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Semantic Web in Libraries
December 2014

Where is Wikipedia Going?

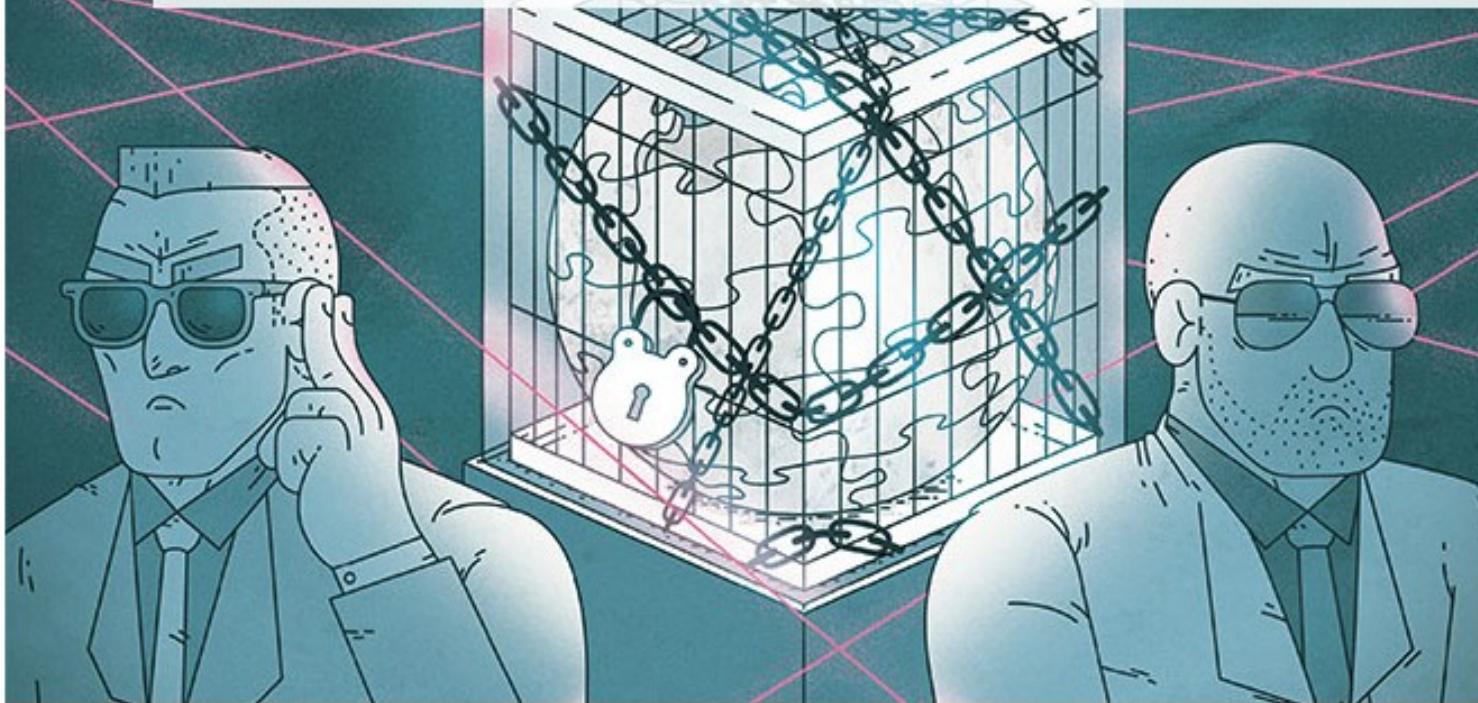
Wikipedia in 2014:

- A project that has shaped the Web
- Huge global reach
(> 500M unique visitors/month)
- Stable, reliable,
... loosing momentum?
- Criticized on a regular basis



Who Killed Wikipedia?

BY VIRGINIA POSTREL · November 17, 2014 · 6:00 AM



(Illustration: Emory Allen)



A hardened corps of volunteer editors is the only force protecting Wikipedia. They might also be killing it.

Wikipedia's Challenges (selection)

Community of
Contributors

Content
Size and Quality

Editing experience

Maintenance effort

Language diversity

User engagement

Content reuse

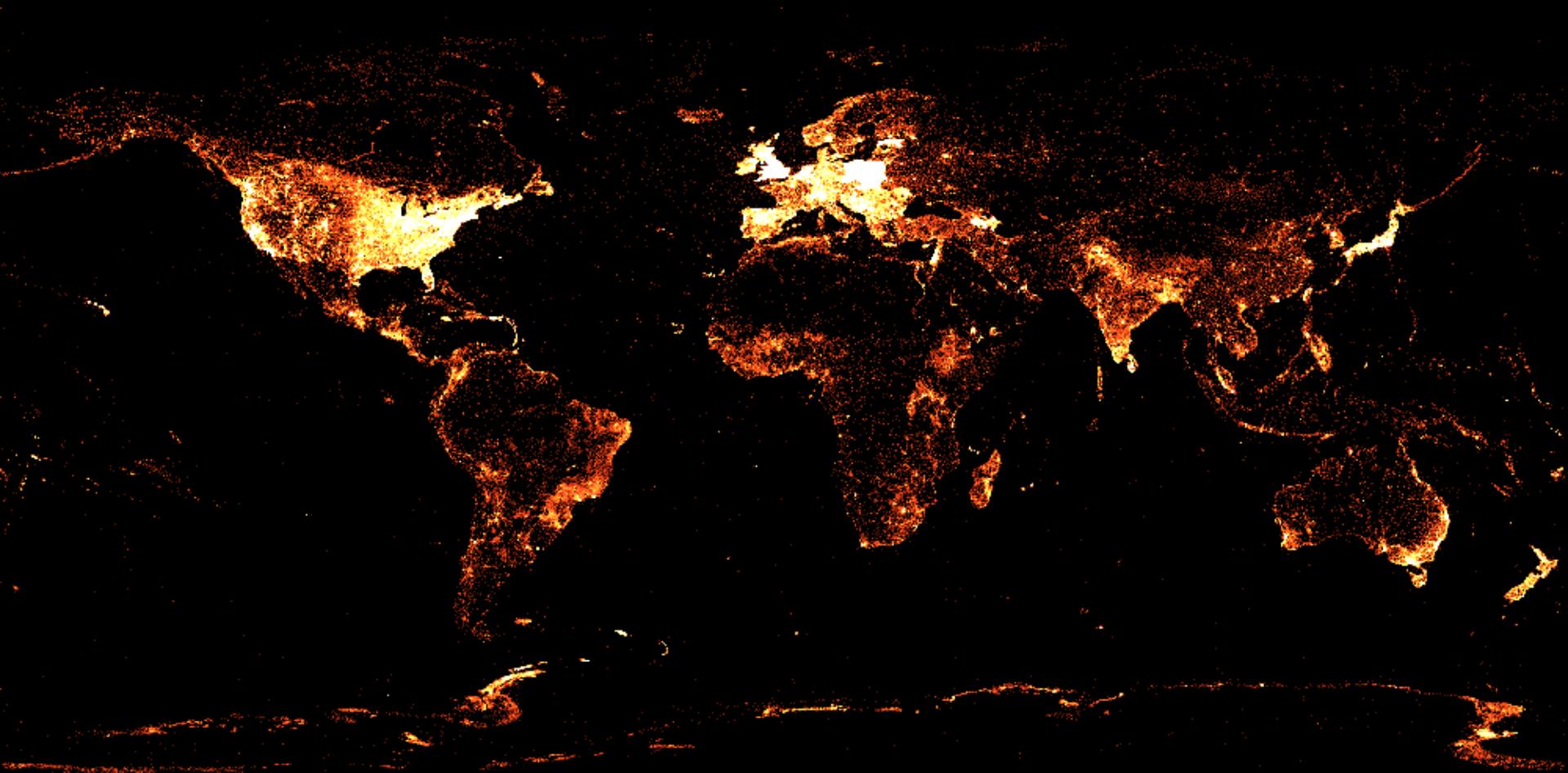
Mobile markets

Integration with
external sources

Example: Language Diversity

- There is no one Wikipedia: over 280 language editions
 - English, German, French, Dutch: 1 Mio+
 - 40 languages: 100,000+
 - 112 languages: 10,000+
- Great differences in
 - Size
 - Goals ("What is encyclopaedic?" ...)
 - Community
 - Coverage
 - Quality

English



French



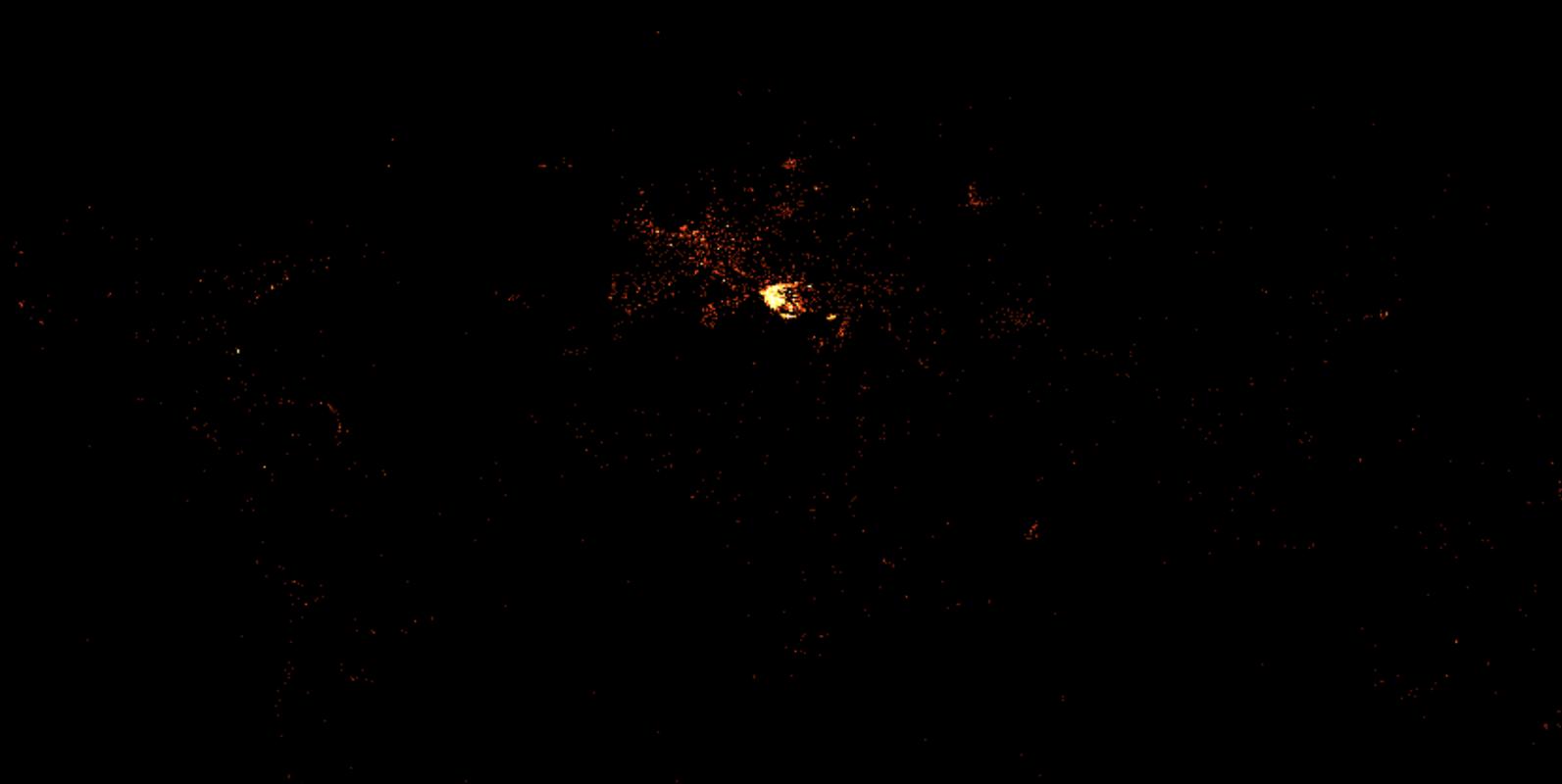
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Italian



Greek



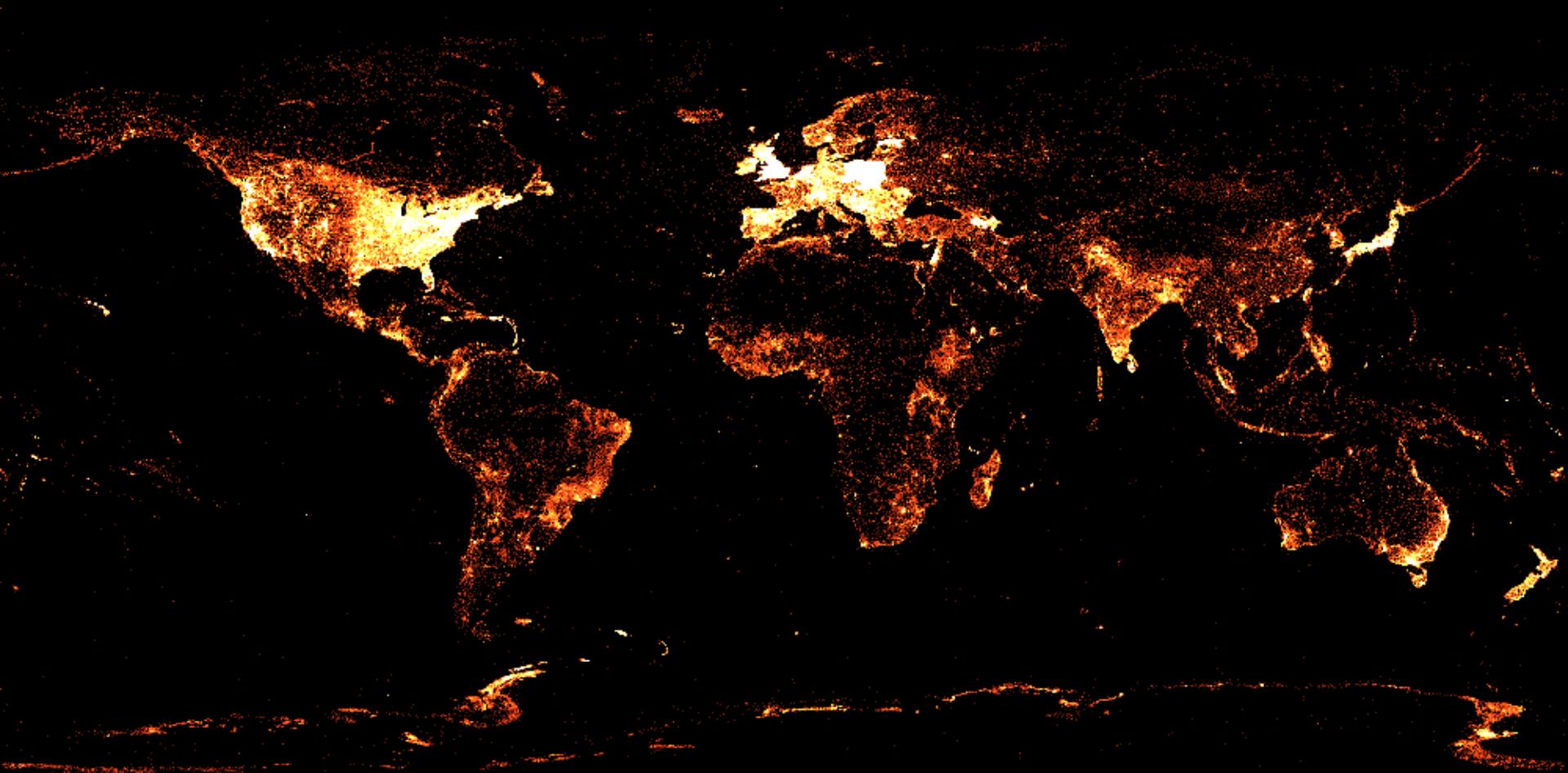
Russian



Chinese



English



Example: Content Reuse

- Wikipedia as an information cul-de-sac
- Extremely restricted access paths
(main access method: reading lengthy pages of text)
- Information extraction is hard
- Question answering is hard
- Adapting to new contexts is hard

Example:

“What are the world's largest cities with a female mayor?”



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World's largest cities

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Common methods for defining the boundaries of a city [edit]

Morphological

"City" defined as a physically contiguous urban area, without regard to territorial or other boundaries. The delineation is usually done using some type of urban density, such as population density or density of buildings (for example, "gaps between structures may not exceed 200 metres"). Satellite and/or aerial maps may be used. For statistical convenience, such areas are sometimes adjusted to appropriate administrative boundaries, yielding an agglomeration.

Main articles: [List of urban areas by population](#), [List of urban agglomerations by population \(United Nations\)](#), and [List of agglomerations by population](#)

Functional

"City" as defined by the habits of its demographic population, as by metropolitan area, labour market area, or similar. Such definitions are usually based on commuting between home and work. Commuter flow thresholds into the core urban area are established by the national census authority, determining which areas are included.

Main article: [List of metropolitan areas by population](#)

City Proper (Administrative)

"City" as strictly defined by a given government (city proper). Typically based on a municipality or equivalent entity, or sometimes a group of municipalities under a regional government.

Main articles: [List of cities proper by population](#) and [List of cities proper by population density](#)

Cities making the top 20 in a list [edit]

The numbers after each cell give the ranking of that city in that list. This table is designed to be a way to compare the different lists and discover which cities are well-recognised by all of them, without favouring one list over the others. Rankings in bold are the rankings of the cities in the top 20 of each sources' list. The first four columns are the four different lists used by Wikipedia; after them, external sources are given.

City	Country	Morph.	Morph. (UN)	Funct.	Proper	WorldAtlas	World Gazetteer	City Population	Proper density
Beijing	China	16	12	10	0	12	22	16	

Population tables of world cities



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ଶାନ୍ତି^۳
କୁର୍ରାମ୍ବା^۴
Latina
ਸ਼ਾਨ୍ତି^۵
Bahasa Melayu

This is a list of the most populous cities in the world defined according to a concept of [city proper](#) (an urban locality without its suburbs). A city proper is a locality defined according to legal or political boundaries and an administratively recognized urban status that is usually characterized by some form of local government.^{[1][2][3]}

"World Urbanization Prospects", a United Nations publication, defines the population of a city proper as "the population living within the administrative boundaries of a city."^[4] The book continues to say that "city proper as defined by administrative boundaries may not include suburban areas where an important proportion of the population working or studying in the city lives."

The term [city](#) can take on many meanings in different parts of the world. For the purposes of this list, the definition of a city as a primarily urban locality is used. This list enumerates the populations of some of the world's largest cities, the boundaries of which may or may not correspond to those of municipalities. The populations listed are for the administratively defined city and not for the [urban area](#) nor the [metropolitan area](#). Statistical definitions for each city, approximate surface area, and [population density](#) are also indicated.

Cities proper by population

[edit]

This is an incomplete list, which may never be able to satisfy particular standards for completeness. You can help by expanding it with [reliably sourced](#) entries. Please observe the definition of the list when adding or editing entries.

Rank	City	Population	Definition	Area (km²)	Population density (/km²)	Country	Continent
1	Shanghai	17,836,133 ^[5]	Core districts ^[6]	2,605.8	6,845	China	Asia
2	Istanbul	13,483,052 ^[7]	Metropolitan municipality	5,343	2,481	Turkey	Europe
3	Karachi	13,052,000 ^{[5] [8]}	City District	3,527	5,700	Pakistan	Asia
4	Mumbai	12,478,447 ^[9]	Municipal Corporation	603	20,694	India	Asia
5	Moscow	11,810,000 ^[10]	Federal City	2,511 ^[11]	4,705	Russia	Europe
6	Beijing	11,716,000 ^[5]	Core districts ^[12]	1,368.32	7,400	China	Asia
7	São Paulo	11,316,149 ^[13]	Municipality	1,523	7,383	Brazil	South America
8	Tianjin	11,090,314 ^[5]	All districts	7,422	1,494	China	Asia
9	Guangzhou	11,070,654 ^[5]	All districts ^[14]	3,843	2,881	China	Asia

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World's largest municipalities by population

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"*World's largest cities by population*" redirects here. For other lists of cities by population, see [World's largest cities](#).

This is a non-exhaustive list of the world's most populous municipalities, defined according to the concept of city proper. In demography, city proper is one of the three basic concepts used to define urban areas and populations.^[1] The other two are [urban agglomeration](#), and the [metropolitan area](#). This list is limited to clear, unambiguously defined political jurisdictions which fall under the definition of municipality in the general sense of the word. For this list, "city proper" follows the definition of a locality with legally fixed boundaries and an administratively recognized urban status that is usually characterized by some form of local government.^{[2][3][4][5]} For this list, "Municipality" is defined as an administrative entity composed of a clearly defined territory, it commonly denotes a city, town, or village, or a small grouping of them. A municipality is typically governed by a mayor and a [city council](#) or [municipal council](#).^[6] This list does not include metropolitan areas which may include multiple cities under the jurisdiction of separate city councils which do not come under a common government of that metropolitan area. The list does not count statistical areas. This list contains some of the world's most populous urban municipal units and their resident population.

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Municipality

[\[edit\]](#)

Municipality can take on many meanings throughout the world. In the English language, "municipality" is a generic term for any type of urban unit.^[7] In some [countries](#), a municipality is the smallest administrative subdivision to have its own democratically elected [representative](#) leadership. In other countries, such as China, a [direct-controlled municipality](#) is a city with equal status to a [province](#). Some municipalities, such as Monaco or Singapore are sovereign states. For the purpose of this list, municipality is used in its strictly generic sense, i.e. as "a primarily urban political unit having corporate status and usually powers of self-government."^[8]

City

[\[edit\]](#)

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List of metropolitan areas by population

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



This article is **outdated**. Please update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (April 2012)

One concept which measures the world's largest cities is that of the [metropolitan area](#), which is based on the concept of a *labor market area* and is typically defined as an employment core (an area with a high density of available jobs) and the surrounding areas that have strong commuting ties to the core. There is currently no generally accepted, globally consistent definition of exactly what constitutes a metropolitan area, thus making comparisons between cities in different countries especially difficult.^[1]

One attempt at arriving at a consistently defined metropolitan area concept is the study by Richard Forstall, Richard Greene, and James Pick. The basic principles of their definition involve delineating the urban area as the core, then adding surrounding communities that meet two criteria: (1) Less than 35% of the resident workforce must be engaged in agriculture or fishing; and (2) At least 20% of the working residents commute to the urban core.^[1]

Based on their consistently defined metropolitan area criteria, they tabulate a list of the twenty largest metropolitan areas in 2003.^{[1][2]} As population figures are interpreted and presented differently according to different methods of data collection, definitions and sources, these numbers should be viewed as approximate. Data from other sources may be equally valid but differ due to being measured according to different criteria or taken from different census years.

Rank	Metropolitan area	Country	Population	Area (km ²)	Population Density (People/km ²)
1	Tokyo	Japan	32,450,000	8,014	4,049
2	Seoul	South Korea	20,550,000	5,076	4,048
3	Mexico City ^[3]	Mexico	20,450,000	7,346	2,784
4	New York City ^[4]	United States	19,750,000	17,884	1,104
5	Mumbai-Bombay	India	19,200,000	2,350	8,170
6	Jakarta	Indonesia	18,900,000	5,100	3,706
7	São Paulo	Brazil	18,850,000	8,479	2,223
8	Delhi	India	18,600,000	3,182	5,845
9	Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto	Japan	17,375,000	6,930	2,507
10	Shanghai	China	16,650,000	5,177	3,216
11	Manila	Philippines	16,300,000	2,521	6,466
12	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	15,800,000	2,051	7,710

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Top 5 World's Largest Metropolitan Areas



Tokyo, Japan





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List of urban agglomerations by population (United Nations)

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For a list of the most populous cities within administrative limits, see [List of cities proper by population](#) and [World's largest municipalities by population](#). For a list of urban areas, see [List of urban areas by population](#). See also [historical urban community sizes](#) for historical data.

This is a [list of the 100 largest urban agglomerations in the world](#) according to the [United Nations World Urbanization Prospects report \(2011 revision\)](#).^[1] The term "urban agglomeration" refers to the population contained within the contours of a contiguous territory inhabited at urban density levels without regard to administrative boundaries or commuter flows. It usually incorporates the population in a city or town plus that in the suburban areas lying outside of but being adjacent to the city boundaries. Whenever possible, data classified according to the concept of urban agglomeration are used. However, some countries do not produce data according to the concept of [urban agglomeration](#) but use instead [metropolitan area](#) or [city proper](#). Figures in the tables below are estimates for mid-2010. The basis of the data is not consistent, so the list cannot be relied upon as hard fact. It should be seen as simply one response to the question "what are the [world's largest cities](#)"?

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100 largest agglomerations in the world

[edit]

Rank	City	Population	Country	Statistical concept	Area (km²)	Ref
1	Tokyo	36,933,000	Japan	Metropolitan area ^[4]	13,500	
2	Delhi NCR	21,935,000	India	Urban agglomeration ^[5]	33,578	
3	Mexico City	20,142,000	Mexico	Metropolitan area (zona metropolitana)	7,815	
4	New York–Newark	20,104,000	United States	Urban agglomeration ^[6]	8,683	[7]
5	São Paulo	19,649,000	Brazil	Metropolitan area (região metropolitana)	8,050	
6	Shanghai	19,554,000	China	Urban agglomeration ^[8]	3,920	
7	Mumbai	19,422,000	India	Urban agglomeration	1,097	[9]
8	Beijing	15,000,000	China	Urban agglomeration ^{[8][10]}	7,860	
9	Delhi	14,920,000	India	Metropolitan area (conurbation)	4,690	

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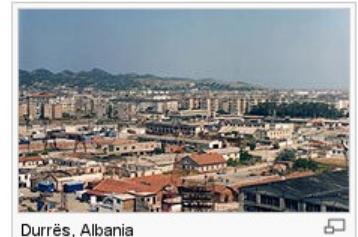
List of largest cities and second largest cities by country

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is a **list of the largest and second-largest cities by population in each country**. If a territory or region of a certain country is listed, the name of the country is specified in parentheses immediately after the name of the territory.

Capital cities are in **bold**.

Country or territory	Largest city	Second largest city	Source
A			
Abkhazia (Georgia)	Sukhumi	Gagra	[1]
Afghanistan	Kabul	Kandahar	[1] [edit]
Akrotiri and Dhekelia (UK)	Episkopi Cantonment	Ayios Nikolaos	[citation needed]
Åland Islands (Finland)	Mariehamn	Jomala	[citation needed]
Albania	Tirana	Durrës	[2] [edit]
Algeria	Algiers	Oran	[3] [edit]
American Samoa (US)	Tafuna	Nu'uuli	[4] [edit]
Andorra	Andorra la Vella	Les Escaldes	[5] [edit]
Angola	Luanda	Cabinda	[6] [edit]
Anguilla (UK)	North Side	The Valley	[7] [edit]
Antigua and Barbuda	St. John's	All Saints	[8] [edit]
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Córdoba	[9] [edit]
Armenia	Yerevan	Gyumri	[10] [edit]
Aruba (Netherlands)	Oranjestad	Sint Nicolaas	[11] [edit]
Australia	Sydney	Melbourne	[12] [edit]
Austria	Vienna	Graz	[13] [edit]
Azerbaijan	Baku	Ganja	[14] [edit]
B			
Bahamas	Nassau	Freeport	[15] [edit]
	Manama	Riffa	[16] [edit]



Durrës, Albania



Oran, Algeria



Córdoba, Argentina



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List of cities in the European Union with more than 100,000 inhabitants

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



This article **may contain original research**. Please [improve it](#) by verifying the claims made and adding [references](#). Statements consisting only of original research may be removed. (June 2010)

This is a **list of cities in the EU with more than 100,000 inhabitants**^{[1][2][3][4][5][6]}

The following table lists all towns in the [European Union](#) that currently have a population greater than 100,000.

Rank	Name	Population	Member state
1	London	7,172,091 ^[7]	United Kingdom
2	Berlin	3,468,939 ^[8]	Germany
3	Madrid	3,213,271 ^[9]	Spain
4	Rome	2,546,804 ^[citation needed]	Italy
5	Paris	2,125,246 ^[citation needed]	France
6	Bucharest	1,944,367 ^[10]	Romania
7	Hamburg	1,802,041 ^[11]	Germany
8	Budapest	1,733,685 ^[12]	Hungary
9	Vienna	1,731,236 ^[13]	Austria
10	Warsaw	1,700,612 ^[14]	Poland
11	Barcelona	1,605,602 ^[citation needed]	Spain
12	Munich	1,353,186 ^[15]	Germany
13	Prague	1,285,995 ^[citation needed]	Czech Republic
14	Milan	1,256,211 ^[citation needed]	Italy
15	Sofia	1,204,685 ^[citation needed]	Bulgaria
16	Copenhagen	1,145,804 ^[citation needed]	Denmark
17	Cologne	1,007,119 ^[16]	Germany



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List of cities and towns in Russia by population

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Svenska

★ Українська

This is a **list of cities and towns in Russia** with the population of over 50,000 in 2002 or 2010, grouped by **federal subject** and sorted by population. These numbers are the population within the limits of the city/town proper, not the **urban area** or **metropolitan area** figures. **Administrative centers** and capitals of the federal subjects are shown in **bold**. All population figures are official results of the **2002** and **2010 Censuses** (the latter are preliminary).

Rank (2010)	Rank (2002)	City/town	Russian	Federal subject	Population (2002 Census) ^[1]	Population (2010 Census (preliminary)) ^[2]	Change of population 2002-2010	Change of population 2002-2010 (% of 2002 population)
001	001	Moscow	Москва	Moscow	10,382,754	11,514,330	▲1,131,576	▲10.90
002	002	Saint Petersburg	Санкт-Петербург	Saint Petersburg	4,661,219	4,848,742	▲187,523	▲4.02
003	003	Novosibirsk	Новосибирск	Novosibirsk Oblast	1,425,508	1,473,737	▲48,229	▲3.38
004	005	Yekaterinburg	Екатеринбург	Sverdlovsk Oblast	1,293,537	1,350,136	▲56,599	▲4.38
005	004	Nizhny Novgorod	Нижний Новгород	Nizhny Novgorod Oblast	1,311,252	1,250,615	▼-60,637	▼-4.62
006	006	Samara	Самара	Samara Oblast	1,157,880	1,164,896	▲7,016	▲0.61
007	007	Omsk	Омск	Omsk Oblast	1,134,016	1,153,971	▲19,955	▲1.76
008	008	Kazan	Казань	Republic of Tatarstan	1,105,289	1,143,546	▲38,257	▲3.46
009	009	Chelyabinsk	Челябинск	Chelyabinsk Oblast	1,077,174	1,130,273	▲53,099	▲4.93
010	010	Rostov-on-Don	Ростов-на-Дону	Rostov Oblast	1,068,267	1,089,851	▲21,584	▲2.02
011	011	Ufa	Уфа	Republic of Bashkortostan	1,042,437	1,062,300	▲19,863	▲1.91
012	012	Volgograd	Волгоград	Volgograd Oblast	1,011,417	1,021,244	▲9,827	▲0.97
013	013	Perm	Пермь	Perm Krai	1,001,653	991,530	▼-10,123	▼-1.01
014	014	Krasnoyarsk	Красноярск	Krasnoyarsk Krai	909,341	973,891	▲64,550	▲7.10
015	016	Voronezh	Воронеж	Voronezh Oblast	848,752	889,989	▲41,237	▲4.86
016	015	Saratov	Саратов	Saratov Oblast	873,055	837,831	▼-35,224	▼-4.03



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List of communes in France with over 20,000 inhabitants (2006 census)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is a **list of communes in France (Overseas departments included)** with a population over 20,000 at the 2006 census.^[1] All figures reflect INSEE's *sans doubles comptes* counting method (*population municipale*).

These figures reflect the official population per January 1, 2009.

Commune	Department	Region	Pop. 2006 census	Rank
Paris	Paris	Île-de-France	2,181,371	1
Marseille	Bouches-du-Rhône	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	839,043	2
Lyon	Rhône	Rhône-Alpes	472,305	3
Toulouse	Haute-Garonne	Midi-Pyrénées	437,715	4
Nice	Alpes-Maritimes	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	347,060	5
Nantes	Loire-Atlantique	Pays de la Loire	282,853	6
Strasbourg	Bas-Rhin	Alsace	272,975	7
Montpellier	Hérault	Languedoc-Roussillon	251,634	8
Bordeaux	Gironde	Aquitaine	232,260	9
Lille	Nord	Nord-Pas-de-Calais	226,014	10
Rennes	Ille-et-Vilaine	Brittany	209,613	11
Reims	Marne	Champagne-Ardenne	183,837	12
Le Havre	Seine-Maritime	Haute-Normandie	182,580	13
Saint-Étienne	Loire	Rhône-Alpes	177,480	14
Toulon	Var	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	167,816	15
Grenoble	Isère	Rhône-Alpes	156,107	16
Angers	Maine-et-Loire	Pays de la Loire	152,337	17
Dijon	Côte-d'Or	Bourgogne	151,504	18
Brest	Finistère	Brittany	144,548	19
	Gard	Languedoc-Roussillon	144,092	20



Map of Metropolitan France





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List of largest European cities in history

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City	7000 BC	6500 BC	4800 BC	3700 BC	2200 BC	1600 BC	500 BC	100 AD	500 AD	1000 AD	1300 AD	1500 AD	1600 AD	1700 AD	1800 AD
Choirokotia ^[1]	300														
Sesklo ^[2]		300	3000-4000												
Dimini ^[3]			300												
Talianki ^[4]				15,000											
Dobrovody ^[5]					10,000										
Maydanets ^[6]					10,000										
Gournia ^[7]					4,000										
Knossos ^[8]						100,000									
Athens ^{[9][10][11]}							100,000-315,000								
Rome ^[12]								1,500,000	50,000	30,000	20,000	50,000	90,000	120,000	150,000
Constantinople ^{[12][13]}									750,000	500,000	70,000	400,000		300,000	400,000
Córdoba ^[14]										450,000					
Sarai ^[15]											600,000				
Paris								80,000	30,000	20,000	275,000	200,000	420,000	515,000	546,000



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List of cities claimed to be built on seven hills

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City of Seven Hills usually refers to [Rome](#). There are 60 cities on this list. There are many other cities claimed to be built on seven hills or fewer than seven.

- [Albany, New York](#)^[1]
- [Amman, Jordan](#), Amman spread over seven hills like Rome, Amman now covers at least nineteen hills. The highest hill is Citadel Hill/Jabal el Qala,
- [Armagh](#), Armagh in Northern Ireland: a city of two cathedrals, a city on seven hills, the city of legends.
- [Asunción, Paraguay](#). There are several small hills and slightly elevated areas throughout the city, including Cabará, Clavel, Tarumá, Cachinga, and Tacumbú, among others.
- [Athens](#), Greece. The historical seven hills of Athens are [Acropolis](#), [Areopagus](#), [Lofos Filopappou](#), [Lofos Nymfon](#), [Pnyx](#), [Mount Lycabettus](#), and [Tourkovounia](#).
- [Bamberg, Bavaria](#), Germany, The seven hills of Bamberg are; Cathedral Hill, Michaelsberg, Kaulberg/Obere Pfarre, Stefansberg, Jakobsberg, Altenburger Hill, and Abtsberg.
- [Barcelona, Catalonia](#), Spain said to be built on Mont Tàber, La Rovira, El Coll, El Carmel, La Peira, El Putxet and [Montjuïc](#)
- [Bath](#), England
- [Bergen](#), Norway (see [Seven Mountains, Bergen](#))
- [Brussels](#), Belgium, said to be built on St.Michielsberg, Koudenberg, Warmoesberg, Kruidtuin, Kunstberg, Zavel and St.Pietersberg
- [Budapest](#), Hungary
- [Cagliari](#), Sardinia
- [Ceuta](#), Spain
- [Cincinnati, Ohio](#), United States
- [Cranston, Rhode Island](#), United States
- [Dunedin](#), New Zealand
- [Fall River, Massachusetts](#)
- [Edinburgh](#), Scotland
- [Gorzów](#), Poland
- [Guaranda](#), Ecuador
- [Iași, Romania](#) (see [Seven hills of Iași](#))
- [Istanbul](#), Turkey (see [Seven hills of Istanbul](#))
- [Jerusalem, Israel](#) (see [Seven hills of Jerusalem](#)) [1] , the northern summit (hill) is called Scopus [Hill One], The middle summit (hill) was called Nob [Hill Two], The highest point of Olivet itself, and the southern summit (hill) was called in the Holy Scriptures the "Mount of Corruption" or "Mount of Offence" [Hill Three] (II Kings 23:13), on the middle ridge between the Kedron and the Tyropoeon Valleys there was (formerly) in the south "Mount Zion" [Hill Four] (the original "Mount Zion" and not the later southwest hill that was later called by that name), the "Opel Mount" [Hill Five], to the north of that the "Rock" around which "[Fort Antonia](#)" was built [Hill Six], and the southwest hill itself [Hill Seven] that finally became known in the time of Simon the Hasmonean as the new "Mount Zion."
- [Kampala, Uganda](#) built on [Mengo](#), [Lubaga](#), [Namirembe](#), [Old Kampala](#), [Kibuli](#), [Nakasero](#) and [Makerere](#)
- [Kiev, Ukraine](#) Borichev, Shchekovitsa, Starokievska and Khorevitsa.^[2]
- [Lisbon](#), Portugal



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List of fictional towns and villages

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This is an [incomplete list](#), which may never be able to satisfy particular standards for completeness. You can help by [expanding it with reliably sourced entries](#).

This is a **list of fictional towns, villages and cities** organized by each city's medium. This list should include only well-referenced, notable examples of fictional towns, cities, settlements and villages that are integral to a work of fiction and substantively depicted therein.

Contents [hide]

- 1 Comics
- 2 Film
- 3 Television
- 4 Animated
- 5 Literature
- 6 Video Games
- 7 Mythology
- 8 Other
- 9 See also
- 10 References

Comics

[edit]

Main article: [List of fictional towns in comics](#)

Name	Debut	Creator(s)	Publisher	Notes
Gotham City	Batman #4 (Winter 1940)		DC Comics	A fictional American city that is the home of Batman , and the principal setting for all Batman comics, films, and other adaptations. Generally portrayed as a dark, crime-ridden locale, writer/artist Frank Miller has described Gotham City as New York City at night. It was originally strongly inspired by Trenton, Ontario's history, location, atmosphere, and various architectural styles, and has since incorporated elements from New York City, Detroit, Pittsburgh, London and Chicago. Anton Furst 's designs of Gotham for Tim Burton's Batman (1989) have been influential on subsequent portrayals: he set out to "make Gotham City the ugliest and bleakest metropolis imaginable." ^[1]
	Action			A fictional American city that is the home of Superman and along with Smallville one



Star City International Airport, shown in [DC Showcase: Green Arrow](#).

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List of fictional towns in literature

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is a **List of fictional towns in literature**.

Town name	Author	Origin	Notes
Anchorage-in-Vineland	Philip Reeve	<i>Mortal Engines Quartet</i>	the static and stable version of the Traction City of Anchorage that had decided to stop wandering the Arctic wastes and settle in the green and unspoilt land of Vineland (a.k.a. the Dead Continent), what was left of the continent of North America after the Sixty Minute War . When Anchorage was a Traction City, it was not predatory but gained its wealth by trading with other cities, due to more scrupulous leaders.
Ankh-Morpork	Sir Terry Pratchett	<i>Discworld</i>	
Aramanth	William Nicholson	<i>Wind On Fire</i>	fictional walled city in the world of William Nicholson's Wind On Fire trilogy. It is destroyed in the second book, Slaves of the Mastery when Ortiz and his raiding company attack and take the whole population (minus Kestrel) as slaves for the Mastery. Aramanth later becomes part of the Sovereignty of Gang under Bowman and Sisi's leadership.
Arkham	H.P. Lovecraft	H.P. Lovecraft's work & <i>Cthulhu Mythos</i>	
Avonlea	Lucy Maud Montgomery	<i>Anne of Green Gables</i>	
Barchester	Anthony Trollope	<i>Chronicles of Barsetshire</i>	
Bayport	Franklin W. Dixon	<i>The Hardy Boys</i>	
Bree	J. R. R. Tolkien	<i>The Lord of the Rings</i>	
Castle Rock	Stephen King	various novels	
Chester's Mill	Stephen King	<i>Under the Dome</i>	
Cittàgazze	Philip Pullman	<i>The Subtle Knife</i>	
Cleopolis	Edmund Spenser	<i>The Faerie Queene</i>	
Eastwick	Julian Barnes	<i>Metroland</i>	
Emerald City	L. Frank Baum	Various Oz Books	

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List of fictional cats in literature

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This **list of fictional cats in literature** is subsidiary to the [list of fictional cats](#). It is restricted solely to notable **feline** characters from notable literary works of fiction. For characters that appear in several separate works, only the earliest work will be recorded here.

Contents [hide]

- [1 Named](#)
- [2 Unnamed](#)
- [3 See also](#)
- [4 References](#)

Named

[\[edit\]](#)

Character	Earliest Appearance	Notes
Alonzo	Book of Practical Cats	A black and white tom , and is often considered the 'second-hand-man' to Munkustrap . He saves Demeter from Macavity , and is the first to attack him after he defeats Munkustrammuchuchp.
Bombalurina	Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats	A flirtatious red Queen with a white chest and black spots and marks.
Borregad	Lyrec	Borregad is not a cat; he and his friend Lyrec are of an energy-based race who can shapeshift . When he and Lyrec hunt their archenemy into another world, Lyrec takes human shape, but Borregad has only enough strength to take the form of a cat. Borregad, a Jester figure, finds a variant of Guinness stout to cheer himself in this fantasy world.
Bustopher Jones	Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats	A parody of an Edwardian gentleman of leisure and is described as the St. James's Street cat, a regular visitor to many gentlemen's clubs in the area, including Drones , Blimp's, and The Tomb.
Carbonel	Carbonel	King of the Cats, presumed missing by his subjects ever since the witch Mrs. Cantrip abducted him. Unfortunately he can't return to his throne until the enslavement spell Mrs. Cantrip cast on him is undone.
Cat Morgan	Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats	Retired and works as a doorman at the book publishers Faber and Faber . He is a gruff but likeable character.
The Cat in the Hat	The Cat in the Hat	
Cheshire Cat	Alice's Adventures in Wonderland	Sometimes raises philosophical points that annoy or baffle Alice. It does, however, appear to cheer her up when it turns up suddenly at the Queen of Hearts' croquet field, and when sentenced to death baffles everyone by having made its head appear without its body.

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List of animals with fraudulent diplomas

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Animals have been submitted as applicants to suspected [diploma mills](#) and, on occasion, admitted and granted a degree, as reported in reliable sources. In one case, a [cat's](#) degree helped lead to a successful fraud prosecution against the institution which issued it.

[Contents \[show\]](#)

Cats

[\[edit\]](#)

Colby Nolan

[\[edit\]](#)

Colby Nolan is a housecat who was awarded an [MBA](#) degree in 2004 by Trinity Southern University, a [Dallas, Texas](#)-based [diploma mill](#), sparking a [fraud lawsuit](#) by the [Pennsylvania attorney general's office](#).^[1]

Colby Nolan belongs to a deputy attorney general. In looking to [expose](#) Trinity Southern University for [fraud](#), some undercover agents had the then six-year-old Colby Nolan obtain a bachelor's degree in business administration for \$299. On the cat's application, the agents claimed that the cat had previously taken courses at a [community college](#), worked at a fast-food restaurant, babysat, and maintained a newspaper route. Then the school informed Colby that, due to the job experience listed on his application, he was eligible for an executive MBA for \$100 more. The agents then sent for Colby's [transcript](#), which claimed that Nolan had a 3.5 [grade point average](#).

[Jerry Pappert](#), Pennsylvania's attorney general, filed a lawsuit against Trinity Southern University upon learning that the cat had received the degree.^[2] In the lawsuit, Pappert also told the diploma mill, which had used [e-mail spam](#) to sell degrees, to provide restitution to anyone who had ordered a degree from them.

In December 2004 the Texas Attorney General obtained a temporary restraining order under the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act against Trinity Southern and its owners, Craig B. and Alton S. Poe. The court also ordered the school's assets frozen.^[3] In March 2005 the Poës were assessed [fines](#) of over \$100,000 by the court and were ordered not to market or promote fraudulent, substandard degree programs or to represent their university as being accredited or affiliated with legitimate universities.^{[4][5]} It was reported that the Poës also were associated with the names Wesleyan International University and Priox Southern University.^[5] Since 2005, Trinity Southern University's website at trinitysouthernuniversity.org is offline.^[6]

George

[\[edit\]](#)

In 2009, George, a cat owned by Chris Jackson, the presenter of the [BBC](#) show [Inside Out North East & Cumbria](#), was registered with three professional organizations, the British Board of Neuro Linguistic Programming, the United Fellowship of Hypnotherapists, and the Professional Hypnotherapy Practitioner Association, securing George's accreditation as a [hypnotherapist](#).^{[7][8]}



List of wartime cross-dressers

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



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Many people have engaged in **cross-dressing during wartime** under various circumstances and for various motives. This has been especially true of women, whether while serving as a soldier in otherwise all-male armies, while protecting or disguising their identity in dangerous circumstances, or for other purposes. Conversely, men would dress as women to avoid being drafted, the mythological precedent for this being [Achilles](#) hiding at the court of [Lycomedes](#) dressed as a girl to avoid participation in the [Trojan War](#).

[Contents](#) [show]

Historical

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Antiquity

[edit]

- [Epipole of Carystus](#) was a Greek woman reported by [Chennos](#) to have joined the Greek army in the [Trojan War](#).
- [Achilles](#) was a Greek hero in the Trojan War. After hearing an Oracle that her son would die in battle, his mother, [Thetis](#), hid him in woman's clothing to prevent him from being taken to war.

Middle Ages

[edit]

- [Hua Mulan](#) was, according to a famous Chinese poem, a woman who joined the Chinese army in her father's stead.

Fourteenth century

[edit]

- [Jeanne de Clisson](#) (1300–1359), the "Lioness of Brittany", was a pirate who plied the English Channel for French ships from 1343 to 1356.
- [Joanna of Flanders](#) (c. 1295–1374) led the Montfortist faction in Brittany in the 1340s after the capture of her husband left her as the titular head of the family. She wore male dress at engagements such as the siege of [Hennebont](#).



Jeanne d'Arc, perhaps the most well known war-time cross dresser depicted battle-clad in armor.

Cross-dressing

History of cross-dressing

Breeches role • Breeching
Travesti • In film and television
In wartime • Pantomime dame

Key elements

As a transgender identity
Passing • Transvestism

Modern drag culture

Ball culture • Drag
Drag king • Drag pageantry



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List of inventors killed by their own inventions

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This is a list of **inventors** whose deaths were in some manner caused by or related to a product, process, procedure, or other innovation that they invented or designed.

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Direct casualties

Automotive

- William Nelson (ca. 1879–1903), a [General Electric](#) employee, invented a new way to [motorize bicycles](#). He then fell off his prototype bike during a test run.^[1]

Aviation

- Ismail ibn Hammad al-Jawhari (died ca. 1003–1010), a Muslim Kazakh [Turkic](#) scholar from [Farab](#), attempted to fly using two wooden wings and a rope. He leapt from the roof of a mosque in [Nishapur](#) and fell to his death.^[2]
- Jean-François Pilâtre de Rozier was the first known fatality in an [air crash](#) when his [Rozière balloon](#) crashed on 15 June 1785 while he and Pierre Romain were attempting to cross the [English Channel](#).
- Otto Lilienthal (1848–1896) died the day after crashing one of his [hang gliders](#).^[3]
- Franz Reichelt (1879–1912), a [tailor](#), fell to his death off the first deck of the [Eiffel Tower](#) while testing his invention, the [coat parachute](#). It was his first ever attempt with the parachute and he had told the authorities in advance that he would test it first with a dummy.^[4]
- Aurel Vlaicu (1882–1913) died when his self-constructed airplane,^[5] [Vlaicu II](#), failed him during an attempt to cross the [Carpathian Mountains](#) by air.^[6]
- Henry Smolinski (died 1973) was killed during a test flight of the [AVE Mizar](#), a [flying car](#) based on the [Ford Pinto](#) and the sole product of the company he founded.^[7]
- Michael Dacre (died 2009, age 53) died after testing his flying taxi device designed to accommodate fast and affordable travel among nearby cities.^[8]



Franz Reichelt (d. 1912) attempted to use this contraption as a parachute. Reichelt died after he jumped off the Eiffel Tower wearing his invention, which failed to operate properly as a parachute.

Industrial

- William Bullock (1813–1867) invented the web [rotary printing press](#).^{[9][10]} Several years after its invention, his foot was crushed while installing a new machine in Philadelphia. The crushed foot developed [gangrene](#) and Bullock died during the [amputation](#).^[11]

Maritime

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Liste d'inventeurs tués par leur invention

Ceci est une liste d'inventeurs dont la mort est causée par ou liée à un produit, une méthode, une procédure ou une autre innovation qu'ils ont conçus.

Sommaire [\[afficher\]](#)

Automobile [\[modifier\]](#)

- William Nelson (1879–1903), un employé de [General Electric](#), invente un nouveau moyen de motoriser des bicyclettes. Il tombe de son prototype durant un tour d'essai.¹

Aviation [\[modifier\]](#)

- Ismail ibn Hammad al-Jawhari (décès env. 1003–1010), kazakh musulman, érudit turc de [Farad](#), à tenter de voler à l'aide de deux ailes en bois et d'une corde. Il saute du toit d'une mosquée à [Nishapur](#) et se tue².
- Jean-François Pilâtre de Rozier, meurt dans le premier crash aérien de l'histoire le 15 juin 1785 alors qu'il tente avec Pierre-Ange Romain de traverser la [Manche](#) en ballon.
- Otto Lilienthal (1848–1896) meurt le lendemain d'un accident où il s'écrase avec l'un de ses [deltaplanes](#)³.
- Franz Reichelt (1879–1912), couturier, meurt de sa chute du premier étage de la [tour Eiffel](#) alors qu'il testait son invention, un costume parachute⁴.
- Aurel Vlaicu (1882–1913) meurt en tentant de traverser les [Carpates](#) par les airs avec un avion construit par ses soins, le [Vlaicu II](#)⁵.
- Henry Smolinski (mort en 1973) est tué lors d'un vol d'essai de l'[AVE Mizar](#), une voiture volante basée sur la [Ford Pinto](#)⁶.
- Michael Dacre (mort en 2009), décède en testant son taxi volant⁷.



Franz Reichelt et son costume parachute. Il meurt en sautant du premier niveau de la Tour Eiffel en testant son invention

Industrie [\[modifier\]](#)

- William Bullock (1813–1867) améliore le principe des [rotatives](#) en remplaçant les feuilles par des bobines de papier.⁸⁹. Plusieurs années plus tard, son pied se retrouve écrasé en installant une nouvelle rotative à [Philadelphie](#). Le pied développe une [gangrène](#) et Bullock meurt durant son [amputation](#).¹⁰

Maritime [\[modifier\]](#)

- Horace Lowson Hunley (mort en 1863). Ingénieur marin confédéré et inventeur du premier sous-marin de combat, le [CSS H. L. Hunley](#). Il décède au cours d'un



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Anexo:Inventores que han fallecido usando sus inventos

La siguiente lista es una recopilación de **inventores que han fallecido usando sus inventos**.

- Franz Reichelt (años 1800 - 4 de febrero de 1912), sastre, murió al saltar desde la [Torre Eiffel](#) (París) probando su invención, similar al [paracaídas](#) moderno. Era su primer intento con el paracaídas aunque había dicho a las autoridades que lo probaría primero con un [maniquí](#). El paracaídas falló y Reichelt cayó al vacío.¹
- Alexander Bogdanov (1873–1928), físico y científico, condujo un experimento sobre una técnica de rejuvenecimiento en el cual deliberadamente se realizó una transfusión de sangre de un paciente que padecía [malaria](#) y [tuberculosis](#). Murió debido a la infección sufrida.
- William Bullock (1813-1867), sus pies fueron aplastados mientras trataba de reparar una [máquina rotativa](#) que había inventado. La infección que contrajo provocó su muerte.
- Cowper Phipps Coles (1819-1870), capitán naval inglés, diseñó el barco [HMS Captain](#) en 1866. En 1870 el barco quebró, debido a errores en el diseño, matando a Coles y a 482 tripulantes.
- Marie Curie (1867 – 1934), química y física polaca, murió de [anemia aplásica](#) como consecuencia de las radiaciones a las que estuvo expuesta en sus investigaciones en el campo de la [radiactividad](#) y las [radiografías](#). Los efectos de la radiación todavía se desconocían.²
- Otto Lilienthal (1848 – 10 de agosto de 1896) murió por las heridas sufridas dos días antes en un accidente con uno de sus [planeadores](#).
- Thomas Andrews, (7 de febrero de 1873 - 15 de abril de 1912), diseñador del [Titanic](#), falleció en su hundimiento.
- Thomas Midgley (18 de mayo de 1889 – 2 de noviembre de 1944), ingeniero mecánico, contrajo la [polio](#) a los 51 años, enfermedad que le dejó severamente indispuesto. Esto le llevó a diseñar un complicado sistema de cuerdas y [poleas](#) para levantarse de la cama. Midgley accidentalmente se enrolló en las cuerdas de su aparato y murió por estrangulación a los 55 años.
- William Nelson (murió en 1903), inventor y empleado de [General Electric](#), cayó rodando en una colina mientras estaba probando un nuevo motor que había inventado para su bicicleta, murió a los pocos instantes.³
- Aurel Vlaicu (1882 - 1913), tratando de cruzar los [Montes Cárpatos](#), murió en un accidente con su propio avión [Vlaicu II](#).
- Henry Winstanley (1644-1703) murió en una tormenta dentro de un faro que él mismo inventó, allí dijo sus últimas palabras: "es la mayor tormenta que ha habido nunca".
- Charles Justice murió electrocutado el 9 de noviembre de 1911 en la silla eléctrica que había ayudado a construir e instalar en la prisión.⁴

Creencias populares

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- Joseph Ignace Guillotin (1738 – 1814), médico y diputado francés, no fue el inventor de la guillotina aunque propuso su utilización en Francia. Tampoco murió ejecutado en esta máquina, la causa de su muerte fue un [carbunco](#) en el hombro.
- Wan Hu, oficial de la [Dinastía Ming](#), se dice que murió mientras trataba de lanzarse a sí mismo al espacio usando un cohete. No existen pruebas de que esto ocurriera.
- Jimi Heselden (1948-2010), propietario de [Segway](#), murió mientras manejaba uno de sus propios artilugios. Sin embargo, fue [Dean Kamen](#) quien inventó el



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Anexo:Lista de inventores mortos por seus próprios inventos

Origem: Wikipédia, a encyclopédia livre.

Esta é uma lista de [inventores](#) cuja morte foi de alguma forma causada ou relacionada a um produto, processo, procedimento ou outra inovação inventada ou projetada por eles.

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Franz Reichelt, morto em 1912 ao saltar da Torre Eiffel usando este dispositivo como paraquedas

Vítimas diretas

[editar]

Automobilismo

[editar]

- **William Nelson** (c. 1879–1903), funcionário da [General Electric](#), inventou uma nova maneira de motorizar [bicicletas](#), e acabou morrendo ao cair de seu protótipo durante uma corrida-teste.^[1]

Aviação

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- **Ismail ibn Hammad al-Jawhari** (c. 1003–1010), um estudioso turco e muçulmano de Farab, tentou voar usando duas asas de madeira e uma corda, pulando do telhado de uma mesquita em Nijabur.^[2]
- **Otto Lilienthal** (1848–1896), morreu após cair de uma de suas [asa deltas](#).^[3]
- **Franz Reichelt** (1879–1912), um costureiro austríaco, morreu ao saltar da [Torre Eiffel](#) enquanto testava seu invento, o casaco paraquedas. Foi seu primeiro (e



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Poniższa lista jest spisem [wynalazców](#), których śmierć była spowodowana lub powiązana z produktem, procesem, procedurą lub innowacją odkrytą lub zaprojektowaną przez nich samych.



Franz Reichelt (zm. 1912) próbował użyć tego urządzenia jako spadochronu. Zginął po skoku z Wieży Eiffla, gdy jego wynalazek nie zamortyzował upadku.

Spis treści [\[ukryj\]](#)

- 1 Medycyna
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Medycyna [\[edytuj\]](#)

- Maria Skłodowska-Curie (1867–1934), znalazła metodę na wyizolowanie [radu](#), po tym jak współodkryła radioaktywne cząsteczki radu i polonu^[1]. Zmarła z powodu niedokrwistości aplastycznej wywołanej długotrwałą ekspozycją na promieniowanie jonizujące emitowane z jej próbek. Niebezpieczeństwo wynikające z napromieniowania nie było jeszcze wystarczająco poznane^[2].
- Thomas Midgley, Jr. (1889–1944), amerykański inżynier, chemik. W wieku 51 lat został inwalidą na skutek choroby Heinego-Medina. Wynalazł i zbudował system pasów i krążków, który pomagał innym podnieść go z łóżka. Jednocześnie system ten był powodem jego śmierci w wieku 55 lat, kiedy przypadkowo zapłatał się w liny urządzenia i zmarł na skutek uduszenia^{[3][4][5]}.

Technika [\[edytuj\]](#)

Motoryzacja [\[edytuj\]](#)

- William Nelson (ok. 1879–1903), pracownik General Electric, wynalazł nowy sposób na napędzanie [roweru](#). Spadł ze skonstruowanego przez siebie prototypu podczas jazdy testowej i zginął^[6].



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május 26-án szombaton **wikitalálkozót** Budapesten. minden szerkesztőt és olvasót szeretettel várunk!

Saját kutatásuknak áldozatul esett feltalálók listája [bevezető szerkesztése]

A Wikipédiából, a szabad enciklopédiából

Az alábbi listán azok a **feltalálók** (vagy természeti jelenségek felfedezői) szerepelnek, akiknek halálát saját találmányuk, illetve kutatásai okozták.

- Franz Reichelt (1800-as évek – 1912. február 4.), **szabómester**, aki az Eiffel-toronyról való leugrással akarta kipróblálni találmányát, egy ejtőernyőhöz hasonló eszközt. A legelső próbálkozása során, bár a hatóságoknak azt mondta, hogy először próbába valú végezné el a kísérletet, személyesen ugrott le. A szerkezet nem műköött, a feltaláló 60 méteres magasságból a mélybe zuhant és meghalt.^[1]
- Alekszandr Alekszandrovics Bogdanov (1873–1928), **fizikus** és kutató, aki egy „megfiatalítási” technológiai kísérletet vezetett, melynek során önkéntesen vérátomlesztést hajtott végre egy olyan betegtől, aki maláriában és tuberkulózisban szenvedett. Halálát az így szerzett fertőzés okozta.
- William Bullock (1813–1867), egy **rotációs nyomdagép** zúzta össze a lábait, amelyet feltalált. Halálát a sérülésekben adódó fertőzés okozta.
- Cowper Phipps Coles (1819–1870), angol hajóskapitány, aki 1866-ban megtervezte a **HMS Captain** nevű hajót. 1870-ben tervezési hibák következtében a hajó kettétört, így feltalálója és 500 fős legénysége odaveszett.
- Marie Curie (1867–1934), lengyel vegyész és fizikus, **aplasztikus anémiában** halt meg, amelyet a **radioaktivitással** kapcsolatos kutatásai során elszenvedett sugárások okoztak. Akkoriban még ismeretlenek voltak a radioaktív sugárzás hatásai.^[2]
- Otto Lilienthal (1848–1896. augusztus 10.) egyik **vitorlázó repülőgépével** szenvedett balesetet, melynek sérüléseibe két nap múlva belehalt.
- Thomas Midgley (1889. május 18. – 1944. november 2.), **gépész-mérnök**, 51 éves korában **poliomyelitis-vírus** fertőződött meg, emiatt mozgásképtelenné vált. Hogy segítsen magán, feltalált egy bonyolult csiga- és kötélrendszeret, hogy fel tudjon kelni az ágyból. A szerencsétlenül járt feltalálót a kötelek fojtották meg 55 éves korában.
- William Nelson (†1903) a **General Electric** alkalmazottja volt. A **biciklijéhez** feltalált új motor kipróblálása során egy dombról legurulva szörnyethalt.^[3]
- Aurel Vlaicu (1882–1913), a **Kárpátokat** próbálta saját repülőgépével, a **Vlaicu II**-vel átrepülni, amellyel lezuhant és meghalt.
- Henry Winstanley (1644–1703) egy általa feltalált **világítótoronyban** halt meg, amely vihar következtében összedőlt. Utolsó szavai ezek voltak: „*Ez a legnagyobb vihar, amely valaha volt*“.
- Charles Justice-t 1911. november 9-én végezték ki abban a **villamosszékben**, amelynek továbbfejlesztésében korábbi börtönbüntetése során ő maga segédkezett.^{[4][5][6]}
- Enyedi Sámuel (18. század), repülő szerkezetet próbált alkotni, de háza ablakából kilépve lezuhant, s meghalt.



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Luettelo oman keksintönsä seurauksena kuolleista keksijöistä



Tähän artikkeliin tai osioon ei ole merkitty lähteitä.

Voit auttaa Wikipediaa lisäämällä artikkeliin asianmukaisia lähteitä.

Tämä on luettelo keksijöistä, jotka ovat kuolleet oman keksintönsä seurauksena.

- [William Bullock](#) kuoli 1876 yritytyään korjata keksimäänsä pyörivää kirjapainonetta, joka ruhjoi hänen jalkansa aiheuttaen kuolettavan infektion.
- [Otto Lilienthal](#) kuoli 10. elokuuta, 1896, saattuaan kaksi päivää aiemmin kuollettavat vammat törmättynään [liitokoneellaan](#).
- [Thomas Midgley, Jr.](#) kuristui 1944 omaa halvaantumistaan helpottamaan kehittämäänsä nostolaitteen hihnoihin.
- [Alexander Bogdanov](#) kuoli testatessaan kehittämäänsä nuorena pysymisen keinoa. Testissä hän siirsi [malariaa](#) ja [tuberkuosia](#) sisältänyttä verta itselleen omalta oppilaaltaan.
- [Franz Reichelt](#) kuoli hyppäämällä Eiffelin tornista testatessaan kehittämäänsä päälystakin ja laskuvarjon yhdistelmää.
- [Marie Curie](#), radioaktiivisen sätelyn tutkija, kuoli sätelyn aiheuttamaan [aplastiseen anemiaan](#).



Franz Reichelt esittelee laskuvarjoaan

Luokat: Luettelot henkilöistä kuolinsyyn mukaan | Keksijät

Sivua on viimeksi muutettu 20. toukokuuta 2012 kello 04.55.

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ログインまたはアカウント作成

自分の発明で死亡した発明家の一覧

自分の発明で死亡した発明家の一覧（じぶんのはつめいでしほうしたはつめいかのいちらん）は、自分自身で発明もしくは計画した物、過程、行為、あるいは他の新しい手段によって自らの死が引き起こされた発明家の一覧である。

目次 [非表示]

- 1 直接的な死亡
 - 1.1 自動車
 - 1.2 航空
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 - 1.5 医学
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直接的な死亡 [編集]

自動車 [編集]

- ウィリアム・ネルソン (1879年頃-1903年) - ザネラル・エレクトリックの従業員だった彼は、新しい原動機付自転車の仕組みを考



自ら発明したパラシュート服を披露するフランツ・ライヒェルト（左）とその実演の一部始終を収めたフィルム（右）

1912年にライヒェルトはこの奇妙な服をパラシュートとして使用しようと自ら着用してエッフェル塔から飛び降りたが、失敗して死亡した。



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List of lists of lists

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

On Wikipedia, many **lists** themselves contain lists.

Contents: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z See also

A

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- Lists of ancient kings
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Category:Lists

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Subcategories

This category has the following 35 subcategories, out of 35 total.

- ▶ [Lists of lists \(295 P\)](#)

B

- ▶ [Lists of buildings and structures \(11 C, 97 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Business lists \(8 C, 47 P\)](#)

C

- ▶ [Lists by century \(12 C\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists by country \(277 C, 99 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Cultural lists \(11 C, 68 P\)](#)

D

- ▶ [Death-related lists \(5 C, 60 P\)](#)

E

- ▶ [Economics lists \(7 C, 48 P\)](#)
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- ▶ [Entertainment lists \(16 C, 46 P\)](#)
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G

- ▶ [Lists of goals \(1 P\)](#)

G cont.

- ▶ [Gaming-related lists \(2 C\)](#)
- ▶ [Geography-related lists \(22 C, 151 P\)](#)

H

- ▶ [Health-related lists \(3 C, 16 P\)](#)
- ▶ [History-related lists \(22 C, 60 P\)](#)

L

- ▶ [Lists of lawsuits \(5 P\)](#)

M

- ▶ [Lists of media \(5 C, 1 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Military lists \(10 C, 52 P\)](#)

N

- ▶ [Lists by name \(4 P\)](#)
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O

- ▶ [Lists by organization \(3 C\)](#)

P

- ▶ [Lists of people \(35 C, 87 P\)](#)

P cont.

- ▶ [Philosophy-related lists \(4 C, 65 P\)](#)

R

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S

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T

- ▶ [Technology-related lists \(14 C, 96 P\)](#)
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Category:Lists of people

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These are [lists of people](#). See also [Category:People](#).



Pages in this category should be moved to subcategories where applicable.

This category may require frequent maintenance to avoid becoming too large. It should directly contain very few, if any, articles and should mainly contain subcategories.

Subcategories

This category has the following 36 subcategories, out of 36 total.

A

- ▶ [Lists of people by activity \(1 C, 28 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of African people \(1 C, 6 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of people by age \(5 C, 51 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of people by ancestry \(4 C, 44 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of award winners \(1 C, 101 P\)](#)

B

- ▶ [Lists of people by belief \(7 C, 19 P\)](#)

C

- ▶ [Lists of people by cause of death \(3 C, 43 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of celebrities \(1 C, 53 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of people by city \(10 C, 39 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of victims of crimes \(6 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of suspected criminals \(5 P\)](#)

D

- ▶ [Lists of people with disabilities \(15 P\)](#)

E

- ▶ [Lists of people by ethnicity \(6 C, 42 P\)](#)

F

- ▶ [Lists of families \(2 C, 25 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of fictional characters \(14 C, 46 P\)](#)

G

- ▶ [Graduating of Military Engineering-Technical University \(20 P\)](#)

I

- ▶ [Lists of people by ideology \(1 C, 29 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of people by institutional affiliation \(5 C, 45 P\)](#)

L

- ▶ [Lists of people by language \(6 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of LGBT-related people \(39 P\)](#)

M

M cont.

- ▶ [Lists of military personnel \(14 C, 29 P\)](#)

N

- ▶ [Lists of people by name \(4 C, 2 P\)](#)
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O

- ▼ [Lists of people by occupation \(48 C, 66 P\)](#)
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Category:Lists of people by occupation

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For a single alphabetical list of people by occupation, see [Lists of people by occupation](#).

These are **lists of people by occupation**. They may become ordinary subcategories of [Category:People](#).



Pages in this category should be moved to subcategories where applicable.

This category may require frequent maintenance to avoid becoming too large. It should directly contain very few, if any, articles and should mainly contain subcategories.

Subcategories

This category has the following 48 subcategories, out of 48 total.

- ▶ [Lists of people by occupation and nationality \(7 C, 3 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of people by nationality and occupation \(17 C, 1 P\)](#)

+

- ▶ [Lists of people by employer \(19 P\)](#)

-

- ▶ [Lists of fictional characters by occupation \(3 C, 31 P\)](#)

=

- ▶ [Lists of people by second occupation \(2 P\)](#)

A

- ▶ [Lists of actors \(7 C, 32 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of ambassadors \(35 C, 74 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of architects \(1 C, 7 P\)](#)

E

- ▶ [Lists of economists \(5 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of educators \(29 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of engineers \(14 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of entertainers \(2 C, 29 P\)](#)
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F

- ▶ [Lists of people by filmmaking occupation \(1 C, 6 P\)](#)

H

- ▶ [Lists of health professionals \(15 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of historians \(7 P\)](#)

I

- ▶ [Lists of inventors \(21 P\)](#)

J

- ▶ [Lists of journalists \(28 P\)](#)

O

- ▶ [Lists of office-holders \(28 C, 94 P\)](#)

P

- ▶ [Lists of philosophers \(1 C, 48 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of politicians \(12 C, 28 P\)](#)
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R

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S

- ▶ [Lists of scholars and academics \(2 C, 15 P\)](#)
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Category:Lists of mayors

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This category may require frequent maintenance to avoid becoming too large. It should directly contain very few, if any, articles and should mainly contain subcategories.

These are **lists of mayors** and include some or all of the following elements:

- **Name** of each mayor
- **Years** when the office was held, sometimes dates for each term
- Political party
- Year or date of birth/death of the mayor
- Exact title of the mayor
- Description of the office, year/date it was created
- Notes on each mayor

The lists are generally also categorized:

- in the **category** for the city (e.g. [Category:Utrecht](#)) or its government (e.g. [Category:Government of Los Angeles](#))
- and, with an asterisk ("*") as **sortkey**, in the category for the mayors of the city, if available, (e.g. [Category:Mayors of New York City](#)), state (e.g. [Category:Leaders of cities in Michigan](#)), or country (e.g. [Category:Mayors of places in the Netherlands](#)).

See also: [Lists of mayors by country](#), [List of the Mayors of the Palaces](#), [Mayors by city](#) (also listed in the first or subcategory section below)

Subcategories

This category has the following 19 subcategories, out of 19 total.

A

- ▶ [Lists of Mayors and Lord Mayors of places in Australia \(1 C, 31 P\)](#)

B

- ▶ [Lists of mayors of places in Brazil \(3 P\)](#)

L

- ▶ [Lists of mayors of places in Luxembourg \(10 P\)](#)

M

- ▶ [Lists of mayors of places in Moldova \(3 P\)](#)

N

S cont.

- ▶ [Lists of mayors of places in Switzerland \(19 P\)](#)

T

- ▶ [Lists of mayors of places in Taiwan \(8 P\)](#)

- ▶ [Lists of mayors of places in Turkey \(7 P\)](#)



List of first female mayors

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



The examples and perspective in this article **may not represent a worldwide view of the subject**. Please [improve this article](#) and discuss the issue on the [talk page](#). (December 2010)

The first woman mayor recorded is believed to be [Susanna Madora Salter](#) of the United States who served as mayor of Argonia, Kansas in 1887. Since then women have been elected as mayors in cities across the Americas and around the world.

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1880s

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1887

First woman mayor in United States and first female mayor of Argonia, Kansas: Susanna M. Salter

1890s

[\[edit\]](#)

1893

First woman mayor in the British Empire and first female mayor of Onehunga, New Zealand: Elizabeth Yates^[1]

1900s

[\[edit\]](#)

1908

First woman mayor in England and first female mayor of Aldeburgh: Elizabeth Garrett Anderson^[2]

1910s

[\[edit\]](#)

Cathedral of The Holy Cross
ANGLICAN CHURCH
of Australia

To Know Christ and to Make Him Known



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doesn't have
all the answers

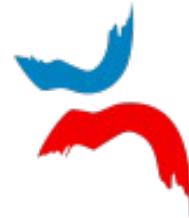


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 - Wikivoyage, Wikiquote, Wikimedia Commons (new!)
- Large, active community
 - More than 50K editors so far
 - Among the most active Wikimedia projects by edits



Wikidata Development

- Based on free software “Wikibase”
- Ongoing development led by Wikimedia Germany
- Funded by Wikimedia Foundation
 - Original funding by donations
(ai², Google, Moore Foundation, Yandex)



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Data Model

The Content of Wikidata

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[edit]

English writer and humorist

[edit]

Also known as: Douglas Noël Adams | Douglas Noel Adams | DNA | Bop Ad | [edit]

date of birth

11 March 1952

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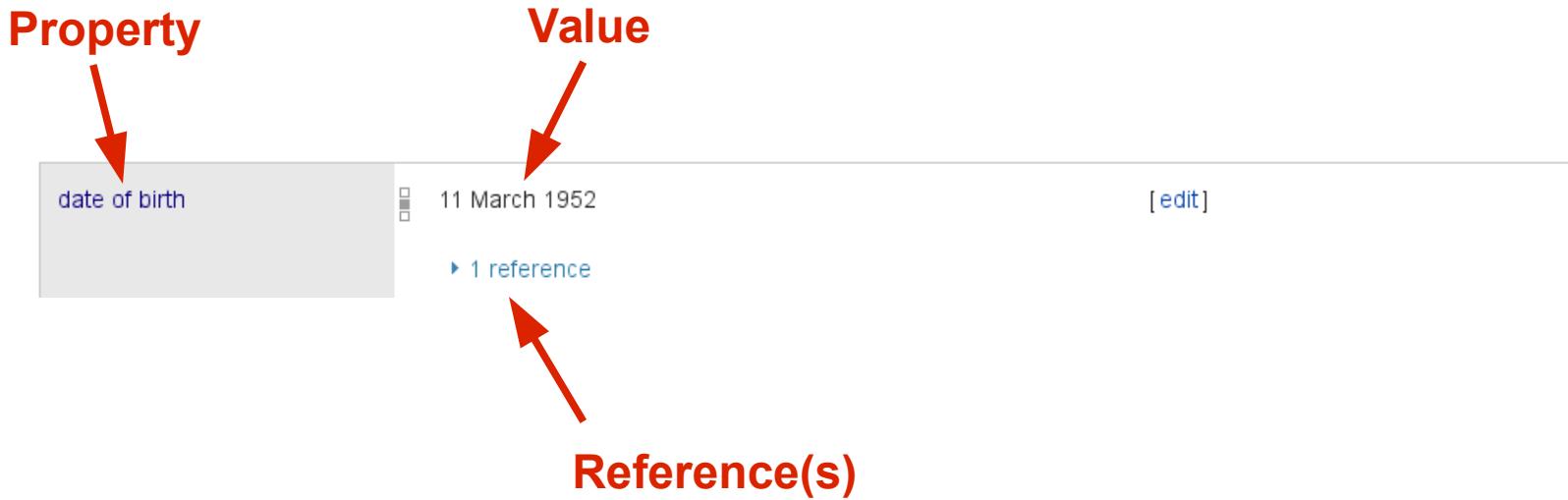
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مصرى	arzwiki	دوجلاس اダメز	[edit]
Boarisch	barwiki	Douglas Adams	[edit]
беларуская	be_x_oldwiki	Дуглас Адамз	[edit]

Statements

- The richest part of Wikidata's data



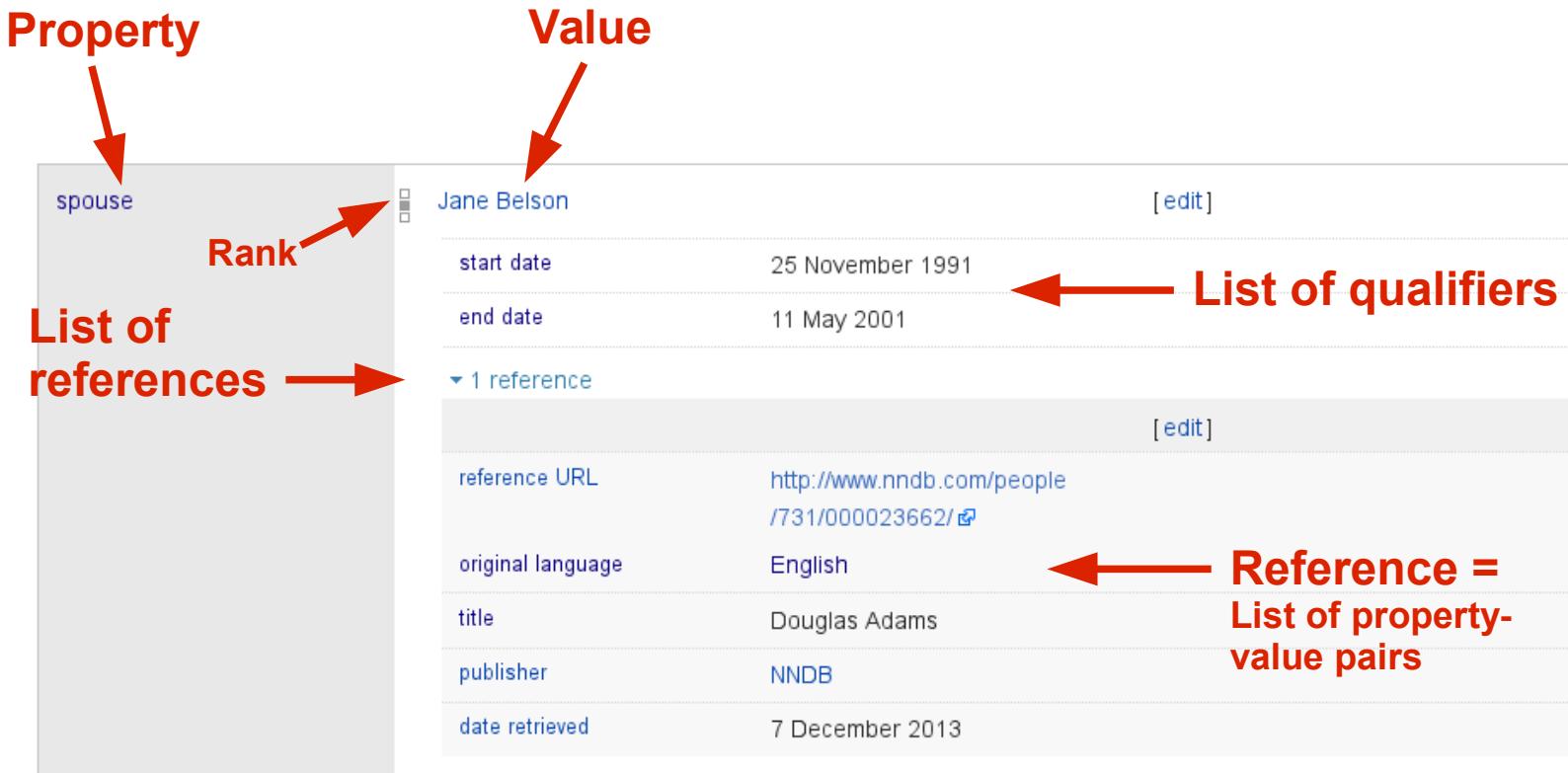
Statements

- The richest part of Wikidata's data

spouse	Jane Belson	[edit]
	start date	25 November 1991
	end date	11 May 2001
▼ 1 reference		
		[edit]
	reference URL	http://www.nndb.com/people/731/000023662/
	original language	English
	title	Douglas Adams
	publisher	NNDB
	date retrieved	7 December 2013

Statements

- The richest part of Wikidata's data



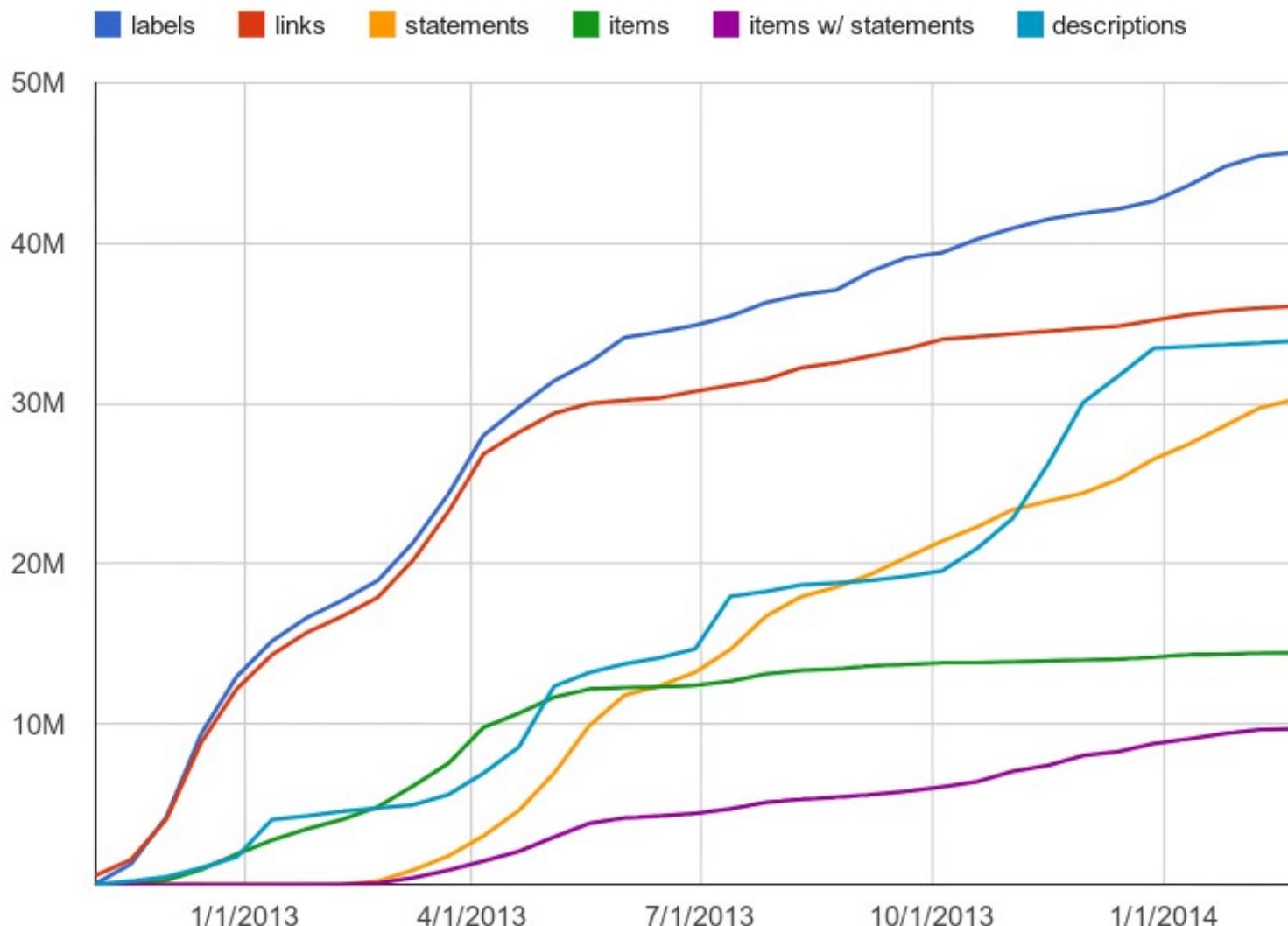
Some Statistics

Size as of October 2014



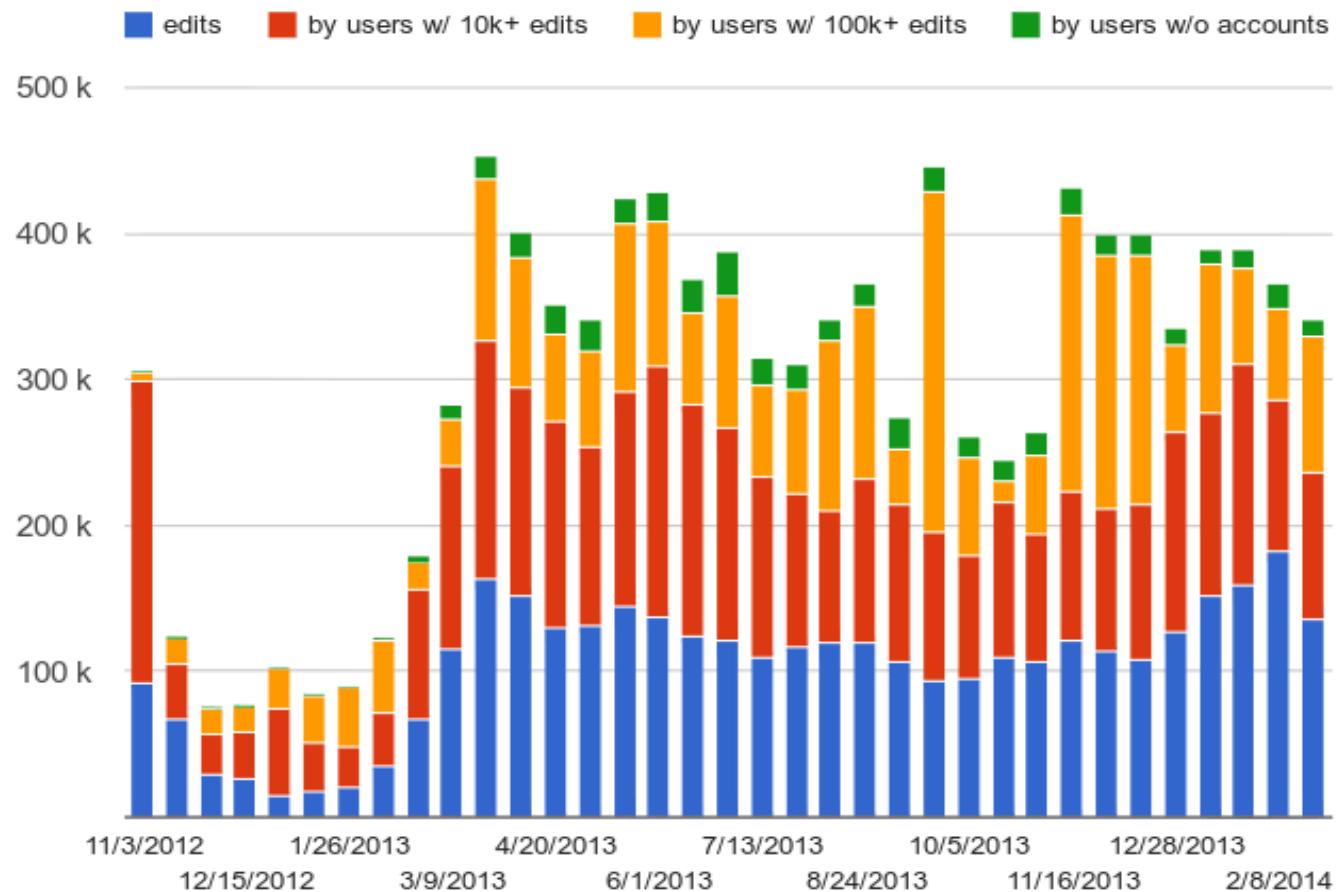
- Items: 16,318,300
- Properties: 1,255
- Statements: 48,243,540
- ... references: 25,473,820
- Labels: 54,922,438
- Aliases: 8,719,665
- Descriptions: 39,869,556
- Site links: 40,660,771

Growth (up to Feb 2014)



Activity

(Feb 2014)

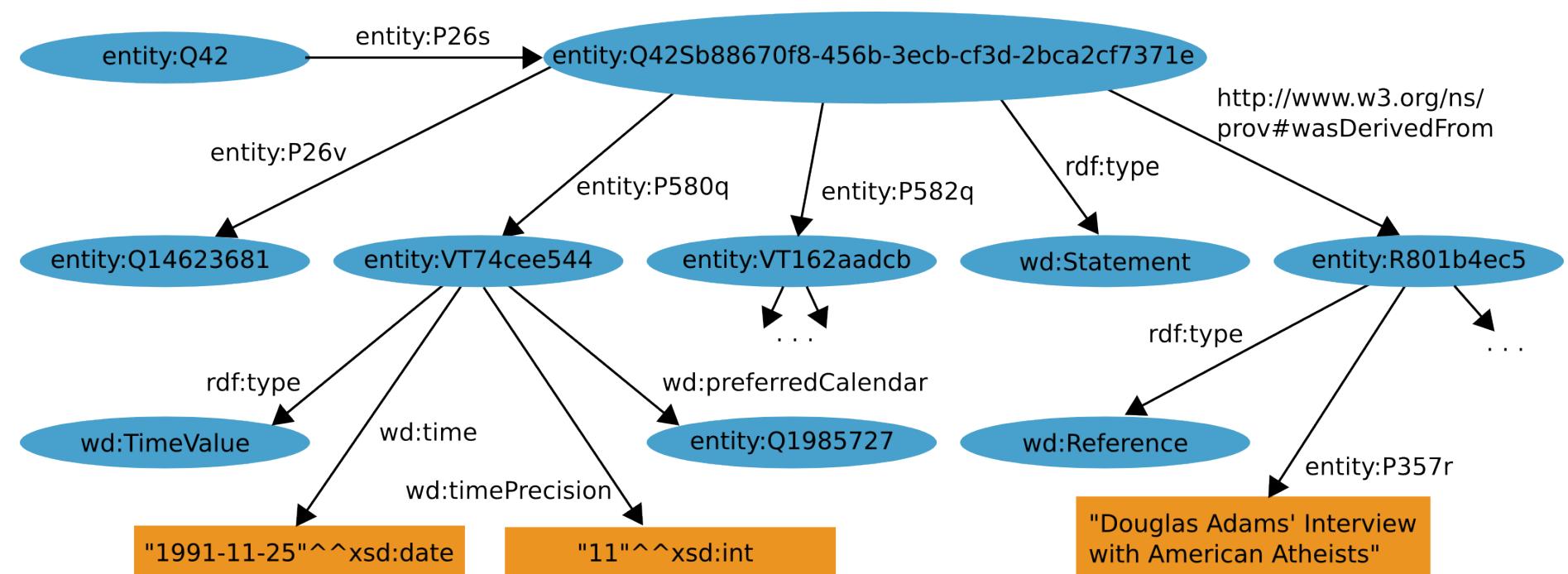


- 54k contributors – 5k contributors with 5+ edits in Jun 2014
- Over 150M edits so far – up to 500k per day

Wikidata and the Semantic Web

Exporting Wikidata Statements to RDF

URIs for items: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/<id>>



Classification

- Properties *subclass of* (P279) and *instance of* (P31)
 - P31 is the most used property on Wikidata
- Often (but not always) used without qualifiers
- Interesting class hierarchy:
 - Entities used as classes: 110,366
 - Subclass of: 110,910 (without qualifiers)
 - Instance of: 11,659,604 (without qualifiers)

Available RDF Exports

- RDF/OWL file exports at:
<http://tools.wmflabs.org/wikidata-exports/rdf/>
- Dumps of Oct 13, 2014:
 - 450M triples RDF dumps (main serializations)
 - 67M triples simplified statements
 - 12M triples unqualified instanceOf/subclassOf
- LD Fragments/HDT dumps by Cristian Consonni:
<http://wikidataldf.com>

Wikidata and DBpedia: A Superficial Comparison

Wikidata

- Data related to Wikipedia
- Online since late 2012*
- Manual editing
- One multilingual dataset
- Based on statements
- About 1k properties
- Wikipedia integration
- Unique community

DBpedia

- Data related to Wikipedia
- Started in 2006
- Automated extraction
- One dataset per language
- Based on triples (RDF)
- >10k properties
- Stand-alone dataset
- Unique community

*) influenced by Semantic MediaWiki (started 2005)

Usage & Applications

Feline mayors of the world, or: why Wikidata is awesome

Thu 03 Apr 2014 / Filed under [english](#), [wiki](#) / [No comments](#)



Photo: [Jenni Konrad](#) / [CC-BY-SA](#)

[Stubbs](#) is a 16-year old cat from Talkeetna, Alaska. Apart from being a resident, he's also the mayor of the 876 residents of the little town. A bit weird perhaps, but apparently in the USA cats are smart enough to govern a town.

I found out about the existence of Stubbs through [Wikidata](#), more specifically using [Magnus' WikiDataQuery](#). It's a fun tool to query the almost 15 million items available there.

Application Areas



- Labels and descriptions
- Identifiers
- Data access
- Advanced analytics

Third-party applications

A screenshot of the Wikipedia iOS app interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the word "Sparrow" and a "Cancel" button. Below the search bar are two tabs: "Titles" and "Within articles", with "Within articles" being the active tab. The main content area displays five search results, each with a small thumbnail image on the left:

- Sparrow** (Bird family) - thumbnail shows a sparrow bird.
- House sparrow** (Bird) - thumbnail shows a sparrow bird.
- Sparrow Records** (American record label) - thumbnail shows a stylized black bird logo with the word "SPARROW" below it.
- AIM-7 Sparrow** - thumbnail shows a missile launching from an aircraft.
- Jack Sparrow** (Fictional character and the protagonist of the Pirates of the Caribbean film) - thumbnail shows Johnny Depp as Jack Sparrow.

Wikipedia iOS app (beta)

Third-party applications

Item Johann Sebastian Bach (q1339)

Johann Sebastian Bach

Jean-Sébastien Bach | Ёган Бах | Бах, Йоганн Себастиан | Бах | Бах, Йоганн Себастиан | Bach | J. S. Bach | JS Bach | جک

German composer, organist, harpsichordist, violist, and violinist

male composer /organist from Germany

[See the full family tree](#)

Relatives

Parents

father ♂ Johann Ambrosius Bach [WD](#)

mother ♀ Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt
[WD](#)

Siblings

brother ♂ Johann Jacob Bach [WD](#)

♂ Johann Christoph Bach [WD](#)

Children

child ♂ Wilhelm Friedemann Bach [WD](#)

♂ Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach [WD](#)

♂ Johann Christian Bach [WD](#)

♂ Johann Gottfried Bernhard
Bach [WD](#)

♂ Johann Christoph Friedrich

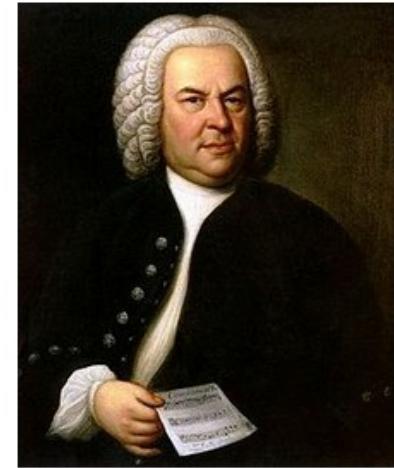
Other

spouse ♀ Anna Magdalena Bach
[WD](#)

♀ Maria Barbara Bach [WD](#)

grandparent ♂ Christoph Bach [WD](#)

of ♂ Johann Sebastian
Bach [WD](#)



Johann Sebastian Bach.

GND	11850553X
LCCN	n79021425
ISNI	0000 0001 2276 4157
BNF	118897907
IMDb	nm0001925
VIAF	12304462
SUDOC	026699656
NDL	00432003
NI A	000035011573

Reasonator (by Magnus Manske)

Third-party applications

Item Q427031



Cesáreo Gabaráin Cesareo Gabarain

sex or gender male instance of human date of death 1991-04-30 date of birth 1936-05-16

VIAF identifier 86754661 Freebase identifier /m/04qbmkn

enwiki: Cesáreo Gabaráin eswiki: Cesáreo Gabaráin euwiki: Cesareo Gabarain frwiki: Cesáreo Gabaráin

en.wikipedia.org: Cesáreo Gabaráin

Cesáreo Gabaráin (April 30, 1936 – April 20, 1991) was a Spanish priest and composer of liturgical songs such as Pescador de hombres (Fisher of Men). He received a Gold Record award in Spain, and his music is well known and sung by Spanish speaking people. He became a hymn-writer when he was thirty and then wrote about five hundred of them. He was trying to write songs that were easy to learn and sing by the entire congregation. His hymns support moments of personal and communal prayer and praise to God. He was born in Hernani (Gipuzkoa) in 1936. In addition to music, he studied at the Seminary in Zaragoza and at the Seminario Mayor de San Sebastián, from 1946 to 1952. He became a priest in 1959. In the 60's and 70's, he was a chaplain at a college and nursing homes. In the 80's, he was an assistant priest in his parish in Madrid and head of a religious department at a college. In 1991, when he was 55 he died of cancer. Pope John Paul II's Chaplain Prelate, he had 37 albums. He conducted...

composer

priest

Catholic priest

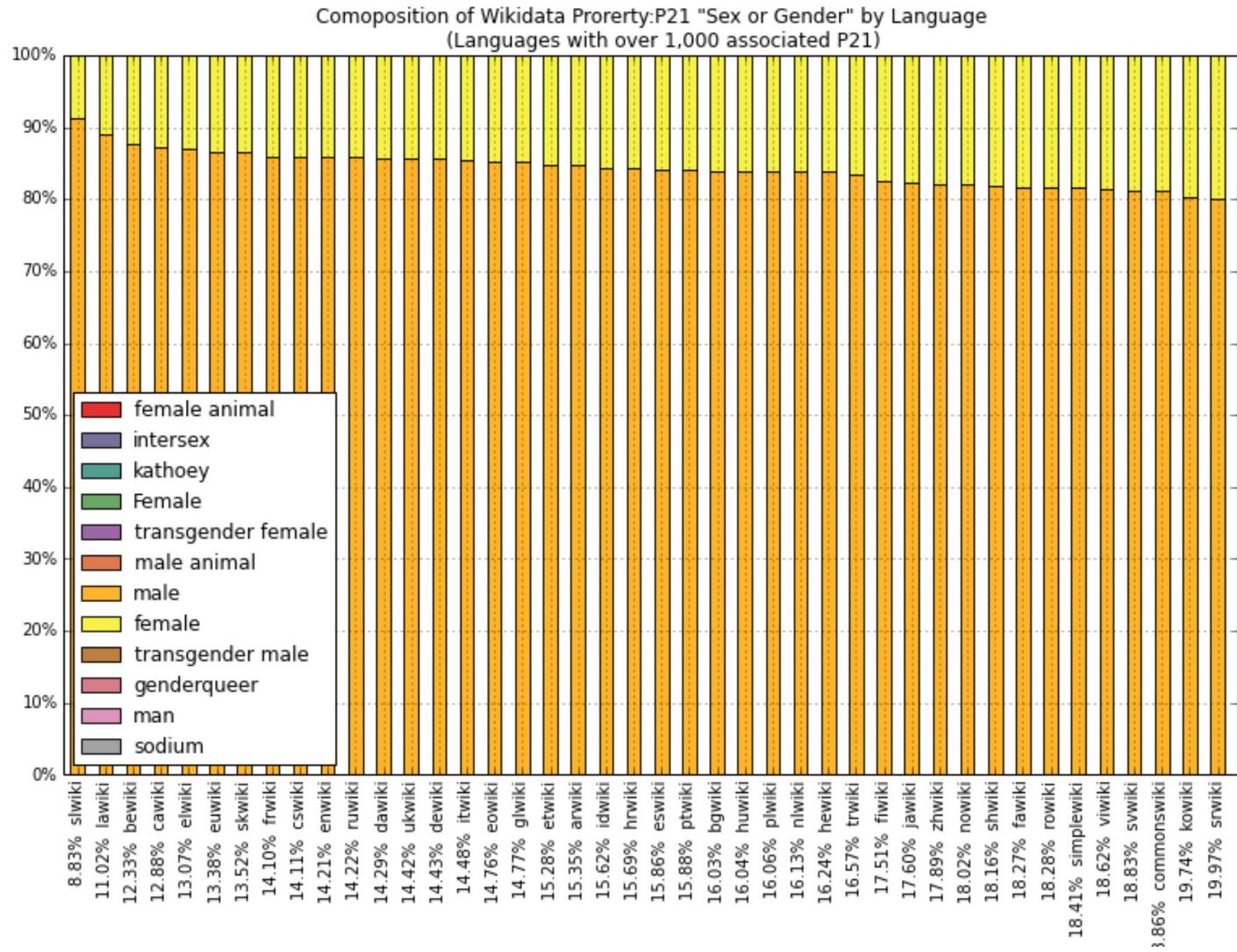
Done

Not sure

Not listed

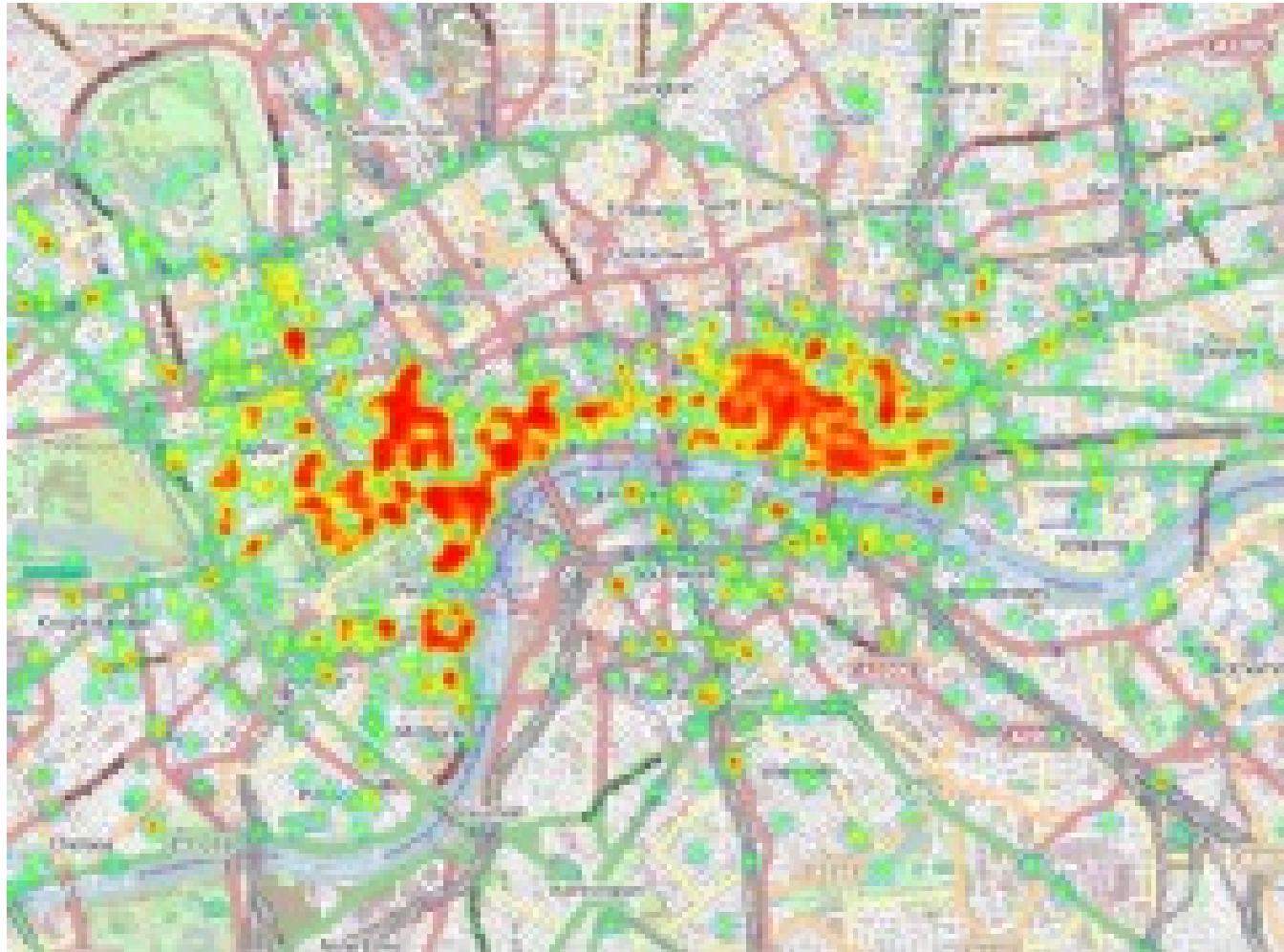
Wikidata Game (by Magnus Manske)

Third-party applications



Wikipedia Gender Ratio analysis (by Max Klein)

Third-party applications



Missing Images Heatmap (Magnus Manske)

Third-party applications



Vizidata (by Georg Wild)

Third-party applications

BETA v1.0 Follow us Timeline | About | Contact | How it works | Join Community Feedback

Start searching for your topic...

Event density: High ▾ Save

Lady with an Ermine

Lady with an Ermine



Wikipedia Twitter Books TV & Film Music YouTube

Lady with an Ermine ADD TO TIMELINE

Portrait of a Young Man (Botticelli, Pi) 1470 - 1475

Portrait of Simonetta Vespucci (Piero di Cosimo) 1480

Portrait of a Musician 1490

Portrait of Emilia Pia da Montefeltro 1504 - 1505

Portrait of a Young Fiancee 1495

Portrait of Sigismondo Gonzaga 1451

Portrait of Francesco Gonzaga 1461

Portrait of a Lady known as Esmeralda 1471

Primavera (painting) 1482

Lady with an Ermine 1490

Portrait of Pope Julius II (Raphael) 1511 - 1512

Portrait of Titian 1515

Portrait of Julius II (Titian) 1515

Portrait of Julius II (Titian) 1526

Mona Lisa 1503

Portrait of Pope Julius II (Raphael) 1511 - 1512

Portrait of Julius II (Titian) 1515

Portrait of Julius II (Titian) 1526

Timeline: My timeline  Share Timeline

1455 1460 1465 1470 1475 1480 1485 1490 1495 1500 1505 1510 1515 1520 1525 1530

Histropedia

Third-party applications

Wikidata Classes and Properties



Filter further by: Description · Number of direct instances · Number of direct subclasses · Direct superclasses · All superclasses ·

Related properties

Classes

Number of direct instances = 1000 - 10000000 [x]

195 results found:

human >	wine >	galaxy >	city >
star >	village >	book >	year >
horse >	automobile >	asteroid >	solar eclipse >
school >	university >	house >	town >
river >	hamlet >	political party >	song >

Wikidata Classes and Properties browser

Getting the Data

See www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Data_access

- Direct access per item (Web API, JSON, RDF, ...)
- Database dumps (JSON)
 - Use Wikidata Toolkit to parse dumps in Java
https://www.mediawiki.org/wiki/Wikidata_Toolkit
- RDF dumps
- Useful third-party Web services
 - Wikidata Query (Magnus Manske)
 - Wikidata LDF (Cristian Consonni)

Conclusions



- Wikidata is developing rapidly
 - Data size
 - Vocabulary size
 - Technical features and community processes
- A platform for data integration
 - Including links to many other databases
- Data access is easy, both legally and technically
 - Further improvements planned for exports

Further reading

- Denny Vrandecic, Markus Krötzsch.
[Wikidata: A Free Collaborative Knowledge Base](#). CACM 2014. To appear
→ *general first introduction to Wikidata*
- Fredo Erxleben, Michael Günther, Markus Krötzsch, Julian Mendez, Denny Vrandečić.
[Introducing Wikidata to the Linked Data Web](#). 2014.
→ *introduction of the Wikidata RDF export and data model*