AOK REVIEW:

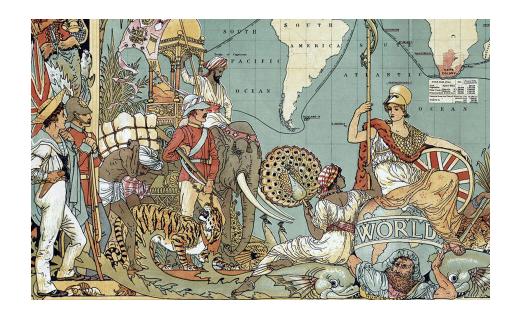
HISTORY

Theory of Knowledge - Year 2





- Can we be sure if our construction of historical knowledge is based on an accurate, objective view of the past or our own subjective interpretation?
- Can historical writing be free of bias?
- Are primary sources to be trusted over secondary sources?
- How does the historian assess the reliability of sources?
- Are primary or secondary sources more reliable?
- Ought ethical judgments of history be relative or absolute?
- What is the relationship between the style of language used and the history that is written?
- Is it appropriate to judge history by contemporary values?



HISTORY: TERMS



- Pluralistic history: accepting that there are different justifiable perspectives about the past
- Synthesis: placing together different parts (sources) to make a whole
- Interpolation: inserting uncertain but inferred events into the historical narrative
- Hindsight bias: mistakenly thinking, after something has happened, that you knew it would happen (wars, catastrophes, etc.)
- Historiography: the study of historical perspectives
- Post-modern: the idea that knowledge, reason, ethics, and truth are social, cultural, and political constructs (late 20th century)
- Presentism: ascribing present values and motives to individuals and events in the past
- Periodization: categorizing historical movements within certain blocks of time
- Discourses: varying strands of ideas that may exist concurrently within a time period