- **CLASSICAL**
  - Herodotus
  - Tacitus
  - Thucydides
  - Plutarch
  - Arrian
  - Josephus

  History was a narration of memorable events designed to preserve the memory & propogate the knowledge of glorious deeds or events which were important to people. Past used to teach. The earlier historians had an emphasis on oral tradition.

- **DARK AGES**
  - The Venerable Bede (d.735)

  Paid attention to chronology. Enumerated written sources & tried to test & evaluate oral tradition. An evangelical purpose.

- **THE ENLIGHTENMENT**
  - Voltaire (1694-1778)
  - David Hume (1711-1776)
  - John Millar (1735-1801)
  - Edward Gibbon (1734-1794)

  About the development of manners, customs, legal & political institutions. Assumption that human reasoning would bring enlightenment about the past and the present.

- **THE EMPIRICISTS**
  - Leopold von Ranke (1795-1886)
  - Geoffrey Elton (1921-1994)

  'How it actually was'. Scientific method would unlock the real past. Reliance on sources as the basis of the scientific approach.

- **MARXISTS**
  - Karl Marx (1818-1883)
  - Eric Hobsbawm

- **NARRATIVE**
  - Macauley (1800-1859) Whig
  - Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881)

- **SCIENTIFIC HISTORY**
  - Lord Acton (1834-1902)
  - Bury
  - Mommsen (1817-1903)

- **SOCIAL HISTORY**
  - Trevelyan (1876-1962)

- **ANNALES SCHOOL**
  - Marc Bloch (1886-1944)

  Understanding the present by using the past.

- **HISTORICAL RELATIVISM**
  - Carl Becker
  - Collingwood
  - E.H. Carr

- **POST-MODERNISM / POST-STRUCTURALISM**
  - Foucault
  - Keith Jenkins