HISTORY 705:
COLLOQUIUM IN EUROPEAN HISTORY BEFORE 1800

Course Information:
History 705-01, Fall 2010 (CRN:81387)
Time: Wednesdays, 3:30-6:20 PM
Room: 3209 MHRA

Instructor Information:
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Description:
This course comprises the first half of the Graduate Colloquium in European History. Our imagined task is a huge, even impossible one: we are supposed to make sense of the methods, techniques, and approaches used by historians who study Europe from Rome to the French Revolution. Obviously we cannot do justice to every period and/or every topic, and our approach must inevitably be somewhat fragmentary. Rather than follow a haphazard and incomplete chronology through this vast span of time, I have organized the course methodologically. In essence we are going to examine some of those methods, techniques, and approaches rather than a series of events, periods, or persons. We will accomplish this task, of course, by reading and evaluating sample works of historians who work in that given style, method, or approach. Please note that I have tried to balance the temporal focus of the works we will read: my design is that about half of our readings will come from the medieval period and half from the early modern period.

Given these goals, it is important to remember that you will be asked in this course to evaluate, analyze, and criticize the arguments, methods, and structures of important works of history. Such a task requires that you read somewhat differently from the ways in which you might approach a research paper or a simple factual assignment. You must be concerned first and foremost with identifying the author’s stated (or unstated) purpose and/or agenda in writing. Close behind this will fall the argument of the author’s work. One of our tasks will be to evaluate the success of this argument, so it is worth getting used to the process of reading analytically; don’t get bogged down in the minutiae of the details offered by each author, for we are really unconcerned with the specifics. Rather, pay close attention to the argument, the evidence offered to support that argument, and the assumptions around which the argument (and the choice of evidence) is based. In a word, you will be learning to “gut” or “fillet” a book; it sounds inelegant, and it is, but it is a very valuable skill. It involves reading rapidly (but carefully) a large number of pages, skimming the details but keeping your eyes open for the argument, holes in reasoning, blatant (or not-so-blatant) assumptions, and so on.

Required Books
3. Martha Howell and Walter Prevenier, From Reliable Sources: an Introduction to Historical Methods (Ithaca,

Other Required Readings:
The rest of the readings on the syllabus will be prefaced by one of the following locations:

Print Reserve: this indicates physical reserve. You will need to go request the book from the Circulation desk in Jackson Library. Books may be checked out for 2-hour periods. You may photocopy the selection or read it in the library. I strongly recommend that you plan ahead - devote a couple of hours to copying a bunch of pieces at one time.

E-Reserves: I have asked the Library to photocopy the relevant article/chapter, scan it into pdf, and place it in the ‘e-reserves’ folder on our course’s blackboard page. This designation is a bit uncertain, since it depends on how many pages the library can copy/scan. Check the e-reserves first; if the pdf is there, great! If not, then you’ll have to retrieve the physical copy from the Circulation desk.

Journal-Finder: this designation indicates a journal for which UNCG receives electronic versions. That is, you can click on the Journal Finder button on the Library’s homepage and it will bring up a way to access articles from that journal in pdf form. Navigate journal finder, get the pdf, print and read it.

Blackboard: these are articles that I have already placed on our blackboard site in pdf form in the Course Readings folder.

COURSE REQUIREMENTS
1. Oral Presentations:
Each week one of you will open our discussion with a brief discussion of the author(s) assigned for that week. You should try to get a handle on what kind of historian the author is (marxist? Annaliste? Narrative? Political? Social? etc.) and/or what ‘school’ he or she belongs to. You needn’t give a biography of the author(s), although some relevant details might be useful. Rather, you should give a 5-10 minute synopsis of whatever information about the author(s) is relevant to understanding his/her/their work. Where should you find this? Often the readings will provide some indirect clues, but you should also do a bit of bibliography work (either on-line or in the library) and perhaps a bit of web-searching (if the author is alive, he/she may have a web-page, a university affiliation, etc). You have two tasks during class: 1) to present what you’ve found succinctly and clearly, and in an informal way (that is, please don’t read a prepared text or slavishly consult your notes); 2) prepare a one-page handout for the class listing the author(s) by name and providing whatever pertinent biographical, methodological and bibliographical information that you deem relevant (in this last category, you might well give bibliography of up to 5 important publications by each author). You must do more in your presentation than simply read off your author’s career highlights - you need to say something about that person’s approach(es) to history. It might be wise to consult with me the week before your presentation.

2. Written Work:
One of the major goals of this class is to gain experience writing critically about history. And since it is a graduate class, I will expect you to do a fair amount of writing. I am going to give you responsibility for choosing your own schedule, within certain guidelines.
All students must complete the following written work
a. Five Analytical Essays, typed, 4-5 pages each
GRADE BREAKDOWN:

Oral Presentations: 10%
General Participation 20%
Five Analytical Essays 70%

EXPLANATION OF WRITING ASSIGNMENTS

a. Analytical Essays

You will write five of these essays over the course of the semester. They should be 4-5 pages in length, typed, with standard margins, foot- or end-notes, etc. Analytical Essays are due the week following the readings with which they are concerned. Two of the essays are fixed (that is, everyone must write on the material for two days indicated below); you may choose when you write the other three.

These essays will be reactions to questions I have posed to you concerning a particular set of readings, and may be found below at the relevant point on the schedule of readings. I expect you to formulate a clear, well-supported argument that answers my question one way or another. Remember to be concise. State your argument in a brief opening paragraph, and then proceed to introduce evidence and commentary that supports your position. The evidence for whatever argument you make should derive primarily for the readings assigned for that week.

Required Analytical Essays:
1. Week 4 (the Annales movement)
2. Either Week 13 (the Linguistic Turn) or Week 14 (Culture and Power)

Possible Analytical Essays - three more chosen by you.

The “Legal” stuff:
1. All students should be familiar (or make themselves familiar) with the UNCG Academic Integrity Policy: http://academicintegrity.uncg.edu/complete/
2. All work should be your own.
3. Attendance is critical in this course. If you miss more than 1 class without explanation, I will take some sort of disciplinary measures.
4. All course materials must be completed to receive a grade. I am giving you substantial leeway in scheduling your own due-dates. Don’t make me mad by piling them all up at the end of the semester!

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES AND READINGS:

1. August 25: Introduction to the Course

2. September 1: Historians and Methodology
   Martha Howell and Walter Prevenier, *From Reliable Sources: an Introduction to Historical Methods* (Ithaca, 2001), entire

3. September 8: The History of History, part I. Historicism and Rankean Traditionalism
Analytical Essay Topic: Which view of Carolingian institutions is most persuasive? Why? Would Elton agree with you? Why or why not?

4. September 15: The Challenge of the Social Sciences: the *Annales* movement

Iggers, 51-77


Analytical Essay Topic: choose one of the following:
1. Is the study of mentalities possible? If so, is it desirable? Why or why not?
2. What aspect of the *Annales* movement has had the greatest impact, and why?

5. September 22: Marxist Tradition of Historiography

Iggers, 78-94


Analytical Essay Topic: What value does Marxism hold for the writing of history in the 21st century?

6. September 29: No Class: Instructor Away at Conference in France

7. October 6: *Annales* and History from Below: *Montaillou*


Analytical Essay Topic: Is *Montaillou* a successful work of history? Why or why not?

8. October 13: History of Everyday Life/Microhistory

Iggers, 97-117

Natalie Zemon Davis, *The Return of Martin Guerre*, entire

553-571.
Film: Return of Martin Guerre [To be shown in Class]

**Analytical Essay Topic:** Why should we care about Martin Guerre? Or, perhaps, why should we care if Davis ‘got it right’?

9. October 20: Anthropology and History
Robert Darnton, The Great Cat Massacre and Other Episodes in French Cultural History (New York, 1984), pp. 3-104, 257-263

**Analytical Essay Topic:**
Explain Geertz’s method and evaluate its strengths and weaknesses when applied to the writing of history.

10. October 27: Women and Gender
Print or E-reserves: Joan Scott, “Women’s History,” in Peter Burke, New Perspectives on Historical Writing, 2nd edition (2001), 42-66

**Analytical Essay Topic:** “Women’s history’ is dead. The history of gender has supplanted it.” Do you agree? Why or why not?

11. November 3: Sexuality
Ruth Karras, Sexuality in Medieval Europe: Doing Unto Others (Routledge, 2005)
Print reserve: John Boswell, Christianity, Social Tolerance and Homosexuality: Gay People in Western Europe from the Beginning of the Christian Era to the Fourteenth Century (Yale UP, 1980), pp. TBA

**Analytical Essay Topic:** What are the strengths and weaknesses of the Boswell thesis? How might his thesis influence the study of history more broadly?
12. November 10: Grand Social Theory revisited - Elias and Socio-History

**Analytical Essay Topic:** Using Elias’ theory as our example, discuss the strengths and weaknesses of grand social theories.

13. November 17: The Linguistic Turn
Iggers, 118-140

**Analytical Essay Topic:** Can Spiegel’s book be described as a product of the Linguistic Turn (or post-structuralism)? How? Is it successful? Why?

14. December 1: Culture and Power: Bourdieu and Foucault
Iggers, 140-147
Film Clip: Foucault vs. Chomsky (to be shown in class)

**Analytical Essay Topic:** choose one of the following:
1. Explain Foucault’s concept of discourse and its utility (or not!) to the writing of history.
2. Bourdieu is known for his emphasis on practice (e.g., habitus). How does this concept affect the way some historians view (or might view) the study of the past?

**OTHER COURSE INFORMATION**

I. Use of Reference Materials
You may come across many terms, expressions, and topics with which you are unfamiliar. Don’t just let them slide
by; rather, use a dictionary and/or encyclopedia to identify whatever it is you are having trouble with. Some examples, which we may encounter in our readings: epistemology, hermeneutics, papacy, guilds, vassal, fief, chivalry, humanism, inquisition, heresy, dowry, philosophe, tithe, Holy Roman Empire, misogyny, primogeniture, relic, eucharist, asceticism, etc. The reference librarians in Jackson Library will be able to assist you in finding reference works.

II. Guidelines for Critical Reading and Writing
Learning how to read, analyze, and write about historical literature in a critical way is the main objective of this course. Keep the following in mind as you read and write about the books and articles this semester:

a. Check the date and place of publication (don’t be fooled by reprints or later editions). How are these important to an understanding of the book? Consider a book on medieval Germany written by an Englishman in 1943.

b. Read the author’s introduction or preface and/or acknowledgments. Whom does he/she know, or with whom and with what types of historical writing does he/she choose to associate his/her work? To whom is he/she indebted? Whom does he/she consider as an opponent? Does the author state his/her purpose in writing the book? No author is an island, and very few are truly original; most authors are indebted either personally to someone else or methodologically to a school or approach.

c. Pay careful attention to the author’s use of sources. To ascertain this, you will need to be aware of his/her footnotes and/or bibliography, even if you do not read every single reference (indeed, you probably shouldn’t read every reference). How does the selection and use of sources inform the author’s historical interpretation? Does the author use a single source [a treatise, a chronicle, an inquest]? A single category of sources [parish records, letters, memoirs, legal sources, etc.]? Many different types of sources? Does he/she make use of literary sources? Statistical sources? Police records? Are all sources equally reliable? Would use of another kind of source altered his/her conclusions?

d. Does the author make clear what is (are) his/her thesis (or theses) in the book or article? That is to say, can you discern if an argument is being made? Or, is the book pure narrative? [be careful!, for even narratives can have agendas and/or theses] If there is no apparent argument, is this a problem? If there is an argument, does it fit into some larger historiographical debate? Or, does it fit into or alongside some major historical or ideological theory?

e. Does the author bring to his/her analysis a particular method or approach? In some weeks, you may well read works on the same subject from diametrically opposing methodological perspectives. While the tendency may be to believe that one is “right” and the other “wrong”, we will find that it is more useful to simply try to uncover, analyze, and criticize the methods being used, and to express an opinion about which method seems to offer a better, or more important, understanding of the topic in question.

f. To what sort of audience is the book or article addressed? Other scholars? A general readership? Students? How do considerations of audience affect an author’s selection and use of sources?

g. Is the work in question a monograph, based primarily on original research? Or is it a synthesis that integrates new material with older ideas? Or some combination of the two?