



FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

COURSE: B.A.LL.B. 1st Semester

SUBJECT: HISTORY - I

SUBJECT CODE: BAL 102

NAME OF FACULTY: Dr. Sadhna Trivedi

Lecture-14



Rethinking History and Historian's Craft

Rethinking, reconsidering, or reconsideration, is the process of reviewing a decision or conclusion that has previously been made to determine whether the initial decision should be changed. Rethinking can occur immediately after a decision has been reached, or at any time thereafter. Informally, reconsidering a decision shortly after making it and before taking any action towards implementing it may be referred to as thinking twice or thinking again (most often phrased in the imperative, think twice or think again).

The work explores the craft of the historian from a number of different angles and discusses what constitutes history and how it should be configured and created in literary form by the historian. The scope of the work is broad across space and time: in one chapter, for instance, he cites a number of examples of erroneous history-writing and forgeries, citing sources as wide-ranging as the Commentaries of Julius Caesar and the Protocols of the Elders of Zion. His approach is one that is configured not for those who are necessarily professional historians themselves (members of what he referred to as "the guild") but instead for all interested readers and non-specialists.

MCQ

1. Copying another person's ideas, words or works are called
 - A. Plagiarism
 - B. Cataloguing
 - C. Reviewing
 - D. Referencing

2. Historical research is conducted for which of the following reasons?
 - A. To identify the relationship that the past has to the present
 - B. To identify the relationship that the past has to the present
 - C. To enhance understanding of the culture in which we live
 - D. All of the above

3. The following is a step in the process of historical research?
 - A. Preparing a report or narrative exposition
 - B. Identifying a research topic and formulation of the research problem or question
 - C. Data synthesis
 - D. All of the above

4. Oral histories can be based on _____.
 - A. Interviews with people

- B. Stories and tales
- C. Songs
- D. All of the above

5. In historical research, a primary source _____.

- A. Consists of firsthand accounts by witnesses to events
- B. Can consist of sources that include original maps, diaries, transcripts of the minutes of a meeting, and photographs
- C. Both a and b
- D. None of the above

