

memesini onun bu ütopyik yapısına bağlar. Bu ütopyanın doğmasına katkı veren önemli bir isim de Adam Smith ve onun “görünmez el”idir. Nitekim Reda, İslam iktisadı açısından konuyu irdelerken yine Sadr’ın bu görünmez el eleştirisiyle başlar. Özetle, İslam iktisadında herhangi bir sosyal ve tarihî bağlama sahip olmayan, tüm zaman ve zeminler için uygun addedilen bu tarz bir ütopyik, soyut piyasa yapısı uygun görülmez. Aksine din ve toplumun sistematik bir şekilde piyasaya gömülü/içerilmiş olmasını öngörür.

Buraya kadarki detaylı incelemelerden hareketle kitabın başlığıyla içeriğinin uyum içerisinde olduğu söylenebilir, zira dinin teorik boyutunun peygamberlikle vurgulanmasından hareketle “Peygamberlik” önce gelir; onun örnekliğinden hareketle “dindarlık” ise buna pratikte eşlik eder. Son olarak kâr, ilk öğeyle uyum içerisinde hem bu dünya hem öte dünyadaki hem maddi hem manevi kazancımler. İktisadın temel kavramlarını tarihî bir seyir içerisinde belli başlı isimler çerçevesinde inceleyen kitap rahatlıkla bir iktisat tarihi kitabı olarak okutulabilir. Hatta bu alandaki alternatif iktisat kitaplarından biri olarak düşünülebilir. Fakat aynı şeyi İslam iktisat tarihi açısından söylemek zordur. Kitap, söz konusu kavramların İslami açıdan ele alınmasına ve buna dair farklı bir bakış açısı sunmaya çalışsa da bu anlamda oldukça zayıftır.

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Debating New Approaches to History, edited by Marek Tamm and Peter Burke, consists of the twelve chapters on theoretical and methodological issues and new subfields of history writing. The volume is an updated and augmented version of *New Perspectives on Historical Writing*,¹ edited by

¹ Peter Burke, ed., *New Perspectives on Historical Writing* (UK: Polity Press, 1991)

Peter Burke. The three chapters on the history of emotions, neuro-history, and post-humanist history are brand new studies that were first published in this volume. The two chapters on environmental history and history of visual culture in Burke's edition appeared as updated in this volume. The other chapters on postcolonial history, gender history, history of memory, history of knowledge, history of things, digital history and global history were taken from Burke's edition. Twenty four specialist scholars contributed to the volume. Taken together these scholars form an international and polyphonic group. This accords with Tamm and Burke's conviction that history writing should be multi-centered: experts from different areas and age groups are more likely to convey different views within the discipline of history.

In the introduction, Tamm discusses the current perspectives that affect all the branches of history writing in different degrees. For example, an alternative conception of spatiality that draws attention to supranational connections opens up new horizons for writing global history. Also, new conceptions of historical time, such as deep history or big history, has become critical in the latest developments in environmental history. For instance, the idea of deep history highlights evolutionary or geological time and paves the way for a new understanding in which current anthropocentric focus is de-emphasized and different species are given due consideration. Tamm also touches upon the effects of digital technologies, which he sees as "the third major revolution since the invention of writing and printing" (p. 8), on history writing.

Each chapter includes an exposition of the topic under discussion by an expert, a comment by another expert, and a response by the former. This structure helps the reader be informed of different perspectives and latest debates within the discipline. In this way, the polyphony in the choice of authors becomes even more meaningful. Indeed, reading global history from solely one scholar and environmental history from another is not a method that allows us to see different perspectives. On the other hand, reading the opinions of two different scholars on the same subfield provides a broader viewpoint and polyphony. This does not mean that the second parts consist of objections in each chapter; sometimes they can be complementary. The "Global History" chapter is a good example of different ideas. Jürgen Osterhammel, one of the pioneers in global history, emphasizes the advantages of writing history beyond borders. However, in the critical response Pierre-Yves Saunier draws attention to how current social tendencies affect global historiography, no matter how advantageous it is. According to him, national curriculums and some increasingly conservative approaches that position globalism in opposition to patriotism make it

difficult to write a global history. Therefore, no matter how ideal and useful narrative it offers, Saunier thinks that the future of global history looks not very bright.

The chapters in the volume fall roughly into two groups. The first addresses older subfields of history that have changed their perspectives or have begun to use new methods over the past few decades. For example, the main focus of the first chapter, global history, can be traced back to Herodotus. Nevertheless, current global history does not claim to write a holistic world history like Herodotus or to speak of a single world system. Global historians now tend to study micro-histories in comparative forms through, for instance, transnational or transcultural approaches. Although more current than global history, environmental history is another subfield that has evolved dramatically in the recent years. European-centered perceptions of space and modern time, which can be traced back to the eighteenth century, have come under heavy criticism, and especially environmental history has become one of the areas where scholars have been actively considering new alternatives. This field, which first arose to address the problems considered to be from the side effects of the industrial revolution, has made possible an understanding of history in which people are not at the center. As Tamm mentions, the discovery of planets and information about other parts of the universe are among the factors that have led historians to reconsider their perception of time. In the ninth chapter, Gil Bartholeyns shows how the longstanding field of art history has turned into a field concerned mostly with the history of visual culture. Our understanding of art, the evolution of the media, and the fact that visual culture is not only works of art in museums but appears in every aspect of daily life have changed the way historians read social and cultural life through visual images.

The second group of chapters deal with newer subfields of history, most of which have arisen at the beginning of the twenty-first century. For instance, discoveries and empirical outcomes in areas such as cognitive psychology and neurology have led to the emergence of sub-disciplines such as the history of memory and emotions, or neurohistory. These scientific developments in cognitive studies have helped us better understand physiological and cultural effects on human behavior. So, historians have also begun to study how working ways of the human brain or the mechanism of remembering affect history. Thus, the history discipline has gone beyond the question of authenticity of sources or accuracy of facts. Probably the most influential developments in all historiography are the advancements in computer and internet technologies. In this sense, digital

history is not really a sub-discipline of history but the sum of technological methods that can be used in all types of historiography.

One important assumption hidden in throughout the chapters is that these historiographical fields are more than just independent subfields. All these theories and methods ultimately provide historiography for new perspectives and methods. For instance, the democratization process that began with postcolonial historiography has opened the door to study of gender and non-humans. And non-anthropocentric studies produced in environmental history, for example, have led us to question our modern assumptions about time, such as periodization. Additionally, digital history has pioneered important approaches for accessing and working with big data in most fields. In other words, not only sub-branches of history but also other disciplines and sciences contribute to innovate historical methods and approaches. All these transformations, new methods, and approaches make clear how history is actually different from the past. We can write again and again the same past in a different way as methodologies and approaches are renovated. Another aspect of the book that I found important is its emphasis on interdisciplinary approaches. Apart from the discipline's close cousins in the social sciences and humanities, such as sociology, literature, and archeology, the book also shows how close history is to more "distant" disciplines, such as the natural sciences, neurology, and psychology. History is a discipline where it is easy to fall into a vicious circle, especially when it comes to specialization into a sub-discipline. This danger further enhances the importance of collectively addressing current approaches and presenting them to the benefit of relevant scholarships.