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**(1)** French

**(2)** Michel Foucault

**2)**

**(1)** Incorrect - Michel Foucault - German historian.

Correct - Michel Foucault - French historian.

**(2)** Incorrect: Rene Descartes - Reason in History

Correct: Rene Descartes - Discourse on the method

**3)**

**(1)** 1. Voltaire

2. Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel

3. Michel Foucault

4. Leopold Von Ranke

**4)**

**(1)** i. In physical and natural sciences, experiment and observation method is used to establish laws that remain true irrespective of the time and space.

ii. These laws can be tested and proved again and again.

iii. In historical research, the events had already taken place in the past and we were not present in the historical time and space.

iv. Moreover, these events cannot be recreated in the present time and space.

v. Hence, experiment and observation method may not be used in historical research.

**(2)** i. Women in history have always been considered as the "inferior sex", people tend to ignore the part they played in history.

ii. The local people are included in modern historiography, which includes women.

iii. Feminist historiography emphasised on the inclusion of women and restructuring of history from the perspective of women.

iv. Hence, historical research was driven to focus in-depth on various aspects of women's life.

**5)**

**(1)** i. At the onset of twentieth century a new school of historiography arose in France, which is known as 'Annales School'.

ii. Annales school gave a new direction to history writing.

iii. The Annales school started by French historians.

iv. It was recognised now that history is not only about the political events, kings great leaders and accordingly politics, diplomacy and wars but also about the climate, local people, agriculture, trade technology, means of communication, social divisions and their psychology, etc. in the historical times.

**(2)** i. Karl Marx was a German thinker in the nineteenth century.

ii. He wrote the world famous treatise 'Das Kapital.'

iii. According to Marx, unequal accessibility of means of production to different classes of society lead to struggle.

iv. His theory of class struggle is considered very important all over the world.

v. According to him, human history is the history of class struggle because the class which own the means of production economically exploits the rest of the classes.

vi. History was not about abstract ideas but about living people. Administration based on his ideas was first established in Russia.

**6)**

- (1)**
1. Scholars believe in the possibility of studying the social and historical truth by applying scientific methods.
  2. Gottingen University was founded in Germany in 1737 C.E. had an independent department of history.
  3. a. In the development of the history of science, the histories of the individual scientific disciplines have played an enormously significant role.
  - b. The goals and functions of these have recently received considerable attention.
  - c. Also alternative approaches along with advantages and disadvantages are also the subject of debate.
  - d. Even studying the social and historical truths by applying scientific methods is possible.

**7)**

**(1)** Four main characteristic of modern historiography are:

- i. Its method is based on scientific principles. It begins with the formation of relevant questions.
  - ii. The earliest inscription in the Louvre museum.
  - iii. These questions are anthropocentric. It means that these questions are about the deeds of the members of ancient human societies of a particular period.
  - iv. History does not suggest any interrelation between the Divine and human deeds.
  - v. Answers to these questions are supported by reliable evidence.
  - vi. History presents a graph of mankind's journey with the help of past human deeds.
  - vii. The modern historiography with above characteristics has its roots in the ancient Greek historical writings.
- (2)**
- i. Feminist historiography means the restructuring of the history from the perspective of women.
  - ii. The writings of Simone de Beauvoir helped in establishing the fundamentals of feminism.
  - iii. The feminist historiography emphasised not only on the inclusion of women in history but also on the rethinking of the male dominated perspective of history.
  - iv. It drove historical research to focus in depth on various aspects of women's life such as their employment their role in trade union institutions working for their cause, their family life etc.
  - v. In the historical writings after 1990 women were portrayed as an independent social class.
- (3)**
- i. Historiography of the nineteenth century was greatly influenced by the thoughts of Leopold of Barter University.
  - ii. He spoke about the critical method of historical research.
  - iii. He put emphasis on the utmost importance of information gathered through original documents.
  - iv. He also stated that all types of documents associated with a historical event need to be examined with greatest care.
  - v. He believed that with this method it was possible to reach the historical truth.
  - vi. He criticized imaginative narration of history.
  - vii. His articles are published in two book, entitled 1. The theory and practice of history 2. The secret of world history.

All the Best