**Week 8**

**The History of the History**

Before involving in this course, the concept of historiography was blurred in my mind; I used to mix up the ideas. However, throughout the course, we equipped with an excellent opportunity to read a myriad of different articles, books’ chapters, and opinions of instructor and students that was significantly helpful in the refinement of concepts in this regard. Historiography is an elaborative account of historical events and historians; historiography evaluates the value of historical annals for contemporary audiences. The craft of historiography enwraps various works of historians and evaluates their approach, usage of tripartite sources, techniques, and theoretical frameworks. In short, it can be defined as the history of history. Historians must comprehend the implications of historiography because it allows them to pinpoint the origin, causations, and underlying biases of different historical works. However, not all historians consult historiography while writing their historical books; take the instance of David McCullough. In his book “1776”, McCullough overlooked the inclusion of any comparative standpoint of other historians; such publications take place to evade the peril of monotony and aimed to serve the typical audiences. The historiography, I learned throughout this course, will be useful in my other history courses as well because now I understand the structure of historical writing and know other relevant aspects regarding biases etcetera. I have learned what sources should be considered while writing a history piece and what sources should be avoided. The historiography will work as a mind map for me in comprehending and analyzing course content and my assignments during other history courses.

**Bibliography**

McCullough, David G., and Mathieu Fleury. *1776*. Varennes, Québec: AdA, 2007.