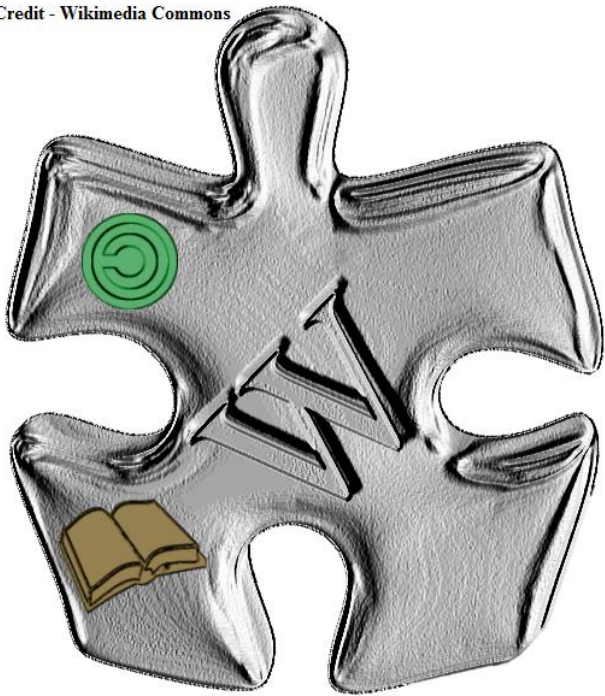


Image Credit - Wikimedia Commons



# WIKIPEDIA AND ACADEMIA

The Proper Way To Use Wikipedia In Academia

## CITING WIKIPEDIA

Although there are ways to cite Wikipedia in research, there should never be an instance where you do so. Learn how to use Wikipedia for research and correctly cite references for academia.

Mike Wood

Owner, [Legalmorning.com](http://Legalmorning.com)

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History of Academia and Wikipedia.....	4
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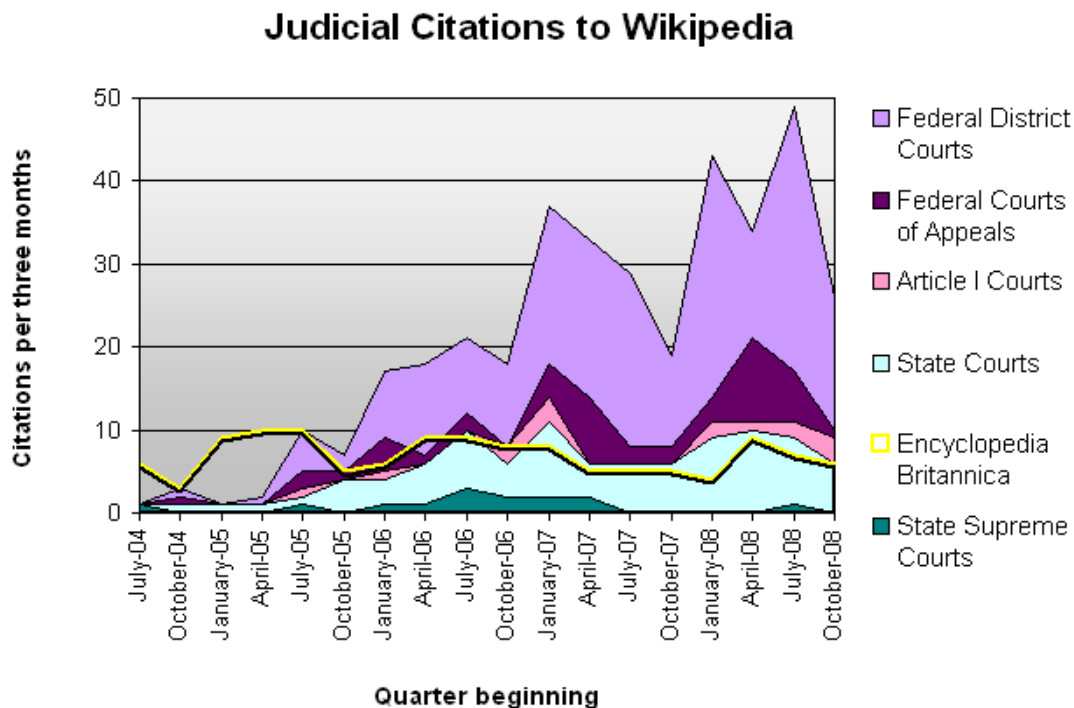
## Overview of Wikipedia

Wikipedia is a free encyclopedia, written collectively by the people who use it. It is a special type of website designed to make collaboration easy, called a wiki. Many people are constantly improving Wikipedia, making thousands of changes per hour. All of these changes are recorded in article histories and recent changes. (Wikipedia, 2015)

You will notice I cited Wikipedia above. I did that on purpose as an example of what you should never do. Although Wikipedia has been gaining acceptance in academia over the last decade, it is still not considered a reliable source.

Wikipedia is open source which means that anyone is allowed to edit. Image being able to go to a website and change what you see on the page. This is the concept of Wikipedia and is at the heart of its goal. **Wikipedia can be a great source of information, but there has been friction between it and academia due to its open source concept.**

In this guide, I am going to show you a little history of Wikipedia and its relationship with academia. In addition, I will show you how using Wikipedia can be beneficial and actually help you with your research. Proper use of Wikipedia can be beneficial to both students and teachers. Again, I said “proper,” which is the focus of this guide.



A scary graph from 2009 showing how courts have cited Wikipedia in judicial decisions. I would ask that everyone reading this guide give a copy to your local judges. Image credit – [Cool Hand Luke \(Wikimedia Commons\)](#)

## History of Wikipedia:

Wikipedia was launched in 2001 and was initially intended to be edited by experts as an offshoot of a sister site known as Nupedia. Within two years, Nupedia was replaced by Wikipedia, allowing anyone willing to edit to have a say in what is written on the site. (Sanger, 2005)



The Nupedia team in 2000. Larry Sanger (seated, right) and Jimmy Wales (standing, third from left) are credited with co-founding Wikipedia. Image credit – [Edward O'Connor from Flickr](#)

Wikipedia has grown over the years and by 2009 had over 3,000,000 entries. (Fletcher, 2009) This is a lot of typing for volunteer editors who use their free time to add content to the world's largest encyclopedia.

**Here are a few statistics about Wikipedia that will show you how popular it has become** (as of December 2013) (Siddique, 2013):

- 30 million articles
- Available in over 285 languages through sister projects (French Wikipedia, German Wikipedia, etc.)
- 70,000 active editors
- 530 million visitors worldwide each month

**Quick Fact:** *Ward Cunningham is the inventor of wiki software. He never patented his invention and it has since been picked up and used by programmers all over the world. When asked why he never obtained a patent, he stated that he didn't think people would be willing to pay money for it.* (Cunningham, 2006)

## History of Academia and Wikipedia

Here we go. The feud between Wikipedia and Academia continues. What feud you ask? Well, let's just say there has been a small power struggle between the two over the reliability of Wikipedia content and using it as a reliable source. (Head, 2010) By small feud, I mean a decade long war that has caused scholars to write long research papers, journal articles, and countless guides on what is and is not acceptable use of Wikipedia in academia. (Ashman, 2012) (Coomer, 2013) (Debate.org, n.d.)

**Here are just a few that you can peruse if you have the time:**

[What's Wrong with Wikipedia?](#), *Harvard Guide to Citing Source*

[Wikipedia in Academic Studies: Corrupting or Improving the Quality of Teaching and Learning?](#), Chapter 17 of *Looking Toward the Future of Technology-Enhanced Education*

[Wikipedia: Reflections on Use and Acceptance in Academic Environments](#), *Brian Whalley, Ariadne.ac.uk*



In 2006, Wikipedia co-founder Jimmy Wales pictured above (middle) told students that they should not reference Wikipedia. More on that later. Image credit – [Beatrice Murch on Flickr](#).

Over the years, Wikipedia has become more and more accepted in academia, but to a point. Some institutions allow you to cite it, some don't. However, there is a trend in academia where students are allowed to use Wikipedia as a starting point of research (something we will get into further in a minute). (Veeck, 2011) Regardless of policies, a 2010 report found that 8 out of 10 students turn to Wikipedia for research. (Nagel, 2010)

So where do Wikipedia and academia stand with each other? Who cares really? When you finish this guide, you will be able to conduct research like a pro while the two continue to duke it out behind the scenes.



Wikipedia and academia have a love-hate relationship. Opinions vary among educators as to whether Wikipedia is a reliable source. Image credit – [Opensource.com on Flickr](https://www.flickr.com/photos/opensourcecom/).

**Quick Fact** – *The Wikimedia Foundation, the non-profit that oversees Wikipedia and its sister projects, has put forth a great effort trying to include academia with Wikipedia. In addition to reaching out and asking for expert help with contributions of content, it also hosts edit-thons at universities and supports Wikipedian-in-residence programs throughout the world.*



## Citing Wikipedia as a Source

Why would you ever want to cite Wikipedia? Well, as it is a great collection of information, using a Wikipedia article on the topic you are writing about seems like a good idea. However, keep in mind that the articles are written by volunteers and oversight is nothing like that of a newspaper or peer-reviewed journal. Even Wikipedia co-founder Jimmy Wales warned students “not to refer to Wikipedia.” (Orlowski, 2006)

Here are a few reasons (outside of academia) why I would advise NOT citing Wikipedia as your source:

- Even Wikipedia admits that it isn't reliable.
- Wikipedia doesn't even allow you to cite Wikipedia within Wikipedia. What? Let me rephrase. You cannot use Wikipedia as a source in any other Wikipedia article.
- What you cited as a source today, can and will change tomorrow.
- Several hoaxes have been introduced into Wikipedia in the past where inaccurate information was purposefully put there to mislead readers.

In addition to not being reliable, Wikipedia is not something that your professors will see as putting in effort. This means that simply citing Wikipedia in a paper will make you appear lazy as if you aren't taking the class seriously. At this level of academia, more is expected of you.



I'm sure cats don't edit the articles. However, you never know who is or if what they write is accurate or biased. Citing Wikipedia on its face is simply a bad idea. Image credit – [AmosWolfe on Wikimedia Commons](#)


## How to Use Wikipedia for Research

There are a couple of ways that you can use Wikipedia for research. Well, there are actually dozens, but only a few that are effective. They include **searching articles**, help from **Wikipedia projects**, and using the **reference desk**.

- Searching articles
- Wikipedia projects
- Reference desk

### Searching articles:

The most common way to conduct research with Wikipedia is to go right to the article on the topic you want to write about. To show you the best way to use an article for research, I am going to use the Wikipedia article on the [Ebola virus epidemic in West Africa](#) that took place in 2014.



WIKIPEDIA  
The Free Encyclopedia

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

Article Talk

Read Edit View history Search

## Ebola virus epidemic in West Africa

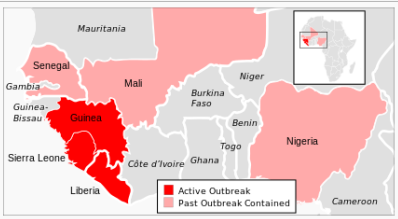
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The most widespread **epidemic** of **Ebola virus disease** (commonly known as “Ebola”) in **history** is currently ongoing in three **West African** countries.<sup>[12][13]</sup> It has caused significant mortality, with reported **case fatality rates** of up to 70%<sup>[14][15][16][note 1]</sup> and specifically 57–59% among hospitalized patients.<sup>[17]</sup> Ebola virus disease was first described in 1976 in two simultaneous outbreaks in **sub-Saharan Africa**; this is the 26th outbreak and the first to occur in West Africa. The outbreak began in **Guinea** in December 2013 and then spread to **Liberia** and **Sierra Leone**.<sup>[14]</sup> A small outbreak of twenty cases occurred in **Nigeria** and one case occurred in **Senegal**.<sup>[18]</sup> Several cases were reported in **Mali**,<sup>[19][6]</sup> and an isolated case occurred in the **United Kingdom** and another in **Sardinia**.<sup>[16]</sup> Imported cases in the **United States** and **Spain** led to secondary infections of medical workers but did not spread further.<sup>[20][21]</sup> Liberia was officially declared Ebola-free on 9 May after 42 days without any further cases being recorded, however new cases were reported in late June and early July. As of 5 July 2015, the **World Health Organization** (WHO) and respective governments have reported a total of 27,609 suspected cases and 11,261 deaths,<sup>[4]</sup> though the WHO believes that this substantially understates the magnitude of the outbreak.<sup>[1][22]</sup>

This is the first Ebola outbreak to reach epidemic proportions; past outbreaks were brought under control within a few weeks. **Extreme poverty**, a dysfunctional healthcare system, a mistrust of government officials after years of armed conflict, and the delay in responding to the outbreak for several months have all contributed to the failure to control the epidemic. Other factors include local burial customs that include washing of the body after death and the spread to densely populated cities.<sup>[23][24][25][26][27]</sup>

As the disease progressed, many hospitals, short on both staff and supplies, became overwhelmed and closed. *Leading-edge health-care workers* state that the inability to treat other medical needs may be causing

**Ebola virus epidemic in West Africa**



Situation map of the outbreak in West Africa

**Date** December 2013 – present

**Casualties**

- Note: the CDC currently estimates that actual cases in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea are two to three times higher than officially reported numbers.<sup>[1][23]</sup>

Country	Cases	Deaths	Last update
			On 7 July 2015 by WHO

So far so good. You found the article and see it contains tons of information. The first thing you want to research is who was “patient zero,” better referred to as the “index” case.



10.4 Tables

11 References

12 External links

12.1 Resources


### Epidemiology [edit]

#### Outbreak [edit]

See also: *Ebola virus epidemic in West Africa timeline*

Researchers generally believe that a one-year-old boy,<sup>[40]</sup> later identified as [Emile Ouamouno](#), who died in December 2013 in the village of [Meliandou](#), [Guéckédou Prefecture](#), [Guinea](#), was the [index case](#) of the current [Ebola virus disease](#) epidemic.<sup>[41][42]</sup> His mother, sister, and grandmother then became ill with similar symptoms and also died. People infected by those initial cases spread the disease to other villages.<sup>[43][44]</sup> Although Ebola represents a major public health issue in sub-Saharan Africa, no cases had ever been reported in West Africa and the early cases were diagnosed as other diseases more common to the area. Thus, the disease had several months to spread before it was recognized as Ebola.<sup>[42][43]</sup>

On 25 March 2014, the [World Health Organization](#) (WHO) reported that [Guinea's Ministry of Health](#) had reported an outbreak of Ebola virus disease in four southeastern districts, with suspected cases in the neighbouring countries of [Liberia](#) and [Sierra Leone](#) being investigated. In Guinea, a total of 86 suspected cases, including 59 deaths had been reported as of 24 March.<sup>[45]</sup> By late May, the outbreak had spread to [Conakry](#), Guinea's capital, a city of about two million inhabitants.<sup>[45]</sup> On 28 May, the total number of cases reported had reached 281 with 186 deaths.<sup>[45]</sup>



Scrolling down the article, you see the information right in front of you. According to Wikipedia, “researchers generally believe that a one-year-old boy, later identified as Emile Ouamouno, who died in December 2013 in the village of Meliandou, Guekedou Prefecture, Guinea, was the index case of the current Ebola virus disease epidemic.” But wait a minute! We can’t cite Wikipedia.

Here’s how you do it.

11 References

12 External links

12.1 Resources


### Epidemiology [edit]

#### Outbreak [edit]

See also: *Ebola virus epidemic in West Africa timeline*

Researchers generally believe that a one-year-old boy,<sup>[40]</sup> later identified as [Emile Ouamouno](#), who died in December 2013 in the village of [Meliandou](#), [Guéckédou Prefecture](#), [Guinea](#), was the [index case](#) of the current [Ebola virus disease](#) epidemic.<sup>[41][42]</sup> His mother, sister, and grandmother then became ill with similar symptoms and also died. People infected by those initial cases spread the disease to other villages.<sup>[43][44]</sup> Although Ebola represents a major public health issue in sub-Saharan Africa, no cases had ever been reported in West Africa and the early cases were diagnosed as other diseases more common to the area. Thus, the disease had several months to spread before it was recognized as Ebola.<sup>[42][43]</sup>

On 25 March 2014, the [World Health Organization](#) (WHO) reported that [Guinea's Ministry of Health](#)



In the picture above, you will see that I circled reference numbers next to the information we want to cite. These link to the sources at the bottom of the page (pictured below).

resisted declaring Ebola emergency" [@ Associated Press](#). Retrieved 21 March 2015.

37. [^](#) [^](#) [^](#) "Ebola: the failures of the international outbreak response" [@ Médecins Sans Frontières](#). 29 August 2014. Retrieved 7 September 2014.

38. [^](#) [^](#) [^](#) news release (3 September 2014). "UN senior leaders outline needs for global Ebola response" [@ WHO](#). Retrieved 7 September 2014.

39. [^](#) [^](#) [^](#) "West African economies feeling ripple effects of Ebola, says UN" [@ United Nations Development Programme](#). 12 March 2015. Retrieved 20 March 2015.

40. [^](#) [^](#) [^](#) Kevin Sack, Sheri Fink, Pam Belluck and Adam Nossiter Photographs by Daniel Berehulak (December 29, 2014). "How Ebola Roared Back: For a fleeting moment last spring, the epidemic sweeping West Africa might have been stopped. But the opportunity to control the virus, which has now caused more than 7,800 deaths, was lost." [@ The New York Times](#) (The Times Company). Retrieved December 30, 2014. "The messages about don't touch the dead, wash your hands, if somebody is sick, leave them — these were all strange things, completely contrary to our tradition and culture." Anchor cite of important article, do not remove

41. [^](#) [^](#) [^](#) "Ebola: Patient zero was a toddler in Guinea - CNN.com" [@ CNN](#). 28 October 2014. Retrieved 29 October 2014.

42. [^](#) [^](#) [^](#) [^](#) Baize, Sylvain; Pannetier, Delphine; Oestereich, Lisa; Rieger, Toni (16 April 2014). "Emergence of Zaire Ebola Virus Disease in Guinea — Preliminary Report" [@ New England Journal of Medicine](#) 371 (15): 1418–25. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1404505 [@ PMID 24738640](#).

43. [^](#) [^](#) [^](#) [^](#) Grady, Denise; Fink, Sheri (9 August 2014). "Tracing Ebola's Breakout to an

234. [^](#) "Ebola outbreak: Doctors warn of 'post-Ebola syndrome' among survivors in West Africa" [@ ABC News](#). Retrieved 5 February 2015.

235. [^](#) [http://www.nytimes.com/2015/05/08/health/weeks-after-his-recovery-ebola-lurked-in-a-doctors-eye.html?\\_r=0#story-continues-2](http://www.nytimes.com/2015/05/08/health/weeks-after-his-recovery-ebola-lurked-in-a-doctors-eye.html?_r=0#story-continues-2) [@](#)

236. [^](#) "Persistence of Ebola Virus in Ocular Fluid during Convalescence" [@ nejm.org](#). Retrieved 10 May 2015.

237. [^](#) Grady, Denise (7 May 2015). "After Nearly Claiming His Life, Ebola Lurked in a Doctor's Eye" [@ New York Times](#). Retrieved 14 May 2015.

238. [^](#) "Thousands of Liberians in 'post-Ebola syndrome' study" [@ Yahoo News](#). 17 June 2015. Retrieved 19 June 2015.

239. [^](#) Maggie Fox. "Blood, Sweat and Tears: Study Will Watch Ebola Survivors" [@ NBC News](#). Retrieved 23 June 2015.

240. [^](#) "Sierra Leone's main referral hospital has been overwhelmed" [@ StarAfrica](#). Retrieved 1 October 2014.

241. [^](#) "Liberia: Unheralded Fear – Ebola Pose Risks for Liberia Health Workers" [@ FrontPage Africa](#). 19 June 2014. Retrieved 21 June 2014 – via AllAfrica.com.

242. [^](#) "MSF's new ebola management centers already overwhelmed" [@ MSF](#). Retrieved 11 April 2015.

243. [^](#) Payne, Ed (12 September 2014). "West African health centers can't keep up with Ebola outbreak, WHO says" [@ CNN Health](#). Retrieved 15 September 2014.

244. [^](#) [^](#) [^](#) "WHO: Ebola Response Roadmap Situation Report 18 September 2014" [@](#) (PDF).

Conveniently, these references are all hyperlinked to the actual source. So, let's try reference #41 which leads to CNN.

BREAKING NEWS

Car bomb explodes outside Italian Consulate in Cairo, significantly damaging part of the building, police say.

**CNN** News Regions Video TV Features Opinions More... International Edition Search CNN

World Sport Technology Entertainment Style Travel Money

# Ebola: Who is patient zero? Disease traced back to 2-year-old in Guinea

Holly Yan and Esprit Smith, CNN

Updated 2340 GMT (0740 HKT) January 21, 2015

✉ Facebook Twitter More



This plugin is vulnerable and should be updated. [Activate Adobe Flash.](#) [Check for updates...](#)

So, we are now at CNN, the original source for the information contained in the Wikipedia article. All you need to do is put the information into your own words and cite CNN as your reference. In the end, it would look something similar to this:

**“The Ebola outbreak in West Africa in 2014 is believed to have originated with a one-year-old named Emile Ouamouno. He died in December 2013 with his family becoming ill shortly afterward. The boy was from the village of Meliandou, Guekedou Prefecture, Guinea which is now considered the original source of the outbreak.” (CNN, 2014).**

Notice that nothing in that sentence says anything about Wikipedia. It does not plagiarize Wikipedia, nor does it state anything contrary to the original source. On a side note, **make sure to read the source so that you are sure it actually states what is written in the Wikipedia article.** Editors sometimes place their own interpretation of a source into the Wikipedia articles as opposed to what the source actually says.

Using articles is a great way to conduct your research. Thanks to volunteer contributors, articles are full of valuable references that are right at your fingertips. The majority of them are hyperlinked so you can click on them directly and do not need to spend countless hours on Google trying to find only a few reliable sources.

**Quick Fact** – *Did you know that you cannot technically plagiarize Wikipedia? All content on Wikipedia is available under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike License that you will see posted at the end of each page. In fact, you can actually make printable books from Wikipedia articles with an editing tool provided right on the website.*



## The Proper Way To Use Wikipedia In Academia

**Pages in category "WikiProject AIDS articles"**

The following 200 pages are in this category, out of 271 total. This list may not reflect recent changes ([learn more](#)).

([previous page](#)) ([next page](#))

**2**

- [Talk:28 \(book\)](#)

**4**

- [Talk:46664](#)

**A**

- [Talk:Abacavir](#)
- [Talk:Abacavir/lamivudine](#)
- [Talk:Abacavir/lamivudine/zidovudine](#)
- [Talk:Abzyme](#)
- [Talk:Zackie Achmat](#)
- [Talk:ACT UP](#)
- [Talk:Adefovir](#)
- [Talk:Aid for AIDS](#)
- [File talk:AIDS Clinic , McLeod Ganj, 2010.jpg](#)
- [Talk:AIDS Foundation Houston](#)
- [Talk:AIDS Medical Foundation](#)
- [Talk:AIDS orphan](#)

**E**

- [Category talk:Documentary films about HIV/AIDS](#)
- [Talk:Gaëtan Dugas](#)
- [Talk:Early Treatment for HIV Act](#)
- [Talk:Economic impact of HIV/AIDS](#)
- [Talk:Efavirenz](#)
- [Talk:Efavirenz/emtricitabine/tenofovir](#)
- [Talk:Elton John AIDS Foundation](#)
- [Talk:Elton John AIDS Foundation Academy Award Party](#)
- [Talk:Elvitegravir](#)
- [Talk:Elvitegravir/cobicistat/emtricitabine/tenofovir](#)
- [Talk:Elvucitabine](#)
- [Talk:Emtricitabine](#)
- [Talk:Emtricitabine/rilpivirine/tenofovir](#)
- [Talk:Enfuvirtide](#)
- [Talk:Entecavir](#)
- [Talk:Entry inhibitor](#)
- [Talk:Env \(gene\)](#)

**I**

- [Talk:HVTN 505](#)
- [Talk:Hydroxycarbamide](#)
- [Talk:Ibalizumab](#)
- [Talk:Immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome](#)
- [Talk:Indinavir](#)
- [Talk:Integrase](#)
- [Talk:Integrase inhibitor](#)
- [Talk:International AIDS Candlelight Memorial](#)
- [Talk:International AIDS Society](#)
- [Talk:IPrEx](#)

**J**

- [Talk:Peter Jepson-Young](#)
- [Talk:Jerusalem AIDS Project](#)

**K**

- [Talk:Kaposi's sarcoma](#)
- [Talk:Ed Koch](#)

Wiki-projects will lead you to categories containing all the pages associated with the topic. Above you can see links to all Wikipedia pages related to the AIDS Wikipedia project.

**Quick Fact** – *If you are looking for an expert in a particular field, you will likely find them in the various Wiki-projects. You will find that doctors gravitate towards medical projects, lawyers to law, etc.*

## Reference desk:

The [reference desk](#) is one of my favorites. It is similar to a forum and is made up of regular Wikipedia contributors who are there to help you through your Wikipedia experience. It works the same way a reference desk does at a library, only in the virtual realm. Simply post questions about the topic you are researching and sit back while others point you in the right direction.

Once you are directed to the specific pages on the topic you are looking for, you will need to go back to the “searching articles” or “Wikipedia projects” sections previously discussed in this guide.




The reference desk (pictured above) can be a great place to find resources. It has links to everything you need to know about Wikipedia including how to contribute, where to find sources, and an area where you can ask experienced editors questions about your research.

The reference desk is also a great place to find valuable resources for your research. Want to search outside of Wikipedia? The reference desk can still help. And, this is where it pays to be a Wikipedia contributor. If you are a regular contributor, **you can request free access to numerous archive databases, including newspapers, journals, and other valuable sources.** There are different requirements for each archive (most are contingent on length of time you have edited and the number of edits you have performed) so read through them carefully.



## The Proper Way To Use Wikipedia In Academia

- List of academic databases and search engines
- List of biodiversity databases
- List of Internet forums
- Free online resources
- Other online reference desks
- Resource Exchange



### The Wikipedia Library

Partners

Adam Matthew · BMJ · [British Newspaper Archive](#) · Cochrane · Credo · De Gruyter · DynaMed · Elsevier ScienceDirect · FindMyPast · HighBeam · HeinOnline · JSTOR · Keesings · Loeb · MIT Press Journals · Newspapers.com · OCLC · Oxford · Past Masters · Pelican Books · Public Catalogue Foundation · Project MUSE · RIPM · Royal Society · Royal Pharmaceutical Society · Royal Society of Chemistry · Sage Stats · ScotlandsPeople · Questia · Women Writers Online

Resources

Resource Exchange · Reference Desk · Research Desk · Discover open access · Resource Guides · Book Sources · Bibliographies · Free newspaper sources · Online archives

Wikiprojects


Libraries · OA · Bibliographies · Books · Journals · Citation · Unreferenced · Fact check

Outreach

Universities and Libraries · Archivists · Publishers · Wikipedia Loves Libraries · GLAM · Education program · Education outreach · Wikisource references · Wikidata source metadata

Get involved

Get free journal access · Read the Books & Bytes newsletter · Be a Wikipedia Visiting Scholar · Teach Library Interns · Create a profile · Become a Coordinator · Learn about TWL



The Wikipedia Library links from the reference desk. The Library has links to many sources you can use for your research project, including sources outside of Wikipedia.

### Newspapers, genealogy [\[edit\]](#)

#### BNA (British Newspaper Archives)

- [\(open\)](#) The British Newspaper Archive (BNA) is a newspaper database gathered from the British Library's holdings of newspapers (for more information on what gets digitized see the discussion of the partnership). This database is particularly suited for 18th, 19th and early 20th century British and Global news events and people content: their current collection includes mostly regional papers and very few titles go beyond the 1950s, many stopping in the early twentieth century.

#### FindMyPast.com

- [\(open\)](#) Find My Past (FMP) is a UK-based genealogical database containing a number of different records related to biographies. This database would be best used for verifying material related to peoples from the UK (though the database includes records from other countries as well, including a substantial amount of US and Canadian records).

#### HighBeam Research

- [\(open\)](#) HighBeam Research is an online, subscription-based search engine for newspapers, magazines, academic journals, newswires, trade magazines and encyclopedias. The site has access to over 80 million articles from 6,500 publications, most of which are not available free elsewhere on the internet. Thousands of new articles are added daily, archives date back over 25 years including trade journal, newspaper articles, and peer-reviewed journals covering a wide range of subjects and industries; and there are tools for finding, saving, organizing, and sharing information as documents.

#### Newspapers.com

- [\(open\)](#) Newspapers.com is a newspaper database in the family of companies associated with Ancestry.com. Their database includes more than 73 million pages from 3,000-plus newspapers, mostly local United States papers with some Canadian and elsewhere. It is particularly suited for Wikipedia content about the 18th, 19th and the first ¼ of the 20th century in the United States and global topics affecting the United States. the collection includes some major newspapers for limited periods (i.e., 50 years of the New York Times), but mostly consists of regional papers from the 1700s onward. Very few titles go beyond the late 1980s.

#### Scotland's People

Screenshot of the [Newspaper Archive section](#) of the Wikipedia Library (via the reference desk). You can see two archives that I use on a regular basis that would normally run approximately \$50 per month. However, they are free if you are a regular contributor.

## Your Academic Use

As a final thought, keep in mind that I am not your professor or school administrator. This means that **although I am providing information on how to use Wikipedia correctly, the final say in how you use Wikipedia is up to your educational institution and the individual professor for each class**. If in doubt, share this guide with them and show them how you plan to use Wikipedia for general knowledge and finding sources, not as a source itself.

1. Check with your school on its policy on Wikipedia use.
2. Check with your individual professors about their policy on Wikipedia use.
3. Use Wikipedia as a research tool (the starting point) and not as the ultimate authority.

Quick Fact (or my opinion) – *Some students will simply browse this guide without taking into consideration its content. They will end up citing Wikipedia anyway and wind up having to take this class a second time.*

Additional Reading:

**Additional reading if you have the time and are not already exhausted from reading my rant.**

[Wikipedia Guide to Notability](#), Wood 2015

[Wikipedia, Academia, and Science](#), Aibar 2015

[Should university students use Wikipedia?](#), The Guardian 2013

[Is Wikipedia a Reliable Legal Authority?](#), Above The Law 2014

[Wikipedia's Gender Problem Gets a Closer Look](#), Live Science 2014

[Wikipedia editors are a dying breed. The reason? Mobile](#), The Guardian 2015

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