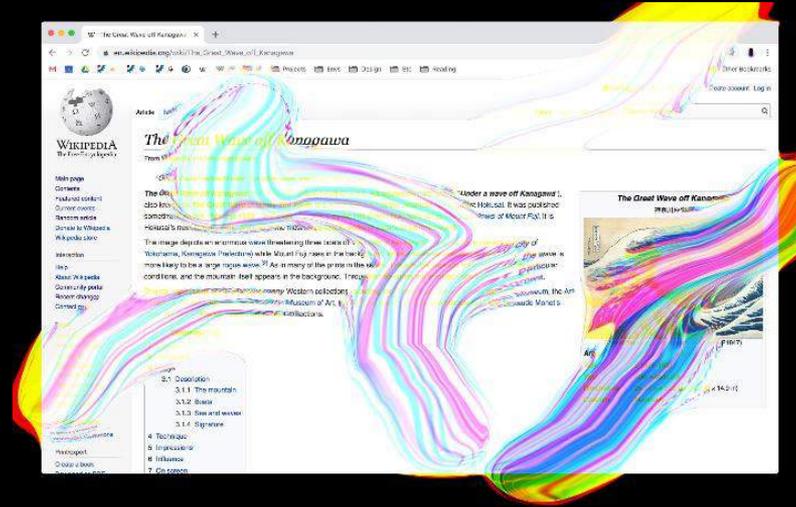


Desktop improvements project



Wikimania research findings
September 2019

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What we did at Wikimania

2. User interviews

18 conversations

3. Free-form feedback exercise

77 reactions

4. Presentation + breakout groups

Discussing our plan with the community

1. Introduction

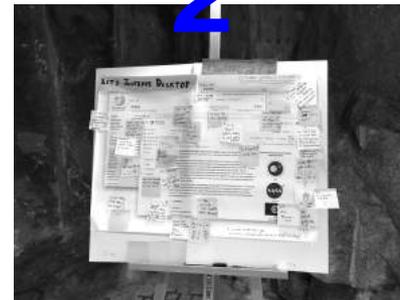
Wikimania provided us with the opportunity to speak with experienced and opinionated community members. Over the five days of the conference we were able to share the plans for our upcoming Desktop improvements project, and collect valuable feedback on design ideas. Our research consisted of user interviews, a free-form feedback exercise, and a presentation with breakout groups for focused discussion.

1



User interviews

2



Free-form feedback

3



Presentation +
breakout groups

2. User interviews

At the two-day hackathon preceding the conference we interviewed **18 Wikimedians**. Each interview consisted of a general conversation about the current desktop interface, and several focused feedback sessions around specific interface elements and user actions that we think are ripe for improvement.

The focus areas were: language switching , search, sidebar/main menu, article navigation/table of contents, user tools, article tools. For each focus area we had a simple prototype that we used to prompt feedback.



Olga & Alex conducting a user interview at the hackathon

Credit: [Jkatz \(WMF\)](#), CC4.0

2. User interviews / Language switching



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for Venus. In the top right corner, there is a language switching menu labeled "9 Languages" with a dropdown arrow. The article text describes Venus as the second planet from the Sun, named after the Roman goddess of love and beauty. It mentions that Venus is visible to the naked eye in broad daylight and orbits the Sun every 224.7 Earth days. The article also notes that Venus has a dense atmosphere of carbon dioxide and a surface temperature of 735 K (462 °C; 863 °F). A real-colour image of Venus is shown on the right, with a caption stating it was taken by Mariner 10 and processed from two filters. Below the image, there is a table of designations and characteristics for Venus.

Not logged in | Talk | Contributions | Create account | Log in

Article | Talk | Read | Edit | View history | Search Wikipedia...

Venus

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the planet. For other uses, see [Venus \(disambiguation\)](#).

Venus is the second planet from the Sun. It is named after the Roman goddess of love and beauty. As the second-brightest natural object in the night sky after the Moon, Venus can cast shadows and, rarely, is visible to the naked eye in broad daylight.^{[12][13]} Venus lies within Earth's orbit, and so never appears to venture far from the Sun, setting in the west just after dusk and rising in the east a bit before dawn. Venus orbits the Sun every 224.7 Earth days.^[14] With a rotation period of 243 Earth days, it takes longer to rotate about its axis than any planet in the Solar System and goes in the opposite direction to all but Uranus (meaning the Sun rises in the west and sets in the east).^[15] Venus does not have any natural satellites, a distinction it shares only with Mercury among planets in the Solar System.^[16]

Venus is a terrestrial planet and is sometimes called Earth's "sister planet" because of their similar size, mass, proximity to the Sun, and bulk composition. It is radically different from Earth in other respects. It has the densest atmosphere of the four terrestrial planets, consisting of more than 96% carbon dioxide. The atmospheric pressure at the planet's surface is 92 times that of Earth, or roughly the pressure found 900 m (3,000 ft) underwater on Earth. Venus is by far the hottest planet in the Solar System, with a mean surface temperature of 735 K (462 °C; 863 °F), even though Mercury is closer to the Sun. Venus is shrouded by an opaque layer of highly reflective clouds of sulfuric acid, preventing its surface from being seen from space in visible light. It may have had water oceans in the past,^{[17][18]} but these would have vaporized as the temperature rose due to a runaway greenhouse effect.^[19] The water has probably photodissociated, and the free hydrogen has been swept into interplanetary space by the solar wind because of the lack of a planetary magnetic field.^[20] Venus's surface is a dry desertscape interspersed with slab-like rocks and is periodically resurfaced by volcanism.

As one of the brightest objects in the sky, Venus has been a major fixture in human culture for as long as

Venus ♀



A real-colour image taken by *Mariner 10* processed from two filters; the surface is obscured by thick sulfuric acid clouds

Designations

Pronunciation	/ˈvinɨs/ (listen)
Adjectives	Venusian or (rarely) Cytherean, Venerian
Orbital characteristics ^{[1][2]}	
Epoch J2000	
Aphelion	0.728 213 AU 108 939 000 km

Currently the language links are located in the sidebar, often below the “fold” of the page. Moving language switching to a more prominent location could facilitate easier switching and a greater awareness of Wikipedia’s multilingual offerings.

Prototype

2. User interviews / Language switching

Thoughts, opinions, and questions:

- There was general support for this idea. People agreed that the language switcher deserves a more prominent location, and liked the placement near the article header.
- There were some concerns around the idea of collapsing languages (as opposed to displaying the full list).
- Make sure to use the full language panel with search and settings. This ensures that when you have many languages it's still a good experience.
- Could we make it even easier to switch to the desired language? Use geolocation and try to predict?
- Could we use a more obvious icon?

Quick score: support (9 support, 1 neutral, 2 dislike)

Language switching: sketches in response to feedback

ログインしていません トーク 投稿記録 アカウント作成 ログイン

ページ ノート

閲覧 編集 履歴表示 Wikipedia内を検索

한국어로 읽기 Read in English 他 82

神奈川沖浪裏

出典: フリー百科事典『ウィキペディア (Wikipedia)』

「**神奈川沖浪裏**」（かながわおきなみうら）は、**葛飾北斎**の名所浮世絵**揃物**『**富嶽三十六景**』全46図中の1図。現在は「**神奈川沖波裏**」とも表記する^[*]^[1]。**大錦横判**^[2]（横大判錦絵）。『**凱風快晴**』『**山下白雨**』と合わせて三大役物と呼ばれる^[2]同シリーズ中の傑作で、画業全体を通して見ても最も広く世界に知られている代表作である。さらに加えて、世界で知られる最も有名な日本美術作品の一つでもある^[1]。

凶暴なまでに高く激しく渦巻く波濤と、波に揉まれる3艘の舟、それらを目の前にしつつ、うねる波間から遙か彼方にある富士の山を垣間見るといふ、劇的な**構図**をとっている。一筋一筋の水の流れ、波濤のうねり、波に沿わせた舟の動き、富士山のなだらかな**稜線**といったものはすべて、幾重にも折り重なる**対数螺旋**の構成要素となっている。

目次 [非表示]
1 作品
1.1 構成
1.1.1 富士山
1.1.2 船
1.1.3 波
1.1.4 署名
2 摺絵
3 影響
4 脚注
4.1 注釈
4.2 出典

『**神奈川沖浪裏**』

作者	葛飾北斎
製作年	1831-33年（天保2-4年）頃 ^[1]
種類	多色刷木版画
寸法	25.7 cm × 37.9 cm (10.1 in × 14.9 in)

If there is a signal that language switching is relevant, use logic from the [Universal language selector](#) to provide people with obvious buttons to switch to their desired language (while still providing the full list of language options).

Language switching: sketches in response to feedback

Continue to make these buttons available as you scroll down the page, using some kind of fixed header

神奈川沖浪裏

[한국어로 읽기](#)[Read in English](#)[文](#)

白紙 [\[編集\]](#)

最新摺絵の版木の摩耗状態から明らかに数千枚は摺られており、当時から人気が高かったことがうかがえる^[1]。その内数百枚が現存しており、これまでの研究によれば、現存する本作品の摺絵は世界で上位20位くらいに入っていることが示唆されている^[1]。摺絵の多くは日本や欧米の主要な美術館に所蔵されているほか、個人収集家の所蔵品も存在する。

現代でもオリジナル摺絵を入手することは可能である。2003年3月7日にユゲットベレスコレクションから摺絵の1枚が競売にかけられ23,000ユーロの値がついたほか、2002年には本作品を含む富嶽三十六景の46枚セットが135万ユーロで競売に掛けられた^[9]。



影響 [\[編集\]](#)

摺絵の一部は1870年代後半にはヨーロッパに渡った^[1]。印象派の画家ゴッホが絶賛するなど、欧州の芸術家達に影響を与えた。1905年に出版された交響詩『海』のスコアの表紙に『神奈川沖浪裏』が印刷されたことから、ドビュッシーがこの絵から曲の着想を得たという主張があるが^[10]、国立音楽大学附属図書館は根拠のない俗説であるとしている^[11]。

1963年10月6日発行の国際文通週間切手^[12]および2016年1月29日発行のグリーティング切手「グリーティングJAPAN」の1種^[13]に、本絵図が印刷された。

1994年8月3日にトルコで発行された観光切手の1種（額面は1万リラ）^[14]に、神奈川沖浪裏と酷似した図版が印刷された。同切手のテーマはラフティングであり、日本や海、北斎との関連性は不明^[15]。

2024年度に発行予定の新千円紙幣裏面に、本絵図が印刷される^[16]。



ドレスデンの彫刻「Die Woge」



1905年版『海』の表紙

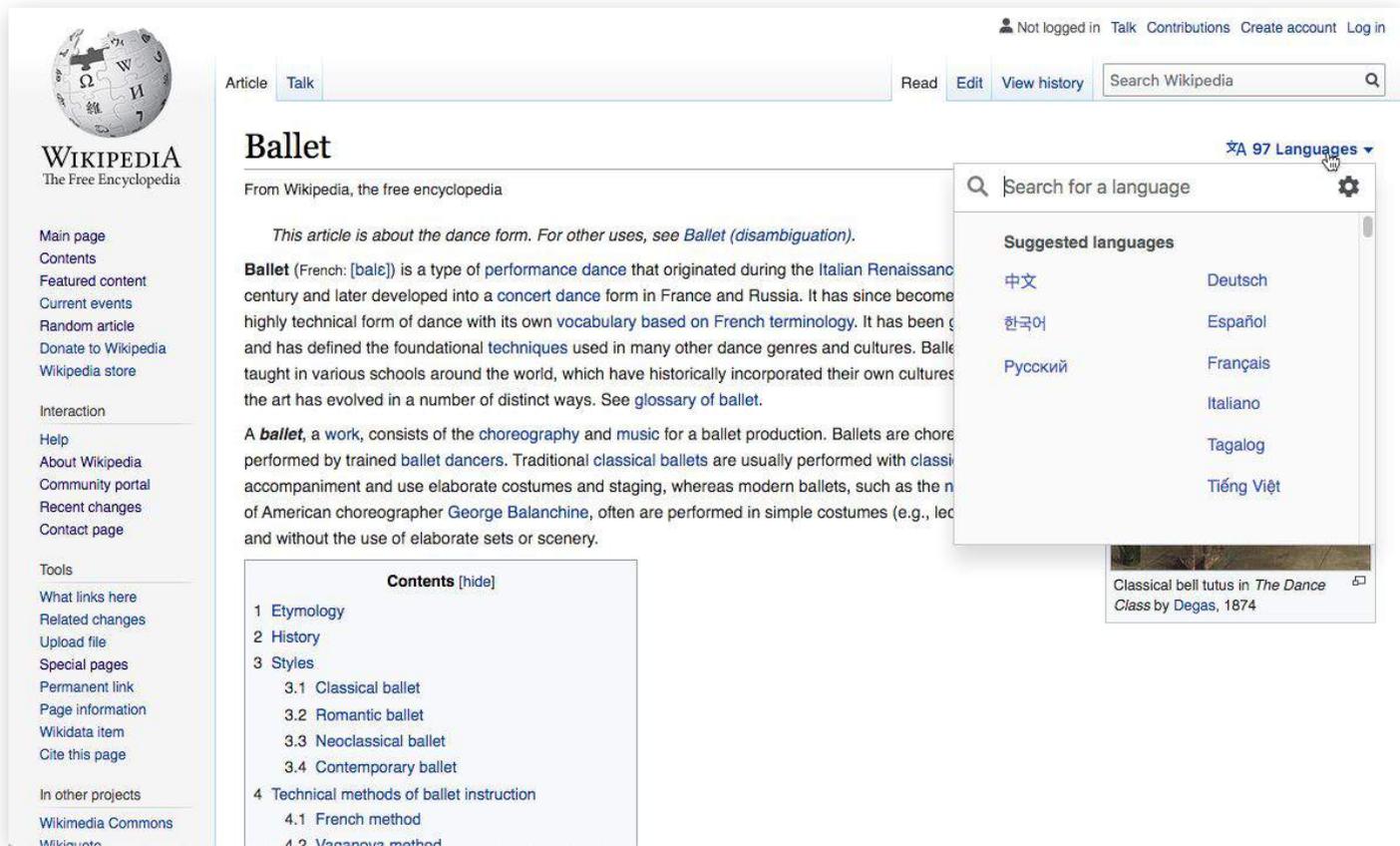
脚注 [\[編集\]](#)

注釈 [\[編集\]](#)

- [↑] 『日本史B 新訂版』（高等学校地理歴史科用教科書。平成9年3月31日文部科学省検定済。教科書番号：7実教 日B 582）p 215には、「『富嶽三

[\[ヘルプ\]](#)

Language switching: sketches in response to feedback



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for "Ballet". At the top right, there are navigation links: "Not logged in", "Talk", "Contributions", "Create account", and "Log in". Below these is a search bar with the text "Search Wikipedia". The article title "Ballet" is prominently displayed, with a sub-header "From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia". A language switching menu is open, showing "97 Languages" and a search bar for a language. The menu lists suggested languages: 中文 (Chinese), 한국어 (Korean), Русский (Russian), Deutsch (German), Español (Spanish), Français (French), Italiano (Italian), Tagalog, and Tiếng Việt (Vietnamese). The article text describes ballet as a type of performance dance that originated during the Italian Renaissance and later developed into a concert dance form in France and Russia. It mentions that ballet has defined foundational techniques used in many other dance genres and cultures. A section titled "Contents" lists various topics related to ballet, including Etymology, History, Styles (Classical, Romantic, Neoclassical, Contemporary), and Technical methods of ballet instruction (French, Vaganova).

Article Talk Read Edit View history

Ballet

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the dance form. For other uses, see [Ballet \(disambiguation\)](#).

Ballet (French: [balɛ]) is a type of [performance dance](#) that originated during the [Italian Renaissance](#) century and later developed into a [concert dance](#) form in France and Russia. It has since become a highly technical form of dance with its own [vocabulary](#) based on [French terminology](#). It has been [codified](#) and has defined the foundational [techniques](#) used in many other dance genres and cultures. Ballet is taught in various schools around the world, which have historically incorporated their own cultures and the art has evolved in a number of distinct ways. See [glossary of ballet](#).

A ***ballet***, a *work*, consists of the [choreography](#) and [music](#) for a ballet production. Ballets are choreographed and performed by trained [ballet dancers](#). Traditional [classical ballets](#) are usually performed with [classical music](#) accompaniment and use elaborate costumes and staging, whereas modern ballets, such as the [works](#) of American choreographer [George Balanchine](#), often are performed in simple costumes (e.g., leotards) and without the use of elaborate sets or scenery.

Contents

- Etymology
- History
- Styles
 - Classical ballet
 - Romantic ballet
 - Neoclassical ballet
 - Contemporary ballet
- Technical methods of ballet instruction
 - French method
 - Vaganova method

97 Languages

Suggested languages

中文	Deutsch
한국어	Español
Русский	Français
	Italiano
	Tagalog
	Tiếng Việt

Classical bell tutus in *The Dance Class* by Degas, 1874

In cases where there is no signal, still provide the language switching menu in the same location.

2. User interviews / Search

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for 'Hummingbird'. At the top left is the Wikipedia logo and a search bar. The article title 'Hummingbird' is prominently displayed at the top of the main content area. Below the title is a summary sentence: 'From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia'. A note indicates 'For other uses, see Hummingbird (disambiguation)'. The main text describes hummingbirds as birds native to the Americas, belonging to the family Trochilidae, and notes their small size (7.5–13 cm). It details their hovering behavior, high wing-flapping rates (12 beats per second), and top speeds (15 m/s). A section on their metabolic rate explains that they can enter torpor to conserve energy. On the right side, there is a featured image of four hummingbirds from Trinidad and Tobago, with a 'Scientific classification' box below it showing Kingdom: Animalia, Phylum: Chordata, and Class: Aves. A left sidebar contains navigation links such as 'Main page', 'Contents', and 'Tools'.

Currently the search field is a relatively small element and is only accessible from the top of the page. Increasing the size and prominence of the search field, and making it always available regardless of scroll position would encourage greater exploration and learning.

Prototype

2. User interviews / Search

Thoughts, opinions, and questions:

- There was general support for this idea. People liked search being more obvious, and liked the fixed header that made it available from anywhere on the page.
- Could we hide it while scrolling down the page, and reveal it upon scrolling up (to preserve as much reading space as possible)?
- What additional items might be valuable in a fixed header?
- What will happen as a result of the logo getting smaller?
- Include images and descriptions in the search results list

Quick score: support (10 support, 1 neutral, 1 dislike)

Search: sketches in response to feedback

WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia

Ar

Not logged in | Talk | Contributions | Create account | Log in

	Arthropod Phylum of invertebrates	can be collected much like visible ate more like a radio telescope. For n 3 μm (0.003 mm) to 2000 μm	
	Argentina Federal republic in South America	itzer Space Telescope , observing tics). Also using reflecting optics, the ncy range from about 0.2 μm	<p>The primary mirror assembly of James Webb Space Telescope under construction. This is a segmented mirror and its coated with Gold to reflect (orange-red) visible light, through near-infrared to the mid-infrared</p>
	Arnold Schwarzenegger Austrian-American actor, businessman, bodybuilder and politician	-incident optics, rather than fully mirrors to reflect Extreme ultraviolet ,	
	Arabic Central Semitic language	a larger aperture does not just mean	
	Ariana Grande American singer, songwriter, and actress	ope, or flying telescope . They may also be classified by whether they are ermanent campus containing one or more telescopes or other instruments is	
	Artificial intelligence Intelligence demonstrated by machines		
	Area 51 United States military installation located in southern Nevada		
	Architecture The product and the process of planning, designing and constructing buildings and other structures.		
	Arizona U.S. state in the United States		 <p>Modern telescopes typically use CCDs instead of film for recording images. This is the sensor array in the Kepler spacecraft.</p>

Optical telescopes

Including images and descriptions in search results lists makes for a more visual and descriptive search experience

2. User interviews / Collapsible sidebar

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Not logged in | Talk | Contributions | Create account | Log in

Article | Talk | Read | Edit | View history | Search Wikipedia...

Mercury (planet)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see Mercury (disambiguation).

Mercury is the smallest and innermost planet in the Solar System. Its orbit around the Sun takes only 87.97 days, the shortest of all the planets in the Solar System. It is named after the Roman deity *Mercury*, the messenger of the gods.

Like *Venus*, Mercury orbits the Sun within Earth's orbit as an *inferior planet*, and its apparent distance from the Sun as viewed from Earth never exceeds 28°. This proximity to the Sun means the planet can only be seen near the western horizon after sunset or eastern horizon before sunrise, usually in twilight. At this time, it may appear as a bright star-like object, but is often far more difficult to observe than Venus. The planet telescopically displays the complete range of phases, similar to Venus and the Moon, as it moves in its inner orbit relative to Earth, which recurs over its *synodic period* of approximately every 116 days.

Mercury rotates in a way that is unique in the Solar System. It is *tidally locked* with the Sun in a 3:2 *spin-orbit resonance*,^[6] meaning that relative to the *fixed stars*, it rotates on its axis exactly three times for every two revolutions it makes around the Sun.^{[a][17]} As seen from the Sun, in a *frame of reference* that rotates with the orbital motion, it appears to rotate only once every two Mercurian years. An observer on Mercury would therefore see only one day every two Mercurian years.

Mercury's axis has the smallest tilt of any of the Solar System's planets (about ¹/₉₀ degree). Its orbital *eccentricity* is the largest of all known planets in the Solar System;^[b] at *perihelion*, Mercury's distance from the Sun is only about two-thirds (or 66%) of its distance at *aphelion*. Mercury's surface appears heavily cratered and is similar in appearance to the *Moon's*, indicating that it has been geologically inactive for billions of years. Having almost no atmosphere to retain heat, it has surface temperatures that vary diurnally more than on any other planet in the Solar System, ranging from 100 K (−173 °C; −280 °F) at night to 700 K

Mercury ☿



Imaged in enhanced color by *MESSENGER* in 2008

Designations

Pronunciation /ˈmɜːrkjʊri/ (listen)

Adjectives Mercurian,^[1] mercurial^[2]

Orbital characteristics^[3]

Epoch J2000

Aphelion 0.466 697 AU
69,816,900 km

The sidebar contains a lot of useful tools for editors, however is seldom used by casual readers. Making the sidebar collapsible (collapsed by default for logged-out users, and expanded by default for logged-in users) provides a more focused reading experience.

Prototype

2. User interviews / Collapsible sidebar

Thoughts, opinions, and questions:

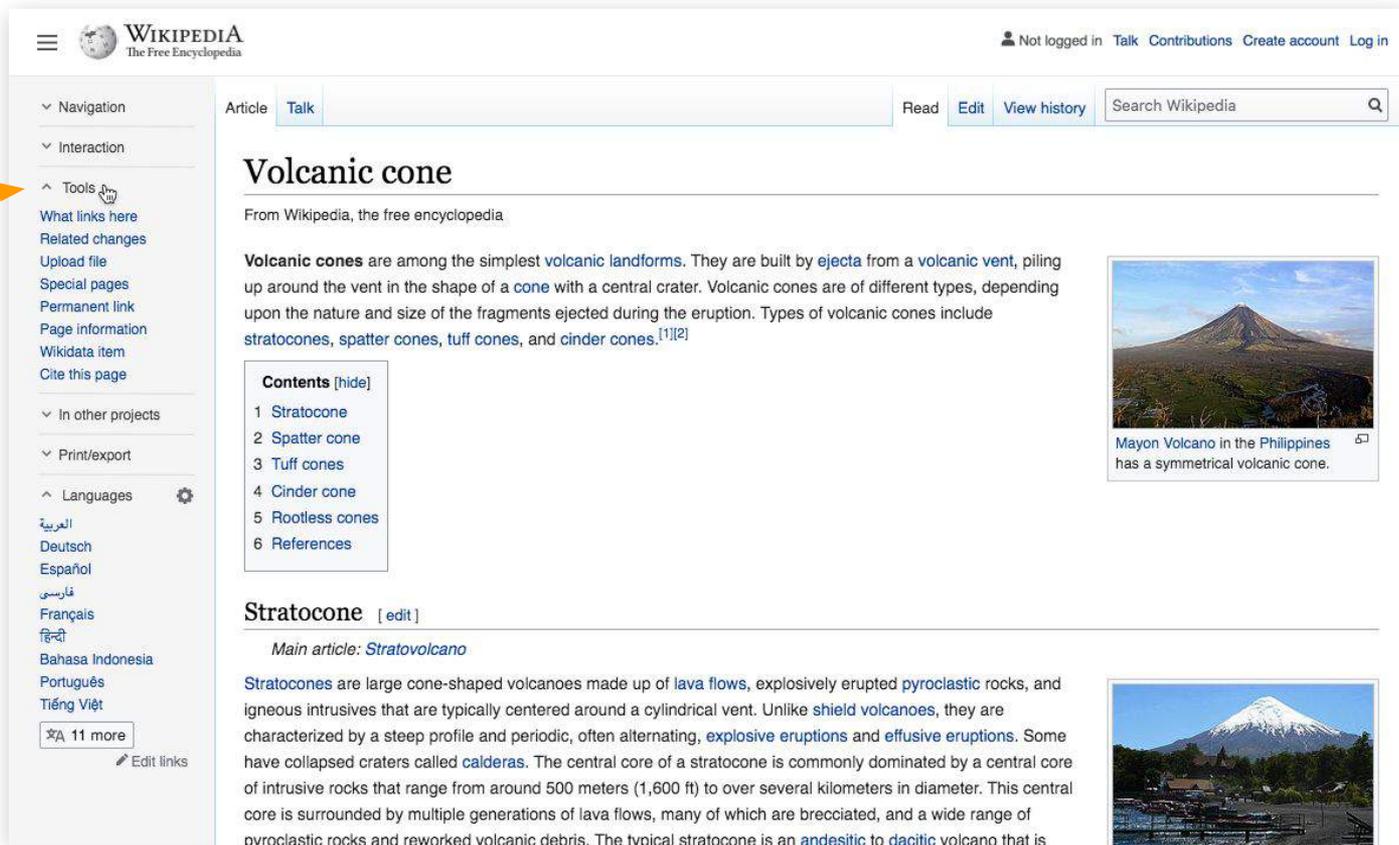
- There was general support for this idea. People agreed that this capability is useful and that a collapsed sidebar makes a lot of sense for readers.
- The links in the sidebar are currently disorganized and many of them are rarely used by readers or editors, though that's somewhat of a separate issue.
- Tradeoff between a focused reading experience and the opportunity for people to explore areas they might not otherwise
- Is the hamburger icon globally recognizable?
- By showing fewer entry points for contribution, maybe the ones we do show (e.g. Edit, Talk, etc.) will get more engagement

Quick score: support (9 support, 3 neutral, 1 dislike)

Collapsible sidebar: sketches in response to feedback

To further help people focus within their workflow the menu's sections could be collapsible.

(This idea was included on the sketch for the free-form feedback exercise, where it got a lot of love)



The image shows a screenshot of the Wikipedia article for "Volcanic cone". On the left, there is a sidebar menu with several sections: "Navigation", "Interaction", "Tools", "In other projects", "Print/export", and "Languages". The "Tools" section is expanded, showing links like "What links here", "Related changes", "Upload file", "Special pages", "Permanent link", "Page information", "Wikidata item", and "Cite this page". An orange arrow points from the text "sections could be collapsible" to the "Tools" section. The main content area has tabs for "Article" and "Talk", and buttons for "Read", "Edit", and "View history". The article title is "Volcanic cone", and it includes a description, a "Contents" table of contents, and a section for "Stratocone" with a main article link and a detailed paragraph. There are two images: one of Mayon Volcano in the Philippines and another of a snow-capped volcano.

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Not logged in | Talk | Contributions | Create account | Log in

Navigation
Interaction
Tools
What links here
Related changes
Upload file
Special pages
Permanent link
Page information
Wikidata item
Cite this page
In other projects
Print/export
Languages

Article | Talk | Read | Edit | View history | Search Wikipedia

Volcanic cone

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Volcanic cones are among the simplest volcanic landforms. They are built by ejecta from a volcanic vent, piling up around the vent in the shape of a cone with a central crater. Volcanic cones are of different types, depending upon the nature and size of the fragments ejected during the eruption. Types of volcanic cones include stratocones, spatter cones, tuff cones, and cinder cones.^{[1][2]}

Contents [hide]

- Stratocone
- Spatter cone
- Tuff cones
- Cinder cone
- Rootless cones
- References

Stratocone [edit]

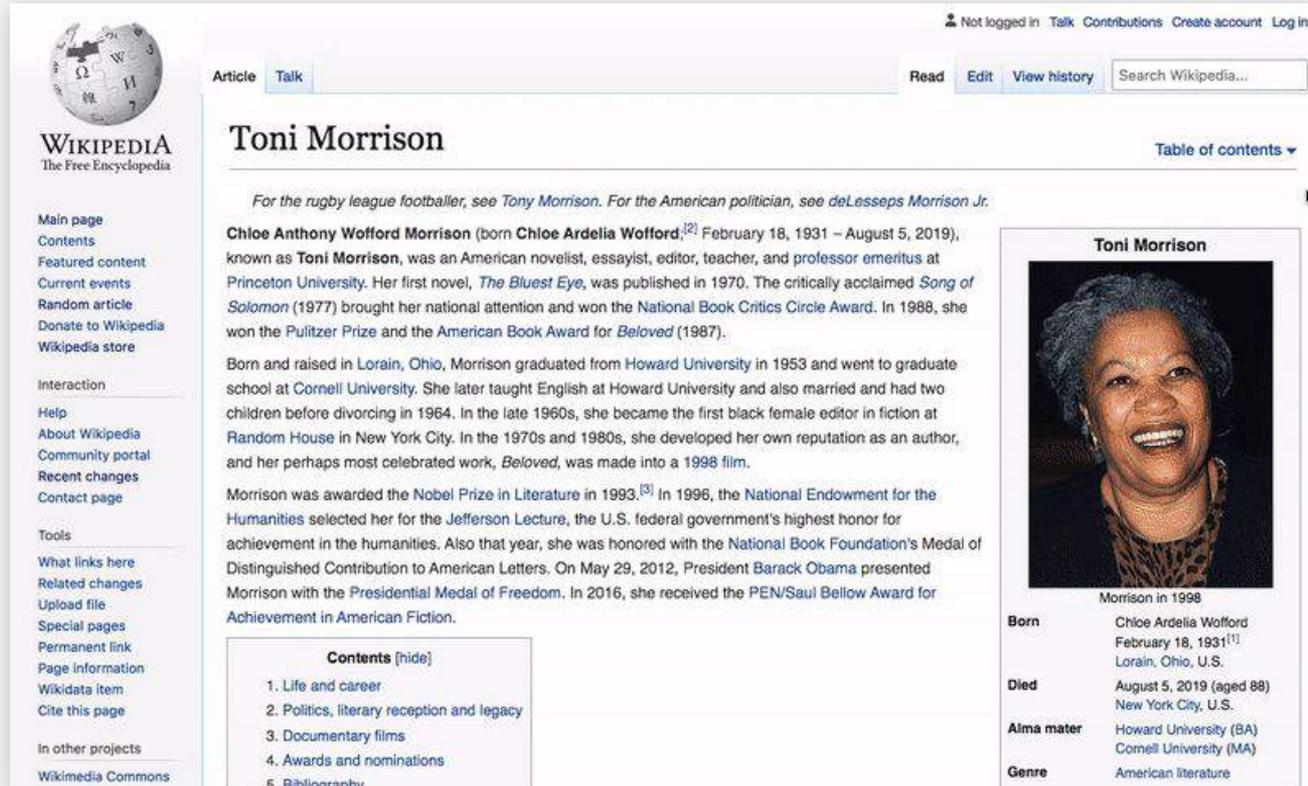
Main article: Stratovolcano

Stratocones are large cone-shaped volcanoes made up of lava flows, explosively erupted pyroclastic rocks, and igneous intrusives that are typically centered around a cylindrical vent. Unlike shield volcanoes, they are characterized by a steep profile and periodic, often alternating, explosive eruptions and effusive eruptions. Some have collapsed craters called calderas. The central core of a stratocone is commonly dominated by a central core of intrusive rocks that range from around 500 meters (1,600 ft) to over several kilometers in diameter. This central core is surrounded by multiple generations of lava flows, many of which are brecciated, and a wide range of proclastic rocks and reworked volcanic debris. The typical stratocone is an andesitic to dacitic volcano that is

Mayon Volcano in the Philippines has a symmetrical volcanic cone.



2. User interviews / Table of contents



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for Toni Morrison. At the top right, it says "Not logged in" with links for "Talk", "Contributions", "Create account", and "Log in". Below this is a navigation bar with "Article" and "Talk" tabs, and a search box labeled "Search Wikipedia...". The main heading is "Toni Morrison" with a "Table of contents" link to its right. A note below the heading reads: "For the rugby league footballer, see Tony Morrison. For the American politician, see deLesseps Morrison Jr." The main text begins with: "Chloe Anthony Wofford Morrison (born Chloe Ardelia Wofford;^[2] February 18, 1931 – August 5, 2019), known as **Toni Morrison**, was an American novelist, essayist, editor, teacher, and professor emerita at Princeton University. Her first novel, *The Bluest Eye*, was published in 1970. The critically acclaimed *Song of Solomon* (1977) brought her national attention and won the National Book Critics Circle Award. In 1988, she won the Pulitzer Prize and the American Book Award for *Beloved* (1987)."

Below the text is a portrait of Toni Morrison, captioned "Morrison in 1998". To the right of the portrait is a table of her biographical information:

Born	Chloe Ardelia Wofford February 18, 1931 ^[1] Lorain, Ohio, U.S.
Died	August 5, 2019 (aged 88) New York City, U.S.
Alma mater	Howard University (BA) Cornell University (MA)
Genre	American literature

At the bottom left of the article is a "Contents" section with a "[hide]" link and a list of five items:

1. Life and career
2. Politics, literary reception and legacy
3. Documentary films
4. Awards and nominations
5. Bibliography

The left sidebar contains various navigation links such as "Main page", "Contents", "Featured content", "Current events", "Random article", "Donate to Wikipedia", "Wikipedia store", "Interaction", "Help", "About Wikipedia", "Community portal", "Recent changes", "Contact page", "Tools", "What links here", "Related changes", "Upload file", "Special pages", "Permanent link", "Page information", "Wikidata item", "Cite this page", "In other projects", and "Wikimedia Commons".

Currently the table of contents is only accessible from the top of the page (below the lead section). Making it always available regardless of scroll position would allow people to more easily navigate within articles, helping them to find the information they are looking for more easily.

Prototype

2. User interviews / Table of contents

Thoughts, opinions, and questions:

- People mentioned that they don't use the table of contents often, though they do jump between the top and bottom of the article often.
- Table of contents is less useful for short articles
- The placement in the prototype felt unnatural to people
- People liked having a fixed article header, and wondered what other elements could be included for logged-in users, e.g. article tools (see Article tools section for further exploration of this)

Quick score: support/neutral (5 support, 4 neutral, 0 dislike)

Table of contents: sketches in response to feedback

WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia

Search Wikipedia...

Login Create account

▼ Ballet

✎ 32 languages Edit

- 1 Etymology
- 2 History
- 3 Styles
 - 3.1 Classical ballet
 - 3.2 Romantic ballet
 - 3.3 Neoclassical ballet
 - 3.4 Contemporary ballet
- 4 Technical methods of ballet instruction
 - 4.1 French method
 - 4.2 Vaganova method
 - 4.3 Cecchetti method
 - 4.4 Bournonville method
 - 4.5 The Royal Academy of Dance method (RAD)
 - 4.6 Balanchine method
- 5 Costumes
 - 5.1 Renaissance and Baroque
 - 5.2 Seventeenth century
 - 5.3 Eighteenth century
 - 5.4 Nineteenth century
 - 5.5 Twentieth century
- 6 Ballet as a career
 - Ballet Royal de la Nuit (1653)

...a diminutive of *bailo* (dance), which comes from Latin *bailo*, *bailare*, meaning "to dance", or from Italian *bailizzo*, "to dance, to jump about".^{[2][3]} The word came into English usage from the

...t

Italian Renaissance courts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Under Catherine de' Medici, it spread to France, where it developed even further.^[4] The dancers in these early court ballets were amateurs. Ornamented costumes were meant to impress viewers, but they restricted movement.^[5]

...ed in large chambers with viewers on three sides. The implementation of the proscenium arch separated performers from audience members, who could then better view and appreciate the work of the professional dancers in the productions.^[citation needed]

...ched its height under the reign of King Louis XIV. Louis founded the Académie Royale de Danse in 1661 to establish standards and certify dance instructors.^[6] In 1672, Louis XIV made Jean-Baptiste Lully the director of the Académie Royale de Musique (Paris Opera) from which the first professional ballet, the Ballet de la Nuit, arose.^[7] Pierre Beauchamp served as Lully's ballet-master. Together their work significantly influence the development of ballet, as evidenced by the credit given to them for the invention of the pointe shoe and positions of the feet. By 1681, the first "ballerinas" took the stage following years of training at the Académie.^[5]

Ballet started to decline in France after 1830, but it continued to develop in Denmark, Italy, and Russia. The arrival in Europe of the Ballets Russes led by Sergei Diaghilev on the eve of the First World War revived interest in the ballet and started the modern era.^[8]

In the twentieth century, ballet had a wide influence on other dance genres.^[9] Also in the twentieth century, ballet took a turn dividing it from classical ballet to the introduction of modern dance, leading to modernist movements in several countries.^[10]

Famous dancers of the twentieth century include Anna Pavlova, Galina Ulanova, Rudolf Nureyev, Maya Plisetskaya, Margot Fonteyn, Rosella Hightower, Maria Tall Chief, Erik Bruhn, Mikhail Baryshnikov, Suzanne Farrell, Gelsey Kirkland, Natalia Makarova, and Arthur Mitchell.^[11]

Stylized text: Ballet

Providing access to the table of contents from the article title/heading could be a more discoverable than what we prototyped.

Table of contents: sketches in response to feedback

WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia

Q

Article Talk

Edit History Page tools

✎ 32 languages

Fela Kuti

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Fela" redirects here. For the Broadway musical based on his life, see Fela!

Fela Anikulapo Kuti (15 October 1938 – 2 August 1997), also professionally known as **Fela Kuti**, or simply **Fela**, was a Nigerian multi-instrumentalist, musician, composer, pioneer of the Afrobeat music genre and human rights activist. At the height of his popularity, he was referred to as one of Africa's most "challenging and charismatic music performers."^[1]

Biography

[edit | edit source]

Early life and career

[edit | edit source]



Reverend Israel and Funmilayo beside him, Dolu is behind and Fela in foreground, baby in arms is not named (most likely Beko), Olikoye is to the right

Fela was born **Olufela Olusegun Oludotun Ransome-Kuti**^[2] on 15 October 1938 in Abeokuta, the modern-day capital of Ogun State^[3] in the Federal Republic of Nigeria, then a city in the British Colony of Nigeria,^[4] into an upper-middle-class family. His mother, Chief Funmilayo Ransome-Kuti, was a feminist activist in the anti-colonial movement; his father, Reverend Israel Oludotun Ransome-Kuti, an Anglican minister and school principal, was the first president of the Nigeria Union of Teachers.^[citation needed] His brothers Beko Ransome-Kuti and Olikoye Ransome-Kuti, both medical doctors, are well-known in Nigeria.^[5] Fela is a first cousin to the Nigerian writer and Nobel laureate Wole Soyinka, the first African to win the Nobel Prize for Literature.^[6]

Fela attended Abeokuta Grammar School. Later he was sent to London in 1958 to study medicine, but decided to study music instead at the Trinity College of Music, the trumpet being his

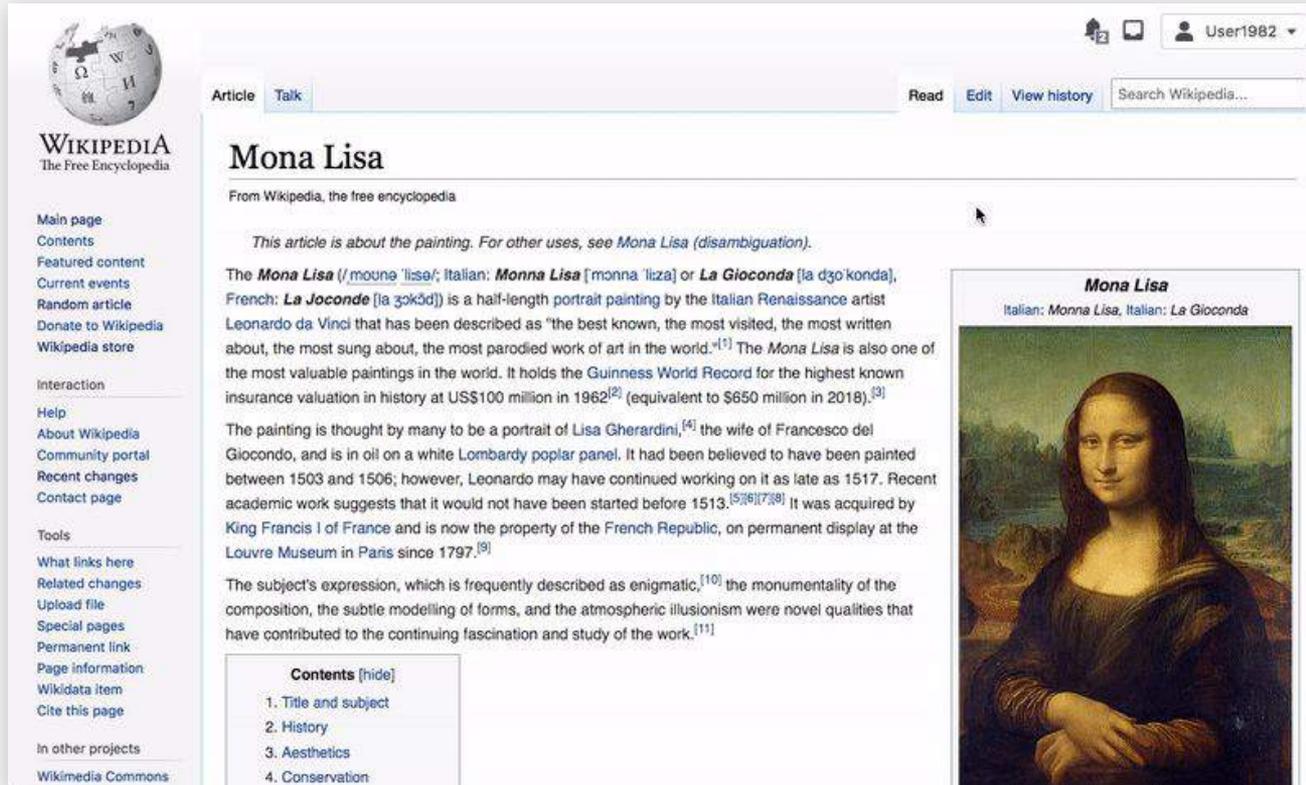


Kuti in 1970

Background information	
Birth name	Olufela Olusegun Oludotun Ransome-Kuti
Also known as	Fela Anikulapo Kuti
Born	15 October 1938

Having a table of contents always present could help people navigate long articles, and also give them a sense as to where they are within the article

2. User interviews / User tools



The image shows a screenshot of the Wikipedia article for "Mona Lisa". The page layout includes a top navigation bar with "Article" and "Talk" tabs, and a search bar. The main content area features the title "Mona Lisa" and a sub-header "From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia". Below this is a disambiguation note: "This article is about the painting. For other uses, see *Mona Lisa* (disambiguation).". The main text begins with "The **Mona Lisa** (/ˈmoʊnə ˈliːsə/; Italian: **Monna Lisa** [ˈmonna ˈliːza] or **La Gioconda** [la dʒoˈkonda], French: **La Joconde** [la ʒɔkɔ̃d]) is a half-length portrait painting by the Italian Renaissance artist Leonardo da Vinci that has been described as "the best known, the most visited, the most written about, the most sung about, the most parodied work of art in the world."^[1] The *Mona Lisa* is also one of the most valuable paintings in the world. It holds the Guinness World Record for the highest known insurance valuation in history at US\$100 million in 1962^[2] (equivalent to \$650 million in 2018).^[3]

The painting is thought by many to be a portrait of Lisa Gherardini,^[4] the wife of Francesco del Giocondo, and is in oil on a white Lombardy poplar panel. It had been believed to have been painted between 1503 and 1506; however, Leonardo may have continued working on it as late as 1517. Recent academic work suggests that it would not have been started before 1513.^{[5][6][7][8]} It was acquired by King Francis I of France and is now the property of the French Republic, on permanent display at the Louvre Museum in Paris since 1797.^[9]

The subject's expression, which is frequently described as enigmatic,^[10] the monumentality of the composition, the subtle modelling of forms, and the atmospheric illusionism were novel qualities that have contributed to the continuing fascination and study of the work.^[11]

Below the text is a "Contents" section with a list of four items: 1. Title and subject, 2. History, 3. Aesthetics, and 4. Conservation.

On the right side of the article, there is a large image of the Mona Lisa painting. The image has a caption: "Mona Lisa" and "Italian: Monna Lisa, Italian: La Gioconda".

The left sidebar contains various navigation links such as "Main page", "Contents", "Featured content", "Current events", "Random article", "Donate to Wikipedia", "Wikipedia store", "Interaction", "Help", "About Wikipedia", "Community portal", "Recent changes", "Contact page", "Tools", "What links here", "Related changes", "Upload file", "Special pages", "Permanent link", "Page information", "Wikidata item", "Cite this page", "In other projects", and "Wikimedia Commons".

The top right corner shows a user profile for "User1982" and a search bar with the text "Search Wikipedia...".

By consolidating the user tools in a single menu the interface becomes less cluttered and more welcoming to people who have just created an account for the first time. It also provides a more flexible foundation for introducing additional features in the future.

Prototype

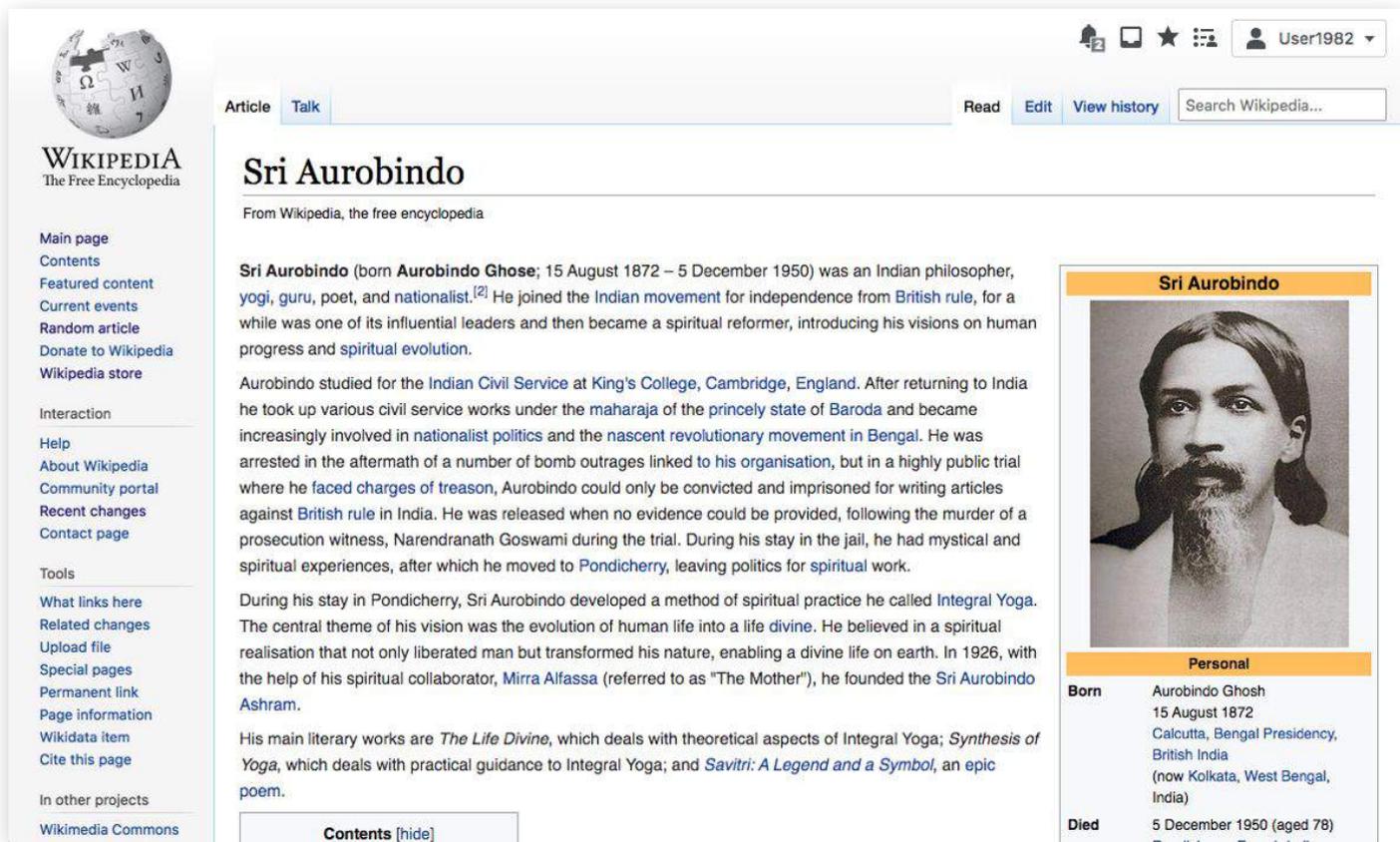
2. User interviews / User menu

Thoughts, opinions, and questions:

- There was general support for this idea. People appreciated the cleaner interface.
- Could it be configurable such that you could choose one or two items to expose as icons outside of the dropdown menu?
- Note that several popular gadgets add links to this area (e.g. UTC Clock gadget)

Quick score: support (5 support, 1 neutral, 0 dislike)

User menu: sketches in response to feedback



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for Sri Aurobindo. At the top right, there is a user menu for 'User1982' with icons for notifications, watchlist, and user contributions. Below the user menu are navigation tabs for 'Article' and 'Talk', and buttons for 'Read', 'Edit', and 'View history'. A search bar is also present. The article title 'Sri Aurobindo' is prominently displayed, followed by a sub-header 'From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia'. The main text describes Sri Aurobindo as an Indian philosopher, yogi, guru, poet, and nationalist, who joined the Indian movement for independence from British rule. A portrait of Sri Aurobindo is shown on the right side of the article. Below the portrait is a 'Personal' information box with details about his birth and death.

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

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Upload file
Special pages
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Cite this page

In other projects
Wikimedia Commons

Article **Talk**

Read **Edit** View history Search Wikipedia...

Sri Aurobindo

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Sri Aurobindo (born **Aurobindo Ghose**; 15 August 1872 – 5 December 1950) was an Indian philosopher, yogi, guru, poet, and nationalist.^[2] He joined the [Indian movement](#) for independence from [British rule](#), for a while was one of its influential leaders and then became a spiritual reformer, introducing his visions on human progress and spiritual evolution.

Aurobindo studied for the [Indian Civil Service](#) at King's College, Cambridge, England. After returning to India he took up various civil service works under the maharaja of the princely state of Baroda and became increasingly involved in nationalist politics and the nascent revolutionary movement in Bengal. He was arrested in the aftermath of a number of bomb outrages linked to his organisation, but in a highly public trial where he faced charges of treason, Aurobindo could only be convicted and imprisoned for writing articles against British rule in India. He was released when no evidence could be provided, following the murder of a prosecution witness, Narendranath Goswami during the trial. During his stay in the jail, he had mystical and spiritual experiences, after which he moved to Pondicherry, leaving politics for spiritual work.

During his stay in Pondicherry, Sri Aurobindo developed a method of spiritual practice he called [Integral Yoga](#). The central theme of his vision was the evolution of human life into a life divine. He believed in a spiritual realisation that not only liberated man but transformed his nature, enabling a divine life on earth. In 1926, with the help of his spiritual collaborator, [Mirra Alfassa](#) (referred to as "The Mother"), he founded the [Sri Aurobindo Ashram](#).

His main literary works are *The Life Divine*, which deals with theoretical aspects of Integral Yoga; *Synthesis of Yoga*, which deals with practical guidance to Integral Yoga; and *Savitri: A Legend and a Symbol*, an epic poem.

Contents [hide]

Sri Aurobindo



Personal	
Born	<div>Aurobindo Ghosh</div> 15 August 1872 <div>Calcutta, Bengal Presidency, British India (now Kolkata, West Bengal, India)</div>
Died	5 December 1950 (aged 78)

User menu with
Watchlist and User
contributions exposed
as icons

2. User interviews / Article tools



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for Mongolia. The page layout includes a top navigation bar with user status (Not logged in), a search bar, and article action buttons (Read, Edit, View history, More). The article title "Mongolia" is prominently displayed, followed by a sub-header "From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia". A coordinate string "Coordinates: 47°55′N 106°53′E" is visible in the top right. The main text begins with a disambiguation note: "This article is about the modern sovereign state. For other uses, see Mongolia (disambiguation)." The article then defines Mongolia as a landlocked country in East Asia, providing details on its area, population, and geographical context. A sidebar on the left contains various navigation links such as "Main page", "Contents", "Featured content", and "Random article". A right sidebar contains a media gallery with sections for "Mongolia" (including the flag and emblem), "Anthem", and a map of the country.

Currently some article tools are in the sidebar whereas others are in the article toolbar. By consolidating the tools in the article toolbar we can create a more intuitive page structure. Also by optionally collapsing them into a menu (at least for logged-out users) we can create a cleaner experience.

Prototype

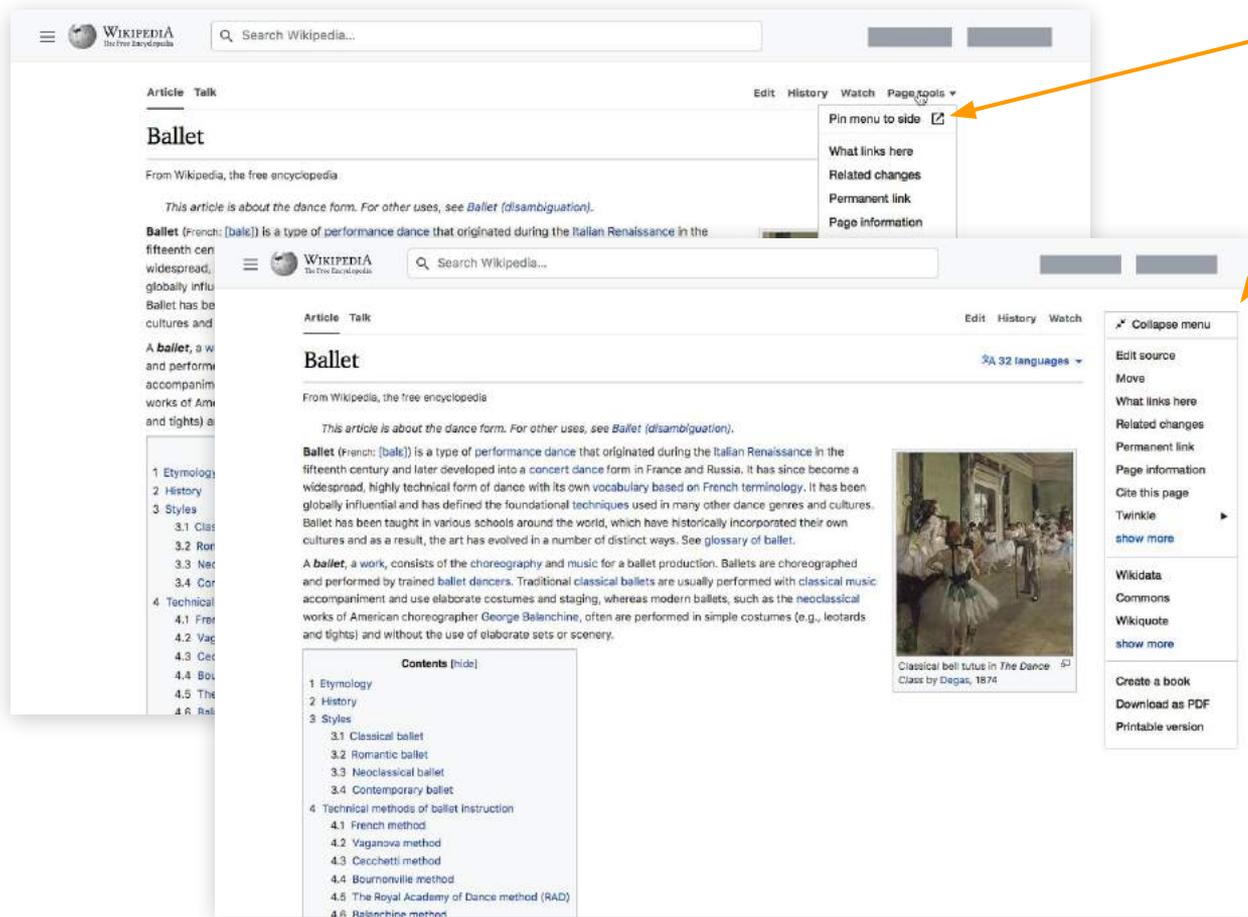
2. User interviews / Article tools

Thoughts, opinions, and questions:

- General agreement that consolidating page tools would be an improvement
- Some editors use these items very often and expressed concern about the additional click required to access them
- Note that several popular gadgets add links to this area (e.g. Twinkle)
- A more descriptive name for the menu (e.g. Page tools) would be helpful
- People would like to be able to access these tools regardless of scroll position on the page

Quick score: neutral (3 support, 5 neutral, 1 dislike)

Article tools: sketches in response to feedback



Page tools menu is able to be “pinned” to the side of the page to allow for easier access for those who need it.

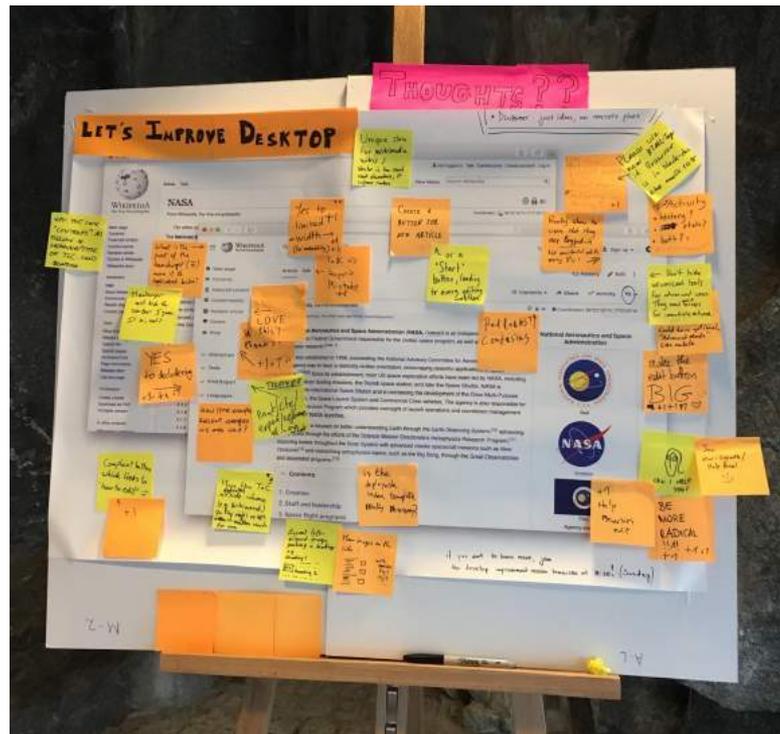
Article tools: sketches in response to feedback

The screenshot shows the top of a Wikipedia article for "Ballet". The navigation bar includes the Wikipedia logo, a search box, and a "Page tools" dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing various options: "Pin menu to side", "What links here", "Related changes", "Permanent link", "Page information", "Cite this page", "More tools", "Wikidata", "Commons", "Wikiquote", "More projects", "Create a book", and "Download as PDF". An orange arrow points to the "Page tools" dropdown. The article content includes sections for "Etymology", "History", and a list of "Main articles". There is also an image of Louis XIV as Apollo in a ballet costume.

Fixed article header that gives editors access to page tools regardless of scroll position

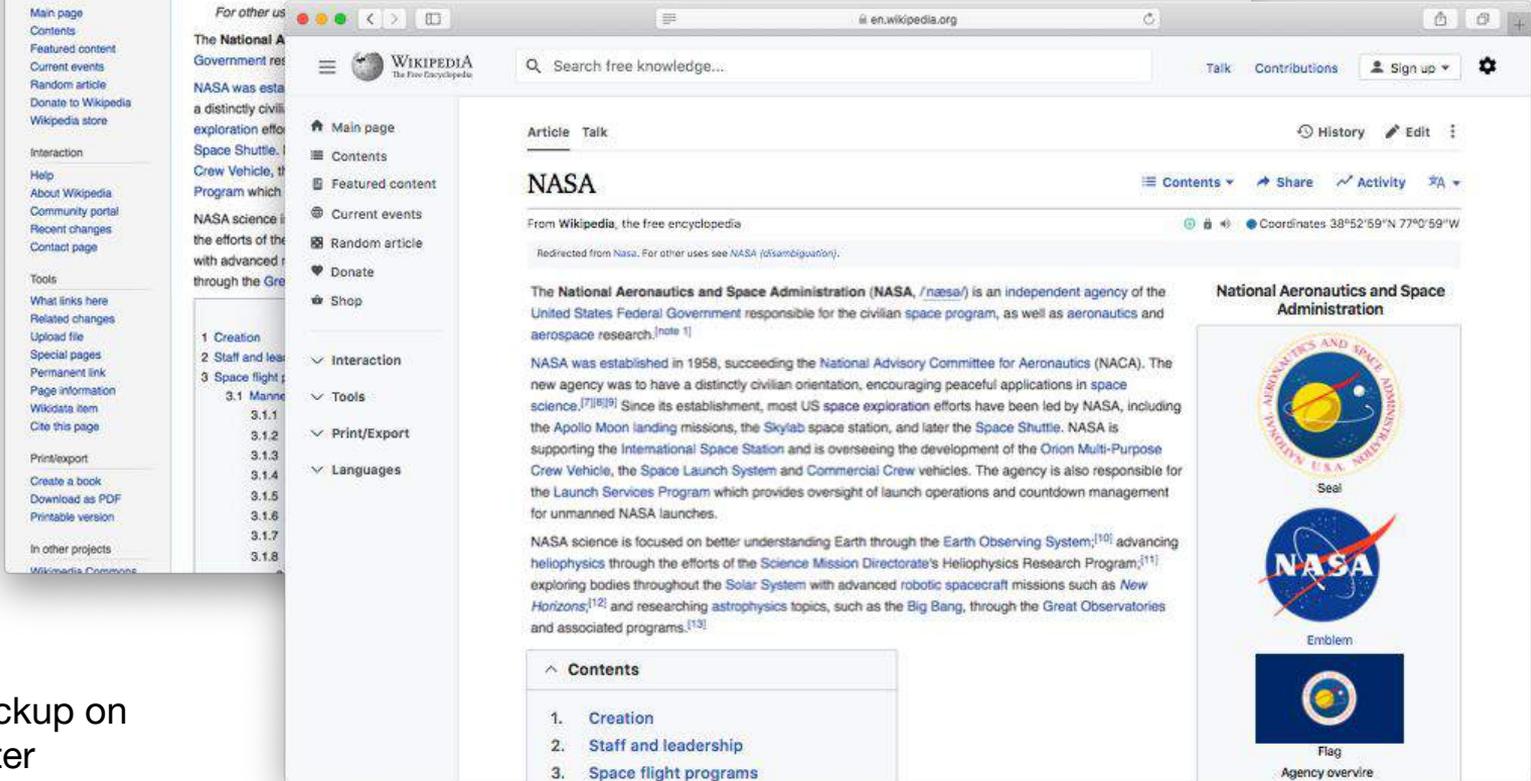
3. Free-form feedback exercise

During the three days of the conference we displayed a poster of a redesigned desktop interface in a main walkway, with the prompt “*Let’s improve desktop. Thoughts?*”. We placed post-its and markers on a shelf underneath the poster. This resulted in **77 comments** (we cleared the post-its off periodically when the poster got full).



Post-its with feedback from Wikimania attendees

Credit: [AHollender \(WMF\)](#), CC4.0



The mockup on the poster

3. Free-form feedback exercise

Themes*:

Sidebar

 **Sidebar decluttering (9)**

Remove "Store" (4)

Don't collapse language list (2)

"Contents" item is confusing b/c

ToC (2)

Article toolbar & menu

Find better language icon (3)

Don't hide page tools for logged-in users / need repetitive access (3)

Content & ToC

Limit content width (10)

Make TOC always visible (4)

Dark mode (3)

Improve image layout (2)

Misc.

Be more radical (5)

Better offline/slow connection support (2)

Editing / Getting involved

Make edit button BIG (7)

Add a more simple "Get involved" button (3)

Add "New article" button (3)

Help newbies edit (2)

Add "Report mistake" button (2)

Add author/editor stats to article (2)

*An idea is considered a theme if more than one person wrote it on a post-it, or when people added "+1" to existing post-its.

sketches in response to feedback: **bigger Edit button**

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for Metin Yurdanur. At the top right, there is a 'Create account' button. Below the search bar, the article title 'Metin Yurdanur' is displayed. To the right of the title is a language selection menu showing '32 languages'. Below the title is a 'Contents' table of contents with five items: '1 Early years', '2 Sculptor career', '3 Works', '4 References', and '5 External links'. To the right of the main text is a data box for Metin Yurdanur with the following information:

Metin Yurdanur	
Born	1952 (age 66–67) Sivrihisar, Eskişehir Province, Turkey
Nationality	Turkish
Alma mater	Gazi Institute for Education
Known for	Sculpture
Awards	State Artist of Turkey
Website	www.metinyurdanur.com.tr/en/index.html

The main text of the article is under the heading 'Early years'. It describes his birth in Sivrihisar, his education at Gazi University, and his work as a sculptor. A prominent blue 'Edit' button is located at the top right of the article content area, next to 'History' and 'Page tools'.

A more prominent Edit button.

With less clutter in the interface it seems like we have a good opportunity to provide more clear guidance towards getting involved, whether it is by means of a blue edit button, or some other element.

sketches in response to feedback: bigger Edit button

WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia

Search

Create account

Article [Join discussion](#)

History Page tools [Edit](#)

[A 32 languages](#)

Mahatma Gandhi

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Ghandi)

"Gandhi" redirects here. For other uses, see Gandhi (disambiguation).

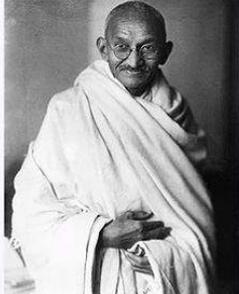
Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (/ˈɡɑːndi, ˈɡændi/;^[2] 2 October 1869 – 30 January 1948) was an Indian lawyer,^[3] anti-colonial nationalist,^[4] and political ethicist,^[5] who employed nonviolent resistance to lead the successful campaign for India's independence from British Rule,^[6] and in turn inspire movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. The honorific **Mahātmā** (Sanskrit: "high-souled", "venerable"),^[7] first applied to him in 1914 in South Africa,^[8] is now used throughout the world.

Born and raised in a Hindu family in coastal Gujarat, western India, and trained in law at the Inner Temple, London, Gandhi first employed nonviolent civil disobedience as an expatriate lawyer in South Africa, in the resident Indian community's struggle for civil rights. After his return to India in 1915, he set about organising peasants, farmers, and urban labourers to protest against excessive land-tax and discrimination. Assuming leadership of the Indian National Congress in 1921, Gandhi led nationwide campaigns for various social causes and for achieving *Swaraj* or self-rule.^[9]

Gandhi led Indians in challenging the British-imposed salt tax with the 400 km (250 mi) Dandi Salt March in 1930, and later in calling for the British to Quit India in 1942. He was imprisoned for many years, upon many occasions, in both South Africa and India. He lived modestly in a self-sufficient residential community and wore the traditional Indian *dhoti* and shawl, woven with yarn hand-spun on a *charkha*. He ate simple vegetarian food, and also undertook long fasts as a means of both self-purification and political protest.

Gandhi's vision of an independent India based on religious pluralism was challenged in the early 1940s by a new Muslim nationalism which was demanding a separate Muslim homeland carved out of India.^[10] In August 1947, Britain granted independence, but the British Indian Empire^[10] was partitioned into two dominions, a Hindu-majority India and Muslim-majority Pakistan.^[11] As many displaced Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs made their way to their new lands, religious violence broke out, especially in the Punjab and

Mahātmā
Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi



Born Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
2 October 1869
Porbandar, Kathiawar Agency, British-ruled India

Died 30 January 1948 (aged 78)
New Delhi, Delhi, Dominion of India (present-day India)

Cause of Assassination

A more prominent Edit button.

For protected pages a more prominent Edit button wouldn't be very helpful. Maybe in those cases we find some other avenue to encourage involvement, such as Talk or History.

sketches in response to feedback: New article button

WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia

Create account + New article

Article Talk History Page tools Edit

Pygopodidae

32 languages

Mula sa Wikipediang Tagalog, ang malayang ensiklopedya

Ang **Pygopodidae** na karaniwang tinatawag na mga **butiking walang hita**, mga **ahas-butiki** o mga butiking may paang pagaspa ay isang pamilya ng **Squamata** na may nabawasan o kumpletong walang mga biyas(hita). Ito ay nauugnay sa mga tuko(gecko). May hindi bababa sa 35 espesye nito sa dalawang mga subpamilya at walong henera. Ang mga ito ay may hindi karaniwang mahaba at payat na mga katawan na nagbibigay rito ng malakas na pagkakahawig sa mga ahas. Tulad ng karamihan ng mga ahas at karamihan ng mga tuko, ang mga ito ay walang takipmata(salungat sa ibang mga butiki) ngunit hindi tulad ng mga ahas, ang mga ito ay may panlabas na bukasang ng tenga at isang patag at hindi nahahati sa dalawang linyang dila.^[1] Ang mga ito ay katutubo sa **Australia** at **New Guinea**. Ang mga kasapi nito ay walang harapang biyas ngunit mayroong mga **bestihiyal** na likurang biyas sa anyo ng maliit at patag na mga pagaspa.^[1] Ang mga ito ay maaaring may ilang papel sa panliligaw at pag-aasal na pagtatanggol at maaari ring nakakatulong sa lokomosyon sa halamanan.^[1] Ang mga pygopod ay maaaring makarinig ng mga tonong mas mataas kesa sa ibang mga reptilya. Ang mga nasa espesyeng *Delma pax* ay maaaring tumugon sa isang tunog na 60 decibel na may prekwensiyang 11,100 Hz na higit sa isang oktabong mas mataas sa pinakamataas na nota sa pamantayang piyano.^[2]

Klasipikasyon

[baguhin | baguhin ang batayan]

Pamilyang PYGOPODIDAE

- Subpamilyang **Pygopodinae**
 - Henus *Paradelma* (monotypic)
 - Henus *Pygopus* (3 species)
 - Henus *Delma* (16 species)
- Subfamily **Lialisinae**
 - Tribo *Lialisini*

For smaller wikis, a “New article” button

sketches in response to feedback: Limit content width & reading preferences

The image shows a screenshot of the Wikipedia article for "Ballet". A "Reading settings" overlay is open on the right side of the page. The settings menu includes the following options:

- Background color:** Two radio buttons, "Default" (selected) and "Dark".
- Font size:** A slider between "Aa" and "Aa", with a blue dot indicating the current setting.
- Text width:** Three radio buttons, "Small" (selected), "Medium", and "Large".
- Hover previews:** A toggle switch that is turned on.

The article text is visible in the background, showing the title "Ballet" and the start of the main text: "Ballet (French: [bale]) is a type of performance dance that originated during the Italian Renaissance in the fifteenth century and later developed into a concert dance form in France and Russia. It has since become a widespread, highly technical form of dance with its own vocabulary based on French terminology. It has been globally influential and has defined the foundational techniques used in many other dance genres and cultures. Ballet has been taught in various schools around the world, which have historically incorporated their own cultures and as a result, the art has evolved in a number of distinct ways. See glossary of ballet."

In addition to dark mode people are interested in being able to adjust the width of the article text. The ability to adjust font size also seems like a valuable thing to offer.

sketches in response to feedback: be more radical

Be more radical...

The image shows a screenshot of a Wikipedia article titled "Ballet". The page is partially obscured by a second, semi-transparent version of the same article, suggesting a "before and after" or "sketches in response to feedback" theme. The main article is in the foreground, showing the title "Ballet", a search bar, and navigation options. The text discusses the history and styles of ballet, mentioning famous dancers and the emergence of different techniques. A table of contents is visible on the left side of the page.

Ballet (From fifteenth or sixteenth century, it became a widespread globally influential art form in many cultures. Ballet is a form of dance that has its own culture and history. A **ballet**, a form of dance, and performance art, is a form of music accompanied by dance. It is a form of neoclassical music and dance, often performed in a ballroom or on a stage.)

1 Etymology

2 History

3 Styles

- 3.1 Classical ballet
- 3.2 Romantic ballet
- 3.3 Neoclassical ballet
- 3.4 Contemporary ballet

4 Technique

- 4.1 Pointe work
- 4.2 Variations
- 4.3 Contemporary ballet

Wikipedia and navigation options are visible at the top of the page.

Ballet and started the modern era. In the twentieth century, ballet had a wide influence on other dance genres.^[9] Also in the twentieth century, ballet took a turn dividing it from classical ballet to the introduction of modern dance, leading to modernist movements in several countries.^[10] Famous dancers of the twentieth century include Anna Pavlova, Galina Ulanova, Rudolf Nureyev, Maya Plisetskaya, Margot Fonteyn, Rosella Hightower, Maria Talli Chief, Erik Bruhn, Mikhail Baryshnikov, Suzanne Farrell, Gelsey Kirkland, Natalia Makarova, and Arthur Mitchell.^[11]

Styles [edit | edit source]

Stylistic variations and subgenres have evolved over time. Early, classical variations are primarily associated with geographic origin. Examples of this are Russian ballet, French ballet, and Italian ballet. Later variations, such as contemporary ballet and neoclassical ballet, incorporate both classical ballet and non-traditional technique and movement. Perhaps the most widely known and performed ballet style is late Romantic ballet (or Ballet blanc).

Classical ballet [edit | edit source]

Main article: Classical ballet

Classical ballet is based on traditional ballet technique and vocabulary.^[12] Different styles have emerged in different countries, such as French ballet, Italian ballet, English ballet, and Russian ballet. Several of the classical ballet styles are associated with specific training methods, typically named after their creators (see below). The Royal Academy of Dance method is a ballet technique and training system that was founded by a diverse group of ballet dancers. They merged their respective dance methods (Italian, French, Danish and Russian) to create a new style of ballet that is unique to the organization and is recognized internationally as the English style of ballet.^[6] Some examples of classical ballet productions are: *Swan Lake*, *The Sleeping Beauty* and *The Nutcracker*.

Romantic ballet [edit | edit source]

Main article: Romantic ballet

Romantic ballet was an artistic movement of classical ballet and several productions remain in the classical repertoire today. The Romantic era was marked by the emergence of pointe work, the dominance of female dancers, and longer, flowy tutus that attempt to exemplify softness and a delicate aura.^[6] This movement occurred during the early to mid-nineteenth century (the Romantic era) and featured themes that emphasized intense emotion as a source of aesthetic experience. The plots of many romantic ballets revolved around spirit women (syphs, willis, and ghosts) who enslaved the hearts and senses of mortal men. The 1827 ballet *La Sylphide* is widely



Marie Sallé, classical ballet dancer



The Valse des cygnes from Act II of the Ivanov/Petipa edition of *Swan Lake*



4. Presentation + breakout groups

The brainstorm generated many questions and ideas, many of which we've included with the results of the free-form feedback exercise. Some overall themes that emerged:

- Different people have different needs
- The interface should be more modular and configurable
- The interface should be less dense, especially for readers

[Link to slides we presented](#)



One of the breakout groups during the brainstorm

Credit: [Jkatz \(WMF\), CC4.0](#)

Attribution

Text & images from mockups and prototypes

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venus>

<https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%A5%9E%E5%A5%88%E5%B7%9D%E6%B2%96%E6%B5%AA%E8%A3%8F>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ballet>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummingbird>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woodpecker>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mercury_\(planet\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mercury_(planet))

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volcanic_cone

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toni_Morrison

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fela_Kuti

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mona_Lisa

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sri_Aurobindo

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongolia>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NASA>

Appendix

Separation of ideas

There are a bunch of ideas presented here in isolation. This is done so that people give feedback on the specific ideas, rather than reacting to the fact that the site is changing in general. The downside of showing everything in isolation is that it can be confusing or difficult to understand the relationships between the various ideas. For example, there are a variety of different elements shown in the fixed article header (table of contents, language buttons, article tools), and there isn't enough space to have them all there at once. The short answer is that not all of the ideas here would be shown in the interface at once. Some elements would only be visible, for example, to logged-in users. Additionally we are still in the early stages of evaluating these ideas, so it's okay that they're not all compatible.

Terminology

Site header

WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia Search Wikipedia... Login Create account

Sidebar

- Navigation
- Interaction
- Tools
- What links here
- Related changes
- Upload file
- Special pages
- Permanent link
- Page information
- Wikidata item
- Cite this page
- Print/Export
- Languages
- Deutsch
- Español
- Français
- 한국어
- Italiano
- Русский
- Tagalog
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Ballet

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This article is about the dance form. For other uses, see Ballet (disambiguation).

Ballet (French: [bale]) is a type of performance dance that originated during the Italian Renaissance in the fifteenth century and later developed into a concert dance form in France and Russia. It has since become a widespread, highly technical form of dance with its own vocabulary based on French terminology. It has been globally influential and has defined the foundational techniques used in many other dance genres and cultures. Ballet has been taught in various schools around the world, which have historically incorporated their own cultures and as a result, the art has evolved in a number of distinct ways. See *glossary of ballet*.

A *ballet*, a work, consists of the choreography and music for a ballet production. Ballets are choreographed and performed by trained ballet dancers. Traditional classical ballets are usually performed with classical music accompaniment and use elaborate costumes and staging, whereas modern ballets, such as the neoclassical works of American choreographer George Balanchine, often are performed in simple costumes (e.g., leotards and tights) and without the use of elaborate sets or scenery.

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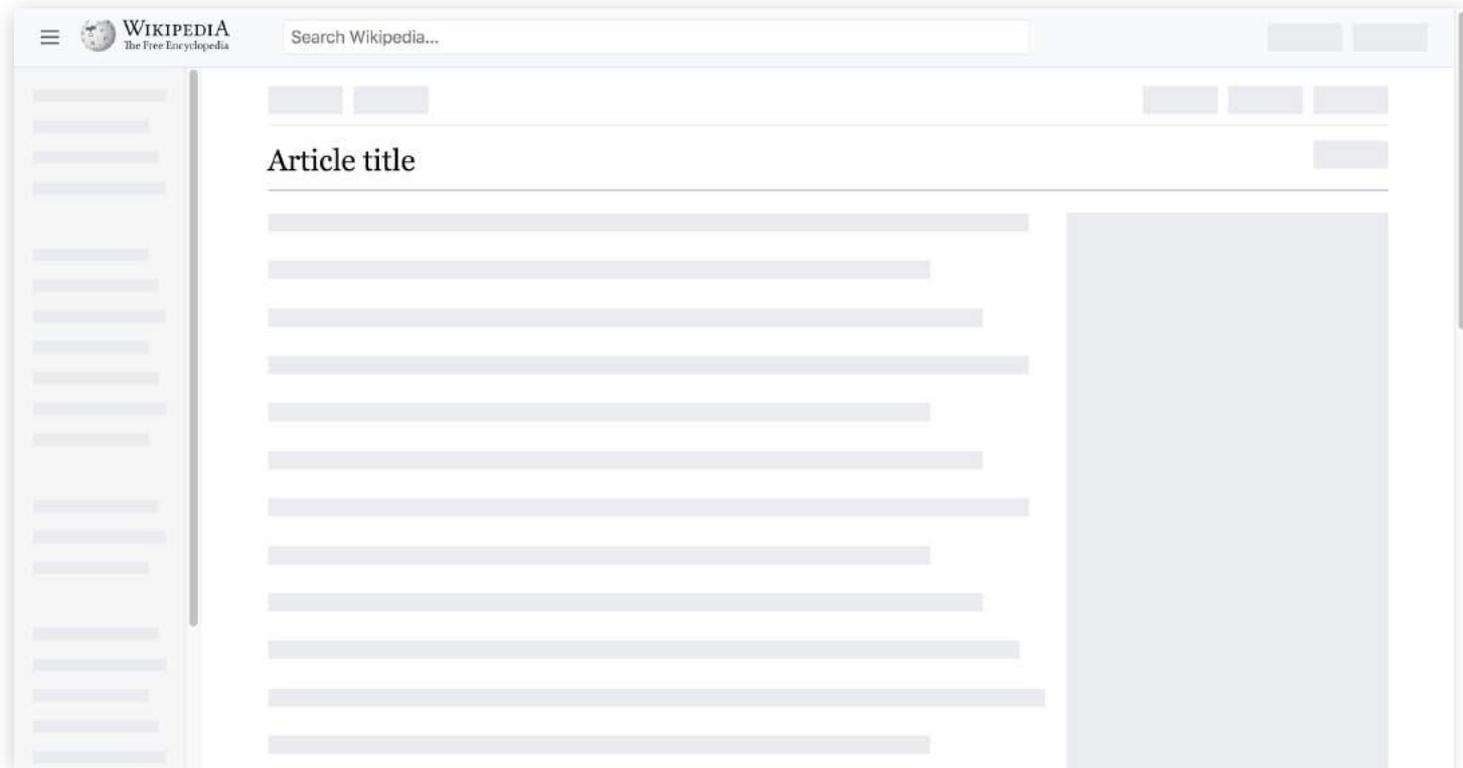
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Classical ballet dancers in *The Dance Class* by Degas, 1874

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