

# Vzdělávací okruh Základy práce s wikisystémy

eduard.petiska@gmail.com

Název projektu: **Zvýšení kvality vzdělávání na UK a jeho relevance pro potřeby trhu práce**  
Registrační číslo ESF projektu: CZ.02.2.69/0.0/0.0/16\_015/0002362



EVROPSKÁ UNIE  
Evropské strukturální a investiční fondy  
Operační program Výzkum, vývoj a vzdělávání



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,  
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY

# Wikisystémy

System pochází z latinského slovo *systema*, od *syn* (spolu) + *histani* (příčina, stát).

Ale co je *Wiki*?





# Základní charakteristiky

- **Otevřenost**
- **Kolaborativní editování**
- **Hypertext** (přesměrování na související odkazy). Myšlenka hypertextu prakticky navazuje na křížové odkazy.

# Wikipedie

- Nejznámější Wikisystém.
- Ostatní wikisystémy ji často více či méně kopírují.
- Naučit se pracovat s Wikipedií je proto dobrý základ i pro editaci jiných wikisystémů.



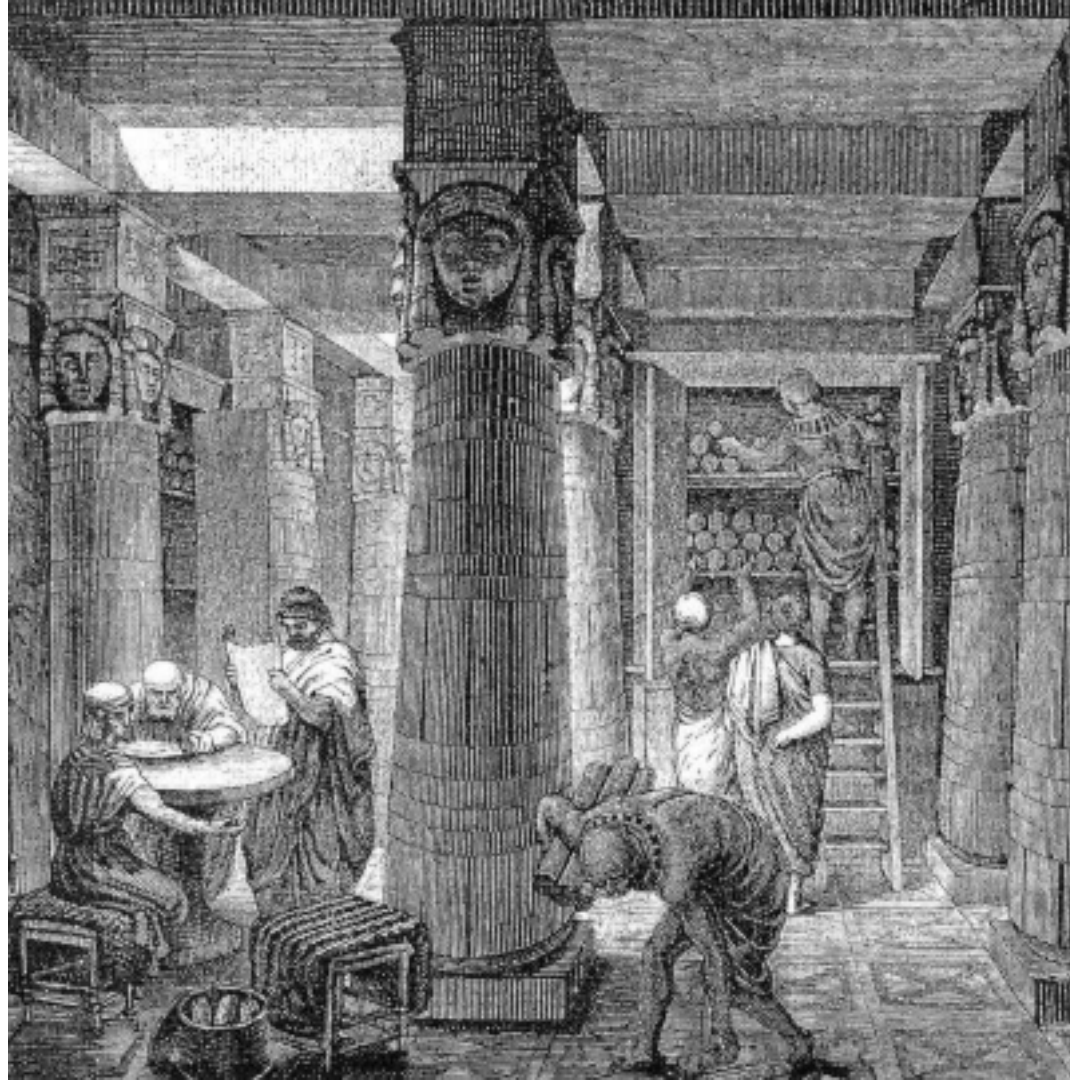
# Wikipedie navazuje na encyklopedické projekty

- Encyklopedie vznikla složením řeckých slov enkyklios (obecný) a paideia (výchova, vzdělání), enkyklios paideia se pak může přeložit jako obecné vzdělání či kompletní znalost.













*Capitulum de...*

**E**...

**N**...

deprehendimus quem quis iudicium vult  
gimus Quis dicit iudicium sine mēdie et  
pōtōtūm hōc dīsciplīnā tōtūm mē  
tūm pōtōtūm quē quis quid dīgnū  
mēpōtūm dī hōc dī mēdie et



## ISTORIAE MUEM

IDEO MONUMENTA DI

eunus et quod mōnūpūm  
et dūmōt pōtūm gōtūm

gōtūm iudicium dīcōtūm pōtūm  
hōc dīcōtūm iudicium flōtūm

et dīcōtūm iudicium hōc dīcōtūm iudicium  
et dīcōtūm iudicium hōc dīcōtūm iudicium

Apud gōtūm iudicium pōtūm dīcōtūm iudicium  
et dīcōtūm iudicium hōc dīcōtūm iudicium

et dīcōtūm iudicium hōc dīcōtūm iudicium  
et dīcōtūm iudicium hōc dīcōtūm iudicium

et dīcōtūm iudicium hōc dīcōtūm iudicium  
et dīcōtūm iudicium hōc dīcōtūm iudicium

Legem fecit





# CYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, AN

UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY

OF

## ARTS and SCIENCES;

CONTAINING

The DEFINITIONS of the TERMS,

And ACCOUNTS of

The THINGS signify'd thereby,

In the several ARTS,

Both *LIBERAL* and *MECHANICAL*,

And the several SCIENCES,

*HUMAN* and *DIVINE*:

The Figures, Kinds, Properties, Productions, Preparations, and Uses,  
of Things *NATURAL* and *ARTIFICIAL*;

The Rise, Progress, and State of Things *ECCLESIASTICAL*,  
*CIVIL*, *MILITARY*, and *COMMERCIAL*:

With the several Systems, Sects, Opinions, &c. among Philosophers, Divines,  
Mathematicians, Physicians, Antiquaries, Critics, &c.

*The Whole intended as a Course of Ancient and Modern LEARNING.*

Compiled from the best Authors, Dictionaries, Journals, Memoirs,  
Transactions, Ephemerides, &c. in several Languages.

In TWO VOLUMES.

By *E. CHAMBERS* Gent.

*Floris et opes in salubris omnia libans,  
Omnia nos* ———— *LUCRET.*

VOLUME the FIRST.

LONDON:

Printed for James and John Knoxton, John Darby, David Minter, Arthur Bettsworth,  
John Seaton, Robert Gasking, John Pemberton, William and John Lewis, John Osborne and The  
Longman; Charles Rowington, John Hoate, Robert Robinson, Francis Cley, Aaron Ward,  
Edward Symon, Daniel Brooker, Andrew Johnson, and Thomas Osborn. MDCCLXXXVIII.



# ENCYCLOPÉDIE,

OU

DICTIONNAIRE RAISONNÉ

DES SCIENCES,

DES ARTS ET DES MÉTIERS.

PAR UNE SOCIÉTÉ DE GENS DE LETTRES.

Mis en ordre & publié par M. DIDEROT, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences & des Belles-Lettres de Prusse; & par M. D'ALEMBERT, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Paris, de celle de Prusse, & de la Société Royale de Londres.

*Tantum series phantasmata passim,  
Tantum deinde simplex accubito somnus!* HORAT.

TOME PREMIER.



A PARIS.

Chez { DEBAILLON, rue Saint Jacques, à la Couronne.  
DAVID l'aîné, rue Saint Jacques, à la Plume d'Or.  
LÉBRETON, Imprimeur ordinaire du Roy, rue de la Harpe.  
DURAND, rue Saint Jacques, à Saint Landry, & au Griffon.

M. DCC. LII.

AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROI.





# Encyclopædia Britannica;

OR, A

## DICTIONARY

OF

ARTS and SCIENCES,

COMPILED UPON A NEW PLAN.

IN WHICH

The different SCIENCES and ARTS are digested into  
distinct Treatises or Systems;

AND

The various TECHNICAL TERMS, &c. are explained as they occur  
in the order of the Alphabet.

---

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY COPPERPLATES.

---

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN in SCOTLAND.

---

IN THREE VOLUMES.

---

VOL. I.

---

---

EDINBURGH:

Printed for A. BELL and C. MACLACHLAN;

And sold by COLVIL MACFARQUHAR, at his Printing-office, Nicolson-street.

MDCCLXXI.

# CYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, AN

UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY

OF

# ARTS and SCIENCES;

CONTAINING

The DEFINITIONS of the TERMS,

And ACCOUNTS of

The THINGS signify'd thereby,

In the several ARTS,

Both LIBERAL and MECHANICAL,

And the several SCIENCES,

HUMAN and DIVINE:

The Figures, Kinds, Properties, Productions, Preparations, and Uses,  
of Things NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL;

The Rise, Progress, and State of Things ECCLESIASTICAL,  
CIVIL, MILITARY, and COMMERCIAL:

With the several Systems, Sects, Opinions, &c. among Philosophers, Divines,  
Mathematicians, Physicians, Antiquaries, Critics, &c.

*The Whole intended as a Course of Ancient and Modern LEARNING.*

Compiled from the best Authors, Dictionaries, Journals, Memoirs,  
Transactions, Ephemerides, &c. in several Languages.

In TWO VOLUMES.

By E. CHAMBERS Gent.

*Floriferis et apes in salubris omnia thaus,  
Omnia nos*—LUCRET.

VOLUME the FIRST.

LONDON:

Printed for James and John Knapton, John Darby, David Minter, Arthur Bettsworth,  
John Sears, Robert Cadell, John Pemberton, William and John Lewis, John Osborne and The  
Longman; Charles Rivington, John Hoole, Rowland Baldwin, Francis Clay, Aaron Ward,  
Edward Symon, Daniel Browne, Andrew Johnston, and Thomas Osborn. MDCCLXXXVIII.

# ENCYCLOPÉDIE,

OU

# DICTIONNAIRE RAISONNÉ

# DES SCIENCES,

# DES ARTS ET DES MÉTIERS,

PAR UNE SOCIÉTÉ DE GENS DE LETTRES.

Mis en ordre et publié par M. DIDEROT, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences & des Belles-Lettres de Paris; & par M. D'ALEMBERT, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Paris, de celle de Prusse, & de la Société Royale de Londres.

*Tantum series juncturaq; pollet,  
Tantum de medio sumptis accenditur HORAT.*

TOME PREMIER.



A PARIS,

DEBIAISON, rue Saint Jacques, à la Couronne.  
DAVID l'aîné, rue Saint Jacques, à la Plume d'Or.  
LE BELTON, Imprimeur ordinaire du Roy, rue de la Harpe.  
DURAND, rue Saint Jacques, à Saint Landry, & au Griffon.

M. DCC. LII.

AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROY.

# Encyclopædia Britannica;

OR, A

# DICTIONARY

OF

# ARTS and SCIENCES,

COMPILED UPON A NEW PLAN.

IN WHICH

The different SCIENCES and ARTS are digested into  
distinct Treatises or Systems;

AND

THEY most TECHNICAL TERMS, &c. are explained in their own  
in the order of the Alphabet.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY COPPERPLATES

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN in SCOTLAND.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

EDINBURGH:

Printed for A. DUNCAN & C. MACHANONS.

And sold by G. & J. HARRISON, at his Printing-office, New-York-street.

MDCCLXXXII.





WIKIPEDIE  
Otvřená encyklopedie

Hlavní strana  
Nápověda  
Potřebuji pomoc  
Nejlepší články  
Náhodný článek  
Poslední změny  
Komunální portál  
Pod lípou  
Podpořte Wikipedii

Nástroje  
Odkazujte sem  
Související změny  
Načíst soubor  
Speciální stránky  
Trvalý odkaz  
Informace o stránce  
Položka Wikicit

Článek   Diskuse

Číst   Editovat   Editovat zdroj   Zobrazit historii   Hledat na

## Ottův slovník naučný

**Ottův slovník naučný**, také **Ottova encyklopedie**, je *Česká encyklopedie* (konverzační lexikon) z let 1888–1908. Dlouhých sto let byl největší českou encyklopedií a až někdy v letech 2010–2011 ho v počtu hesel překonala česká verze internetové encyklopedie *Wikipedie*.

Ještě dnes je *Ottův slovník naučný* dobrým zdrojem informací, zejména o historických faktech. Derek Sayer ve své knize říká: „*Ottův slovník naučný* zůstává skvělou příručkou, nepřekonanou ničím, co (v Čechách) od té doby vyšlo. Ve své době to byla jedna z nejlepších encyklopedií na světě, snad druhá co do počtu hesel a ilustrací za *Encyclopedií Britannicou*.“<sup>[1]</sup>

Slovník je velmi podrobný; hesla o několika desítkách stran nepou výjimkou, hesla jako *Jihoslované*, *Francie*, *Morava*, *Rakousko* nebo *Rusko* mají i více než sto stran, *Čechy* dokonce přes pět set. Některá hesla byla v upravené podobě vydána i v samostatném knižním vydání, např. heslo o Františku Palackém, které zpracoval historik Josef Pekař.

### Obsah [skrýt]

- Ottův slovník naučný 1888–1908
- Dodatky 1930–1943: Ottův slovník naučný nové doby
- Vydání Ottova slovníku naučného po roce 1989
- Odkazy
  - Reference
  - Digitalizované svazky Ottova slovníku online
  - Externí odkazy

# Wikipedie vznikla náhodou

## Nupedia

Za prvních 18 měsíců se podařilo publikovat pouze přes 20 článků.

## Wikipedie

V prvním roce fungování bylo na Wikipedii napsáno 20 000 článků.

V roce 2003 to bylo 100 000 článků

V roce 2004 obsahovala Wikipedie již 1 000 000 článků ve více než 105 jazycích.



[Search Nupedia](#)

[Read Nupedia](#)

[By Subject](#)  
[Alphabetically](#)  
[Newest Articles](#)

Receive an  
encyclopedia  
article in your  
mailbox every  
morning!  
Just enter your  
e-mail address.

[More info on this](#)

## Welcome to Nupedia.com!

We are building the world's largest international, peer-reviewed encyclopedia. It is free.

Nupedia is open content: the contents are not proprietary and are freely distributable under our [open content license](#). This is a revolutionary concept.

We have the time, money, personnel, and commitment. But we need your involvement, too, particularly if you are a scholar or scientist.

[Join this massive effort!](#)

[Join the Effort!](#)  
[Write Articles](#)  
[Edit and Review](#)  
[Copyright](#)

[Our Editors and Peer Reviewers](#)

[Our Writers](#)

[About Nupedia](#)  
[Editorial Policy](#)  
[Nupedia News](#)  
[Press Mentions](#)  
[Discussion Groups](#)  
[Open Content License](#)

[Member Area](#)

[All Assignments](#)  
[Your Assignments](#)  
[Requested Topics](#)  
[Volunteer to Write on a Topic](#)  
[Join Here](#)

[Links](#)

[Contact Nupedia](#)

[Home](#)

## Co je Wikipedie?

Podle Wikipedie je Wikipedie: „mnohojazyčná webová encyklopedie se svobodným (otevřeným) obsahem, na jejíž tvorbě spolupracují dobrovolní přispěvatelé z celého světa. Jejím cílem je tvorba a celosvětové šíření volně přístupných encyklopedických informací. Wikipedie existuje ve více než 270 jazykových verzích různého rozsahu, přičemž rozsah zhruba třetiny z nich je spíše symbolický.”

- Svým společenským významem přesahuje běžnou encyklopedii.

# Společenský význam Wikipedie

- Jeden z nejnavštěvovanějších webů světa.
- Obsahuje přes 48 milionů článků ve více než 300 jazycích a počty jejich zobrazení se počítají v miliardách za měsících.
- YouTube ji chce využívat při vyvracení dezinformací a Google podle ní vytváří infoboxy a primární definice pojmů.
- Podle výzkumu věří Britové Wikipedii více než BBC.
- Studie v Nature, konstatovala, že kvalita Wikipedie je srovnatelná s Encyklopedií Britannicou (Britannica hned zpochybnila).  
Pochybení např. John Seigenthaler a válka mezi Portugalskem a Maráthskou říší.
- 50% amerických lékařů využívá Wikipedii v rámci své práce, zejména pro speciální podmínky.
- Wikipedie ovlivňuje jazyk vědy, slova z Wikipedie se objevují ve vědeckých pracích a vědecké články přidané do Wikipedie jsou více citované.
- Významné instituce najímají Wikipedisty rezidenty.
- O Wikipedii se zajímají i tajné služby
- Předvídání akciových trhů a nemocí.
- Problém citogeneze. Je veganská strava bezpečná v těhotenství?

# Komunita Wikipedie

- Většinu článků může editovat každý i bez přihlášení. Funguje ale i hierarchie. Nováčci jsou pod větším dohledem, volení správci mohou blokovat uživatele, zamykat stránky k editacím atd.
- Univerzitní profesor nebo podivínský autista?
- Wikipedii editují i roboti.
- Robot Lsjbot napsal 2 700 000 článků.
- Vedou i války.
- roboti Xqbot a Darknessbot prý válčili ve více než třech tisících článků. Xqbot zrušil Darknessbotovi přes 2000 editací, ten mu zrušil 1700 jeho změn.
- Většinou editují asi vzdělaní, bílí, IT gramotní, mladí muži z větších měst, kteří mají dobrý socioekonomický status, liberální pohledy na svět a západní smýšlení (do projektů Wikimédie v roce 2018 přispívalo 90% mužů).
- Podle výzkumu téměř 80% obsahu Wikipedie bylo napsáno pouze 1% jejích editorů.
- Steven Pruitt provedl přes tři miliony editací a napsal přes 35 000 článků. A celkem se prý podílel na editaci třetiny článků na anglické Wikipedii (kterých je přes 5 800 000).
- Cenná v ideologicky sporných tématech (Bůh; Globální oteplování).
- Není úplně pravda, že Wikipedie je anonymní.





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

Article Talk

Read Edit **View history**

Search Wikipedia

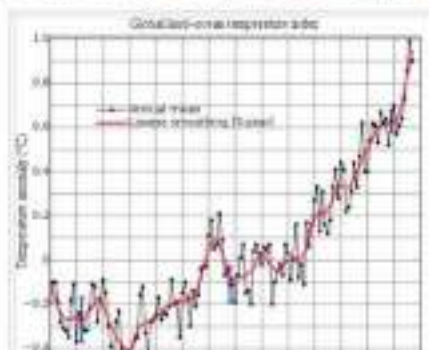
## Global warming

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*This page is about the current warming of the Earth's climate system. "Climate change" can also refer to climate trends at any point in Earth's history. For other uses see [Global warming \(disambiguation\)](#).*

**Global warming** is the observed century-scale rise in the average temperature of the Earth's climate system and its related effects,<sup>[1]</sup> as part of *climate change*. Multiple lines of scientific evidence show that the climate system is warming.<sup>[2][3]</sup> Many of the observed changes since the 1950s are unprecedented in the instrumental temperature record, and in paleoclimate proxy records of climate change over thousands to millions of years.<sup>[4]</sup> The terms *Global warming* and *climate change* are often used interchangeably: a 2008 NASA article defines *global warming* as "the increase in Earth's average surface temperature due to rising levels of greenhouse gases", and *climate change* as "a long-term change in the Earth's climate, or of a region on Earth".<sup>[5]</sup>

In 2013, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report concluded, "It is extremely likely that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century."<sup>[6]</sup> The largest human influence has been the emission of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. In view of the dominant role of human activity in causing it, the phenomenon is sometimes called "anthropogenic global warming" or "anthropogenic climate change". Climate model projections summarized in the report indicated that during the 21st century, the global surface temperature is likely to rise a further 0.3 to 1.7 °C (0.5 to 3.1 °F) to 2.6 to 4.8 °C (4.7 to 8.6 °F) depending on the rate of greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>[6]</sup> These findings have been recognized by the national science academies of the major industrialized nations.<sup>[10][11]</sup>





## Global warming: Revision history

[View logs for this page \(view the log\)](#)

Show revision history

From year (and earlier):

From month (and earlier):

Tag filter:

External tools: [Find addition/removal](#) · [Find edits by user](#) · [Page statistics](#) · [Page reviews](#) · [Fix dead links](#)

For any version listed below, click on its date to view it. For more help, see [Help:Page history](#) and [Help:Edit summary](#). (cur) = difference from current version, (prev) = difference from preceding version.

m = minor edit, = = section edit, - = automatic edit summary

(newest | oldest) [View \(newer 50 | older 50\)](#) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

[Compare selected revisions](#):

- [\[cur\]](#) [\[prev\]](#) \* 00:00, 19 October 2018 [William M. Connolley \(talk | contribs\)](#) .. (193,784 bytes) **[−1,202]** .. (→ [Climate change feedback](#){[anchor](#)|[Feedback](#)}: rm para of grinding detail about IPCC uncertainty quantification we don't need in an overview) (undo | [thank](#))
- [\[cur\]](#) [\[prev\]](#) \* 08:59, 19 October 2018 [William M. Connolley \(talk | contribs\)](#) .. (194,996 bytes) (−27) .. (→ [Climate change feedback](#){[anchor](#)|[Feedback](#)}: and now there's no need for a sub heading) (undo | [thank](#))
- [\[cur\]](#) [\[prev\]](#) 08:58, 19 October 2018 [William M. Connolley \(talk | contribs\)](#) .. (195,013 bytes) **[−844]** .. (→ [Arctic amplification](#): fold rm over-refs, which anyway ref from AA to mid-lat; which again, isn't feedbacks) (undo | [thank](#))
- [\[cur\]](#) [\[prev\]](#) 08:56, 19 October 2018 [William M. Connolley \(talk | contribs\)](#) .. (195,857 bytes) (−485) .. (→ [Arctic amplification](#): winds weakening: kinda true, but not much to do with feedbacks, which is what this section is about; for wider consequences of AA, see that article) (undo | [thank](#))
- [\[cur\]](#) [\[prev\]](#) 08:54, 19 October 2018 [William M. Connolley \(talk | contribs\)](#) .. (196,342 bytes) **[−1,800]** .. (→ [Climate change feedback](#){[anchor](#)|[Feedback](#)}: 2028: speculative, far too long for here. Also the hothouse links to runaway, which is factually wrong) (undo | [thank](#))
- [\[cur\]](#) [\[prev\]](#) 08:52, 19 October 2018 [William M. Connolley \(talk | contribs\)](#) .. (196,142 bytes) (−70) .. (→ [Arctic amplification](#): compress: [\[\]](#) links back here so m) (undo | [thank](#))
- [\[cur\]](#) [\[prev\]](#) 08:51, 19 October 2018 [William M. Connolley \(talk | contribs\)](#) .. (198,212 bytes) (−64) .. (→ [Climate change feedback](#){[anchor](#)|[Feedback](#)}: compress: seemah) (undo | [thank](#))
- [\[cur\]](#) [\[prev\]](#) 08:50, 19 October 2018 [William M. Connolley \(talk | contribs\)](#) .. (198,276 bytes) (−36) .. (→ [Arctic amplification](#): don't need to name source in text) (undo | [thank](#))

[History](#) · [Log](#) · [Pageviews \(All languages - Redirects\)](#) · [Resonator \(Wikidata\)](#)[General statistics](#) • [Top editors](#) • [Authorship](#) • [Year counts](#) • [Month counts](#) • [\(Semi-\)automated edits](#) • [Assessments](#) • [Bugs](#)General statistics <sup>[hide]</sup>

**ID:** 5,042,951  
**Wikidata ID:** [Q7942](#) - 147 sitelinks  
**Page size:** 252,286 bytes  
**Total edits:** 21,648  
**Editors:** 4,871  
**Assessment:** ★ FA  
**Bugs:** 1  
**Page watchers:** 2,097  
**Pageviews (60 days):** 688,793

**Minor edits:** 5,109 (23.6%)  
**IP edits:** 3,293 (15.2%)  
**Bot edits:** 292 (1.3%)  
**(Semi-)automated edits:** 2,679  
**Reverted edits:** 4,569

**First edit:** [2001-10-30 17:25](#) • [Zundark](#) • -84,456  
**Latest edit:** [2019-04-16 08:47](#) • [Famkemiene](#) • -50  
**Max. text added:** [2019-03-19 19:22](#) • [NewsAndEventsGuy](#) • +202,143  
**Max. text deleted:** [2001-10-30 17:25](#) • [Zundark](#) • -84,456

## Edits:

**Average time between edits (days):** 0.3 days  
**Average edits per user:** 4.4  
**Average edits per day:** 4.3  
**Average edits per month:** 103.3  
**Average edits per year:** 1,239.1

**Edits in the past 24 hours:** 4  
**Edits in the past 7 days:** 37  
**Edits in the past 30 days:** 70  
**Edits in the past 365 days:** 566

## Links:

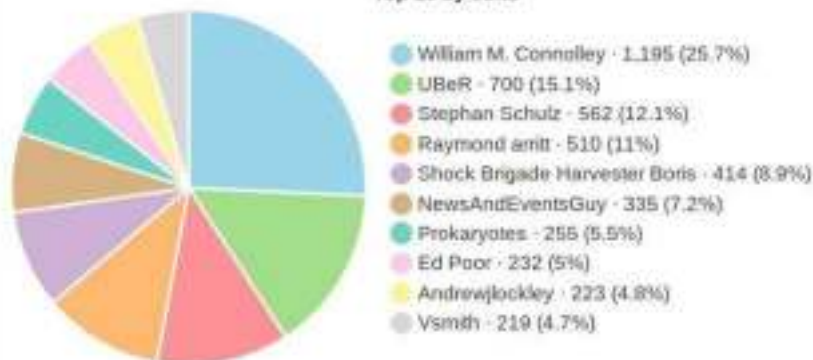
**Links to this page:** [5,332](#)  
**Redirects:** [62](#)  
**Links from this page:** 706  
**External links:** 914

**Categories:** 21  
**Files:** 41  
**Templates:** 146

## Prose:

**Characters:** 40,464  
**Words:** 6,152  
**Sections:** 31  
**References:** 343  
**Unique references:** 307

Top 10 by edits



Top 10 by added text

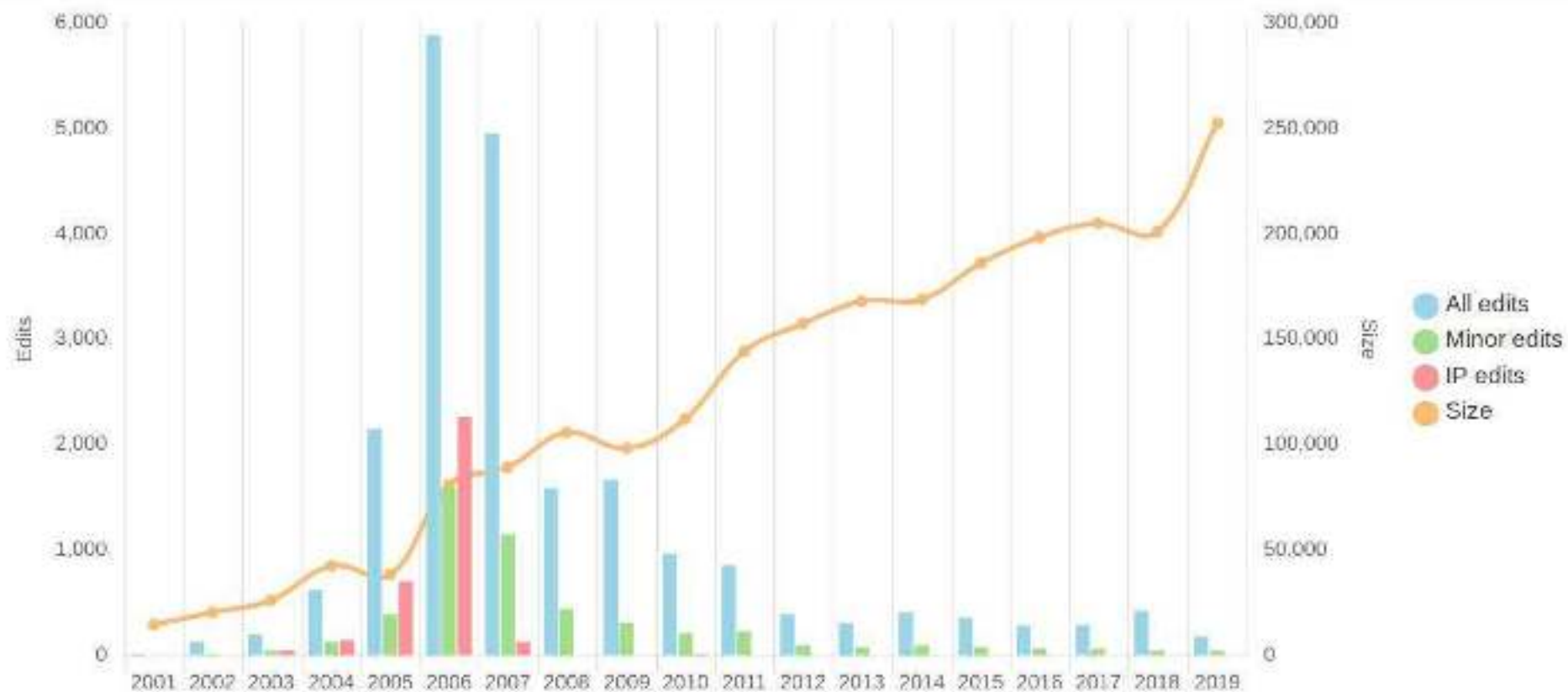


Rank	Username	Links	Edits	Minor edits	Minor edits %	First edit	Latest edit	atbe <sup>1</sup>	Added (bytes) <sup>2</sup>
1	<a href="#">William M. Connolley</a>	<a href="#">Top Edits</a> · <a href="#">Edit Counter</a>	1,195	267	22.3%	2003-06-07 11:	2019-05-29 8:	4.9	76,705
2	<a href="#">UBeR</a>	<a href="#">Top Edits</a> · <a href="#">Edit Counter</a>	700	208	29.7%	2006-08-25 18:	2013-07-16 5:	3.7	29,976
3	<a href="#">Stephan Schulz</a>	<a href="#">Top Edits</a> · <a href="#">Edit Counter</a>	562	87	15.5%	2003-02-01:	2017-12-17 0:	8.7	37,322
4	<a href="#">Raymond amit</a>	<a href="#">Top Edits</a> · <a href="#">Edit Counter</a>	510	28	5.5%	2006-06-30 13:	2008-05-25 7:	1.4	11,840
5	<a href="#">Shock Brigade Harvester Boris</a>	<a href="#">Top Edits</a> · <a href="#">Edit Counter</a>	414	0	0%	2008-06-23 1:	2018-04-30 12:	8.9	13,742
6	<a href="#">NewsAndEventsGuy</a>	<a href="#">Top Edits</a> · <a href="#">Edit Counter</a>	335	62	18.5%	2011-03-30 11:	2019-02-19 19:	8.5	247,801
7	<a href="#">Prokaryotes</a>	<a href="#">Top Edits</a> · <a href="#">Edit Counter</a>	255	26	11.4%	2013-11-04 15:	2019-06-28 19:	7.9	32,936

## Bot list

Rank	Bot	Links	Edits
1	AnomieBOT	<a href="#">Top Edits</a> · <a href="#">Edit Counter</a>	46
2	ClueBot <i>(Former bot)</i>	<a href="#">Top Edits</a> · <a href="#">Edit Counter</a>	26
3	SmackBot <i>(Former bot)</i>	<a href="#">Top Edits</a> · <a href="#">Edit Counter</a>	25
4	InternetArchiveBot	<a href="#">Top Edits</a> · <a href="#">Edit Counter</a>	12
5	Citation bot	<a href="#">Top Edits</a> · <a href="#">Edit Counter</a>	12
6	Dexbot	<a href="#">Top Edits</a> · <a href="#">Edit Counter</a>	10
7	Bibcode Bot	<a href="#">Top Edits</a> · <a href="#">Edit Counter</a>	10
8	Yobot	<a href="#">Top Edits</a> · <a href="#">Edit Counter</a>	8
9	Helpful Pixie Bot	<a href="#">Top Edits</a> · <a href="#">Edit Counter</a>	8
10	Monkbot	<a href="#">Top Edits</a> · <a href="#">Edit Counter</a>	8
60 others			

## Year counts [hide]



Assessments [hide]

WikiProject	Assessment	Importance
Arctic	 FA	High
Geography	 FA	Top
Wikipedia 1.0	 FA	???
Antarctica	 FA	High
Environment	 FA	Top
Geology	 FA	High
Meteorology	 FA	Top
Globalization	 FA	High
Sanitation	 FA	Mid
Environment/Climate change task force	 FA	???
Wikipedia 1.0/Version 0.5	 FA	???
Wikipedia 1.0/Vital articles	 FA	???
Wikipedia 1.0/Core topics/Supplement	 FA	???

## Wikipedia:Articles for deletion/Quantum anthropology (2nd nomination)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

< Wikipedia:Articles for deletion

The following discussion is an archived debate of the proposed deletion of the article below. Please do not modify it. Subsequent comments should be made on the appropriate discussion page (such as the article's talk page or in a deletion review). No further edits should be made to this page.

The result was **delete**. Consensus is that the sourcing is insufficient to show that this is a notable (or, indeed, serious) field of study. Opinions by very new accounts were given less weight.  **Backdown** 19:51, 20 February 2016 (UTC)

**Quantum anthropology**  [edit]



If you came here because someone asked you to, or you read a message on another website, please note that this is **not a majority vote**, but instead a discussion among Wikipedia contributors. Wikipedia has policies and guidelines regarding the encyclopedia's content, and **consensus** (agreement) is gauged based on the merits of the arguments, not by counting votes.

However, you are invited to participate and your opinion is welcome. Remember to assume good faith on the part of others and to sign your posts on this page by adding ~~~~ at the end.

**Note:** Comments by suspected single purpose accounts or sockpuppet users may be tagged using <<{{subst:spa|username}}>> or <<{{subst:sockpuppet|username}}>>

*Quantum anthropology* (edit | talk | history | links | watch | logs | views) – (View log · Stats)

(Find sources: Google (books · news · newspapers · scholar · free images · WP refs) · FENS · JSTOR · NYT · TWL)

AIDs for this article:

- Articles for deletion/Quantum anthropology
- Articles for deletion/Quantum anthropology (2nd nomination)

The content is sourced exclusively from fringe journals and hasn't received independent notice as an actual subject.

**gs** (talk) 12:49, 17 February 2016 (UTC)

- Comment** - *Neuroquantology* is apparently a peer-reviewed journal (to my surprise), as are *Social Science Computer Review* and *Theological Studies*. The subject is certainly fringe, but seems like it may be notable. Several sources are pay-walled, so I'm not certain they actually discuss the article subject. -  **MrX** 13:31, 17 February 2016 (UTC)
- Keep** - At least *Annual Review of Anthropology*, *Social Science Computer Review*, *NeuroQuantology* and *Theological Studies (journal)* are peer-reviewed; *Anthropology News* is the official newspaper of the American Anthropological Association and *Ethos* published by its subdivision; *Social Analysis* is published by Berghahn Books; *Systems, Man, and Cybernetics* is by IEEE Systems, Man, and Cybernetics Society (part of IEEE); *Journal of Aerospace Engineering* is by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (and a Committee on Publication Ethics member). Notwithstanding the nomination, not all sources are journals. Non-journal sources are by the Duke University Press and Blackwell Publishing, which are considered reliable.

The only ones that I find a bit dodgy are: *Physics of Particles and Nuclei* is by Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (whether they are reliable or not, I can't tell); *Syntropy* is an open-access journal by International Academy of Consciousness - probably not reliable; and *Atlantic Journal of Communication* (whom I don't know, but I do note they are published by Taylor & Francis).

While most of these sources are probably not household names to someone with a background in natural science - and we are dealing with a social science topic here - the overwhelming majority of them look very reliable. -  **Finnuvsnoip** (talk · contribs) 13:48, 17 February 2016 (UTC)

I removed a number of sources which contained no mention whatsoever of "quantum anthropology" and therefore were violations of WP:SYNTH. Note that only true believers in this fringe proposal seem to be commenting on it.

Otherwise, the idea is unnoted.  **see talk** 14:37, 17 February 2016 (UTC)



- Delete** per WP:NOTABILITY. I understand the argument above, but I respectfully counter that if a fringe topic (even a reputable one) were notable enough for inclusion here, it would be something those of us with an interest in fringe topics would have at least heard about.

In addition, the article does next to nothing to explain the subject. Indeed, it merely defines it as something about quantum mechanics and anthropology, cites where the term began, and then proceeds to wave its hands about wavefunction collapse and wave particle duality in a way that (frankly) makes little sense. It's enough info for me to think up a mystic-woo explanation, but nothing that even approaches the actual purpose of an article. In searching scholarly articles for the term, I find that it's usually used as an analogy for *dualism*, in which the particle is considered to be the body, and the wavefunction the soul. In some of these, it is explicitly defined as an analogy. Thus, from what I can find in scholarly sources, this is not a field of study, but a common analogy used by dualists in theology and religious contexts. One of the examples which explicitly states this to be an analogy is the first reference used on the page.

Now, there might be a legitimate fringe area of science which can be identified by this term. I can imagine technologies using principles of quantum mechanics that are useful for anthropological research (in the most general sense, the computer is the most obvious one, followed by carbon dating). However, I cannot for the life of me imagine (or find on the internet) a legitimate field of science in which the principles of quantum mechanics have a direct bearing upon any anthropological research. **MjolinPants** *Tell me at issue 3*, 14:58, 17 February 2016 (UTC)

I think that part of the problem is that in certain areas of practical theology, what is proposed to be an allegory or metaphor and what is proposed to be the actual fact of reality get confused. It is unclear from reading the sources which actually propose that something like "quantum anthropology" exists whether the authors intend on quantum mechanics being directly relevant to human existence or whether it's just serving as a useful metaphor. Part of the problem seems to be that the authors who are using the term admit that they themselves only have a qualitative understanding of the subject and are not capable of determining whether the topics that quantum mechanics actually describe are relevant to discussions they are trying to encourage. The ongoing cacophony associated with various quantum mind proposals don't seem to help much in this.

All that said, it's not up to us as Wikipedia editors to critique the idea, but if the idea does not have the requisite notice that would allow for a coherent article to be written on the subject (and so far I haven't seen any evidence that such sources exist), I think that the typical argument for deletion is that it fails on either the WP:FRINGE or WP:NOR fronts.

If people can find coherent sources that explain what precisely "quantum anthropology" actually is (the current sources use the term as a placeholder for the author's particular ideas without so much as bothering to frame it), that would be greatly appreciated.

**gjs** *(talk)* 15:10, 17 February 2016 (UTC)

*Note: This debate has been included in the list of science-related deletion discussions. Shown in Montreal (talk) 15:20, 17 February 2016 (UTC)*

*Note: This debate has been included in the list of social science-related deletion discussions. Shown in Montreal (talk) 15:20, 17 February 2016 (UTC)*

- Delete**. Lacks independent coverage. **Alexdm** *(talk)* 17:14, 17 February 2016 (UTC)

- Independent of what? The article is not about an organization or a person. Are you suggesting that the peer-reviewed journals are not independent of each other, or the subject? **MrX** 17:43, 17 February 2016 (UTC)

- Independent of its fringe milieu (i.e. WP:FRINGE). Peer review guarantees little. What I'd be expecting to find is serious/analytical (and coherent) secondary treatment that defines this as a topic of mainstream interest. **Alexdm** *(talk)* 18:04, 17 February 2016 (UTC)

- Either the journals are controlled/influenced/edited by a person or organization affiliated with the subject, or not. If you are claiming the former, I think you have the burden of providing some evidence. Does anyone else think that "fringe milieu" sounds like an appetizer in French restaurant? **MrX** 18:47, 17 February 2016 (UTC)

- I want (to repeat) "serious/analytical (and coherent) secondary treatment that defines this as a topic of mainstream interest". Show me the beef (the main course, not an appetizer). Or do you think we have sources that meet my criteria? **Alexdm** *(talk)* 18:56, 17 February 2016 (UTC)

- Being mainstream has no bearing on whether something meets our *notability guidelines*. In fact, we are supposed to be facilitating access to the *sum of all human knowledge*. I'm sorry, but I'm not especially interested in your personal criteria. **MrX** 19:49, 17 February 2016 (UTC)

- Quite right too. But you should know that I merely want what our guidance requires, that this topic be "referenced extensively, and in a serious and reliable manner, by major publications that are independent of their promulgators and popularizers". **Alexdm** *(talk)* 19:57, 17 February 2016 (UTC)

- Strong Delete**: This is indeed a fringe topic within anthropology, which seems to be promulgated by scholars who have no idea what quantum mechanics is. The notion of quantum anthropology is at best a poorly defined metaphor, which is actually best usurped by well-developed theories of cultural and sociology, such as agency, practice theory, or structuralism theory. **Delta13C** *(talk)* 18:55, 17 February 2016 (UTC)

- Strong Keep**: The theme is mentioned in peer reviewed magazines and in others as well. I think that the goal of Wikipedia is sum of all human knowledge. For this reason there is a need to cover also new emerging fields, otherwise Wikipedia be a dictionary of old terms and theories. I am convinced that creation is better than deletion. I think that there is better to work on this article than find reasons for deletion. **Wikidator** *(talk)* 20:45, 17 February 2016 (UTC)

- **Note to closing admin**: Wikidator *(talk)* • *conrads* is the creator of the page that is the subject of this  *AfD*. Shown in Montreal *(talk)* 03:06, 18 February 2016 (UTC)

- Delete:** Seems to be a synthesis of some examples of the term being thrown around in different ways, followed by a mention of Russell (2013). That one paper isn't enough to justify founding a discipline, nor is it enough to meet the notability requirements. Russell's abstract is available online [1]#, though (1) it seems unclear how this is quantum mechanics and (2) it seems unclear how this is anthropology. As an essay in religious studies, it's probably fine...though still not notable. *Geogene (talk)* 20:55, 17 February 2016 (UTC)
- Delete:** The last place that needs to get infected by the New Age/quantum mechanics hybrid abomination is Wikipedia. *Perfect Orange Sphere (talk)* 22:38, 17 February 2016 (UTC)
- Quantum delete** this quantum flapdoodle. *Guy (talk)* 23:39, 17 February 2016 (UTC)

  - Perhaps some of the content should be put into Quantum mysticism with a redirect? *Delta13C (talk)* 13:24, 18 February 2016 (UTC)
- Delete:** For reasons stated above. If I mentioned how this is synthesis, OR, non-notable, and so on, it would violate the Pauli exclusion principle, so there's no need to duplicate arguments already stated. *Ruches (talk)* 06:41, 18 February 2016 (UTC)
- After** *IBQ79oL78KILQQTFFgyc*'s careful work of going through the used sources, we are down to 5 (and a handful of further reading and external links). *IBQ79oL78KILQQTFFgyc* above says he has eliminated OR and SYNTH problems by narrowing content and sources to these ones. Anyone claiming those or WP-FRINGE should look at the discussion above; the nominator thinks these 5 sources are directly relevant to establishing notability and are not fringe sources. I think if we accept that, we also have to accept that the present sources are enough to meet WP:GNG. – *Fixxerwing (talk - contrib)* 14:02, 18 February 2016 (UTC)

  - The sources are not fringe sources, the topic is fringe and really makes no sense. This is not a topic that is well-known within anthropology. *Delta13C (talk)* 17:39, 18 February 2016 (UTC)

Three of the five remaining sources are misused as original research to demonstrate that various authors have used the term "quantum anthropology" before, apparently in different ways. *Geogene (talk)* 20:15, 18 February 2016 (UTC)

I have now removed that part, in order to show how little there really is to work with here. *Geogene (talk)* 20:18, 18 February 2016 (UTC)

Nowhere near convinced that the remaining sources are actually being used properly. I only didn't remove them because they actually use the term. However, it is not at all clear to me that their use of the term justifies the article. Very suspicious. *js (talk)* 04:24, 19 February 2016 (UTC)
- Keep:** I am senior researcher in anthropology and I know works of Wendt, Kirby, Barad, and Russell well. These sources share the coherent interpretative framework and their content is not fringe in cultural anthropology. The deletion of this article may elicit the danger of discrimination of one of fields of cultural anthropology. — *Proceeding unrigid comment added by MaterialistX (talk - contrib)* 07:28, 19 February 2016 (UTC)

  - I am also an anthropologist, but our statuses has no bearing on this discussion. Having a "coherent interpretive framework" does not convey notability. That statement is original research. I'd actually be really interested in understanding how you came to this notion, because the framework I see with quantum anthropology is absolutely quantum flapdoodle. Where are the multiple, reliable sources that demonstrate otherwise. Since being cooped up in the mid-niceties, very few scholars in or related to anthropology have written about it. Contrast this fact with another topic like Complexity theory or Actor-network theory, which came to anthro at more or less similar times and have proliferated in the field. Feel free to discuss this with me on my talk page. *Delta13C (talk)* 07:52, 19 February 2016 (UTC)
  - I would be interested to see a source that identifies these four authors as sharing a coherent interpretative framework. Such a source would go a LONG way toward establishing notability. Right now, it looks like this is just the beliefs of various Wikipedia editors which is basically original research. *js (talk)* 15:15, 19 February 2016 (UTC)
- Delete.** I find several sources using this phrase, but all of them discuss different ideas and it's apparent there's no coherent topic here that passes GNG. The first source in the article refers to concepts in Christian theology, equating wave/particle with body/spirit, and falls neatly into quantum mysticism; another source from 1996[2]# advocates incorporating "quantum" ideas into cultural anthropology, without clearly explaining what this entails, and calls this "quantum anthropology". There are a few other examples, but they again seem to refer to unconnected, vague, and probably incoherent ideas. – *Sammy1339 (talk)* 16:16, 19 February 2016 (UTC)

  - "Equating wave/particle with body/spirit" is not included in the content of the current version of Wikipedia article Quantum Anthropology. Further, Powell's article from 1996 (mentioned as "source from 1996[2]" that only introduced the term "quantum anthropology", is not referenced for the support of main ideas of quantum anthropology in the current version of the article. So, these arguments are irrelevant. *MaterialistX (talk)* 13:35, 22 February 2016 (UTC)
- Delete.** No coherent theme. Non-notable junk science and junk anthropology. *Xanthippe (talk)* 21:48, 19 February 2016 (UTC)

  - I would like to provide a more detailed explanation of coherence between works of Wendt, Kirby, Barad, and Russell for all discussants who have not read these works. 1) All of these anthropological studies have integrated the observer effect into anthropological theory with various important implications. 2) Wendt (2006+2015), Kirby (2011), and Barad (2007) extensively included the interconnection between agency and the observer effect. 3) Wendt (2006+2015), Kirby (2011), and Barad (2007) developed the issue of the entanglement between the observer, observed, and the apparatus in the context of anthropology. 4) Kirby (2011) and Barad (2007) also covered the relation between material-discursive practices and construction of human concepts. *MaterialistX (talk)* 13:35, 22 February 2016 (UTC)
  - There is absolutely no scholarship that shows the "observer effect" in quantum mechanics has any relevance whatsoever to macroscopic systems. As said above, this is at best a poorly constructed metaphor. I would be surprised if any of the people making the claim that the observer effect in quantum mechanics is relevant has ever dealt with the actual mathematics of how the effect works. This is fast spiraling into classic pseudoscience. *js (talk)* 15:45, 23 February 2016 (UTC)

# Zanikne Wikipedie?

- Odliv editorů.
- Spekuluje se i o odlivu čtenářů.
- Obsah je pod otevřenou licencí, nikomu nebrání si ho zadarmo převzít (např. Googlu).
- V budoucnu možná budou dělat encyklopedie spíše stroje (algoritmy) než lidé.



Prohledat textem (včetně) 2 870 000 (2:30 s)

### Karel Čapek – Wikipedie

[https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karel\\_Čapek](https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karel_Čapek) \*

Karel Čapek (2. srpna 1892 Mladá Boleslav – 25. prosince 1938 Praha) byl český spisovatel, dramaturg, novinář, dramatik, překladatel a vynálezový inženýr.

Narodil se 2. srpna 1892 Mladé Boleslavi; žil... Zemřel 25. prosince 1938 (46 let) Praha, Československo. Spoluautor: Jaroslav Hlavinka.

**Josef Čapek** · **Karel Čapek** · **Anna Čapek** · **Ota Šternberk**

### Karel Čapek | OSOBNOSTI.cz - Spisovatelé

<https://www.osobnosti.cz/karel-capek> \*

Stránka toho legendárního a proliferoval Karel Čapek.

### Karel Čapek | Databáze knih

<https://www.databazeknih.cz/karel-capek-305/> \*

Karel Čapek byl sice "člověk" jako v době květen palmy. S jeho příběhy se začal měnit náš svět tak, jak byl. Byl jasný jeho dílo je naprosto jed, což je také...

### Karel Čapek | Životopis, informace o spisovateli | ČBDB.cz

<https://www.cbdb.cz/karel-capek/> \*

Spisovatel Karel Čapek. Životopis, informace, první kniha a další informace o tomto autorovi kniž. ČBDB.cz – Databáze knih.

### Karel Čapek | Čapek

<https://karelcapek.cz/ztivotopis-a-vrota/karel-capek/> \*

Karel Čapek to je pro mě tak krásná osobnost, vypadá tak krásně... Na webu Karel Karel Čapekovi můžeme slyšet a zopakovat raději i jiné příběhy z jeho...

### Karel Čapek — Lidé — Česká televize

<https://www.ceskatelevize.cz/obrazovna/karel-capek/> \*

Hrá začal Karel Čapek divy, byl začal první osobou světa. Nejprve tu byl s názvem Čapek, který odpovídá jeho díla, který... Jeho díla byla autorská...

### Karel Čapek - Životopis, citáty a zajímavosti - Elektra.cz

<https://www.elektra.cz/karel-capek-zivotopis-citaty-zajímavosti/> \*

2. 8. 1892 – Také jen, že Karel Čapek byl dokonce autorům napsané o jeho životě a o jeho životě. Čapek to bylo takto: Karel Čapek: Životopis, citáty...

### Karel Čapek - životopis autora na webu Svět literatury

<http://svet.literatury.net/cs/autor/karel-capek/> \*

Čapek je člověk, dramatik a novinář. Také básník, překladatel, kritik a filosof. Vynálezce společně s bratry



## Karel Čapek

Spisovatel

Karel Čapek byl český spisovatel, dramaturg, novinář, dramatik, překladatel a vynálezový inženýr. Byl mladší bratr Karla a spoluvlastník Josefa Čapka, Wikipedie

**Narodil se:** 2. srpna 1892, Mladá Boleslav

**Umrli:** 25. prosince 1938, Praha

**Pseudonymy:** K. Č. B. Č.

**Mys:** P. L. S., Za žitím žitím, vlt. Hlasek, S. Hlasek, S. Hlasek

**Podíly:** Anna Čapek, Josef Čapek

### Knihy

Zobrazit další (jako veš 25)



**Vlna a mlýnský náhon**  
1892



**Zahradníkova díla**  
1892



**Tevma na abakubu**  
1892



**Hrabství**  
1892



**Převýšky a žití kapitány**  
1892

### Lidé také hledají

Zobrazit další (jako veš 25)



**Josef Čapek**  
1892



**Jaroslav Čapek**  
1892



**Jaroslav Čapek**  
1892



**Olga Čapeková**  
1892



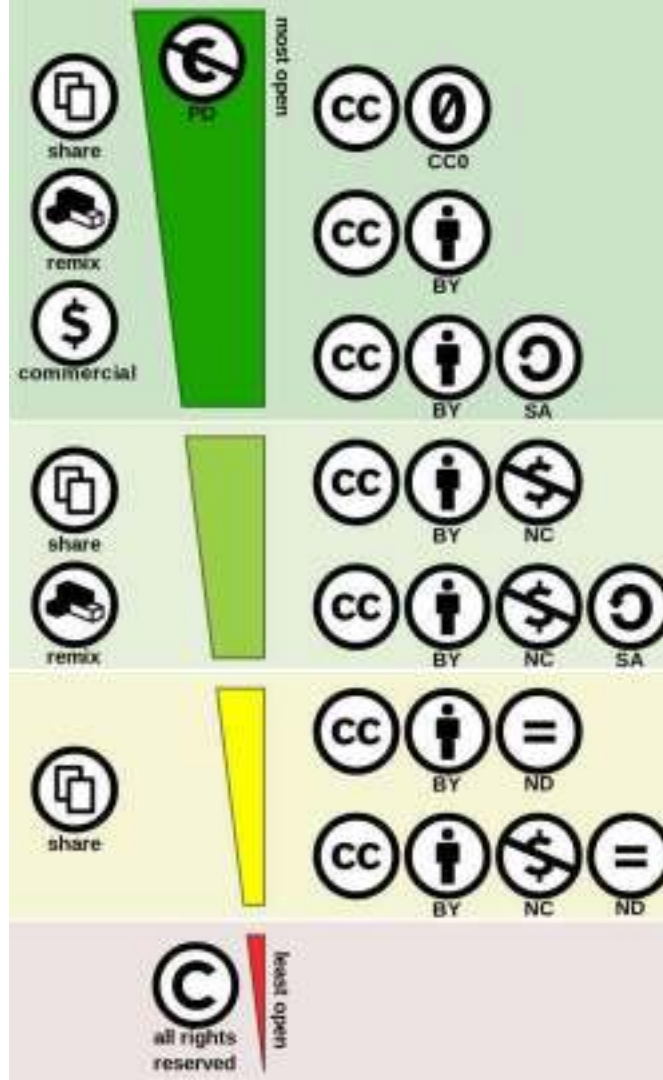
**Jaroslav Čapek**  
1892

# Filozofie Wikipedie

- Přispívá Wikipedie, podobně jako francouzská Encyklopedie, k revoluci v našem myšlení?
- Přechodu z uzavřené do otevřené společnosti (pokud použijeme koncept Karla Poppera)?
- Otevřený přístup ke znalostem je důležitý, aby se jedinec rozhodoval sám za sebe ale podle zvyklostí.
- Zpřístupňování znalostí je hlavní misí Wikipedie, což ilustruje výrok jejího zakladatele: „Představte si svět, ve kterém má každá osoba na Zemi volný přístup k veškerému lidskému poznání. To je to, co děláme.”
- Wikipedie pomohla rozšířit povědomí o otevřených licencích a myšlence svobodně sdílet obsah, tak aby k němu měl každý přístup. S jejím rozvojem dochází také k rozvoji MOOC, OER, Open Access.
- Na jejích sesterských projektech je možné zdarma sdílet různý obsah (Wikimedia Commons), data (Wikidata) nebo vydávat knihy (Wikibooks).

# Otevřené licence

- Creative Commons



# Pravidla Wikipedie

- Wikipedie stojí na 5 základních pilířích, od nich se vše odvíjí.



# Wikipedia:Five pillars



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The fundamental principles of Wikipedia may be summarized in five "pillars":



## Wikipedia is an encyclopedia

Our encyclopedia contains many features of general and specialized encyclopedias, almanacs, and gazetteers. **Wikipedia is not** a soapbox, an advertising platform, a vanity press, an experiment in anarchy or democracy, an indiscriminate collection of information, or a web directory. It is not a dictionary, a newspaper, or a collection of source documents, although some of its fellow Wikimedia projects are.



## Wikipedia is written from a neutral point of view

We strive for articles in an impartial tone that document and explain major points of view, giving due weight with respect to their prominence. We avoid advocacy, and we characterize information and issues rather than debate them. In some areas there may be just one well-recognized point of view; in others, we describe multiple points of view, presenting each accurately and in context rather than as "the truth" or "the best view". All articles must strive for verifiable accuracy, citing reliable, authoritative sources, especially when the topic is controversial or is on living persons. Editors' personal experiences, interpretations, or opinions do not belong.



## Wikipedia is free content that anyone can use, edit, and distribute

Since all editors freely license their work to the public, no editor owns an article and any contributions can and will be mercilessly edited and redistributed. Respect copyright laws, and never plagiarize from any sources. Borrowing non-free media is sometimes allowed as fair use, but strive to find free alternatives first.



## Wikipedia's editors should treat each other with respect and civility

Respect your fellow Wikipedians, even when you disagree. Apply Wikipedia etiquette, and don't engage in personal attacks. Seek consensus, avoid edit wars, and never disrupt Wikipedia to illustrate a point. Act in good faith, and assume good faith on the part of others. Be open and welcoming to newcomers. Should conflicts arise, discuss them calmly on the appropriate talk pages, follow dispute resolution procedures, and consider that there are 8,837,535 other articles on the English Wikipedia to improve and discuss.



## Wikipedia has no firm rules

Wikipedia has policies and guidelines, but they are not carved in stone: their content and interpretation can evolve over time. The principles and spirit matter more than literal wording, and sometimes improving Wikipedia requires making exceptions. Be bold but not reckless in updating articles. And do not agonize over making mistakes: every past version of a page is saved, so mistakes can be easily corrected.

[Stewards](#)  
[WP:SP1](#)  
[WP:SP](#)  
[WP:PILLARS](#)  
[w:WikiSig](#)

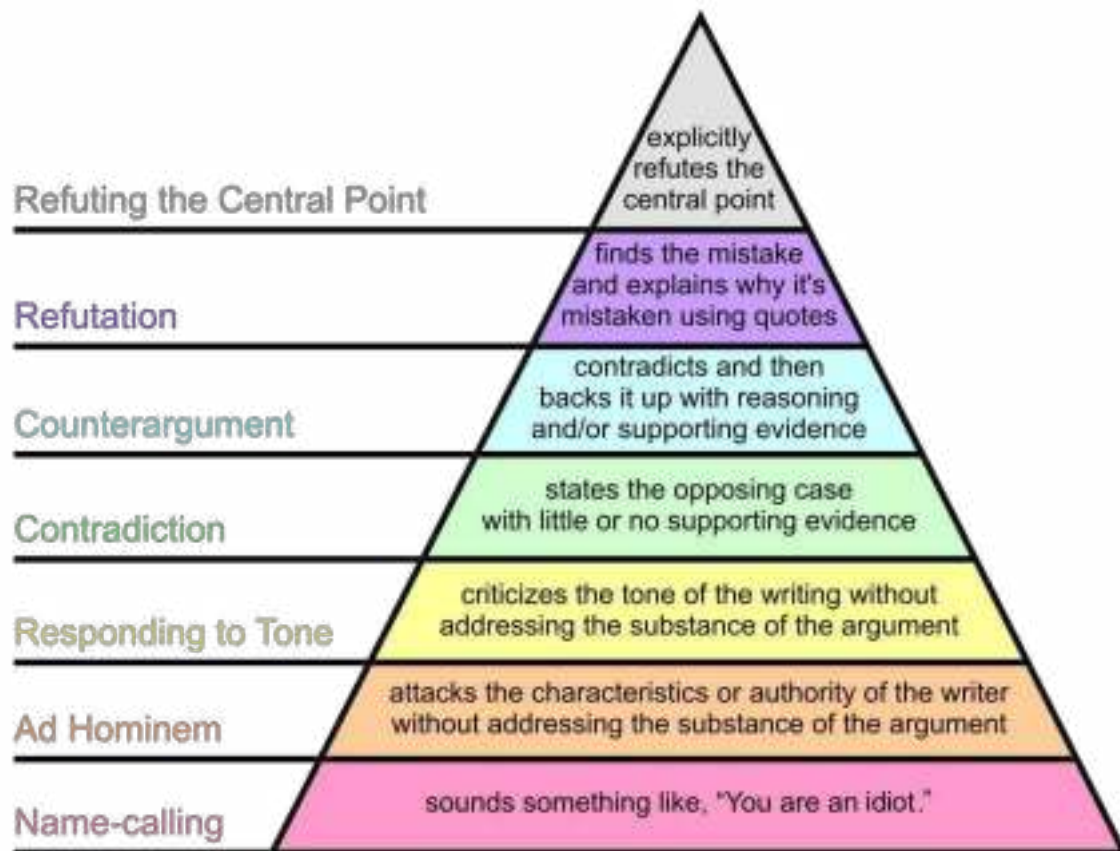
[Special](#)  
[WP:SP2](#)

[Special](#)  
[WP:SP3](#)

[Special](#)  
[WP:SP4](#)

[Special](#)  
[WP:SP5](#)

# Graham's Hierarchy of Disagreement



# Dva hlavní problémy při editaci Wikipedie

- 1). Co je společná znalost?
- 2). Co je respektovaný zdroj?

# Společná znalost

Je potřeba citovat tvrzení typu nebe je modré?

## Wikipedia:You *do* need to cite that the sky is blue

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

### This page is an essay.

It contains the ideas or opinions of one or more Wikipedia contributors. This page is not one of Wikipedia's policies or guidelines, so it has not been thoroughly edited by the community. Some essays represent well-sourced content, others only represent novelty opinions.

Summary  
 edit | view history



**This page is a stub!** Just because something appears obvious to you, doesn't mean it's obvious to everyone. Build articles from reliable, expert sources, and cite those sources.

It is sometimes felt that "obvious" statements, such as "the sky is blue," do not need citing. However, there are some reasons why you do need to cite the "obvious", such as that the sky is blue.

First of all, you do need citations in the "main" article, i.e., where the subject is the "obvious" statement or its major element, i.e., the statement "the sky is blue" must be formatted in the whole "sky", especially in the section which discusses the color of the sky. Such references usually lead to more detailed knowledge.

Even the most obvious and simple assertion may need an explanation. The statement that the sky is blue needs explaining that it is due to *Rayleigh scattering*. Citing the sources which explain why it is blue would be valuable to all readers.

Readers come from different backgrounds and with different knowledge, cultures and experiences. It would be inappropriate to assume everyone's knowledge in the world.

Before making a statement, no matter how trivial or "obvious", make sure that it could not be misinterpreted or challenged.

#### Contents

- Overview
- Original content
- The need to find a citation that explains how why it is not needed
- The "obvious" isn't always obvious
- See also
- References



The color of the sky will vary depending on time of day, local conditions, and perspective of the viewer.

Project page: talk

Read Edit View history Search Wikipedia

## Wikipedia:You don't need to cite that the sky is blue

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

### This is an information page.

It contains the widely community established policies or rules about an aspect of Wikipedia's name and culture, or it is not one of Wikipedia's policies or guidelines, so it has not been thoroughly edited by the community.

Summary  
 edit | view history



**This page is a stub!** Although citing sources is an important part of editing Wikipedia, there is no need to cite information that is already obvious.

Verifiability is an important and core policy of Wikipedia. Policy content should be backed up by reliable sources whenever needed to show that the presentation of material on Wikipedia is consistent with the values that are presented in, and widely observed in, the world at large. Such sources help to improve the encyclopedia.

However, many editors misunderstand the citation policy, seeing it as a tool to enforce, defend, or even shut up an opinionated point of view in a content dispute, rather than as a means to verify Wikipedia's information. This can lead to several bad forms of disruptive editing which are better avoided. Ideally, common sense should always be applied but Wikipedia stress this is unrealistic. Therefore, this essay gives some practical advice.

Not citing common-knowledge and not providing bibliographic entries for very famous works is also consistent with the major academic style guides, such as The MLA Style Manual and the APA style guide.

#### Contents

- Practical, and other, dislogic arguments
- Using hedging
- Over-citing
- Using everything
- See also
- Notes



When it comes to bugs, not all are good!

Pedantry, and other dislogic arguments  [edit]

2). Co je respektovaný zdroj?

# Wikipedia:Reliable sources



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"WP:RS" redirects here. For other uses, see WP:RS (disambiguation).

For community input on the reliability of a source, see Wikipedia:Reliable sources/Noticeboard.

For a list of frequently discussed sources, see Wikipedia:Reliable sources/Perennial sources.



**This page documents an English Wikipedia content guideline.**

It is a generally accepted standard that editors should attempt to follow, though it is best read with common sense, and occasional exceptions may apply. Any substantive edit to this page should reflect consensus. When in doubt, discuss first on the talk page.

Structure:  
 WP:RS  
 WP:RS  
 WP:RELY  
 WP:RELIABLE  
 WP:RELIABILITY



**This page is a nutshell:** This guideline discusses how to identify reliable sources. The policy on sourcing is Wikipedia:Verifiability. This requires inline citations for any material challenged or likely to be challenged, and for all quotations.

Wikipedia articles should be based on **reliable, published sources**, making sure that **all majority and significant minority views** that have appeared in those sources are covered (see Wikipedia:Neutral point of view ). If no reliable sources can be found on a topic, Wikipedia should not have an article on it.

The guideline in this page discusses the reliability of various types of sources. The policy on sourcing is Wikipedia:Verifiability, which requires inline citations for any material challenged or likely to be challenged, and for all quotations. The policy is strictly applied to all material in the mainspace—articles, lists, and sections of articles—without exception, and in particular to *biographies of living persons*, which states:

Contentious material about living persons (or, in some cases, recently deceased) that is unsourced or poorly sourced—whether the material is negative, positive, neutral, or just questionable—should be removed immediately and without waiting for discussion.

In the event of a contradiction between this guideline and our policies regarding sourcing and attribution, the policies take priority and editors should seek to resolve the discrepancy. Other policies relevant to sourcing are Wikipedia:No original research and Wikipedia:Biographies of living persons. For questions about the reliability of particular sources, see Wikipedia:Reliable sources/Noticeboard.

## Contents

- 1 Overview
  - 1.1 Definition of a source
  - 1.2 Definition of publisher
  - 1.3 Content matters
  - 1.4 Age matters
- 2 Some types of sources
  - 2.1 Scholarship
  - 2.2 News organizations
  - 2.3 Vendor and e-commerce sources
  - 2.4 Material by nonhuman sources

## Wikipedia guidelines

Guidelines list - Policies list

### Behavioral

Assume good faith - Conflict of interest - Courtesy editing - Disruptive editing - Don't take the bait - Don't add to make a point - Create - Don't game the system - User pages - Other behavioral guidelines - WMT:Involve users policy

### Discussions

Talk page guidelines - Signatures

### Content

Citing sources - External links - **Reliable sources (notions)** - Single sources - Non-free content - Offensive material - Don't copy long text - Don't create lists - Peer review - Portal namespace - Other content guidelines

### Editing

Article size - Do bold - Edit summary - Undoability - Other editing guidelines

### Organization

Categories, lists, templates - Categorization

## Eaton's Hierarchy of Sources for Educational Research Literature Reviews\*

**Most Respected:** Peer-reviewed scholarly and scientific journal articles from reputable publishers; Peer reviewed conference proceedings; Books from highly credible publishing houses (e.g. Sage, Routledge, university presses); Official government or public agency sources (e.g. policy documents, official reports); Documentation from highly credible non-governmental organizations (e.g. OECD, UNESCO, Oxfam, etc.).

At least 80% of the sources you cite in your literature review should come from this category.

**OK to use in moderation:** Credible edited professional journals; Edited conference proceedings; White papers from well-respected think tanks or research institutes.

In most cases, not more than 20% of the sources you cite should come from this category.

**Use sparingly:** Sources from highly reputable news channels (e.g. BBC, Washington Post, etc.); Highly credible websites (e.g. Mayo Clinic).

In most cases, not more than 5% of your sources should come from this category.

**Avoid altogether:** Non-scholarly sources including, but not limited to, Wikipedia; quotation websites; Articles from predatory journals; Articles from less reputable news sources or web sites.

Avoid these kinds of sources altogether. Instead, focus on highly reputable and scholarly sources.

\*This hierarchy is a general guideline, not a prescription. Every literature review will be different because every project is unique. Your professor may have their own ideas about the kinds of sources to include in your literature review. Consult with your professor. Sarah Elaine Eaton, Ph.D. is a faculty member at the Werklund School of Education, University of Calgary. The views expressed here are my own and do not necessarily reflect the views of the School of Education or the University of Calgary.

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).





# Shrnutí

- Při editaci Wikipedie je třeba dodržovat normální pravidla slušného chování.
- Každé tvrzení, co není společná znalost by mělo být ozdrojované (když pochybujete, tak citujte; nebo možná ještě lépe vždy citujte).
- Co je respektovaný zdroj záleží na kontextu. A na Vás. Kdyžtak je potřeba se hádat. Nebo se zamyslet a třeba přijít na to, že názor ostatních je lepší, než náš.
- Wikipedie nemá žádnou centrální autoritu, co by měla monopol na pravdu.
- Editujte proto s odvahou – a podle svého nejlepšího vědomí a svědomí.

# Video

- [Wikipedie:Průvodce/Vítejte ve Wikipedii](#)

# Literatura/Zdroje

- Pro další úvod od Wikipedie je možné použít článek Wikipedia:About na anglické Wikipedii. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:About>
- Eaton SE. Educational Research Literature Reviews: Understanding the Hierarchy of Sources. Calgary: University of Calgary, <http://hdl.handle.net/1880/106406>
- Jordan, W. (2014). British people trust Wikipedia more than the news. *YouGov UK*. Retrieved from 10. 9. 2018 <https://yougov.co.uk/news/2014/08/09/more-british-people-trust-wikipedia-trust-news/>
- Nasaw, Daniel. (2012). Meet the 'bots' that edit Wikipedia. BBC News. Retrieved 23 October 2018, from <https://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-18892510>
- Sample, Ian. (2017). Study reveals bot-on-bot editing wars raging on Wikipedia's pages. <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2017/feb/23/wikipedia-bot-editing-war-study>
- Thompson, N. C., & Hanley, D. (2017). Science is Shaped by Wikipedia: Evidence From a Randomized Control Trial. [http://doughanley.com/files/papers/thompson\\_hanley\\_wikipedia.pdf](http://doughanley.com/files/papers/thompson_hanley_wikipedia.pdf)
- Wikipedia contributors. Lsjbot. In *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Retrieved 08:28, October 23, 2018, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Lsjbot&oldid=852246348>
- Zdroj loga Wikipedie: Version 1 by Nohat (concept by Paullusmagnus); Wikimedia. – File:Wikipedia-logo.svg as of 14. května 2010T23:16:42, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=10337301>
- File:Naturalishistoria.jpg. (2017, July 6). *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. Retrieved 13:31, February 18, 2019 from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Naturalishistoria.jpg&oldid=250516549>.
- File:Isidoro di siviglia, etimologie, fine VIII secolo MSII 4856 Bruxelles, Bibliotheque Royale Albert I, 20x31,50, pagina in scrittura onciale carolina.jpg. (2017, September 13). *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. Retrieved 13:33, February 18, 2019 from [https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Isidoro\\_di\\_siviglia,\\_etimologie,\\_fine\\_VIII\\_secolo\\_MSII\\_4856\\_Bruxelles,\\_Bibliotheque\\_Royale\\_Albert\\_I,\\_20x31,50,\\_pagina\\_in\\_scrittura\\_nciale\\_carolina.jpg&oldid=258465205](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Isidoro_di_siviglia,_etimologie,_fine_VIII_secolo_MSII_4856_Bruxelles,_Bibliotheque_Royale_Albert_I,_20x31,50,_pagina_in_scrittura_nciale_carolina.jpg&oldid=258465205).
- File:Encyclopedie de D'Alembert et Diderot - Premiere Page - ENC 1-NA5.jpg. (2016, March 31). Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository. Retrieved 14:15, February 18, 2019 from [https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Encyclopedie\\_de\\_D%27Alembert\\_et\\_Diderot\\_-\\_Premiere\\_Page\\_-\\_ENC\\_1-NA5.jpg&oldid=191748541](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Encyclopedie_de_D%27Alembert_et_Diderot_-_Premiere_Page_-_ENC_1-NA5.jpg&oldid=191748541).
- File:Houghton Typ 705.71.363 Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1771 - title page.jpg. (2017, October 3). *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. Retrieved 07:21, February 19, 2019 from [https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Houghton\\_Typ\\_705.71.363\\_Encyclopaedia\\_Britannica,\\_1771\\_-\\_title\\_page.jpg&oldid=261170177](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Houghton_Typ_705.71.363_Encyclopaedia_Britannica,_1771_-_title_page.jpg&oldid=261170177).
- File:Ottuvslovník.jpg. (2019, January 29). Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository. Retrieved 14:19, February 18, 2019 from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Ottuvslovník.jpg&oldid=336879629>.

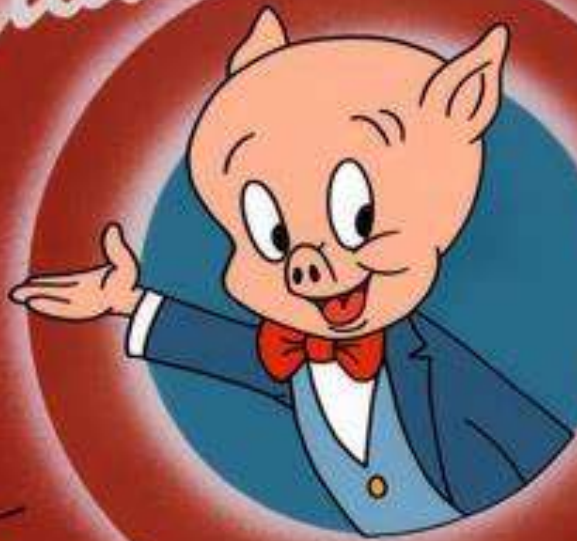
- "THAT'S ALL FOLKS" SIGNED BY FRIZ FRELENG. Online z (30. 1. 2019): <https://www.comic-mint.com/warner-bros/thats-all-folks-signed-by-friz-freleng>
- By Carrigg Photography for the Wikimedia Foundation - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=17697618>
- Denis Diderot. By Louis-Michel van Loo, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=18557358>
- Pád Bastilly. By Anonymous - L'Histoire par l'image, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=6882732>
- Autor: Andrew Laing – Wiki-Wiki!!!, CC BY-SA 2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2046873>. Wiki Wiki Shuttle File:HNL Wiki Wiki Bus.jpg. (2018, leden 4). Wikimedia Commons, . Retrieved 16:11, listopad 12, 2019 from [https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:HNL\\_Wiki\\_Wiki\\_Bus.jpg&oldid=276577001](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:HNL_Wiki_Wiki_Bus.jpg&oldid=276577001).
- Autor: Ephraim Chambers – scanned by the University of Wisconsin [1], Volné dílo, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=927937>
- By Margaret A. McIntyre - "The cave boy of the age of stone"[1], Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2897127>
- První „encyklopedie“ babylónský glosář Urra=hubullu. Autor: Louvre (Marie-Lan Nguyen) CC BY 2.5. Wikimedia Commons. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sumerian-akkadian\\_lexicon\\_Louvre\\_AO7662.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sumerian-akkadian_lexicon_Louvre_AO7662.jpg)
- By O. Von Corven - Tolzmann, Don Heinrich, Alfred Hessel and Reuben Peiss. The Memory of Mankind. New Castle, DE: Oak Knoll Press, 2001, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2307486>
- Aristoteles. Autor: Podle Lysippos – Eric Gaba (User:Sting), July 2005., CC BY-SA 2.5, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=295872>
- Nejznámější encyklopedie starověku Naturalis historia. Rukopis z poloviny 12. století z Opatství svatého Vincenta. Autor: PHGCOM (Musee de Cluny) (Public domain). Wikimedia Commons. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural\\_History\\_\(Pliny\)#/media/File:Histoire\\_Naturelle\\_Pline\\_I\\_Ancien\\_mid\\_12th\\_century\\_Abbaye\\_de\\_Saint\\_Vincent\\_Le\\_Man\\_s\\_France.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_History_(Pliny)#/media/File:Histoire_Naturelle_Pline_I_Ancien_mid_12th_century_Abbaye_de_Saint_Vincent_Le_Man_s_France.jpg)
- Etymologiae [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Isidoro\\_di\\_siviglia\\_etimologie\\_fine\\_VIII\\_secolo\\_MSII\\_4856\\_Bruxelles\\_Bibliotheque\\_Royale\\_Albert\\_I\\_20x31,50\\_pagina\\_in\\_scrittura\\_onciale\\_carolina.jpg#file](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Isidoro_di_siviglia_etimologie_fine_VIII_secolo_MSII_4856_Bruxelles_Bibliotheque_Royale_Albert_I_20x31,50_pagina_in_scrittura_onciale_carolina.jpg#file)
- Stránka z čínské Encyklopedie Jung-le, největší papírové encyklopedie v dějinách. Autor: Anagoria. CC BY 3.0. Wikimedia Commons.[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yongle\\_Encyclopedia#/media/File:2016-05-16\\_Yongle\\_Enzyklop%C3%A4die\\_im\\_Changling-Mausoleum\\_anagoria.JPG](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yongle_Encyclopedia#/media/File:2016-05-16_Yongle_Enzyklop%C3%A4die_im_Changling-Mausoleum_anagoria.JPG)
- Ottův slovník naučný Autor: Patrick-Émil Zörner (Paddy), CC BY-SA 2.0 de, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=474212>
- By nupedia.com - nupedia.com, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=11189275>
- By Shaddim; original CC license symbols by Creative Commons - [https://creativecommons.org/about/downloads/https://creativecommons.org/policies/Original CC license icons licensed under CC BY 4.0, CC BY 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=47247325>](https://creativecommons.org/about/downloads/https://creativecommons.org/policies/Original%20CC%20license%20icons%20licensed%20under%20CC%20BY%204.0%20CC%20BY%204.0/)
- 'Loudacris'. Modified by Rocket000 - hand-coded by uploader; based on Image:Graham's Hierarchy of Disagreement.jpg by 'Loudacris' (originally from [blog.createdebate.com](http://blog.createdebate.com))[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Graham%27s\\_Hierarchy\\_of\\_Disagreement.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Graham%27s_Hierarchy_of_Disagreement.svg)

# Copyright

Tato prezentace je licencována pod licencí uvedte původ 4.0 Mezinárodní (CC BY 4.0), kromě materiálů (např. obrázků), jež jsou licencovány pod licencí pod níž byly vydány.

Nezdrojované informace v prezentaci (a podané při výkladu) je pro používání vhodné ověřit.

WB  
"That's all Folks"™



*Fred  
Freleng*

205  
500

A WARNER BROS. CARTOON