
Building English Wikipedia's best work: how to research and write featured articles

A guide by former featured article candidates
coordinator Buidhe

QR code for links



Welcome to Wikipedia,

the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.

6,590,708 articles in English

From today's featured article



Meghan Trainor performing "Like I'm Gonna Lose You"

"**Like I'm Gonna Lose You**" is a song by American singer-songwriter [Meghan Trainor](#) (*pictured*) from her debut major-label studio album *Title* (2015), featuring guest vocals from singer [John Legend](#). Trainor wrote the song with Justin Weaver and [Caitlyn Smith](#), and produced it with [Chris Gelbuda](#). [Epic Records](#) released it as the album's fourth single on June 23, 2015. A [soul love ballad](#), "Like I'm Gonna Lose You" is about savoring moments spent with loved ones and not taking them for granted. Critics praised

Trainor's vocals and the song's composition, but some thought its subdued style did not suit her. It reached number one in Australia, New Zealand, and Poland, and number eight in the US. It was certified [4× Platinum](#) in the US and [5× Platinum](#) in Australia and Canada. The music video depicts Trainor singing on a rainy night while people in diverse relationships interact with loved ones. Trainor performed the song on television shows and her concert tours. (*[This article](#) is part of a featured topic: [Title \(album\)](#).*)

In the news

- [HTMS *Sukhothai*](#) (*pictured*), a [corvette](#) of the [Royal Thai Navy](#), capsizes and sinks, leaving 6 crew members dead and 23 others missing.
- In [the Fijian general election](#), [FijiFirst](#) wins the most seats, but fails to gain a parliamentary majority.
- In [association football](#), the [FIFA World Cup](#) concludes with [Argentina](#) defeating [France](#) in [the final](#).
- At least 24 people are killed in [a landslide](#) near [Batang Kali](#), Malaysia.



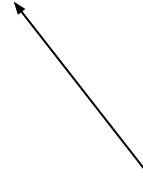
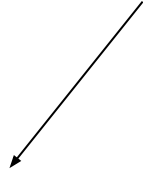
HTMS *Sukhothai*

Ongoing:

- [Mahsa Amini protests](#)
- [Peruvian protests](#)
- [Russian invasion of Ukraine](#)

Recent deaths:

Non-featured Wikipedia article (99.9%)



Featured article candidates (FAC)

Featured article review (FAR)



Featured article (FA)
6,392 articles, 0.09%



Today's featured article (TFA)

What are FAs?

Recognized by a community review ([FAC](#)) as meeting [certain criteria](#)

FAs are expected to have:

- Excellent sourcing
- Effective content and composition
- Professional prose and compliance with Wikipedia's [manual of style](#)

Similar processes exist on other language Wikipedias

Why featured articles (FAs)?

- Improve articles
- Recognize Wikipedia's best articles

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90% happens before you nominate the article

1. Sources
2. Content
3. Prose and formatting

Sources

The most important thing.
Why?

- Neutral point of view policy (enwiki)
 - Use the best sources, not the easiest to access
 - Follow the sources
 - Inline citations are required
-

Finding and accessing high quality sources

Scholarly search engines are helpful for many topics

- Google Scholar
- PubMed

Use Wikipedia resources:

- [The Wikipedia Library](#) (all wikis)
- [WikiProject Resource Exchange](#) (open to all wikis)

Start with a few sources that seem to be the most high-quality and relevant ([example](#))

Evaluating source quality

Consider:

- [“Reputation for fact checking and accuracy”](#) (enwiki)
- Recency
- Bias and mainstream/[fringe](#) nature
- [Special policy for medical content](#) (enwiki)—similar, but non-binding, advice exists for other topics

Resources

- [Reliable Sources Noticeboard](#) (enwiki)
-

How to cite

Incapillo, located in Argentina's [La Rioja province](#),^[4] is the highest [caldera](#) stemming from explosive volcanism in the world. The name *Incapillo* means 'Crown of the Inca' in [Quechua](#);^[5] it is also known as Bonete caldera,^[2] Corona del Inca^[6] or Inca Pillo.^[7] The surrounding mountain peaks were visited by [pre-Hispanic people](#).^[8] The crater is

- Maintain text–source integrity
- Avoid close paraphrasing
- [Inline citations](#)
- Consistent format

Resources:

- Help pages on referencing
- Citation generators like <https://citer.toolforge.org/>

Content

Content is determined by the sources

- Define a clear article scope
 - Ask: “what does the reader need to know about the topic?”
 - Plot out article order and subheadings
 - Don’t write too much— no more than 7,000 words
 - Use summary style
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- Background
 - Armenians in the Ottoman Empire
 - Land conflict and reforms
 - Young Turk Revolution
 - Balkan Wars
- Ottoman entry into World War I
- Onset of genocide
- Systematic deportations
 - Aims
 - Administrative organization
 - Death marches
 - Islamization
 - Confiscation of property
- Destination
- International reaction
- Aftermath
 - End of World War I
 - Trials
 - Turkish War of Independence
- Legacy
 - Turkey
 - Armenia and Azerbaijan
 - International recognition
 - Cultural depictions
 - Archives and historiography
- Notes
- References
 - Sources
- External links

Confiscation of property [edit]

Main articles: *Confiscation of Armenian properties in Turkey and National economy (Turkey)*

A secondary motivation for genocide was the destruction of the Armenian bourgeoisie to make room for a Turkish and Muslim middle class^[125] and build a statist "national economy" controlled by Muslim Turks.^{[160][199]} The campaign to Turkify the economy began in June 1914 with a law that obliged many ethnic minority merchants to hire Muslims. Following the deportations, the businesses of the victims were taken over by Muslims who were often incompetent, leading to economic difficulties.^[200] The genocide had catastrophic effects on the Ottoman economy; Muslims were disadvantaged by the deportation of skilled professionals and entire districts fell into famine following their farmers' deportation.^[201] The Ottoman and Turkish governments passed a series of **Abandoned Properties Laws** to manage and redistribute property confiscated from Armenians.^{[202][203]} Although the laws maintained that the state was simply administering the properties on behalf of the absent Armenians, there was no provision to return them to the owners—it was presumed that they had ceased to exist.^[204]

Historians **Taner Akçam** and **Ümit Kurt** argue that "The Republic of Turkey and its legal system were built, in a sense, on the seizure of Armenian cultural, social, and economic wealth, and on the removal of the Armenian presence."^[202] The proceeds from the sale of confiscated property was often used to fund the deportation of Armenians and resettlement of Muslims, as well as for army, militia, and other government spending.^[205] Ultimately this formed much of the basis of the industry and economy of the post-1923 republic, endowing it with **capital**.^{[206][207]} The dispossession and exile of Armenian competitors enabled many lower-class Turks (i.e. peasantry, soldiers, and laborers) to rise to the middle class.^[206] Confiscation of Armenian assets continued into the second half of the twentieth century,^[208] and in 2006 the **National Security Council** ruled that property records from 1915 must be kept closed to protect national security.^[209] Outside Istanbul, the traces of Armenian existence in Turkey, including churches and monasteries, libraries, *khachkars*, and **animal** and **place names**, have been systematically erased, beginning during the war and continuing for decades afterward.^{[210][211][212]}



Çankaya Mansion, the official residence of the **president of Turkey**, was confiscated from Ohannes Kasabian, an Armenian businessman, in 1915.^[198]

Summary style

There is a lot more that could be said about the topic than can be covered in a concise encyclopedia article. Sub-articles include:

- Causes of the Armenian genocide
 - Confiscation of Armenian properties in Turkey
 - Concentration camps during the Armenian genocide
 - Armenian genocide recognition
 - Armenian genocide denial...
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Prose and formatting

Do this part last

After you write the article, edit:

- Readability
- Conciseness
- Manual of Style compliance
- Maintain text-source integrity

Resources:

- [Guild of Copy Editors](#)
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Using the featured
article criteria to
improve any
Wikipedia article

Politics and government

Main articles: [Politics of Rwanda](#), [Foreign relations of Rwanda](#), and [Rwanda](#)

The [president of Rwanda](#) is the [head of state](#),^[67] and has broad powers including creating policy in conjunction with the [Cabinet of Rwanda](#),^[68] exercising the [prerogative of mercy](#),^[69] commanding the [armed forces](#),^[70] negotiating and ratifying treaties,^[71] signing presidential orders,^[72] and declaring war or a state of emergency.^[70] The president is elected by popular vote [every seven years](#),^[73] and appoints the [prime minister](#) and all other members of the Cabinet.^[74] The incumbent president is [Paul Kagame](#), who took office upon the resignation of his predecessor, [Pasteur Bizimungu](#), in 2000. Kagame subsequently won elections in [2003](#) and [2010](#).^{[75][76]} [Although human rights organisations have criticised these elections](#) as being "marked by increasing political repression and a crackdown on free speech".^[77] Article 101 of the [constitution](#) had previously limited presidents to two terms in office,^[78] but this was changed in a [2015 referendum](#), which had been brought following receipt of a petition signed by 3.8 million Rwandans.^[79]

Before edits

67. [^] [CJCR 2003](#), article 98.
68. [^] [CJCR 2003](#), article 117.
69. [^] [CJCR 2003](#), article 111.
70. [^] [a b CJCR 2003](#), article 110.
71. [^] [CJCR 2003](#), article 189.
72. [^] [CJCR 2003](#), article 112.
73. [^] [CJCR 2003](#), articles 100–101.
74. [^] [CJCR 2003](#), article 116.
75. [^] [Lacey 2003](#).
76. [^] [BBC News \(IV\) 2010](#).
77. [^] [Human Rights Watch 2010](#).

CJCR = Constitution of Rwanda

Politics and government [edit]

Main articles: [Politics of Rwanda](#), [Foreign relations of Rwanda](#), and [Rw](#)

Rwanda is a *de facto* one-party state^{[3][4][5][6][7][8]} ruled by the **Rwandan Patriotic Front** (RPF) and its leader **Paul Kagame** continuously since the end of the civil war in 1994.^{[70][71]} Although Rwanda is nominally democratic, elections are manipulated in various ways, which include banning opposition parties, arresting or assassinating critics, and **electoral fraud**. The RPF's leaders are afraid not only that they would lose a free and fair election, but that it would lead to a resurgence of ethnic violence.^[72] The RPF is a Tutsi-dominated party but receives support from other communities as well.^[73]

After edits

- [^] ^a ^b Thomson, Susan (2018). *Rwanda: From Genocide to Precarious Peace*[↗]. Yale University Press. p. 185. ISBN 978-0-300-23591-3.
- [^] ^a ^b Ph.D, Joseph Sebarenzi; Twagiramungu, Noel (April 2019). "Rwanda's economic growth could be derailed by its autocratic regime"[↗]. *The Conversation*. Retrieved 5 September 2023.
- [^] ^a ^b Waldorf, Lars (2005). "Rwanda's failing experiment in restorative justice". *Handbook of Restorative Justice*. Routledge. p. ?[↗]. ISBN 978-0-203-34682-2.
- [^] ^a ^b Beswick, Danielle (2011). "Aiding State Building and Sacrificing Peace Building? The Rwanda–UK relationship 1994–2011". *Third World Quarterly*. **32** (10): 1911–1930. doi:10.1080/01436597.2011.610593[↗].
- [^] ^a ^b Bowman, Warigia (2015). "Four. Imagining a Modern Rwanda: Sociotechnological Imaginaries, Information Technology, and the Postgenocide State"[↗]. *Four. Imagining a Modern Rwanda: Sociotechnological Imaginaries, Information Technology, and the Postgenocide State*[↗]. University of Chicago Press. p. 87. ISBN 978-0-226-27666-3.
- [^] ^a ^b Revntiens, Filip (2011). "Behind the Facade of

Before

- Cites freely accessible, primary sources
- Rwandan government's claims about itself, via its constitution, and "critics"
- Excessive detail about *de jure* aspects of government that may not be relevant *de facto*

After

- Cites independent, scholarly sources from relevant fields
- Facts that are supported by independent sources
- How the government operates in practice
- Why it is set up this way
- More concise

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Navigating the featured article candidates (FAC) process

Other content review processes

Can help you improve an
article and/or prepare for
FAC

- [Good Article Nominations](#)
 - [WikiProject Peer Review](#)
 - Post on the FAC talk page
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What happens next

- Follow the instructions on the FAC page
 - Quick failed if it is not close to meeting the criteria
 - Review other nominations
 - Need at least three “supports” and pass source and images review
 - FAC coordinators promote or archive the nomination
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Ways to get involved

We need more than just FAC nominators!

- Reviewing FACs—any input is appreciated
 - Reviewing PRs
 - Participation in featured article review (FAR) to help keep featured articles meeting the criteria
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