

Contents

- These slides make up one of the presentations Jimmy Wales and Angela Beesley made to the BBC in December 2004.
- This was a general presentation made at the end of the two weeks to those who had been unable to attend any of the other presentations, which has been more tailored to individual BBC divisions.
- The content of this presentation may be used under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation Licence.
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Wikimedia

Jimmy Wales
Angela Beesley

What is the Wikimedia Foundation?

- Non-profit foundation
- Aims to distribute a free encyclopaedia to every single person on the planet in their own language
- Wikipedia and its sister projects
- Funded by public donations
- Applying for grants

wikimediafoundation.org

Freely Licensed Content

- All Wikimedia text is available under the GNU Free Documentation Licence
- Allows authors to retain attribution
- Remains non-proprietary
- Enhances the popularity of Wikipedia
- Decreases individual sense of ownership
- Increases a sense of shared ownership

What is Wikipedia?

- Wikipedia is a freely licensed encyclopedia written by thousands of volunteers in many languages
- Free license allows others to freely copy, redistribute, and modify our work commercially or non-commercially
- Founded January 15, 2001

wikipedia.org

How big is Wikipedia?

- English Wikipedia is largest and has over 130 million words
- English Wikipedia larger than Britannica and Microsoft Encarta combined

How big is Wikipedia Globally?

- English – 412,000 articles
- German – 172,000 articles
- Japanese – 87,000 articles
- French – 66,000 articles
- Swedish – 53,000 articles
- Over 1.2 million across 200 languages
- 19 with >10,000. 52 with >1000

How popular is Wikipedia?

- According to Alexa.com, Wikipedia is more popular than the websites of:
- IBM
- Paypal
- Open Directory Project
- Geocities
- Playboy
- The Guardian

Page views

- News 453,479,166
- Wikipedia 375,000,000
- Sport 287,843,086
- New Media 204,901,699
- Wikipedia has 20% of the traffic of the entire bbc.co.uk

Wikimedia Projects

- Wikipedia
- Wiktionary
- Wikibooks
- Wikisource
- Wikiquote
- Wikispecies
- Wikinews
- Wikimedia Commons

Wikijunior

- Sub-project of Wikibooks
- Aiming to develop three printed children's readers:
 - Big Cats
 - Solar System
 - South America

wikibooks.org/wikijunior

Where do lions live?

They live on the open plains of Africa. Even though they have the nickname "King of the Jungle" they don't live in jungles. There are fewer and fewer lions left, and most live in national parks in Tanzania and South Africa.

What do lions look like?

Lions have yellow fur. Male lions are larger, about 250 kg (550 lb), and have a ring of brownish fur, called a "mane", around their head. Female lions are smaller, about 180 kg (400 lb), and sleeker in appearance.



What do lions eat, and how do they catch their prey?

Lions mostly eat smaller mammals like zebra, or gazelle, or wild pigs. Lions live and hunt in groups called "prides". Female lions do most of the hunting by stalking their prey.

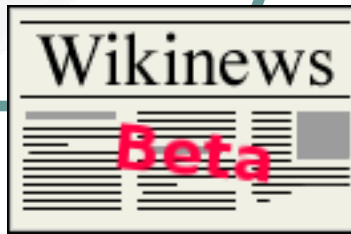
How do lions raise their young?

Prides are family groups of related females, their cubs of both sexes, and an unrelated male who fathers the cubs. The female lions do most of the hunting, bringing back

Wikinews

- Community edited news along the same principles of Wikipedia
- Very new project currently in beta stage
- Aims of the project
- Review process and article stages
- Current issues with the project




wikinews.org



Welcome to [Wikinews](#), a [free content](#) news source. We started in November 2004, and have currently written 112 articles. Our [mission](#) is to create an environment where citizen journalists can independently report the news on a wide variety of current events. [Find out how you can get involved right now.](#)

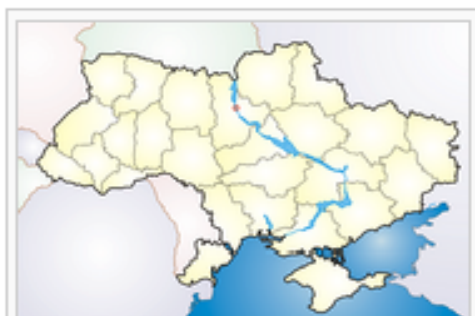
Please give us some time to sort out the policies and procedures before relying on Wikinews as a source. Voice your opinion on policies at [the talk page](#) or the [Wikinews:Water cooler](#).

Submit logo suggestions in the [Wikinews logo contest](#) on Meta!

 *Articles in development, controversial and unreviewed articles*  *Articles being reviewed*
 *Articles which have passed peer review*

Latest news

- [Report: Ukraine political crisis](#). The Ukrainian legislature has voted to replace the government of Prime Minister [Viktor Yanukovich](#) with an interim government as the election dispute is resolved.
- [Blog declared Word of the Year](#). Merriam-Webster's Dictionary has announced that



Ukraine political crisis 

Articles being written and edited:

Development:

- [Omnibus Appropriations bill includes many unrelated riders](#)
- [US Secretary of Homeland Security Tom Ridge resigns](#)
- [US president Bush visits Canada](#)
- [China and South East Asian nations to create the world's largest free trade area.](#)
- [Researchers discover high temperature enables more efficient hydrogen generation](#)
- [Record computer outage at UK government department](#)
- [170 workers trapped in Chinese mine after](#)



Wikimedia's Hardware

- 30+ servers
- Squid caching servers in front to serve cached objects quickly
- Apache/PHP webservers in the middle
- Database backend (MySQL)

MediaWiki

- MediaWiki is one of many wiki engines
- Collaborative software that allows users to add or edit content
- Primarily developed for Wikipedia from 2002 onwards
- Scalable and multilingual
- Free licence

MediaWiki features

- Quality control features (versioning)
- Editing features (simple markup)
- Community features (talk pages, profiles, access levels)

Page History

Flat Earth

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.
(Difference between revisions)

Revision as of 22:40, 12 Feb 2003

[Ed Poor](#) ([Talk](#) | [contribs](#))
okay, I'm done. Comments?

Line 1:

The "flat earth" theory is the idea that the earth is flat, as opposed to the view of modern science that the earth is spherical.

People from antiquity generally believed the world was flat, as that is how it looks even from a high mountain. Some ancient Greek philosophers began to discuss the idea of a spherical earth, notably Eratosthenes and Ptolemy.

During the period between the fall of the Roman Empire and the [[renaissance]] of science several centuries later, some Christian writers questioned and even opposed the earth's sphericity, although it is not clearly known how influential their views were. Before the Renaissance began, the flat earth theory had pretty much died out, yielding by the 900s or 1100s to the idea that the earth is a globe.

Some Christians in England and America tried to revive Flat Earth thinking in the 19th century, and a few diehards hold out to this day (see [[Flat Earth Society]]).

== Flat Earth theories of Antiquity ==

Revision as of 22:42, 12 Feb 2003

[Eloquence](#) ([Talk](#) | [contribs](#))
second para

Line 1:

The "flat earth" theory is the idea that the earth is flat, as opposed to the view of modern science that the earth is spherical.

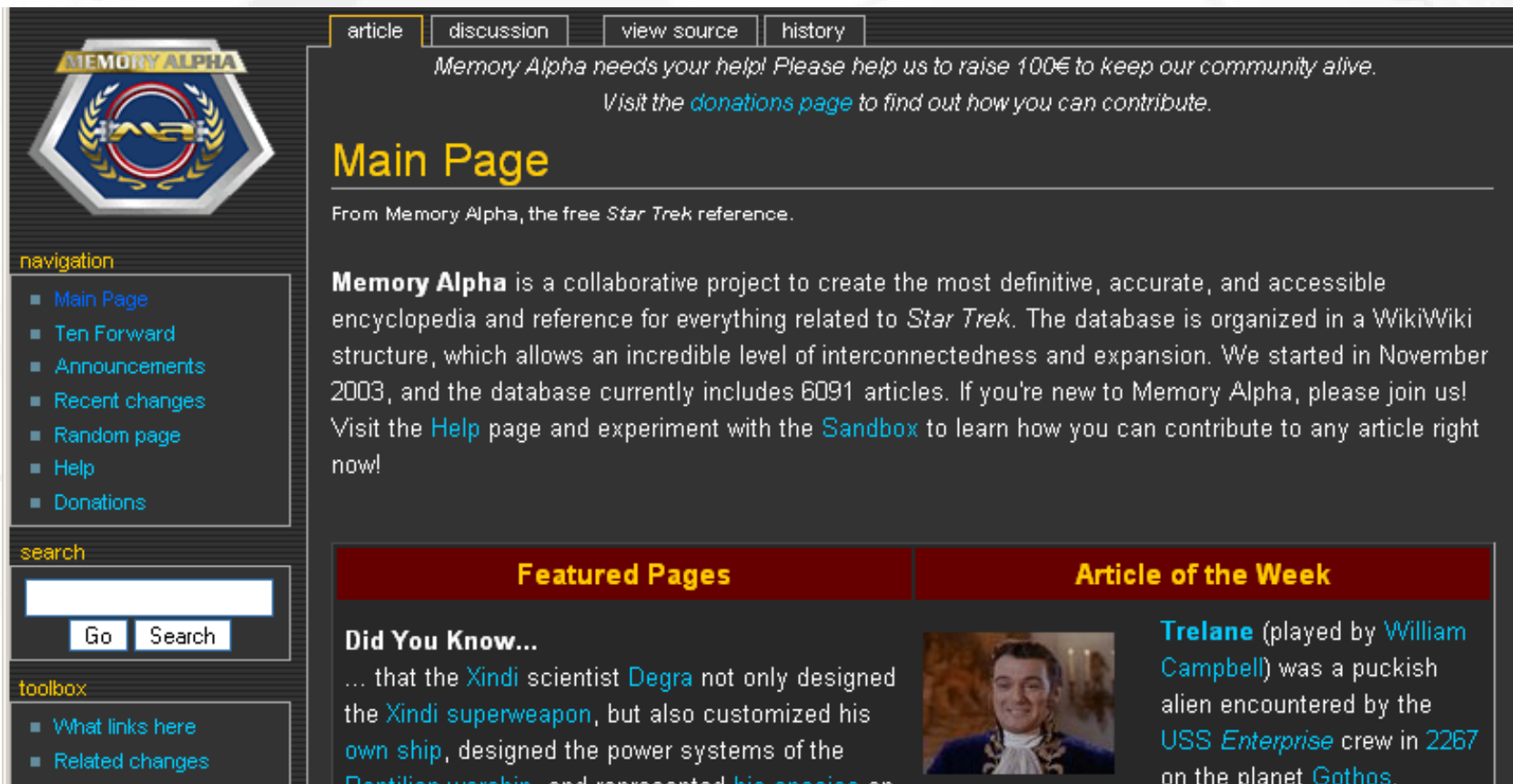
People from early antiquity generally believed the world was flat, as that is how it looks even from a high mountain; by the time of [[Pliny the Elder]], however, its spherical shape was generally acknowledged. [[Ptolemy]] derived his maps from a curved globe and developed the system of [[latitude]] and [[longitude]].

During the period between the fall of the Roman Empire and the [[renaissance]] of science several centuries later, some Christian writers questioned and even opposed the earth's sphericity, although it is not clearly known how influential their views were. Even before the Renaissance began, the flat earth theory had almost died out, yielding by the 900s or 1100s to the idea that the earth is a globe.

Some Christians in England and America tried to revive Flat Earth thinking in the 19th century, and a few hold out to this day (see [[Flat Earth Society]]).

== Flat Earth theories of Antiquity ==

Memory Alpha



The screenshot shows the Memory Alpha website interface. At the top left is the Memory Alpha logo, a hexagonal emblem with a blue background, a red and white circular design, and a yellow banner at the top that reads "MEMORY ALPHA". Below the logo is a navigation menu with links: Main Page, Ten Forward, Announcements, Recent changes, Random page, Help, and Donations. To the right of the logo is a search box with "Go" and "Search" buttons. Below the search box is a toolbox with links: What links here and Related changes. The main content area has tabs for "article", "discussion", "view source", and "history". Below the tabs is a message: "Memory Alpha needs your help! Please help us to raise 100€ to keep our community alive. Visit the [donations page](#) to find out how you can contribute." Below this is the "Main Page" heading and a sub-heading: "From Memory Alpha, the free *Star Trek* reference." The main text describes Memory Alpha as a collaborative project to create a definitive encyclopedia for *Star Trek*, mentioning it started in November 2003 and has 6091 articles. It encourages new users to visit the Help page and experiment with the Sandbox. At the bottom, there are two featured sections: "Featured Pages" and "Article of the Week". The "Featured Pages" section has a heading "Did You Know..." and text about the Xindi scientist Degra. The "Article of the Week" section features a photo of William Campbell and text about the character Trelane.


[article](#) [discussion](#) [view source](#) [history](#)

Memory Alpha needs your help! Please help us to raise 100€ to keep our community alive. Visit the [donations page](#) to find out how you can contribute.

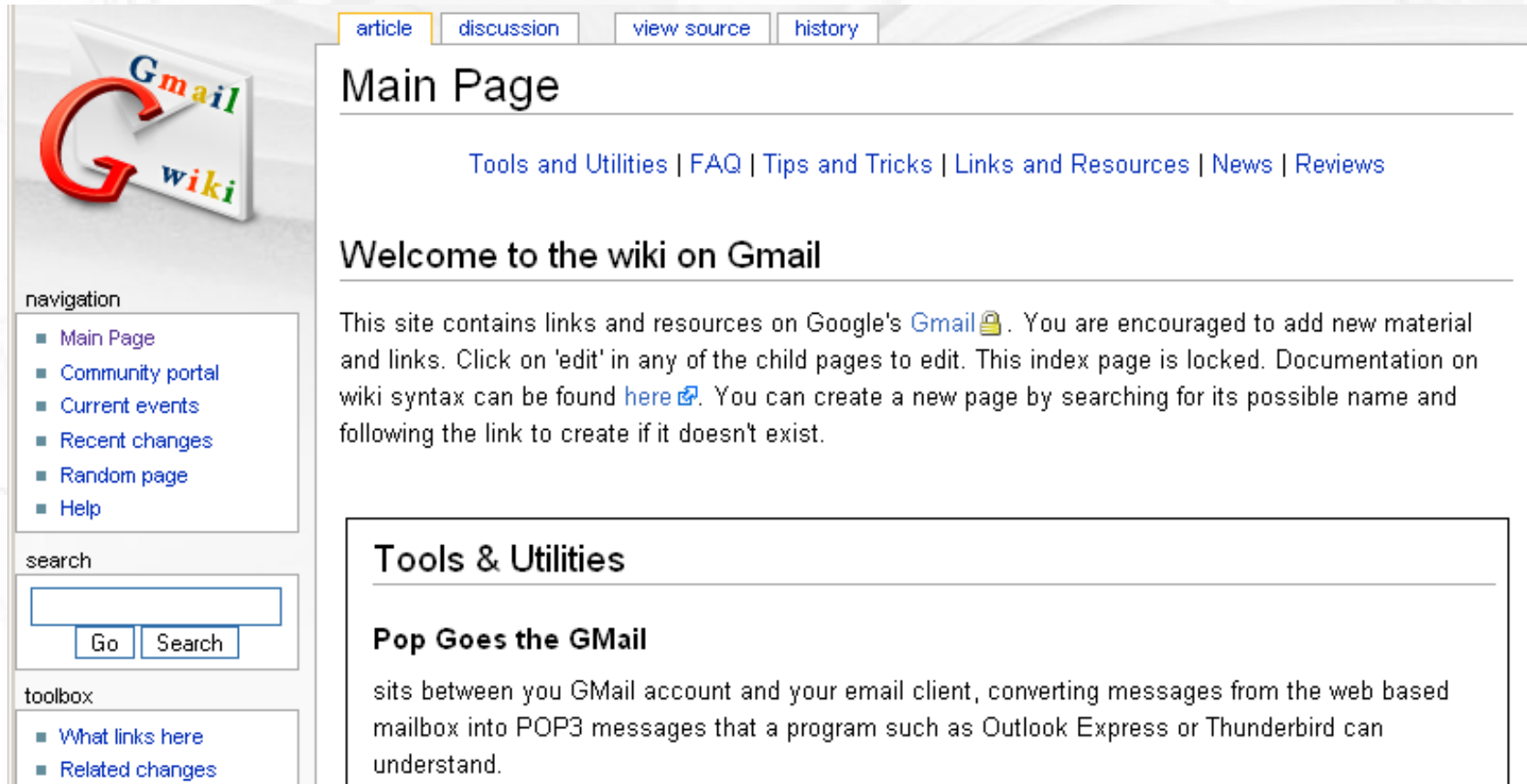
Main Page

From Memory Alpha, the free *Star Trek* reference.

Memory Alpha is a collaborative project to create the most definitive, accurate, and accessible encyclopedia and reference for everything related to *Star Trek*. The database is organized in a WikiWiki structure, which allows an incredible level of interconnectedness and expansion. We started in November 2003, and the database currently includes 6091 articles. If you're new to Memory Alpha, please join us! Visit the [Help](#) page and experiment with the [Sandbox](#) to learn how you can contribute to any article right now!

| Featured Pages | Article of the Week |
|--|---|
| <p>Did You Know...</p> <p>... that the Xindi scientist Degra not only designed the Xindi superweapon, but also customized his own ship, designed the power systems of the Bentilian warship, and represented his species on</p> |  <p>Trelane (played by William Campbell) was a puckish alien encountered by the USS Enterprise crew in 2267 on the planet Gothos.</p> |

Gmail Wiki



The screenshot shows the main page of the Gmail Wiki. At the top left is a logo with a large red 'G' and the text 'Gmail wiki'. Below the logo is a navigation menu with links to 'Main Page', 'Community portal', 'Current events', 'Recent changes', 'Random page', and 'Help'. To the right of the logo is a search box with 'Go' and 'Search' buttons. Below the search box is a toolbox with links to 'What links here' and 'Related changes'. At the top of the page are tabs for 'article', 'discussion', 'view source', and 'history'. The main content area features a 'Main Page' heading, a list of links for 'Tools and Utilities', 'FAQ', 'Tips and Tricks', 'Links and Resources', 'News', and 'Reviews', and a 'Welcome to the wiki on Gmail' section. The welcome message states that the site contains links and resources on Google's Gmail, is locked, and provides instructions on how to create a new page. A 'Tools & Utilities' section is also present, with a sub-section titled 'Pop Goes the GMail' that describes a utility for converting web-based mail to POP3.

article discussion view source history

Main Page

[Tools and Utilities](#) | [FAQ](#) | [Tips and Tricks](#) | [Links and Resources](#) | [News](#) | [Reviews](#)

Welcome to the wiki on Gmail

This site contains links and resources on Google's [Gmail](#). You are encouraged to add new material and links. Click on 'edit' in any of the child pages to edit. This index page is locked. Documentation on wiki syntax can be found [here](#). You can create a new page by searching for its possible name and following the link to create if it doesn't exist.

Tools & Utilities

Pop Goes the GMail

sits between you GMail account and your email client, converting messages from the web based mailbox into POP3 messages that a program such as Outlook Express or Thunderbird can understand.

Community Challenges

- How can such a large community scale?
 - Through software features
 - Through policy (mediation, arbitration)
 - Through an atmosphere of love and respect

Neutral Point of View policy

- NPOV - Neutral Point of View
- Diverse political, religious, cultural backgrounds
- Kept together by our “NPOV” policy
- NPOV is a social concept of co-operation, avoids some philosophical issues.

Community Self-Regulation

- **Quality control features:** recent changes, watchlists, related changes, page histories, user contributions lists
- **Community features:** talk pages, user profiles, access levels, user-to-user email, message notification.

Organisation by the Community

- The free-form nature of the wiki software lets the community determine how it wants to interact
 - Example: *Votes For Deletion*

2.27 Twisted Issues

[edit]

This is supposed to be an underground punk film from 1988, but it miserably fails the Google test^[22], suggesting that its fame is doubtful. [JFW](#) | [T@ik](#) 15:53, 18 Nov 2004 (UTC)

- Delete please [JFW](#) | [T@ik](#) 15:53, 18 Nov 2004 (UTC)
- **Delete**. Non-notable. [力伟](#) | [☉](#) 18:29, 18 Nov 2004 (UTC)
- ~~Tentative weak~~ **Keep**. If it's [this](#) "1989 Charles Pinion film Twisted Issues -- a 'psycho-punk splatter-comedy' which [Film Threat](#) Video Guide named to its list of 'Twenty Underground Films You Must See!'" - its notability is at worst debatable. [Samaritan](#) 19:45, 18 Nov 2004 (UTC)
- Clean Up: It needs a lot of work, but it's possible. (N.b. we're going to be in rough shape if we try to replicate the Psychotronic book or Film Threat.) [Geogre](#) 20:43, 18 Nov 2004 (UTC)
- Keep, real movie -- <http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0249209/combined> -- but cleanup. [RickK](#) 21:29, Nov 18, 2004 (UTC)
- **Keep** and cleanup. [DCEdwards1966](#) 03:49, Nov 20, 2004 (UTC)
- **Keep** it. [RaD Man](#) (*talk*) 19:31, 20 Nov 2004 (UTC)

International Community

- Interlanguage linking of articles
- Choice of language interface
- Global newsletter: *Quarto*
- “Translation of the week”

Interlanguage linking

- [Main Page](#)
- [Community portal](#)
- [Current events](#)
- [Recent changes](#)
- [Random page](#)
- [Help](#)
- [Donations](#)

search

Go

Search

toolbox

- [What links here](#)
- [Related changes](#)
- [Special pages](#)

in other languages

- [Afrikaans](#)
- [Alemannisch](#)
- [Bahasa Melayu](#)
- [العربية](#)
- [Asturianu](#)
- [Български](#)
- [Bosanski](#)
- [Català](#)
- [Česky](#)
- [Cymraeg](#)
- [Dansk](#)
- [Deutsch](#)
- [Eesti](#)
- [Ελληνικά](#)
- [Español](#)
- [Esperanto](#)

Europe is a [continent](#) forming the westernmost part of the [Eurasian](#) supercontinent. Europe is bounded to the north by the [Arctic Ocean](#), to the west by the [Atlantic Ocean](#), to the south by the [Mediterranean Sea](#) and the [Black Sea](#), and to the east by the [Ural Mountains](#).

In terms of [area](#), Europe is the world's second smallest continent, with an area of 10,400,000 km² (4,000,000 square miles), making it slightly larger than [Australia](#).

In terms of [population](#) it is the third largest continent after [Asia](#) and [Africa](#). The population of Europe in 2001 was estimated to be 666,498,000: roughly one ninth of the world's population.

Contents [\[show\]](#)

Etymology

In ancient Greek mythology, [Europa](#) was a [Phoenician](#) princess who was abducted by a bull-shaped [Zeus](#) and taken to the island of [Crete](#), where she gave birth to [Minos](#). For [Homer](#), **Europa** ([Greek](#): Ευρώπη) was a mythological queen of Crete, not a geographical designation. Later *Europa* stood for mainland Greece and by [500 BC](#) its meaning was extended to lands to the north.

The term *Europe* is generally derived from Greek words meaning broad (*eurys*) and face (*ops*). A minority, however, see a [Semitic](#) origin, pointing to the Semitic word *ereb* which means "sunset". From a Middle Eastern viewpoint, the sun sets over Europe: the lands to the west.

History

Main article: [History of Europe](#)

Europe has a long history of cultural and economic achievement, starting as far back as the [palaeolithic](#). Origins of Western democratic and individualistic culture are often laid in [Ancient Greece](#); the [Roman Empire](#) divided the continent along the [Rhine](#) and [Danube](#) for several centuries. Following the decline of the Roman Empire, Europe entered a long period of stasis, referred to by [Renaissance](#) thinkers as the "[Dark Ages](#)" and by the [Enlightenment](#) and modern historians, as the [Middle Ages](#). During this time isolated monastic communities in [Ireland](#) and elsewhere carefully safeguarded and compiled knowledge accumulated previously. The [Renaissance](#) and the [New Monarchs](#) marked the start of a period of discovery, exploration, and increase in scientific knowledge. From the [15th century Portugal](#) opened the age of discoveries soon followed by [Spain](#). They were later joined by [France](#), [Belgium](#), [the Netherlands](#) and [Britain](#), in building large colonial empires, with vast holdings in [Africa](#), [the Americas](#), and [Asia](#).



Picture of [Europa](#), carried away by bull-shaped [Zeus](#).

Customisable interface language



navegación

- [Portada](#)
- [Portal de la comunidad](#)
- [Actualidad](#)
- [Cambios recientes](#)
- [Página aleatoria](#)
- [Ayuda](#)
- [Donativos](#)

buscar

Ir

Buscar

herramientas

- [Lo que enlaza aquí](#)
- [Cambios en enlazadas](#)
- [Subir](#)
- [Páginas especiales](#)

otros idiomas

Angela [mi discusión](#) [preferencias](#) [lista de seguimiento](#) [mis contribuciones](#) [salir](#)

[artículo](#) [discusión](#) [editar](#) [historial](#) [trasladar](#) [vigilar](#)

British Broadcasting Corporation

La **British Broadcasting Corporation** (Corporación Británica de Difusión), mejor conocida como **BBC**, es una empresa de [radio](#) y [televisión](#) publica de alcance nacional del [Reino Unido](#), la cual ofrece también algunos servicios internacionales de radio y televisión. Es una de las difusoras más respetadas del mundo.

Fue fundada el [18 de octubre 1922](#). Principalmente tuvo servicios radiales, hasta que el [2 de noviembre 1936](#) empezó también a transmitir programas de televisión en forma regular. Los servicios de TV fueron suspendidos entre [1939-1946](#) por la [Segunda Guerra Mundial](#)

Previamente a la introducción de la televisión independiente en [1955](#) y subsecuentemente la radio independiente en [1973](#), la BBC sostuvo un monopolio sobre la difusión en el Reino Unido.

El financiamiento de la BBC proviene de un impuesto que todo dueño de un aparato de televisión debe pagar en el Reino Unido.



Este artículo es, por ahora, sólo un [esbozo](#). [Ampliándolo](#) ayudarás a mejorar [Wikipedia](#).

[Categorías:](#) [Wikipedia:Esbozo](#)



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Ways of using Wikipedia on the BBC site

- Link directly to Wikipedia
- Import the content locally
- Develop a co-branded BBC/Wikipedia site with edited versions
- Develop a new community to create content

Licensing Wikipedia Content



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

navigation

- [Main Page](#)
- [Community portal](#)
- [Current events](#)
- [Recent changes](#)
- [Random page](#)
- [Help](#)
- [Donations](#)

search

toolbox

- [What links here](#)
- [Related changes](#)
- [Upload file](#)
- [Special pages](#)

Jimbo Wales [my talk](#) [preferences](#) [my watchlist](#) [my contributions](#) [log out](#)

[article](#) [discussion](#) [edit this page](#) [history](#) [protect](#) [delete](#) [move](#) [watch](#)

Lance Armstrong

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

Lance Armstrong (born [September 18, 1971](#)) is an [American cyclist](#) from [Austin, Texas](#). He is most famous for recovering from [cancer](#) to subsequently win the [Tour de France](#) a record six consecutive times -- [1999](#) to [2004](#). His success prompted some to nickname the event *Tour de Lance*.


Armstrong's achievements have been widely lauded. In [2002](#), *Sports Illustrated* magazine named him their [Sportsman of the Year](#). He was also named [Associated Press Male Athlete of the Year](#) for both 2002 and 2003, received ESPN's [ESPY Award](#) for Best Male Athlete in 2003 and 2004, and won the [BBC Sports Personality of the Year Overseas Personality Award](#) in 2003...

Contents [\[show\]](#)

History

Early history

Armstrong was born in [Plano, Texas](#) and was raised by his mother, Linda Mooneyham, whose spirit and independence has often been cited by Armstrong as his greatest influence. Armstrong received his surname at the age of three, when his mother married Terry Armstrong. Lance began his sporting career as a [triathlete](#), competing in seniors' competitions from the age of 16. It soon became clear that his greatest talent



Armstrong at speed during the [prologue to the Tour de France, 2004](#). [\[edit\]](#)

Licensing Wikipedia Content

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Last Updated: Tuesday, 16 November, 2004, 11:31 GMT

[E-mail this to a friend](#) [Printable version](#)

Wikipedia: Lance Armstrong

Lance Armstrong (born September 18, 1971) is an American cyclist from Austin, Texas. He is most famous for recovering from cancer to subsequently win the **Tour de France** a record six consecutive times -- 1999 to 2004. His success prompted some to nickname the event *Tour de Lance*.



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SEE ALSO

- [Ullrich cool on Armstrong plans](#) 08 Nov 04 | Cycling
- [Armstrong could opt out of Tour](#) 06 Nov 04 | Cycling
- [Armstrong team eye Italy's Basso](#) 29 Oct 04 | Cycling

RELATED INTERNET LINKS:

- [Tour of Flanders](#)

The BBC is not responsible for the content of external internet sites

ALSO IN THIS SECTION

- [Hoy to face Queally in Manchester](#)
- [Beloki 'wants new team'](#)
- [Brits confirmed for Classic](#)
- [Junior champion is banned](#)

History

BBC NEWS
BBC WEATHER

Sport Homepage

- Cycling**
- Results
- Calendar
- Grandstand: Have Your Say
- Photo Galleries
- Archive
- Tour de France 2004

Olympics 2004

- Academy >>
- Tactics >>
- Bikes Guide >>
- Maintenance >>
- Clothing >>

Daily E-mail

Mobiles

Fun and Games

Question of Sport

CHOOSE A SPORT

Select

Can Wikipedia Content Be Trusted?

- Review processes
- Partly post-moderation, partly reactive moderation
- Linking to particular revisions
- Development of a stable version
- Free license allows you to modify it

Content Creation By Visitors to bbc.co.uk

- Introduction to the features of the Wikipedia community
- Possibilities
- Advantages
- Potential difficulties

Possibilities For BBC Wikis

- Sports: reports on local teams, content about minority sports
- Drama & Entertainment: programme histories created by fans of shows
- Radio & Music: Concert reports, articles about musicians

Advantages

- Expands the focus of the website
- New content
- Active, not passive, audience
- Provides a service to small sporting communities

Potential Difficulties

- Lack of verifiability
- Bias if the content is being created purely by fans
- Libel and defamation (also a problem for post-moderated message boards which the BBC already has)
- Audience confusion over which content is owned by the BBC

Conclusion

- Community generated content, done well, is a powerful and economically efficient means to improve your website
- Freely licensed content is an opportunity
- We are open to new ideas.