

HISTORICAL INFORMATICS: METHODOLOGICAL AND HISTORIOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

One of the main trends in the development of science in the last decades of the XX - early XXI centuries is the increasing role of information support for research, the widespread introduction of computer methods and information technologies into research practice. This trend is also evident in the humanities, primarily historical, with its reliance on the source base. Historians turned to the use of computer methods for analyzing information from historical sources already in the early 1960s, and since then this process has been developing, reflecting the realities of the rapidly changing information space. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, in the era of the "microcomputer revolution", historical computer science was formed as part of this process, which has now reached a new level of understanding the accumulated experience and assessing the prospects for development.

The formation and development of historical informatics, as well as a number of other interdisciplinary areas in historical research, can be seen as a manifestation of the growing need for general scientific integration, strengthening the relationship of information, natural sciences and humanities, and the development of interdisciplinary research. These trends are dictated by the need of the professional community to create a new information environment of historical science in the context of the formation of an information society.

The article analyzes the development of historical informatics as an interdisciplinary scientific direction in historical research based on the analysis of domestic and foreign historiography [2]. The article examines the formation and institutionalization of historical informatics, its interaction with quantitative history, discussions about its subject and methods, the effectiveness of their use in historical research, analyzes trends and prospects for development. The periodization of the development of historical informatics is proposed, associated with a change of priorities in research topics, in methodological and technological approaches, with the formation of scientific centers and scientific schools within the framework of historical informatics.

A new era of development of society, which is commonly called information, was marked by the transformation of information into a global resource of society. In the information society, the role of such repositories of national memory as archives, museums¹ and libraries is increasing, automated information retrieval systems and new archival technologies are being developed,

large information centers and historical data banks are successfully functioning in various countries. Network communication technologies play a huge role: local and corporate networks and the global Internet with its giant information resources, such as electronic libraries, professional electronic magazines, thematic sites, etc.

In the history of computerization of historical research, several periods can be distinguished, the time boundaries between which determine large-scale changes in information technology. Such changes affect not only the techniques and methods of computerized research - it is possible to trace the influence of these changes on the evolution of theoretical concepts of such an interdisciplinary field as historical informatics.

Before proceeding to conceptual issues, it is necessary to clearly identify the principles that underlie the terminology used in the dissertation research due to the large variability of terms denoting historical informatics in different languages, especially English-language terms, and the need for their systematization and adequate translation [1].

Historical computer science as a new interdisciplinary field appeared in the UK in 1984 under the name "Historical Computing". The process of institutionalization of the direction in the countries of Western and Eastern Europe, North America was accompanied by the appearance of appropriate names in the relevant national languages.

Historical informatics is a scientific discipline that studies the specifics and features of the process of informatization in the field of historical science and education. Historical informatics is based on a set of theoretical and applied knowledge necessary for the use of modern information technologies in research practice and historical education. This direction, which originated in the 60s of the XX century, is actively developing today in the world and in particular in Uzbekistan. The direction is actively developing in Germany, Great Britain, Austria, Holland, USA, Norway and many other countries.

The attention of researchers is also attracted by the creation of high-quality three-dimensional photogrammetric models of objects of historical and cultural heritage. The curriculum includes several courses related to the preservation and representation of historical and cultural heritage based on information technology. In particular, the courses "Technologies of preservation and representation of historical and cultural heritage" and "Fundamentals of 3D modeling and virtual reconstructions" related to the creation of 3D models of cultural heritage and their representation in the information space have been created. The approbation of these courses was connected with the experience of creating three-dimensional models of the exhibits of the antique collection and the formation of a virtual exposition based on them.

In the course of work on research projects and projects for the creation of information systems, theoretical and applied issues of computer source studies are being developed, new and existing methods are being developed and adapted for the study of historical and political sources, phenomena and processes based on ICT, new electronic resources and other special scientific and educational products are being created on the basis of network and multimedia technologies.

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