The University of Western Ontario  
HISTORY 9805  
Writing History  
Fall 2018  
Mondays 9:30 am – 12:30 pm, Lawson Hall 2270C

Instructor: Professor Rob MacDougall  
Office: Lawson Hall 2228  
Office Hours (Fall Term): Mondays 1:30 – 3:30 pm, or email for appointment  
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Course Description
This is a graduate course about the writing of history—the actual art and craft of writing historical nonfiction. It is not a seminar on research methods, historiography, or any particular subfield of history. It is a weekly writing workshop, in which we will all give and get criticism, working together to improve our writing skills.

The work of the course consists of weekly writing assignments that we will share and critique in class, paying attention not only to questions of evidence and argument but also to issues like voice, pace, storytelling, and style. We will also read advice on academic and other writing, along with samples of effective prose. The purpose of the readings is to suggest strategies and techniques that we can apply to our own work, and to help us each think about how and maybe even why we want to write about the past.

Course Materials
There is one required book for this course, which will be available at the Campus Bookstore:


All other readings will be made available in PDF format or on reserve.

Assignments and Evaluation
There will be a short writing assignment (usually 300-600 words, but sometimes longer) every week. Each week we will all read and discuss a small set of the assignments submitted. On weeks 5, 9, and 13, you will hand in a revised (and usually expanded) version of one of the previous 3 weekly assignments. All assignments will be read, and all count, but only the three revisions will receive numeric grades.

Course grades will be calculated as follows:
- 20% Weekly writing assignments (due every week; you may miss one without penalty)
- 20% Revision #1 (due week 4; a revised version of assignment from week 1, 2, or 3)
- 20% Revision #2 (due week 8; a revised version of assignment from week 5, 6, or 7)
- 20% Revision #3 (due week 12; a revised version of assignment from week 9, 10, or 11)
- 20% Participation and feedback on other students’ work (every week)
Course Schedule and Readings
This schedule remains subject to change.

Week 1  September 10  What Is Good Writing?
Jill Lepore, “How To Write a Paper for This Class.”


Write: Think of a work of historical writing (a book, an article, a chapter, whatever) that you have particularly enjoyed or admired. Then choose a friend or family member who might be interested in this work. Write a letter or email of 300-600 words, addressed to your friend or family member, telling them about the work of history and whatever you think would interest them about it. Pitch the letter to them specifically—their actual interests, their level of historical knowledge. Tell them something they would be interested to know. Upload or email the finished letter to me by Friday, Sept. 14. (You don’t have to send the letter to your friend or family member. But you could!)

Week 2  September 17  Writing as Practice
Joan Bolker, *Writing Your Dissertation in Fifteen Minutes a Day*, pp. 3-8, 32-48.
P. Silvia, *How To Write A Lot*, pp. 3-47.

Examples of my own freewriting and writing logs.

Write: Think of something you know a lot about. It should not be an academic topic; it should be some other part of your life, like rock climbing, or dating, or the Marvel Cinematic Universe, or how the Blue Jays are doing this year, or how to make scrambled eggs. Pick something you like to talk about! Think of a position or opinion you hold on this topic, one that not everybody shares. Write a piece of 300-600 words laying out the issue and your position on it. Be as persuasive as you can. Upload or email the piece to me by Friday, Sept. 21.

Week 3  September 24  Writing to be Read
Read: Eric Hayot, *Elements of Academic Style*, Chapters 4-7 and Chapter 16.
Patrick Dunleavy, *Authoring a PhD*, pp. 11-17.

Excerpted introductions from several academic history articles:

**Write:** Re-read one of the introductions you read for class this week and underline or highlight all the instances you can find of explicit metalanguage, both textual and paratextual. (What this means is explained in Hayot, Chapter 16, and will be discussed in class.) Read through again and underline or highlight all the implicit metalanguage you can find. Now create a “sentence skeleton” that strips out the content of the introduction to identify the underlying rhetorical moves. Finally, fill in the blanks of this skeleton with content on a different topic, perhaps the topic of your own research. (We will look at an example of this in class.) Upload or email the finished piece by **Friday, Sept. 28.**

**Week 4 October 1 Rewriting: Strategy and Structure**

**Read:**

**Write:** Revise your assignment from Week 1, 2, or 3. Pay particular attention to the structure or organization of your piece; think about metalanguage, paragraphing, topic sentences, Hayot’s “uneven U.” Be fearless and ambitious in rewriting! Make your piece clearer, stronger, more effective than it was before. Upload or email your revised assignment to me by **Friday, Oct. 5.**

**READING WEEK | October 8 – 12 | NO CLASS**

**Week 5 October 15 Framing an Argument**

**Read:**
Patrick Dunleavy, *Authoring a PhD*, pp. 18-42.

We will also look again at the introductions from Week 3.
Write: Write a 300-600 word introduction to a seminar paper or article on any historical topic. This may be a revised introduction to something you wrote in the past (in which case you should revise thoroughly, and include the original for comparison), part of a paper you are working on this term, or part of a hypothetical or imaginary paper that you are not actually going to write. Think about engaging your reader, locating your paper in its literature, and teaching your reader what they need to know to appreciate your argument. Your introduction should arrive at a clear thesis or argument statement, framed in some version of Graff & Birkenstein’s They Say / I Say structure. Upload or email your introduction by Friday, Oct. 19.

Week 6 October 22 Using Evidence
Barbara Tuchman, “History by the Ounce,” in *Practicing History*, pp. 33-44.

Write: Write a 300-600 word piece that uses historical evidence and examples to support an argument. This may be a revised excerpt of something you wrote in the past (in which case you should revise thoroughly, and include the original for comparison), part of a paper you are working on this term, or part of a hypothetical or imaginary paper that you are not actually going to write. Think about choosing and curating your evidence, managing the reader’s interaction with quotations, “showing your iceberg,” and so on. Upload or email your piece by Friday, Oct. 26.

Week 7 October 29 Engaging Counterarguments
Martin Luther King, “Letter from Birmingham Jail.”

Write: Write a 300-600 word piece that engages a counterargument (or counterarguments) to an argument you are making. Once again, this may be a revised excerpt of something you wrote in the past (in which case you should revise thoroughly, and include the original for comparison), part of a paper you are working on this term, or part of a hypothetical or imaginary paper that you are not actually going to write. Think about anticipating objections, representing them fairly, and answering them persuasively. Upload or email your piece by Friday, Nov. 2.

Week 8 November 5 Rewriting: Clarity and Style
Roy Peter Clark, *Writing Tools*, pp. 11-56.
Some samples of prose for analysis.

Write: Revise your assignment from Week 5, 6, or 7. Pay particular attention to the clarity and style of your prose. Be mindful and meticulous in rewriting! Make your piece more stylish, more precise, more enjoyable to read. Upload or email your revised assignment to me by Friday, Nov. 9.

Week 9

November 19 Telling Stories

James Goodman, “For the Love of Stories.”
China Miéville, October, pp. 5-38.
Rick Perlstein, Nixonland, pp. 254-273.
Isabel Wilkerson, The Warmth of Other Suns, pp. 125-164.

Write: Write a 300-600 word narrative account of a historical event. You may experiment with form and structure, tense, direct dialogue, or historical speculation if you wish—or you may stick closely to the norms of academic history. Do whatever you think you need to tell your story in a compelling or engaging way. Upload or email your story by Friday, Nov. 23.

Week 10

November 26 Teaching With Words

Amy Reading, The Mark Inside, pp. 5-23.
Christian Appy, Working-Class War, pp. 174-205.

Write: Write a 300-600 word piece in which some specialized knowledge—information not likely common to the reader—is essential to understanding. Describe an event, moment, process, or idea. Teach us something we didn't know in a way that is clear and compelling. Upload or email this to me by Fri, Nov. 30.

Week 11

November 26 Academic Writing vs. Popular Writing

Read: Steven Pinker, “Why Academic Writing Stinks and How To Fix It.”
Noah Berlatsky, “Why Most Academics Will Always Be Bad Writers.”
Rachael Cayley, “In Support of Academic Writing.”
Gerald Graff, Clueless in Academe, pp. 115-154.
Erik Larson, The Devil in the White City, pp. xi, 290-298.

Write: Think of a historical research topic—it could be a topic you are working on now, a hypothetical future topic, or the topic of an existing work by somebody else. Identify three different possible
audiences to which a project on this topic might appeal. Write three paragraphs, each one describing a different historical project aimed at one of the three audiences. (We will work through an example of this in class.) How would each audience shape your project? What questions or themes would each version of your project emphasize? What form would each finished product take? Upload or email your three pitches by **Fri, Nov. 30.**

**Week 12  December 3  Rewriting: Revising for Publication**

**Read:**


**Write:**
Revise your assignment from Week 9, 10, or 11. Pay attention to both structure and style. Do your best to incorporate all the lessons you have learned in this class. Upload or email your revised assignment to me by **Friday, Dec. 7.**
Additional Statements

Accessibility Options

Please contact the course instructor if you require material in an alternate format or if you require any other arrangements to make this course more accessible to you. You may also wish to contact Services for Students with Disabilities (SSD) at 519 661-2111 x 82147 for any specific question regarding an accommodation. Information regarding accommodation of exams is available on the Registrar’s website: www.registrar.uwo.ca/examinations/accommodated_exams.html

Medical Issues

The University recognizes that a student’s ability to meet his/her academic responsibilities may, on occasion, be impaired by medical illness. Please go to: https://studentservices.uwo.ca/secure/medical_accommodations_link_for_OOR.pdf to read about the University’s policy on medical accommodation. In the event of illness, you should contact Academic Counselling as soon as possible. The Academic Counsellors will determine, in consultation with the student, whether or not accommodation should be requested. They will subsequently contact the instructors in the relevant courses about the accommodation. Once the instructor has made a decision about whether to grant an accommodation, the student should contact his/her instructors to determine a new due date for tests, assignments, and exams.

Students must see the Academic Counsellor and submit all required documentation in order to be approved for certain accommodation: http://counselling.ssc.uwo.ca/procedures/medical_accommodation.html

Scholastic Offences

Scholastic offences are taken seriously and students are directed to read the appropriate policy, specifically, the definition of what constitute a Scholastic Offence, at the following Web site: http://www.uwo.ca/univsec/pdf/academic_policies/appeals/scholastic_discipline_undergrad.pdf

Plagiarism

Students must write their essays and assignments in their own words. Whenever students take an idea, or a passage from another author, they must acknowledge their debt both by using quotation marks where appropriate and by proper referencing such as footnotes or citations. Plagiarism is a major academic offense (see Scholastic Offence Policy in the Western Academic Calendar).

The following rules pertain to the acknowledgements necessary in academic papers.

A. In using another writer’s words, you must both place the words in quotation marks and acknowledge that the words are those of another writer.

You are plagiarizing if you use a sequence of words, a sentence or a paragraph taken from other writers without acknowledging them to be theirs. Acknowledgement is indicated either by (1) mentioning the author and work from which the words are borrowed in the text of your paper; or by (2) placing a footnote number at the end of the quotation in your text, and including a correspondingly numbered footnote at the bottom of the page (or in a separate reference section at the end of your essay). This footnote should indicate author, title of the work, place and date of Publication and page number. Method (2) given above is usually preferable for academic essays because it provides the reader with more information about your sources and leaves your text uncluttered with
parenthetical and tangential references. In either case words taken from another author must be enclosed in quotation marks or set off from your text by single spacing and indentation in such a way that they cannot be mistaken for your own words. Note that you cannot avoid indicating quotation simply by changing a word or phrase in a sentence or paragraph which is not your own.

B. In adopting other writer's ideas, you must acknowledge that they are theirs.

You are plagiarizing if you adopt, summarize, or paraphrase other writers' trains of argument, ideas or sequences of ideas without acknowledging their authorship according to the method of acknowledgement given in 'At above. Since the words are your own, they need not be enclosed in quotation marks. Be certain, however, that the words you use are entirely your own; where you must use words or phrases from your source; these should be enclosed in quotation marks, as in 'A' above.

Clearly, it is possible for you to formulate arguments or ideas independently of another writer who has expounded the same ideas, and whom you have not read. Where you got your ideas is the important consideration here. Do not be afraid to present an argument or idea without acknowledgement to another writer, if you have arrived at it entirely independently. Acknowledge it if you have derived it from a source outside your own thinking on the subject.

In short, use of acknowledgements and, when necessary, quotation marks is necessary to distinguish clearly between what is yours and what is not. Since the rules have been explained to you, if you fail to make this distinction, your instructor very likely will do so for you, and they will be forced to regard your omission as intentional literary theft. Plagiarism is a serious offence which may result in a student's receiving an 'F' in a course or, in extreme cases, in their suspension from the University.

**Support Services**

Students who are in emotional/mental distress should refer to Mental Health@Western, [http://uwo.ca/health/mental_wellbeing/](http://uwo.ca/health/mental_wellbeing/) for a complete list of options about how to obtain help.

If you have any further questions or concerns please contact Heidi Van Galen, Administrative Officer, Department of History, 519-661-2111 x84963 or e-mail vangalen@uwo.ca.