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A Model for Digital History Focused on Events Called the LACRIMALit Ontology of Crisis

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The goal of this paper is to introduce ongoing work on the development of the LACRIMALit ontology, which will allow for formal descriptions of historical events to be made about crises that occurred throughout Greek and Roman antiquity. Collaboration with The Leaders and Crisis Management in Ancient Literature is used in this project. The authors of this contribution seek to explain the goal of the ontology, its justification, as well as some of the modelling decisions necessary to represent historical knowledge, whether explicit or implicit, in the pertinent texts written by early historiographers over a period of seven centuries. Ontologies are being used more and more in the Digital Humanities, albeit still in an ad hoc and disorganized manner. The process of assessing an ontology's quality is known as ontology evaluation. There are various evaluation techniques with the aim of "evaluating the accuracy and quality of the resulting ontology". There are criteria that make it possible to determine an ontology's "richness," such as the attribute richness or relationship richness (defined as the average number of attributes (slots) per class and computed as the number of attributes for all classes divided by the number of classes). The ability of the ontology to respond to questions formulated by users at earlier phases of the ontology construction is referred to as ontology validation. The LACRIMALit project, which is developing a crisis model for Greek history and a language for crises in Greek (both ancient and modern), is presented in this document as ongoing work.As a concluding point, even after more than two decades of a variety of mass digitization efforts, the question of "What comes after the digitization?" is still relevant when it comes to attaining efficient knowledge management in the field of history and historical knowledge. To analyse the content of the digitized documents, users must be able to quickly access them, search them using more than just strings but also specific objects, and annotate them. Systems for managing knowledge are required to store, display, arrange, search, and annotate these papers.

The following tasks are typically necessary for digital humanities data to fit into the semantic web's framework of fully interoperable, linked, and open data while taking domain experts' ways of thinking into account: choosing a corpus of texts to study, defining the domain of knowledge one is interested in, creating, or selecting an ontology for that knowledge domain, and formally annotating the relevant text passages using the ontology.

Source: information