

Research Paper History

A philosophical interpretation of history, examining the significance of historical study as a science and a reflection of social values

Gunpowder studies are still in their infancy despite the long-standing civil and military importance of this explosive since its discovery in China in the mid-ninth century AD. In this second volume by contributors who meet regularly at symposia of the International Committee for the History of Technology (ICOHTEC), the research is again rooted in the investigation of the technology of explosives manufacture, but the fact that the chapters range in scope from the Old World to the New, from sources of raw materials in south-east Asia to the complications of manufacture in the West, shows that the story is more than the simple one of how an intriguing product was made. This volume is the first to develop the implications of the subject, not just in the sense of relating it to changing military technologies, but in that of seeing the securing of gunpowder supplies as fundamental to the power of the state and imperial pretensions. The search for saltpetre, for example, an essential ingredient of gunpowder, became a powerful engine of sea-going European trade from the early seventeenth century. Smaller states like Venice were unable to form these distant connections, and so to sustain a gunpowder army. Stronger states like France and Britain were able to do so, and became even more powerful as the demand for improved explosives fostered national strengths - leading to a development of the sciences, especially chemistry, in the former case, and of manufacturing techniques in the latter.

The New York Times bestselling account of one of history's most brutal -- and forgotten -- massacres, when the Japanese

army destroyed China's capital city on the eve of World War II. In December 1937, one of the most horrific atrocities in the long annals of wartime barbarity occurred. The Japanese army swept into the ancient city of Nanking (what was then the capital of China), and within weeks, more than 300,000 Chinese civilians and soldiers were systematically raped, tortured, and murdered. In this seminal work, Iris Chang, whose own grandparents barely escaped the massacre, tells this history from three perspectives: that of the Japanese soldiers, that of the Chinese, and that of a group of Westerners who refused to abandon the city and created a safety zone, which saved almost 300,000 Chinese. Drawing on extensive interviews with survivors and documents brought to light for the first time, Iris Chang's classic book is the definitive history of this horrifying episode. "Chang vividly, methodically, records what happened, piecing together the abundant eyewitness reports into an undeniable tapestry of horror." - Adam Hochschild, Salon

Throughout the past century, traumatic experiences have been re-enacted frequently by evolving media and art forms. Now there is a significant body of theory across academic disciplines focused on the representation of cataclysmic European and US historical events. However, less critical attention has been devoted to the representation of havoc outside the West, even though depictions of Third-World disasters saturate contemporary media and art around the globe. This book considers traumatic histories internationally in a broad range of creative arts and visual media representations. Deploying diverse applications of the conventional theories of trauma, it examines the theoretical limitations at the same time as considering alternative methodologies. *Interrogating Trauma* is concerned with the examination of the concept of trauma, and how it is (often unproblematically) used to theorise the cultural representation

of disaster and atrocity. It offers a theorisation of trauma, in order to reappraise the relationship between cultural representation and the socio-historical processes which are marked by violence, conflict and suffering. This book was published as a special issue of *Continuum: Journal of Media and Cultural Studies*.

A cyanide capsule and a bullet to the head. This is how Adolf Hitler is about to kill himself. The date is the 30th of April, the year is 1945. Hitler and his wife of less than two days, Eva Braun, are together in the Fuhrerbunker, an underground complex near the Reich Chancellery in Berlin. Berlin itself is not yet under siege, but it is apparent to all that it soon will be. For the Allies have defeated the Wehrmacht in the Belgian Ardennes and have already crossed the Rhine into Germany. While at the same time, the Red Army are advancing westwards towards the German capital, unstoppable since their decisive victory at Stalingrad. As a result, SS generals are now refusing to obey Hitler's orders. Stuck down in his bunker and feeling powerless, Hitler has begun to suffer a mental breakdown. The war is lost and he knows it now. Germany surrendered, unconditionally, a week after Hitler's death, on the 7th of May, 1945. The following day was declared Victory in Europe Day. The Second World War on the European continent was formally confirmed over. The war would continue in Asia for another three months, eventually ending on the 15th of August, 1945 - just over a week after the dropping of the Little Boy and Fat Man atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Germany was in utter ruins and occupied by the armies of the Soviet Union, France, America, and Britain and her Commonwealth. Meanwhile the world had witnessed the utterly destructive power of atomic weapons. This was how the Second World War ended; it was also how the Cold War began. The Cold War would last nearly half a century, with flashpoints

occurring in locations all across the globe; from Afghanistan to Vietnam, Korea to Cuba. The real Cold War battlefront, though, was in Germany. It was here where the militaries of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries faced off against the militaries of America and her European NATO allies. It was here where the bulk of the nuclear missiles were located, where the troops were based. Germany - then Germanies - was the true frontier of the Cold War. Following the collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989, and the dissolution of the Soviet Union shortly after in 1991, the militaries that had based themselves in Germany for the past 50 years started to slowly return to their respective home countries. The military bases, and all the infrastructure that went along with sustaining them, were stripped bare and left behind. The purpose of this book is to document these Cold War sites as they are today, in 2016. They will not be around for much longer; most face imminent demolition, and the ones that don't are decaying and succumbing to nature. The hope is that by documenting how these bases currently are, as well as providing a short history on each of the sites, an audience unable to visit them themselves will learn something new about the Cold War. It was a military stand-off on a scale of which the world has never seen before. We have history books that communicate that scale; that communicate the dangers faced; the close calls and near misses; the fallibility of all those involved. Perhaps this book, and the pictures it contains, can help to communicate some of these things too, but in a different way.

"A 22-volume, highly illustrated, A-Z general encyclopedia for all ages, featuring sections on how to use World Book, other research aids, pronunciation key, a student guide to better writing, speaking, and research skills, and comprehensive index"--

The first guide to the sources, techniques and concepts

needed for effective historical research. While historians have become increasingly sensitive to social and cultural theory since the 1980s, the actual methods by which research is carried out in History have been largely taken for granted. Research Methods for History encourages those researching the past to think creatively about the wide range of methods currently in use, to understand how these methods are used and what historical insights they can provide. The book covers sources and methods that are well-established in History, such as archival research, together with those that are less widely known. The themes of the different chapters have been selected to reflect recent trends in the subject. Even with more established methods, however, the aim is to present new insights and perspectives and to open researchers' minds to new methodological possibilities. The updated fifth edition of *Going to the Sources* presents a practical guide to historical research and writing for all students of history. Focuses on the basics of historians' craft, introducing students to concepts including refining a topic, selecting sources, and engaging critically with their reading. Appendices illustrate style for footnotes, endnotes, and bibliographical entries, as well as a list of commonly used abbreviations. Features a new chapter on the use of non-textual sources for historians, including a case study discussion of the historical importance of D. W. Griffith's film *The Birth of a Nation*. Addresses how to bring the critical assessment skills of reading to bear on film and other non-textual sources. Includes a student-written historiographical essay, with marginal notes for instruction. Developed for Harvard University's Expository Writing Program, *Writing with Sources* describes the main principles and methods of integrating and citing sources in scholarly work, and provides cogent guidance on avoiding the misuse of sources. The second edition of *Writing with Sources* is

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updated throughout, and includes new material on the roles sources play in argument, on assessing the reliability of sources, and on attitudes about writing that can lead to plagiarism.

Highlights the Historical Geography Research Group (HGRG), a study group of the Royal Geographical Society. The HGRG is dedicated to fostering research in the field of historical geography. Discusses upcoming events, membership information, grants and prizes, and the Historical Geography Research Paper Series.

This book recounts ten patriotic and influential events in history for Christian moral instruction.

Examines the urge for progress and reform from 1890 to 1940, describes the motives of the reformers and the opposition they faced

A valuable source for those interested with the withdrawal from Dunkirk. Originally published in November 1940 it is an authentic account of the coasters and cargo steamers, yachts, motor cruisers, sailing barges, lifeboats, paddle vessels, destroyers, sloops and dinghies, that took their part and effected what experts had considered impossible.

Drawing on previously unpublished archival materials as well as historical accounts of American education and the self-help tradition of education in the United States, this book examines the origins, theoretical bases, and implications of writing groups. Following an introduction that points out the varied circumstances under which writing groups develop, the book looks into writing groups from three points of view. The first section deals with history, and contains chapters on writing groups inside academic institutions--such as college literary societies like Harvard's Spy Club and Hasty Pudding Club--and groups outside of academic institutions, which started out mainly as mutual improvement groups and are still prevalent. In the second section, which covers writing group

theory, are chapters on collaborative learning (as opposed to the common image of writing in isolation) and theories of language development (mainly Marxist and structuralist). Implications of writing groups are the focus of the third section, which includes a chapter of suggestions for writing group formation and activities, and a chapter on theories of literacy that concentrates on its social aspects. Two extensive bibliographies are included: the first is an annotated list of primary sources which is organized by year, while the second is an alphabetical listing of works consulted. (SKC)

Caution: this book is a document from the future, on how the United States finally split into two independent republics in 2029, and its aftermath. The topic is so sensitive, that its futuristic author must be identified merely as John Doe, Ph.D. Dateline: 2029. The "One Nation, Indivisible," finally divides. - A political satire.

This easy-to-engage-with book is a short, practical guide with tips and suggested activities relating to the key stages of the dissertation-writing process. A range of topics is covered, from first steps in understanding research through to writing the final report. The book is accompanied by a website that takes forward the themes of each chapter by providing additional reading and sources of information as well as an opportunity to join a discussion with fellow readers. There are video and audio clips from the authors and other experts as well as links to further digital tools and resources. Companion website - <http://www.etextbooks.ac.uk/dissertations/>

"Fascinating.... Lays a foundation for understanding

human history."—Bill Gates In this "artful, informative, and delightful" (William H. McNeill, *New York Review of Books*) book, Jared Diamond convincingly argues that geographical and environmental factors shaped the modern world. Societies that had had a head start in food production advanced beyond the hunter-gatherer stage, and then developed religion --as well as nasty germs and potent weapons of war --and adventured on sea and land to conquer and decimate preliterate cultures. A major advance in our understanding of human societies, *Guns, Germs, and Steel* chronicles the way that the modern world came to be and stunningly dismantles racially based theories of human history. Winner of the Pulitzer Prize, the Phi Beta Kappa Award in Science, the Rhone-Poulenc Prize, and the Commonwealth club of California's Gold Medal.

This primer for history students will guide them on how to do research to write a research paper, create a website, or do a PowerPoint presentation. It is cutting-edge on how to do research on the Internet and how to differentiate between reliable and unreliable historical information on the Web.

"If I could give each of you a graduation present, it would be this—the most inspiring book I've ever read." —Bill Gates A provocative history of violence—from the *New York Times* bestselling author of *The Stuff of Thought*, *The Blank Slate*, and *Enlightenment Now*. Believe it or not, today we may

be living in the most peaceful moment in our species' existence. In his gripping and controversial new work, New York Times bestselling author Steven Pinker shows that despite the ceaseless news about war, crime, and terrorism, violence has actually been in decline over long stretches of history. Exploding myths about humankind's inherent violence and the curse of modernity, this ambitious book continues Pinker's exploration of the essence of human nature, mixing psychology and history to provide a remarkable picture of an increasingly enlightened world.

In our world of sophisticated literary theory and cliometrics, the gap between literature and history, between literary scholars and historians, has at times seemed to be widening. Drawing on essays written over the course of a distinguished teaching career, Lionel Gossman illuminates the many facets of the problematic relationship between history and literature and shows how each discipline both challenges and undermines the other's absolutist pretensions. In his first chapters Gossman underlines the historicity of the very category of literature and explores the political and social implications of the notions we have of it. Literature emerges as something whose meaning and content are not as self-evident as we think; instead, what is designated by the term literature is defined by a larger cultural structure that is constantly changing.

Gossman then turns to the interweaving of history and literature in historical writing itself, showing how literary narratives, philosophy, and politics are inextricably bound up in the texts of two major Romantic historians, Augustin Thierry and Jules Michelet. Seeing ourselves in relation to our Romantic predecessors--set out sympathetically and fully here by Gossman--should cause us to reflect on the current disjunction between literature and history and to try to imagine new ways in which one practice may assist and enrich the other. The final chapters deal directly with the question of the relationship between history and literature, both historically and as a contemporary problem. The last essay in particular addresses the twin issues of the place of narrative in historiography and the alleged incommensurability of historical narratives. Gossman's detailed inquiries into the work of the Romantic historians and his thoughtful reflections on his own assumptions and practices as a scholar exemplify the highest ideals of humanistic scholarship. This eloquent and erudite work challenges us to rethink our notions about literature and history while enriching our understanding of both disciplines.

The History of Books as a Field of Study
A Paper
The Victoria History of the Counties of England
A history of London
Ambulance History
Research Paper
Hitler And Spain
The Nazi Role in the Spanish Civil War,

1936-1939 University Press of Kentucky

In common with history, all the social sciences crucially rely on descriptions of the past for their evidence. But when, if ever, is it reasonable to regard such descriptions as true? This book attempts to establish the conditions that warrant belief in historical descriptions. It does so in a non-technical way, analysing numerous illustrations of the different kinds of argument about the past employed by historians and others. The author concludes that no historical description can be finally proved, and that we are only ever justified in believing them for certain practical purposes. This central question has not been addressed in such a thorough and systematic manner before. It draws on recent philosophy of history and will interest philosophers. But the wealth of material and accessibility of the presentation will also make it very valuable for historians and other social scientists concerned with the logic of their disciplines.

The Spanish Civil War, begun in July 1936, was a preliminary round of World War II. Hitler's and Mussolini's cooperation with General Franco resulted in the Axis agreement of October 1936 and the subsequent Pact of Steel of May 1939, immediately following the end of the Civil War. This study presents comprehensive documentation of Hitler's use of the upheaval in Spain to strengthen the Third Reich diplomatically, ideologically, economically, and militarily. While the last great cause drew all eyes to Western Europe and divided the British and especially the French internally, Hitler could pursue territorial gains in Eastern Europe. This book, based on little-known German records and recently opened

Spanish archives, fills a major gap in our understanding of one of the 20th century's most significant conflicts. Its comprehensive treatment of German-Spanish relations from 1936 through 1939, bringing together diplomatic, economic, military, and naval aspects, will be of great value to specialists in European diplomacy and the political economy of Nazi imperialism, as well as to all students of the Spanish Civil War.

THE Translation of this venerable Piece of Antiquity is undertook upon a double Score; being designed as well to entertain the Curiosity of the Learned, as to supply the Defects of the Ignorant. If the original Language would have been more acceptable to the one, it would have been less intelligible to the other. I cannot, without uttering a Falsity, venture to affirm that so singular and valuable a Piece will be made Public, at least as yet: And in the mean Time I shall flatter myself, that this little Essay may contribute in some sort or other to the diversion, if not Instruction, of People in every Condition of Life. If this is well received, the other Parts will make their Appearance at proper Distances of Time. I publish no more at present, because I would not be thought to impose too much upon any one's Patience; as for losing my own Labour, I am under no bad Apprehensions about that; for the Reader cannot reject with a greater Disdain, than I have translated with Pleasure, the Contents of this Book.

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