

HISTORY 102
World History from 1500 to the Twentieth Century
2017-2018

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ASSIGNMENT FOR NOV. 30 / DEC. 1

In this assignment you are asked to write a paper that compares some significant aspect of urban life in *two cities in two different parts of the world during the seventeenth and/or eighteenth century (1600-1800)*. You can select an aspect of urban life from the list below or, after getting the permission of your tutorial instructor, you can discuss some other aspect.

- How the cities were governed
- Protest movements and/or political disturbances
- The main types of economic activity
- Religious institutions and religious changes
- The organization and supply of labour
- Occupational or economic activities of women
- The urban 'underworld' (criminals, etc.)
- Education and schools
- Hunger and social distress
- Institutions and laws for dealing with poverty
- Immigrants and outsiders in the cities
- Festivals and holidays in city life
- Epidemics, diseases, and/or medical institutions
- The impact of art, drama or music on city life
- Non-normative gender behaviors in cities

You may select any two cities for which you find the material you need in order to write this paper. Make sure to select cities from *two different cultural regions*. (For example, you can compare a city in China with a city in India or Europe or the Americas, but do *not* compare two cities within China, or two cities within Europe, etc.) The following list provides some suggestions of cities you might wish to consider, grouped by cultural region. Of course there are many other possibilities.

Beijing (Peking)	Calcutta	Philadelphia	London
Yangzhou	Bombay	New York	Edinburgh
Canton (Guangzhou)	Delhi (Shajahanabad)	Boston	Dublin
	Pune (Poona)	Charleston	Paris
	Surat	Quebec City	Amsterdam
Edo (Tokyo)	Goa		Delft
Osaka			Hamburg
Kanazawa		Havana	Frankfurt
	Cairo	Mexico City	Berlin
	Istanbul	Lima	St. Petersburg
Manila	Aleppo	Potosí	Strasbourg
Jakarta (Batavia)	Damascus		Madrid
			Barcelona
			Rome
			Venice

Detailed requirements for this paper and guidelines for writing it are provided on the following pages

Selecting the Cities You Will Write About

You may find it useful to select two cities that have some important feature in common. For example, you might select two capital cities, or two port cities, or two cities which were founded as colonial outposts.

Guidelines for Writing this Paper

In preparing this essay, you should use *at least* two sources of information for *each* city, and preferably more. At least one source for each city should normally be a scholarly book, available either in printed form or as an e-book. In addition, you are encouraged to use articles from scholarly journals, many of which are available online through the UBC Library website.

What is a “scholarly book”? Normally this is a book written by a professional scholar and published by a reputable publisher. If the book has detailed footnotes and a good bibliography, it is likely to be a scholarly book. Avoid using amateur or hobbyist websites. If you are in doubt about the validity of any of your sources, consult your tutorial instructor.

You may wish to use source material in languages other than English. You are encouraged to do so, but first consult with your tutorial instructor about the scholarly suitability of that material.

The text of your essay should be *approximately 1,000 words* in length. This does not include the footnotes and the bibliography.

You should *inform your instructor no later than Nov. 16/17* which two cities you are comparing and what aspect of urban life you are considering. Your instructor will inform you of the exact form in which you should provide that information.

The paper itself is due *in your tutorial on November 30/December 1*. The paper will be graded on a percentage basis. Except in the case of demonstrable medical or family emergency, there will be a *late penalty* of 1 per cent a day for papers submitted late.

Using Source Material in a Responsible Manner

All quotations, paraphrases and statistics as well as specific examples and factual information which would not be considered common knowledge must be properly referenced in *footnotes*. Your paper must also have a *bibliography* of all printed and electronic sources that you used.

The basic principle in writing any research essay, whether long or short, is to use appropriate source material to get the information you need in order to write about the topic in your own words. Most of the time you will present your arguments or findings in your own words, but each time you discuss a specific example or situation you must *show your source of information in a footnote*. When you want to show *exactly* how something is worded in your source, use a *direct quotation* and *provide a footnote*. Remember that direct quotations must be put in quotation marks. Occasionally you may want to *paraphrase* something by restating what is said in your source in a slightly different form. If you *paraphrase* something, do not put it in quotation marks – but of course *any paraphrase, like any direct quotation, must be properly footnoted*.

Readability, Legibility and Backup Copies

- Your paper should be written in good English, with correct grammar, punctuation and spelling.
- Give your paper a *title* that indicates something about the contents.
- The text should be *double-spaced in a 12-point font* with standard (1-inch) margins.
- Your paper must be *submitted as a hard copy*. (If the paper is submitted late, send it to your tutorial instructor by e-mail attachment to show when it was completed, but then submit the hard copy to your tutorial instructor as soon as possible thereafter.)
- Last-minute corrections should be made neatly in ink.
- *Number the pages of your paper*. (If there is a title page, the first page of actual text is page 1.)
- *Staple or otherwise securely fasten the paper*. Don't use paper clips and don't use a plastic cover.
- *Save the text of your paper on your computer*.

Footnotes

Footnotes or endnotes are used to give credit where credit is due. The basic rule is this: *all quotations, paraphrases, statistics, interpretations, examples and significant phrases taken from books and articles must be carefully and correctly cited in footnotes*. On the other hand, obvious facts on which all authors would agree (“common knowledge”) would not have to be footnoted.

There are many styles of footnoting, but generally in writing history research papers you should use the “Chicago” form of footnoting. In this style, you put a superscript like this² in the text and put the information about your source in a numbered footnote at the bottom of the page.

NOTE: The *first time* you refer to any book or article, give the author, complete title and other publication data. But *do not repeat the full publication data over and over again* each time you refer to the same source. After the first time, simply give the author's last name, a short version of the title, and the page number. If the note refers to the source cited in the immediately preceding note, just write *ibid.* and the page number.

If you use an article or chapter from a book that includes selections by many authors, you must give the author and title of that article or chapter *and* the publication data for the whole book.

Here are some examples of **standard footnoting style** for history research papers:

1. Stephen P. Blake, *Shahjahanabad: The Sovereign City in Mughal India, 1639-1739* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991), pp. 183-85.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 187.
3. Donatella Calabi, *The Market and the City: Square, Street and Architecture in Early Modern Europe*, trans. by Marlene Klein (Aldershot, U.K.: Ashgate, 2004), p. 206.
4. Blake, *Shahjahanabad*, pp. 217-19.
5. Valerie Pearl, “Change and Stability in Seventeenth-Century London,” *The London Journal*, 5 (1979), 3-6.
6. Laura McGough, “Women, Private Property and the Limitations of State Authority in Early Modern Venice,” *Journal of Women’s History*, 14 (2002), 35-37.
7. Peter J. Golas, “Early Ch’ing Guilds,” in G. William Skinner, ed., *The City in Late Imperial China* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1977), pp. 556-58.
8. Calabi, *The Market and the City*, p. 174.
9. *Ibid.*, p. 176.
10. Pearl, “Change and Stability,” 17.
11. Museum of London website: “18th-Century London: Colonization and Political Change”: http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/learning/features_facts/eighteenth.html (accessed 21 May, 2015).

Bibliography

Your paper should have a bibliography listing all the sources you used in preparing your paper, including those you did not specifically refer to in any footnotes.

Bibliographies are arranged in alphabetical order by authors' last names.

Always give the *full title* of each book, *including the subtitle* if there is one.

If you are listing an article from a book or journal, include the page numbers of the whole article.

Here are some examples of the **standard style for bibliographies**:

Blake, Stephen P. *Shahjahanabad: The Sovereign City in Mughal India, 1639-1739* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991).

Calabi, Donatella. *The Market and the City: Square, Street and Architecture in Early Modern Europe*, trans. by Marlene Klein (Aldershot, U.K.: Ashgate, 2004).

Golas, Peter J. "Early Ch'ing Guilds," in G. William Skinner, ed., *The City in Late Imperial China* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1977), pp. 555-80.

McGough, Laura. "Women, Private Property and the Limitations of State Authority in Early Modern Venice," *Journal of Women's History*, 14 (2002), 32-52.

Museum of London website: "18th-Century London: Colonization and Political Change," http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/learning/features_facts/eighteenth.html (accessed 21 May, 2015).

Naquin, Susan. *Peking: Temples and City Life, 1400-1900* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2000).

Pearl, Valerie. "Change and Stability in Seventeenth-Century London," *The London Journal*, 5 (1979), 3-34.

For More Information

For even more information about correct practices of citation and footnoting, check the instructor's **Footnote Guide** on the course website.