

History of Journalism

Code: 104985
ECTS Credits: 6

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2501933 Journalism	OB	3	1

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Teaching groups languages

You can check it through this [link](#). To consult the language you will need to enter the CODE of the subject. Please note that this information is provisional until 30 November 2023.

Teachers

Teresa Ferre Panisello

Prerequisites

It is desirable to have passed the subject History of Communication.

Objectives and Contextualisation

The object of the course is to introduce students to the knowledge of the information production, preferably in contemporary centuries, starting with journalism in the 17th century. The transition from artisan journalism to industrial journalism and its evolution into current forms of digital journalism will be analysed. The approach prioritises the dimension of the construction of social reality elaborated on the basis of journalistic discourse.

Taking as a frame of reference the great international journalistic traditions of some Western European countries and the United States, the main field of study is Catalan journalism. At the same time, Spanish journalism will also be studied in a comparative way. The historical and critical study of these traditions aims to enable students to understand the challenges facing journalism today.

Each chapter will mention the social, political, technological, business and professional context. Also journalism in relation to other fields of social communication. In addition, the content of the course will be sensitive to cultural diversity and gender issues.

Competences

- Demonstrate a critical and self-critical capacity.
- Demonstrate adequate knowledge of Catalonia's socio-communicative reality in the Spanish, European and global context.
- Differentiate the discipline's main theories, its fields, conceptual developments, theoretical frameworks and approaches that underpin knowledge of the subject and its different areas and sub-areas, and acquire systematic knowledge of the media's structure.
- Disseminate the area's knowledge and innovations.
- Identify modern journalistic traditions in Catalonia, Spain and worldwide and their specific forms of expression, as well as their historic development and the theories and concepts that study them.
- Introduce changes in the methods and processes of the field of knowledge to provide innovative responses to the needs and demands of society.
- Properly apply the scientific method, raising hypotheses regarding journalistic communication, validating and verifying ideas and concepts, and properly citing sources.
- Students can apply the knowledge to their own work or vocation in a professional manner and have the powers generally demonstrated by preparing and defending arguments and solving problems within their area of study.
- Students must be capable of collecting and interpreting relevant data (usually within their area of study) in order to make statements that reflect social, scientific or ethical relevant issues.
- Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
- Students must develop the necessary learning skills in order to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.
- Take sex- or gender-based inequalities into consideration when operating within one's own area of knowledge.
- Value diversity and multiculturalism as a foundation for teamwork.

Learning Outcomes

1. Analyse the sex- or gender-based inequalities and the gender biases present in one's own area of knowledge.
2. Apply scientific methods in a cross-cutting manner in the analysis of the relations between technological change and media access.
3. Demonstrate a critical and self-critical capacity.
4. Describe Catalonia's socio-communicative reality in the Spanish and European context from the political point of view.
5. Describe the structure, workings and management of the communication business.
6. Disseminate the area's knowledge and innovations.
7. Explain Catalonia's socio-communicative reality in the Spanish and European context from the economic and business point of view.
8. Explain the development of modern Catalan and Spanish journalistic tradition.
9. Identify the fundamentals of theories and the history of communication.
10. Identify the principal forms of sex- or gender-based inequality and discrimination present in society.
11. Propose new ways to measure the success or failure of the implementation of innovative proposals or ideas.
12. Propose projects and actions that incorporate the gender perspective.
13. Students can apply the knowledge to their own work or vocation in a professional manner and have the powers generally demonstrated by preparing and defending arguments and solving problems within their area of study.
14. Students must be capable of collecting and interpreting relevant data (usually within their area of study) in order to make statements that reflect social, scientific or ethical relevant issues.
15. Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
16. Students must develop the necessary learning skills in order to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.
17. Value diversity and multiculturalism as a foundation for teamwork.

Content

Topic 1.- Introduction and basic concepts. The History of Journalism as a subject matter.

Topic 2.- The origins of modernity: artisan journalism. The French absolutist model and the English alternative. The Catalan exception in the 17th century and the Castilian aspiration to the absolutist model.

Topic 3.- Journalism in the industrial era (1848-1873). The emergence of a new consumer public: the popular strata of the big cities. European and American models. The historical delay in the creation of liberal democracy and the specificities of industrial journalism in Catalonia and Spain.

Topic 4.- Mass journalism (1874-1914). Migrations and urban growth: new potential audiences. New Journalism: from Pulitzer to Hearst. The beginnings of culture and mass communication in Catalonia and Spain. The Renaixença and the emergence of contemporary journalism. The Crisis of '98.

Topic 5.- The world with images. Photojournalism: from the beginnings at the end of the 19th century to the "new form of visual communication" during the Spanish Civil War. Film newsreels: birth, irruption of sound films and decadence. Propaganda during the interwar period.

Topic 6.- The first third of the 20th century. The consolidation of mass industrial journalism in Barcelona and Madrid. The irruption of radio during the Dictatorship of Primo de Rivera. The Republican cycle. The golden age of the press in Catalonia and Spain.

Topic 7.- The Spanish Civil War and the Second World War from a journalistic perspective. Francoism: authoritarianism, officialism and journalistic uniformity (1939-1966).

Topic 8.- The evolution of journalism after World War II: the television era. The impact of the Fraga Law of 1966 on Franco's communication system. Vietnam War and "New Journalism".

Topic 9.- Towards the end of the Cold War. Crisis of Franco's dictatorship, democratic transition and reconstruction of Catalan and Spanish journalistic culture.

Topic 10.- Transformations in journalism in recent decades. The standard model of television news. The experience of CNN and other all-news channels. Cyberjournalism.

The calendar will be available on the first day of class. Students will find all information on the Virtual Campus: the description of the activities, teaching materials, and any necessary information for the proper follow-up of the subject.

Methodology

The methodology combines theoretical explanations with face-to-face guided activities, supervised activities, and independent work. Learning is based on the analysis and resolution of case studies. Teamwork, personal study, and critical analysis skills are encouraged.

Annotation: Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			

Evaluation	7.5	0.3	2, 8, 9
Theoretical explanations	28	1.12	2, 8, 9
Type: Supervised			
Seminars and internships	22	0.88	2, 8
Tutorials	7.5	0.3	2
Type: Autonomous			
Autonomous study	17.5	0.7	2, 8, 9
Course work	25	1	2, 5, 6, 8
Readings	14	0.56	2, 8, 9

Assessment

CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT

The requirements to pass the subject in continuous assessment are the following:

- 1.- Completion of two multiple-choice tests. The evaluable material will refer to all the readings of the course, as well as to the explanations, debates and activities carried out, both in the theoretical sessions and in the seminar sessions. The first multiple-choice test will take place in November and the second in January (50% of the final mark).
2. Completion of a written journalistic report of the course in teams of three students. The seminar teacher will have to approve the subject matter and structure, which will correspond to the historical period studied in the seminar. The seminar teacher will also be responsible for monitoring the completion of the work throughout the course (30% of the final mark).
3. Follow-up of the programmed practical activities and participation in the seminar. The activities prior to the seminar sessions will be handed in through the virtual campus on the date indicated by the lecturers of each seminar. In order to be assessed for these exercises, 70% must be completed (20% of the final mark).

Final grade

In order to pass the course, students will have to take and pass the two mid-term exams, the written group report, as well as having participated in and passed a minimum of 70% of the seminar activities. With regard to the course journalistic report, if the initial proposal is not approved, or if it is not handed in, it will be considered as not assessable. In the continuous assessment modality, the "not evaluable" in the seminar is also a "not evaluable" of the subject.

Recovery system.

Students who have not passed the theory of the subject by passing the two multiple-choice tests will have to take an alternative written , which will consist of a topic to be developed and different short questions. The minimum mark for this exam will be 4 out of 10.

As for the seminar, if the evaluation of the report is not positive, there will be a period of re-elaboration in order to obtain a maximum mark of 5 out of 10.

Finally, with regard to the exercises on the seminar sessions, students will be eligible for re-evaluation as long as 70% of the total have been completed and they have not failed more than 3 of them.

B) SINGLE ASSESSMENT

The requirements to pass the subject in a single assessment are the following:

1.-Performance of an oral theory test divided into two parts. The first will correspond to a topic to be presented from a general perspective, while the second will be a series of concrete and specific questions. The subject matter to be assessed will refer to all the readings of the course, as well as to the explanations and debates in class and to the materials on the virtual campus. This exam will take place during the month of January (50% of the final mark).

2. Submission of a critical review of a work from the course reference bibliography included in the teaching guide, or from the specific bibliography that will be provided on the virtual campus. The student will have to agree on the chosen work with the lecturer responsible for the subject (20% of the final mark).

3. Performance of a practical written test based on the programmed seminar activities. In order to achieve the necessary knowledge of the subject, students will have to carry out the previous activities programmed on the virtual campus throughout the course. In order to be assessed, a minimum of 70% must be handed in. The practical written test will be directly related to the content of these materials (30% of the final mark).

Final qualification

In order to pass the course, students will have to take and pass the theoretical oral exam, submit and pass the critical review, as well as the written exam related to the practical seminar exercises that will have been handed in throughout the course.

Recovery system.

Students who have not passed the theory oral exam will have to take a final test. The minimum mark for this exam will be 5 out of 10.

In the hypothesis that the evaluation of the review is not positive, there will be a period of re-elaboration in order to obtain a maximum mark of 5 out of 10.

Finally, with regard to the exercises on the seminar sessions, students may be re-evaluated by means of an alternative written practical test, provided that 70% of the total has been completed and they have not failed more than 3 exams.

Students who commit any irregularity (copying, plagiarism or impersonation) that may lead to a significant variation in the grade of an activity or evaluation test will be graded with a zero for the course.

Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Exam course	50%	3	0.12	1, 2, 5, 4, 8, 7, 9, 10, 16, 14
Report work	30%	15	0.6	2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 13, 14, 17
Seminar internship	20%	10.5	0.42	2, 5, 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17

Bibliography

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Throughout the course, more specific bibliographic material, documentaries, web resources and podcasts for historical periods and with contextual information will be incorporated into the Virtual Campus.

Software

The course does not require mastery of any specific software, beyond the usual office automation packages.