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|  | September 2nd, 1969 article | October 20, 2011 article |
| Technical facts | * 1 day after the coup. * Barely any quotes. Just a mention of the Crown Prince abdicating in the first page, and a mention about “well-informed observers” in the second page. * Condescending tone (e.g. in the second page, “Observers believe that the new leaders may have difficulty finding grounds on which to accuse the monarchy. King Idris and other members of the royal family have been living relatively modestly and are known to have avoided corruption”). * Mentions no authors. | * Article done on real time. * Frequent repetition of the same information (e.g. two references about lessons for autocrats in Yemen and Syria; several paragraphs discussing the likely death cause). * Several quotes from eyewitnesses, politicians, activists, etc. Even a NYC doctor is quoted! * Quite a few buzzwords of the internet age (e.g. viral in the second paragraph) and a lot of descriptions and references to online videos and how many of those videos have been uploaded. * More focus on sensationalistic moments (e.g. the last words of Qaddafi are discussed at least twice). * Mentions the authors. |
| Social, economic and political issues | * Emphatically refers to American and European interests in the region. * Clear antagonism against the new junta. For instance, the article clearly contradicts historical records of widespread corruption during the monarchy times. * A lot of the cold era jargon while discussing the region’s political landscape (e.g. leftist regimes as opposed to conservative regimes; Baathist; Arab nationalism; etc.). * Oil takes a central role (e.g. “a main source for Europe”). * Thorough summary of latest regional developments and regime changes. | * Barely any mention of Western interests in the region or the country. * Some references to other countries affected by the Arab Spring. * The absence of a fair trial was mentioned twice (using quotes of local actors). * Focal point on Assad and Abdul Saleh. * Impact of the shale revolution. |
| Random remarks | * Bloodless coup. * Qaddafi is not mentioned. He only emerges as the Junta’s leader in an article November 10, 1969. A previously unknown colonel, Colonel Saaduddin Abu Shwirrib. | * Beginning of a civil war. * Tunisia was the birth of the Arab Spring, whereas it was one of the last conservative regimes in 1969. |

Think about stats like the percentage of words dedicated to regional politics, economics, quotes and sensationalist details in each article.

Notes between the two articles:

* 1969 article is longer but there is a possible reason: the journalists at the time had to condensate all the analysis in one article, while in 2011, they had the luxury to just multiply different articles about the issue.

Write verbatim script; upper bound 20 minutes.

Rise and Fall.

Rise and fall of political leaders in the press.

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Point to mention: coup vs man dying

Pictures:

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Moamer_el_Gadafi_(cropped).jpg>

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Muammar_al-Gaddafi_at_the_AU_summit-LR.jpg>