

THE TELEGRAPH

HISTORICAL ARCHIVE, 1855-2016

ORIENTATION RESOURCES

Various source media. *The Telegraph Historical Archive, 1855-2016*



The aim of this guide is to give you a better understanding of how to use *The Telegraph Historical Archive, 1855-2016* (*The Telegraph*) for your research purposes. It will cover finding and filtering material, how to approach and understand newspapers as sources, including dealing with editorial bias, and will provide a case study through which you can begin exploring the material.



HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

This guide is aimed at students and researchers who are using Gale Primary Source Archives for the first time. It will take you through the different stages of using a digital archive.

If you are unfamiliar with researching in a digital archive it is worth reading the guide through from start to finish.

If you have some experience working with digital archives and are looking for guidance on *The Telegraph* specifically, head straight to the USING NEWSPAPERS and KEY TOPICS sections. Here you will find information on how newspapers should be considered unique sources, how to understand and take into account editorial bias, and how this applies specifically to *The Telegraph*. There are also some critical thinking questions and useful search terms to help you start your research. The questions in green are entry level questions, the questions in red are more advanced.

If you are looking for examples of research conducted in this digital archive, the final section CASE STUDIES, will provide you with this. This section draws upon documents found in *The Telegraph* to show you how to use digital primary sources for research and teaching. Again, there are some critical thinking questions and useful search terms to help you start your research. The questions in green are entry level questions, the questions in red are more advanced.

LANGUAGE AND TERMINOLOGY

In this section, you will identify the language and words that will produce useful results when you are using the search function in a digital archive.

In all Gale Primary Source Archives you will find language and terminology that is old-fashioned, unfamiliar and potentially offensive. The documents and other sources held in these archives are reflective of the period in which they were written. To that end, you will need to think about the words and phrases that you choose to conduct your search.

As an example, if you were searching for information on the First World War, you would most likely start by searching for “World War One”. However, this terminology only came into being during World War Two. Contemporary authors instead used other terminology and so searching for the “Great War” or “European War” will allow you to extend your results.

It is also important to think carefully about your search terminology when using newspapers to investigate individuals. For example, in The Telegraph, a search for “Emmeline Pankhurst” leads to 214 results, only 26 of which are contemporaneous to her life. Societal norms of the time dictated that women be referred to as Mrs, so searching for “Mrs Pankhurst” provides 1064 results, the majority of which are pre-1928. Searching instead for “Miss Pankhurst” will provide results on only her daughters, while a broader search for “Pankhurst” encompasses all four women.

As The Telegraph provides coverage from the entire twentieth century, it is important to think about what kind of viewpoint you would like to investigate. *Are you looking for contemporary reporting from the time of the event/individual? Are you looking to investigate the impact of that event/individual in later years (e.g.: the legacy of the Pankhursts in modern feminism)?* By thinking carefully about the terminology you are using, you can begin to tailor your search results more specifically to your research question.

The more time you spend in the archive looking for sources the more familiar you will become with the variety of terms that might be relevant to your topic, as well as their idiosyncrasies (such as non-standard spelling).

BASIC SEARCH AND FILTERING

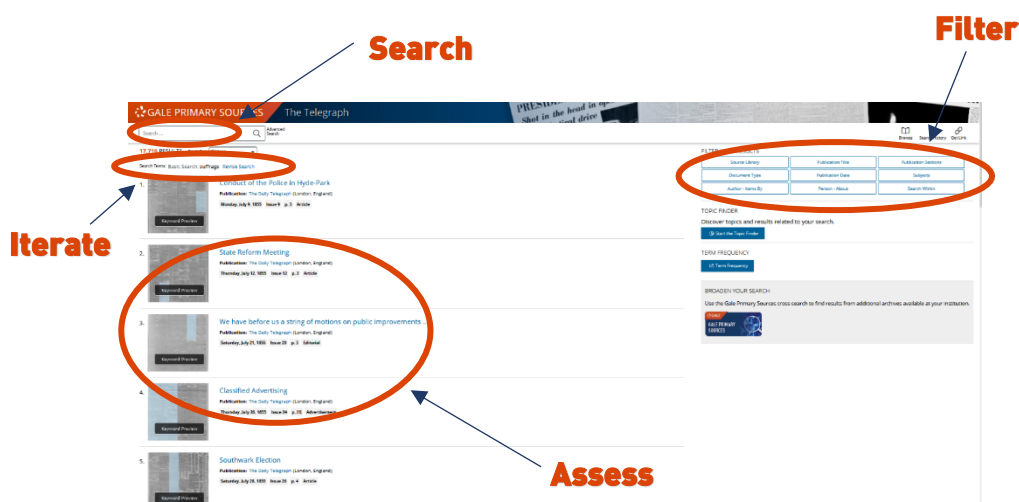


In this section, you will perform a 'Basic Search' using keywords in *The Telegraph*. It will also cover how to 'Filter' your results, and the steps needed to find a useful and comprehensive set of sources tailored to your research questions.

When you enter a search term it will be used to scan both the content of the sources and the tags that have been applied to said sources. In *The Telegraph* your search is being applied across the 161 years' worth of issues available in this archive.

Let's start with a topic that significantly affected the history of the UK, and was well covered within journalism: Suffrage.

- Search your key term, Suffrage, in *The Telegraph*. You will receive over seventeen thousand results. As this is a newspaper archive, they will all be the same content type: newspapers.
- Filter your results. Using the filter buttons on the right of your results list you can refine your list. You can use these filters to help ensure the source material you are using relates directly to your research question. For example, if you were interested in the specific role of the Pankhurst family in the suffrage movement you can filter your results so that you are just looking at sources that are about them.
- Assess your results. It is important to remember throughout that these searches are the starting point of your research and as such will provide you with a very broad range of documents. Once you have filtered your results you will still need to analyse them to assess their relevance to your topic. In our examination of the suffrage movement, you may want to further limit your search to only show articles from before 1928 (passing of the Representation of the People Act).
- Iterate on your search. As you become more familiar with your topic you may also need to go back to your earlier searches and re-assess material you previously discounted. You may also need to undertake new searches using terms you have learnt during your research process. For example, having looked at sources about the Pankhurst family, you may want to explore articles about other key suffragists and suffragettes, such as Millicent Fawcett and Emily Wilding Davison.



GALE PRIMARY SOURCES

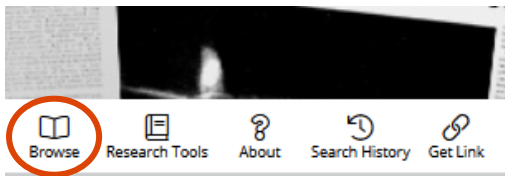
The Telegraph Historical Archive, 1855-2016



Advanced Search

Browse

The 'Browse' feature allows you to browse through the newspaper issues by date. Using this feature, you can select a specific issue, or organically browse a series of issues. This is particularly important when you are investigating reporting across a known time-period, rather than looking for a specific topic or article. It is also useful when you do not know where to start and want to find results organically. You can then refine your search later using the search features above.



Browsing through a collection, as opposed to searching by keyword, will allow you to find source material that may not come up via keyword search. Browsing will also give you a better broader understanding of the topic or era you are researching and will ensure you have a good grasp of the context in which your key sources were created. It will not only deepen your thinking on a topic but may introduce ideas, perspectives, and questions you had not previously considered.

Browse By Date

Previous							Next
June							2003
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
29	30						

Click the thumbnail to see the issue



USING NEWSPAPERS AS SOURCES

This section will introduce you to using newspapers as a primary source. Like any source, newspapers betray an *authorial bias*, and it is important to understand the factors that feed into that bias, to critically assess the material. It is also useful to *compare and contrast* material across different newspapers to build a three-dimensional understanding of the topic you are researching. The topics and questions below are designed to help you understand how to critically interrogate The Telegraph as a source. *The questions in green are entry level questions, the questions in red are more advanced.*

Once you have identified an article that is useful for your research, you can use the following themes and questions to understand the bias ingrained in it.

The themes themselves can be explored and understood in more detail by browsing the content in the archive, and by exploring the supporting academic essays available in 'Research Tools'.

Audience

Newspapers are an important channel of public opinion and the newspaper's target audience significantly affected the content and style of reporting. Launched immediately after the abolition of stamp duty in 1855, *The Telegraph* was aimed at a middle-class readership who wanted a more entertaining daily paper. Despite this though, it struggled to compete following the launch *Daily Mail* and the *Mirror*, who targeted the same audience.

- Explain how the newspaper's content and reporting style appeals to its audience.
- Can you identify whether the interests of the newspaper's audience change over time? Is this visible in its reporting?
- Examine what the paper's style can teach us about its audience?
- Compare and contrast the role of audience in the Telegraph and its competitor newspapers.
- Evaluate the importance of a female audience to a newspaper's success.

Political Position

The political stance of the newspaper will also heavily affect its reporting, especially the way in which it presents government decisions. Note that not all newspapers maintain a consistent political stance throughout their lifetime. *The Telegraph* started on the center-left of the political spectrum, but internal divergence saw them abandon their support of the Liberal Party in 1870 in favour of the Conservatives. The paper has been firmly right-wing throughout the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

- How visible is the political stance of the newspaper? Describe ways it affects the paper's reporting.
- How and when does the political stance of the newspaper change? Discuss the impact this has on the coverage of key events?
- Evaluate if and when the newspaper is critical of the government, and the impact of this approach.
- Assess and explain the factors that impact the political stance of the newspaper.
- Judge the newspaper's depiction of Margaret Thatcher. How is she depicted and how is this reflective of the paper's political stance?

Style

Like audience and political position, a paper's style might change throughout its history, and it is important to understand how this style affects reporting and coverage. For example, when it launched, *The Telegraph* was aimed at an audience who wanted to be entertained, so it initially focused on crime and public interest stories and reduced the traditional emphasis on verbatim political reporting, reflecting the interests of its readers.

- Can you recognise how the newspaper's style affects the way a story is presented?
- Discuss the affect the newspaper's style has on the reader.
- Assess the extent to which audience defines a newspaper's style and vice versa.
- Compare and contrast the style of *The Telegraph* and its competitor papers.

Influence of Ownership

The political stance, content and style of a newspaper is often heavily influenced by its owner, often more so than by its editorial staff. The Telegraph was launched as a thinly veiled medium through which Colonel Arthur Burroughes Sleigh could carry out his vendetta against the Duke of Cambridge. In later years, when Conrad Black took over the paper in 1987, he also held significant sway over the newspaper, using everything from the careful selection of personnel, the writing of editorials and allocating resources to preferred areas of the newspapers coverage to ensure the unanimity of editorial policy in line with his own vision. This influence, alongside the treatment of individual editors or columnists of their friends and enemies, emphasizes the importance of using multiple newspapers to create a balanced picture.

- Can you identify whose influence is visible in the newspaper's coverage and how?
- Explain the ways in which the owner's influence affects reporting and style.
- Assess the presence and importance of the various influences on *The Telegraph* throughout its lifetime.
- Evaluate how the influence of the owner changed between the time of the Press Barons and that of the Media Moguls.

KEY TOPICS

Newspapers are interdisciplinary resources that can be used to explore almost any subject. This section will introduce you to three topics that are covered in *The Telegraph*, to guide you through the process of exploring a particular research area. There are also questions designed to help guide your research into these topics in the archive and understand them within the context of newspapers as a source. *The questions in green are entry level questions, the questions in red are more advanced.* You will also find lists of further useful search terms that will assist you in broadening your knowledge of these subjects. These terms have already been tested via *The Telegraph* search function so should provide you with helpful results.

World War Two

The Telegraph played a key role in the coverage of the Second World War. From Clare Hollingworth's scoop on the outbreak of the war, to the use of the Telegraph's crossword as a covert recruiting exercise for Station X at Bletchley Park, the paper was central in shaping the way the population understood events.

- Discuss the ways in which key events are covered by the newspaper.
- Describe the role of *The Telegraph's* crossword in contributing to or detracting from the war efforts.
- Explain the impact of the reduced page count imposed during the war on *The Telegraph*.
- Examine the lasting legacy of World War Two and its impact on later decades.
- Compare the reporting on World War Two to the coverage of other conflicts.

Other useful search terms: veteran, soldiers, aircraft, Hitler, World War II, army, bomber, air forces, Spitfire, Berlin, combat, heroes, Churchill, Allies, military, secret history, women of world war II.¹

¹ Pro Tip! You can find additional search terms by using the 'Topic Finder' tool. The tool shows you the terms that are most often found in the text with your search term, so is an excellent way of discovering new avenues for subsequent iterations of your search.

Notable Correspondents

The history of *The Telegraph* is peppered with notable writers, who worked as correspondents for the paper. Their work on the paper not only shaped their own careers, but helped define the style and gravitas of the paper itself, with key names such as George Augustus Sala, Clare Hollingworth, Winston Churchill, Philip Larkin and Rudyard Kipling gracing the paper's pages.

- Identify the key correspondents of *The Telegraph* at different points in its history.
- Discuss the affect of George Augustus Sala on the public's conception of *The Telegraph*.
- Explore when and why anonymous by-lines are used in reporting.
- Examine the affect, if any, that major journalists had on the paper's editorial stance.
- Assess the importance of contributing to newspapers for the careers of key political figures. How does this differ to that of key literary figures?

Other useful search terms: London, Dickens, Boris Johnson, William Hague, J.H.B. Peel, Norman Tebbit, Charles Moore, war correspondent, report, special correspondent, journalist, British journalist, press.

Advertisements

Advertisements were key to keeping a paper running, bringing the financial support *The Telegraph* needed while reflecting the interests of society at the time. Finding the right balance between printing advertisements and running stories the public were interested in was the perpetual struggle for the paper's editorial staff.

- Discuss the importance of female readers, in relation to newspaper advertisements.
- Describe the interaction between adverts and reporting in *The Telegraph*.
- Examine the reasoning behind and impact on *The Telegraph* of replacing the front-page adverts with news in 1939.
- Analyse and interpret what advertisements can tell us about how society has changed throughout *The Telegraph's* lifetime.

Other useful search terms: adverts, standards authority, trade, best buys, consumer, ads, clothing, media correspondent, classified, company, display, trade, purchase.

CASE STUDY

This case study provides an example of the sorts of material found in *The Telegraph*. For newspapers, it is especially important to compare reporting on the same story across multiple newspapers, to gain a full understanding of the topic in question. As such, this case study also uses material from *The Times* as a counterpoint to the example from *The Telegraph*.

These sources will show you how the source material found in *The Telegraph* relates to some of the considerations discussed above. They will also introduce you to the kinds of specific questions you can use to interrogate, compare and contrast individual sources. If you are interested in the topics discussed in this case study, at the end you will find suggestions for how to investigate further.

This case study can also be used as a teaching tool. They can be used to help educators explain using digital primary sources to new users. Together with the instructions above (Basic Search and Filtering), they can help in explaining to new users how to navigate a digital archive. They also provide clear examples of the source materials in *The Telegraph*, and the kinds of critical thinking that need to be applied to these sources.

UK Parliamentary Expenses Scandal: *The Telegraph*

In May 2009, the UK Parliamentary Scandal hit the newspaper, causing widespread outcry across the country. A major political scandal revolving around the misuse of allowances and expense by MPs, the scandal started with a Freedom of Information Act in 2008. Despite pushback from the House of Commons that expenses claims should be exempt due to privacy issues, they were overruled, and agreed to publish their expenses later in 2009. They were pipped at the post.

Purchasing a full copy of the expenses claims from a middle-man, the Daily Telegraph published the scoop of the year: from the 8 May 2009, they detailed the ins and outs of the expenses data in instalments, justifying their actions by claiming that the official report would have omitted key information on the re-designation of second-home nominations by MPs.

The scandal had a huge impact on parliament, with numerous sackings, resignations and retirements, including the prosecutions of four peers and the speaker, Michael Martin, being forced from his role over comments on the events.

The truth about the Cabinet's expenses

The Prime Minister Brown paid his brother more than £6,000 for 'cleaning services'
The Justice Secretary Straw had to refund money he claimed in error for council tax
The Chancellor Darling changed 'second home' designation four times in four years
The Business Secretary Mandelson claimed thousands after saying he would quit as MP

RECEIPT FOR CLEANING SERVICES, JAN-MAR 2006

PAYMENTS RECEIVED FROM GORDON BROWN FOR CLEANING SERVICES AT [REDACTED]

Date	Amount
Jan 06	£241.30
Feb 06	£241.30
Mar 06	£126.30
TOTAL	£608.90

THESE PAYMENTS WERE RECEIVED BY ME AND PAID FOR CLEANING SERVICES AS DECIDED ABOVE. THE INLAND REVENUE EMPLOYER'S PAY REFERENCE NO IS [REDACTED]

ANDREW BROWN

This receipt, submitted by Gordon Brown as part of his expenses claim for January to March 2006, shows that the Prime Minister sent £608.90 to his brother Andrew, right, for 'cleaning services' at his home. The receipt is a handwritten document and the payments were made in cash. The receipt is a handwritten document and the payments were made in cash. The receipt is a handwritten document and the payments were made in cash.

INVESTIGATION THE EXPENSES FILES

By Robert West, Deputy Political Editor

More than half the Cabinet are being disquieted over their use of Parliamentary expenses after details of their claims were obtained by the Daily Telegraph. They include Gordon Brown, who paid his brother for cleaning services at his home in London, and the Justice Secretary, who claimed for council tax on a property he had not even claimed to both his council and mortgage bills.

The disclosure shows the scale of ministerial claims and the extent to which politicians have exploited the system to avoid paying for their own expenses. The Prime Minister is among 13 members of the Cabinet facing questions over their use of Parliamentary expenses, following their being approached by the Daily Telegraph. Mr Brown is among 13 members of the Cabinet facing questions over their use of Parliamentary expenses, following their being approached by the Daily Telegraph. Mr Brown is among 13 members of the Cabinet facing questions over their use of Parliamentary expenses, following their being approached by the Daily Telegraph.



TELEGRAPH TEAM
 Gordon Brown, Andrew
 Darling, Hazel Blears,
 Jack Straw, Gordon
 Brown, Alan Johnson,
 Martin Redfern, Sir
 Charles Clarke, Sir
 David Cameron, Sir
 John Hutton and
 Nicky Katt

Editorial Comment: MPs on all sides of the Commons have been complicit in what amounts to a conspiracy to defraud the taxpayer PAGE 27

ONLINE telegraph.co.uk For all the latest developments on MPs' expenses

PAGE 2 Tricks of the trade: From shifting second homes to renovations

PAGE 3 Gordon Brown: A change of address, a box of lightbulbs

PAGE 4 Alastair Darling: How public helped to pay stamp duty

PAGE 5 Jack Straw: Accountability is not my strong suit, he told

PAGE 6 Hazel Blears: The minister who claimed for three

PAGE 7 Andy Burnham: Grant my expenses or I may be facing

PAGE 8 Douglas Alexander: £3,000 worth of home repairs that

PAGE 9 John Prescott: The Mock, Tudor beams and a tale

Critical thinking questions to consider:

- Discuss what we can learn about the Expenses Scandal from this article.
- Examine how MPs are presented in this article. Compare this to how *The Telegraph* presents itself.
- Identify what we can understand about *The Telegraph* from this article. How is its political slant visible within reporting?
- Evaluate the questions you still have about the event. How critical are you of *The Telegraph's* construction of this article?
- Assess the use of language, layout, headings and imagery in this article, and the affect that they have on the reader.

More on this topic...

MPs, tax, David Cameron, Labour, Prime Ministers, House of Commons, Jacqui Smith, taxpayer, money, Lords, Sleaze Row, Gordon Brown, 2009 scandal, MP expenses, political correspondent Matthew Holehouse, expenses watchdog, expenses rules, Holly Watt.

UK Parliamentary Expenses Scandal: *The Times*

Now compare the reporting of the event in the article above with the following article from *The Times*:

Carreras bids farewell to the opera
Times, pages 2 and 10-12

THE TIMES
Friday May 8 2009 timesonline.co.uk 150 69030

Joanna Lumley strikes another blow for the Gurkhas

Ministers under fire over lavish expenses
Publication of claims embarrasses the Cabinet

Honour ruled illegal for being too Christian

Paedophile network

Obama visit to camp

80,000 to shield Pope

A £50 billion boost

Life as a social worker is stressful, underpaid and downright dangerous

Buyers are back. But they will settle only for quality

Bricks and mortar

Critical thinking questions to consider:

- Describe what we can learn about the Expenses Scandal from this article. How does it support what you learnt from *The Telegraph's* article? Does it answer any of the questions you had? Discuss whether this helps us better understand the event.
- Examine how MPs are presented in this article. To what extent is the picture painted the same or different to that crafted by *The Telegraph*?
- Compare and contrast the reporting across the two newspapers. Discuss the ways in which their editorial bias is visible in their reporting. Identify the affect that *The Telegraph's* scoop had on its writing.
- Assess the use of language, layout, headings and imagery in this article, and the affect that they have on the reader. How does this differ from *The Telegraph*?
- Using these sources, evaluate the importance of using multiple newspapers within your research.

More on this topic...

To continue exploring this topic, consider looking at the reporting on the Expenses Scandal from other newspapers, such as the *Daily Mail*. How do they compare to what you have already looked at? A good place to start is by browsing the May 2009 issues of various newspapers.

CITATION

CITATION GOES HERE