Period comparable to 1789 in its intensity. Townspeople flocked to hear Protestant preachers and then took was overwhelmingly successful in Nîmes (since most people converted), but the process culminated in two The Reformation occurred, using Nîmes, the most Protestant town in France, as a case study. Protestantism Would Praise the Lord breaks apart the process of mass conversion in the sixteenth century to explain why looking at history more broadly. Very much focusing on doing spatial history, this is an accessible guide for understanding of how sources can be used within spatial history specifically but also the different ways of different kinds of space, and specific concepts, tools and approaches, offering the reader a thorough South America, and New Zealand. Divided into three parts, the book covers particular types of sources, disciplines. The geographical scope of the volume takes readers on a journey through central, western, and highlighting the way in which spatial history provides a common forum that facilitates discussion across historical anthropology, economic and social history, as well as historical and human geography, authors hail from a variety of fields, including early modern and modern history, architectural history, conveys a sense of the various facets of spatial history in a tangible, case-study based manner. The chapter authors hail from a variety of fields, including early modern and modern history, architectural history, historical anthropology, economic and social history, as well as historical and human geography, highlighting the way in which spatial history provides a common forum that facilitates discussion across disciplines. The geographical scope of the volume takes readers on a journey through central, western, and east central Europe, to Russia, the Mediterranean, the Ottoman Empire, and East Asia, as well as North and South America, and New Zealand. Divided into three parts, the book covers particular types of sources, different kinds of space, and specific concepts, tools and approaches, offering the reader a thorough understanding of how sources can be used within spatial history specifically but also the different ways of looking at history more broadly. Very much focusing on doing spatial history, this is an accessible guide for both undergraduate and postgraduate students within modern history and its related fields. That Men Would Praise the Lord breaks apart the process of mass conversion in the sixteenth century to explain why the Reformation occurred, using Nîmes, the most Protestant town in France, as a case study. Protestantism was overwhelmingly successful in Nîmes (since most people converted), but the process culminated in two bloody massacres of Nîmes’s remaining Catholics. Beginning in 1559, Nîmes went through a revolutionary period comparable to 1789 in its intensity. Townspeople flocked to hear Protestant preachers and then took
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over Catholic churches, destroyed statues and stained glass, and zealously took part in the Wars of Religion, which convulsed France beginning in 1562. As the Protestant movement grew, it had to adapt to changing circumstances. Nîmes's first Protestants were attracted to Calvin's theology. Later converts believed that the Church needed to be cleansed of its excesses to encourage moral reform and to assist the royal treasury. In the end, many converted because of peer pressure or under duress. Thus rather than argue that one factor - whether religious, economic, or political - explains the Reformation, Tulchin emphasizes that the Protestant movement was the result of compromises forged among its members. The conclusion extends his arguments to the rest of France. That Men Would Praise the Lord marries techniques from the social sciences, anthropology, and cultural history in an analytic narrative, resulting in a new, interdisciplinary theory of the Reformation. Die digitale Transformation ist aus der aktuellen Wirtschaftspolitik nicht mehr wegzudenken. Breitbandausbau, 5G-Netz, Wandel des Schulunterrichts und das „Internet der Dinge“ sind nur ein paar Beispiele aus einer Gruppe von Themen, die eng mit der Digitalisierung verflochten sind. Gleichermassen besteht bisher wenig Zweifel daran, dass die Anforderungen an die Kompetenzen und Ausbildung der Beschäftigten steigen werden. Bei all dem ist in der Debatte nicht immer ersichtlich, dass es sich bei diesen Formationen um ein ganzes Bündel von Entwicklungen handelt. Viele von ihnen - etwa das Internet als Kommunikations- und Vertriebskanal und der Aufstieg von Daten zur ökonomischen Ressource - stellen zweifellos neue Phänomene dar. Gleichzeitig sind diese aktuellen Vorgänge mit sehr alten Prozessen verwoben. Die wissensbasierte Wirtschaft, die herausragende Rolle von Forschung und Entwicklung, die Verschiebung der Wertschöpfung in Richtung Dienstleistung und das steigende Anforderungsniveau an die Beschäftigten sind Phänomene, die sich seit Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts nachweisen lassen und das wirtschaftliche Gesicht der industrialisierten Staaten seit langem formen. Diese Vermischung von Neuem und Altem, die mit Macht die entwickelten Volkswirtschaften herausfordert und - so jedenfalls die immer wieder zu hörende Befürchtung - kaum einen Stein auf dem anderen lassen wird, verkompliziert die Debatte. Im vorliegenden Band werden erstmals Perspektiven der Wirtschaftsgeschichte, der Soziologie, der Wirtschaftswissenschaften und des Maschinenbaus zusammengebracht, um dieser Frage nachzugehen. A universal approach to the ontology of geographic space has already been, and is going to be, a comprehensive task for establishing more effective spatial models. The concept of a universal spatial ontology should be independent of location, culture, and time. It should be fundamental and universal in the same way that the number \( \pi \) defines the ratio between the diameter and the circumference of a circle. The term “universal” therefore means all-embracing and for general propose. Universal Ontology of Geographic Space: Semantic Enrichment for Spatial Data aims to escalate the current scope of research to support the development of semantically interoperable systems of geographic space. This reference will aid university lecturers and professors, students, researchers, developers of spatial applications. "An excellent guidebook through different approaches to social science measurement, including the all-important route-maps that show us how to get there." - Roger Jowell, City University "In this wide-ranging collection of chapters, written by acknowledged experts in their fields, Outhwaite and Turner have brought together material in one volume which will provide an extremely important platform for consideration of the full range of contemporary analytical and methodological issues. " - Charles Crothers, Auckland University of Technology This is a jewel among methods Handbooks, bringing together a formidable collection of international contributors to comment on every aspect of the various central issues, complications and controversies in the core methodological traditions. It is designed to meet the needs of those disciplinary and nondisciplinary problem-oriented social inquirers for a comprehensive overview of the methodological literature. The text is divided into 7 sections: Overviews of methodological approaches in the social sciences Cases, comparisons and theory Quantification and experiment Rationality, complexity and collectivity Interpretation, critique and postmodernity Discourse construction Engagement. Edited by two leading figures in the field, the Handbook is a landmark work in the field of research methods. More than just a 'cookbook' that teaches readers how to master techniques, it will give social scientists in all disciplines an appreciation for the full range of methodological debates today, from the quantitative to the qualitative, giving them deeper and sharper insights into their own research questions. It will generate debate, solutions and a series of questions for researchers to exploit and develop in their research and teaching. Databases in historical research builds knowledge progressively and sympathetically, from first principles to advanced topics. The authors explain how to take a project from the specification stage to completion, and offer technical guidance on choice of approach, techniques, hardware and software. Key ideas are presented in a readily understandable form, through the use of attractive diagrams and summary boxes, and the text is brought to life through the use of case studies. Topics covered include database concepts and terminology; a typology of historical databases; introduction to database management software; methods for database design; implementing a data model; managing projects; information retrieval and analytical tools; and databases and the research process. Packed with more than 200 colour illustrations, Visual Research explores a range of research methods that can be used by graphic designers and visual communicators in the development of clear and purposeful design solutions. The book introduces key terms and theories that underlie design research; examining the importance of visual grammar and design literacy, audience, communication theory and semiotics. Each chapter features case studies that demonstrate how the use of research methods can form the basis of effective visual communication and design problem solving, eschewing end product analysis for a discussion of the way research feeds into the design process. The third edition features new case studies in each chapter, updated design exercises and a new chapter on design-led tools and information design methods, in relation to both print and on-screen design. A guide to the practice of researching for graphic design projects. It explains key theories; examines the importance of audience, communication theory,
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Exploring the breadth and complexities of history as a field of study, History in Practice demystifies what historians actually do and the tasks they take on. This study, written by one of the most acute practitioners in the field, examines not only the academic discipline but also engages with the use of historical ideas in the wider world. The new edition features: - A new chapter on history in the digital age, covering the use of information technology in historical practice - Extended coverage of the relationships between history and other disciplines - Fresh material on current trends in the practice of history - Over 35 new illustrations spread throughout the book drawn from around the world This book is essential reading for all students seeking an understanding of history as a discipline. History and Economic Life offers students a wide-ranging introduction to both quantitative and qualitative approaches to interpreting economic history sources from the Middle Ages to the Twentieth Century. Having identified an ever-widening gap between the use of qualitative sources by cultural historians and quantitative sources by economic historians, the book aims to bridge the divide by making economic history sources more accessible to students and the wider public, and highlighting the need for a complementary rather than exclusive approach. Divided into two parts, the book begins by equipping students with a toolbox to approach economic history sources, considering the range of sources that might be of use and introducing different ways of approaching them. The second part consists of case studies that examine how economic historians use such sources, helping readers to gain a sense of context and understanding of how these sources can be used. The book thereby sheds light on important debates both within and beyond the field, and highlights the benefits gained when combining qualitative and quantitative approaches to source analysis. Introducing sources often avoided in culturally-minded history or statistically-minded economic history courses respectively, and advocating a combined qualitative and quantitative approach, it is an essential resource for students undertaking source analysis within the field. Historical method comprises the techniques and guidelines by which historians use primary sources and other evidence, including the evidence of archaeology, to research and then to write histories in the form of accounts of the past. The question of the nature, and even the possibility, of a sound historical method is raised in the philosophy of history as a question of epistemology. The study of historical method and of different ways of writing history is known as historiography. This book undertakes historical research and provides invaluable advice and support with methodological analysis. History Research: Theory and Methods presents a clear practical guide to the study research and writing of history. Each stage of historical research is covered from the selection of a topic and the organization and evaluation of source material through to the completion of a typescript. The book focuses on the study of history provides detailed guidance on research methods and includes comprehensive information on stylistic conventions for presenting historical work. The present book of basics for the social researcher provides a sound and well-structured framework for the pursuit of serious and result-oriented research. It reiterates, in ordered and logical sequence, the steps that are required to be taken by the researcher so that he successfully plans, conducts, implements and concludes a plan of action for the study he decides on. From a discussion of the key concepts, the book guides the reader into the intricacies of the sociological methods, and subsequently the hypothesis, the research design, and the sociological data. It explains in clear terms the methods of data collection, namely, the questionnaire, the interview, the sample poll, etc. The author has not merely collected them from various sources and arranged them systematically but has also enlivened them with his interesting style of writing. The book is intended for the research scholar and academian in social sciences and will prove to be of great assistance in the methodology of research. This book is a greatly supplemented translation from Portuguese, originally published in 2015. It discusses the most appropriate ways to create databases for research on history and other humanities, including an extensive debate about the usages that historians have made of computing since the 1950s. It has four chapters: the first is dedicated to theoretical and methodical questions about the usage of databases in history; the second is about technical issues; the third presents the concept of research engineering (how to improve research in groups); the last is about the construction of databases. The author states that the use of technology in research in history and humanities should be preceded and mediated by theories and methods which deal with these disciplines and not by technical issues. The historian must know how to think “correctly” in order to use the technological tools in an autonomous way. The book provides a background, demonstrating how theory, methodology, and technique are always articulated in historical research, and will appeal to history students and researchers. The Encyclopedia of Historians and Historical Writing contains over 800 entries ranging from Lord Acton and Anna Commena to Howard Zinn and from Herodotus to Simon Schama. Over 300 contributors from around the world have composed critical assessments of historians from the beginning of historical writing to the present day, including individuals from related disciplines like Jürgen Habermas and Clifford Geertz, whose theoretical contributions have informed historical debate. Additionally, the Encyclopedia includes some 200 essays treating the development of national, regional and topical historiographies, from the Ancient Near East to the history of sexuality. In addition to the Western tradition, it includes substantial assessments of African, Asian, and Latin American historians and debates on gender and subaltern studies. Advanced Topics in Database Research features the latest, cutting-edge research findings dealing with all aspects of database management, systems analysis and design and software engineering. This book provides information that is instrumental in the improvement and development of theory and practice related to information technology and management of information resources. The Routledge Companion to Historical Studies serves as a much needed critical introduction to the key issues, historians, philosophers and theories which have prompted the rethinking of history and its practice that has gathered pace since the 1990s. This book is a ground-breaking attempt to rethink the landscapes of the social world and historical practice by theorising ‘social haunting’: the ways in which the
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social forms, figures, phantasm and ghosts of the past become present to us time and time again.
Examining the relationship between historical practices such as archaeology and archival work in order to 
think about how the social landscape is reinvented with reference to the ghosts of the past, the author 
explores the literary and historical status and accounts of the ghost, not for what they might tell us about 
these figures, but for their significance for our, constantly re-invented, re-vivified, re-ghosted social world.
With chapters on haunted houses and castles, slave ghosts, the haunting airs of music, the prehistoric 
origin of spirits, Marxist spectres, Freudian revenants, and the ghosts in the machine, Ghosts, Landscapes 
and Social Memory adopts multi-disciplinary methods for understanding the past, the dead and social 
ghosts and the landscapes they appear in. A sociology of haunting that illustrates how social landscapes 
have their genesis and perpetuation in haunting and the past, this volume will appeal to sociologists and 
social theorists with interests in memory, haunting and culture. World history has expanded dramatically in 
recent years, primarily as a teaching field, and increasingly as a research field. Growing numbers of 
teachers and Ph.Ds in history are required to teach the subject. They must be current on topics from human 
evolution to industrial development in Song-dynasty China to today’s disease patterns - and then link these 
disparate topics into a coherent course. Numerous textbooks in print and in preparation summarize the 
field of world history at an introductory level. But good teaching also requires advanced training for 
teachers, and access to a stream of new research from scholars trained as world historians. In this book, 
Patrick Manning provides the first comprehensive overview of the academic field of world history. He 
reviews patterns of research and debate, and proposes guidelines for study by teachers and by researchers 
in world history. The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS), funded by the UK government, has 
produced this series of Guides to Good Practice to provide the arts and humanities research and teaching 
communities with practical instruction in applying recognized standards and good practice to the creation, 
preservation and use of digital resources. Some of the Guides focus on methods and applications relevant to 
arts and humanities disciplines such as archaeology, history, linguistics, text studies and performing arts. 
Others address those areas which cross-disciplinary boundaries. All Guides identify and explore key issues 
and provide comprehensive pointers for those who need more specific information. As such they are 
essential reference material for anyone interested in computer-assisted research and teaching in the arts 
and humanities. We are now entering a world of electronic communications where an increasing amount of 
contemporary information is created and retained only in electronic form. How will such unstable flows of 
information be preserved for future historians? Will the future have a past? Will the history of 
our contemporary world be lost to our descendants? History and Electronic Artefacts is the first publication 
to examine the implications of this revolution for historical research. Historians are used to handling paper 
and parchment record in archives. These are actual pieces of correspondence which passed between 
historical actors. They are also relatively stable artefacts which can be preserved easily. Two factors 
introduced by the electronic revolution threaten the existence of paper archives: the dissociation between 
information content and the media by which it is transmitted ruptures the solidity of the archival object. 
The ability to store electronic information anywhere and access it remotely via networks could make the 
central paper archive redundant. Experts from the fields of information management and technology, data 
archiving, library science, as well as historians, consider the issues raised in depth. The authors also place 
a unique emphasis on European developments. A total prologue to working together research, Business 
Research Methods is the perfect guide for understudies setting out on an exploration venture. Together 
with genuine understudies and administrators, the writers draw without anyone else broad experience to 
give perusers tips for progress and give guidance to enable them to stay away from regular errors. Grown 
particularly in view of business and administration understudies, this smash hit course reading investigates 
the nature and reason for business examine and the issues it involves, while additionally giving 
understudies functional exhortation on doing their exploration. Notwithstanding an expansive scope of 
pertinent contextual analyses, the book includes a generous exchange of morals, a section on web inquire 
about strategies, and a solid accentuation on viable substance, for example, arranging a venture and 
composing it up. With another part on the idea of business look into that clarifies why a comprehension 
of research techniques is so essential to the more extensive investigation of business and administration, and 
another section on inspecting in subjective research, Business Research Methods remains the book of 
decision to enable you to construct a full comprehension of the subject. Information and communications 
technology is now an essential tool for the historian and for anyone engaging in historical study. Today’s 
‘history workstation’ includes computers, modems, scanners, printers, digital cameras and a wide range of 
software applications to access the World Wide Web and to analyse historical sources. Sonja Cameron and 
Sarah Richardson provide a clear, jargon-free introduction which demystifies the computing skills needed 
for historical research. This step-by-step guide covers all aspects of history and computing including: - 
presentation: from word-processing an article which conforms to scholarly protocols to presenting a slide 
show - history and the World Wide Web: hints and tips on accessing and evaluating the wide range of 
historical material available on the internet - databases: a clear introduction which guides you through the 
process of creating your own database of historical sources - spreadsheets: a lucid explanation of basic 
quantitative methods, data analysis, graphing and charting - digitised text and images: help on analysing 
digitised text, creating images and web pages. The text is supported throughout by worked examples using 
historical sources, comprehensive illustrations, a detailed glossary and signposts to further study where 
appropriate. Using Computers in History is an indispensable aid to all those studying and researching 
history. Students, family and local historians, and history enthusiasts will all find this book informative and 
easy-to-use. With a section on ethical issues, this book is suitable for social science researchers and their 
students. This unique book critically evaluates the virtual representation of the past through digital media.
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A distinguished team of leading experts in the field approach digital research in history and archaeology from contrasting viewpoints, including philosophical, methodological and technical. They illustrate the challenges involved in representing the past digitally by focusing on specific cases of a particular historical period, place or technical problem. Archaeology in Practice: A Student Guide to Archaeological Analyses offers students in archaeology laboratory courses a detailed and invaluable how-to manual of archaeological methods and provides insight into the breadth of modern archaeology. Written by specialists of material analyses, whose expertise represents a broad geographic range. Includes numerous examples of applications of archaeological techniques, organized by material types, such as animal bones, ceramics, stone artifacts, and documentary sources, or by themes, such as dating, ethics, and report writing. Written accessibly and amply referenced to provide readers with a guide to further resources on techniques and their applications.

Enlivened by a range of boxed case studies throughout the main text, Against a backdrop of contemporary social and sexual concerns, and potent fears surrounding the moral and physical ‘degeneration’ of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century society, The Cruel Madness of Love explores a critical period in the developing relationship between syphilis and insanity. General paralysis of the insane (GPI), the most commonly diagnosed of the neurosyphilitic disorders, has been devastating both in terms of its severity and incidence. Using the rich laboratory and asylum records of lowland Scotland as a case study, Gayle Davis examines the evolution of GPI as a disease category from a variety of perspectives: social, medical, and pathological. Through exploring case notes and the impact of new diagnostic techniques and therapies, such as the Wassermann Test and Malarial Therapy, the reader gains a unique insight into both patients and practitioners. Significant insights are gained into the socio-sexual background and medical experience of patients, as well as the clinical ideas and judgmental behaviour of the practitioners confronting this disease. The Cruel Madness of Love will be of interest to anyone wishing to explore the historical relationship between sexuality, morality and disease. This landmark research volume provides the first detailed history of entrepreneurship in Britain from the nineteenth century to the present. Using a remarkable new database of more than nine million entrepreneurs, it gives new understanding to the development of Britain as the world’s ‘first industrial nation’. Based on the first long-term whole-population analysis of British small business, it uses novel methods to identify from the 10-yearly population census the two to four million people per year who operated businesses in the period 1851–1911. Using big data analytics, it reveals how British businesses evolved over time, supplementing the census-derived data on individuals with other sources on companies and business histories. By comparing to modern data, it reveals how the late-Victorian period was a ‘golden age’ for smaller and medium-sized business, driven by family firms, the accelerating participation of women and the increasing use of incorporation as significant vehicles for development. A unique resource and citation for research on entrepreneurship, of crucial significance to economic development policies for small business around the world, and above all the key entry point for researchers to the database which is deposited at the UK Data Archive, this major publication will change our understanding of the scale and economic significance of small businesses in the nineteenth century. This Companion offers a thorough, concise overview of the emerging field of humanities computing. Contains 37 original articles written by leaders in the field. Addresses the central concerns shared by those interested in the subject. Major sections focus on the experience of particular disciplines in applying computational methods to research problems; the basic principles of humanities computing; specific applications and methods; and production, dissemination and archiving. Accompanied by a website featuring supplementary materials, standard readings in the field and essays to be included in future editions of the Companion. First published in 1999, this volume aims to reflect on the changing structure, experience and aspirations of European business as it approaches the Millennium, including chapters in issues including business scandals in the Weimar Republic, the evolution of management consultancies in Portugal and Spain and the British Public Sector. The yearbook exploits these changes by serving as a forum for debate in Europe and aims to bring work on individual countries to a wider, European audience. Responding to the challenge of globalization, cooperation within a single European market and an increasing interest in corporate governance and environmental issues, the yearbook broadens to include socio-political issues along with stimulating new types of scholarship among European business historians and new preservation strategies by business archivists.

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