Contributing to Wikipedia



A guide to editing articles in Wikipedia

I use Wikipedia all the time. My name is Andrianne. Let's do this together and change the world.



DRAFT: 29 OCT 13

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This guide will introduce you to the world of contributing to Wikipedia.

Over 100,000 people around the world have played a part in making Wikipedia what it is: the greatest collection of human knowledge in the history of the planet.

Let's get started!

Understanding icons we use



Handouts

Throughout this brochure, we'll reference handouts you should pass out to your students. All of these handouts are linked from the web version of this brochure: http://education.wikimedia.org/syllabus

WP:EDUCATORS



Shortcuts

Shortcuts to important pages on Wikipedia are listed throughout this syllabus as | shortcut WP:EDUCATORS To use one, simply type the shortcut into the search bar on Wikipedia and press enter.



Milestones

Experienced instructors say it is crucial for students who are going to be editing Wikipedia to become comfortable not only with the markup, but also the community. Requiring milestones throughout the term will acclimate students to the site and head off procrastination. Instructors who do not set up these milestones throughout the term usually have bad experiences with their assignments.

How does Wikipedia work?

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Free means freely shared. And every bit helps.



How did this happen?

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Article Talk

An Experiment on a Bird in the Air Pump

An Experiment on a Bird in the Air Pump is a 1768 oil-on-cal was painting by Joseph Wright of Derby, one of a number of candlelit scenes that Wright painted during the 1760s. The painting departed from convention of the time by depicting a scientific subject in the reverential manner formerly reserved for scenes of historical or religious significance. Wright was intimately involved in depicting the Industrial Revolution and the scientific advances of the Enlightenment, but while his paintings were recognised as something out of the ordinary by his contemporaries, his provincial status and choice of subjects meant the style was never widely imitated. The picture has been owned by the National Gallery, London since 1863 and is still regarded as a masterpiece of British art.

The painting depicts a natural philosopher, a forerunner of the modern scientist, recreating one of Robert Boyle's air pump experiments, in which a bird is deprived of air, before a varied group of onlookers. The group exhibits a variety of reactions, but for most of the audience scientific curiosity overcomes concern for the bird. The central figure looks out of the picture as if inviting the viewer's participation in the outcome.

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Historical background [edit]

In 1659, Robert Boyle commissioned the construction of an air pump, then described as a "pneumatic engine", which is known today as a vacuum pump. The air pump was invented by btto von Guericke in 1650, though its cost deterred most contemporary scientists from constructing the apparatus. Boyle, the son of the Earl of Cork, had no such concerns—after its construction, he donated the initial 1659 model to the Royal Society and had a further two redesigned machines built for his personal use. Aside from Boyle's three pumps, there were probably no more than four others in existence during the 1660s: Christian Huygens had one in The Hague, Henry Power may have had one at Halifax, and there may have been pumps at Christ's College, Cambridge and the Montmor Academy in Paris. [1] Boyle's pump, which was largely designed to Boyle's specifications and constructed by Robert Hooke, was complicated, temperamental, and problematic to operate. Many demonstrations could only be performed with Hooke on hand, and Boyle frequently left critical public displays solely to Hooke—whose dramatic flair matched his technical skill.[1]

Despite the operational and maintenance obstacles, construction of the pump enabled Boyle to conduct a great many experiments on the properties of air, which he later detailed in his New Experiments Physico-Mechanicall. Touching the Spring of the Air, and its Effects (Made. for the Most Part. in a New Experiments Physico-Mechanicall. Touching the Spring of the Air, and its Effects (Made. for the Most Part. in a New Pneumatical Engine). In the book, he described in great detail 43 experiments he conducted, on occasion assisted by Hooke, on the effect of air on various phenomena. Boyle tested the effects of "rarified" air on combustion, magnetism, sound, and barometers, and examined the effects of increased air pressure on various substances. He listed two experiments on living creatures: "Experiment 40," which tested the ability of insects to fly under reduced air pressure, and the dramatic "Experiment 41," which demonstrated the reliance of living creatures on air for their survival. In this attempt to discover something "about the account upon which Respiration is so necessary to the Animals, that Nature hath furnish d with Lungs", Boyle conducted numerous trials during which he placed a large variety of different creatures, including birds, mice, eels, snails and flies, in the vessel of the pump and studied their reactions as the air was removed. [3] Here, he describes an injured lark:

...the Bird for a while appear'd lively enough; but upon a greater Exsuction of the Air. she began manifestly to droop and appear sick, and very soon after was taken with as violent and irregular Convulsions, as are wont to be observ'd in Poultry, when their heads are wrung off: For the Bird threw her self over and over two or three times, and dyed with her Breast upward, her Head downwards, and her Neck awry.[4]

By the time Wright painted his picture in 1768, air pumps were a platively commonplace scientific instrument, and itinerant "lecturers in natural philosophy" —usually more showmen than scientists—often performed the "animal in the air pump experiment" as the centrepiece of their public demonstration. ^[5] These were performed in town halls and other large buildings for a ticket buying audience, or were booked by societies or for private showings in the homes of the well-off, the setting suggested in both of Wright's demonstration pieces. ^[6] One of the most notable and respectable of the travelling lecturers was James by Joseph Wright (both were friends of John Whitehurst). Ferguson noted that a "lungs-glass" with a small air-filled bladder inside was often used in place of the animal, as using a living creature was "too shocking to every spectator who has the least degree of humanity". ^[7]

Painting [edit]

Background [edit]



During his apprenticesh p and early career Wright concentrated on portraiture. By 1762, he was an accomplished portrait artist, and his 1764 group portrait James Shuttleworth, his Wife and Daughter is acknowledged as his first true masterpiece. Benedict Nicolson suggests that Wright was influenced by the work of Thomas Frye; in particular by the 18 bust-length mezzotirts which Frye completed just before his death in 1762. It was perhaps Frye's candlelight images that tempted Wight to experiment with subject pieces. Wright's first attempt, A Girl reading a Letter by candlelight with a Young Man looking over her shoulder from 1762 or 1763, is a trial in the genre, and is fetching though uncomplicated. Wright's An Experiment on a Bird in the Air Pump forms part of a series of candlelit nocturnes that he produced between 1765 and 1768.

There was a long histor of painting candlelit scenes in Western art, although as Wright had not at this date travelled abroad, there remains uncertainty as to what paintings he might have seen in the original, as opposed to prints.

Look familiar? Our pages are famous that way.

Create account & Log in

An Experiment on a Bird in the Air

Joseph Wright of Derby

s 183 cm × 244 cm (72 in × 94 ½ in)

National Gallery, London, England

EXPERIMENTS

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The SPRING of the AIR

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Lord Vicount of Dangarous,

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By the Honocable Rulest Royle Elica

Title page of Robert Boyle's New

Experiments of 1660, in which he detailed how to perform the

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Oil-on-canyas

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amous that way.

Contributing

When people work together











Mediator

Visual aids rock.

Illustrator

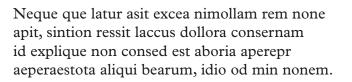
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Before you edit

Key policies to keep WIkipedia as reliable and useful as possible

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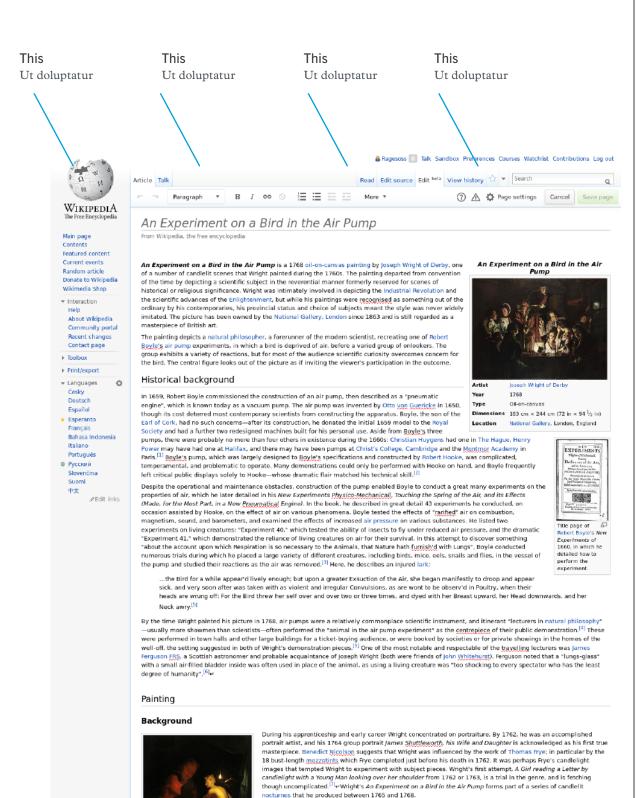
Good faith

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The structure of an article

What people view as this

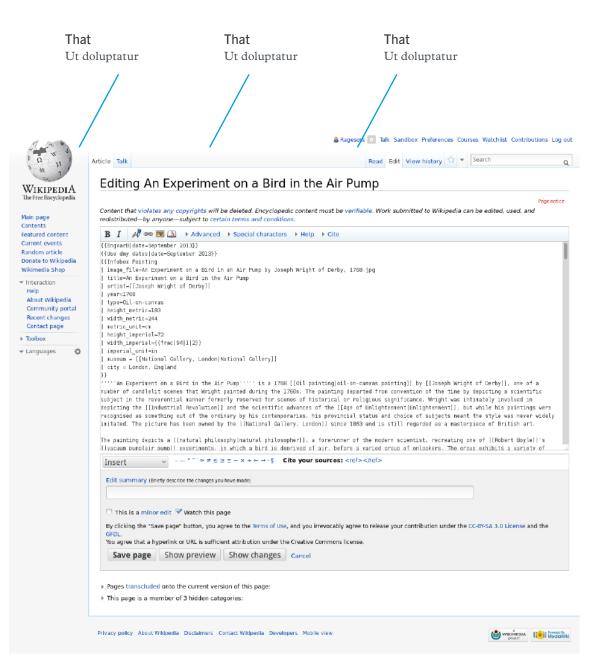


There was a long history of painting candlelit scenes in Western art, although as Wright had not at this date travelled

abroad, there remains uncertainty as to what paintings he might have seen in the original, as opposed to prints. Nicolson, who made studies of both Wright and other candlelight painters such as the 17th-century Utrecht Caravaggisti, thought their paintings, among the largest in the style, those most likely to have influenced Wright However Judy Egerton wonders if he could have seen any, preferring as influences the far smaller works of the Li

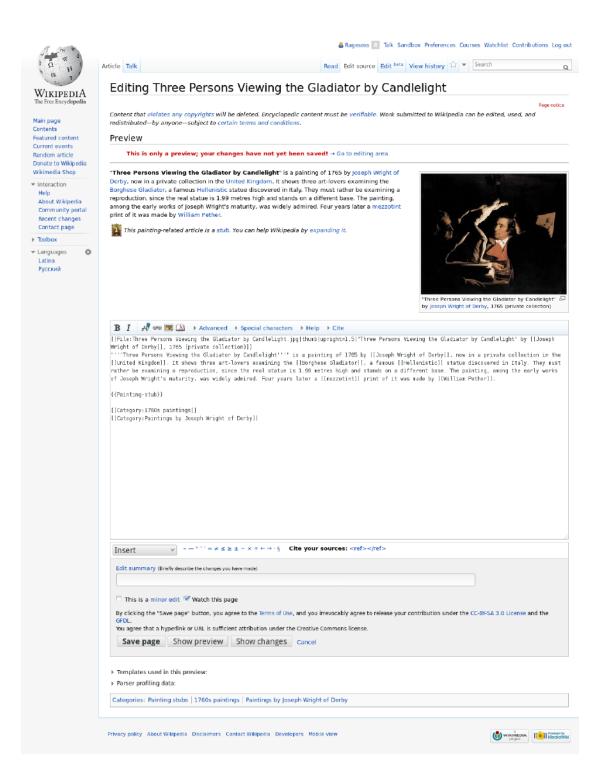
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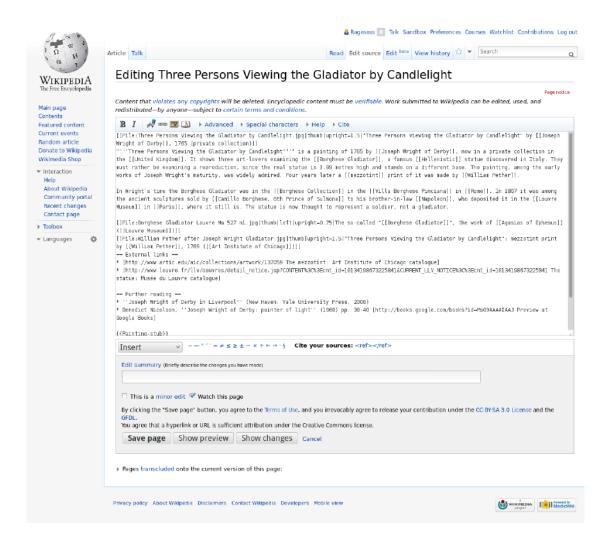
Actually starts looking like this



Adding content step-by-step

Simple as 1-2-3



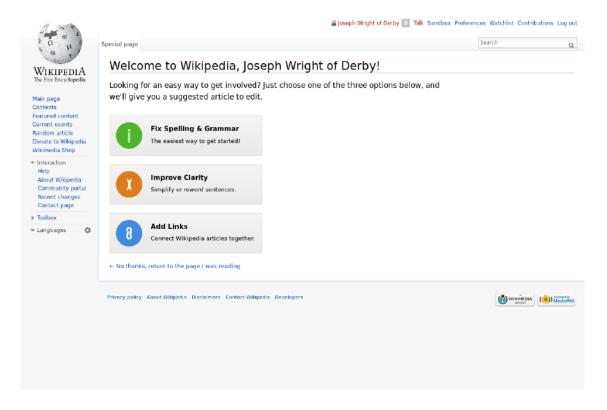


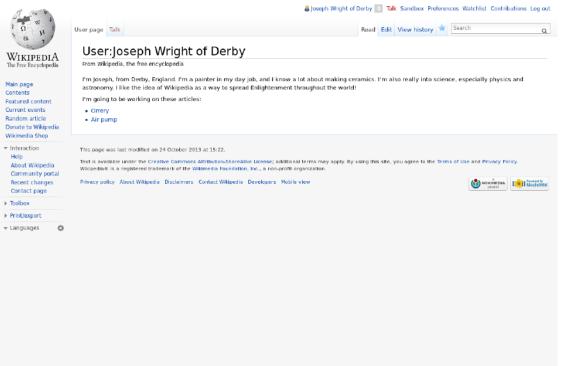
This looks harder than it is.



Interacting with the community

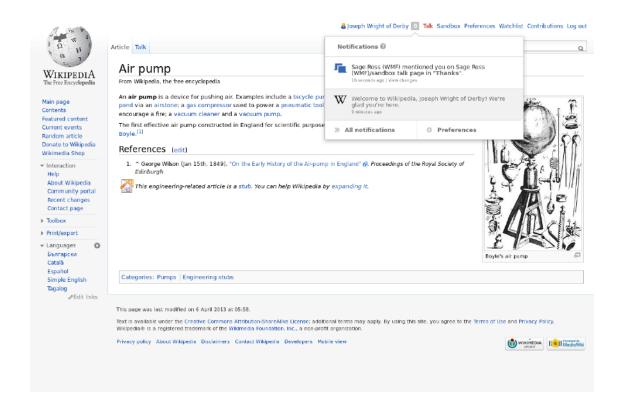
Get ready to rumble!





Politeness happens

To those who pay attention



Sharing appreciation is one practice of ettiquette.



Any questions?

You know you got 'em!

For further information

Who knew?

Because you can't find everything in the Yellow Pages.



The techniques of wiki markup

Instructions that change everything

Instructions
Instructions

Glossary

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