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# Theoretical Conceptions of Historical Sociology

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1. Positivism and antipositivism in the history of sociological thought
2. Karl Marx and his influence on historical sociological thought
3. From Herbert Spencer to Niklas Luhmann - evolutionism and the problem of social differentiation
4. Max Weber and the issue of religion, rationalization and modernity
5. Émile Durkheim and his influence on structuralism and functionalism (on their adoption but also their criticism).
6. Maurice Halbwachs - the theory of collective memory; J. Assmann
7. Norbert Elias and the civilizing process
8. The influence of structuralist ideas on historical sociology (Fernand Braudel, Michel Foucault)
9. C. Lévi Strauss, structuralism and cultural relativism; C. Geertz
10. Interpretation of the concept of civilization and culture; J. P. Arnason
11. Critique of totalitarianism; Arendt, Popper, Aron
12. Talcott Parsons, structural functionalism and evolutionist theories of social change
13. The theory of Conflict: Coser, R. Dahrendorf, S. Huntington, M. Mann
14. The theory of Social Change - different types of changes; P. Sztompka
15. The new historical comparative sociology: B. Moore, C. Tilly, T. Skocpol, M. Mann
16. Immanuel Wallerstein - dependency theory, world systems theory
17. A. Giddens - Attempts to reconstruct social theory and ways of overcoming traditional dualism.
18. Contemporary modernization theory (post-industrial, postmodernism, second modernity, globalization)
19. The theory of axial time and multiple modernities; Shmuel Eisenstadt
20. Historical sociology of nationalism; E. Gellner, M. Hroch