

Journal of Integrated Information Management

Vol 10, No 1 (2025)

Jan-June 2025



Historical Research in the Digital Age: Opportunities, Challenges, and Critical Reflections through the Case of Europeana

Christos Papaioannou

doi: [10.26265/jiim.v10i1.41305](https://doi.org/10.26265/jiim.v10i1.41305)

Copyright © 2025, Christos Papaioannou



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/).

To cite this article:

Papaioannou, C. (2025). Historical Research in the Digital Age: Opportunities, Challenges, and Critical Reflections through the Case of Europeana. *Journal of Integrated Information Management*, 10(1), 19–24.
<https://doi.org/10.26265/jiim.v10i1.41305>

Historical Research in the Digital Age: Opportunities, Challenges, and Critical Reflections through the Case of Europeana

Christos Papaioannou

Department of Balkan, Slavic & Oriental Studies, University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, Greece

papxristos@uom.edu.gr [ORCID: 0009-0003-5355-6053]

Article Info

Article history:

Received 02 May 2025

Accepted 01 June 2025

<http://dx.doi.org/10.26265/jiim.v10i1.41305>

Abstract:

Purpose - This study explores the impact of digitization on access to and use of historical archives, with emphasis on both the opportunities and the challenges it presents. Through a focused case study of Europeana, the European Union's flagship digital cultural heritage platform, the paper highlights how digitization has transformed the ways in which archives are collected, organized, and researched. However, this process is far from neutral, raising critical questions regarding historical interpretation and representation.

Design/methodology/approach - The article adopts a qualitative analysis of the operational structure and practices of Europeana. It examines the opportunities digitization creates for historical research, as well as the constraints and challenges associated with metadata quality, copyright restrictions, authenticity, and cultural representation.

Findings - While digitization expands access to historical records and opens new avenues for research, it also introduces persistent challenges. Metadata heterogeneity, restricted access, and issues of authenticity remain significant obstacles. Europeana emerges as an ambitious initiative with both strengths and limitations.

Originality/value - This study contributes to a deeper understanding of the complexities of digital archival access and emphasizes the need for critical engagement, transparency, and ethical responsibility. It underscores the importance of improving metadata quality, enhancing interoperability, and promoting inclusion within digital archives.

Index Terms — Archival Digitization, Europeana, Historical Archives, Digital History

I. INTRODUCTION

The digitization of archival collections represents one of the most radical developments in archival science over recent decades. Since the 1990s, the rapid advancement of digital technologies has enabled not only the storage and preservation of documents in digital form but also their wide dissemination through online platforms on a global scale. Digitization has fundamentally reshaped the way the past is

collected, organized, presented, and ultimately studied, creating new dynamics as well as challenges in the relationship between archival evidence and historical narrative [1].

Access to historical archives remains essential for the development of historical scholarship. Archival materials—both physical and digital—constitute the fundamental raw material for the production of historical knowledge. The possibility of immediate and unrestricted access to archival collections strengthens the democratization of historical research by facilitating broader public engagement with primary sources. Moreover, digital access transforms the nature of historical inquiry by enabling large-scale data analysis and interconnections across collections [1].

However, the digitization of archives is not a neutral process. Decisions regarding which materials are digitized, how they are described, and how they are presented shape historical perception and carry the risk of exclusion or distortion of memory. Descriptive practices and the choice of metadata function as interpretive acts that determine which experiences become visible and which are marginalized [2]. Archival infrastructures, even unintentionally, may reinforce the invisibility of certain social groups, thereby influencing the construction of historical memory. The digitization and description of archival records are, in essence, historiographical processes, while the use of metadata serves as a fundamental component of contemporary historical storytelling [3]. The development of a critical "archival consciousness" is thus essential in the present era [4].

Various initiatives have attempted to address these complexities in practice. *Europeana* is a prominent example of such an initiative. Created in 2008 by the European Commission, it aims to aggregate and publicly disseminate digitized cultural content from thousands of institutions across Europe by providing access to millions of items—from photographs and documents to works of art. It offers a powerful basis for understanding both the potential and limitations of digital historical research [5].

II. FRAMEWORK FOR UNDERSTANDING DIGITAL ARCHIVAL PRACTICES

The digitization of historical archives involves creating digital representations of physical records with the aim of preserving them, enabling their dissemination, and facilitating access to their content [6]. This process includes not only scanning or photographing objects, but also developing related metadata that describe, classify, and organize the digitized material in ways that are functional for both researchers and the general public. Digitization does not merely transfer the record into another format; it fundamentally alters the way records are perceived, searched, and analyzed, creating new opportunities as well as new challenges for historical study. Digital representation reshapes the connection between a record and its historical context, while the loss of its physical materiality introduces interpretive demands that are not always apparent to the user [1].

A central component of digital archives is the development and management of metadata. Metadata—the information that describes the content, structure, and context of a record—are crucial for effective access to and use of digitized collections. Without high-quality and consistent metadata, archival records become effectively invisible or dysfunctional for users, while the understanding of their provenance, authenticity, and contextual significance is compromised. Documentation requires a systematic approach that incorporates interoperable standards, multilingual normalization, and a clear definition of the entities related to the record [6].

The creation and application of metadata is neither a neutral nor a purely technical process. Archival description operates as a narrative act, in which the choice of terms, the prioritization of information, and the emphasis on certain features influence how the material is interpreted. Metadata therefore do not merely describe; they co-construct the meaning of the record. Access depends not only on technical availability but also on the social and cultural recognition of historical memory, which is often constrained by the absence or poor quality of documentation. Acts of selection, classification, and naming are interpretive in nature, revealing metadata structures as carriers of power and cultural orientation [7].

The theoretical framework emerging from these approaches highlights that the evaluation of digital archival platforms, such as Europeana, must focus not only on the quantity of available material, but also on the quality and structure of metadata practices that facilitate—or hinder—access and historical understanding.

III. EUROPEANA AND THE RESHAPING OF HISTORICAL ACCESS IN THE DIGITAL ERA

Europeana is widely recognized as one of the most significant initiatives for the digitization and dissemination of cultural and historical heritage at both European and

international levels. It was established in 2008 as an initiative of the European Commission, aiming to aggregate and provide open access to digitized content from museums, libraries, archives, and cultural institutions across EU member states. As the official European hub for cultural heritage, *Europeana* supports the digital transformation of the sector by providing access to cultural data and promoting innovation in education, research, and the creative industries [5].

Today, *Europeana* operates as a digital portal offering access to more than 58 million cultural heritage items, including documents, manuscripts, photographs, maps, artworks, and material culture objects. The content is contributed by thousands of different providers such as national libraries, museums, universities, and private collections. Through *Europeana*, users can search and retrieve records from multiple countries and thematic domains within a unified and interoperable environment. The platform leverages advanced technologies and standards to ensure interoperability and seamless access, while also promoting multilingualism and cultural diversity [5].

Europeana is more than a repository of digitized content. It places particular emphasis on the development of advanced metadata methodologies to improve the organization, discovery, and reuse of digital resources. To manage metadata, it has developed and implemented the Europeana Data Model (EDM), a standard model based on linked data principles that incorporates elements from existing international standards such as Dublin Core and CIDOC-CRM. This model serves not only as a technical backbone but also as an active structuring tool that shapes the organization and meaning of digital records [8].

The EDM enables rich description of records through links to other objects, entities, events, or collections. For example, a historical document may be associated with its creator, place of origin, related exhibitions, or other relevant items. The use of EDM creates a dynamic search and navigation environment, allowing users to discover new connections and historical contexts. It also supports interoperability with other systems and facilitates the reuse of data across different domains. The networked logic of EDM enables the reconstruction of fragmented collections, enhancing the multimodal reading of the past.

In parallel, *Europeana* implements initiatives to improve metadata quality through programs such as the Europeana Publishing Framework and dedicated data enhancement guidelines. These initiatives aim to ensure metadata completeness, consistency, and multilingual accessibility, facilitating access for diverse user groups. *Europeana* works with its partners to promote shared standards and strengthen interoperability, supporting the exchange and reuse of data. Metadata quality is not treated merely as a technical concern but is directly connected to goals of institutional inclusion and cultural representation [5].

In practice, the Greek experience demonstrates that

aggregating content for *Europeana* requires overcoming technical and organizational challenges, particularly with regard to repository heterogeneity and metadata inconsistency [9]. Moreover, the architecture of digital networks itself imposes limits on who and what is included or excluded, raising issues of cultural representation. Apparent technical neutrality does not eliminate the need for ongoing critical awareness of potentially exclusionary or implicit practices. Despite progress, inconsistent metadata quality continues to affect access and discovery experiences for historical sources [10].

Thus, *Europeana* emerges as a model project for transnational management of digital cultural heritage, offering opportunities while at the same time raising critical questions regarding access to and use of archival material in the digital age.



Fig. 1. Homepage of Europeana, the European Union's digital cultural heritage platform. The portal provides access to over 50 million items contributed by cultural institutions across Europe. Source: <https://www.europeana.eu/> [accessed 28 April 2025]



Fig. 2. Thematic landing page for World War I on Europeana. Users can explore digitized content related to the First World War, including official histories, propaganda, personal narratives, and photography.

Source: <https://www.europeana.eu/en/themes/world-war-i> [accessed 2 May 2025]

IV. OPPORTUNITIES AND SHIFTS IN HISTORICAL RESEARCH THROUGH EUROPEANA

The digitization of historical archives, particularly through

platforms such as *Europeana*, offers a wide range of opportunities for historical research. Most notably, it significantly expands access to materials that were previously geographically, administratively, or financially difficult to obtain. Through *Europeana*, records from different countries, historical periods, and thematic areas become accessible to any interested party, regardless of location or institutional affiliation. This expansion of access enhances the democratization of historical knowledge and helps dismantle traditional barriers to academic research. Furthermore, it enables reuse, collaborative curation, and the creation of new digital narratives, strengthening the interaction between researchers and archival material. *Europeana* also promotes the development of digital skills and the enhancement of digital literacy, supporting active citizen engagement with cultural heritage [5].

Digitization facilitates new methodological approaches to historical analysis. Researchers can use full-text search tools and apply data mining or big data analysis methods to large corpora of documents, enabling insights at scale. The interconnected nature of *Europeana's* data, through the Europeana Data Model (EDM), enables the creation of new research pathways, as records can be linked based on themes, creators, events, and locations. This functionality activates dynamic models of historical interpretation, based on associations that may not be visible in analog collections. *Europeana* also supports the development of digital tools and services that allow researchers to process, analyze, and interpret digital data in novel and innovative ways [8].

Another significant advantage is the platform's multilingual dimension. *Europeana* supports multiple languages, facilitating the discovery and understanding of records from diverse cultural and national contexts. This capability fosters comparative studies and promotes a more pluralistic perspective on European and global history.

Another key benefit lies in the preservation of original documents. The broad availability of digitized materials allows researchers to study archival records without exposing physical originals to wear and damage from handling. In this way, digitization contributes not only to dissemination but also to the long-term preservation of historical heritage.

At the same time, the user's navigation experience within digital archival collections plays a decisive role in the ability to utilize the material for historical analysis. The usability of a digital environment affects efficiency, memory, error rates, and overall user satisfaction—factors that are critical for the deep engagement with historical sources [11]. Designing interfaces tailored to the needs of researchers—particularly non-technical users such as historians—is essential for making digitized materials truly usable. A lack of a user-friendly and transparent search environment can discourage further inquiry, even when initial access is available.

Users of digital archival collections highly value the immediate availability and ease of access that such platforms provide. However, there is also a clear demand for

more consistent documentation and clearer presentation of historical context. This highlights once again the importance of rich, consistent metadata for the effective and meaningful use of digitized collections. The absence of contextual information renders records vulnerable to misinterpretation, particularly when they are not accompanied by provenance data, original ordering, or relationships to other archival units [12].

Overall, *Europeana* constitutes a powerful tool for revitalizing historical research, opening new horizons in terms of sources, methods, and theoretical approaches to historical narrative.

V. CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS IN HISTORICAL RESEARCH THROUGH EUROPEANA

Despite the significant advantages offered by the digitization of historical archives, the use of platforms such as *Europeana* is accompanied by important challenges and limitations that affect both access and the interpretation of historical records.

One of the main challenges is the heterogeneity and inconsistency of metadata. Since the archives and cultural institutions contributing to *Europeana* come from diverse national contexts, local practices, and technical systems, the quality and completeness of metadata vary significantly [9]. Inconsistent record description can hinder searchability, cause contextual information to be lost, and impede the understanding of a document's significance. Moreover, the wide variation in metadata fields can make it difficult for users to understand the digital representations and their original archival contexts [12].

Another critical issue concerns intellectual property rights and access restrictions. Although *Europeana* promotes the widest possible availability of material through open access, a substantial portion of the records remains subject to usage restrictions due to copyright or contractual agreements with content providers. *Europeana* actively works to strike a balance between rights protection and facilitating access, exploring alternative licensing models and promoting awareness around copyright issues in the cultural heritage domain [5]. The protection of cultural heritage in the digital realm presents complex legal, technical, and ethical challenges, while the absence of standardized metadata protocols and interoperability contributes to fragmented policy implementation [13]. At the same time, the commodification or instrumental use of digital memory raises ethical and epistemological dilemmas.

Multilingualism, while enhancing accessibility, also complicates content standardization and interpretation, as variations in language or cultural context can introduce ambiguity for researchers. The need for clarity, standardization, and transparency becomes increasingly urgent.

The issue of authenticity has gained particular relevance in the digital age. The transition to digital form can sever important elements of a record's authenticity—such as

materiality, texture, or physical wear—that are critical for historical interpretation [14]. If digital representations do not adequately preserve evidence of the original, they may fall short of satisfying scholarly demands [15]. Additionally, fragmentation and the absence of contextual metadata lead many historians to perceive digital collections as “*quietly incomplete*” [16].

The very acts of digitization, description, and presentation constitute forms of cultural curation. Decisions about what gets digitized and how it is described fundamentally shape which narratives are highlighted and which are marginalized [2].

These challenges underline the need for continuous critical engagement with digitized archival access—an approach that seeks not merely technical availability, but also critical and meaningful engagement with historical information.

VI. CRITICAL REFLECTIONS ON DIGITAL ARCHIVAL ACCESS THROUGH EUROPEANA

The analysis of *Europeana* as a case study highlights the complexity of contemporary archival access in a hybrid digital environment. On one hand, the digitization and integration of European cultural collections offer significant opportunities to broaden historical research, increase the participation of diverse social groups, and expand understandings of cultural heritage. On the other hand, it becomes clear that digitization does not eliminate the challenges related to authenticity, accuracy, and the interpretive complexity of historical documentation.

Metadata quality emerges as a key factor in the success or failure of digital access. The heterogeneity of data constitutes a major barrier to effective access [9], while assessing the quality of documentation continues to pose challenges, even on platforms that employ unified standards [17]. Problems of inconsistency and incompleteness in metadata burden the research process, limiting the interpretive reliability of digital collections. Especially in environments that aim to aggregate material from diverse sources, such as *Europeana*, the issue of semantic harmonization remains unresolved. It is not enough for documentation to be voluminous—it must also be semantically coherent and meaningfully interconnected [9].

At the same time, the transition to digital forms of documentation gives rise to a new type of historical object—digital and detached from its physical form—requiring the development of new methodological tools for evaluating authenticity and trustworthiness [14]. The hybrid nature of digital archives demands that researchers not only possess technical literacy, but also maintain critical awareness of the choices embedded in the digitization and descriptive processes [2]. The detachment from the physical base of a record can hinder the perception of its material context, especially when analytical descriptions of its original arrangement, provenance, or physical characteristics are absent [14].

This underscores the need for a new archival ethos in the digital domain—one grounded in the critical management of metadata, transparency in digitization processes, and a conscious effort to integrate diverse narratives [2]. The call for participatory curation and intercultural perspectives becomes increasingly urgent. Europeana, despite its limitations, offers a valuable example of how these goals might be pursued—provided there is continuous institutional vigilance and reflective scholarly engagement [5]. Editorial Policy

The submitting author is responsible for obtaining agreement of all coauthors and any consent required from sponsors before submitting a paper. It is the obligation of the authors to cite relevant prior work.

Authors of rejected papers may revise and resubmit them to the journal again.

VII. CONCLUSION

The examination of Europeana as a case study has illuminated the multifaceted impact of digitization on access to and use of historical archives. Digitization and the online availability of records have the potential to radically renew historical research, remove traditional access barriers, and enable the development of new research approaches. Europeana exemplifies the possibilities offered by digital archival platforms, particularly in terms of international collaboration, thematic interconnection, and expanded accessibility.

However, the analysis also revealed fundamental challenges that accompany digital archival access. The heterogeneity and inconsistency of metadata remain significant obstacles, as they directly affect the ability to search, retrieve, and interpret records. Copyright restrictions often limit the reuse and broader dissemination of materials by both researchers and the public, while issues of authenticity and contextualization undermine the critical engagement with digital sources. At the same time, the processes of selection and description of archival materials may perpetuate existing cultural exclusions, thus limiting the representation of less visible social groups.

Despite these challenges, Europeana stands as a functional and ambitious model of supranational archival infrastructure. The success of similar initiatives largely depends on the continuous improvement of metadata quality and consistency, the provision of targeted training to contributing institutions, and the harmonization of metadata practices. Establishing transparent digitization and documentation procedures—along with clear publication of the criteria used for selecting and describing records—is essential for maintaining the reliability and scholarly usability of the materials. Moreover, the regular assessment of access and use, based on both quantitative and qualitative data on user experiences, could help identify practical issues and enhance inclusivity. Finally, promoting polyvocality and integrating diverse narratives—especially those of marginalized communities—are critical for the democratic

and equitable articulation of historical memory.

The digital age presents unique opportunities for the preservation, dissemination, and reflective interpretation of historical knowledge. Fully realizing these opportunities, however, requires shared critical awareness, technical competence, and ethical responsibility from all involved institutions, professionals, and users.

VIII REFERENCES

- [1] Cohen, D. J., & Rosenzweig, R. (2005). *Digital history: A guide to gathering, preserving, and presenting the past on the web*. Center for History and New Media. <https://chnm.gmu.edu/digitalhistory/>
- [2] Freeman, E. (2023). Defying description: Searching for queer history in institutional archives. *Archival Science*, 23, 447–470. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10502-023-09415-9>
- [3] Sternfeld, J. (2011). Archival theory and digital historiography: Selection, search, and metadata as archival processes for assessing historical contextualization. *The American Archivist*, 74(2), 544–575.
- [4] Sternfeld, J. (2010). Thinking archivally: Search and metadata as building blocks for a new digital historiography. Paper presented at Digital Humanities 2010.
- [5] Europeana Foundation. (2020). Europeana strategy 2020–2025. <https://pro.europeana.eu/page/strategy-2020-2025-summary>
- [6] Skinner, J. (2014). Metadata in archival and cultural heritage settings: A review of the literature. *Journal of Library Metadata*, 14(1), 52–68. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19386389.2014.891892>
- [7] Duff, W. M., & Harris, V. (2002). Stories and names: Archival description as narrating records and constructing meanings. *Archival Science*, 2(3–4), 263–285.
- [8] Europeana Foundation. (n.d.). Europeana data model documentation. <https://pro.europeana.eu/page/edm-documentation>
- [9] Garoufallou, E., Banos, V., & Koulouris, A. (2013). Solving aggregation problems of Greek cultural and educational repositories in the framework of Europeana. *International Journal of Metadata, Semantics and Ontologies*, 8(1), 60–69. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJMSO.2013.056602>
- [10] Macdonald, S. (2013). Migrating heritage, networks and networking: Europe and Islamic heritage. In Innocenti, P. (Ed.), *European Crossroads: Museums, Cultural Dialogue and Interdisciplinary Networks in a Transnational Perspective* (pp. 85–94). Milan: Politecnico di Milano.
- [11] Ferreira, S. M., & Pithan, D. N. (2005). Usability of digital libraries: A study based on the areas of information science and human-computer interaction. *OCLC Systems & Services: International digital library perspectives*, 21(4), 311–323. <https://doi.org/10.1108/10650750510631695>
- [12] Force, D. (2024). What the heck am I looking at?: A user-based examination of metadata associated with digital archival objects. *Journal of Contemporary Archival Studies*, 11(8). <https://elischolar.library.yale.edu/jcas/vol11/iss1/8>
- [13] Siliutina, I., Tytar, O., Barbash, M., Petrenko, N., & Yepyk, L. (2024). Cultural preservation and digital heritage: Challenges and opportunities. *Amazonia Investiga*, 13(75), 262–273. <https://doi.org/10.34069/AI/2024.75.03.22>
- [14] Pacheco, A., Guardado da Silva, C., & Vieira de Freitas, M. C. (2023). A metadata model for authenticity in digital archival descriptions. *Archival Science*.
- [15] Chassanoff, A. (2013). Historians and the use of primary source materials in the digital age. *The American Archivist*, 76(2), 458–480. <https://doi.org/10.17723/aarc.76.2.lh76217m2m376n28>

- [16] Force, D., & Wiles, B. (2021). "Quietly incomplete": Academic historians, digital archival collections, and historical research in the web era. *Journal of Contemporary Archival Studies*, 8(1), Article 18. <https://elischolar.library.yale.edu/jcas/vol8/iss1/18>
- [17] Kelly, E. J. (2014). Assessment of digitized library and archives materials: A literature review. *Journal of Web Librarianship*, 8(4), 384–403. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19322909.2014.954740>

IX AUTHORS



Christos Papaioannou

Christos Papaioannou is a PhD student in Modern History at the University of Macedonia (Thessaloniki). He graduated from the Hellenic Military Officers Academy (Evelpidon) and holds a Master of Science in History, Anthropology and

Culture in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe from the Department of Balkan, Slavic and Oriental Studies at the University of Macedonia. His research interests include military history and digital humanities.