

## Examples Of Yellow Journalism Articles

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Tulsa, 1921 Crown

A Choice Outstanding Academic Title In the San Joaquin Valley Cotton Strike of 1933, frenzied cotton farmers murdered three strikers, intentionally starved at least nine infants, wounded dozens of people, and arrested more. While the story of this incident has been recounted from the perspective of both the farmers and, more recently, the Mexican workers, this is the first book to trace the origins of the Mexican workers' activism through their common experience of migrating to the United States. Rodolfo F. Acuña documents the history of Mexican workers and their families from seventeenth-century Chihuahua to twentieth-century California, following their patterns of migration and describing the establishment of communities in mining and agricultural regions. He shows the combined influences of racism, transborder dynamics, and events such as the industrialization of the Southwest, the Mexican Revolution, and World War I in shaping the collective experience of these people as they helped to form the economic, political, and social landscapes of the American Southwest in their interactions with agribusiness and absentee copper barons. Acuña follows the steps of one of the murdered strikers, Pedro Subia, reconstructing the times and places in which his wave of migrants lived. By balancing the social and geographic trends in the Mexican population with the story of individual protest participants, Acuña shows how the strikes were in fact driven by choices beyond the Mexican workers' control. Their struggle to form communities graphically retells how these workers were continuously uprooted and their organizations destroyed by capital. *Corridors of Migration* thus documents twentieth-century Mexican American labor activism from its earliest roots through the mines of Arizona and the Great San Joaquin Valley cotton strike. From a founding scholar of Chicano studies and the author of fifteen books comes the culmination of three decades of dedicated research into the causes and effects of migration and labor activism. The narrative documents how Mexican workers formed communities against all odds.

[A Political, Social, and Military History](#) Pan Macmillan

The years 2013 to 2015 were significant in American history because they were filled with news stories about epic and, sometimes controversial, events. Those include the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, coupled with the Republicans' relentless criticism of Obama's handling

of the same, the Supreme Court's ruling in favor of same-sex marriage, which produced an unprecedented social upheaval, and most importantly, the Edward Snowden affair, which resulted in the unauthorized release of US top-secret documents that caused incalculable damage to America's national security. In the midst of it all was *The Washington Post*, a widely recognized newspaper with liberal leanings but mostly conservative syndicated op-ed columnists. Charles Henderson, a creative writer with a strong grounding in biblical scripture, challenges many of *The Post's* articles, op-eds, and editorials by means of his book titled *News Commentary Essays - Poignant Responses to Fourth Estate Rancor*. This book contains over four hundred essays, covering eighteen topics, including religion, foreign and domestic policy, politics, same-sex marriage, morality, etc. The author's goal is to entertain and yet bring reasoned insight into complex political policy and social issues""many of which could be solved by a search of a biblical scripture.

*Five Centuries of the Pillage of a Continent*  
Infinity Publishing

Discusses the raucous journalism of the Revolutionary era, showing how it helped build a nation that endured and offering new perspectives on today's media wars.

[Accepting, Sharing, and Correcting Misinformation](#) Xlibris Corporation

In 1921 Tulsa's Greenwood District, known then as the nation's "Black Wall Street," was one of the most prosperous African American communities in the United States. But on May 31 of that year, a white mob, inflamed by rumors that a young black man had attempted to rape a white teenage girl, invaded Greenwood. By the end of the following day, thousands of homes and businesses lay in ashes, and perhaps as many as three hundred people were dead. *Tulsa, 1921* shines new light into the shadows that have long been cast over this extraordinary instance of racial violence. With the clarity and descriptive power of a veteran journalist, author Randy Krehbiel digs deep into the events and their aftermath and investigates decades-old questions about the local culture at the root of what one writer has called a white-led pogrom. Krehbiel analyzes local newspaper accounts in an unprecedented effort to gain insight into the minds of contemporary Tulsans. In the process he considers how the *Tulsa World*, the *Tulsa Tribune*, and other publications contributed to the circumstances that led to the disaster and helped solidify enduring white justifications for it. Some historians have dismissed local newspapers as too biased to be of value for an honest account, but by contextualizing their reports, Krehbiel renders Tulsa's papers an invaluable resource, highlighting the influence of news media on our actions in the present and our memories of the past. The Tulsa Massacre was a result of racial animosity and mistrust within a culture of political and economic corruption. In its wake, black Tulsans were denied redress and even the right to rebuild on their own property, yet they ultimately prevailed and even prospered despite systemic racism and the rise during the 1920s of the second Ku Klux Klan. As Krehbiel considers the context and consequences of the violence and devastation, he asks, Has the city—indeed, the nation—exorcised the prejudices that led to this tragedy?

[Corridors of Migration](#) Harvard Business Review Press

*The Year that Defined American Journalism* explores the succession of remarkable and decisive moments in American journalism during 1897 – a year of significant transition that helped redefine the profession and shape its modern contours. This defining year featured a momentous clash of paradigms pitting the activism of William Randolph Hearst's participatory 'journalism of action' against the detached, fact-based antithesis

of activist journalism, as represented by Adolph Ochs of the New York Times, and an eccentric experiment in literary journalism pursued by Lincoln Steffens at the New York Commercial-Advertiser. Resolution of the three-sided clash of paradigms would take years and result ultimately in the ascendancy of the Times' counter-activist model, which remains the defining standard for mainstream American journalism. The Year That Defined American Journalism introduces the year-study methodology to mass communications research and enriches our understanding of a pivotal moment in media history.

*The Data Journalism Handbook* The Floating Press

How can we make sense of the ongoing technological changes affecting journalism and journalists today? Will the new digital generation break down barriers for journalism, or will things just stay the same? These and other pertinent questions will be asked and explored throughout this exciting new book that looks at the changing dynamics of journalism in a digital era.

Examining issues and debates through cultural, social, political and economic frameworks, the book gets to grip with today's new journalism by understanding its historical threats and remembering its continuing resilience and ability to change with the times. In considering new forms of journalistic practice the book covers important topics such as: • truth in the new journalism • the changing identity of the journalist • the economic implications for the industry • the impact on the relationship between the journalist and their audience • the legal framework of doing journalism online. Vibrant in style and accessible to all, *Digital Journalism* is a captivating read for anyone looking to understand the advent of a new journalism that has been altered by the latest digital technologies.

*Yellow Bird* Christian Faith Publishing, Inc.

In 1873, Amos Jay Cummings, a decorated Civil War veteran and journalist for the New York Sun newspaper, set out on a westward journey aboard the newly completed transcontinental railroad. For some time, miners, settlers, and entrepreneurs had already been heading west to make their fortunes, and Cummings made the trip in part to see what all the fuss was about. During his six-month expedition from Kansas to California, Cummings sent extraordinary and engaging accounts of the American West back to his readers in New York. Collected in this volume for the first time are Cummings's portraits of a land and its assortment of characters unlike anything back East. Characters like Pedro Armijo, the New Mexican sheep tycoon who took Denver by storm, and more prominently the Mormon prophet Brigham Young and one of his wives, Ann Eliza Young, who was filing for divorce at the time of Cummings's arrival. Although today he is virtually unknown, during his lifetime Cummings was one of the most famous newspapermen in the United States, in part because of stories like these. Complete with a biographical sketch and historical introduction, *A Remarkable Curiosity* is an enjoyable read for anybody interested in the American West in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

**How the Other Half Lives** Greenwood Publishing Group

Starting in the early part of the nineteenth century, American administrations expressed a desire to own Cuba. A rationale for adding Cuba to the territory of the United States could be built on Cuba's sugar and tobacco industries, as well as Cuba's mineral deposits. But economics was not the primary motivation. American presidents knew that in the event of war, any nation occupying Cuba would have an advantage over the US military strategies; this fear, coupled with the economic benefit, explains a century of policy decisions. As Frank R. Villafana shows, Cubans were not sitting idle, waiting for outsiders to liberate them from Spanish oppression. A major part of this research is devoted to studying Cuban efforts to liberate their island from prolonged Spanish domination. Cuba had been struggling for

independence from Spain since the 1830s, followed by the Ten Year War. During the 1895-1898 War of Independence, Cuba came close to defeating Spain, but a merciless Spanish military effort converted Cuba into a series of concentration camps. Spain surrendered after its naval defeats by the US at Manila Bay and Santiago de Cuba, following a failed ground campaign in eastern Cuba. After the US occupied Cuba militarily, American political leaders realized only a small minority of Cubans supported annexation, and the Platt Amendment was developed as a substitute. Today, most Cubans agree that independence, even constrained by the United States, was better than enslavement by the Castro brothers. However, as Villafana emphasizes, Cubans living in Cuba as well as abroad still seek a land free and independent of foreign threat and domestic tyrants.

**The Sensational Rise of William Randolph Hearst** GRIN

Verlag

Tulsa, 1921 Reporting a Massacre University of Oklahoma Press

**The Odyssey of Mexican Laborers, 1600-1933** Tulsa, 1921 Reporting a Massacre

"Most notable among Hearst's competitors was *The World*, owned and managed by a Jewish immigrant named Joseph Pulitzer. In *The Yellow Journalism*, David R. Spencer describes how the evolving culture of Victorian journalism was shaped by the Yellow Press. He details how these two papers and others exploited scandal, corruption, and crime among New York's most influential citizens and its most desperate inhabitants - a policy that made this "journalism of action" remarkably effective, not just as a commercial force but also as an advocate for the city's poor and defenseless."--BOOK JACKET.

*Bell Bottom Boys* "O'Reilly Media, Inc."

Some vols. accompanied by separate issues called special number.

*Open Veins of Latin America* Random House

Today, war is more complicated than it has ever been. When considering military strategy, a commander must be aware of several theaters of war. There's ground strength, air power, naval combat and even cyber warfare. In the late 19th century, however, the true military might of a nation rested primarily on the strength of its navy. In 1890, United States Navy Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan published a book titled "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History." The monumental text addressed the importance of both military and commercial fleets in the success of a nation in war and peacetime. Mahan begins with a discussion of the elements he considers to be the key to a nation's success on the seas. He theorizes that a ground force could not sustain the pressure of a naval blockade. Mahan then applies his principles to wars of the past. He analyzes the use of a navy in various engagements and considers the resulting influence on the outcome of the wars. The book was readily accepted by commanders and tacticians all over the world and his principles and theories were utilized throughout the 20th century. His arguments, along with technological advances, were influential in the strengthening of the United States Navy. Presently, Mahan's work is considered the most important work on naval strategy in history.

**The Press and America's Emergence as a World Power**

University of Oklahoma Press

With an anthology edited by Tom Wolfe and E. W. Johnson

**Work Smarter with Social Media** University of Arizona Press

Presents reference entries on the history of two wars fought by the United States at the turn of the twentieth century in Latin America and the Philippines, which established the country as an important world power.

**Donegan and the Splendid Little War** Columbia University Press  
History of the Spanish-American War largely based on the daily records of Theodore Roosevelt, who trained and led the Rough Riders during the war.

**Journalism Ethics** SAGE

In July 1997, twenty-five of America's most influential journalists sat down to try and discover what had happened to their profession in the years between Watergate and Whitewater. What they knew was that the public no longer trusted the press as it once had. They were keenly aware of the pressures that advertisers and new technologies were putting on newsrooms around the country. But, more than anything, they were aware that readers, listeners, and viewers — the people who use the news — were turning away from it in droves. There were many reasons for the public's growing lack of trust. On television, there were the ads that looked like news shows and programs that presented gossip and press releases as if they were news. There were the "docudramas," television movies that were an uneasy blend of fact and fiction and which purported to show viewers how events had "really" happened. At newspapers and magazines, celebrity was replacing news, newsroom budgets were being slashed, and editors were pushing journalists for more "edge" and "attitude" in place of reporting. And, on the radio, powerful talk personalities led their listeners from sensation to sensation, from fact to fantasy, while deriding traditional journalism. Fact was blending with fiction, news with entertainment, journalism with rumor. Calling themselves the Committee of Concerned Journalists, the twenty-five determined to find how the news had found itself in this state. Drawn from the committee's years of intensive research, dozens of surveys of readers, listeners, viewers, editors, and journalists, and more than one hundred intensive interviews with journalists and editors, *The Elements of Journalism* is the first book ever to spell out — both for those who create and those who consume the news — the principles and responsibilities of journalism. Written by Bill Kovach and Tom Rosenstiel, two of the nation's preeminent press critics, this is one of the most provocative books about the role of information in society in more than a generation and one of the most important ever written about news. By offering in turn each of the principles that should govern reporting, Kovach and Rosenstiel show how some of the most common conceptions about the press, such as neutrality, fairness, and balance, are actually modern misconceptions. They also spell out how the news should be gathered, written, and reported even as they demonstrate why the First Amendment is on the brink of becoming a commercial right rather than something any American citizen can enjoy. *The Elements of Journalism* is already igniting a national dialogue on issues vital to us all. This book will be the starting point for discussions by journalists and members of the public about the nature of journalism and the access that we all enjoy to information for years to come.

**The Index** Simon and Schuster

Kane presents a critical study of the Reagan administration's public communication efforts to sell the president's controversial foreign policy initiatives to the public and congress. Kane challenges existing scholarship on Reagan's communication and leadership to demonstrate the executive bargaining model and public diplomacy regime failed.

**The Uncrowned King** Routledge

The year is 1944. The United States has finally done what it must throw its full weight into the fight against evil then known as the Axis Powers. Gordon Brainerd is but 16 years old, too young to join the regular forces, but just old enough for the Merchant Marines. Dropping out of high school and leaving his small hometown for the first time, this is his coming-of-age story, wherein from the streets of New York City to the ports of South America and the Philippines, Gordon maintains his small town values while learning to

become a man. His own man.

**Drugs** The Rosen Publishing Group, Inc

When you combine the sheer scale and range of digital information now available with a journalist's "nose for news" and her ability to tell a compelling story, a new world of possibility opens up. With *The Data Journalism Handbook*, you'll explore the potential, limits, and applied uses of this new and fascinating field. This valuable handbook has attracted scores of contributors since the European Journalism Centre and the Open Knowledge Foundation launched the project at MozFest 2011. Through a collection of tips and techniques from leading journalists, professors, software developers, and data analysts, you'll learn how data can be either the source of data journalism or a tool with which the story is told—or both. Examine the use of data journalism at the BBC, the Chicago Tribune, the Guardian, and other news organizations Explore in-depth case studies on elections, riots, school performance, and corruption Learn how to find data from the Web, through freedom of information laws, and by "crowd sourcing" Extract information from raw data with tips for working with numbers and statistics and using data visualization Deliver data through infographics, news apps, open data platforms, and download links

**Reporting a Massacre** ABC-CLIO

Seminar paper from the year 2017 in the subject History - America, grade: 1,0, , course: American War Experience, language: English, abstract: This work examines in how far yellow journalism served as a warmonger in the Spanish-American War. It starts with an overview of yellow journalism and focuses on its origin, the rivalry between the two most influential editors of that era, William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer. After that, the author describes the benefits of American military intervention in the conflict between Cuba and Spain. Then, events like the explosion of the USS Maine and how they were presented to the American population in the media, more specifically in the newspapers, are described. This will lead to the penultimate part, in which the outbreak of the war is studied. To conclude, the author sums up the impact of yellow journalism on the Spanish-American War in contrast to the other presented significant causes. We are now in the 21st century and confronted with a wider variety of media than ever before consisting not only of newspapers and radio, but also of television and the internet. This increases the possibilities of shaping public opinion for the purpose of either financial profit or political gain. In this context the term post-truth has emerged and was even declared. Such a term could also have been used more than a century ago in order to describe the phenomenon treated in this work: yellow journalism. However, at that time, the only source of information for people to rely on was the newspaper. Accordingly, its significance was even greater.