

Guidelines for Entries on Events

The entry consists of the following parts:

- Entry's identity
- Main entry
- Chronological table
- Bibliography (see General Guidelines for the Composition of Entries)
- Glossary (see General Guidelines for the Composition of Entries)
- Visual sources (see General Guidelines for the Composition of Entries)
- Quotations (see General Guidelines for the Composition of Entries)

4.1. Identity

The identity of the entry includes the following information zones:

4.1.1. Summary

See General Guidelines for the Composition of Entries.

4.1.2. Date

The date the event took place. If the duration of the event is known, the date of its start, end, and its duration are given separately. Relevant dates are given in the greatest possible detail. The Gregorian calendar is used. If the writer thinks it essential, he/she can, additionally, supply dates as provided by sources.

4.1.3. Geographical position

The name of the place at which the event took place. This should be the name supplied by sources or the name under which the specific place is known in current bibliography. If known, the modern name of the place is given also. The geographical and/or administrative unit to which the place belonged (during the period that the event took place) is stated. Additional geographical and/or geophysical information is given, as long as this is essential for the geographical location of the event.

Example:

[Entry "Battle of Issus"] Place: Plain of Issus (Cilicia), on the banks of river Pinarus

4. 2. Main entry

The main entry text includes the following thematic units:

4.2.1. Historical framework

The historical framework that lends a meaning to and interprets the event is analyzed. This part provides answers to why the event took place in the first place, and to why the event occurred in that specific period and under that specific conditions.

4.2.2. Presentation and analysis of the event

This is the main body of the text. The information included in this thematic unit depends on the kind of event under examination. If, for instance, it is an entry on a military confrontation, the structure and disposition of opposing armies are presented, the clash is described, the tactics followed are analyzed and the losses of opponents are given. If the entry is about an

inter-state treaty, the groups participating in the negotiations are presented, the negotiations are described, the terms of the treaty are recorded etc.

4.2.3. Consequences

The direct and indirect, short- and long-term consequences of the event are presented. This part assesses whether the aims of individuals and/or groups involved in the event were achieved.

4.2.4. Internal and international reaction

The reaction of contemporaries to the event is presented.

4.2.5. Historiographical evaluation

The historiographical evaluation of the event is given.

4. 3. Chronological table

Partial events that form part of the event are given concisely and in chronological order.