

Before deciding on whether replicability is a necessary aspect of historical knowledge production, we need to define what it means in the context of this AOK. A straightforward way of describing it would be the ability to accurately reproduce past

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events, which is after all the job of the historian. The British philosopher and historian Robin George Collingwood proposed that to do this, historians must utilize “historical imagination” to “re-enact” the thought processes of historical persons, based on information and evidence from historical sources (Robin George Collingwood (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy), 2020). On the face of it then, replicability ought to be considered an essential part of historical research.

It is worth noting, however, that reproducing historical events, particularly in an impartial manner, has the potential to be considerably harder than replicating the results of a scientific