Interaction of history with other sciences is not an isolated phenomenon and is not inherent only to history. It is expression of the modern tendency for integration of different areas of science. From this point of view it is interesting what is the place of anthropologies (social, historian, cultural, philosopher etc.) in the structure of historian science. The article studies the origin and growth of anthropology as a science, the genesis of multitude of trends and schools in it. The researchers, whose works lay the methodological, theoretical and institutional foundations, as well as its specific scientific approach for studying and understanding the different aspects of social life, are indicated. The methodological change occurring in the humanitarian sciences about the middle of XX century and giving a push for intensive scientific discussions among historians and anthropologists is researched. As a consequence of this dialogue, many new themes for studying are revealed in front of the history (neglected by the specialists to this time.) and new attempt is made to span the past with new methods and scientific strategies. Under these lines is constructed the historical anthropology, its fundamental thematic and theoretic pillars are stated. The review of foreign and Bulgarian authors reveals that scientific thoughts have similar fields of study (no matter how they are studied - in the frame of anthropology or ethnography) and the importance of the themes in question is indisputable.