DIGITAL HISTORY

Rasulova Nazokat
KIUT Faculty of Tourism 1st Year Master

ABSTRACT

The rapid development of Information and communication technologies and the Internet has led to serious changes in all spheres of society's life, which have not yet been fully recognized by the scientific community.This article focuses on what digital history is, the effectiveness of the application of modern akhbarot technologists in the field of Education. A look at the history of digital history tells about the level of application today. Digitization of history refers to finding information without difficulty and its use in scientific work.

Keywords: digital history, Digital Humanities, quantitative history, historical Informatics, methods, technologies, historiography, terminology, visualization, sources

INTRODUCTION

Related to scientific research carried out in the United States in the 90s of the xxasr. Curiously, this field arose not initially among historians, but within the framework of practitioners who solve the practical tasks of digitizing existing materials in museums, archives, that is, ensuring their use.

Although the field of digital history is represented by different names at the stage of its formation and development, its general characteristics are recognized among scientists. The question of how to actually name this area, relying on existing scientific research, has not yet found its complete solution. Digital history refers to historians ' use of modern computer and communication technologies to digitize archival materials and make them available to users who have access to the internet . Digital historians using technologies ranging from basic web publication applications to the latest virtual reality (VR) tools present historical material to different audiences in new ways, in a new light.

The locomotive of the development of digital history was a change in the level of development of digital technologies and paradigms of historical science. The anthropological turn in history, an update of theoretical and methodological approaches to historical research (history of mentality, history of everyday life, historical psychology, etc.), together with the digital turn in historical research, allow us to consider the first decades of the XXI century.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The issue of training and retraining specialists in historical Informatics is very important. The fact is that the time of 50% obsolescence of knowledge for an engineer is five years, for a chemist, medical worker, biologist – four years, for a historical informatics specialist-three years. Noted French historian E.L. Ladyuri:"... in the future, the historian will be a programmer, or he is not worth anything...", although his prediction did not come true, in England he began to train a specialist in historical Informatics (Historical Information Engineers) . They are engaged in the creation of special software and the teaching of historical Informatics.

The first studies that approach the issues of the properties and nature of the historical source from the point of view of the concept of information I.D. Hosted by Kovalchenko. Another aspect of methanazaria was the American mathematician K. in 1948.Is an information theory founded by Spennon by introducing the mathematical concept of "amount of information".

Academician V.A. Izvozchikov proposed the following definition, which expresses the characteristics of an informed society: "an informed society is said to be a society in which computers, telematics and other tools are used as weapons of mental labor in the life and activities of all spheres and members of society, capable of using libraries, processing information at great speed and accuracy, modeling real and forecasted phenomena,

In such a society:

• Wanted person, group or voluntary enterprise-the organization's use of information resources that will be necessary for its activities;

* Presentation of modern information technology and communication tools;

* To have a developed information infrastructure that provides the opportunity to constantly update and replenish the information resources necessary to solve the issues of socio-economic and scientific and technical development;

The countries that come closest to the level of an informed society include the United States, Japan, western European countries.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Modern authors propose several approaches to define the concept of digital history. Often, digital history is defined as an integral part of digital humanity - a discipline at the intersection of computer methods and humanitarian knowledge. L. I. Borodkin argues that "digital history is generally concerned with the application of digital media and tools in the practice of historical research, in presentation and visualization tasks, in historical education, which considers this direction as an offshoot of the broader field of history and computing".

On the portal" open education", the authors of the distance course" digital history " define digital history as a scientific direction within history, which is associated with the use of digital media and technologies, quantitative methods and data science methods for the analysis, organization and visualization of historical sources and historical data in general. A number of authors have come close to identifying the concept of digital history in terms of the possibility of preserving historical-cultural heritage through the use of "digital technologies". What is possible thanks to the acquaintance of historians of scientists and professors with digital historical sources, which significantly increases their level of representation. Thus, digital history has acquired the peculiarity of the technology of research, teaching and popularization of historical materials. Paul L. In his paper, Arthur argued that digital history is of particular importance in the activities of museums, as it is museums that experiment with digital ways of presenting a connection that includes virtual tours and exhibitions.

In general, the evolution of the concept of digital history has been observed in the works of scientists. If at the beginning of the XXI century. it was about the use of computer technology in the work of the historian, then the "digital space" of historical research was expanded by the order of large-scale digitization of historical sources and scientific works, electronic libraries and electronic versions of specialized scientific journals, and today at the disposal of

the historian-researcher there are powerful databases that allow you to search using by using different research methods. In our opinion, the strategy of digital history includes several "dimensions": firstly, its component is the collection, digitization, presentation and distribution of scientific works on the internet about history; secondly, digital history is aimed not only at its use, but also at creating a past on the internet, scientific classification, processing and preservation; thirdly, it involves the use of digital media technologies; fourth, it provides the opportunity to conduct scientific research in the technology of"on-site archival research".

In the first decade of the development of international scientific societies in the field of digital history, a clear structure of this professional community was formed. This community consists of several tightly connected groups and layers. They have a different position in the development of this field and contribute to this process. The first group are developers of new methods of presentation and analysis of historical source data, compatible algorithms, applications and technologies. It was the existence of this group that made it possible to recognize this area as a field of science that has its own subject of Investigation, special methods and research institutes. The second group are users of new information technologies, methods and software, which master information technologies that are rapidly developing, applying the achievements of progress to historical research.The third and most numerous layer is the vast majority of investigative historians, who practically use the results of the activities of the first two groups. Of course, this grouping is conditional, and these three groups can intersect, move to each other. The important thing is that this structure should not only provide the science of history with new methods and modern technologies, but also provide vivid examples of their use in solving major research problems. The most convenient form of implementation of such goals is research projects that turn the studied resources into an electronic version and complex analysis of them through the means of Information Technology and analytical methods, which are possessed by specialists in historical Informatics. The analysis of the results obtained from these projects is attended by specialists from the corresponding field.

Determining the geographical length of a place on geographical cards carries a number of uncertainties, including different countries having different lengths, so by international agreement this problem was put to an end in 1884. The meridian passing through the city of London, England, was assumed to be the Prime meridian or 0° meridian. Geographic Longitude is the distance (angle) measured at the level East and west of the Prime Meridian. Like latitude, longitude is measured in degrees (minutes, seconds).

Google Earth is a computer program that displays a 3D image of the Earth based primarily on satellite imagery . The software composes a ground map by placing satellite imagery, aerophotography and GAT data on a 3D globe, allowing users to view cities and landscapes from different angles. Users can enter addresses and coordinates or "explore the world" using a keyboard or mouse. The app can also be downloaded to your smartphone or tablet. Users can use the program to add data using Keyhole Markup Language and upload them through various resources such as forums or blogs. Google Earth shows a variety of images covered on the surface of the Earth. It is also a client of this application, Web Map Service. In 2019, Google

reported that Google Earth now covers more than 97 percent of the world and has a 10 million-mile "Street View" Image.

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The International Association for History and Computing has included such branches as "quantitative history", "methods", "computer and education", as part of the 1986 conference in London, while the 1987 conference [2, 400-401] included "methodology", "Education", "Database: Systems, Methods and applications", "artificial intelligence and expert systems", "quantitative analysis", "demography, mirgation and social system", "Economics and society", " political history, Established in branches such as the" regional database", it shows how broad the scope of theoretical issues of the field is. Later in its existence, the organization focused on important issues such as the internet and its importance, electronic Archives, Museum and Information Technology, source digitization, Geographic Information Systems.

In general, digital history demonstrates the changing power of interdisciplinary collaboration. As technology continues to evolve, the boundaries between disciplines become blurred, creating directions where research scientists come together to explore the past in innovative ways.

CONCLUSION

The emergence of the electronic (digital) type of social communication has led to a "digital turn" in science, which has changed methodological approaches to obtaining new knowledge (information). At the beginning of the 21st century, the institutionalization of the digital humanities was completed, within the framework of which a new interdisciplinary scientific direction was formed at the intersection of jurisprudence, history and informatics — a digital history of law.

Methodologically, digital socio-humanitarian studies rely on the sourcing paradigm (phenomenological concept and sourcing method of cognitive history), historical-legal (historical-legal) sourcing methodology, special digital research methods (network analysis, computer simulation, etc. But sourcing and or digital methods should not be an end in themselves and replace the traditional principles, approaches and methods of historical and legal research, but, combined with them, expand the boundaries and possibilities of knowledge.

This is manifested by researchers in obtaining new qualifications and new competencies, in the organization of the relevant scientific and educational environment and infrastructure.

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