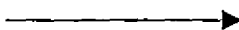


• CLASSICAL

- Herodotus
- Tacitus
- Thucydides
- Plutarch
- Arrian
- Josephus



History was a narration of memorable events designed to preserve the memory & propagate 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

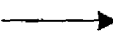
- Voltaire (1694-1778)
- David Hume (1711-1776)
- John Millar (1735-1801)
- Edward Gibbon (1734-1794)



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

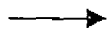
- Karl Marx (1818-1883)
- Eric Hobsbawm



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• NARRATIVE

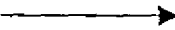
- Macaulay (1800-1859) Whig
- Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881)



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• SCIENTIFIC HISTORY

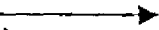
- Lord Acton (1834-1902)
- Bury
- Mommsen (1817-1903)



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• SOCIAL HISTORY

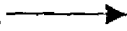
- Trevelyan (1876-1962)



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• ANNALES SCHOOL

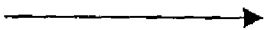
- Marc Bloch (1886-1944)



Understanding the present by using the past.

• HISTORICAL RELATIVISM

- Carl Becker
- Collingwood
- E.H. Carr



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• POST-MODERNISM / POST-STRUCTURALISM

- Foucault
- Keith Jenkins



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