Yes

p. 2, ¶ 1, line 3 – “Underlying this premise is the assumption that the historian is committed to employing evidence that advances an accurate, truthful picture of the past.”

p. 2, ¶ 2, line 4 – “… it was the historian’s responsibility to the reader to conduct through research on a particular topic, sort through the mass of facts to determine what was essential and what was not, and to formulate what remained into a dramatic narrative.”

p. 3, ¶ 1, line 3 – “We can never be certain that we have recaptured [the past] as it really was. But the least we can do is to stay within the evidence.”

p. 5, ¶ 1, line 3 – “Above all, obsession with the events of the moment prevents the historian from exercising the faculty of empathy, the faculty of describing how people, like us, but different, from our own.”

p. 5, ¶ 4, line 6 – “The discipline of history had located them in time and space and had thereby helped them know themselves, not as physicians or attorneys or bureaucrats or executives, but as persons.”

p. 5, ¶ 8, line 1 – “The use of history lies in its capacity for advancing the approach to truth.”

p. 5, ¶ 9, line 1 – “The historians vocation depends on this minimal operational article of faith: Truth is absolute; it is as absolute as the world is real.”

p. 6, ¶ 2, line 1 – “History is not the past, any more than biology is life, or physics, matter. History is the distillation of evidence surviving from the past. Where there is no evidence; there is no history.” [my underline]

p. 6, ¶ 3, line 1 – “No one can relive the past; but everyone can seek the truth in the record.”

p. 6, ¶ 4, line 1 – “Another use of history is in teaching about vocabulary, the component of human communication.”

p. 6, ¶ 5, line 6 – “A use of history is its aid in locating discrete events, phenomena, and expressions of their universes.” Note: this is what is meant by “context.”

p. 7, ¶ 4, line 1 – “Although history is an ancient discipline, it rests upon foundations laid in the seventeenth century, when a century of blood shed in religious and dynastic warfare persuaded those who wrote and read history to accept a vital difference in tolerance between facts and interpretation.”
p. 7, ¶ 4, last sentence – “Scholars could disagree on large matters of interpretation; they had a common interest in agreeing on the small ones of fact which provided them grounds of peaceful discourse.”

p. 7, ¶ 5, line 1 through the whole ¶ – “From that seminal insight developed the scientific...”

p. 7, ¶ 6, line 1 – “True, historians as well as philosopher often thereafter worried about the problems of bias and perspective; and some despaired of attaining the ideal of ultimate objectivity.”

p. 8, ¶ 1, line 1 – “By contrast, historians in the 1970s and increasingly other scientists regarded the fact itself as malleable. As the distinction between fact and interpretation faded, all became faction– a combination of fact and fiction.”

p. 10, ¶ 3, line 1 – “Internal specialization allowed historians to slip farther in the same direction. The knowledge explosion after 1900 made specialization an essential, unavoidable circumstance of every form of scholarly endeavor.”

p. 10, ¶ 4, line 1 – “The dangers inherent in these trends became critical as scholarship lost its autonomy. Increasingly reliance on support from external sources – whether government or foundations – circumscribed the freedom of researchers and writers to choose their own subjects and to arrive at their own conclusions.”

p. 10, ¶ 6, line 1 – “Finally, the reluctance to insist upon the worth of truth for its own sake stemmed from a decline of faith by intellectuals in their own role as intellectuals.”

p. 10, ¶ 6, last sentence – “The twentieth-century intellectual had unparalleled access to those who actually wielded political and military influence.”

p. 11, ¶ 3, line 4 – “... that the greatest service he could render was to tell, not what would be pleasant to hear, but the truth about the past, detached and whole, so that in later years his pupil could make what use he wished of it.”

No

p. 12, ¶ 1, line 5 – “But what seems true to one historian will seem false to another, so one historian’s truth becomes another’s myth, even at the moment of utterance.”

p. 12, ¶ 2, whole ¶ – “A century and more ago, when history was first established as an academic...”

p. 12, ¶ 3, line 2 – “For a generation or two, this continued volatility could be attributed to scholarly
success in discovering new facts by diligent work in the archives; but early in this century thoughtful historians began to realize that the arrangement of facts to make a history involved subjective judgements and intellectual choices that had little or nothing to do with source criticism, scientific or otherwise.”

p. 13, ¶ 2, line 1 – “Yet the limits of scientific history were far more constricting than its devotees believed.”

p. 13, ¶ 5, line 2 – “The great and obvious difference between natural scientists and historians is the greater complexity of the behavior historians seek to understand.”

p. 14, ¶ 2, line 1 – “The price of this achievement is the elastic, inexact character of truth, and especially of truths about human conduct.”

p. 14, ¶ 4, line 1 – “The historic record available to us consists of an unending appearance and dissolution of human groups, each united by its own beliefs, ideals, and traditions.”

p. 14, ¶ 6, line 7 – “Our predecessors’ faith in a scientific method that would make written history absolutely and universally true was no more than a recent example of such a belief system.”

p. 15, ¶ 2, line 7 – “Iranian Muslims, Russian communists, and American sectarians (religious and otherwise) all exhibit symptoms of acute distress in the face of moral uncertainties, generated by exposure to competing truths.”

p. 15, ¶ 3, line 5 – “… the founding fathers of the American Historical Association and their immediate successors were intent on facilitating the consolidation of a new American nation by writing national history in a WASPish mold, while also claiming affiliation with a tradition of Western civilization that ran back through modern and medieval Europe to the ancient Greeks and Hebrews.” [Through the remainder of the ¶]

p. 16, ¶ 2, line 1 – “Historians are... under perpetual temptation to conform to expectation by portraying the people they write about as they wish to be.”

p. 18, ¶ 2, line 1 – “Humanity entire possesses a commonality which historians may hope to understand just as firmly as they can comprehend what unites any lesser group.”

p. 18, ¶ 3, line 6 – “What we need to do as historians and as human beings is to recognize this complexity and balance our loyalties so that no one group will be able to command total commitment.”

p. 19, ¶ 3, line 10 – *Credo quia absurdum* may even become a criterion for group membership, requiring initiates to surrender their critical faculties as a sign of full commitment to the common cause.”
* credo, quia absurdum: Latin for “I believe it, because it is absurd.” Meaning that many groups require suspension of any objective analysis to join their organization.

p. 21, ¶ 2, line 1 – “Future historians are unlikely to leave out blacks and women from any future mythistory of the United States, and we are unlikely to exclude Asians, Africans, and Amerindians from any future mythistory of the world.”

PostScript

p. 21, ¶ 2, line 4 – “In fact, history does not directly tell or show us anything. That is the job of historians... much of what historians tell us, despite their best intentions, often represents a blending of historical evidence and myth.”
p. 21, ¶ 2, line 7 – “...much of history is a stab into partial darkness, a matter of informed but inconclusive conjecture...”

Words Defined

Eschatology -- the study of last things. That is, eschatology is primarily concerned with the final prophetic events mentioned in what Christians consider the Bible.

epistemology – From the Greek words episteme (knowledge) and logos (word/speech) is the branch of philosophy that deals with the nature, origin and scope of knowledge.

historiography – is writing about rather than of history. Historiography is a meta-level analysis of descriptions of the past. The analysis usually focuses on the narrative, interpretations, world view, use of evidence, or method of presentation of other historians. The term can also be used of a body of historical writing, e.g. "medieval historiography."

mythistory - [Note: this term is not yet accepted as a legitimate word yet].

Source for some definitions: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki