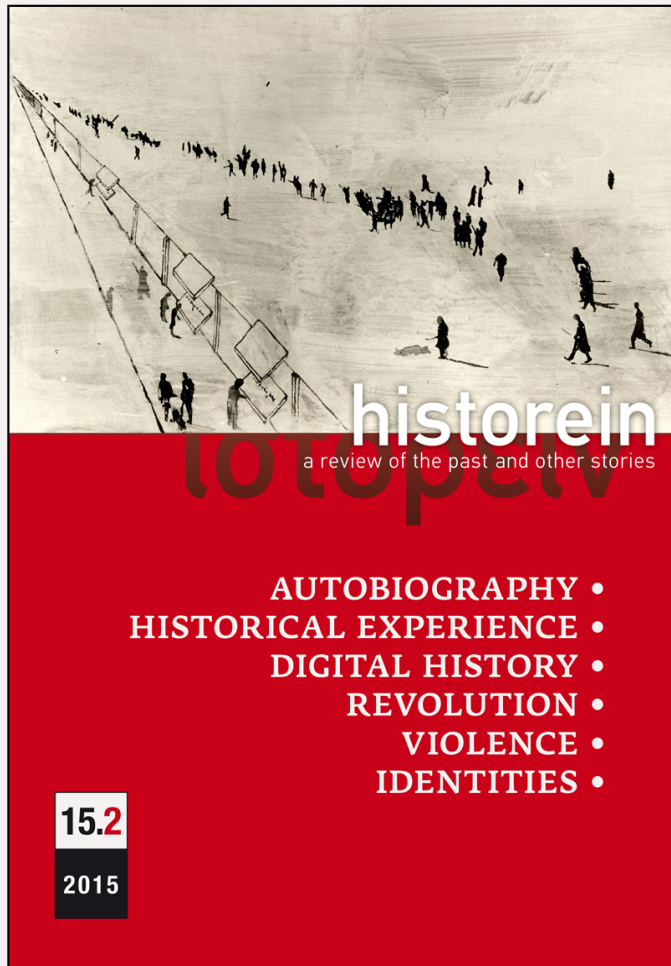


Historein

Vol. 15, 2015



Introduction

Committee Editorial

<https://doi.org/>

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To cite this article:

Committee, E. (2016). Introduction. *Historein*, 15(2), 5. Retrieved from

Introduction

Historiographical considerations on the formation of political extremes, revolution and war, as well as historiographical issues, lie at the core of the historical endeavour of this issue of *Historia in*. In the first two historiographical essays, historians focus on the interaction of their past with their professional choices as well as on the difference that digital media has made on historical practice. The second part consists of essays focusing on political extremism, perceptions of violence and revolution and perceptions of war.

Rolf Petri, in “*Vita magistra historiae?* Life experience and meanings of the past”, reflects on the issue of the historian’s personal experience of history and its interaction with his or her professional choices. He aims to assess the methodological reach of the autobiographical genre, finding that such a narrative may not have the particular theoretical and methodological credentials necessary to account for a new subjectivity paradigm in historiography.

In his “Reconceiving pasts in a digital age”, Stefan Tanaka examines the relationship of historical practices in the digital age and the historian’s perceptions of time as well as the compulsive trap of presentism.

Thomas Gallant, in his essay “Revolutions and regimes of violence”, proposes a holistic approach for the study of political violence, an issue which is inevitably faced by most societies, and embarks on the examination of the relationship between what he terms regimes of violence and revolution and the change these regimes undergo in the aftermath of rebellion.

In her essay “Local homelands and national projects: territorial representations in the Bulgarian press from the 1840s to the Russo-Turkish War (1877–1878)”, Dessislava Lilova contemplates not only the two notions of “homeland”, both as a utopia and as a reality, following the Congress of Berlin in the Bulgarian-populated lands in the Balkan peninsula, but also the representations of this issue in the press in the mid-nineteenth century.

Finally, Thalia Dragona, in her essay “Golden Dawn through a psychosocial lens”, examines the different ways that extreme-rightwing thinking became established to the point that Greek voters, eager to legitimise Golden Dawn’s political violence, could support this party.

Editorial Committee