How to edit Wikipedia

Inverclyde Heritage Hub
Tuesday 27th February 2018
s.thomas@scottishlibraries.org
@lirazelf

What is Wikimedia?

WIKI NEEDS YOU!

By File:We_Can_Do_It!.jpg: J. Howard Miller, artist employed by Westinghouse, poster used by the War Production Co-ordinating Committee derivative work: Tom Morris (This file was derived from We Can Do It!.jpg:) [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons
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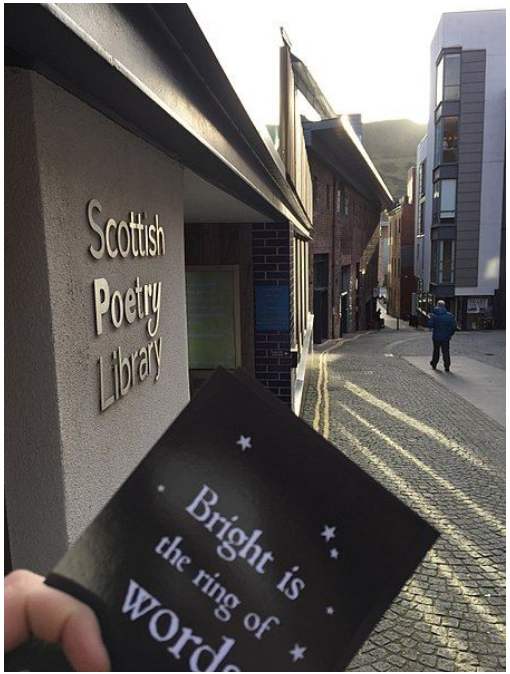
Wiki Wars

By Austrian writer Alejandro Bernheim and the Italian cartoonist Carlos Penutti. [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

Scottish Poetry Library <> Bodleian Library



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Why is editing Wikipedia important?

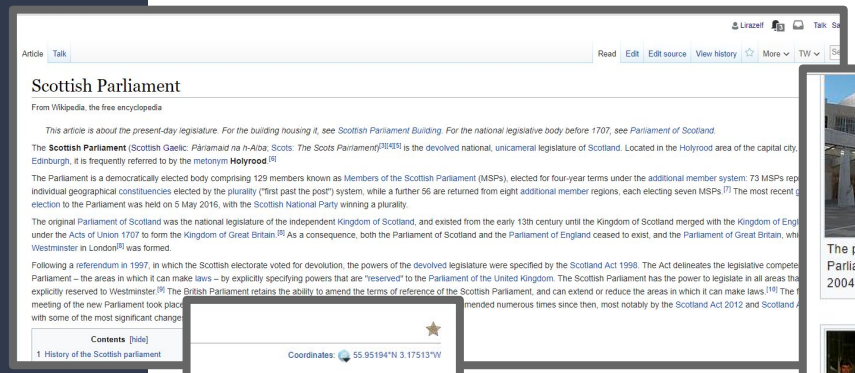
By Spillerjzy (Own work) [CC BY-SA 4.0]

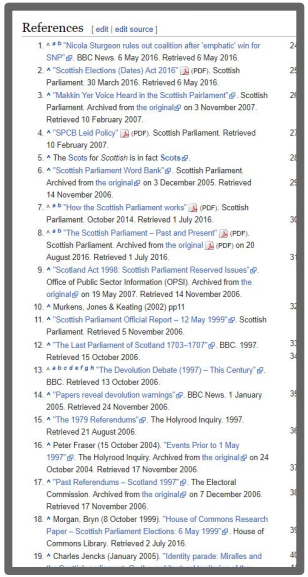
What should a Wikipedia article be?

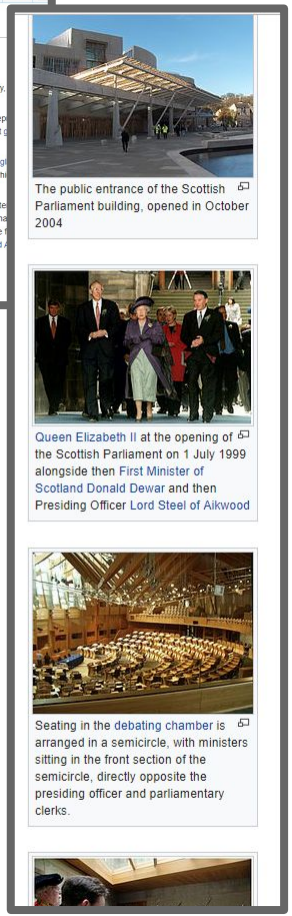
A representation of summaries of dominant opinions on a subject

A hand curated annotated bibliography

A starting point for further research






The public entrance of the Scottish Parliament building, opened in October 2004

Queen Elizabeth II at the opening of the Scottish Parliament on 1 July 1999 alongside then First Minister of Scotland Donald Dewar and then Presiding Officer Lord Steel of Aikwood

Seating in the debating chamber is arranged in a semicircle, with ministers sitting in the front section of the semicircle, directly opposite the presiding officer and parliamentary clerks.

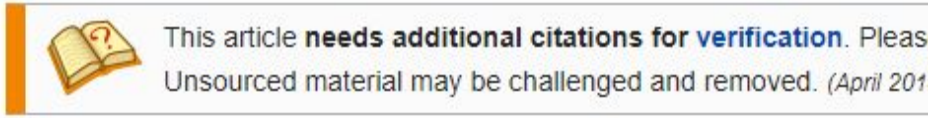
Screengrabs from Wikipedia, CC-BY-SA

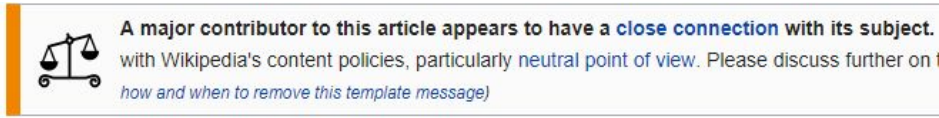
What should a Wikipedia article not be?

About you, someone you know, or somewhere you work

Personal conjecture, or written like an essay

Unsourced, or copied word for word from another source





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Pillars of Wikipedia

Wikipedia is….

An encyclopedia

Neutral point of view

Free content that anyone can use, reuse or distribute

Respect & civility

No firm rules

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The Marmot of **Notability**

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Notability

If a topic has received **significant coverage** in **reliable sources** that are **independent** **of the subject**, it is **presumed** to be suitable for a stand-alone article or list.

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The **Conflict of Interest** Capybara

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Conflict_of_interest

Conflict of interest (**COI**) **editing** involves contributing to Wikipedia about yourself, family, friends, clients, employers, or your financial and other relationships.

COI editing is strongly discouraged on Wikipedia.

Editors with a COI, including paid editors, are expected to disclose it whenever they seek to influence an affected article's content.

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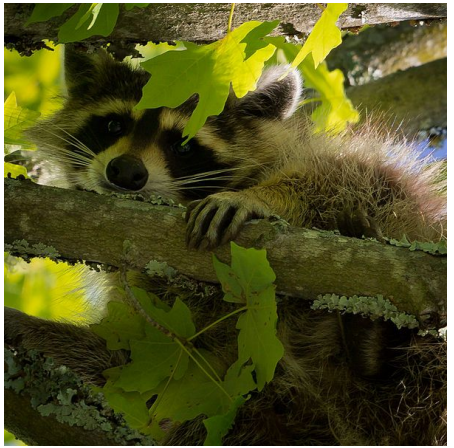
The **Reliable Sources** Racoon

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Identifying_reliable_sources

Wikipedia articles should be based on **reliable, published sources**, making sure that **all majority and significant minority views** that have appeared in those sources are covered. If no reliable sources can be found on a topic, Wikipedia should not have an article on it.



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Beware the **Copyrighted Material** Crocodile

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Copyright_violations

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The **Vine Snake of** Verifiability

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Verifiability

In Wikipedia, **verifiability** means that other people using the encyclopedia can check that the information comes from a reliable source.

By @ Vikas patil photography (Own work) [CC BY-SA 4.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0)], via Wikimedia Commons

The **Neutral PoV** Nine banded armadillo

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Neutral_point_of_view

All encyclopedic content on Wikipedia must be written from a **neutral point of view** (**NPOV**), which means representing fairly, proportionately, and, as far as possible, without editorial bias, all of the significant views that have been published by reliable sources on a topic.

By leppyone (Nine-banded Armadillo) [CC BY 2.0 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0)], via Wikimedia Commons

The **No Original Research** Nightingale

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:No_original_research

Aka “no personal interpretation”

The phrase "original research" (OR) is used on Wikipedia to refer to material—such as facts, allegations, and ideas—for which no reliable, published sources exist.

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What does a good article look like?

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Mary Barbour

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Mary Barbour (née Rough) (20 February 1875[1] – 2 April 1958) was a Scottish political activist, local councillor and magistrate. She was closely associated with the Red Clydeside movement in the early 20th century and especially for her role as the main organiser of the women of Govan who took part in the rent strikes of 1915.[2]

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3 Influence and recognition
3.1 Mary Barbour in popular culture
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3.3 The Kilbarchan Cairn
3.4 Clutha Bar Mural
4 References
5 External links

Mary Barbour

Born	Mary Rough 20 February 1875 Kilbarchan
Died	2 April 1958 (aged 83) Southern General Hospital, Glasgow
Nationality	Scottish
Occupation	Political activist, local councillor, magistrate
Known for	Glasgow Rent Strikes

Life [edit | edit source]

Barbour was born on 20 February 1875 at 37 New Street, Kilbarchan to Jean Gavin and James Rough, a handloom carpet weaver.[1] She was the third of seven children. Barbour attended school until she was fourteen years old.[3] In 1887, the family moved to the village of Elderslie and she gained work as a thread twister, eventually becoming a carpet printer.[4] On 28 August 1896, she married engineer David Barbour (2 May 1873 – 13 November 1957)[5][6][7] at Wallace Place, Elderslie.[4] The couple settled in Govan.

Prior to her death, Barbour lived at 34 Cromdale Street, Glasgow.[7] She died at the age of 83 in the Southern General Hospital, Glasgow.[2] and her funeral was held at Craigton Crematorium in Cardonald, near Govan.

Political activism [edit | edit source]

Main article: Red Clydeside

Barbour first became politically active after joining and becoming an active member of the Kinning Park Co-operative Guild. Her political activism began in earnest leading the South Govan Women's Housing Association during the Glasgow rent strikes of 1915, when she actively organised tenant committees and eviction resistance. The protestors became known as "Mrs Barbour's Army".[8]

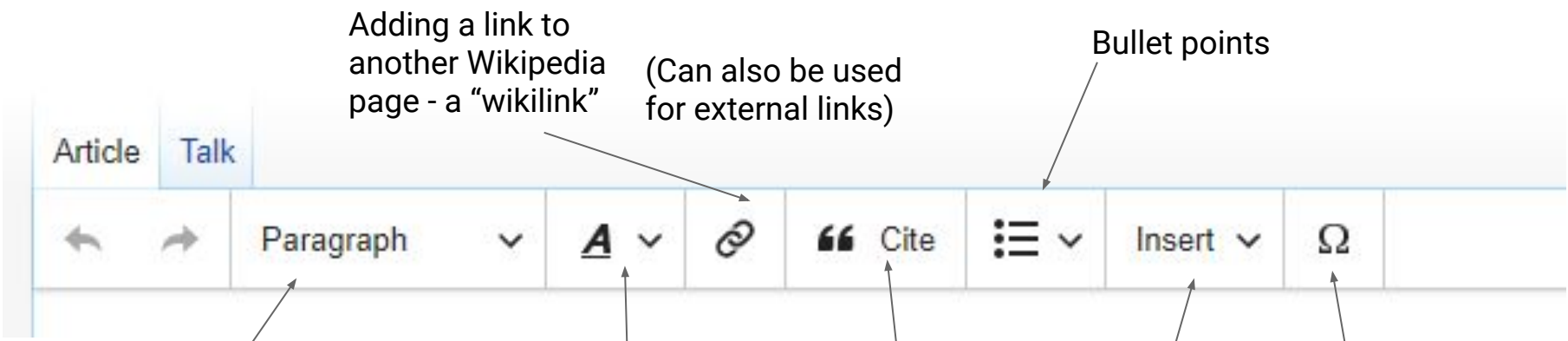
Women's Peace Crusade [edit | edit source]

Barbour was a founder of the Women's Peace Crusade (WPC) at the "Great Women's Peace Conference" in June 1916, with Helen Crawfurd and Agnes Dollan.[9]

The WPC campaigned throughout June and July 1916 for a negotiated settlement to World War I. They did this predominately through open air meetings in Glasgow, Clydeside and Edinburgh. The possibility of a negotiated settlement became less likely with the formation of a new coalition government in December 1916, led by Lloyd George.[10]

Both the Russian Revolution and the Irish Easter Rising provided a catalyst for renewed peace activism in Scotland, including the work of the WPC.[11][12] The 1917 annual May Day celebration in Glasgow Green brought together 70,000 people. Women peace activists,

Visual editor



Adding a link to another Wikipedia page - a “wikilink”

(Can also be used for external links)

Bullet points

Headings

Basic formatting

Adding a reference

Adding pictures, reference lists, templates

Special characters

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Editing #2
Pictures, Categories, Infoboxes

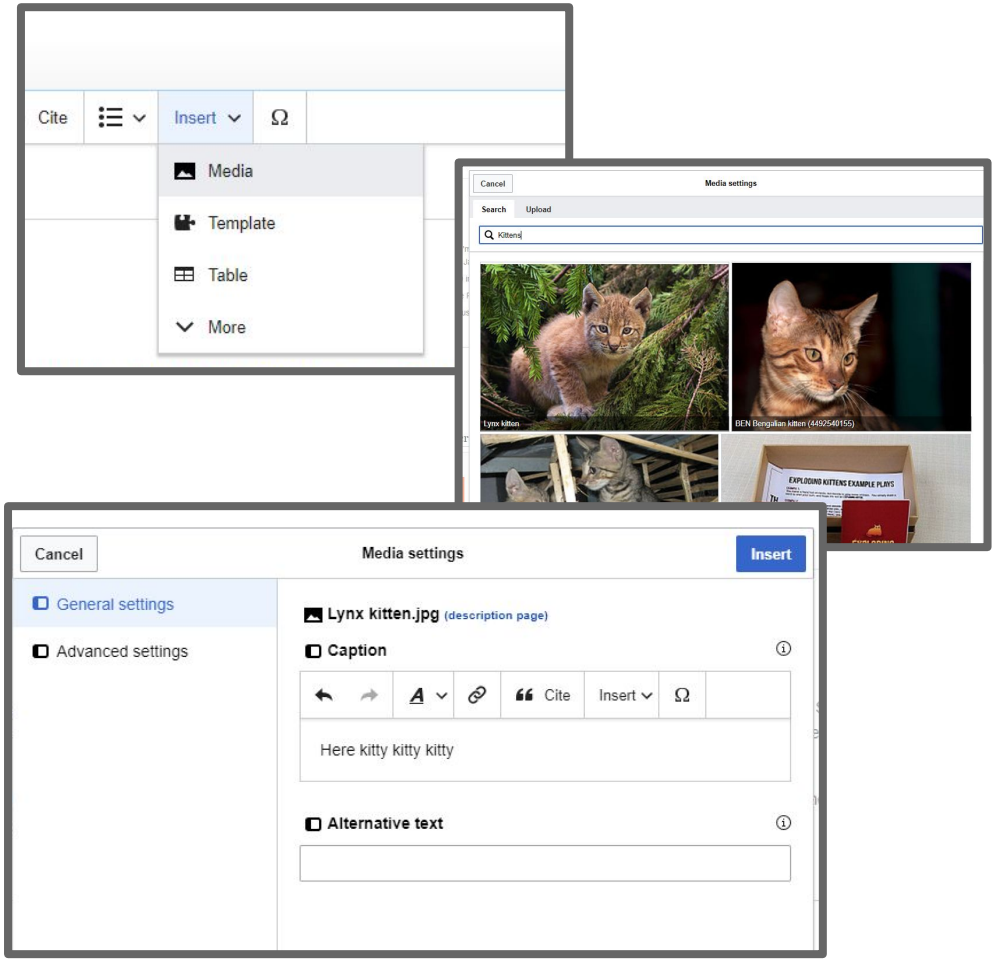
Pictures

Should be openly licensed

Make the article more likely to be read

Can be in galleries

Usually align right



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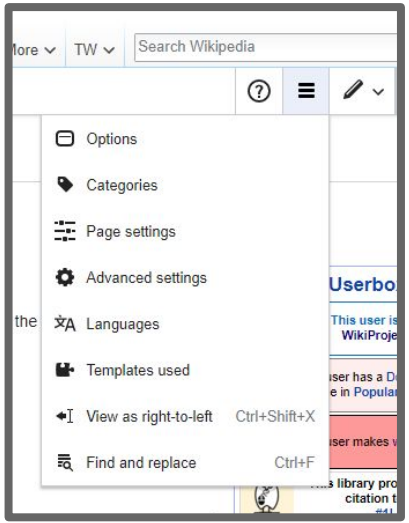
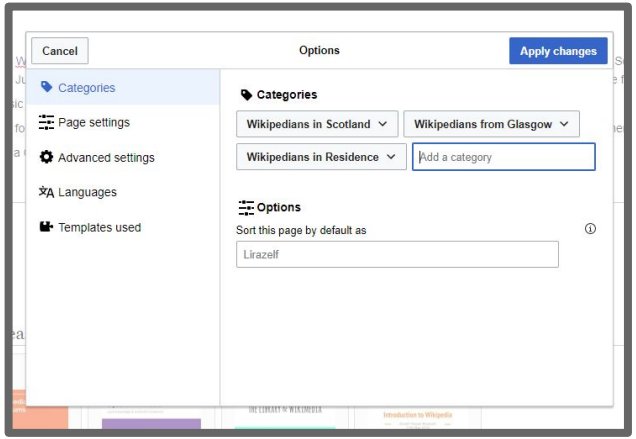
Categories

Help us to navigate the encyclopedia

Help us to see what's missing

Each article should have at least one category





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Infoboxes

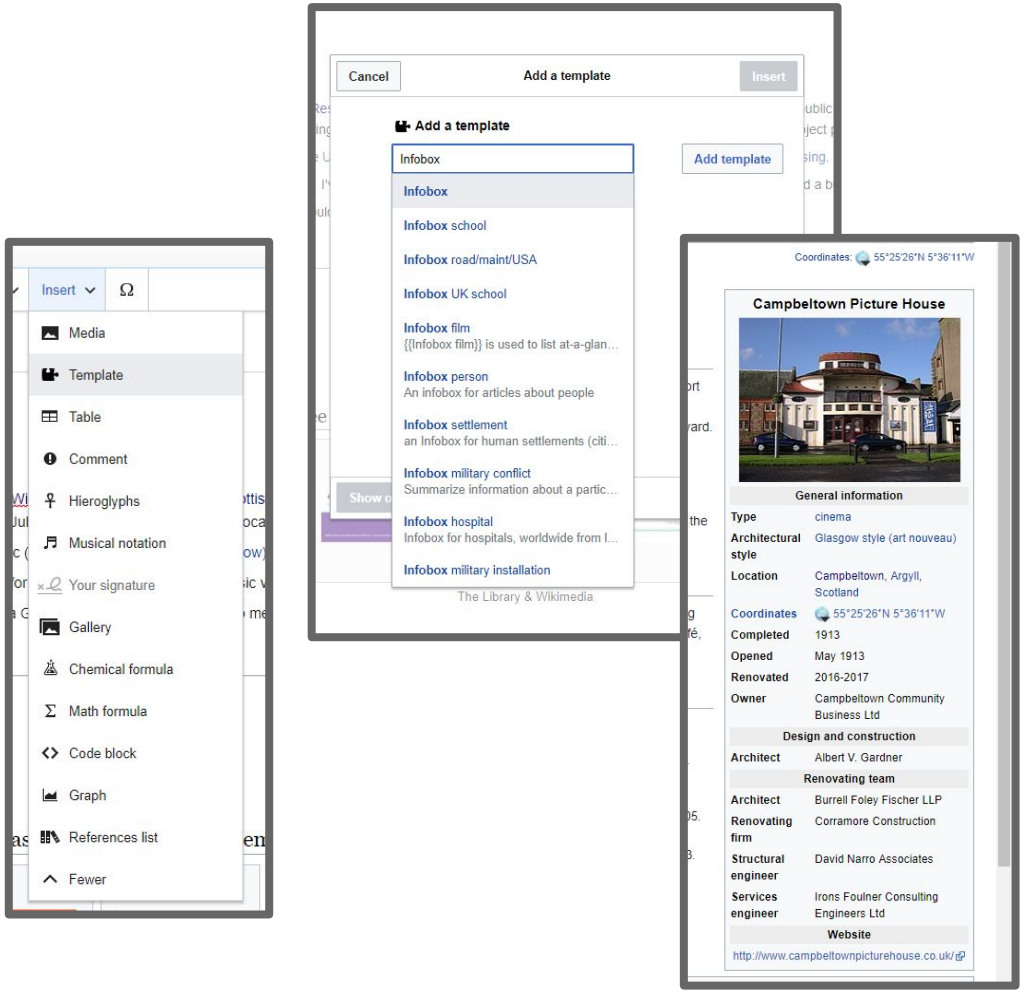
Give a quick summary of information

Are a kind of Template:

Exist for different topics

Can include pictures, coordinates

Are needed for a DYK or FA



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Thanks!
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