

## **HISTORY OF JOURNALISM**

After knowing the concept of journalism at large here now is the short history of journalism in other words we are looking the background, the beginning of something so cold journalism.

### **History of journalism in the world**

It should be known that before the history of printing press was invented, word of mouth was the primary source of news. Newspaper have always been the primary medium of journalists since 1700, with magazines added in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (which is also the 1700s) radio and television in the 20<sup>th</sup> century , and the internet emerged in the last quarter of 20<sup>th</sup> century.

To trace back the history of newspaper in the world sometimes is complex due to the fact that, it differ from one country to another. Jerilyn (1987) argues that, the first newspaper were the handwritten news sheet that circulated widely in Venice as early as 1566.

## **History of journalism in the world continue....**

Johannes Weber (2006) argues that, modern newspapers started to be published in the 17<sup>th</sup>c as a result of printing press technology which was discovered by Johannes Gutenberg (a German) in 15<sup>th</sup>c. The first newspaper / newsletter in Rome dates back all the way to 59 BC. The newspaper was called “The Acta Diurna” (“Acta Populi” or “Acta Public”) in Latin which means daily Acts and Events of The Roman Public. The Acta was launched by Julius Caesar during the later times of the republic, and under the empire; as an official publication of his government. The style of the Acta was very simple and concise. Its motto was “Publicize and Propagate.” The Acta was written on papyrus paper and sometimes carved on stone or metal. It had a substantial readership because it was posted around the city and distributed in the prominent places of Rome. The Acta also tied into the oral tradition, and it was read aloud in public places.

## **History of journalism in the world continue....**

Acta Diurna survived two centuries. The Acta provided first the details of government business, proclamations and resolutions, military, political and court news. Then its content was expanded to other announcements and information such as: prominent births, deaths, marriage, divorce, crimes, trials, ... After being posted for a reasonable amount of time, the notices were taken down, and they were archived. Nevertheless, no intact copy has survived to the present day.

## **History of journalism in Tanzania**

Stumer(1998) argues that the history of newspaper in Tanzania can be grouped in three phases namely: Colonial era, during the struggle for independence, and post colonialism. Periodically, newspapers in Tanzania started in the last quarter of 19<sup>th</sup> century. That is to say, the development of newspapers described by Sturmer (1998) in relation to Tanzania, based on periodization and each period had its own policy and focus.

## **History of journalism in Tanzania continues....**

Newspaper during that particular time were used as a medium of information, educating, entertaining and persuading people, but their roles differed in accordance with time. For instance during colonialism , newspapers like ‘Morogoro news’ and ‘the planters’ focused on promoting farmers and colonialism propagandas , but during the struggle fro independence newspapers like SAUTI ya TANU, Uhuru and Mzalendo used to create awareness and groom people ‘s consciousness about the evils done by colonialists, and after the independence newspapers started to increase in number mainly were used for boosting ujamaa s ways of grooming Tanzania economy (Sturmer , 1998).

## **History of journalism in Tanzania continues....**

After independence , several newspapers were established including The daily news which was the result of a forced merger of two papers the Standard was first published as the Tanganyika Standard in January 1930 by the Kenyan East Africa Standard LMD, until 1967 when it was taken over by a multinational London –Rhodesian Company (LONRHO)After the creation of Tanzania in 1964, it became simply The Standard. On 5 February 1970, the paper was nationalized by the Tanzanian government. The nationalist was first published on 17 April 1964, as a Government –owned daily, and struggle to compete with the standard. On 16 January 1972, TANU decided to end the rivalry between papers and forced a merger : The new Paper, Daily News was first published on 26 April 1972 The company which publishes it retained the name ‘standard’ and is still known as Tanzania Standard(Newspapers)Limited:

## **History of journalism in Tanzania continue....**

Its Kiswahili sister paper Habari leo wa established in 2007. It is in tabloids form, unlike the Daily News which together with the Sunday new are all broadsheets. On 30 December 2011, daily news announced its intention to launch a newly designed website in a move that was aimed to extend its readership and keep abreast with latest developments in Information And Communication Technology (ICT).Additionaly newspapers including Mwananchi, Nipashe, mwanahabari, The African, The Guardian, Majira, Mawio, Jambo leo, Tanzania Daima just to mention a few were established.