

#Twitterstorians

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The establishment of the digital world brought with it the advent of social media. For better or worse, social media has uprooted and changed many aspects of modern life. History is not exempt from the whirlwind of social media. Historians have leaned into the digital world and social media. Digital history is an increasingly important subfield and historians have taken to social media to connect and collaborate. Twitter has arguably become the most important social media platform for historians, they coined the term #Twitterstorians to help find each other and create a streamlined source of content (Twitter is not the only social media platform historians use, they are active on Facebook, Instagram, and Tik Tok as well). #Twitterstorians is a hashtag on the social media platform designed to connect historians. The content includes, but is not limited to, users promoting work they have done, posting historical pictures or facts, and questions to facilitate discussions. Black historians established #BlkTwitterstorians to discuss African American history, as well as, the issues they face as black historians. It is important to note that Twitter is for everyone, not just historians, therefore, the hashtag includes non-professionals posting and contributing to these conversations. For the purpose of this study, I chose to survey professional (or emerging professional) historians.

As a history graduate student, I have discussed Twitter in several courses and whether or not my classmates and I should join the platform as historians. These conversations sparked the idea for this project. I surveyed nine #Twitterstorians from various backgrounds and with differing follower counts to understand their connection to and use of Twitter. Analyzing their insights and studying digital history theory lends an important understanding of the role of social media, collaboration, and communication in the broader historical field, but specifically digital history. It is important to understand the theories of digital history to understand Twitter as a platform and Twitterstorians. Natalia Cecire argues that digital history and theory is a matter of

ethics, and implementing theory and ethics into practice, “digital humanists are almost universally committed to the ethical values that are emergent from the epistemology of doing—niceness, openness, and all the rest.”¹ Cecire sees a disconnect between the arguments that simply speaking theory into existence will help enact said theory. She argues that the field is building as it grows, which is helping to address some of the missing aspects of theory and practice, even though there are continuing issues within digital history. Cecire emphasizes the importance of collaboration and that it is dependent upon ethics and morals to be successful. She also connects this claim to the economic value of digital work. Digital work can revitalize fields that universities and younger generations see as stagnant. Because of the connection between digital work and ethics, Cecire is arguing its economic value and the pull towards this growing field. She concludes with a call to action to further develop the field and continually improve upon what already exists.² In the realm of Twitter, it is a platform that brings history to the masses. It makes the history field relatable and encourages historians to create a community and the younger generations to see the benefits and adaptability of digital history.

The survey starts with a simple question, “Why and when did you initially join Twitter?” Most of the participants joined because they had been told that it was a great networking platform, others joined because it seemed interesting. One scholar notes he joined because of his graduate program, “I signed up for Twitter as part of an intro to digital history course I took in my first semester of my Ph.D. program. The professor suggested we might be able to use the platform to engage with other scholars and promote our work.”³ Professors are a large part of the Twitterstorian demographics, unsurprisingly seeing as many historians work as a professor

¹ Natalia Cecire, “Introduction: Theory and the Virtues of Digital Humanities,” *Journal of Digital History* 1, no. 1 (Winter, 2011).

² Cecire.

³ Eric Gonzaba, interview by author, online, March 2021.

throughout their careers. Therefore, they encourage their students to join and embrace the network of scholars. In the blog “Digital Scholarship in the Humanities: Exploring the digital humanities” the author specifically recommends historians engage with other digital historians, “Follow & interact with DH [digital history] folks on Twitter. Not only is Twitter a great way to keep tabs on what’s going on in the community, but it can help connect you with people, so when you meet them for the first time at a conference you already feel that you sort of know them.”⁴ Historians have established Twitter as a preferred platform for engaging in conversations and connecting. It offers the engagement benefits of a social media platform but also creates space for historical conversations. Twitter’s growth into a platform for historians is now being included in scholarship on digital history, reflects the growth of the field itself. Historians are embracing new ways of communicating and collaborating at a faster pace and Twitter is at the forefront of that growth.

Twitter creates space for everyone to contribute to a multitude of conversations. Cohen and Rosenzweig, authors of *Digital History*, argue the mere existence of digital history as a subfield creates space for amateurs to participate in history more than the print medium, “Enthusiasts and amateurs have put the greatest energy into posting new forms of secondary literature online.”⁵ While this book was released before the advent of Twitter for history, their argument holds true. The general public uses Twitter to talk about and analyze historical events. People who have never had a formal education in history can share ideas with historians who hold Ph.D.s, it makes the information more accessible. Some people may find this disconcerting or that the verified, correct information is being diluted because there is a massive volume of

⁴ Lisa Spiro, “Getting Started in the Digital Humanities,” *Digital Scholarship in the Humanities*. (October 2011).

⁵ Daniel J. Cohen and Roy Rosenzweig, *Digital History: A Guide to Gathering, Preserving, and Presenting the Past on the Web* (Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2011).

information. It is a common assumption that amateur participants do not have the correct information and therefore, should not be participating in conversations with professional historians.⁶ It is a platform that does not limit participation, which creates conversations with many voices. Contributions from the general public should be valued, and some of the Twitterstorians surveyed stated they appreciate the participation of non-professionals.

Five out of nine users surveyed said they use Twitter to engage with peers and the general public. Notably, these five mentioned how they benefit from connecting with as many people as possible, “I certainly wouldn’t be aware of the extent of historical work being done by other historians if it weren’t for Twitter, but Twitter also allows me to pitch ideas and get feedback from research questions that I have. So engaging with the public isn’t all showing what I or other[s] know, but really trying to get the public’s input on historical questions we also have.”⁷ This Twitterstorian sees the benefit of combining audiences because history is a public-facing field. The work historians do is mostly for the public, “I am of the belief that our work as historians (be it academic historians, public historians, freelance, etc.) is to engage with the public. This is often done through the written word, and Twitter (as politicians have insidiously shown) can help us make connections to all sorts of publics.”⁸ She emphasizes the importance of using Twitter for the public. Public facing work is important in the historical field, and one of the benefits of using Twitter is the public can actively engage and contribute. The designation of a professional audience versus a general audience is difficult on a social media site. There is no way to filter out who has a graduate degree and who does not.

⁶ Daren C. Brabham, “The Myth of Amateur Crowds: A critical discourse analysis of crowdsourcing coverage,” *Information, Communication & Society* 15, no. 3 (2012).

⁷ Eric Gonzaba, interview by author, online, March 2021.

⁸ Eric Gonzaba, interview by author, online, March 2021.

Some digital historians argue that there needs to be less emphasis on the concept of an amateur historian. It is limiting and arguably, most people who are taking their time to engage in these conversations have a vested interest in the subject matter, which challenges the notion of an amateur. Gatekeeping who can participate in these conversations and what certifications they need to possess to be considered valuable participants perpetuates social inequality.⁹ None of the people surveyed mentioned that they do not want to work with the general public, however, they want a space that allows them to discuss shared experiences and interests with a community they feel understands their struggles. The more people that can be reached and included the better, it is important to work with and have contributions from all sides because it creates a well-rounded and thoughtful discussion.

Some of the Twitterstorians surveyed note they use Twitter to connect with professionals when asked why they use Twitter as a platform, “It puts me in contact with a wider network of scholars than is available in my institution, or even in my professional associations.”¹⁰ This historian’s choice to use the word scholar indicates he values peer contribution and participation, which is one of the benefits of Twitter. Historians do not have to worry about distance or the need to establish a working professional relationship with someone before they can solicit feedback or advice from Twitterstorians. Connecting with scholars creates professional relationships and networks but as this Twitterstorian states, “it helps me stay on top of developing issues in my field - latest research, up and coming scholars, etc. - and how those issues relate to our current world. I love when past and present collide; it's exciting even if it is also at times unnerving or frustrating.”¹¹ This scholar summarizes the benefits of Twitter effectively and succinctly. It is an easy method to be involved in the field and allows a person to

⁹ Brabham, 407.

¹⁰ Amber H. Abbas, interview by author, online, March 2021.

¹¹ Alexandra Nicole Hill, interview by author, online, March 2021.

choose their level of engagement. Historians can watch events unfold but they can also actively contribute their work and ideas.

In Twitter's 2020 report to stakeholders, they reported there are 192 million active Twitter users.¹² Professional connections are important, especially in an increasingly isolated world. Twitter is a useful platform to facilitate those connections, it opens the network to scholars from across the world with different historical interests, "I use Twitter to only connect with professional peers. I felt isolated (especially due to the covid) and my boyfriend suggested that I should start using it and thus communicate both the progress of my thesis and things that interest me (about history, obviously)."¹³ Having a network of people with shared interests and experiences can be helpful to stay motivated and relevant in different conversations. One Twitterstorian notes following people on Twitter humanizes them, they share recipes and family stories which helps create a connection beyond their scholarly interest and can establish genuine friendships.

With such a vast network of users, why would a Twitterstorian focus on a peer community? The value of professional networking and relationships cannot, and should not, be understated. However, for those who want their Twitter to be almost exclusively scholars and peers, they are underutilizing the sheer number of people on Twitter. One historian surveyed expressed his appreciation of Twitter's broad reach, "there are lots of interesting people on the site who I might never have otherwise known about or been able to talk to. it's great for sharing professional writing but also for having brief conversations to answer questions (or, during the pandemic, share resources such as PDFs)"¹⁴ The access to different voices is a benefit to using Twitter as a place for scholarship. One scholar noted that Twitter is a great space to make

¹² Twitter, *Q4 and Fiscal Year 2020 Letter to Shareholders*, 2021.

¹³ Francisco Mamani-Fuentes, interview by author, online, March 2021.

¹⁴ Matthew Gabriele, interview by author, online, March 2021.

professional connections outside of historians. He uses it to talk to journalists, graduate students, and policy actors.¹⁵ He is capitalizing on the benefits of Twitter to expand his network and have better conversations about the field with people who are not considered professional historians. Another Twitterstorian stated, “I use it because Twitter is where a lot of people come to get somewhat credible information about a number of topics. Twitter is one of the best social media platforms out there to communicate beyond the classroom.”¹⁶ This perspective demonstrates the role of professors on Twitter but also the reliability of the platform. Seven of the survey participants are or were professors. Their general support and enthusiasm for Twitter demonstrates its growth and success as a forum for history. Professors are also important people in professional networks because they guide students and can help shape the future of the field. Twitter’s professional community is one of the main reasons Twitterstorians use the site and one of the factors that emerging historians find most attractive about joining social media.

Conversely, history exists throughout Twitter and does not always come from Twitterstorians. Popularized accounts dedicated to tweeting historical photos are plentiful on the site. These accounts have much more reach than most Twitterstorians because they use solely popular photos from major events throughout history, which draws in high numbers of followers and engagement. Rebecca Onion argues these accounts are damaging because they do not give any citation or create space to have a conversation.¹⁷ One historian surveyed when asked about the issues of Twitter stated, “Accounts that are just facts machines (“ON THIS DAY IN HISTORY”) just won't have the same impact or audience as those scholars who both inform, learn, and are authentic.”¹⁸ For Twitter users unfamiliar with Twitterstorians, these accounts may

¹⁵ Jake Newsome, interview by author, online, March 2021.

¹⁶ Ashley Preston, interview by author, online, March 2021.

¹⁷ Rebecca Onion, “Snapshots of History,” *Slate* (Feb 2014).

¹⁸ Eric Gonzaba, interview by author, online, March 2021.

be their only interaction with history on Twitter. These facts may not have been properly researched and they do not participate in any historical conversation but they are accessible to wide audiences. Arguably, not every tweet about history has to be a thought-provoking, assumption-challenging statement or question. These accounts are popular for a reason and they offer very quick engagement with history. There is a place for accounts like these in the Twitterstorian field. However, they can be inaccurate and distract from the genuine historical scholarship. One of the problems with the field of history is that it is often not relatable because it emphasizes academics. These accounts can make history more fun and offer a momentary connection to history. For these accounts to offer this brief moment of fun history responsibly, they need to be more conscious about their citations to ensure the information is correct and the creator receives the credit they deserve.

People want to be heard. They want their thoughts to matter and to contribute to the conversations happening around them. In the article “Why Wasn’t I Consulted?” Paul Ford argues why wasn’t I consulted is the fundamental, driving question of the internet and Twitter is no exception.¹⁹ On Twitter, however, it is far easier to allow more contributions because with the reply button (on public accounts) anyone can participate and respond to tweets. One Twitterstorian writes, “in doing it publicly on Twitter, anyone can chime in, so it's more of a conversation, and also people (including the public and grad students) can see how scholarship unfolds through conversation.”²⁰ This is a very important statement because it demonstrates how the public can be consulted and how scholars can learn from the public. It also informs people outside the discipline of how and what questions are asked and what inquiries scholars make.

¹⁹ Paul Ford, “The Web is a Customer Service Medium,” *Ftrain.com*. (Jan 2011).

²⁰ Jake Newsome, interview by author, online, March 2021.

Twitter is great for everyone interested in history. It popularizes scholarship that had existed almost exclusively in the professional sphere.

Communication was a prominent theme in the survey questions. Twitter offers an entirely new way of communicating history, and it is important to understand how historians are utilizing it, how they are learning from it, and the issues they are experiencing. Those surveyed established why they use Twitter and who they use it to communicate with. Most of them joined several years ago and the survey addresses their development with this question, “Have your ideas about communicating history on Twitter changed over time in any significant ways?” This question is designed to have the participants reflect on their development as Twitterstorians. Twitter has continually expanded its user base and several of the participants noted that they did not participate or tweet for a few years after they created their accounts. They spent the early years of their account reading and learning about history on Twitter. The field of digital history is growing and it is important to study how it has changed in recent years. One participant writes, “Yes. Now I avoid just tweeting historical facts. Others do that better than I do. I retweet things that my students will find helpful in our class, and I do more engagement on teaching than sharing my expertise on historical research. I think I have more to contribute on issues like community colleges, pedagogy, public history in the classroom, and boosting up-and-coming scholars.”²¹ This Twitterstorian has adapted her view almost entirely. She is focused on conversations and supporting her network of scholars. Her observation about historical facts speaks to the mass amount of accounts that exist solely to post facts or tweet historical pictures. Notably, one Twitterstorian who is a professor stated because of her experience with Twitter, she is more willing to use social media to interact with her students. Twitter is helping scholars embrace the digital world and change their habits of communication.

²¹ Alexandra Nicole Hill, interview by author, online, March 2021.

The survey participants almost universally expressed their desire to create conversations on Twitter and not just tweet facts. They want to use Twitter to network and have conversations. Such as this Twitterstorian, “I definitely see its value for professional networking in ways I didn’t before. I am planning a conference panel based on a Twitter connection facilitated by my Department Chair! And I hope to use Twitter to recruit narrators for an upcoming oral history project--I never would have anticipated that.”²² She is expanding her professional opportunities through Twitter and using it to further her research--which is exactly what I did in this project. Several other scholars noted how they use Twitter to find project collaborators, “I definitely use Twitter as a means of finding help (looking for sources, reviews of books, thoughts about teaching) more now than I did when I started.”²³ Twitter brings scholars together as no other resource in the field has previously. Several Twitterstorians mention they seek out connections at conferences--which is advice all emerging professionals receive. They also state they use Twitter to make similar connections with professionals they would not have been able to work with if they were not on Twitter, “It’s also a place where we can engage with scholars more regularly than we would say at just conferences.”²⁴ Twitter also allows for further collaboration and conversations because they can interact with each other’s tweets. Because of Twitter’s succinct nature, it is easier to communicate via tweet than email and therefore maintains connections.

Another survey participant stated their view of communicating on Twitter has become more focused on the general public, “I believe so, I think as professional historians we need also to communicate beyond the academy and our peers. The misuse of history, especially by the alt-right, needs to be monitored and countered.”²⁵ Interestingly, she emphasizes a sense of

²² Amber H. Abbas, interview by author, online, March 2021.

²³ Eric Gonzaba, interview by author, online, March 2021.

²⁴ Eric Gonzaba, interview by author, online, March 2021.

²⁵ Mary McAuliffe, interview by author, online, March 2021.

responsibility for Twitterstorians to be combating the misinformation on social media and the dangers of it. While the other participants did not mention the need to monitor and counter these problems, they did acknowledge ways people can abuse history to attack others. Twitter and other social media sites are notoriously unsafe spaces for women and minorities. They are ridiculed, undermined, and verbally assaulted and threatened. However, this Twitterstorian raises an interesting question of who should be confronting the so-called trolls on Twitter. If they are misusing history, should historians try to educate them and provide the correct information? Even if the trolls themselves are unwilling to embrace factual information, should historians share that information for people who might be convinced by trolls? Arguably, historians chose a public-facing career with a specific emphasis on education, but many Twitterstorians hesitate to engage with trolls on Twitter for fear of backlash and hate directed towards them. People that use history and Twitter to spread hate can be resistant to participating in discussions. Educating Twitter trolls is not the role of Twitterstorians. The few who do take on this task are brave and doing important work. However, most Twitterstorians use the platform to have meaningful conversations with peers and the interested public. Monitoring and countering the misuse of history on Twitter cannot be the responsibility of Twitterstorians, rather Twitter executives should handle this situation.

Regardless of whether Twitterstorians seek out and try to counter trolls, the trolls often attack historians, specifically women and minorities. Because this is such a widespread issue, there was a question on the survey to address how Twitterstorians feel about it and how they handle it, “Women and People of Color face a lot of harassment on Twitter, given the importance of Twitter as a communications platform, what effect do you think that has on whose voices are being heard?” All of the Twitterstorians surveyed are well aware of the abuse that occurs on

Twitter. Most importantly, the survey participants make an effort to curate a community of respectful participants. They engage with people who share similar values and want to have productive conversations, but they are very aware of the abuse that exists on Twitter. This

Twitterstorian writes,

I'm aware of this harassment, but to be honest, I don't see it in my timeline - that probably speaks to the community I've curated, though. I unfollow or block accounts that I see harassing POC [people of color] or women. I would say the vast majority of Twitterstorians I follow are women and/or POC. Therefore, I see a community that builds each other up and supports each other personally and professionally. They do share stories about racism and sexism in academia, so it raises awareness. So, in that regard, they have created a space for their voice when it has been marginalized in the traditional academic spaces. I wish it didn't have to be that way, but honestly, they're reaching a far larger audience via Twitter than they would in traditional academic channels (conferences, publishing).²⁶

It is important that historians who do not identify as a person of color or a woman make these efforts to support their colleagues and try to learn from them. This survey participant notes that he will unfollow and remove someone from his Twitter feed if they contribute to an abusive environment. Blocking and unfollowing are useful tools to curate a specific community of mutual respect and support. This Twitterstorian states the racism and sexism exist and diminish people of color and women's voice in traditional spaces throughout the field of history. Similar to how Twitterstorians use Twitter to reach more people, he acknowledges how historians and activists can use Twitter to amplify their voices. His sentiment is genuine, however, these voices are continually diluted and attacked for simply existing and occupying space. Their more expansive reach does not always translate to more support and amplification, it can mean more people threatening and trying to silence them.

It is through the community that Twitterstorians established that women and people of color can share their experiences to help each other, "It can be very rough on Twitter for women

²⁶ Jake Newsome, interview by author, online, March 2021.

and people of color and I have had my share of abuse, however, I think it also helps with feminist and civil rights activism, in communicating progressive messages and politics.”²⁷ This Twitterstorian shares how she has used the abusive space created to discuss her activism. It is difficult to find a positive light in these situations and through the community of Twitterstorians, they have used the space to have meaningful conversations and help educate each other. The abuse is rampant on Twitter and those who have not personally experienced it, have witnessed it or been part of the discussions about it. Twitter presents many opportunities for historians to connect and bring their work to the public.

However, because it is a social media forum for the public, it allows anyone to say their thoughts and attack other people. Women and people of color historians are often the targets of these attacks, which can silence and demoralize them. This Twitterstorian ends on a positive note, “There are also, bless them, women and people of colour who are there for the fight and who go hard at the trolls. Good on them!”²⁸ Twitterstorians who interact with and challenge trolls are valiant and brave historians. One participant notes, “I think that it often drowns out Black women's voices but we shall not be moved!”²⁹ Black women are often aggressively targeted by said trolls. She is a Twitterstorian who identifies as a black woman and has experienced attacks from these users. It is important to highlight and support black voices, specifically black women, on Twitter. This Twitterstorian also shared her experience, “Twitter is not the great equalizer anymore than any other social platform or society in general. Expertise does not get taken at face value from women and PoCs, and I've experienced some of that. But it does provide access to communities I might not as easily socialize with in real life. For example, I follow a lot of 'BlackTwitter' accounts to learn and I follow a number of Trans and LGBTQ+ activists on

²⁷ Mary McAuliffe, interview by author, online, March 2021.

²⁸ Shirley Tillotson, interview by author, online, March 2021.

²⁹ Ashley Preston, interview by author, online, March 2021.

Twitter.”³⁰ She shares her experience of her expertise being discounted, which is a common trend. Black women have to prove their vast knowledge and multiple degrees to be seen as legitimate scholars. However, she has also made a community of black scholars with various interests. While Twitter is a space filled with people attacking and belittling women and people of color, they have also created space for themselves to connect and share scholarship. Having a community to connect with and use for support is incredibly important to be able to create a safe space. Black Twitterstorians have done this, but that does not change the daily abuse they face. The block and mute options are other tools that can be used to stop personal attacks. However, the field of history needs to address the discrimination and suppression of minority voices because it happens in academic, professional, and digital settings.

Twitter also aligns with the scholarship on digital history and public history, in terms of how to present work, collaborate, and share media. Presenting work in the field is a laborious process and Twitter does not require approval as one Twitterstorian notes, “you can share information/new research immediately, whereas traditional academic publishing can take 2-3 years.”³¹ Twitter as a publishing opportunity offers quicker exposure and feedback. This is often an overlooked benefit of the platform. Users can seek collaboration for new work but also share the work they have already done. It is also a useful vehicle to promote publishings, attract more readers, and create conversations around one’s work. Twitter allows for four photos in one tweet. This is a great way to share media and it has the same concepts as writing captions in a museum. Users are only allowed two hundred and eighty characters per tweet, so they have to be succinct and clear. It is good practice for career historians and emerging professionals. Many graduate students have started taking advantage of Twitter’s unofficial publishing capacities. They are

³⁰ Alexandra Nicole Hill, interview by author, online, March 2021.

³¹ Jake Newsome, interview by author, online, March 2021.

using the space to introduce themselves and share their graduate school work. This is a great opportunity for students as they start to establish themselves as professionals and historians.

The survey concluded with a question asking whether or not the Twitterstorians would recommend emerging professionals join Twitter in a professional capacity. All participants said yes, though some had reservations. This Twitterstorian resoundingly supports early-career historians joining Twitter,

Yes, absolutely. It sounds crass, but you need to market yourself. Get your name out there. We like to think academia is some sort of pure, moral universe in which the quest for knowledge is all that matters. But, academia is made up of people and everything that that entails. It's not just what you know, but who you know. Networking can be productive in so many ways: (1) name recognition; (2) the more people who know you and what you're working on, the greater the chance that they can share information or resources with you that can help your project; (3) promotion of your work, whether it's sharing links to publications, lectures, etc.; (4) you can stay on top of what's going on in your field, often well before the trends become apparent in the traditional arenas of academia; (5) you can learn about job and funding opportunities.³²

Twitter is a great vehicle to network. As the Twitterstorians established, the community is vast and supportive. Professional friends are important, and this Twitterstorian outlined some of the benefits that come with having a professional network and Twitter. However, not all of those surveyed were as enthusiastic about joining Twitter as an emerging historian, "I wouldn't advise going on to Twitter to share grad school woes or to tussle about politics with strangers. All of that risks bringing reputational damage."³³ He offers practical suggestions about what to post, such as publications and historical snippets to engage people and demonstrate your interests. One scholar recommends joining Twitter but mostly just watching and reading. She encourages graduate students and emerging professionals to be on Twitter and start networking, however, be cautious about posting because it takes time to find one's voice.

³² Jake Newsome, interview by author, online, March 2021.

³³ Shirley Tillotson, interview by author, online, March 2021.

As an emerging historian, this advice makes sense and resonates with me but I am still hesitant to make a professional Twitter. Part of my concern is my lack of experience and publications to share, I feel I do not have anything to contribute to the conversations on Twitter. I value networking and creating a community of scholars, so my professional Twitter will be used to just read and watch until I feel comfortable participating in these conversations and groups. Emerging professionals are encouraged to establish themselves as historians. Twitter is a great platform to do this because there are so many different types of professionals with vast interests, which allows new historians to connect with many people and find their place in the field.

Twitter is a complicated site. Twitterstorians can use the site to communicate with a far-reaching audience and create a network of peers. However, it is still a social networking site, which means there is a lot of hate directed towards minorities. People misuse history to perpetuate false narratives and historians can feel obligated to counter the misuse. Overwhelmingly, those surveyed had positive thoughts about Twitter. They expressed their appreciation for the professionals they have connected with and the opportunities they have found through Twitter. The survey yielded fascinating insights into how historians understand and utilize the platform. Twitterstorians have made a network of professionals on the site and use it to connect with audiences and peers on a much larger scale. Professionals and emerging professionals should use the site with caution because it can be dangerous, however, it remains a great tool for historians.

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