Europeana and the Mediterranean Region

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Europeana and the Mediterranean Region

- There is a new Web. It is like an universal database
- Europeana is at the cutting ledge of this new developments
- Europeana is open: Content, Source Code, Development

They can be used by the Mediterranean.

- Access to quality content in the new environment require good vocabularies (taxonomies, thesauri…)
- Vocabularies can be an initial focus for Mediterranean collaboration
2010-04-27: Two Linked Data events took place at the World Wide Web conference in Raleigh: [3rd Linked Data on the Web workshop](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData) and [W3C LOD Camp](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData).

2010-04-19: The German National Library (DNB) has published its person data (PND dataset describing 1.8 million people) and its subject headings (SWD, 164,000 headings) as Linked Data on the Web. [More details ...](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData)

2010-04-12: The Hungarian National Library has published its entire OPAC and Digital Library as Linked Data. [More details ...](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData)

2010-01-21: BBC News - Tim Berners-Lee unveils government data project. The website for the project is at [data.gov.uk](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData).

2010-01-12: A Japanese translation of this page is available [here](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData). Thanks a lot to Noboru Shimizu and Shuji Takashima for translating the page and for promoting Linked Data in Japan. An ongoing (traditional) [chinese translation](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData) is also now(2/10) available. More transitions are welcome!

2009-12-09: [sameAs.org](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData) now has over 10M different URI bundles.

2009-11-19: The White House [announced plans](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData) to publish structured data as RDFa on the Web.

2009-10-30: The [New York Times](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData) has started to publish parts of its subject headings as Linked Data under a CC BY license. Please refer to [data.nytimes.com](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData) for details.

2009-10-15: [Data-gov Wiki](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData) publishes a Linked Data version of the eGovernment data made available by the Obama administration via [data.gov](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData). Altogether the datasets enlarge the Linked Data cloud by 5 billion triples. [More details](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData).

2009-09-10: The website [LinkedGeoData](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData) has started to publish a Linked Data version of the [OpenStreetMap](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData) dataset adding around 2 billion triples to the Web of Linked Data. [More details](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData).

2009-06-18: [Tim Berners-Lee interviewed by the BBC](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData) about the US and UK government initiatives to add government data to the LOD cloud.

2009-06-17: [CNET announced](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData) that they will publish parts of their product data as Linked Data on the Web and also partner with Open Calais on interlinking textual content and data in order to create 'topic pages' across CNET web properties.

2009-06-03: [[1](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData)] launched: service to find co-referent URIs.

2009-06-02: A Linked Data application for end-users is [deployed at FSWC 2009](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData).
The essence of RDF: the “triple”

Source: "The thirty minute guide to RDF and Linked Data", by Ian Davis and Tom Heath
• Europeana: update
• A Digital Library System, offering APIs, … with a portal
• Europeana Semantic Elements (present)
• Europeana Data Model (being completed)
Europeana — the vision

Europe’s digital libraries, archives and museums online

• A showcase for Europe’s cultural and scientific heritage
• A flagship project of the European Commission and the European Parliament.

“A digital library that is a single, direct and multilingual access point to the European cultural heritage.”
European Parliament, 27 September 2007

“A unique resource for Europe's distributed cultural heritage … ensuring a common access to Europe's libraries, archives and museums.”
Horst Forster, Director, Digital Content & Cognitive Systems Information Society Directorate, European Commission
Europeana Content

- 7 million items are now accessible
  - 4 million images: photos, paintings, drawings, postcards, posters
  - 2.5 million texts: books, newspapers, manuscripts, letters
  - 92,000 videos: film, documentary, TV broadcasts, public information
  - 24,000 sounds: cylinders, 78rpm discs, radio, field recordings
ATHENA, presented as a Network of Best Practice within the eContentplus Programme, takes its origins from the existing MINERVA network.

ATHENA will bring together relevant stakeholders and content owners from museums and other cultural institutions all over Europe and evaluate and integrate specific tools, based on a common agreed set of standards and guidelines to create harmonised access to their content.

ATHENA will contribute in the content provision to Europeana.
Welcome to the APEnet project website

APEnet (Archives Portal Europe) is a Best Practice Network project supported by the European Commission in the eContentplus programme and its objective is to build an Internet Gateway for Documents and Archives in Europe where fourteen European National Archives in close cooperation with the EUROPEANA initiative will create a common access point to European archival descriptions and digital collections.

This website is intended to inform you about the development of the project.
The EUscreen project aims to promote the use of television content to explore Europe's rich and diverse cultural history.

It will create access to over 30,000 items of programme content and information, and by developing a number of interactive functionalities and dynamic links with Europeana it will prove valuable to the widest range of cultural, educational and recreational users.

EUscreen started in October 2009 and the project consortium, which includes 27 partner institutions from around Europe, is being co-ordinated by Utrecht University.

New INA president appointed

28 May 2010, 9:32 am

By Claude Mussou
Welcome to Judaica Europeana and the Jewish contribution to Europe’s cultural heritage

Judaica Europeana will work with European cultural institutions to identify content documenting the Jewish contribution to the cities of Europe.

It will digitise 10,500 photos, 1,500 postcards and 7,150 recordings as well as several million pages from books, newspapers, archives and press clippings. The digitised material will be published online.

The Jewish Museum, London
Projects Plan Rhine

The projects planned to deliver more approx 8 million new content in Europeana for Rhine are:

- 2,220,000 Athena: museum objects
- 100,000 Archives Portal Europe [APEnet]: national archives
- 73,000 Biodiversity Heritage Library [BHL-Europe]: texts and taxonomies
- 211,000 European Film Gateway: film, scripts, posters, stills
- 310,000 Etravel: regional local libraries
- 34,000 Europeana Connect: sound recordings
- 4,520,000 Europeana Local: regional libraries and museums
- 0 EU Screen: TV broadcasts
- 0 MIMO: Musical Instrument Museums Online
What will be linked?

- Object Descriptions
  - Metadata
- Object Abstractions
  - E.g. Thumbnails, TOCs
- Existing Structured Resources
  - Vocabularies etc.
- Linked Data in the WWW
  - E.g. DBpedia, VIAF, LCSH
Mock-up of the Spatio-temporal User Interface
Mobile platform access

From Jill Cousins (2010)
Mobile Access Channel to Europeana

- Generic Mobile Client, adapting to the user's mobile device:
  - Different capabilities of mobile devices:
    - Hardware Level
      - Display resolution and size
      - Sensors (GPS, camera, ...)
    - Software Level
      - Operating System (Symbian, iPhone OS, Android, ...)
      - Mobile Browser (Opera, ...)
      - Support for JavaScript / AJAX
  - Location-aware search
By December 2010 - User Generated Content

This is Europeana - a place for inspiration and ideas. Search through the cultural collections of Europe, connect to other user pathways and share your discoveries.

From Jill Cousins (2010) From Repository to WunderKamer: user participation in Europeana. DISH 2009 Rotterdam
From Jill Cousins (2010) From Repository to WunderKamer: user participation in Europeana. DISH 2009 Rotterdam
Annotation Service

- Allows users to make their own contribution to Europeana content
- Annotation of multimedia resources
- Comments, discussion, linking
- Add value to existing content
- Enhance Europeana searchability through user-provided metadata
- Support establishment of social networks around Europeana
eBooks on Demand

EOD – the service

EOD button: digitising this book on request

Library: scans & transfers images

Incorporation into Digital Library

From Silvia Gstrein, eBooks on Demand, Europeana Connect meeting
Berlin April 2010
• Europeana: update
• A Digital Library System, offering APIs, … with a portal
• Europeana Semantic Elements (present)
• Europeana Data Model (being completed)
Aggregator Structure

Europeana

Aggregators

Metadata Contribution

Projects
- EFG
- APENet
- BHL Europe
- EUScreen
- MIMO
- ATHENA
- Judaica
- Travel
- CARARE
- HOPE

Institutions
- TEL
- BAM
- SCRAP
- Kultura.hr
Europeana architecture

- Europeana is not a Web Portal
- Europeana is a **services platform** providing an Application Program Interface (API) enabling cultural institutions and users to
  - Access Europeana content
  - Provide content to Europeana
  - Build applications using Europeana functionalities for their own use.
- According to DELOS classification Europeana is a Digital Library System (DLS)
- The Europeana Portal is a web application using the Europeana API to access the Europeana Digital Digital Library
To hide the complexity of the underlying system, the Europeana API will be published as a set of callable methods, API endpoints and calling conventions. A developer who wants to build an application that uses an exposed Europeana DLMS functionality could write a routine performing three tasks (see section on Use Cases for an example):

C. Concordia et al. (2009). Not (just) a Repository, not (just) a Digital Library, nor (just) a Portal: A Portrait of Europeana as an API. IFLA, Milan.
Figure 5: External Application interacting with the API

C. Concordia et al. (2009). Not (just) a Repository, not (just) a Digital Library, nor (just) a Portal: A Portrait of Europeana as an API. IFLA, Milan.
• Europeana: update
• A Digital Library Application, offering API, … with a portal
• **Europeana Semantic Elements (present)**
• **Europeana Data Model (being completed)**
# Europeana Semantic Elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Refinement(s)</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>DC</td>
<td>description</td>
<td>tableOfContents</td>
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<td>DC</td>
<td>contributor</td>
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<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>type</td>
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<td>DC</td>
<td>format</td>
<td>extent; medium</td>
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<td>DC</td>
<td>identifier</td>
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<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>relation</td>
<td>isVersionOf; hasVersion;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>isReplacedBy; replaces;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>isRequiredBy; ...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Refinement(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>coverage</td>
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<td>DC</td>
<td>rights</td>
<td></td>
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<td>DC</td>
<td>terms</td>
<td>provenance</td>
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<td>Europeana</td>
<td>relation</td>
<td>isShownBy; isShownAt</td>
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<td>userTag</td>
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<td>unstored</td>
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<td>Europeana</td>
<td>object</td>
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<tr>
<td>Europeana</td>
<td>country</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Building a search engine on top of metadata is difficult
   Intrinsic quality problems: correctness, coverage

Especially when data is so heterogeneous
   100s of formats
   From flat 5-fields records to 100-nodes XML trees
   Language issue!

We currently use a simple interoperability format
   Quick-win showing quickly its limits
Experimented solution

We can better use institutions’ original metadata

Accommodate their different practices
   Data structures and semantics

Access objects via a semantic layer of vocabularies for subjects, persons, places…
Europeana: update

A Digital Library System, offering APIs, … with a portal

Europeana Semantic Elements (present)

Europeana Data Model (being completed)
Digital Surrogate Objects

• On a very abstract level Europeana can be seen as a large collection of DSOs representing born digital or digitised cultural heritage objects

• Surrogates will be linked to semantic resources representing concepts as well as to reference entities such as persons, places and periods in time (contextualization)
Semantic data layer

Semantic Network

“a network of inter-operating object surrogates enabling semantics based object discovery and use.”

Networked Object Representations
From Gradmann (2008)
http://www.slideshare.net/gradmans/europeana-semantic
About the AAT

- Purpose
- History of the AAT
- Scope and Structure
- Information in the Record (Fields)
- Sample Record
- How to Use the AAT Online
- Printer-friendly version
- Spanish AAT: In Development

Purpose

The Art & Architecture Thesaurus ® (AAT), the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names ® (TGN), and the Union List of Artist Names ® (ULAN) are structured vocabularies that can be used to improve access to information about art, architecture, and material culture.
Tools for Authority Control--Subject Headings

Cataloging Distribution Service offers these tools to help you with subject access:

Library of Congress Subject Headings Supplemental Vocabularies
Classification Web - includes LC Subject Headings
Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings--Updates
Subject Headings Manual
LC Subject Headings Principles of Structure and Policies for Application (1990)
LC Subject Headings Weekly Lists on CPSO Web Page
MARC Distribution Service -- Subject Authorities
The Dewey Decimal Classification system attempts to catalog all human knowledge into one thousand general classes divided into ten broad and one hundred specific categories as shown below. Further refinement occurs by appending a decimal point and additional digits, thus .0 to .9 divides the class into ten subclasses (partial list shown). Each subclass can be similarly subdivided (.00 to .09) and subdivided yet again (.000 to .009) and so on. The structure is strictly hierarchal, thus the classification must remain valid regardless of right hand place truncation. Information about specific subclasses can be obtained from the DDC-22 available at most libraries.

### The 100 Dewey Decimal Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generalities</th>
<th>Philosophy and Psychology</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>010 Bibliography</td>
<td>110 Metaphysics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020 Library &amp; information sciences</td>
<td>120 Epistemology, causation, humankind</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank you for your attention!

Contact:

Dov Winer
dov.winer@gmail.com
• Europeana: update
• A Digital Library System, offering APIs, … with a portal
• Europeana Semantic Elements (present)
• Europeana Data Model (being completed) → EDM presentation
EDM
Europeana Data Model

Guus Schreiber

with input from Carlo Meghini, Antoine Isaac, Stefan Gradmann, Makx Dekkers et al. from Europeana V1
Background reading

• EDM Primer

http://www.few.vu.nl/~aisaac/edm/EDM_Primer_100401.pdf
Rationale of EDM

• **Precursor: ESE (Europeana Semantic Elements)**
  – used in 2008 version of Europeana
  – represents lowest common denominator for object metadata
    • convert datasets to Dublin-Core like standard
  – forces interoperability
  – major drawback: original metadata is lost

• **EDM goals**
  – preserve original data while still allowing for interoperability
    • Semantic Web representation
EDM requirements

1. Distinction between “provided object” (painting, book, program) and digital representation
2. Distinction between object and metadata record describing an object.
3. Allow for multiple records for same object, containing potentially contradictory statements about an object.
4. Support for objects that are composed of other objects.
5. Standard metadata format that can be specialized.
6. Standard vocabulary format that can be specialized.
7. EDM should be based on existing standards “not yes another standard”!
EDM basics

- OAI ORE for organization of metadata about an object
  - Requirements 1-4
- Dublin Core for metadata representation
  - Requirement 5
- SKOS for vocabulary representation
  - Requirement 6

OAI ORE, Dublin Core and SKOS together fulfil Requirement-7!
EDM representation: RDF standard

- Ovals are web resources with a URL
- Arcs are properties linking resources to other resources or to literals
- Resources belong to classes
- RDF model can be specialized using subclass and

![Diagram of RDF representation]

http://www.example.org/index.html
http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/creator
http://www.example.org/staffid/85740
http://www.example.org/terms/name
http://www.example.org/terms/age
John Smith
27
Dublin Core

- EDM uses the latest version of DCMI Metadata Terms
  http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/
- Specified with an RDF model
- Specialization of 15 original DC elements
  - dcterms:coverage
    - dcterms:spatial
    - dcterms:temporal
- Can be specialized itself
  - see requirement
SKOS: vocabulary publication on the Web

- W3C standard
  [http://www.w3.org/TR/skos-primer/](http://www.w3.org/TR/skos-primer/)
- Adopted by large institutions such as Library of Congress
- Specified with an RDF model
- Can be specialized itself
OAI ORE
Open Archives Initiative Object Reuse & Exchange

• Specification:
  http://www.openarchives.org/ore/1.0/toc.html

• Specified with an RDF model

• Four key notions (RDF classes)
  – Object: the book/painting/program being described
  – Aggregation: organizes object information from a particular provider (museum, archive, library)
  – Digital representation: some digital form of the object with a Web address
  – Proxy: the metadata record for the object
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Réponse n° 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Domaine</strong> peinture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type d'objet</strong> tableau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Titre</strong> PORTRAIT DE MONA LISA (1479-1528) ; DITE LA JOCONDE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auteur/exécutant</strong> LEONARDO DI SER PIERO DA VINCI ; VINCI Léonard de (dit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Précision auteur/exécutant</strong> Vinci, 1452 ; Amboise, 1519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>École</strong> Italie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Période création/exécution</strong> 1er quart 16e siècle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Millésime création/exécution</strong> 1503 entre ; 1506 et</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Géne</strong> oeuvre en rapport ; reproduit en gravure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historique</strong> commandé par le florentin Francesco del Giocondo, époux de Mona Lisa entre 1503 et 1506 ; nombreuses copies dont une conservée au Louvre ; gravé par Fauchery, par Filhol, par Landon</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Matériaux/techniques</strong> peinture à l'huile ; bois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mesures</strong> 77 H ; 53 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sujet représenté</strong> portrait (Mona Lisa, femme, à mi-corps, de trois-quarts, assis, accoudé, loggia, Italien) ; fond de paysage (montagne, rocher, cours d'eau, pont, plaine, route)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date sujet représenté</strong> 1479-1528</td>
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<td><strong>Lieu de conservation</strong> Paris ; musée du Louvre département des Peintures</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Musée de France</strong> au sens de la loi n°2002-5 du 4 janvier 2002</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Statut juridique</strong> propriété de l'État ; musée du Louvre département des Peintures</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Anciennes appartances</strong> François Ier ; Couronne de France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Numéro d'inventaire</strong> INV 779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Commentaires</strong> légère diminution du tableau sur les côtés (environ 7 mm) ; acheté vraisemblablement vers 1519, après la mort de l'artiste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bibliographie</strong> HEYDENRICH 6 ; OTTINO DELLA CHIESA 31 ; VILLOT I 484 ; HAUTECOEUR 1601 ; C.S.I. 1981, P 192</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Copyright notice</strong> © Musée du Louvre, © Direction des Musées de France, 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crédits photographiques</strong> © Réunion des musées nationaux ; © Hervé Lewandowski ; © Thierry Le Mage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>commande reproduction et/ou conditions d'utilisation</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Leonardo di ser Piero DA VINCI, dit Léonard de Vinci

Vinci, 1452 - Amboise, 1519

*Portrait de Lisa Gherardini, épouse de Francesco del Giocondo, dite Monna Lisa, la Gioconda ou la Joconde*

Vers 1503 - 1506
Peint à Florence
Bois (peuplier)
H. : 0,77 m. ; L. : 0,53 m.

Acquis par François Ier en 1518
Département des Peintures

INV. 779
Aggregation organizes data of a provider

provenance
metadata
digital representation
aggregation
object
Proxy: metadata record for an object
Multiple aggregations = multiple providers
Europeana is “just” a special provider with processed/enriched metadata
Advanced modeling in EDM

- See the documentation
- Relations between “provided” objects
  - Part-whole links for complex objects
  - Derivation and versioning relations
- Predefined classes for person, place, time and event
• Europeana: update
• A Digital Library System, offering APIs, ... with a portal
• Europeana Semantic Elements (present)
• Europeana Data Model (being completed) ➔ EDM presentation
• Judaica Europeana vocabularies
Who?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Events in the history of the Jewish People</th>
<th>History of Israel</th>
<th>World History</th>
<th>Periods</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nursing period</td>
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<td>Palaeolithic</td>
<td>Prehistoric period</td>
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<td>1,500-00-4,500 BC</td>
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<td>4500 - 3100 BC</td>
<td>3500-1200 BC</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Temple Period</td>
<td>Israelite Period</td>
<td>Iron Age</td>
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<td>1200 BC</td>
<td>1200-587 BC</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Babylonian and Persian</td>
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<td></td>
<td>528-536 BC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second Temple Period</td>
<td>Hellenistic period</td>
<td>Hellenistic period</td>
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<tr>
<td>536 BC - 70 AD</td>
<td>332 BC</td>
<td>336 BC</td>
<td>Ancient World:</td>
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<td>Hasmonaeean Period</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000 BC - 476 AD</td>
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<tr>
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<td>167 BC</td>
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<td>Herodian Period 133-37 BC</td>
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<td>Roman period</td>
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<td>44 BC - 395 AD</td>
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## When?

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<th>Period</th>
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<td>Byzantine Period 324 AD</td>
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<td>Occupied Jerusalem by Omar 638 AD</td>
<td>Byzantine period and Christian Feudalism</td>
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<td>Crusades 1099 AD</td>
<td>Early Medieval 476-1300 AD</td>
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<td>Expulsion of Jews from Spain 1492 AD</td>
<td>Renaissance 1499-1500 AD</td>
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<td>Establishment of Hasidic Judaism 18th century First Aliyah</td>
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<td>Establishment of the Zionist movement 19th century</td>
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<td>Balfour Declaration World War II - 1939</td>
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<td>Jewish Holocaust</td>
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<td>Israel’s wars</td>
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<td>Modern period 1914-1991 AD</td>
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<td>Contemporary period 20th century 21st century</td>
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Where?

The award-winning *Where Once We Walked* (WOWW) has been completely revised and updated to reflect the changes in the political geography of Central and Eastern Europe since WOWW was published in 1991. There are also a number of improvements to the original edition noted below. The new edition identifies more than 23,500 towns in Central and Eastern Europe where Jews lived.
Where?

FamilySearch Research Wiki

Jewish Gazetteers

Jewish Genealogy > Gazetteers

A gazetteer is a dictionary of place-names. It describes towns, villages, rivers, mountains, and other geographical features. It usually includes the names of places that existed when the gazetteer was published. The place-names are generally listed in alphabetical order, similar to a dictionary.

Gazetteers may also provide information such as:

- Present-day administrative jurisdictions, such as counties, provinces, and districts.
- Religious jurisdictions, such as locations of Jewish congregations and Christian parishes.
- Statistics about the population, often including the population of Jews and other religions.
- Reference to local commerce, major cities in the vicinity, and sometimes historical notes.

You can use a gazetteer to locate where your family lived and determine the jurisdictions where records may have been kept. Gazetteers can help determine the county jurisdictions used in the Family History Library Catalog.
The YIVO Encyclopedia of Jews in Eastern Europe

Gershon D. Hundert,
Editor in Chief

2008 2 volumes

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Honorable Mention, Dartmouth Medal (American Library Association, References and User Services Association)

Winner,
Honorable Mention, Multivolume Reference - Humanities & Social Sciences, PROSE Awards (Association of American Publishers, Professional and Scholarly Publishing)

Winner,
2008 Judaica Reference Award, Association of Jewish Libraries

Prepared at YIVO for publication by Yale University Press.

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SYNOPTIC OUTLINE OF CONTENTS

The outline presented on the following pages is intended to provide a general view of the conceptual scheme of this encyclopedia. Entries are arranged in the conceptual categories listed at left. Because the headings for these categories are not necessarily mutually exclusive, some entries in the encyclopedia are listed more than once. In particular, a city or town may be listed below a country or region to which it formerly belonged, but will use its current name; for example, Bratislava rather than Pozsony under "Hungary," and Volodymyr Volynskyi rather than Włodzimierz under "Poland."
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