

Introduction

History & International studies discipline doesn't just equip students with knowledge but also skills. for example HIS 302 - This doesn't just equip with knowledge but also skills in Research:

- Research methodologies = Tools approaches for research project.
- The relationship of History & other disciplines when conducting research.
However, History 401 takes from where the research methodology of HIS 302 is on how to acquire data. HIS 401 focuses & Centers on what to do with the data.
- Historiography - How do African historians understand history.
- The transnational study of history. scholars in

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*Historiography: telling the present through the eye of the past
linking past and present over time*

- There is the "philosophy of History"

- Historiography is the history of history writing.

- History writing can be analytical

- History writing can be descriptive

NB: One of the focus of this could be "How to choose a project topic - what to consider in choosing a project topic.

* What is Research? types, reasons, etc.

* Writing of history has a history.

HIS 407

2/11/2024

Historiography is the history of history writing.
we are interested in how history has changed
from how successive generations has understood the
discipline & its role in the society.

How successive historians have understood the
world. Historiography is therefore the history
of history or the study of the writing of history

African Historiography, European Historiography
Historians are in the business of creating & more
importantly accounting, accounting for the past & exploring
the connections that the past & the present.
Interpreting historical meaning.

Topic:

History therefore as a discourse of [meaning] phenomena
but also as a body of knowledge. It's a discourse
because it is never exhausting, it is a discourse
because it prospects are applied.

According to Ibn Khaldun "all good history
illuminates two periods—the period it is written
and the period it is written about. History
is therefore how we study history & how we write
history. Periodization, Context, the use of language
is very important.

In summary, historiography is therefore how
we research and write and how we read history.
Historiography is therefore how we study & research

and write about history.
These are questions every generation of historians
have to answer

Historians account describe & capture the national
consciousness. There is historical consciousness of the
nation of Bangladesh. We are interested
in the writing of **HISTORICAL NARRATION**
in narrating the present through the eye of the past
In how success we therefore go scholars have understood

the discipline & its role in society. This is history in history.

historically, the Industrial Revolution led to a change in society so far can track the history of Europe in the history of European historiography. "If you can't document it means you don't have history" is that true? No.

Draft fraction can be a source of latency

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Historians are interested in the historical

frangactory

Forms Of writing history
There are three basic techniques of

There are three kinds of historical writing:

- W -
* Descriptive
* Narrative
* Analytical

Descriptive: history as description in reconstruction
the past, the historian strives to recreate
it as it was, or direct experience. The skill of his
describer enables the researcher to place his
material within the context of study. The term

Techniques requires imagination & creative skills very similar to poets and novelists.

- Narrative: History as narrative involves Story telling this involves narration of story telling mostly in Synonyms to "story" it is way of Conveying ~~What~~ Difference has Observed or has studied & understands. it also helps to follow Chronologies in terms of place & narration.

Analytical: Analytical Approach can be style for writing story is Relative, it involves Deliberate and Argumentative approach; it refers to the historical ability to deal with matters of complex this & it is based on the idea preparation and that particular event are connected & also layered by shafts. Analytical approach engages with debates & arguments.

* Thesis — original work / novel work

* Antithesis — ~~idea of the other~~ Hegel's ~~what others have written~~

Synthesis — ~~totalizing on what others have written~~ JUHSSA 2022 P 2023 SESSION

unraveling the present through the eye of the past

Techniques requires imaginative & Creative skill / very similar to poets and Novelists.

- Narrative: History is a narrative involves Story telling this involves narration & Storytelling mostly
- In Synonyms to "Story" it is way of Conveying
- ~~Note~~ **Difference** has Observed or has studied & understand. it also helps to follow Chronologies

In terms of place of narration

- Analytical: Analytical Approach is a style for writing story is Relative, it involves dealing and argumentative approach. it refers to the historical ability to deal with matters of complexities & it is based on the idea preparation and that particular event are connected & also layered by shapess. Analytical approach engages with debates & arguments.
- * Thesis — original work / novel work
- * Antithesis — often on Hegel's what others have written
- * Synthesis — working on what others have written

All these approaches can be used separately & collectively. Historians should be aware of limitations & possible challenges. Some instances or examples will suffice. The narrative approach sometimes have the tendency to impose a simplification & therefore difficult to keep history writing & it's therefore difficult to keep more than two or three threads (threads) going at once.

-Narration sometimes can take a writer to a blind alley.

-As historical analysis becomes problem solving.