Citations Needed: Build Your Wikipedia Skills While Building the World’s Encyclopedia

3 - 4 p.m. EST
January 10, 2018
Today’s presenters

Monika Sengul-Jones
Wikipedian-in-Residence, OCLC

Betha Gutsche
WebJunction Program Manager

Emily Jack
UNC Chapel Hill Libraries
Agenda

• Welcome and introduction
• What is Wikipedia and how does it work?
• #1lib1ref is a great way to get started
• Running a successful #1lib1ref project
• How to add a citation
• Questions?
Annotation Tools

Find the grey marker pen in top left corner of the presentation screen. Click to open the tool buttons in a column on the left side; the marker pen will turn blue.

Check mark
- Click on square shape, half-way down.
- Use the drop-down menu and choose the check mark.
- Click on slide to indicate choice.
What is your Wikipedia experience?
Check all that apply:

☐ I’ve read Wikipedia articles and I’m brand new to editing!
☐ I have edited Wikipedia at least once.
☐ I have edited Wikipedia 10 or more times.
☐ I have added at least one citation.
☐ I have heard of the #1Lib1Ref campaign.
☐ I have participated in the #1Lib1Ref campaign.
Wikipedia + Libraries: Better Together

Strengthening ties between public libraries and Wikipedia
Librarians rocked the course!

By the numbers

- The **236** active participant editors
- made over **5600** edits
- and **368** Commons (photo) uploads
- to improve **728** articles
- and create **6** new articles!

Since the start of the course, there have been **23.6m** views of improved articles
“I was one of 99% of users who think of Wikipedia as a less reliable source. I must say that this course was an eye opener …

I am a changed librarian now. A librarian who feels the worth of Wikipedia, crowdsourcing and contributing to the larger community.”
Librarians have the power to make Wikipedia better and more reliable.
There’s a community behind each

Wikipedians

Librarians

The mission of the Wikimedia Foundation is to empower and engage people around the world to collect and develop educational content under a free license or in the public domain, and to disseminate it effectively and globally.

Photos: Left – Wikipedians by Ross Mayfield on Flickr; Right – MPOW Talk at PLA by Karen Schneider on Flickr
“The thing that continues to stand out to me about the Wikipedia community is how much time and thinking goes into every decision that is made. It's surprising and very impressive!”
You can do this!

Photo: Citation needed by Madeleine Ball on Flickr
What is Wikipedia and how does it work?
Arts and Entertainment

Do you fall down a Wikipedia rabbit hole after each episode of ‘The Crown’? You’re not alone.

By Emily Yahr  January 4 at 7:00 AM  

Claire Foy as Queen Elizabeth II and Matt Smith as Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh, in “The Crown.” (Robert Viglasky/Netflix)
Elizabeth II (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary; born 21 April 1926) has been Queen of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand since 6 February 1952. Additionally, she is Head of the Commonwealth and queen of 12 countries that have become independent since her accession: Jamaica, Barbados, the Bahamas, Grenada, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Belize, Antigua and Barbuda, and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Elizabeth was born in London as the first child of the Duke and Duchess of York, later King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, and she was educated privately at home. Her father acceded to the throne on the abdication of his brother Edward VIII in 1936, from which time she was the heir presumptive. She began to undertake public duties during the Second World War, serving in the Auxiliary Territorial Service. In 1947, she married Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, a former prince of Greece and Denmark, with whom she has four children: Charles, Prince of Wales; Anne, Princess Royal; Andrew, Duke of
This is the talk page for discussing improvements to the Elizabeth II article. This is not a forum for general discussion of the article's subject.

- Put new text under old text. Click here to start a new topic.
- Please sign and date your posts by typing four tildes (~~~~).
- New to Wikipedia? Welcome! Ask questions, get answers.
- Be polite, and welcoming to new users
- Assume good faith
- Avoid personal attacks
- For disputes, seek dispute resolution

**Article policies**
- No original research
- Neutral point of view
- Verifiability

**Archives:** Index, 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, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37

This article is written in British English, which has its own spelling conventions (colour, travelled, centre, realise, defence), and some terms used in it are different or absent from other varieties of English. According to the relevant style guide, this should not be changed without broad consensus.

Elizabeth II is a featured article; it (or a previous version of it) has been identified as one of the best articles produced by the Wikipedia community. Even so, if you can update or improve it, please do so.

This article appeared on Wikipedia's Main Page as Today's featured article on June 2, 2012.
Elizabeth II: Revision history

View logs for this page

Search for revisions

From year (and earlier): 2018 From month (and earlier): all Tag filter: Show

For any version listed below, click on its date to view it. For more help, see Help:Page history and Help:Edit summary.

External tools: Revision history statistics · Revision history search · Edits by user · Number of watchers · Page view statistics · Fix dead links

(cur) = difference from current version, (prev) = difference from preceding version, m = minor edit, → = section edit, ← = automatic edit summary

(newest | oldest) View (newer 50 | older 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

Compare selected revisions

• (cur) 19:34, 4 January 2018 Surtislina (talk | contribs) . (106,730 bytes) (-11)
• (cur) 11:09, 4 January 2018 DrKay (talk | contribs) . (106,741 bytes) (-31) (we don't know that she will, stick to what is known)
• 16:05, 2 January 2018 Heigi-S (talk | contribs) . (106,772 bytes) (+24) (→External links: +Britannica)
• 23:29, 1 January 2018 Hazhky (talk | contribs) . (106,748 bytes) (-3) (Undid revision 817994452 by Nagualdesign (talk) Why?)
• 17:44, 1 January 2018 Glenmeister (talk | contribs) . (106,751 bytes) (+1) (→Diamond and Sapphire Jubilees and after: C/e)
• 17:44, 1 January 2018 Glenmeister (talk | contribs) . (106,750 bytes) (+30) (Up to date for 2018.)
• 21:39, 31 December 2017 Nagualdesign (talk | contribs) . (106,720 bytes) (+3) (→top: Updated image.)
• 06:20, 31 December 2017 Ivar the Boneful (talk | contribs) . (106,717 bytes) (-15) (Reverted 1 edit by Thopoliticsexpert (talk): Not her name. (TW))
• 00:36, 31 December 2017 Thopoliticsexpert (talk | contribs) . (106,732 bytes) (+15) (Name) (Tags: Mobile edit, Mobile web edit)
• 02:25, 30 December 2017 GoodDay (talk | contribs) . (106,717 bytes) (-41) (Undid revision 81770463 by Gold Wiz113 (talk) An

An
The five pillars of Wikipedia

- It’s an encyclopedia
- Neutral point of view
- Free to use, edit and share
- Respectful and civil decorum
- No firm rules
What *is* an encyclopedia?
There are ~300 edits per minute!

... kind of like a virtual 24-hour newsroom for an encyclopedia
Featured Article: Professional, outstanding, and thorough

Good Article: Excellent, has undergone peer review

A-class article: Excellent

B-class article: Readers are not left wanting

C-class article: A good start, exercise caution with refs

Start-class article: Early in development process

Stub-class article: Underdeveloped, may be unreliable

Unassessed: Unknown
Second pillar of Wikipedia:

Neutral point of view

WP:NPOV

I am the greatest bird ever!
Third pillar of Wikipedia

Wikipedia editing is open to all, collaborative; authorship is shared

Free to use, edit and share

Free to share = may be reproduced elsewhere on the internet

Open access
Fourth pillar of Wikipedia

Respectful and civil decorum

Thank you, Gerda [edit source]

Just when we need you the most, you step lightly in
Thank you Gerda for being a force for humane continuity, decency and enlightenment in a challenging world. Sminthopsis84 (talk) 17:14, 17 February 2017 (UTC)

Thank you, blushing (again) --Gerda Arendt (talk) 17:16, 17 February 2017 (UTC)

I'm being bold, and serving up double espressos today for our Teahouse friends who would prefer a coffee over tea. Enjoy! --Rosiestep (talk) 02:09, 9 March 2012 (UTC)
Fifth pillar of Wikipedia

Knowledge belongs to all of us.

No firm rules
#1lib1ref is a great way to get started
Global citation campaign kicks off January 15, 2018

"Wikipedia is a first stop for researchers. Let's make it better!"

Add cake: #1lib1ref is held during Wikipedia’s birthday
How to participate?

Add one citation.
How to participate?

With peers!

... Add citations together
Emily Jack

University of North Carolina
at Chapel Hill
Libraries
Running a successful #1lib1ref project

(and getting people to care)
Previous meetups

- Girls Talk Math Edit-a-thon - 23 September 2017
- Art + Feminism Edit-a-thon - 20 April 2017
- Women in Science Edit-a-thon - 12 April 2017
- Comics + Diversity Edit-a-thon - 30 March 2017
- Black Lunch Table edit-a-thon - 25 March and 1 April 2017
- Assessment in Psychology Edit-a-thon - 7 April 2017
- Art + Feminism 2016 - 20 April 2016
- Women in Science Edit-a-thon - 18 April 2016
- African Diaspora Women Artists Edit-a-thon - 7 April 2016
- Women + Graphic Novels Edit-a-thon - 6 April 2016
- North Carolina Heritage Award Winners Edit-a-thon - 5 April 2016
- Assessment in Psychology Edit-a-thon - 31 March 2016
- Women of Science and Philosophy: Reframing the Canon with the Lisa Unger Baskin Collection and Project Vox - 29 March 2016
- Assessment in Psychology - 22 September 2015 & 27 October 2015
- Women in Science Edit-a-thon - 16 April 2015
- African American Soldiers in US Wars Edit-a-thon - 8 April 2015
- Art + Feminism UNC Edit-a-thon - 7 April 2015
- American Indians in North Carolina Edit-a-thon - 1 April 2015
- Women at Duke Edit-a-thon - 25 March 2015
- Art + Feminism Durham Edit-a-thon - 7 March 2015
- African American history in North Carolina Edit-a-thon - 30 March 2014
- African American history in North Carolina Edit-a-thon - 14 April 2013

North Carolina Triangle Wikipedians

North Carolina Triangle Wikipedians is a Wikimedia user group approved by the Affiliations Committee in May 2015. We have hosted dozens of edit-a-thons in North Carolina and we have plans for future events.

We are interested in increasing and improving Wikipedia coverage of currently underrepresented groups, supporting the integration of Wikipedia and the Wikimedia Commons into K-12 and university instruction, and hosting collaborative events. We have fostered relationships with universities and organizations throughout the Research Triangle. This includes Raleigh, Durham, Chapel Hill and the surrounding towns.

We now have a group on Facebook which can help foster communication between members regardless of their familiarity with editing Wikipedia. You can search for Triangle Wikipedians or just use that link to find the group.

https://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/North_Carolina_Triangle_Wikipedians

Map of Research Triangle, featuring the locations of North Carolina State University, Duke University, and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
#1: Raise the stakes
#1: Raise the stakes

UNC vs Duke
Blood, Sweat and Tears Since 1920
#2: Lower the barriers
#2: Lower the barriers
#2: Lower the barriers

The North Carolina Botanical Garden (about 700 acres (2.8 km²), plus 210 acres (0.85 km²) of nature preserves) is a botanical garden operated by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. The primary goal of the Garden is to research, catalog, and promote the native plant species of North Carolina. Admission is free. The Garden is open Tuesday through Sunday, with special educational programs offered regularly.\[1\]

The history of the Garden begins in 1903, when Professor William Chambers Coker began planting trees and shrubs on the central campus (now Coker Arboretum). In 1952, the Trustees of the university dedicated 70 acres (280,000 m²) forested for development of a botanical garden. An additional 103 acres (0.42 km²) were donated by William Lanier Hunt. Considerable additions and expansion of the Garden took place from the 1960s onward. A recent expansion effort is the James and Delight Allen Education Center, designed by architect Frank Harmon, the first LEED Platinum certified state-owned building or public museum in North Carolina.\[2\] [3]

Today the Garden comprises 14 collections and display gardens, containing some 5,900 accessions representing about 2,500 species of the 4,700 plant species known to be native or naturalized in North and South Carolina. It has become one of the largest native plant botanical gardens in the Southeastern United States. \[4\] Highlights of the Garden include:

- Battle Park, 90 acres (360,000 m²)
- Carnivorous Plant Collection – an acre-sized collection of various sundews, butterworts, and Venus Flytraps
- Coastal Plain and Sandhills Habitat Garden
- Coker Arboretum
- The Fern Collection, containing South Carolina’s most diverse fern flora
- Garden of Flowering Plant Families – a traditional botanical garden, showing evolutionary relationships between flowering plant groups.
- Horticultural Therapy Demonstration Garden – heirloom vegetables and flowers varieties in plantings designed for persons with limited mobility and reach.
#3: Don’t just tell them how; tell them why
#3: Don’t just tell them how; tell them why
#3: Don’t just tell them how; tell them *why*
#3: Don’t just tell them how; tell them why

- Mission alignment
- High visibility
- Open access
- Core beliefs
#4: Make it easy
#4: Make it easy

How do I participate?

1. Create a Wikipedia username -- or not. Creating an account is quick -- and optional. This article explains why you might want to create an account. Foremost among them: having an account lets you track edits to articles that interest you, and lets you edit without revealing your IP address.

2. Find an article that needs a citation. There are many ways to do this. You can Fulfill a “Citation Needed” using Citation Hunt; find an article with sourcing problems; or browse topics that interest you until you find a “citation needed” template.

3. Find a source for the article. Wikipedia has guidelines for identifying reliable sources, but if you work in the library you’ll probably find they’re common sense.

4. Add your citation. Remove the [citation needed] note if there is one and enter your citation. The #1lib1ref help page has basic information about editing Wikipedia and adding citations.
#5: Make it fun
#5: Make it fun

Wikipedia article about fictional detective Phryne Fisher: Sources are no longer a mystery thanks to librarian Sarah Arnold. #1lib1ref
@quercyluke found a German source for this article about Madeira and had to translate before citing. Above and beyond for #1lib1ref!
#5: Make it fun

http://www.theplanetofbaseball.com/baseball-slogans/
#5: Make it fun
The outcome
Citations = 204

Citations = 29
The outcome

-Duke Libraries
@DukeLibraries

Congrats @UNCLibrary for winning the #1lib1ref challenge! (Guess we could have showed up.) Hope the real game this week isn't so lopsided!

https://twitter.com/DukeLibraries/status/828635256001536000
Planning
Planning

• Seek out high-level support.
• Recruit allies early.
• If you hold a competition, agree on the terms.
• Be prepared for FAQs.
Thank you!

Emily Jack
Sodapopinski7
jack@email.unc.edu

Questions?
Adding a citation
Adding a citation in five steps

1. Start a user account
2. Select your editing mode
3. Create a user page
4. Choose a discovery pathway
5. Make your edit
# Lowest quality high-popularity articles

Last updated: 2018-01-02 03:23 (UTC)
Weekly page views as of: 2017-12-30

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<th>Article</th>
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<th>Views</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Lists of deaths by year</td>
<td>Stub</td>
<td>784,295</td>
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<tr>
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<td>AMGTV</td>
<td>Stub</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Akash Ambani</td>
<td>Stub</td>
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<td>Rhea Durham</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Middle Class Abbeyy</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Heahmund</td>
<td>Stub</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tamil Rockers</td>
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<td>Stub</td>
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<td>244,623</td>
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<td>UFC 219</td>
<td>Start</td>
<td>243,158</td>
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<td>Google Santa Tracker</td>
<td>Start</td>
<td>236,456</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Certificate of Primary Education</td>
<td>Start</td>
<td>193,069</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Hitchens’s razor</td>
<td>Start</td>
<td>188,344</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Johannes Gumpp</td>
<td>Start</td>
<td>182,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Amanda Davis (journalist)</td>
<td>Start</td>
<td>153,482</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Lucy Fry</td>
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<td>2018 World Junior Ice Hockey Championships</td>
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<td>Maria Riva</td>
<td>Start</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>James R. Fitzgerald</td>
<td>Start</td>
<td>112,813</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>I’m Not a Robot</td>
<td>Start</td>
<td>100,213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In page Islamic calendar:

"The three successive sacred (forbidden) months mentioned by Prophet Muhammad (months in which battles are forbidden) are Dhu al-Qa'dah, Dhu al-Hijjah, and Muharram, months 11, 12, and 1. The single forbidden month is Rajab, month 7. These months were considered forbidden both within the new Islamic calendar and within the old pagan Meccan calendar." [citation needed]
Add a citation
Eid Mubarak

This article has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. (Learn how
and when to remove these template messages)

- This article possibly contains original research. (November 2015)
- This article needs additional citations for verification. (March 2017)

Eid Mubarak or (Arabic: عيد مبارك) is a traditional Muslim greeting reserved for use on the festivals of Eid al-Adha and Eid al-Fitr. Eid means "celebration" and refers to the occasion itself, and Mubarak means "blessed"; for example, performing the Eid prayer. So Eid, meaning "celebration," and Mubarak, meaning "Blessed" literally translates to wishing your friends a blessed holiday. In the social sense, people usually celebrate Eid al-Adha after Ramadan and Eid-al-Adha in the month of Dhul Haj (12th and Final Islamic month), greetings like "Eid Mubarak". Some state this exchange of greetings is a cultural tradition and not part of any religious obligation. However, it is only used during the celebration of the two Muslim holidays. (1)(2) Children get a day off school if it is before or on a school day.

Regional variations

Throughout the Muslim world there are numerous other greetings for Eid ul-Adha and Eid ul-Fitr. The companions of the Prophet Muhammad used to say to each other when they met on Eid ul-Fitr: Taqabbal-lahu minna wa min-kum (which means "[May] God accept from us and you [our fasts and deeds]”). Throughout the Muslim world, variations in Eid greetings exist.

Arab world

Speakers of Arabic might also add "kul 'am wantum bikhair", which means "I hope for you to stay safe in the passing year“. «[May] Ala hool ala akba".
Philippines

In the Philippines, it is recognized as a legal holiday, though the greeting of Eid Mubarak has gained traction only recently.

Turkey

In Turkey, Turks wish each other happy holidays with Turkish phrases including: "Bayramınız kutlu olsun," "Iyi Bayramlar," the phrase, "Bayramınız mübarek olsun" is also used.

South Asia

In India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, Eid Mubarak wishes are very common and often accompanied by hugging three times after the Salat al Eid.

Pakistan

Pashto speakers (mainly Pashtun people from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province and eastern Afghanistan) also use the Eid greeting "May your festival be blessed" (Pashto: اختر دی مبارک سه). Balochi speakers (mainly Baloch people from Balochistan province and Iran's Sistan and Baluchestan Province) also use the Eid greeting "May your Eid be blessed" (Pashto: عید تر مبارک با). Brahui speakers may also use the Eid greeting "Have a blessed Eid" (Pashto: عید نی مبارک ماره).
Philippines

In the Philippines, it is recognized as a legal holiday, though the greeting of Eid Mubarak has gained traction only recently.

Turkey

In Turkey, Turks wish each other happy holidays with Turkish phrases including: "Bayramınız kutlu olsun," "İyi Bayramlar," the phrase, "Bayramınız mübarek olsun" is also used. The holiday following Ramazan has been associated with sweets since the late eighteenth century and is called Şeker Bayramı (which roughly translates to "sweet feast").

Brahui speakers (mainly Baloch people from Balochistan province and Iran's Sistan and Baluchestan Province) also use the Eid greeting "May your Eid be blessed" (صد تر مبارک با ; aied tara mubarak ba). Brahui speakers may also use the Eid greeting "Have a blessed Eid" (عبد نے مبارک مارے ; aied ne mubarak mare).

Bangladesh

Many Bangladeshis may also use the Eid greeting, "Eid's Greetings" (ঈদের শুভেচ্ছা; Eider Shubhechha).
Turkey

In Turkey, Turks wish each other happy holidays with Turkish phrases also used. The holiday following Ramazan has been associated to "sweet feast"). [3]
also used. The holiday following Ramazan has been associated with a "sweet feast". \[3\]

Bosnian Muslims also commonly say "Bajram Šerif mubarek olsun", the response is "Allah razi olsun". Another common Eid greeting by Bosnian Muslims is "Bajram barečula".

Philippines

In the Philippines, it is recognized as a legal holiday, though the greeting of Eid Mubarak has gained traction only recently.

Turkey

In Turkey, Turks wish each other happy holidays with Turkish phrases including: "Bayramınız kutlu olsun," "İyi Bayramlar," the phrase, "Bayramınız mubaherek olsun" is also used. The holiday following Ramazan has been associated with sweets since the late eighteenth century and is called Şeker Bayramı (which roughly translates to "sweet feast").

Sindh

In Pakistan (especially the province and eastern Afghanistan) also use the Eid greeting "May your festival be blessed" (Pashto: مینا لخوا سلام, aibar de hikmregra shir). Balochi speakers (mainly Baloch people from Balochistan province and Iran’s Sistan and Baluchestan Province) also use the Eid greeting "May your Eid be blessed" (پلای سیل، aied tara mubarak ba). Brahui speakers may also use the Eid greeting "Have a blessed Eid" (پلای سیل، aied ne mubarak mare).

Bangladesh

Many Bangladeshis may also use the Eid greeting, "Eid’s Greetings" (সীদের শুভেচ্ছা, Eidur Shubhechcha).
Publish changes

Edit summary (Briefly describe your changes)

added citation for #1lib1ref

This is a minor edit  Watch this page

By publishing changes, you agree to the Terms of Use, and you irrevocably agree to release your contribution under the CC BY-SA 3.0 License and the GFDL. You agree that a hyperlink or URL is sufficient attribution under the Creative Commons license.

Review your changes
Throughout the Muslim world, variations in Eid greetings exist.

**Arab world** [edit | edit source]

Speakers of Arabic might also add "kul 'am wantum bikhair", which means "I hope for you to stay safe in the passing year". [May] Ala hool ala akba".  

**Bosnia & Herzegovina** [edit | edit source]

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Questions?
Thank you!