Nam	ne: Per	#:		
	Crash Course European Episode 50: What Histo	,		
•	<ul> <li>ms to know from this episode:</li> <li>Oral History</li> <li>Objectivity</li> <li>Seminar Method</li> <li>The Strictland Sisters</li> <li>Natalie Zemon-Davis</li> <li>E. P. Thompson and Eric Hobsbawm</li> <li>What kinds of primary source evidence do Historia</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Eugene Genovese</li> <li>John Stuart Mill</li> <li>Revisionism</li> <li>power</li> <li>bias</li> </ul>		
2.	What kind of sources did Nobel Prize winner Svetla	ana Alexievich use?		
3.	History used to be about what	were doing and	what	
	had caused to happen.			
4.	Besides claims of objectivity, what did Histories from	om around the time of the French Revolu	tion focus on?	
5.	Why was this important for nationalism?			
6.	In the 19th Century, professional historians taught in, we studying nations, while amateur historians might study things like:			
7.	Lucy Maynard Salmon wrote histories of domestic servants, using as he sources.			
8.	"Anyone can draw a battle plan and its execution b	out the real history of war is about the inv	olvement of	
	on the fronts and the policies needed to pursue the	e war itself"	and	
9.	In 1960, French historian Philippe Aries produced			
10.	o. E. P. Thompson and Eric Hobsbawm began writing religion in 1963.			
11.	. Eugene Genovese wrote "Roll Jordan Roll: The Wo	orld the	Made.	

12.	The German school of Alltagsgeschichte was about workin				
13.	Much of history is about looking at	, both how w	e use it by		
14.	We also must recognize ways in which the way that power flows is				
	and				
15.	. We must look at a global history, and Historians of France, for instance, are now looking beyond the hexagon to include histories of				
16.	This rewriting process is calledstill be grounded in facts, not ideology.	, b	out it must		
17. "one way we know that history is important is that					
	and often demar versions of the past."	nd textbooks be revised to reflect ce	rtain		
18.	"Current historical practice seeks to acknowledge the power	er of ideology and partisanship as w	ell as the		
	that exists in				
	documents, and so instead current historians try to rely on evidentiary sources to ascertain truth."				
19.	"Thinking you lack bias is one sure sign that you not only _	it, bu	it that you		
	aren't that you	have it."			

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