

WIKIPEDIA

The Free Encyclopedia

A CRASH COURSE

PART I.

BASICS

PART II.

IMPROVE OLD STUFF

PART II.

WRITE NEW STUFF

This deck will cover:

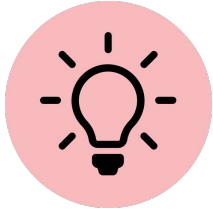
- What is Wikipedia?
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BASICS:

WHAT IS WIKIPEDIA?



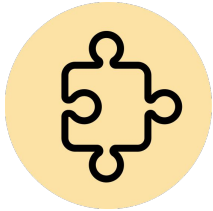
In a nutshell:



Wikipedia is an encyclopaedia.

A summary of knowledge

A tertiary source (a starting point for research)



Wikipedia is open source.

All the content is free!

Anyone can use, edit, and distribute

And this means that:



We write from a neutral point of view.

Make the content verifiable

Use good sources (see: “Improve Old Stuff” deck)



There are no firm rules!

Rules can help us all, but they’re not writ in stone

Use good judgment and help Wikipedia grow

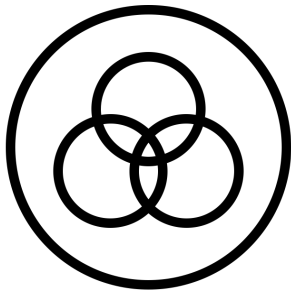


We treat each other with respect and civility.

We all care about accessible, quality information

Listen well, and do be kind and helpful

Here's a quick tour of how that works.



Wikipedia is a great idea put into practice!

Knowledge here is free, open, and easily accessible.



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Wikipedia

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the online encyclopedia. For Wikipedia's home page, see [Wikipedia's Main Page](#). For Wikipedia's visitor introduction, see [Wikipedia's About Page](#). For other uses, see [Wikipedia \(disambiguation\)](#).

"The Free Encyclopedia" redirects here. For other encyclopedias, see [Lists of encyclopedias](#).

Wikipedia (/ˌwɪkɪˈpiːdiə/ (listen), /ˌwɪkiˈpiːdiə/ (listen) *WIK-ih-PEE-dee-ə*) is a multilingual, web-based, free **encyclopedia** based on a model of openly editable and viewable content, a **wiki**. It is the largest and most popular general reference work on the World Wide Web,^{[q][1]} and is one of the most popular websites by Alexa rank.^[q] It is owned and supported by the **Wikimedia Foundation**, a non-profit organization that operates on money it receives from donors.^{[7][8][9]}

Wikipedia was launched on January 15, 2001, by **Jimmy Wales** and **Larry Sanger**.^[10] Sanger coined its name,^{[11][12]} as a portmanteau of *wiki* (the Hawaiian word for "quick"^[13]) and "encyclopedia". Initially an English-language encyclopedia, versions in other languages were quickly developed. With 5,826,777 articles,^[notes 3] the English Wikipedia is the largest of the more than 290 Wikipedia encyclopedias. Overall, Wikipedia comprises more than 40 million articles in 301 different languages^[14] and by February 2014 it had reached 18 billion page views and nearly 500 million unique visitors per month.^[15]

In 2005, *Nature* published a peer review comparing 42 hard science articles from *Encyclopædia Britannica* and Wikipedia and found that Wikipedia's level of accuracy approached that of *Britannica*,^[16] although critics suggested that it might not have fared so well in a similar study of a random sampling of all articles or one focused on social science or contentious social issues.^{[17][18]} *Time* magazine stated that the open-door policy of allowing anyone to edit had made Wikipedia the biggest and possibly the best encyclopedia in the world, and was a testament to the vision of Jimmy Wales.^[19]

Wikipedia has been criticized for exhibiting systemic bias, for presenting a mixture of "truths, half truths, and some falsehoods"^[20] and for being subject to manipulation and spin in controversial topics.^[21] In 2017, Facebook announced that it would help readers detect **fake news** by suitable links to Wikipedia articles. YouTube announced a similar plan in 2018.^[22]

Wikipedia



WIKIPEDIA

The logo of Wikipedia, a globe featuring glyphs from several writing systems

Screenshot [show]

Type of site Online encyclopedia

Available in 303 languages



Wikipedia is a collaborative community!

Discuss edits and exchange opinions.



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Talk:Rosalind Franklin

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

New image [\[edit \]](#)

Can we replace the fair use image with this donation? [Victuallers \(talk\)](#) 21:26, 28 March 2017 (UTC)

I think the photograph is much better for this article. The cartoon captures some of Franklin's features, however she had an **Ashkenazi** ancestry but the cartoon seems to indicate a different ethnicity. Also, the style of the photograph reflects the period in which Franklin lived whereas the cartoon is in a more modern style.

[Verbcatcher \(talk\)](#) 22:13, 28 March 2017 (UTC)

That's a pity - I must say I'd prefer to have free images. Preferably a photo but if not then a sketch. [Victuallers \(talk\)](#) 20:15, 29 March 2017 (UTC)

The donation is nice and all, but I can't see the good in replacing a quality image with a sketch. The NFCC are limits, not ends in themselves; our purpose is to serve the reader—and, here, a contemporary portrait informs the reader better than an artist's rendering. [Rebbling](#) 21:13, 29 March 2017 (UTC)

Plus, the branding on the lapel in the sketch... sorry, but the photo is far better. [VQuakr \(talk\)](#) 04:44, 30 March 2017 (UTC)

Semi-protected edit request on 20 May 2017 [\[edit \]](#)

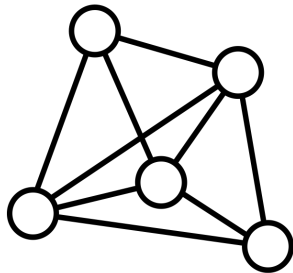
Addition to Cultural references

In the 2014 science-fiction novel, *The Girl With All The Gifts*, a mobile laboratory is named "Rosalind Franklin". In the 2016 film of the same name, the name "Rosalind Franklin" is marked on the side of the laboratory. [Hoxshox \(talk\)](#) 19:49, 20 May 2017 (UTC)

X Not done. Those are rather trivial references compared to the existing entries under "Cultural references", which list films/plays where Franklin is the primary



This is a new donation



Wikipedia is a web of knowledge!

Link together what we know.



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Patricia Baird

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Patricia Ann Baird, OC OBC (born 11 October 1937)^[1] is a [British medical geneticist](#) active in [Canada](#). Her research has specialized on the relationship between medical technology and ethics.^[2]

Contents [hide]

- Early life and education
- Career and research
- Honours and awards
- Selected publications
- Personal life
- References

Early life and education [\[edit \]](#)

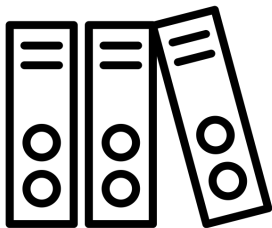
Patricia Baird was born in [Littleborough, Lancashire, England](#), the daughter of Harold and Winifred Cainen Holt. She was educated at the [Queen Mary School for Girls in Lytham](#), Lancashire. She emigrated to Canada at the age of 17 and was accepted to [McGill University](#). She received a [Bachelor of Science](#) degree in 1959 and a [M.D., C.M.](#) in 1963 from [McGill University in Montreal](#).

Career and research [\[edit \]](#)

She is a University Killam Distinguished Professor Emerita, Department of Medical Genetics^[3] at the [University of British Columbia](#).^[4] In 1978, Baird became the head of the Department of Medical Genetics,

Patricia Ann Baird

Born	11 October 1937 (age 81) Littleborough, Lancashire, England
Residence	Vancouver, Canada
Alma mater	McGill University
Awards	Order of Canada Order of British Columbia
Scientific career	
Fields	Medical Genetics
Institutions	University of British Columbia



Wikipedia is a massive archive of every edit ever made!

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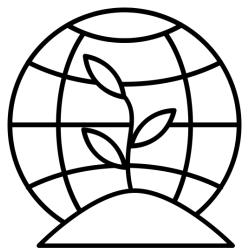
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m = minor edit, **→** = section edit, **←** = automatic edit summary

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- [\(cur | prev\)](#) **17:53, 16 May 2015** AnomieBOT (talk | contribs) **m** .. (132 bytes) (+43) .. (*Added s&a-work-group=yes to {{WikiProject Biography}} and Tagging with {{WikiProject Women scientists}} per request; general banner cleanup (canonicalize banner names). Errors? [[User:AnomieBOT/shutof...]]*) ([undo](#))
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) **05:29, 6 November 2012** Keilana (talk | contribs) .. (89 bytes) (+20) .. (*tag for WikiProject Women Scientists. You can help!*) ([undo](#) | [thank](#))
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) **03:38, 15 July 2010** Mandarax (talk | contribs) **m** .. (69 bytes) (+23) .. (*Add listas per WP:NAMESORT using AWB (6786)*) ([undo](#) | [thank](#))
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) **00:09, 30 June 2010** LaraBot (talk | contribs) .. (46 bytes) (+46) .. (*Bot: New page.*)

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You can help it grow. Be thoughtful, be bold.



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m = minor edit, **→** = section edit, **←** = automatic edit summary

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- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 00:09, 30 June 2010 LaraBot (talk | contribs) .. (46 bytes) (+46) .. *(Bot: New page.)*



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BASICS:

HOW DOES EDITING WORK?





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Gwendolyn Brooks

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Gwendolyn Elizabeth Brooks (June 7, 1917 – December 3, 2000) was an American poet, author, and teacher. Her work often dealt with the personal celebrations and struggles of ordinary people in her community. She won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry on May 1, 1950, for *Annie Allen*,^[1] making her the first African American to receive the Pulitzer.^[2]

Throughout her prolific writing career, Brooks received many more honors. She was appointed Poet Laureate of Illinois in 1968, a position she held until her death,^[3] and what is now the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress for the 1985–86 term.^[4] In 1976, she became the first African-American woman inducted into the American Academy of Arts and Letters.^[5]

Brooks was born in Topeka, Kansas and at six-weeks-old was taken to Chicago, where she lived the rest of her life. Her parents, especially her mother encouraged her poetry writing. She began submitting poems to various publications, as a teenager. After graduating high school during the Great Depression, she took a two-year junior college program, worked as a typist, married, and had children. Continuing to write and submit her work, she finally found substantial outlets for her poetry. This recognition of her work also led her to lecturing and teaching aspiring writers. Being the winner of multiple awards for her writing, several schools and institutions have been named in her honor.

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Early life [edit source]

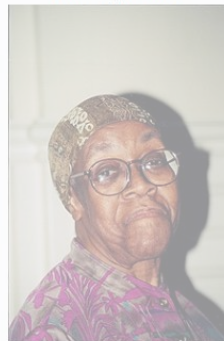
Gwendolyn Elizabeth Brooks was born on June 7, 1917, in Topeka, Kansas.^[2] She was the first child of David Anderson Brooks and Keziah (Wims) Brooks. Her father, a janitor for a music company, had hoped to pursue a career as a doctor but sacrificed that aspiration to get married and raise a family. Her mother was a school teacher as well as a concert pianist trained in classical music. Brooks' mother had taught at the Topeka school that later became involved in the famous *Brown v. Board of Education* racial desegregation case.^[6] Family lore held that Brooks' paternal grandfather had escaped slavery to join the Union forces during the American Civil War.^[7]

When Brooks was six weeks old, her family moved to Chicago during the Great Migration, and from then on, Chicago remained her home. She went to school at Forestville Elementary School on the South Side of Chicago. According to biographer Kenny Jackson Williams, Brooks then attended a prestigious integrated high school in the city with a predominantly white student body, Hyde Park High School, transferred to the all-black Wendell Phillips High School, and then moved to the integrated Englewood High School. After completing high school, she graduated in 1936 from a two-year program at Wilson Junior College, now known as Kennedy-King College. Due to the social dynamics of the various schools, in conjunction with time period in which she attended them, Brooks faced racial injustice that over time contributed to her understanding of the prejudice and bias in established systems and dominant institutions in her own surroundings as well as every relevant mindset of the country.^[8]

Click



Gwendolyn Brooks



Born	Gwendolyn Elizabeth Brooks June 7, 1917 Topeka, Kansas, U.S.
Died	December 3, 2000 (aged 83) Chicago, Illinois, U.S.
Occupation	Poet
Nationality	American
Period	1930–2000
Notable works	<i>A Street in Bronzeville</i> , <i>Annie Allen</i> , <i>Winnie</i>
Notable awards	Pulitzer Prize for Poetry (1950) Robert Frost Medal (1989) National Medal of Arts (1995)
Spouse	Henry Lowington Blakely, Jr. (m. 1939; died 1996)
Children	2, including Nora Brooks Blakely

[[]] Source Editor



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B **I** Advanced Special characters Help Cite

Templates Named references Error check

```

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| image          = Gwendolyn Brooks.jpg
| caption       =
| birth_name     = Gwendolyn Elizabeth Brooks
| birth_date     = {{birth date|1917|6|7}}
| birth_place    = [[Topeka, Kansas]], U.S.
| death_date     = {{death date and age|2000|12|3|1917|6|7}}
| death_place    = [[Chicago]], [[Illinois]], U.S.
| occupation     = [[Poet]]
| nationality    = American
| period        = 1930-2000
| subject        =
| movement      =
| notableworks  = ''A Street in Bronzeville,'' ''[[Annie Allen]]'', ''Winnie''
| spouse        = {{marriage|Henry Lowington Blakely, Jr.|1939|1996|end=d.}}
| children      = 2, including [[Nora Brooks Blakely]]
| awards        = [[Pulitzer Prize for Poetry]] <small>(1950)</small><br>[[Robert Frost Medal]] <small>(1989)</small><br>[[National Medal of Arts]] <small>(1995)</small>
| signature     =

```

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Gwendolyn Brooks

“What you see is what you get”

Gwendolyn Elizabeth Brooks (June 7, 1917 – December 3, 2000) was an American poet, author, and teacher. Her work often dealt with the personal celebrations and struggles of ordinary people in her community. She won the **Pulitzer Prize for Poetry** on May 1, 1950, for *Annie Allen*,^[1] making her the first **African American** to receive the Pulitzer.^[2]

Throughout her prolific writing career, Brooks received many more honors. She was appointed **Poet Laureate of Illinois** in 1968, a position she held until her death,^[3] and what is now the **Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress** for the 1985–86 term.^[4] In 1976, she became the first African-American woman inducted into the **American Academy of Arts and Letters**.^[5]

Brooks was born in **Topeka, Kansas** and at six-weeks-old was taken to **Chicago**, where she lived the rest of her life. Her parents, especially her mother encouraged her poetry writing. She began submitting poems to various publications, as a teenager. After graduating high school during the **Great Depression**, she took a two-year **junior college** program, worked as a typist, married, and had children. Continuing to write and submit her work, she finally found substantial outlets for her poetry. This recognition of her work also led her to lecturing and teaching aspiring writers. Being the winner of multiple awards for her writing, several schools and institutions have been named in her honor.

Early life

Gwendolyn Elizabeth Brooks was born on June 7, 1917, in **Topeka, Kansas**.^[2] She was the first child of David Anderson Brooks and Keziah (Wims) Brooks. Her father, a janitor for a music company, had hoped to pursue a career as a doctor but sacrificed that aspiration to get married and raise a family. Her mother was a school teacher as well as a concert pianist trained in classical music. Brooks' mother had taught at the Topeka school that later became involved in the famous *Brown v. Board of Education* racial desegregation case.^[6] Family lore held that Brooks' paternal grandfather had escaped slavery to join the Union forces during the **American Civil War**.^[7]

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Gwendolyn Brooks

It's not too different from MS Word or email.

Editing features



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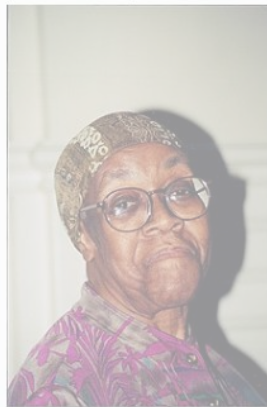
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Gwendolyn Brooks

Gwendolyn Elizabeth Brooks was an African-American poet, novelist, and children's author. She was the first African-American woman to win the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 1968, a position she held until 1976, she became the first African-American woman to be elected to the National Academy of Arts and Letters, especially her motherhood during the Great Depression and submit her work, she was the first African-American woman to be elected to the National Academy of Arts and Letters. Being the winner of the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 1968, she became the first African-American woman to be elected to the National Academy of Arts and Letters.

Early life

Gwendolyn Elizabeth Brooks was born on June 7, 1917, in Topeka, Kansas, U.S. Her mother, Keziah (Wims) Brooks, was a poet and a school teacher. Her mother became involved in the anti-slavery movement. When Brooks was a child, her mother was a school teacher at a prestigious integrated high school in the city with a predominantly white student body, Hyde Park High School, transferred to the all-black Wendell Phillips High School, and then moved to the integrated Englewood High School. After completing high school, she graduated in 1936 from a two-year program at Wilson Junior College, now known as Kennedy-King College. Due to the social dynamics of the various schools, in conjunction with time period in which she attended them, Brooks faced racial injustice that over time contributed to her understanding of the prejudice and bias in established systems and dominant institutions in her own surroundings as well as every relevant mindset of the country.^[8]

Communicate your edits!

Resume editing

Save your changes

Publish changes

Edit summary (Briefly describe your changes)

Describe what you changed

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Review your changes

en dealt with the personal life of her mother, *Annie Allen*,^[1] making her the first African-American woman to be elected to the National Academy of Arts and Letters. Being the winner of the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 1968, she became the first African-American woman to be elected to the National Academy of Arts and Letters.

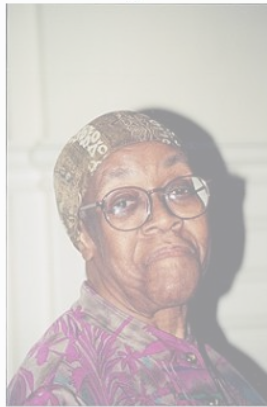
ents, especially her motherhood during the Great Depression and submit her work, she was the first African-American woman to be elected to the National Academy of Arts and Letters. Being the winner of the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 1968, she became the first African-American woman to be elected to the National Academy of Arts and Letters.

Brooks and Keziah (Wims) Brooks were married and raised a family. Brooks attended Topeka school that later became the Topeka Public School. Her maternal grandfather had escaped slavery and worked as a laborer.

ed her home. She went to Topeka High School. Brooks then attended a school in Chicago. She then attended a school in Chicago.

prestigious integrated high school in the city with a predominantly white student body, Hyde Park High School, transferred to the all-black Wendell Phillips High School, and then moved to the integrated Englewood High School. After completing high school, she graduated in 1936 from a two-year program at Wilson Junior College, now known as Kennedy-King College. Due to the social dynamics of the various schools, in conjunction with time period in which she attended them, Brooks faced racial injustice that over time contributed to her understanding of the prejudice and bias in established systems and dominant institutions in her own surroundings as well as every relevant mindset of the country.^[8]

Gwendolyn Brooks



Born	Gwendolyn Elizabeth Brooks June 7, 1917 Topeka, Kansas, U.S.
Died	December 3, 2000 (aged 83) Chicago, Illinois, U.S.
Occupation	Poet
Nationality	American
Period	1930–2000
Notable works	<i>A Street in Bronzeville</i> , <i>Annie Allen</i> , <i>Winnie</i>
Notable awards	Pulitzer Prize for Poetry (1968)

Click when you're done



BASICS:

CREATE AN ACCOUNT



Why create an account?

Technically, you can edit without an account. But it's a good idea to use one because:

Your edits are recorded under a consistent username, not your IP address ✓

You build trust by building edit history (Wikipedia is a community of users just like you!) ✓

You get to vote on Wikipedia and gain access to nifty spaces ✓

It gives you a platform for communication ✓

EXERCISE 1: Create account!



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 Editathonexample



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User:Editathonexample

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Wikipedia does not have a **user page** with this exact name. In general, this page should be created only if you can demonstrate that it is necessary. Please verify that "Editathonexample" **exists**.

- Start the **User:Editathonexample page**.
- Search for "Editathonexample" in existing pages of namespace User.
- Look for pages within Wikipedia that link to this title.

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User:Editathonexample

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I am a participant in the 2019 Gerstein [Edit-A-Thon](#), hosted at the [University of Toronto](#) in celebration of the International Day of Women and Girls in Science^[1]. The [United Nations General Assembly](#) adopted the occasion as "a reminder that women and girls play a critical role in science and technology communities and that their participation should be strengthened."^[1]

- ¹ [^] ^a ^b "International Day of Women and Girls in Science" . *UNESCO*. 2018-01-30. Retrieved 2019-01-17.



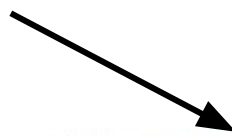
General intro, any subject matter expertise, past/current work on Wiki, etc.

EXERCISE 2: Type up a short intro!

Talk Page


Your space for communication

You'll be notified if you receive a message



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Alerts

 Uti jung left a message on **your talk page.**

 Uti jung  View changes 2m

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Example msg? [\[edit \]](#)

Hi Editathonexample, I am posting a talk message on your user page to demonstrate the talk function on Wikipedia. Utl jung (talk) 22:16, 17 January 2019 (UTC)

Hi Utl_jung, this is a response to your message. [Editathonexample \(talk\) 22:21, 17 January 2019 \(UTC\)](#)



Discuss edits, ask questions, give recognition

Sandbox

Use it to experiment however you'd like!



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A



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Other sandboxes: [Main sandbox](#) | [Tutorial sandbox 1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#), [5](#) | [Template sandbox](#)

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User:

Namespace: Invert selection Associated namespace

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From date:

To date:

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- 22:23, 17 January 2019 (diff | hist) .. **(+5)** .. User talk:Editathonexample (**current**)
- 22:23, 17 January 2019 (diff | hist) .. **(-365)** .. User talk:Editathonexample
- 22:22, 17 January 2019 (diff | hist) .. **(+380)** .. User talk:Editathonexample (*→Example: new section*)
- 22:21, 17 January 2019 (diff | hist) .. **(+164)** .. User talk:Editathonexample

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Created by:

Alex Jung

Wikipedian-in-Residence 2018-2019

For inquiries, please contact:

Jesse Carliner (jesse.carliner@utoronto.ca)

Communications Librarian





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A CRASH COURSE

PART I.

BASICS

PART II.

IMPROVE OLD STUFF

PART II.

WRITE NEW STUFF

Three great ways to get started:

- Link to existing pages
- Cite reliable sources
- Add an image



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Gwendolyn Brooks

Gwendolyn Elizabeth Brooks (June 7, 1917 – December 3, 2000) was an American poet, author, and teacher. Her work often celebrated and struggles of ordinary people in her community. She won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry on May 1, 1950, for *Annie Allen*,^[1] making her the first African American to receive the Pulitzer.^[2]

Throughout her prolific writing career, Brooks received many more honors. She was appointed Poet Laureate of Illinois in 1968, a position she held until her death,^[3] and what is now the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress for the 1985–86 term.^[4] In 1976, she became the first African-American woman inducted into the American Academy of Arts and Letters.^[5]

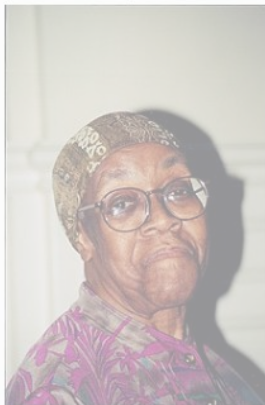
Brooks was born in Topeka, Kansas and at six-weeks-old was taken to Chicago, where she lived the rest of her life. Her parents, especially her mother encouraged her poetry writing. She began submitting poems to various publications, as a teenager. After graduating high school during the Great Depression, she took a two-year junior college program, worked as a typist, married, and had children. Continuing to write and submit her work, she finally found substantial outlets for her poetry. This recognition of her work also led her to lecturing and teaching aspiring writers. Being the winner of multiple awards for her writing, several schools and institutions have been named in her honor.

Early life

Gwendolyn Elizabeth Brooks was born on June 7, 1917, in Topeka, Kansas.^[2] She was the first child of David Anderson Brooks and Keziah (Wims) Brooks. Her father, a janitor for a music company, had hoped to pursue a career as a doctor but sacrificed that aspiration to get married and raise a family. Her mother was a school teacher as well as a concert pianist trained in classical music. Brooks' mother had taught at the Topeka school that later became involved in the famous *Brown v. Board of Education* racial desegregation case.^[6] Family lore held that Brooks' paternal grandfather had escaped slavery to join the Union forces during the American Civil War.^[7]

When Brooks was six weeks old, her family moved to Chicago during the Great Migration, and from then on, Chicago remained her home. She went to school at Forestville Elementary School on the South Side of Chicago. According to biographer Kenny Jackson Williams, Brooks then attended a prestigious integrated high school in the city with a predominantly white student body, Hyde Park High School, transferred to the all-black Wendell Phillips High School, and then moved to the integrated Englewood High School. After completing high school, she graduated in 1936 from a two-year program at Wilson Junior College, now known as Kennedy-King College. Due to the social dynamics of the various schools, in conjunction with time period in which she attended them, Brooks faced racial injustice that over time contributed to her understanding of the prejudice and bias in established systems and dominant institutions in her own surroundings as well as every relevant mindset of the country.^[8]

GO TO THE EDITOR



Born	Gwendolyn Elizabeth Brooks June 7, 1917 Topeka, Kansas, U.S.
Died	December 3, 2000 (aged 83) Chicago, Illinois, U.S.
Occupation	Poet
Nationality	American
Period	1930–2000
Notable works	<i>A Street in Bronzeville</i> , <i>Annie Allen</i> , <i>Winnie</i>
Notable awards	Pulitzer Prize for Poetry (1950)

IMPROVE OLD STUFF:

LINK TO EXISTING PAGES



Knowledge is interconnected.

**By linking pages, you help people expand
their research through other relevant pages.**

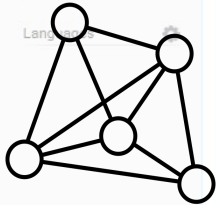


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Gwendolyn Brooks

LINK TO OTHER WIKI PAGES

Gwendolyn Elizabeth Brooks (June 7, 1917 – December 3, 2000) was an American poet, author, and teacher. Her work often dealt with the personal celebrations and struggles of ordinary people in her community. She won the [Pulitzer Prize for Poetry](#) on May 1, 1950, for *Annie Allen*,^[1] making her the first African American to receive the Pulitzer.^[2]

Throughout her prolific writing career, Brooks received multiple awards, including the National Book Award in 1968, a position she held until her death,^[3] and what is now the Poet Laureate Consultant in Chief to the Library of Congress. In 1976, she became the first African-American woman inducted into the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Brooks was born in Topeka, Kansas and at six-weeks-old she was orphaned. Her father, a janitor for a music store, encouraged her poetry writing. She began submitting poetry to various magazines and newspapers. During the Great Depression, she took a two-year junior college program, and later attended the University of Chicago, where she finally found substantial outlets for her poetry. This recognition led to her being named the first African American to receive the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry. This recognition led to her receiving multiple awards for her writing, several schools and institutions have been named in her honor.

Link

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Search pages External link

[Pulitzer Prize for Poetry](#)

Early life

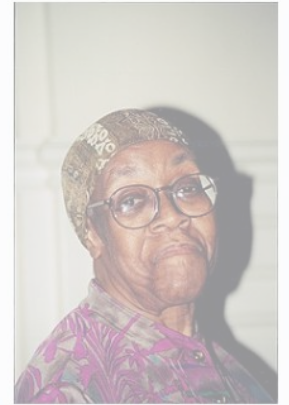
Gwendolyn Elizabeth Brooks was born in Topeka, Kansas. Her father, a janitor for a music store, encouraged her poetry writing. Her mother was a school teacher as well as a poet. She became involved in the famous *Brown v. Board of Education* case, which led to the end of slavery to join the Union forces during the American Civil War.

When Brooks was six weeks old, her family moved to Chicago during the Great Migration, and from then on, Chicago remained her home. She went to school at Forestville Elementary School on the South Side of Chicago. According to biographer Kenny Jackson Williams, Brooks then attended a prestigious integrated high school in the city with a predominantly white student body, Hyde Park High School, transferred to the all-black Wendell Phillips High School, and then moved to the integrated Englewood High School. After completing high school, she graduated in 1936 from a two-year program at Wilson Junior College, now known as Kennedy-King College. Due to the social dynamics of the various schools, in conjunction with time period in which she attended them, Brooks faced racial injustice that over time contributed to her understanding of the prejudice and bias in established systems and dominant institutions in her own surroundings as well as every relevant mindset of the country.^[8]

Wikicode:

`[[Pulitzer Prize for Poetry]]`

Gwendolyn Brooks



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IMPROVE OLD STUFF:

CITE RELIABLE SOURCES



Encyclopedic content should be verifiable.

**By adding content based on good sources,
you make Wikipedia more reliable.**

**You also help people take their research
beyond Wikipedia to quality sources.**

GOOD SOURCES

Accessible, neutral, up-to-date secondary sources

- news reports
- non-commercial research and publications
- open-access scholarship

Self-evident primary sources

*Opinions, if included, should be attributed in-text (“U.S. Republican candidate [...] stated that [...]”)

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Dense and difficult scholarship

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Gwendolyn Brooks

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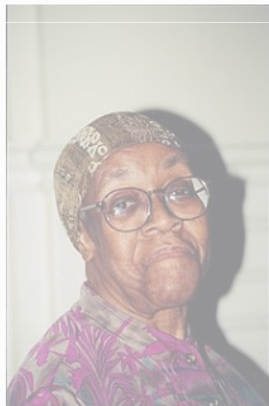
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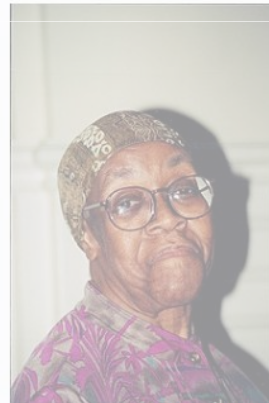
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Gwendolyn Brooks

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Gwendolyn Elizabeth Brooks (June 7, 1917 – December 3, 2000) was an American poet, author, and teacher. Her work often dealt with the personal celebrations and struggles of ordinary people in her community. She won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry on May 1, 1950, for *Annie Allen*,^[1] making her the first African American to receive the Pulitzer.^{[2][3]}

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[1] Banks, Margot Harper (2012). *Religious allusion in the poetry of Gwendolyn Brooks*. McFarland & Co. p. 3. ISBN 9780786449392.

[2] Watkins, Mel (December 4, 2000). nytohit "Gwendolyn Brooks, Whose Poetry Told of Being Black in America, Dies at 83"*in*. *The New York Times*. Retrieved September 13, 2012. "Gwendolyn Brooks, who illuminated the black experience in America in poems that spanned most of the 20th century, winning the Pulitzer Prize in 1950, died yesterday at her home

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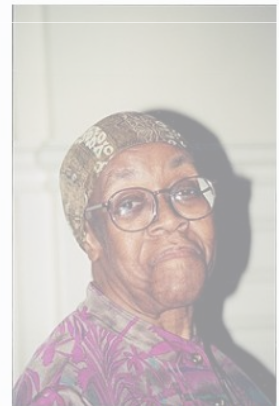
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Gwendolyn Brooks



Born	Gwendolyn Elizabeth Brooks June 7, 1917 Topeka, Kansas, U.S.
Died	December 3, 2000 (aged 83) Chicago, Illinois, U.S.
Occupation	Poet
Nationality	American
Period	1930–2000
Notable works	<i>A Street in Bronzeville</i> , <i>Annie Allen</i> , <i>Winnie</i>
Notable awards	Pulitzer Prize for Poetry (1950)

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Gwendolyn Elizabeth Brooks (June 7, 1917 – December 3, 2000) was an African American poet, novelist, and short story writer. She was the first African American to receive the Pulitzer.^[2]

Throughout her prolific writing career, Brooks received many more honors. She was appointed Poet Laureate of Illinois in 1968, a position she held until her death,^[3] and what is now the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress for the 1985–86 term.^[4] In 1976, she became the first African-American woman inducted into the American Academy of Arts and Letters.^[5]

Brooks was born in Topeka, Kansas and at six-weeks-old was taken to Chicago, where she lived the rest of her life. Her parents, especially her mother encouraged her poetry writing. She began submitting poems to various publications, as a teenager. After graduating high school during the Great Depression, she took a two-year junior college program, worked as a typist, married, and had children. Continuing to write and submit her work, she finally found substantial outlets for her poetry. This recognition of her work also led her to lecturing and teaching aspiring writers. Being the winner of multiple awards for her writing, several schools and institutions have been named in her honor.

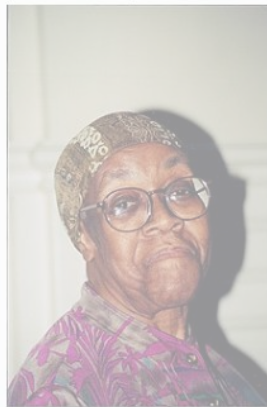
Early life

Gwendolyn Elizabeth Brooks was born on June 7, 1917, in Topeka, Kansas.^[2] She was the first child of David Anderson Brooks and Keziah (Wims) Brooks. Her father, a janitor for a music company, had hoped to pursue a career as a doctor but sacrificed that aspiration to get married and raise a family. Her mother was a school teacher as well as a concert pianist trained in classical music. Brooks' mother had taught at the Topeka school that later became involved in the famous *Brown v. Board of Education* racial desegregation case.^[6] Family lore held that Brooks' paternal grandfather had escaped slavery to join the Union forces during the American Civil War.^[7]

When Brooks was six weeks old, her family moved to Chicago during the Great Migration, and from then on, Chicago remained her home. She went to school at Forestville Elementary School on the South Side of Chicago. According to biographer Kenny Jackson Williams, Brooks then attended a prestigious integrated high school in the city with a predominantly white student body, Hyde Park High School, transferred to the all-black Wendell Phillips High School, and then moved to the integrated Englewood High School. After completing high school, she graduated in 1936 from a two-year program at Wilson Junior College, now known as Kennedy-King College. Due to the social dynamics of the various schools, in conjunction with time period in which she attended them, Brooks faced racial injustice that over time contributed to her understanding of the prejudice and bias in established systems and dominant institutions in her own surroundings as well as every relevant mindset of the country.^[8]

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Gwendolyn Brooks



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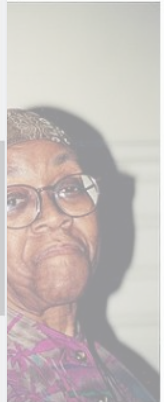
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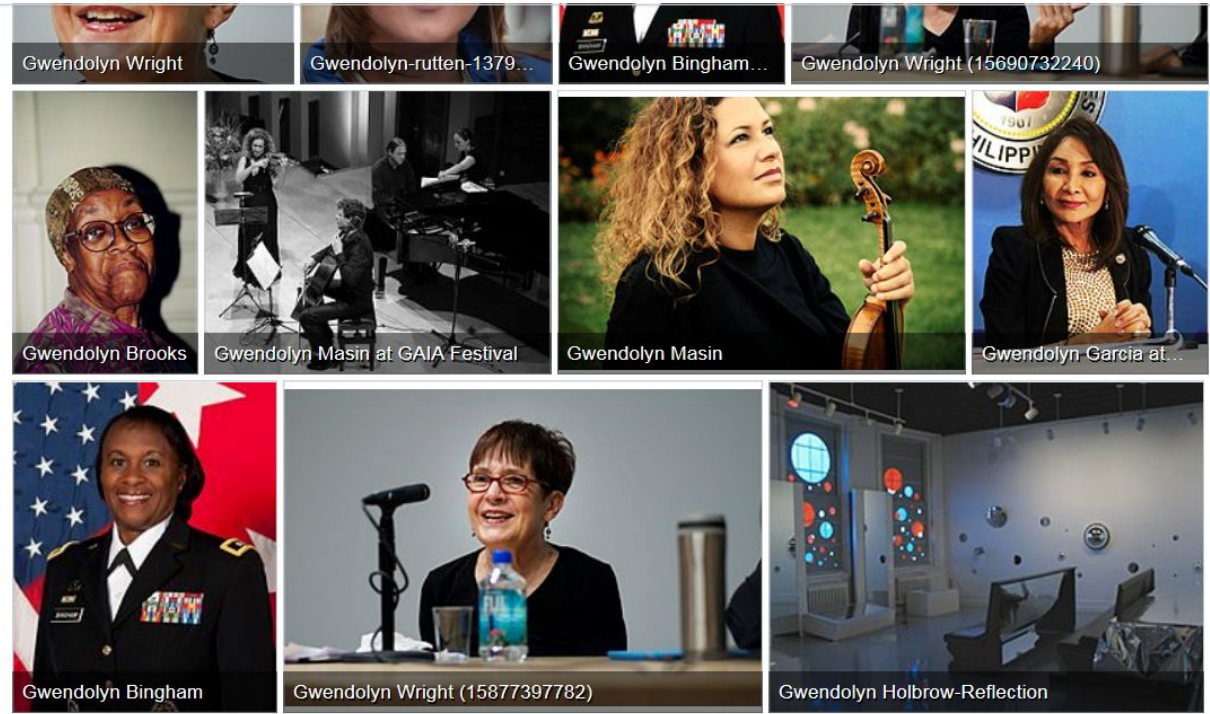
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 died December 3, 2000 (aged 83)
 Chicago, Illinois, U.S.
 American
 1930–2000
 Street in Bronzeville, Annie
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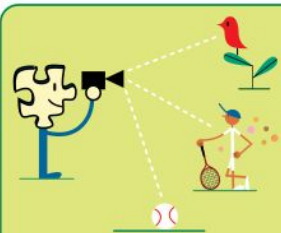
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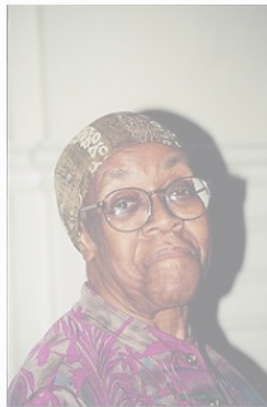
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Early life

Gwendolyn Elizabeth Brooks was born on June 7, 1917, in Topeka, Kansas. Her father, a janitor for a music company, died when she was young. Her mother was a school teacher as well as a poet. Brooks became involved in the famous *Brown v. Board of Education* case, which led to the end of slavery to join the Union forces during the American Civil War. When Brooks was six weeks old, her family moved to Chicago, where she attended school at Forestville Elementary School and then at the prestigious integrated high school in the city, DuSable High School, and then moved to the integrated high school, Wilson Junior College, now known as Kenwood College. When she attended them, Brooks faced racial injustice and discrimination from the dominant institutions in her own surroundings as well as every relevant mindset of the country.^[4]

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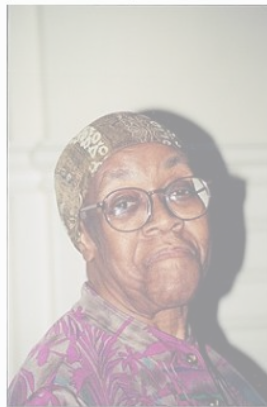
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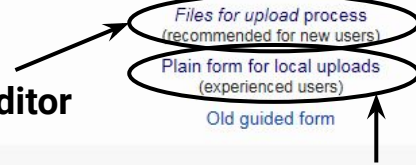
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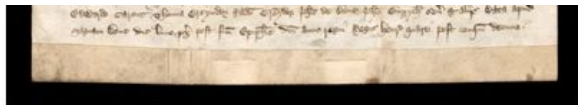
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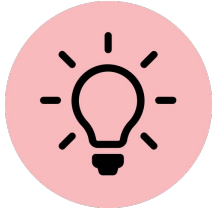
Make the writing clear and easy to read



Write so that the article is self-contained

*= don't expect background knowledge!
Make it easy for newbies to understand
without going through lots of other pages*

Remember!



Wikipedia is an encyclopaedia.

A summary of knowledge

A tertiary source (a starting point for research)



We write from a neutral point of view.

Make the content verifiable

Use good sources (see next slide)

GOOD SOURCES

Accessible, neutral, up-to-date secondary sources

- news reports
- non-commercial research and publications
- open-access scholarship

Self-evident primary sources

*Opinions, if included, should be attributed in-text (“U.S. Republican candidate [...] stated that [...]”)

BAD SOURCES

Social media

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Dense and difficult scholarship

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WRITE NEW STUFF:

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Patricia Baird

Patricia Ann Baird, OC OBC (born 11 October 1939)^[1] is a British geneticist active in Canada. Her research has specialized on the relationship between medical technology and ethics.^[2]

Early life and education

Patricia Baird was born in Lytham St Annes, Lancashire, England, the daughter of Harold and Winifred Cainen Holt. She was educated at the Queen Mary School for Girls in Lytham, Lancashire. She received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1959 and a M.D., C.M. in 1963 from McGill University in Montreal.

Career and research

She is a University Killam Distinguished Professor Emerita, Department of Medical Genetics^[3] at the University of British Columbia.^[4] In 1978, Baird became the head of the Department of Medical Genetics, leading the department to become an internationally renown research institution. She was the first woman to both be named as chair of a clinical medical department and to be elected to the Board of Governors at the University of British Columbia.^[5] In 1991, she became Vice-President of the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research.^[6] In 1993, she became the chair of the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies.^[2]

Honours and awards

In 1992, Baird was recognized as a Member of the Order of British Columbia.^[7] In 2000, she was made an Officer of the Order of Canada in recognition for being "a contributor to science, public policy and the advancement of women".^[2] In 2001, Baird became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.^[8]

INFOBOX

Patricia Ann Baird

Born	11 October 1939 (age 79) <div>Lytham St Annes, Lancashire, England</div>
Residence	Vancouver, Canada
Alma mater	McGill University
Awards	Order of Canada Order of British Columbia
	Scientific career
Fields	Genetics
Institutions	University of British Columbia



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Infobox building
Infobox military operation
Infobox Doctor Who episode
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INFOBOX

Patricia Ann Baird

Born 11 October 1939 (age 79)
Lytham St Annes, Lancashire, England

Residence Vancouver, Canada

Alma mater McGill University

Awards Order of Canada
Order of British Columbia

Scientific career

Fields Genetics

Institutions University of British Columbia

Think of this as a mini-profile of subject

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Sub-heading 3 Ctrl+5

Sub-heading 4 Ctrl+6

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Page title Ctrl+1

Formatted with appropriate (sub-)headings

Patricia

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Early life

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Order of British Columbia

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Fields Genetics

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Patricia Baird

Summary of content in **BODY**



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Scientific career	
Fields	Genetics
Institutions	University of British Columbia

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Draft:Marcia Rieke

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Infobox scientist/t

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- Infobox building
- Infobox military operation
- Infobox sports team
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Add more information

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Name of scientist

Native Name
The person's name in their own language, if different.

Native Name Lang
Name of scientist in other language

Show options

Marcia Rieke

Alma mater [Massachusetts Institute of Technology](#)

Known for [Near-Infrared Camera \(NIRCam\) on the James Webb Telescope](#)

Awards [Mortar Board Citation Award](#), [NSF Faculty Award for Women](#), [George Van Biesbroeck Prize](#)

Fields [Scientific career](#)
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Draft:Marcia Rieke

Where to start for research?

Search news (e.g. Google News):

- coverage on notable work and recognition

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- biographies and obituaries
- comprehensive historical accounts

Marcia Rieke

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Draft:Marcia Rieke

Marcia J. Rieke is the Regents' Professor of Astronomy and Associate Department Head at the [University of Arizona](#).^[1] She is noted for her work in infrared astronomy, and currently serves as the principal investigator for [NIRCam](#) on the [James Webb Space Telescope](#).^[2]

Early Life and Education

Marcia [Rieke](#) was born in Michigan, and received her undergraduate and graduate degrees in physics from the [Massachusetts Institute of Technology](#) (Ph.D., 1976).^{[1][2]}

Career and Research

[Rieke](#) arrived at the [University of Arizona](#) in 1976.^[2] In 2002, the [James Webb Space Telescope](#) team selected Rieke's team proposal to build the [NIRCam](#). She now serves as the instrument's principal investigator. Among Rieke's personal goals for the mission is the discovery of an exoplanet with an atmosphere comparable to that of the Earth.^[3]

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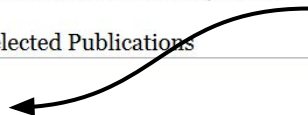
Honors and Awards^[1]

- American Academy of Arts and Sciences, member
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- Phi Beta Kappa, member
- Sigma Xi, member
- UA Galileo Circle Fellow, 2006
- Mortar Board Senior Honor Society, 1995 - Mortar Board Citation Award, UA
- NSF Faculty Award for Women, 1992-1996
- George Van [Biesbroeck](#) Prize, 1980
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- American Astronomical Society, member

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Awards Mortar Board Citation Award , NSF Faculty Award for Women , George Van Biesbroeck Prize Scientific career
Fields Extragalactic Astronomy and Cosmology , Infrared Astronomy , Galactic Astronomy
Institutions University of Arizona

+ References: Insert [Paragraph - Heading] and leave blank below

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Draft:Marcia Rieke

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- American Astronomical Society, member

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technology (Ph.D., 1976).^{[1][2]}
...uild the [NIRCam](#). She now serves as
...omparable to that of the Earth.^[3]
...stronomy and Astrophysics Decadal
...vice chair of the 2010 decadal

Marcia J. Rieke	
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1 Early Life and Education
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Early Life and Education [edit]

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References [edit]

1. ↑ ^ ^ ^ ^ “Marcia J. Rieke”. *Department of Astronomy at the University of Arizona*. Retrieved 25 January 2019.
2. ↑ ^ ^ ^ “The James Webb Space Telescope”. *jwst.nasa.gov*. Retrieved 2019-01-25.
3. ↑ Hammond, Sara. “UA Astronomer's Camera to Play Key Role in New Space Telescope”. *news.azpm.org*. Retrieved 2019-01-25.
4. ↑ Billings, Lee. “NASA's James Webb Space Telescope Slips to 2020, and Astronomy Suffers”. *Scientific American*. Retrieved 2019-01-25.
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{{Infobox scientist
| name = Marcia J. Rieke
| alma_mater = Massachusetts Institute of Technology
| known_for = Infrared astronomy
| awards = Mortar Board Citation Award, NSF Faculty Award for Women, George Van Biesbroeck Prize
| fields = Extragalactic Astronomy and Cosmology, Infrared Astronomy, Galactic Astronomy
| workplaces = University of Arizona
}}
```

Marcia J. Rieke is the Regents' Professor of Astronomy and Associate Department Head at the [[University of Arizona]].<ref name="0">{{Cite web|url=https://www.as.arizona.edu/people/faculty/marcia-j-riekel|title=Marcia J. Rieke|last=|first=|date=|website=Department of Astronomy at the University of Arizona|archive-url=|archive-date=|dead-url=|access-date=25 January 2019}}</ref> She is noted for her work in infrared astronomy, and currently serves as the principal investigator for [[NIRCam]] on the [[James Webb Space Telescope|James Webb Space Telescope]].<ref name="1">{{Cite web|url=https://jwst.nasa.gov/meet-riekel.html|title=The James Webb Space Telescope|website=jwst.nasa.gov|access-date=2019-01-25}}</ref>

== Early Life and Education ==

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Draft:Marcia Rieke


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Reviewer tools [show]

Marcia J. Rieke is the Regents' Professor of Astronomy and Associate Department Head at the University of Arizona.^[1] She is noted for her work in infrared astronomy, and currently serves as the principal investigator for NIRC*am* on the James Webb Space Telescope.^[2]

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- 1 Early Life and Education
- 2 Career and Research
- 3 Honors and Awards^[1]
- 4 References

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