

# Contents

<i>Preface and Acknowledgments to the Second Edition</i>	xi
<i>Preface and Acknowledgments to the First Edition</i>	xiv
 <b>Introduction</b>	 1
<b>1 Historiographical traditions in the world: A view of the eighteenth century</b>	 16
<i>Where do we begin?</i>	16
<i>Transcultural comparisons</i>	16
<i>Characteristics of historiographical thought in different cultures</i>	16
<i>The West</i>	18
<i>Characteristics of Western historiography</i>	18
<i>The emergence of an Enlightenment worldview</i>	19
<i>Erudition and critical historical scholarship</i>	20
<i>Enlightenment historiography</i>	21
<i>German forms of Enlightenment</i>	23
<i>From universal history to Eurocentric ideas of progress</i>	24
<i>The Middle East</i>	26
<i>The rise of Islam and the origin of Muslim historiography</i>	26
<i>Main styles in Muslim historiography</i>	27
<i>The bureaucratization and secularization of historiography</i>	28
<i>The decline of the Muslim world and Muslim historiography?</i>	29
<i>India</i>	30
<i>Western views on Indian historical consciousness</i>	30
<i>Indian forms of historical writing</i>	32

*Social and intellectual transformations during the early modern period* 33

*East and Southeast Asia* 36

*Shamanism and history: The origin of the shi* 36

*The formation of Confucian historiography* 37

*The History Bureau and dynastic history* 38

*The spread and influence of dynastic historiography* 39

*"To seek the truth from facts": The rise of evidential learning* 41

## 2 The advance of nationalism and nationalist history: The West, the Middle East, and India in the nineteenth century

*Historiography in a revolutionary age between 1789 and 1848* 53

*The political context* 53

*Romanticism and historiography* 54

*The impact of emergent nationalism on historiography* 55

*The relationship between professional scholarship and nationalism* 56

*The liberal reinterpretation of the Middle Ages* 58

*The colonial perspective and historiography* 59

*The decline of liberalism in historiography* 60

*Ideas of progress and of crisis* 61

*Hegel's philosophy of history* 62

*Nationalism and the transformation of historiography in the Middle East* 64

*The Muslim "discovery" of Europe* 64

*Whose pharaohs? (Re)writing the history of Egypt* 66

*National identity and historical writing* 69

*Bridging the old and the new: The encyclopedists and the neochroniclers* 72

*Nationalism and the transformation of Indian historiography* 75

*Historiography during early colonialism* 75

*The new pedagogy and the emergence of a modern historical consciousness* 78

*Religious revivalism and the search for a glorious past* 79

*The rationalist paradigm* 81

*The birth of the nationalist paradigm* 82

	<i>Nationalism, communalism, and historical writing</i>	84
	<i>Secular narratives and the emergence of economic nationalism</i>	85
3	<b>Academic history and the shaping of the historical profession: Transforming historical study in the nineteenth-century West and East Asia</b>	92
	<i>The cult of science and the nation-state paradigm (1848–1890)</i>	92
	<i>The political context of historiography</i>	92
	<i>The social context of historiography</i>	93
	<i>The turn to “scientific” history</i>	94
	<i>The positivist paradigm</i>	94
	<i>The paradigm of the German historical school</i>	95
	<i>The Marxist paradigm</i>	99
	<i>Common aspects of the three paradigms</i>	100
	<i>The professionalization of historical studies</i>	101
	<i>Russia and Southeastern Europe</i>	106
	<i>The crisis of Confucian historiography and the creation of the modern historical profession in East Asia</i>	107
	<i>Accommodating the Western influence</i>	108
	<i>Civilization and history: A new worldview</i>	110
	<i>The interplay of the old and the new</i>	112
	<i>George Zerffi, Ludwig Riess, and the Rankean influence in Japan</i>	114
	<i>Japan’s “Orient” and the changing of the Sinitic world</i>	118
4	<b>Historical writings in the shadow of two world wars: The crisis of historicism and modern historiography</b>	128
	<i>The reorientation of historical studies and historical thought (1890–1914)</i>	128
	<i>The changing political and cultural climate</i>	128
	<i>The challenge to traditional historiography</i>	129
	<i>The critique of the Rankean model</i>	129
	<i>Karl Lamprecht and the Methodenstreit in Germany</i>	129
	<i>The reorientation of historical studies in France</i>	130
	<i>The “New History” in the United States</i>	132
	<i>Economic and social history in Great Britain</i>	133
	<i>The new social history elsewhere</i>	134

<i>International exchanges</i>	135
<i>Discussions of historical theory</i>	136
<i>The existential crisis of modern civilization</i>	139
<i>Historiography between two world wars (1914–1945)</i>	140
<i>The historians during World War I</i>	140
<i>The critique of rationality and modernity and the defenders of the Enlightenment</i>	142
<i>The United States</i>	144
<i>Great Britain</i>	146
<i>Germany in the interwar period</i>	146
<i>Marxist forms of historiography</i>	149
<i>The early Annales School</i>	151

**5 The appeal of nationalist history around the world:  
Historical studies in the Middle East and Asia in the  
twentieth century**

158

<i>Ottomanism, Turkism, and Egyptianization: Nationalist history in the Middle East</i>	158
<i>The rise of modern education</i>	158
<i>Writing Turkish history in/for modern Turkey</i>	160
<i>The Egyptianization of historical writing</i>	163
<i>Academic history and national politics</i>	168
<i>Nationalism, scientism, and Marxism: Modern historiography in East and Southeast Asia</i>	170
<i>“New historiography” in China</i>	170
<i>The tension between national history and scientific history</i>	173
<i>Modifying the Rankean model: National history in Japan</i>	177
<i>Myth and history: In search of the origin of the Korean nation</i>	180
<i>War and revolution: The appeal of Marxist historiography</i>	183
<i>Nationalist historiography in modern India</i>	186
<i>Late nineteenth-century antecedents: Romantic nationalism</i>	186
<i>The role of religion in nationalist historiography</i>	188
<i>The nation as history and history as science</i>	189
<i>The romance of the local and the emergence of alternative narratives</i>	191
<i>The nation reimagined: The Nehruvian synthesis</i>	193

- Postindependence historiography: Old and new trajectories* 195
- Toward a social science history* 197
- 6 **New challenges in the postwar period: From social history to postmodernism and postcolonialism** 204
- The Cold War and the emergence of the new world order* 204
- Varieties of social history (1945–1968/70) in the West* 205
- The United States: From consensus to the new left* 206
- France: The Annales* 209
- Germany: From Historismus to a critical historical social science* 214
- The 1970s and 1980s: The cultural turn and postmodernism* 217
- From social science history to the cultural turn* 217
- Postmodernism and the linguistic turn* 221
- Microhistory, the history of everyday life, and historical anthropology* 227
- The History Workshop movement* 228
- Feminist and gender history* 229
- Postcolonialism** 231
- The Subaltern Studies* 234
- Latin America: From dependencia theory and beyond* 238
- The emergence of modern historiography in Sub-Saharan Africa* 246
- Historical writings in South Africa* 251
- 7 **The rise of Islamism and the ebb of Marxism: Historical writings in late twentieth-century Asia, the Middle East, and the West** 264
- The ebb and flow of Marxist historiography in East and Southeast Asia* 264
- Reinventing Japan: Postwar reform of historical education and writing* 264
- The dominance of Marxist historiography in the People's Republic of China* 267
- Challenges to Marxist historiography and Eurocentrism* 270
- Between Marxism and nationalism: Academic history in Vietnam* 273

<i>The resurgence of national history</i>	275
<i>The Annales school, postmodernism, and new changes in Japanese historiography</i>	276
<i>China's search for alternatives to Marxist historiography</i>	279
<i>Islamism and Islamic historiography: The Cold War and beyond</i>	282
<i>Globalizing Muslim historiography</i>	282
<i>The interplay of history and historiography</i>	283
<i>Edward Said and the critique of Orientalism</i>	286
<i>The appeal of Marxism and socialism</i>	288
<i>The Islamic revival: Islamism and nationalism</i>	291
<i>History and politics: The challenges of nationalist historiography</i>	294
<i>Between orthodoxy and new directions: Marxist historiography in the West</i>	298

## 8 Historiography in the early twenty-first century: A critical retrospect 310

<i>The globalization of the world</i>	310
<i>The reorientation of historical studies</i>	312
<i>The divergence of theory and practice</i>	313
<i>New interest in oral history and the history of memory</i>	317
<i>Expansions of feminist and gender history around the world</i>	320
<i>Redefining the alliance between history and the social/natural sciences</i>	324
<i>The transformation of the concept of the nation and the significance of global history</i>	328
<i>The growing importance of environmental history</i>	332
<i>The examination of the role of emotions in history</i>	335

## Conclusion 338

Glossary	346
Suggested Readings	352
Index	364