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# The history of Newspapers and the press

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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.

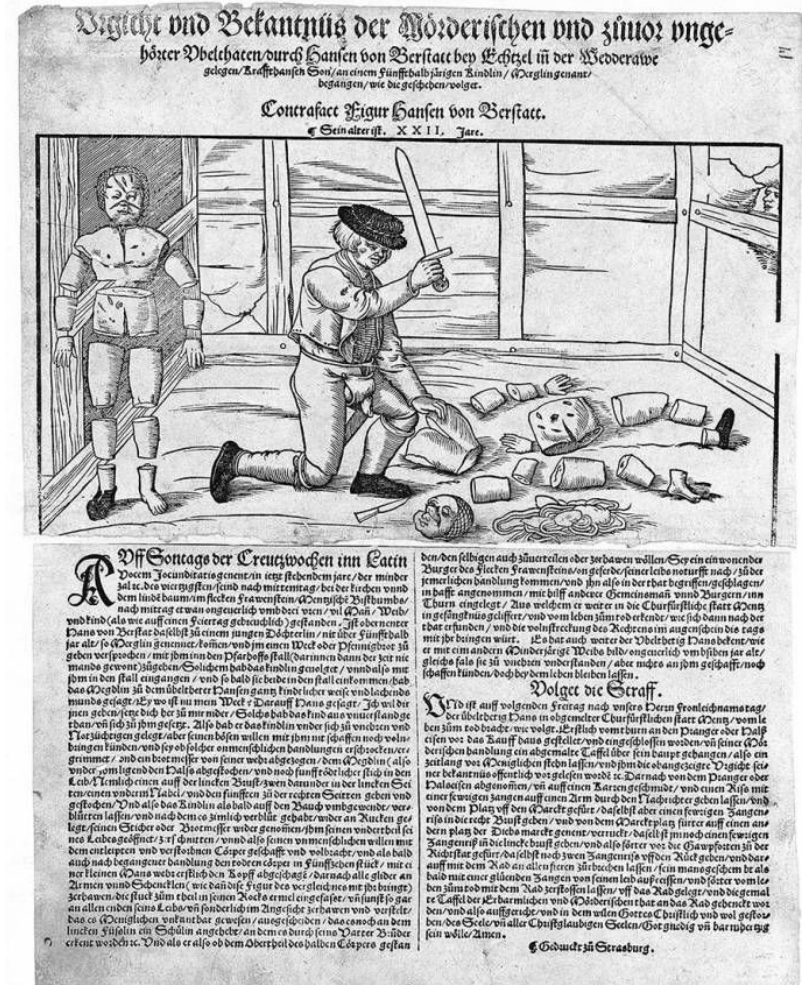


- "Daily Affairs of the Roman people" - a popular daily publication of Ancient Rome lasted until the end of the third century. Next, similar news publications, called tipao, appeared in China and were in circulation until the advent of Newspapers. Thus, before the invention of Newspapers in the 17th 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.





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- It is noteworthy that for some countries, Newspapers were printed in neighboring countries. In this way, it was possible to achieve independence of the publication from the ruling sovereign. For example, some periodicals were published in the Netherlands and were literal translations into English of Dutch Newspapers. This translation sold quickly because there was a huge percentage of British merchants and figures interested in the news in Holland.



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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.



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