



СЕВАСТОПОЛЬСКИЙ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

The history of Newspapers and the press

Докладчик
Белая Е.А.

Today it is difficult to imagine a world without Newspapers. But such times were, because the first Newspapers appeared in Ancient Rome around the middle of the II century BC...

The first Roman Newspapers were written on wooden tablets, but they performed their main function correctly. At first, the news published in them was unofficial, but after the order of Julius Caesar, the news reports were added to the reports of the Senate, reports of generals and messages from the rulers of neighboring States.



- "Daily Affairs of the Roman people" - a popular daily publication of Ancient Rome lasted until the end of the third century. Next, similar news publications, called tipao, appeared in China and were in circulation until the advent of Newspapers. Thus, before the invention of Newspapers in the 17th century, there were similarities, but they were handwritten news bulletins covering political and economic events across Europe. They appeared in Italy in the XVI century and were most popular in Rome and Venice. At the same time, the name "Gazette" came into use - after the name of a small Italian coin (gazzetta), which was usually paid for a handwritten news sheet in Venice. The closest were circulars called awiso.



- The first printed newspaper created in Germany is called the Relation aller Furnemmen und gedenckwürdigen Historien ("Accounting for outstanding news and memorable stories») authored by Johann Carolus, which was published in Strasbourg. Using the printing press, Johann was able to significantly reduce the price and increase the demand for the newspaper.



- THE
NEW-HAMPSHIRE
AND
HISTORICAL
CHRONICLE,
CONTAINING the Freshest ADVICES
FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1766.
- GAZETTE,
CHRONICLE,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
NUMBER 5061 Weeks since this Paper

SIR,
ST.
H
1900

By His Majesty's Commands I transmit you
the Resolutions of the House of Commons
Great-Britain, on the Occasion of the late Dis-
turbances in America, to be laid before the
Assembly.

I am, with great Truth and Regard
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
H. S. CONWAY.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend here, dated March 20, 1766.

I Have received one of your favours, which should have answered yours long ago, but I have very lately been at sea from this place to Bristol, and the arrival of the ships from America not to this day, so that the Stamp act be repealed; and indeed the uncertainty that affair has been in your country so far I did not write till I could give my countrymen joy of the repeal, which I now do both to them and you, as it has passed both Houses of Parliament, and this would had the royal Assent:—I hope my countrymen will receive this news with a decent and becoming joy, and not with triumphant exultation.

[illegible]

DUTY on Wines to be altered.

P R E S E N T.	
<i>West India Merchants.</i>	<i>North American Merchants</i>
Mr. Long, Chair.	Mr. Trenchick, Chair.
Mr. Fuller	Mr. Hanbury
Mr. Biscoe	Mr. Barclay
Mr. Mainland	Mr. Nerve
Mr. Vaughan	Mr. Roe
Mr. Turner	Mr. Deberdt
Mr. Bauryas	Mr. Mainland
Mr. Gedling	Mr. Hay

Bristol, April 2. The Society of Merchants in this city have paid their compliments of thanks to His Grace the Duke of Grafton, and the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway Esq., the Masters of Roshington, the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, Esq. the Hon. William Pitt, Esq. for William Meredith, Bart. and Sir George Savile, Bart. for their great services done to the trade of this Kingdom and her Colonies, by presenting to each of these friends of trade and liberty, the

Lisbon, March 15. In case of war with Spain, 'he said, that all the Portuguese men of war will be put under the command of an English Admiral.

final Adjournment of the Canada Bill was signed this day by the Right Honourable Henry Seymour Conway, Esq: one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, on the one part, and by his Excellency the Comte de Gorchy, Ambassadeur from the most Christian King, on the other.

Amsterdam, March 14. One hundred and thirty-four ships will sail this year, from the different ports of this Republic, for Greenland, on the Whale Fishery; and twenty eight more from Hamburg, Altona, and Bremen.

April 7. We are assured Mr. Pitt lately made a

sible speed in behalf of the tea officers out of commission, recommending to the members an increase of their half pay, which for the honour and safety of our country, ought to be augmented, to keep the most useful body of men from wretchedness, foreign service, and goals.

It is said, that a considerable Bounty will soon be granted on the Importation of Iron, and naval Stores,

It is reported that some Changes in the Board of Trade and Plantations will soon take place; and that John Hays, Esq; one of the Representatives for the Borough

Orders are given for men of war that are destined to sail for Newfoundland, to carry over six additional

LONDON.
At a Meeting of the Committee of the West Indian and
North American Merchants at the King's Arms Ta-
vern, 10th March 1785.
AGREED unanimously, that such Points as are
submitted at this Meeting shall have the General
Concurrence and Assistance of the whole Trade
on both Sides to carry them into Execution.
AGREED that the Director, Foreign Minister in

The history of Newspapers and the press

The power of Newspapers was first realized by cardinal Richelieu, who realized that they have a significant influence on public opinion, so by skillfully operating the news, you can manipulate the population, which he actively did. The newspaper under the patronage of Richelieu was published in 1631, it was called La Gazette and lasted until 1915. Most Newspapers of the 17th century were United by the fact that they were published weekly. The real newspaper revolution took place in 1650, when the daily Einkommende Zeitung appeared in Leipzig. The second daily newspaper appeared 50 years later - it was the English The Daily Courant.

They described major disasters and accidents - this was not prohibited, because it did not affect the authority of the king and did not affect the interests of the state. But even then the "opposition" press was born. The printers of such publications could get away with publishing such a newspaper, provided that it was quickly recruited and sold.



СПАСИБО
ЗА ВНИМАНИЕ