

HISTORY

From Voltaire to the Bresent

Edited, Selected, and Introduced by Fritz Stern

THE VARIETIES OF HISTORY

From Voltaire to the Present

Edited, Selected, and Introduced by FRITZ STERN



To
HENRY L. ROBERTS
in friendship

VINTAGE BOOKS EDITION, September 1973

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CONTENTS

A Note to the Second Edition	9
Introduction Landsubgrafi lettered more selection	11
PART I PART I	
1. THE NEW PHILOSOPHICAL HISTORY: Voltaire	35
On History: Advice to a Journalist Letter to Abbé Dubos	
Introduction: The Age of Louis XIV On the Usefulness of History	
2. THE CRITICAL METHOD: Barthold Niebuhr Preface to the First Edition: History of Rome Preface to the Second Edition: History of Rome	46
3. THE IDEAL OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY: Leopold von Ranke Preface: Histories of Romance and Germanic	M A 54
Peoples Fragment from the 1830's Fragment from the 1860's	
4. NATIONAL HISTORY AND LIBERALISM: Augustin Thierry Preface and Letter I: The History of France	63
5. HISTORY AND LITERATURE: Thomas Babington Macaulay	61 61 111 A
History	

6.	HISTORY AS BIOGRAPHY: Thomas Carlyle On History From On Heroes, Hero-Worship, and the Heroic in History	90
7.	HISTORY AS A NATIONAL EPIC: Jules Michelet From the Introduction: The People	108
8.	POSITIVISTIC HISTORY AND ITS CRITICS: Henry Thomas Buckle and Johann Droysen Buckle, From General Introduction: History of Civilization in England Droysen, Art and Method	120
9.	HISTORICAL MATERIALISM: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels; Jean Jaurès Marx and Engels, From The German Ideology Jaurès, Critical and General Introduction: Histoire socialiste de la Révolution française	145
	HISTORY AS AN ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE: Prospectuses of Historische Zeitschrift, Revue His- torique, English Historical Review	170
11. 88	THE ETHOS OF A SCIENTIFIC HISTORIAN: N. D. Fustel de Coulanges An Inaugural Lecture Introduction to The History of the Political Institutions of Ancient France	178
12.	ON THE TRAINING OF HISTORIANS: Theodor Mommsen Rectorial Address	191
13.	AN AMERICAN DEFINITION OF HISTORY: Frederick Jackson Turner The Significance of History	197
14.	HISTORY AS A SCIENCE: J. B. Bury Inaugural Address: The Science of History	209

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1.	CLIO REDISCOVERED: G. M. Trevelyan From Clio, A Muse	227
2.	SPECIALIZATION AND HISTORICAL SYN- THESIS: Lord Acton and Henri Berr Acton, Letter to the Contributors to the Cambridge Modern History	246
	Berr, About Our Program	
3.	A "NEW HISTORY" IN AMERICA: James Harvey Robinson and Charles A. Beard Robinson and Beard, Preface: The Development of	256
	Modern Europe Robinson, From The New History	
4.	HISTORICISM AND ITS PROBLEMS: Friedrich Meinecke Values and Causalities in History	267
5 .	HISTORICAL CONCEPTUALIZATION: J. Huizinga The Idea of History	289
6.	ECONOMIC HISTORY: George Unwin and J. H. Clapham Unwin, The Teaching of Economic History in University Tutorial Classes Clapham, Economic History As a Discipline	304
7.	HISTORICAL RELATIVISM: Charles A. Beard That Noble Dream	314
8.	HISTORY UNDER MODERN DICTATOR- SHIPS: N. N. Pokrovsky, Walter Frank, and K. A. von Müller	91674 329
	Pokrovsky, The Tasks of the Society of Marxist Historians	bio.A

	Reconstruction Period Frank, From Guild and Nation	
	Von Müller, Editor's Note to the Historische Zeit- schrift	
9.	HISTORY AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES: Thomas Cochran and Richard Hofstadter Cochran, The Social Sciences and the Problem of Historical Synthesis Hofstadter, History and the Social Sciences	347
10.	HISTORY AND POLITICAL CULTURE: L. B. Namier History Human Nature in Politics	371
11. Võ£	CULTURAL HISTORY AS A SYNTHESIS: Jacques Barzun Cultural History: A Synthesis	387
12.	TIME, HISTORY, AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES: Fernand Braudel History and the Social Sciences: The Long Term	403
13.	SOCIAL HISTORY: H. J. Perkin Social History	430
14.	A NEW ECONOMIC HISTORY: R. W. Fogel The New Economic History: Its Findings and Methods	456
15.	CLIO AND CRISIS: C. Vann Woodward Clio with Soul	474
No	tes SOTATORY UNBERN REGIOU VAOTES	491
Sou	arces and Permissions	516
Acl	knowledgments gislood sail to alkall add galayonk	520
Ind	(SIRFIOIZEE)	522



The Varieties of History



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	From the Introduction: The People	
8.	POSITIVISTIC HISTORY AND ITS CRITICS: Henry Thomas Buckle and Johann Droysen Buckle, From General Introduction: History of	120
	Civilization in England Droysen, Art and Method	
9.	HISTORICAL MATERIALISM: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels; Jean Jaurès Marx and Engels, From The German Ideology Jaurès, Critical and General Introduction: Histoire socialiste de la Révolution française	145
	HISTORY AS AN ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE: Prospectuses of Historische Zeitschrift, Revue Historique, English Historical Review	170
11.	THE ETHOS OF A SCIENTIFIC HISTORIAN: N. D. Fustel de Coulanges An Inaugural Lecture Introduction to The History of the Political Institutions of Ancient France	1 78
12.	ON THE TRAINING OF HISTORIANS: Theodor Mommsen Rectorial Address	191
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	Modern Europe Robinson, From The New History	
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No	tes SOTATORY UNBERN REGIOU VAOTES	491
Sou	arces and Permissions	516
Acl	knowledgments gislood sail to alkall add galayonk	520
Ind	(SIRFIOIZEE)	522

A NOTE TO THE SECOND EDITION

Times have changed since The Varieties of History was first published, and so has the place of history in our intellectual world. The study of the past as a uniquely important humanistic inquiry no longer commands the kind of automatic acceptance it once did. Other disciplines have come to the fore and other interests prevail. Though their recent achievements have been extraordinary, historians in the last few years have become uncertain about the premises and functions of their work. This anthology was intended principally as an introduction to the study of history. By illustrating the different visions of history that inspired its practitioners, by demonstrating that history is an ever-changing, self-renewing discipline, this book may help to formulate new answers to the old question, "What is History?" It also suggests the recurrent need to redefine history in a broader context, responsive to the intellectual currents and political concerns of a particular age.

For the new edition I have edected essays by Fernand Braudel. Harold Parkin, Tobart Foret, and C. Vann Woodwack

Is history in crisis again? The answer seems to be yes, and the crisis comes from within and without the historical discipline. To some extent, the sense of crisis within the profession indicates concerns that have often assailed the modern historian: the fragmentation of the field, the disparateness of the new knowledge, the fading of the great syntheses, the identity of history in relation to the social sciences. Historians are aware as well of a growing public indifference to history, born perhaps of a sense that the present is so radically different from the past that the reconstruction of that past seems only of antiquarian interest. It may be part of our professional and social predicament that at the very time when historical knowledge is

of critical importance it is in fact neglected.

For this new edition I have selected essays by Fernand Braudel, Harold Perkin, Robert Fogel, and C. Vann Woodward. These essays, I think, properly exemplify the remarkable vitality and range of recent historiography; for it is paradoxical that the present discontent with history coincides with a remarkable surge of historical work, measured both in quantity and quality.

I chose Braudel and Perkin because both have been close to schools in France and England that have promoted new and important types of historical study. Each in his own way defines his vision of a new broad history, and each in his own work embodies this ideal. In selecting recent American essays I sought for statements that would illuminate both the promise and the predicament of history today. Robert Fogel demonstrates the extraordinary impact of other disciplines on history and acknowledges that the related changes in method pose new difficulties for the discipline. C. Vann Woodward's essay analyzes how a particular crisis in the society at large—the racial conflict in contemporary America—impinges on historians.

Historians respond to the several crises in their profession and their society in different fashions. Some reaffirm and redefine the old faith, as did Marc Bloch before being shot by the Germans in the Second World War. Others bear out the truth of C. Vann Woodward's contention that "The demagoguery, the cant, and the charlatanry of historians in the service of a fashionable cause can at times rival that of politicians." To know the persistent problems that historians have confronted in the past may help to put the present in a different perspective.

For the rest, I have left the text unchanged. If I were to write the Introduction today, it would probably turn out differently. But it would still affirm Maitland's contention that "orthodox history seems to me a contradiction in terms," that the study of the past needs to be free and objective, and that this study is likely to prove instructive, pleasurable, sobering, and liberating, and is more needed than ever in an age that takes none of the virtues of historical study for granted.