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.”
5) “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.