



INSTITUTE FOR NEOHELLENIC RESEARCH  
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**[Historiographical Influences upon Sp. Zambelios and K. Paparrigopoulos. Greek and Foreign Scholars' Contribution Towards Forming the Tripartite Scheme of Greek Historicism (1782-1846)]**

***Οι ιστοριογραφικές οφειλές των Σπ. Ζαμπέλιου και Κ. Παπαρρηγόπουλου. Η συμβολή Ελλήνων και ξένων λογίων στη διαμόρφωση του τρισήμου σχήματος του ελληνικού ιστορισμού (1782-1846)***

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The abovementioned book discusses and analyses the historiographical influences upon the Greek historicism of Konstantinos Paparrigopoulos (1815-1891) and Spyridon Zambelios (1815-1881) towards developing the concept of the Greek nation's three thousand-year historical continuity. The book demonstrates the influences exerted by –first and foremost– foreign authors invoked by Paparrigopoulos and Zambelios in texts published in 1846 and 1852 respectively as being of fundamental essentiality into understanding the overall history –ancient, medieval and modern– of Greece.

The book focuses on an era during which both Greek scholars were looking for answers in specific individual issues regarding the writing of an all-encompassing history of the Greek nation from ancient times to the present; prominence is shed on some historiographers' contribution upon the forming of Neohellenic historical consciousness, namely J. Emerson, J.W. Zinkeisen and G. Finlay. The historical texts of the aforementioned authors are examined under the perspective of constituting

potential leading resources for the two Greek historiographers when they were already reaching the final point of realizing their major works. Therefore, the book attempts to contribute upon the interpretation of the consolidation procedure of the Greek historicism's tripartite scheme as an intellectual process which *definitely* incorporated an international parameter, since Zambelios's and Paparrigopoulos's historiographical syntheses were established on the basis of a fertile communication with the European scholarship of their times – a dialogue on historiographical issues which, before preoccupying Greek national historiographers, had already attracted European scholars' interest and attention, especially following the Greek War of Independence's outbreak, a reference point for some of the European intellectual movements of the first half of the 19th century.