

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

<b>Code</b>	36643
<b>Name</b>	Theory and history of journalism
<b>Cycle</b>	Grade
<b>ECTS Credits</b>	6.0
<b>Academic year</b>	2024 - 2025

**Study (s)**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>Acad. Period</b>	<b>year</b>
1334 - Degree in Journalism	Faculty of Philology, Translation and Communication	2	First term

**Subject-matter**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Subject-matter</b>	<b>Character</b>
1334 - Degree in Journalism	10 - Evolución del periodismo y de la comunicación	Obligatory

**Coordination**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department</b>
MARTINEZ GALLEGO, FRANCISCO ANDRES	340 - Language Theory and Communication Sciences

**SUMMARY**

The objective of the course is to introduce students to the knowledge of the informative production preferably of the contemporary centuries, although also introducing some questions of proto-journalism and from the eighteenth century to the present day. The approach gives priority to the social construction of reality through the journalistic discourse as a public historical discourse of the present of each era, so that it also helps to understand the function and use of journalism today. The contents refer comparatively to Spain and especially to some countries of Western Europe and the United States.

Regarding the theoretical part, the so-called journalistic field is introduced and analyzed, as well as the concepts and the main theoretical currents of journalism, while considering the most significant media of each period, all mentioning the professional status and productive routines of the different periods. All this is used for some debates and practices with students in order to induce a collective reflection on journalism and journalists in terms of past-present and with the aim that students acquire the ability to relate facts, phenomena and their possible comparison with aspects relatively similar to the present time.



## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

### Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

### Other requirements

It is convenient to take advantage of the first year History of Communication assignment. A basic knowledge of English and elementary knowledge of French, Italian and Portuguese is recommended, so that some documentation and hemerography in these languages, as well as in Catalan and Spanish, can be useful.

## COMPETENCES (RD 1393/2007) // LEARNING OUTCOMES (RD 822/2021)

### 1334 - Degree in Journalism

- Students must have acquired knowledge and understanding in a specific field of study, on the basis of general secondary education and at a level that includes mainly knowledge drawn from advanced textbooks, but also some cutting-edge knowledge in their field of study.
- Students must have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually in their field of study) to make judgements that take relevant social, scientific or ethical issues into consideration.
- Students should be able to search for, select, read, interpret and analyse both written and audiovisual texts and documents (analytically, synthetically and critically).
- Students should have an understanding of own and other social, historical, economic and cultural aspects within their relevant contexts.

## LEARNING OUTCOMES (RD 1393/2007) // NO CONTENT (RD 822/2021)

To distinguish the main western journalistic traditions and their evolution according to the most significant elements.

To explain the fundamental journalistic modalities with the reference media in order to understand the journalistic field of each period.

Identify the relevant journalists and situate them in their socio-professional context.

Critically relate the different journalistic discourses with the historical and contemporary discourses.



## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

**1. What is the theory and history of journalism: conceptual approaches and keys to the evolution of journalism XIX**

**2. The beginnings of modern journalism: the growing importance of information, public opinion and freedom of the press.**

**3. The popularization and consolidation of the press. French journalism, English journalism and American journalism.**

**4. The emergence of New Journalism: globalization of information, crisis and reconversion of the journalistic model, and emergence of the mass press.**

**5. The culmination of print journalism: sensationalism and yellow journalism, journalistic professionalization and photojournalism.**

**6. Journalism in contemporary Spain: from the 19th century gap to the party press, the "Republic of journalists", and Franco's control and censorship.**

## WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theory classes	60,00	100
Development of group work	25,00	0
Development of individual work	8,00	0
Study and independent work	22,00	0
Readings supplementary material	10,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	25,00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,00</b>	



## TEACHING METHODOLOGY

A certain knowledge of the past of journalism and what it has meant in each era is not only necessary for the formation of a future professional in this sociocultural field, but also to be aware of the role that journalistic production has played and plays, as a historical discourse of great and social influence, in the development of democracy and freedom. This specific knowledge, in addition, is socially useful to a future professional of journalism, since it helps to improve and even to innovate from the own tradition or from the \*comparison with other currents and international modalities.

And in periods of transformation or metamorphosis of the media and the meaning of information, as is the case now in an open and \*glocal society, knowledge of the past helps to think and act critically in the binomial diachrony-synchrony.

- Theoretical classes: Theoretical classes to explain the agenda of the course program, comment and discuss some issues.
- Practical classes: students will present the planned work.
- Other non face-to-face activities: reading of selected texts.

## EVALUATION

### FIRST CALL

- Theoretical exam (50%): an exam based on the contents presented and worked on in the course sessions.
- Work (30%): practical work related to the theory and history of journalism.
- Practicals (20%): practice and exercises based on the contents presented in class, reading texts or watching audiovisual products related to the subject.

In order to pass the course, it will be necessary to obtain at least a five in each of the sections that make up the evaluation of the course.

### SECOND CALL

In the second call of the course, only those items (exam, work or practices) that were failed (or not presented) in the first call will be recovered, and the grade of those that were already passed will be kept.

### WARNING

Intellectual honesty is vital in academic communities, and for the fair assessment of student work. All work submitted for this course must be original authorship. Papers that make use of fraudulent collaboration or composition with the help of artificial intelligence (ChatGPT or others) will not be accepted.

In the case of plagiarism in a student's assessment work, this may be marked with a numerical grade of zero and lead to the suspension of the course, regardless of the disciplinary procedure that may be initiated and, if applicable, the appropriate sanction in accordance with current legislation.



The following will also be considered serious misconduct and, therefore, may result in immediate suspension from the exam session: copying or facilitating the copying of work among undergraduate students; irregularly accessing or appropriating in advance the content of a test or exam; facilitating or procuring the appropriation, alteration or subsequent destruction of the content or results of an assessable activity and impersonation of the person in exams. When the serious misconduct mentioned in this point is detected, the teacher must notify the Grade Coordination.

The presentation of work and/or exams with spelling or typographical mistakes and/or errors in syntax, coherence or writing will be penalised and may lead to the suspension of the exam.

## REFERENCES

### Basic

- BARRERA, C. (coord.). (2004). *Historia del periodismo universal*. Barcelona: Ariel Comunicació.
- BORDERÍA, E., LAGUNA, A. y MARTÍNEZ, F.A. (2015). *Historia social de la comunicación. Mediaciones y públicos*. Madrid: Síntesis.
- GÓMEZ MOMPART, J.LI. i MARÍN OTTO, E. (eds.) (1999). *Historia del periodismo universal*. Madrid: Síntesis.
- GÓMEZ MOMPART, J.LI.; GUTIÉRREZ LOZANO, J.F. i PALAU SAMPIO, D. (2013). *La calidad periodística. Teorías, investigaciones y sugerencias profesionales*. Barcelona/Castelló/València: UAB, UJI, UPF, UV.
- GÓMEZ MOMPART, J.LI. (2010). *Periodistes i periodismes a Espanya i al País Valencià. Sociopolítica i cultura professional dels informadors*, *Arxius de Ciències Socials*, núm, 23, pp. 17-36.
- MARÍN, C. (2017). *Reportalismo en televisión*. Barcelona: Gedisa.
- HALLIN, D. C. i MANCINI, P. (2008). *Sistemas mediáticos comparados. Tres modelos de relación entre los medios de comunicación y la política*. Barcelona: Hacer Editorial.
- MUHLMANN, G. (2004). *Une histoire politique du journalisme (XIXe.-XXe. Siècle)*. París: PUF.
- NEVEU, É. (2004). *Sociologie du journalisme*. París: La Découv