

Marius (points from first edition)

- 2) **“If you don’t have a problem, you don’t have a paper.”**
- 5) “To write history is to be engaged in endless argument.”
- 5) “History and writing are inseparable.”
- 6) “Historians usually write as if people had the power to choose in the past.”
–M?, T? (agency/contingency vs. structure, dependency, collectivity)

ch. 1 “the Essay in history”

- 1) focused, limited topic (topic and problem?)
- 2) **clearly state argument**
- 3) original thoughts
- 4) tell a story, that is begin with a problem, although you don’t have to ask the question outright but can make reader ask it.
- 5) step-by-step (Rod Stewart’s “Reasons to Believe”; evidence)
- 6) documentation (history of the footnote: from citing biblical/clerical authorities to citing sources; documenting the most arguable)
- 7) **write dispassionately (convincing the reader through argument and sources, not rhetoric and bludgeoning)**
- 8) first and last as mirrors (other options)
- 9) standard English
- 10) consider audience

ch. 3 Modes of Historical Writing

Ways of beginning an historical essay:

- the quote,
- the incident,
- the inexplicable
- thesis (to set down): to prove or assert
 - ways of proving:
 - description (what to include/what to discard)
 - narrative (when to start?, defining the climax?, when to end?, meaning?)
 - expositions (analysis of texts–how deep to go?)
 - argument (rules, pp. 68-71)
 - quick and concise**
 - essential assertions should be followed by examples**
 - be fair to opposing arguments**
 - admit weakness of your own argument**
 - stay focused

Ch. 6 Documenting

- note quotes
- acknowledge other’s thoughts

Addendum to Assignment 12

–You may also use one-to-two primary sources quoted in secondary works as a primary source. But at least two of your primary sources must be more than two pages long each. You must, of course, continue to cite/attribute each source correctly.