

USER-GENERATED CONTENT AS WAR AND PEACE JOURNALISM
IN THE WAKE OF TERROR

A Thesis
presented to
the Faculty of the Graduate School
at the University of Missouri-Columbia

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts

by
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MAY 2018

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IN THE WAKE OF TERROR

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would first like to thank my thesis chair, Dr. Debra L. Mason, for providing constant support and direction during my research. She was available any time day or night to talk me through the areas I was unsure about when preparing my thesis and also provided great insight into the direction I should take in my methods.

I would also like to thank the members of my committee: Dr. Beverly Horvit, Dr. Stacey Woelfel, and Dr. Bryce Reeder. Without their guidance and thoughtful comments throughout the process of writing my thesis, I would not have been able to complete my research. In particular, I'd like to thank Dr. Horvit for her previous research in the area of peace journalism, which inspired me to look at news coverage through a peace journalism lens.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
LIST OF FIGURES	iv
Chapter	
1. INTRODUCTION	1
Purpose.....	3
2. LITERATURE REVIEW	4
Defining International News.....	4
War and Peace Journalism	6
Citizen Journalism and User-Generated Content.....	10
Terrorism Branding and Framing	16
Framing Analysis	21
Research Questions.....	22
3. METHODS	24
Procedure and Measure.....	27
4. RESULTS	31
RQ1: Usage of War/Violence Journalism or Peace Journalism in Video Containing UGC	34
RQ2: Use of War/Violence Journalism or Peace Journalism In Text.....	47
RQ3: Comparison of Framing	58
RQ4: Change Over Time	61
5. CONCLUSIONS	65
Findings and Significance.....	65
Limitations	71
Directions for Future Research	71
REFERENCES	74
APPENDIX.....	80

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

Figure	Page
1. FIGURE 1.....	25

Table	Page
1. TABLE 1.....	30
2. TABLE 2.....	59
3. TABLE 3.....	59

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ABSTRACT

This framing analysis explores how broadcast news networks with a large international audience incorporate user-generated content (UGC) in reports immediately following a terrorist attack and how these reports contribute to war/violence journalism or peace journalism. This analysis of CNN and Al Jazeera English coverage of the 2017 Manchester Arena attack using peace journalism theory, as defined by researcher Johan Galtung, found that while both CNN and Al Jazeera English are more likely to use war journalism frames when reporting on terrorism, there are a number of peace journalism frames also used. Further research in this area should look at when war journalism is being used in breaking news scenarios and formulate guidelines of when war journalism is a more beneficial form of journalism than peace journalism.

Chapter 1: Introduction

In 2017 alone, there were 1,212 terrorist attacks worldwide (Environmental Systems Research Institute, 2017). The Islamic State (ISIS) most often claims responsibility for these attacks, yet many of the attacks get little-to-no news attention. However, the attacks that do receive news attention are often dependent on user-generated content (UGC), as well as an interpretation of that UGC by trained journalists. According to the Associated Press stylebook, UGC can be defined as “content with news or editorial value that has been produced by anyone who isn’t working as a professional journalist” (Froke et al., 2017, p. 502). This kind of content is often found on social networks but is also sometimes given to a specific reporter on the scene of such a news event (Froke et al.). In the period directly after an ISIS attack (defined for the purposes of this study as from the moment of the attack to six days later), especially as it pertains to a “Western” country (meaning countries in Europe and the United States), UGC is often used by news outlets and incorporated in content by trained journalists.

But that redistributed UGC is not always contributing to the narrative of the story, and it is not always necessary to get the point across. And that is the fuel behind this study. When a terrorist drove a truck into a crowd of people in Nice, France on Bastille Day in 2016, there were images and videos everywhere on news agencies’ social media pages. But these images and videos were not produced by journalists; they were produced by bystanders. Although there were often trigger warnings on the content that was then redistributed by journalists, the content was extremely graphic, showing bloodied, lifeless bodies in the streets. While the images were powerful in their own way, this research

analyses the reproduction of this footage and its necessity in accurately and fairly reporting on an act of terrorism.

Scholarly literature defines war/violence journalism as containing traits such as “us-them journalism, reactive journalism and elite-oriented journalism, among others” (Lynch & McGoldrick, 2005). According to previous studies, news publicity and journalism are intrinsically linked, and audience participation in the news process can have damaging effects on how that news is perceived by the wider audience (Watson, 2012). For instance, it can increase publicity of terrorism, which is a main goal of terrorism, and it also poses the problem of potential miscommunication by not providing background or context to whatever is being produced (Watson, 2012). When acts of terror in non-Western countries are reported on by Western news, it has been found that the news media tend to focus on the negative aspect and violence of the terrorism rather than expanding the story to focus on the impact of terrorism (Matthews, 2014).

Researcher Johan Galtung, who pioneered the concept of peace journalism, defines peace journalism as: “to contribute to a change in the reporting about conflict from the current focus on violence and war to a focus on peaceful conflict transformations” (Galtung, 1999). In other words, peace journalism is a decision consciously made by editors and reporters about how to report in a way that creates an opportunity for society to value peace-oriented and non-violent responses to conflict. Galtung sees peace journalism as being the “high road” of reporting on conflict, whereas war journalism is the “low road” of reporting on conflict (Galtung, 2017).

In looking at previous research, there are some gaps in the connections being made. While there has been research on how citizen journalism and UGC contribute to

the publicity of terror and on how news sources report in the context of peace and war journalism in the wake of terrorist attacks (outlined in the literature review), there has been no research on how this UGC contributes to peace and/or war journalism. It has been found that as the news landscape continues to evolve, the news agencies continue to globalize and become more engaged with their audiences through social media. Since using UGC via social media posts is a relatively new concept, there has not been any research about UGC as a source for news outlets in the face of global terrorism.

This study uses a qualitative methods approach and conducts a framing analysis of the video footage during the May 2017 attack at a concert in Manchester, England, produced by CNN and Al Jazeera English (referred to from here on out as Al Jazeera). On May 22, 2017, ISIS claimed responsibility for the attack in which a homemade bomb was detonated during an Ariana Grande concert, killing 22 people. In that attack, video footage submitted by bystanders echoed throughout various news outlet. By connecting UGC to war and peace journalism, there will be a better understanding for how to accept the advantages and disadvantages of such footage in future crises.

Purpose

The purpose of this study is to explore how CNN and Al Jazeera used UGC in reports following the Manchester Arena bombing and how these reports contribute to war/violence journalism or peace journalism. It will also compare the framing of the two broadcast networks and how the coverage changed over time. The study will use previous research on war and peace journalism as well as framing analysis in order to complete these objectives.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

This literature review analyzes literature on the following subjects: international news, war and peace journalism, citizen journalism and user-generated content, terrorism branding and framing, and framing analysis. These subjects will be analyzed in order to explore what kind of UGC news organizations with large international audiences choose to include in reports immediately following a terrorist attack and how these reports contribute to war or peace journalism. By connecting UGC to war and peace journalism, there will be a better understanding of how to evaluate such footage in future crises.

Defining International News

In an age with near constant communication and an overload of information, there are myriad events to sort through to distinguish a working definition of international news. There is a specific set of criteria for how events become news in the chain of news communication (Galtung & Ruge, 1965). As it pertains to Western news, four cultural factors influence the transition from events to news (Galtung & Ruge, 1965, p. 68):

1. The more the event concerns elite nations, the more probable that it will become a news item.
2. The more the event concerns elite people, the more probable that it will become a news item.
3. The more the event can be seen in personal terms, as due to the action of specific individuals, the more probable that it will become a news item.
4. The more negative the event in its consequences, the more probable that it will become a news item.”

The usage of “elite people” and “elite nations” within international news is expected. They both contribute more to world events, and their actions have higher consequences than that of the average person or nation (Galtung & Ruge, 1965). There is also a personification of news events in that events are often described as consequences

of people's actions rather than the outcome of a social force (Galtung & Ruge, 1965). Furthermore, the above factors refer to negative news as being preferred over positive news, and it is the reason people tend to cite that there is so much negative news in the world (Galtung & Ruge, 1965). Galtung and Ruge (1965) suggest some reasons why this is the case. For example, negative news is much easier to report than positive news and takes less time to track down and report, and negative events are usually more interesting to viewers than positive events (Galtung & Ruge, 1965). That is, positive events are often seen as negative by some people. Negative news is also more "consonant" and correlates with preconceived notions that people have already interpreted, depending on where the news event is taking place (Galtung & Ruge, 1965). Finally, negative news is said to be more unexpected, fulfilling the novelty aspect of what constitutes news (Galtung & Ruge, 1965).

All in all, Galtung and Ruge (1965) constructed twelve conditions that predict if an event is newsworthy, though not all at the same time. Some of the conditions considered for the purposes of this study are: frequency, meaning the time span needed for the event to unfold; threshold, meaning the news event will have to get past this point before it is continuously covered by news organizations; meaningfulness, meaning how relevant the event is to the people in the country of the given news organization; cultural proximity, meaning how close in distance and in culture the country in which the event takes place is; relevance, meaning how relevant the event is to the current world situation; consonance, meaning does the event fall in line with what one would expect to happen; continuity, meaning once the news has "made" the mainstream media, it will continue to be covered; reference to elite nations, reference to elite people, reference to

persons and reference to something negative. The more conditions that are met, the more likely the event is to be newsworthy. It was hypothesized that the higher the score of an event (the amount of the twelve traits the event had), the higher chance an international issue or story would have of becoming news and making headlines (Galtung & Ruge, 1965). The data was found to be consistent with the hypothesis (Galtung & Ruge, 1965).

War and Peace Journalism

Peace journalism has been defined as the process by which editors and reporters make decisions on which stories to include in news reporting and how best to report them so that society can consider non-violent responses to conflict (Lynch & McGoldrick, 2005). Its goal is to report and promote ideas of peace within conflict, providing more balanced coverage (Galtung, 1986). In Galtung's definition, peace journalism contains the following traits: peace/conflict-oriented, truth-oriented, people-oriented, and solution oriented (Lynch & McGoldrick, 2005). That is, peace journalism takes all parties and stakeholders into consideration when reporting and gives a voice to peacemakers, not just the elite (Lynch & McGoldrick, 2005). Peace journalism also views war as a problem and acts to prevent violence from occurring by focusing on structure, culture, the peaceful society aftermath — meaning how the violence was resolved and how society has evolved in the aftermath of such violence — and resolutions to conflicts (Lynch & McGoldrick, 2005).

Peace journalism is a fairly new concept that attempted to replace traditional war reporting. There has been some criticism of peace journalism, with many arguing that it oversimplifies some complex conflicts or that it places journalists into an advocacy role.

However, others suggest that peace journalism raises awareness of underlying problems within a conflict by providing a voice for the otherwise voiceless (Fahmy & Eakin, 2013).

Comparatively, war journalism includes journalism that depicts violence while ignoring the non-violent alternatives. War journalism, as defined by Galtung, contains the following traits: war/violence-oriented, propaganda-oriented, elite-oriented and victory-oriented (Lynch & McGoldrick, 2005). That is, war journalism typically focuses on conflict “arenas,” using us-them journalism. It views “them” as the problem and frames “them” as criminal (Lynch & McGoldrick, 2005). War journalism is also reactive and focuses only on the visible effects and the violence that occurs (Lynch & McGoldrick, 2005). It focuses on elites to speak for the “us” and focuses on elite peacemakers, showing that the only way toward peace is military victory and a ceasefire (Lynch & McGoldrick, 2005).

The role of peace journalism is “to identify forces and counter forces for and against peace and to make them and their dialectic visible, creating outcomes that could potentially be solutions” (Galtung, 2015, p.321). Galtung describes peace as comprised of four tasks: “cooperation with equity, harmony through empathy to understand the parties’ legitimate goals, conciliation for traumas to reduce the desire for revenge, and solutions for conflicts to reduce aggression” (Galtung, 2015). But U.S. culture only perceives two possible outcomes for conflict: solution and victory. This has made U.S. society obsessed with victory (Galtung, 2015).

Specifically, in a measurement of content analyses of various conflicts, news framing was found to significantly influence foreign policy and public opinion (Fahmy &

Eakin, 2013). One study examines the coverage of Middle Eastern conflicts as they are framed and developed from a peace/war journalism perspective. It specifically looks at the Mavi Marmara, an incident in 2010 in which Israeli Defense Forces intercepted and boarded the Turkish ship where nine passengers were killed (Fahmy & Eakin, 2013). The study takes an analysis from 156 online stories from *Haaretz*, *The Guardian*, and *The New York Times* (Fahmy & Eakin, 2013). Based on Galtung's classification of peace/war journalism and the use of framing theory, the study examined how the framing of these news stories becomes embedded within the news media in regard to war and peace journalism (Fahmy & Eakin, 2013). While some of the stories analyzed showed elements of peace journalism, there were many that showed elements of war journalism as well. These tended to focus on the here and now as well as the visible violence of war and the "us vs. them" dichotomy, all of which are also tendencies in much of the citizen footage found in terrorism reporting (Fahmy & Eakin, 2013).

There has also been criticism of the peace journalism model. Critics argue that peace journalism as an alternative to the traditional war reporting has some limitations and cannot be adopted by mainstream news outlets on a large scale unless structural changes are made (Lee, 2010). The limitations found within peace journalism include "avoidance of emotive language, non-partisanship, a people orientation, and a multiparty orientation" (Lee, 2010, p. 379). Lee argues that while these indicators are important in peace journalism, they do not show a journalist's role in finding peace solutions. For example, journalists must seek information from authority in order to remain objective in their reporting (Lee, 2010). Furthermore, other contextual variables shape the framing of war and peace, such as a conflict's length and intensity (Lee, 2010, p. 361). In a content

analysis of 1,973 stories on conflicts in Kashmir, Sri Lanka and Indonesia, Lee found that the war journalism frame was more dominant than that of the peace journalism frame, with the most prominent frame being a focus on the here and now. Based on the research findings, Lee argues that peace journalism is a matter of the ethical and moral obligations of journalists to actively promote peace in times of war and conflict. Lee also found that war journalism correlated with wire services (such as AP and Reuters) and has become a norm of Western journalism as hard news increasingly becomes synonymous with war journalism. Conversely, feature and opinion pieces employ characteristics of peace journalism (Lee, 2010). However, as Lee suggests, the role of a journalist is to be as objective as possible, acting as a bystander. Since peace journalism is a conscious decision made by journalists on how to frame a conflict, peace journalism does not coincide with the idea of journalistic objectivity.

In further research, it was found that some of the peace journalism frames such as avoiding good/bad label, a non-partisan approach, a multi-party orientation and avoidance of emotive language were often not found in international event-driven reporting. But according to the researchers, this is not necessarily seen as a failure but rather an attempt to report the facts as they are and remain objective (Lee, Maslog & Kim, 2006). They also found in their studies that this kind of journalism rarely has the people-orientation criteria of peace journalism. Instead, they found journalists rely heavily on official sources in order to seem more credible and authoritative (Lee, Maslog & Kim, 2006). They also found that there is little in the coverage in terms of a solution-seeking approach (Lee & Maslog, 2005). Typically, when journalists are writing a long

form piece, there is more room to investigate and dig deeper into an issue, allowing more room for peace journalism frames (Lee, Maslog & Kim, 2006).

But Lynch would disagree with Lee and Maslog's findings. While he agrees that peace journalism is something that must be learned and a conscious decision, he argues that journalism is a civic tool in democracy and must be used as such and that there is a place for peace journalism in the journalistic world (Lynch, 2015). While it might not be the only viable form of reporting, there is a place for it in a productive dialogue on matters of violence (Lynch, 2015).

Citizen Journalism and User-Generated Content

Citizen Journalism, or participatory journalism, can be defined as “the role citizens play in collecting, reporting, analyzing and disseminating news and information” (Bahador & Tng, 2010, p. 179).

This trend became the movement of the usage of such citizen accounts in mainstream news outlets as a way to connect the news to the local population. It began with the beginnings of blogging during the Iraq War and has continued as social sites such as Youtube and Twitter have allowed a platform for citizens to show their own content (Wall & Zahed, 2015). It's become part of the mainstream media. In this way, through online content and communication, online news sources in particular have been able to use such UGC in daily news reports to provide a more dynamic news experience to readers (Nah, Yamamoto, Chung, & Zuercher, 2015). Furthermore, citizen journalism on the internet can provide a voice to those who might otherwise have none. For example, in countries without a free press, citizen journalism provides a sort of free press

for these citizens as a way to inform the world of their day-to-day life (Riaz & Pasha, 2011). Not only are these citizens reporting through textual blogs and comments, but they are also providing visual news as well, such as audio and video clips, changing the typical consumer of news into the producer of such news (Riaz & Pasha, 2011).

The September 11 terrorist attacks in the United States marked one of the first substantial uses of citizens as reporters within the U.D. as news stations were constantly reporting on the attack and looking for new angles of the story (Riaz & Pasha, 2011). This was also true of the 2004 Tsunami in Indonesia and the 2005 London suicide bombing, and the role of the citizen increased in regards to the news process (Riaz & Pasha, 2011). In times such as these, when there is a lot of real-time action happening at the scene of a fast-paced event, journalists are often not on site in that moment. This is where the role of the citizen comes in, and as technology has advanced, the citizen no longer just plays the role of an eye witness; citizens have solid evidence. By capturing these incidents on their mobile devices, either by taking a photo or video, these citizens are independently becoming a sort of journalist (without the formal training). “Citizens’ involvement in the news process breaks down the sense of media hegemony. Versatility and freedom of voices is the beauty of journalism comprising the basic features of democracy” (Riaz & Pasha, 2011, p. 92).

In traditional communication theory, there are typically communication senders and communication receivers; however, the “receivers” can now be synonymous with the “senders” (Riaz & Pasha, 2011). But the idea of “truth,” which traditionally journalists are trained on, is quite cloudy in the realm of citizen journalism, and many people do not trust this kind of “street reporting” (Riaz & Pasha, 2011). There are arguments that

citizen journalism is often exaggerated and biased, and without proper training in journalistic practices, there are barriers of ethics to consider when using UGC in mainstream news content (Riaz & Pasha, 2011). Bloggers and other citizen journalists, especially in countries without a free press, often voice their anger and other personal views of a situation rather than sticking to the facts. Thus, these citizen journalists lose the accuracy and truth journalists often strive for (Riaz & Pasha, 2011). Furthermore, citizen journalism does not necessarily translate and speak for all marginalized citizens. In many countries, there are citizens in underdeveloped, rural areas without access to the internet, causing a barrier for such citizen journalism (Riaz & Pasha, 2011). Finally, there is no code of ethics for citizen journalists. Often, their reporting is in the moment, and not much thought goes into how they are reporting or viewing a situation's entire scope (Riaz & Pasha, 2011).

This lack of training within citizen journalism also can pose a problem for news organizations that are using such citizen journalism. For example, in 2009, TV channels in Pakistan aired a video that showed members of the Taliban beating women (Riaz & Pasha, 2011). This footage was later found to be fake, but the damage had already been done (Riaz & Pasha, 2011). Sienkiewicz (2014) compares untrained journalists attempting to be journalists to a video game player who knows no computer language, yet tries to change the game's source code. "Every individual has a story to which she can contribute, but not everyone can contribute productively to every story" (Sienkiewicz, 2014, p. 699).

As for citizens as journalists, they tend to highlight instances such as negligent authorities, law violations, corruption, accidents, health and environmental issues (Noor,

2013). Some of the most recent examples of citizen journalism include such reports from the Arab uprisings in 2010. At that time, citizen reports, including those posted on Twitter, were used to promote political action against dictatorships, but also as a “weapon of war and tool of torture” (Al-Ghazzi, 2014, p.436). Because citizen journalism does not explain a context for the situation, it can thus be framed in many different ways by both journalists and politicians (Al-Ghazzi, 2014).

In regard to reporting on a crisis, citizen journalists tend to report straight news. But they also include accounts of what they and other bystanders witnessed (Bal & Baruh, 2015). This kind of reporting is mostly done as a way to challenge the agenda-setting function of the mainstream media and government (Bal & Baruh, 2015). Studies have found that overall, citizens tend to be the most commonly used source type for mainstream media news outlets, particularly in the first few days after a crisis (Bahador & Tng, 2010). This is typical of news sources at the beginning of a crisis, as government officials may not yet have control of the situation and citizens are able to fill the gap in information, acting as victims or eyewitnesses to the event (Bahador & Tng, 2010). In their study, Bahador and Tng found that within the context of event-driven news stories such as the 2008 Mumbai attacks driven by an Islamic militant group, news sources only have a limited time to utilize such witness accounts to influence news coverage (Bahador & Tng, 2010).

All in all, there are two sides to citizen journalism. On the one hand, it provides a voice to those whom the traditional, mainstream news might have otherwise ignored (Noor, 2013). It can also act as an aid to the mainstream news, because citizens are often in places and can collect footage of incidents at which journalists are not present. On the

other hand, these citizen journalists are untrained and unqualified to be reporting some of what they report. There is no code of ethics for citizen journalists and no one for them to answer to if they make a mistake or report something falsely; credibility is lacking for citizen journalists working on their own. Such credibility comes when citizen journalism is connected with a traditional news outlet (Wesley Shu & Hota, 2015). Therefore, such news outlets need to focus on developing a collaboration, even to the point of designing a news business model (Wesley Shu & Hota, 2015).

The news media tend to place UGC in line with their own narratives, using a selection process making it subject to gatekeeping practices (Ali & Fahmy, 2013). This concept of gatekeeping can be traced back to Galtung and Ruge's criteria for an event to be newsworthy in which the news media decide which events get news coverage and which do not (Galtung & Ruge, 1965). Ali and Fahmy argue that while mainstream news organizations have increased their use of UGC, the content does not threaten traditional media because of the gatekeeping used by the news organization and the fact that it is often considered entertainment media (Ali & Fahmy, 2013). The UGC often serves as a human-interest aspect to the story, leaving room for trained journalists to go more in-depth (Ali & Fahmy, 2013). This kind of traditional media, along with social media, have a kind of symbiotic relationship as social media provides content that would not otherwise be had by traditional media, and social media has created an opportunity for citizens to have their voices heard (Ali & Fahmy, 2013).

Particularly, CNN and Al Jazeera are both news organizations that use a high amount of UGC. CNN's coverage of the First Gulf War caused what became known as the "CNN effect" in which live coverage of the war was seen as a transformative way for

the media to cover an event as everything was happening in real time and people could watch from home (Bruno, 2010-2011). In this way, Bruno attributed the use of UGC in CNN and other news outlets such as BBC as the Twitter effect (Bruno, 2010-2011). This effect changes the way people communicate in a crisis but also how these news organizations cover them and allows you to provide the necessary coverage to be competitive in the market without actually having any reporters on the ground (Bruno, 2010-2011). CNN also utilizes iReport, which is the organization's platform for UGC and how it decides what to air is based off what is found in this medium (Bruno, 2010-2011).

Research has also shown that Al Jazeera English relies heavily on its audience and the public to add to its news coverage of breaking events. The publication first came about as alternative news publication in Afghanistan, and it gained relevance after the attacks on September 11, 2001 as it was one of few publications with access to the Taliban (Jasperson & El-Kikhia, 2003). From here, Al Jazeera was able to provide American networks video footage from the frontlines (Jasperson & El-Kikhia, 2003).

In just a one-year period, Al Jazeera grew its social media team from eight people in 2010 to 20 people in 2011 (Bruna, 2013). Al Jazeera's connection with local communities dates back to 2011 when it won an online journalism award "for its coverage of the revolution of Egypt, which was informed by people affected by what was happening" (Bruna, 2013, p. 6). Al Jazeera even went as far as to give Flip cameras to young people to cover things to which journalists did not have access (Bruna, 2013). In this way, Al Jazeera used a different strategy for gathering UGC than CNN or BBC. Since 2011, Al Jazeera has utilized what is known as the Al Jazeera Transparency Unit

(AJTU) to obtain reliable pieces of UGC, and it's become known as "the WikiLeaks of the Arab world" (Bruna, 2013, p. 15).

The content circulating on social media formats such as Twitter and Snapchat during large news events has become integrated into the newsgathering efforts of journalists (Bruno, 2010-2011). And the use of the content generated from that social media is especially crucial when news agencies have no reporters on the ground. The "tweet first, verify later" approach to utilizing this kind of news is often used in the digital age as a way for networks to keep up with the real-life events (Bruno, 2010-2011). It is a convergence of these technologies that allows a blurring of broadcast news and internet-based communication (Ahy, 2014).

Terrorism Branding and Framing

The ideas of media publicity and terrorism are intrinsically linked, and throughout the years, scholars have agreed that terrorists themselves aim for publicity in order to spread their propagandistic ideas; they seek to instill fear and images of violence in the minds of the wider population (Watson, 2012). To understand how terrorists aim to frame and brand their acts, there must first be working definitions of terrorism and framing. Media frames are a way to "understand how the media explain events and organize reports," and they give priority to a certain explanation of an event (Galily, Yarchi, Tamir, & Samuel-Azran, 2016, p. 265). The definition of terrorism is both one that scholars have disagreed on and one that always seems to be changing. According to the Terrorism Research Initiative (2012), the most recent definition of terrorism is:

"Terrorism refers, on the one hand, to a doctrine about the presumed effectiveness of a special form or tactic of fear-generating, coercive political violence and, on

the other hand, to a conspiratorial practice of calculated, demonstrative, direct violent action without legal or moral restraints, targeting mainly civilians and noncombatants, performed for its propagandistic and psychological effects on various audiences and conflict parties.”

Based on this definition, it can be concluded that terrorism and the news have a symbiotic relationship (Watson, 2012). This conclusion by Watson shows that terrorist attacks fit the criteria outlined by Galtung and Ruge (1965) such as the use of elite nations, elite people, personal aspects and negative news. But what might be more difficult to understand is the terrorist’s need for publicity. There are four news-centric goals given to terrorism and publicity: the attention awareness goal, the recognition goal, the respect and sympathy goal, and the quasi-legitimate status goal (Nacos, 2007). Thus, publicity acts as an essential component to the act of terrorism as the mass media serve as a form of communication for terrorists (Watson, 2012). More simply, news organizations are essential to terrorists, and they act as a “modern tool for terrorists” (Watson, 2012, p. 470).

When covering terrorism in the 21st century, journalists do not report objectively when reporting on terrorism within their home nation (Matthews, 2014). If an act of terror is committed on domestic soil rather than internationally, the mainstream Western news agencies tend to switch roles and instead report on the ideas of “we-ness” and moving past the act of terror (Matthews, 2014). Most recently, ISIS has been at the forefront of news-covered terrorist attacks. The radical militant group first gained international attention in June 2014 during its capturing of Iraqi and Syrian territories, beheadings and torturing of hostages (Zhang & Hellmueller, 2015).

With ISIS in particular, the group has used propaganda of its politics and war tactics to establish legitimacy by use of social media and cyber technology as a means for

recruitment and intimidation (Melki & Jabado, 2016). This is something that has been done before, but the difference is that today, terrorist groups can create their own news without the obstacle of censorship from the mass media (Melki & Jabado, 2016). This means that no use of violence is off limits as long as there is a platform on the internet. In order to be successful at these tactics, ISIS has developed its own brand: It targets powerful ideological contradictions produced by society (Melki & Jabado, 2016). These contradictions create a need for a new identity and worldview to help people come to terms with such tensions (Melki & Jabado, 2016). Melki and Jabado give the example of the millions of Muslims, especially conservative ones, living in the United States post-9/11. Customs like dress codes and worship traditions do not necessarily coincide with the societal standards, thus creating a tension or struggle (Melki & Jabado, 2016). This brand then resonates with cultural and societal values with the goal of recruiting supporters and deterring opponents through fear (Melki & Jabado, 2016). Studies have shown that ISIS in particular often recruits members through the internet, using it as a communication medium (Seib & Janbek, 2011). Terrorist groups recruit hackers in order to convey their political messages on certain websites, and they also use what is known as the “Dark Web” as a way to communicate (Seib & Janbek, 2011).

These terrorist groups convey their messages using pieces of scripture affiliated with their religion — often mentioning some kind of divine power (Seib & Janbek, 2011). The messages are a combination of religion and politics and are used to pull together like-minded people in order to create the larger group (Seib & Janbek, 2011). The use of suicide attacks, as we see time and time again, is also a recruiting tool. The

groups label these attacks as “martyrdom” and use it as a way to recruit people who adhere to the religious argument the groups have given (Seib & Janbek, 2011).

In order to receive the desired news coverage (as well as to maximize the amount of devastation caused), terrorists actively seek large events where they know they can spread the most devastation and there will already be ample coverage, and sporting events house the perfect spot for a terrorist attack (Galily, Yarchi, Tamir, & Samuel-Azran, 2016). Targeting such events like the Boston Marathon and the World Cup, terrorists are able to receive global news coverage, thus aiding their brand and recruitment of supporters, while also instilling fear in opponents (Galily, Yarchi, Tamir, & Samuel-Azran, 2016). Furthermore, such events with large amounts of people allow terrorists to blend in, making them difficult to spot (Galily, Yarchi, Tamir, & Samuel-Azran, 2016). These events serve as “the playground for terrorism and their ideologies” (Galily, Yarchi, Tamir, & Samuel-Azran, 2016, p. 1064).

As far as covering such events, journalists tend to place more emphasis on focal event factors rather than contextual ones (Yarchi, Wolfsfeld, Sheafer, & Shenhav, 2013). In other words, they place more emphasis on the event itself. This fact is great for terrorists who then choose such events to promote their messages and politics. These news frames also allow for terrorists to promote their own agenda within the news, even if the news organizations are not promoting these ideologies within their own messages (Yarchi, Wolfsfeld, Sheafer, & Shenhav, 2013). Such terrorism branding and publicity can be connected within the realm of citizen journalism as well, but in a different way.

When citizens are at the scene of a terrorist attack, they have the opportunity to take photos and video footage of the violence taking place, thus adding to the publicity

and branding of terrorism (Watson, 2012). Since these images have not been edited by professional journalists who have been trained in areas such as news framing and ethics, they are often much more dramatic portrayals of the attack, which are often very personal, intimate, and visually graphic, adding to the goal of terrorists (Watson, 2012). These images and videos can then be used in any way the citizen chooses, meaning they are often posted to social media, without context (Watson, 2012). This is why citizen journalism, especially as used during terrorist attacks, needs to be thoroughly investigated and researched to find if there is a way that such images cannot add to the branding of terrorism.

It is also worth noting the research done on the news framing of terrorism and how it is linked to Islam (i.e. Muslims are framed as terrorists). Most of this research began following the terror attacks on 9/11 and has focused on news framing of terrorism and news framing of Islam. For example, in a 2015 study of Australian coverage of Muslims, Anderson found that Islam was identified as a problem most of the time in the media, and there was a “correlative relationship between articles which represented Islam as a problem and articles which were highly Islamophobic” (Anderson, 2015, p. 263). Meta analyses have shown that there is a pattern in news coverage on terror attacks in the U.S. In this coverage, fear is dominant, particularly fear of Arab and Muslim terrorist organizations working to destroy a “Christian America” (Powell, 2011). The attacks on 9/11 changed the way newspapers and broadcast stations report on Arab and Muslim issues (Powell, 2011). It is created the narrative of a war of Islam on the United States.

Framing Analysis

As it pertains to news, framing analysis is often used to form an audience's opinions and beliefs regarding both foreign and domestic issues (Glover, 2011). A general definition of frames is as follows: "Frames are organizing principles that are socially shared and persistent over time, that work symbolically to meaningfully structure the social work" (Reese, Gandy & Grant 2010).

When a topic is "framed," its context is determined, and often, previously established frames are used to determine the context of a new phenomenon (Reese, Gandy & Grant 2010). While there is textual framing, there is also visual framing, which is what will be considered for the purposes of this study.

Researcher Renita Coleman defines the word "visual" to mean "media content that is produced for the eye alone" (Coleman, 2010). This means that facial expressions, body language and gestures within the visual work are also considered (Coleman, 2010). Although the audio portion of such footage has not been extensively studied, Coleman suggests that researchers also consider the auditory channels of the news coupled with the visual component as this can contribute to how the issue is framed as well. This is important when analyzing UGC as the audio (especially when music is involved) is one of the only things the journalist or editor has control of since he or she did not take the video originally. Coleman also points out that in her experience in newsrooms, journalists often choose one visual element over the other because it was powerful or had emotion to it. This is often the case with UGC as well in that it can be powerful and convey emotion.

Thus, the framing of images is extremely important. Coleman points out that it is worth making everyone aware, especially in “the age of convergence and multimedia,” of the consequences of how visual elements can have an emotional impact on the audience.

When looking at frames of war and peace journalism, there has been some research conducted on the visual elements. When relying on war and peace journalism frames to analyze visual components, especially as it pertains to Western news, researchers have also relied on Galtung’s frames for this (Neumann & Fahmy, 2012). In their research, Neumann and Fahmy found that the overall visual coverage of event-driven news “waxed and waned” over time and that Getty/AFP images were more likely to have balanced coverage and elements of peace journalism than other similar wires such as AP and Reuters (Neumann & Fahmy, 2012). Galtung’s frames, mixed with visual framing theory (as explained above), make for a reliable research method (Neumann & Fahmy, 2012).

Research Questions

This study uses the frames of war and peace journalism to determine the context and uses of user-generated footage after terror attacks. Based on the previous research by Johan Galtung, these frames have already been established and are extensively laid out in the methods section of this paper.

It is evident that more research needs to be conducted about the use of UGC as it pertains to frames of war and peace journalism. As a result, I have formed three research questions:

RQ1: Do the videos using UGC shown by the two defined major broadcast networks immediately following the 2017 Manchester concert attack share characteristics with war/violence journalism or peace journalism?

RQ2: How is the article accompanying the UGC footage framed within the characteristics of war/violence journalism and peace journalism?

RQ3: How does the framing of texts and videos using UGC vary among the two defined broadcast networks and terror attack?

RQ4: How do the videos using UGC and the text in the defined two broadcast networks change over time, if at all?

Answering these four research questions will help fill the gap in previous research in both peace journalism and UGC. Answering these questions will provide insight to the use of UGC, how it pertains to terrorism and how Western news rely on social media networks such as Twitter and Snapchat to contribute to the narrative of terrorism in the 21st century.

Chapter 3: Methods

This methods section lays out the research design for using a framing analysis to explore whether news stories that use UGC after a terror attack fall in line with the frames of war/violence journalism or peace journalism. The research also analyzes the accompanying news article that is posted to the publications website within these same frames. The purpose here is to explore broadcast news reports that include UGC following a terrorist attack and how these reports contribute to war/violence journalism or peace journalism. Further research in this area can form connections as to how UGC fits within international news frames and how it contributes to war and peace journalism as described within this study.

In particular, video footage submitted by bystanders was echoed throughout various news outlets, and some of these videos contained graphic and disturbing footage but made no use of a trigger warning before the video started. By connecting this kind of UGC to war and peace journalism, there will be a better understanding for how to accept such footage in future crises.

In order to answer these research questions, this study uses a qualitative form of research in the form of a framing analysis of the UGC of the 2017 Manchester, England concert attack, which ISIS claimed. This study analyzes both the submitted video footage and the accompanying news article during the recent act of terrorism.

The UGC content produced by CNN and Al Jazeera during the Manchester concert attack is what is specifically analyzed. The two broadcast networks were chosen because they utilize UGC as outlined in the literature review portion of this paper, and they reach a large international audience. One of them is based in the U.S., and one is

based in the Qatar, giving the researcher reason to compare and contrast the two. This method allows for an understanding of breaking coverage of terror attacks within the context of war/violence journalism or peace journalism.

As it pertains to news, framing analysis is often used to identify the frames communicated to audiences, with the notion that these frames could influence opinions and beliefs about foreign and domestic issues (Glover, 2011). Each UGC item was analyzed for 13 war/violence frames and 13 peace frames. These themes are based off a table of war and peace journalism traits created by Galtung, but they have also been used to conduct framing analysis of other periods of war and terror. For instance, Lee and Maslog often use Galtung's table in their research, specifically on Asian conflicts and how they are reported in Asian news outlets. They divided these themes into two categories: Approach of the news outlet and the language of the news outlet (Lee & Maslog, 2005). These themes are broken down in Figure 1 below (Lee & Maslog, 2005).

War Journalism	Peace Journalism
Reactive: Waits for war to break out, or about to break out before reporting.	Proactive: anticipates and starts reporting long before a war breaks out.
Visible effects: Reports mainly on the visible effects of war. For example, casualties, dead and wounded, and damage to property.	Invisible effects: also reports on the emotional trauma and damage to society and culture.
Elite-oriented: Focuses on leaders and elites as actors and sources of information.	People-oriented: focuses on common people as actors and sources of information.
Focus on differences: focuses on the differences that led to the conflict.	Focus on agreement: reports on areas of agreement that might lead to a solution to a conflict.
Focus on here and now: Focuses on what is happening now, ignoring causes and consequences.	Focus on causes and consequences: reports both causes and consequences of a conflict.
Dichotomizes good and bad: this shows differences between the good guys and bad guys and between victims and villains.	Avoids labeling of good and bad: does not dichotomize the good vs. bad.
Two-party orientation: One party wins, one party loses.	Multi-party orientation: gives a voice to many parties in the conflict.
Partisan: biased for one side in the conflict	Non-partisan: neutral, not taking sides
Zero-sum orientation: shows that there is one goal, which is to win.	Win-win orientation: many goals and issues, solution-oriented
Stops reporting when there is peace: the reporting stops when there is a peace treaty or ceasefire and heads for another war or conflict elsewhere.	Stays to report: stays on and reports the aftermath of war and the reconstruction, rehabilitation, and implementation of a peace agreement.
Uses victimizing language: only tells what has been done to people	Avoids victimizing language: reports what has been done and could be done by people
Uses demonizing language: uses language to describe a person that they would not use to describe themselves (ex. Inhumane, barbaric, savage)	Avoids demonizing language: uses precise descriptions that people give themselves
Uses emotive language: Exaggerates and uses subjective language to describe an event.	Avoids emotive language: Uses objective, moderate language. It saves the strongest language for the worst situation and does not exaggerate.

Figure 1. This figure demonstrates the frames of war journalism and peace journalism as defined by Johan Galtung (Lee & Maslog, 2005).

Within Figure 1, there are two areas which need to be expanded on further: emotive language and victimizing language. In their research, Lynch and McGoldrick describe the use of emotive language as words that are imprecise ways to say what has happened to people. For example, the word “massacre” implies the deliberate killing of people. But often this word is used to give a sense of drama, without getting all of the facts (McGoldrick & Lynch, 2009). They suggest to reserve such strong language for the “gravest” of situations. Similarly, they say that victimizing language only tells the reader or viewer what has been done to a group of people as opposed to what has been done for them (McGoldrick & Lynch, 2009). The researcher will use this set out criteria by Galtung and Lynch and McGoldrick to determine which war and peace frames of journalism are being used.

Procedure and Measure

This research looks at both video footage and articles from CNN and Al Jazeera on the Manchester Arena bombing which occurred on May 22, 2017. Originally, the goal of this research was to do a framing analysis of CNN and BBC, but over the course of the gathering of samples, it was found that many BBC videos were no longer available to be watched from the U.S. Furthermore, many of the videos did not fit the criteria of having a text piece to go along with it. Because of this, the researcher decided to use videos and articles with another international broadcaster, Al Jazeera. Al Jazeera was the only other international, broadcast dominant news outlet with significant coverage of the Manchester event that was accessible for search by the researcher.

In order to find the footage and news narratives needed for this research, the researcher conducted a search of UGC from CNN and Al Jazeera through an advanced

Google video search. Other researchers have used the method of an advanced Google search as well, in order to hone in on desired search results. For example, researchers have used this form of methodology when searching for the number of results on a specific video being searched (Zoonen, Hirzalla & Müller, n.d.). And other researchers have used keywords within the Google search in order to find specific websites.

The researcher began each search by visiting [google.com/advanced search](https://www.google.com/advanced_search). The Google video search for this research included the following criteria within the advanced Google search:

1. Keywords: Manchester Arena
2. Language: English.
3. Region: Any.
4. Last update: Anytime.
5. Site or domain: This will be limited to only the website for the specific broadcast network. For example, a search for CNN will only be limited to results from CNN.com, and Al Jazeera searches will be used from Aljazeera.com
6. Terms appearing: Anywhere on the page
7. SafeSearch, file type and usage rights: not specified
8. Duration: Any
9. Date: day of the terror attack to five months after the attack. This was because videos after the five-month period did not include UGC, and the timeline ensures that the search results are focused but also show any continued coverage of the attack

In a preliminary test search, the researcher searched for the 2017 Manchester Arena on [cnn.com](https://www.cnn.com) using the previously shown Google advanced search criteria. The results found 506 videos. The researcher assessed each video to determine if UGC appeared within the video and used the first 20 video and article combinations that fit the criteria of UGC to keep the number of pieces analyzed at a manageable amount. This is determined by the video credit used, usually giving credit to someone via their Twitter username.

After compiling a list of each video, the researcher kept track of the war and peace journalism frames seen within the video using a Google Sheets spreadsheet. While the number of times each frame occurs was kept track of, the researcher also cited specific instances of the frames and why the researcher saw the video as being within that particular frame. This helped the researcher understand the strengths of the themes used. When analyzing the data, the researcher cited specific instances in the footage of the various themes and analyzed what that meant for the news narrative. This is further discussed in the findings portion of this study in order to answer the research questions.

This research was conducted over a four-month period (January 2018 – April 2018). The researcher used the first two months to find the sample of videos and text pieces and also to analyze the content to code the UGC into frames of war and peace journalism. The final two months were used to compile the data into findings and to create a discussion around those findings.

This study was validated through looking at already-established frames produced by Galtung, a method of validity that has proven useful for other researchers (David, Atun, Fille, & Monterola, 2011). Research has shown that “predetermining frames and coding media content into each frame provides a validity advantage” (David, Atun, Fille, & Monterola, 2011). The researcher also used intracoder reliability testing and re-analyzed a small subset at the start of the research to ensure that the coding definitions were reliable for the research (Lacy, Watson & Riffe, 2015). Although there was not a formal intercoder reliability test, the researcher asked another peer to recode three CNN and two Al Jazeera videos. In this informal testing, all codes proved to be reliable except multiparty orientation and win-win orientation. This study is also being evaluated by four

faculty members from the University of Missouri who provided guidance and feedback during the research process.

Chapter 4: Results

Based on the aforementioned methodology, the researcher conducted an advanced Google video search of the Manchester concert attack for content from both CNN and Al Jazeera. From that, the researcher found web pages that linked to a story on the Manchester attack that had the following criteria:

1. The link must have video, and that video must use some sort of UGC.
2. The link must have some sort of text piece to go along with the video.

Out of the initial search, the researcher's goal was to find the first 20 links to match this criterion. However, upon completing the search, there were less than 20 links that matched for both CNN and Al Jazeera. For CNN, the researcher found 17 links that matched the criteria. For Al Jazeera, the researcher found 13 links that matched the criteria. In all, 30 videos were analyzed and 30 text pieces were analyzed.

Each video was analyzed as an entire unit, including the section with UGC. Furthermore, each article was analyzed as its own unit as well, analyzed separately from the video element. First, the researcher analyzed all video content for CNN using a coding sheet with all frames of war and peace journalism. Then, the user analyzed all of the CNN text content using a different coding sheet with the same layout. The researcher followed the same procedure for Al Jazeera.

When broken down into simply war journalism or peace journalism, Table 1 shows the raw results of the breakdown: CNN video, CNN text, Al Jazeera video, and Al Jazeera text are all more likely to be war-oriented but to varying degrees. It's important to note that four of the 13 categories do not add up to equal 100 percent: differences oriented/ agreement-oriented, two-party oriented/ multiparty oriented, zero-sum oriented/

win-win oriented, and stops reporting/ stays on to report. This is because not all content analyzed had one of these frames every time. However, the rest of this section breaks it down even further to look at specifically which properties in each were war-oriented and which properties in each were peace-oriented.

Table 1				
<i>War and Peace Journalism Frames in sample</i>				
	<u>CNN Video</u>	<u>CNN Text</u>	<u>AJ Video</u>	<u>AJ Text</u>
	(N=17)	(N=17)	(N=13)	(N=13)
<u>War Journalism Frame</u>				
Reactive	16 (94%)	16 (94%)	12 (92%)	13 (100%)
Visible Effects	14 (82%)	4 (24%)	5 (38%)	5 (38%)
Elite-Oriented	5 (29%)	11 (65%)	5 (38%)	5 (38%)
Differences-Oriented	2 (12%)	4 (24%)	0 (0%)	3 (23%)
Here & Now	13 (76%)	9 (53%)	5 (38%)	5 (38%)
Dichotomizes Good & Bad	6 (35%)	11 (65%)	12 (92%)	12 (92%)
Two-party Oriented	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	4 (31%)	0 (0%)
Partisan	11 (65%)	16 (94%)	12 (92%)	12 (92%)
Zero Sum Orientation	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (23%)	2 (15%)
Stops Reporting	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Victimizing Language	6 (35%)	11 (65%)	9 (69%)	6 (46%)
Demonizing Language	8 (47%)	11 (65%)	12 (92%)	11 (85%)
Emotive Language	15 (88%)	10 (59%)	12 (92%)	11 (85%)
Average	7.5 (44%)	7.9 (47%)	7 (54%)	6.5 (50%)
<u>Peace Journalism Frame</u>				
Proactive	1 (6%)	1 (6%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)
Invisible Effects	3 (18%)	13 (76%)	8 (62%)	8 (62%)
People-Oriented	12 (71%)	6 (35%)	8 (62%)	4 (31%)
Agreement-Oriented	3 (18%)	4 (24%)	5 (38%)	3 (23%)
Causes & Consequences	4 (24%)	8 (47%)	8 (62%)	8 (62%)
Avoids Good & Bad	11 (65%)	6 (35%)	1 (8%)	1 (8%)
Multiparty Oriented	7 (41%)	6 (35%)	8 (62%)	5 (38%)
Nonpartisan	6 (35%)	1 (6%)	1 (8%)	1 (8%)
Win-Win Orientation	0 (0%)	1 (6%)	7 (54%)	4 (31%)
Stays on to Report	5 (29%)	7 (41%)	8 (62%)	8 (62%)
Avoids Victimizing Language	11 (65%)	6 (35%)	4 (31%)	7 (54%)
Avoids Demonizing Language	9 (53%)	6 (35%)	1 (8%)	2 (15%)
Avoids Emotive Language	2 (12%)	7 (41%)	1 (8%)	2 (15%)
Average	5.7 (33%)	5.5 (33%)	4.7 (36%)	4.1 (31%)
*Note: Some of the frames do not add to equal 100% because not all of the frames were found in each video or text analyzed				
N=total number of videos/articles analyzed				

RQ1: Usage of War/Violence or Peace Journalism in Video Containing UGC

On the surface, CNN and Al Jazeera video and their use of UGC seem more oriented to war journalism. Out of the 17 videos analyzed for CNN, seven (n=7) were peace-oriented, nine (n=9) were war-oriented, and one (n=1) was a tie. However, four (n=4) of the peace-oriented videos on CNN were the same video, just under different headlines and with different text pieces accompanying them. This skewed the results, and when banded together, showed that there were only four videos on CNN that were considered peace-oriented while six were considered war-oriented.

Out of the 13 videos analyzed for Al Jazeera, five (n=5) were peace-oriented, eight (n=8) were war-oriented, and none (n=0) were ties. This split shows that there are quite a few properties of both war and peace journalism found within the videos for each news organization.

CNN

Overall observations

It was not uncommon for CNN videos to have little or no connection with the headline of the page or the text piece that went along with it. For example, in a story with the headline “Manchester: No stranger to adversity,” the video was more about the breaking news of the event itself rather than looking at past attacks in the area like the headline suggests. This often created a disconnect between CNN videos and CNN texts.

CNN also often recycled the same video for different angles of the Manchester story. A page with the headline “Arian Grande on fatal Manchester attack: I don’t have words” used the same video as a page with the headline “The Manchester concert attack, in Tweets.” Another video was used for a stories with the headlines: “Manchester

bombing: Live updates”, “Obama, Clintons tweet condolences on attack”, “Bieber fans want UK tour cancellation”, and “In their words: Witnesses describe horror of children attacked at concert”. In particular with these headlines, one would assume that it would be elite-oriented since the headline suggests such. However, there was no use of elite sourcing in that video, and the video is intended for social media purposes since there is no anchor and only UGC and text used on the video itself.

Furthermore, the videos on CNN’s website were all located at the top of the webpage, just under the headline and before the text piece. This caused confusion since the video footage was not always pertinent to what the headline suggested and made it seem as though the video was the most important component of the story, even though the headline mostly described the text.

War Frames

War frames were used the most when analyzing CNN footage. Out of Galtung’s 13 frames of war journalism, CNN used five of them consistently: reactive, visible effects, focused on the here and now, partisan, and use of emotive language. Other frames were used sometimes as well, but not as frequently as the five mentioned.

When looking at footage that was reactive as opposed to proactive, 16 out of the 17 videos utilized were reactive. Often, the videos were a result of the attack rather than showing any sort of presence of reporting on terrorism in the area before this particular attack occurred. In almost all cases, the video uses UGC taken from the Manchester Arena in the moments of the attack. In many instances, the same UGC is cut into different video. For example, in most of the videos watched, the UGC is of a loud “boom” and people running and screaming. It also often shows people jumping over one

another to get out. It then switches to another piece of UGC taken from a different user of parents waiting for their children as they run out of the concert arena. In these videos, it's not uncommon that the anchor only gives the basic information of the attack, in a "what we know now" kind of way. Most of this coverage is also breaking news and doesn't date more than three days after the attack occurs.

When looking at the visible effects seen through these videos, it's clear that this is where UGC holds its strongest point. The UGC used within these videos is meant to show the immediate visible effects of the attack: people running, screaming and crying. It shows the destruction and devastation caused by the attack as well as the chaos and panic in those immediate moments during and directly after the attack. There were also some instances where the user taking the video was in a nearby building and took footage of emergency vehicles responding to the attack. These videos as a whole mostly showed breaking news coverage and showed little-to-no context of why the attack happened and what the consequences of the attack were.

CNN videos were also overwhelmingly focused on the here and now, with 14 out of 17 videos falling into this frame of war journalism. As stated above, almost all of these stories were breaking news coverage in one way or another and therefore mostly focused on what was happening in the moment rather than the causes and consequences of the attack. For example, a video with the headline "Manchester bombing: Live updates" uses text on the screen such as "How Manchester Arena explosion unfolded." This gives mostly only need-to-know information and opens with the UGC of people screaming in the arena.

Partisanship was also a common war theme found throughout CNN videos, with 11 out of the 17 videos considered to be partisan. While some footage, especially footage shown right after the attack, focused on the victims of the attack and the breaking information, some of the footage also had a focus on the attacker, Salman Abedi. There was very much a dichotomy of western culture as good and pure while Islamic Extremism is evil and bad. These videos often show sympathy and compassion for those who were affected by the attack and condemns the attackers with words such as “attack,” “terrorism,” “coward,” and “dark.” (Note: These words were also seen as use of demonizing language in the video but were not enough to be a strong element of war journalism in the videos). One video that was in particularly interesting was a video with the headline “Taxi drivers turn off their meters, offer stranded Manchester victims rides.” This video was of particular interest because a). It has nothing to do with the taxi drivers after the attack despite what the headline suggests and b). It shows an interview with Abedi’s cousins. Through this interview, the video shows that the victims were more than just those who were present during the attack. It shows that Abedi’s family is shocked and upset by the event as well, showing another angle of the partisanship used in the videos. It shows the event as Salman Abedi and terrorism against the rest of the world, including his family.

The final dominant war frame found in CNN videos is the use of emotive language, used in 10 out of the 17 videos analyzed. Words and language such as “heartbreak,” “memorial,” “miracle,” “bodies scattered everywhere,” and “suicide bomber” were used throughout the videos. Such language goes beyond the need-to-know facts of reporting and provides some of the reporter’s bias when reporting on the conflict.

Peace Frames

While CNN video was mostly war journalism under the frames of Galtung's peace journalism theory, there were almost an equal amount of peace journalism frames shown throughout these videos. The most prominent of these were: people-oriented, avoids labeling good and bad, avoids victimizing language and avoids demonizing language.

First, CNN footage was overwhelmingly people-oriented with 15 out of 17 videos containing this frame of peace journalism. This means CNN focused its sourcing mostly on people who were there when the attack happened, witnesses and ordinary people, as opposed to political figureheads, celebrities, and official sources. One thing to note is that when looking at the headlines of stories, one would think that most of the coverage would be elite-oriented as opposed to people-oriented. However, since CNN's video rarely fell in line with what the headline was, headlines proved to be a poor indicator of any frames for video. Most of the videos only had sourcing from ordinary people. For example, in the video headlined "Manchester bombing: Live updates," there is no elite sourcing at all, only UGC that shows the attack itself and the voices of witnesses who are talking about the attack and the devastation it brought. Another video headlined "Manchester attack: Police move in on arena bomber's 'network'," focuses on the Libyan community in Manchester and how they are being affected by the police raids happening. It also spends most of the time interviewing Abedi's brother where he speaks of Abedi's past and how he changed in the months leading to the attack. It also gets the perspective of friends of the Abedi family, providing information and insights as to how the family operated on a daily basis and where they went to pray.

CNN footage also tends to avoid the labeling of good and bad. While CNN footage is partisan (as demonstrated above) and shows a bias to western culture as opposed to the side of terrorism, it doesn't often outright label the good and the bad. Instead, the footage is of UGC of the attack, often showing the mass destruction and devastation without labeling it as such. It also will give information on Salman Abedi and on ISIS claiming the attack but doesn't automatically label it as bad. Instead, CNN gives the information it obtained and lets the viewer make his or her own judgements on what is good and what is bad.

However, even though CNN does not blatantly label a good or bad side, some of the sources within the videos do. For example, many of the tweets shows, especially tweets from people in Manchester and from celebrities, distinctly call the act of terrorism "devastating" and say they're "in total shock." It also shows British Prime Minister Theresa May condemning the attack, using language such as "deliberate," and also gives an Americanization to the footage, showing President Donald Trump condemning the attack as he uses language such as "losers."

On this same subject, the CNN footage avoids outright victimizing language, usually letting the sources such as witnesses and parents of victims do that on their own. But most of the footage is of the breaking information and has little mention of the victims of the attack, only showing the visible effects of the attack, such as how many are dead. This is particularly true with videos without an anchor that are clearly meant for social media use. In these videos, the only sound is any natural sound heard in the UGC. There is some text on the screen, but this is usually the facts of the situation, such as

where the attack happened, how many are dead, and any other information police have released to the public so far.

This is also applied to the lack of demonizing language in CNN's video footage. Much like with victimizing language, most of CNN's videos focus on the facts of the situation rather than focusing on the attacker. Most videos show text of the need-to-know information and leave the rest up to the interpretation of the viewer. However, some clips do make use of demonizing language, using words such as "attacker," "terrorism," "suicide bomber," and "plot." This is just not in the majority of clips.

Al Jazeera

Overall Observations

Al Jazeera makes use of UGC in each video analyzed, but the anchor in the video always makes sure to point out to the viewer that the footage is taken from social media and that posting videos to social media during a terror attack or threat situation is an increasingly common thing to do. Videos on Al Jazeera's website were less prominent on the page than the text. Typically, the text was directly under the headline, and the video was either a small thumbnail in the margins of the story, or it was at the bottom of the page in a bigger image.

Al Jazeera video was always relevant to what was in the headline. There were sometimes parts of videos that were recycled, specifically UGC and parts of anchor segments such as the *Inside Story*, which often offered a deeper look into issues involving the Manchester attack. This tended to happen in longer videos that were parts of shows or segments rather than in the shorter videos shown by Al Jazeera.

It's also important to note that while Al Jazeera has properties of war/violence journalism occurring more often than peace journalism properties, there are an equal amount of peace journalism frames found in Al Jazeera footage as war frames.

War Frames

Overall, Al Jazeera video fell more in line with war journalism frames than peace journalism frames as defined by Galtung, with nine (n=9) of the 13 videos analyzed falling into the war category and four (n=4) falling into the peace category. Out of the war frames, there were six (n=6) frames that stood out as being dominant in most Al Jazeera footage: reactive, dichotomizes good and bad, partisan, use of victimizing language, use of demonizing language and use of emotive language.

First, footage used in Al Jazeera tends to be reactive as opposed to proactive. Out of the 13 videos analyzed, 12 fell into the reactive category. This was mostly because these videos were produced and published as a result of the Manchester Arena attack and show little or no evidence that the news organization had a presence in Manchester reporting on terrorism before the attack occurred. And while there had not been any recent terror attacks in the area, police showed that they had thwarted quite a few attacks that were set to take place in the area — an angle that could have been reported before the Ariana Grande concert attack occurred. Furthermore, the UGC that was used in all videos was mostly taken from the attack itself. It allows the natural sounds of the UGC to be played, showing people screaming and the initial reactions to the attack. The footage shows the immediate devastation caused by the attack, but it also puts it into the larger context of whatever angle the story is taking. For example, in the video headlined “Manchester attack suspect ‘likely’ did not act alone,” the UGC is of the aforementioned

chaos. However, it is only used briefly and is shown only to provide context to the grief that the city is experiencing.

Al Jazeera footage also tends to dichotomize good and bad. Out of the 13 videos analyzed, 12 videos dichotomize good and bad. As opposed to providing the facts and letting the viewer make inferences, Al Jazeera tends to label the terrorists as bad and victims as good for the viewer. Through its sourcing and use of language, Al Jazeera is able to create this dichotomy. For example, in the footage headlined “Manchester sees rise in hate crimes after attack,” the anchor uses language like “lives were shattered” to show who the “good” are and use the explanation of hate crimes to show the “bad.” In most of the videos, violence and terrorism are always viewed as the bad.

Going along with the labeling of good and bad, partisanship was also a common war theme found within Al Jazeera videos with 12 out of the 13 videos considered to be partisan. Some of the partisanship was implied. Often, the UGC was of the immediate moments during the attack where people are screaming and running. But there are other aspects of Al Jazeera’s coverage that shows this bias and compassion for the people of Manchester. For example, in the video headlined “Manchester attack: Salman Abedi named suicide bomber,” the anchor is placed in front of a large sign that says, “Pray for Manchester.” Furthermore, most of the videos make sure to point out that the victims of the attack were young children, using the word “innocent” to describe them. Throughout each video, there’s an obvious bias against terrorism as a whole.

Victimizing language was also used in a large portion of Al Jazeera videos. Out of the 13 videos analyzed, nine (n=9) used types of victimizing language. Some of the most common words and phrases used that were categorized as victimizing included:

“fleeing,” “panic,” “grief,” “wounded,” “tragedy,” “frantic,” “panic,” “fear,” and “agony.” The language used here falls into two categories: One being in the moment of the attack, using words to describe what the concertgoers felt like, and the other being the aftermath and centered around families who lost loved ones and the city that was trying to cope with how something like this could have happened. In this way, the victims are both those who were at the concert and saw the attack first hand but also their families and the city itself.

Similarly, demonizing language was also used throughout Al Jazeera’s video footage. Out of the 13 videos analyzed, 12 used some sort of demonizing language. Usually, the language was referring to the attacker or terrorists in general, but there were stories where violence itself became the “bad” element of the story, and any terrorist or person committing a hate crime against the Muslim community was deemed this way. For example, the video headlined “Manchester sees rise in hate crimes after attack,” not only uses the word “attack” to describe the person who set off the bomb but also to describe people carrying out the hate crimes. Furthermore, Al Jazeera seem to be intent on making sure the public knows that the attack was deliberate. In multiple videos, the anchor uses language like “deliberate” and “whoever did this set out to kill” to make it known that this bomb was no accident and that the people and the children of Manchester have been targeted by a terrorist group.

In conjunction with the victimizing and demonizing language, Al Jazeera video also made use of emotive language as well. Out of the 13 videos analyzed, 12 made use of such emotive language. The anchor almost always used dramatic pauses when speaking, and one video that was meant to be a short documentary also used dark music

to accompany the information about the Manchester attack. Words and phrases such as, “horrors,” “shock,” “urgent,” “deadliest,” “imminent,” “chaos,” and “school children,” were used frequently throughout videos. However, the most common phrase and words used were in order to point out that young children were the victims of this attack as opposed to adults.

Peace Frames

While Al Jazeera videos tended to fall more in line with war frames, there were a significant amount of peace frames found in the videos that were in the majority of the 13 pieces of footage analyzed. Out of the 13 peace frames, six (n=6) were found to be prominent in Al Jazeera: invisible effects, people-oriented, causes and consequences, multiparty orientation, win-win orientation, and stays on to report.

Al Jazeera tends to report more on the invisible effects of the attack rather than the visible effects with 10 out of the 13 analyzed videos falling into this category. Often, these videos tend to look at other aspects of the attack rather than the attack itself and the breaking news of it. It looks at the emotional trauma and what kinds of damages have been done to the society and culture in Manchester because of it. In the video headlined “Manchester united: A look at questions on diversity and incitement to violence in the UK raised in the aftermath of the Manchester bombing,” the focus is on how the attack is affecting Muslim and Libyan communities in Manchester and whether or not the attacker’s goal of dividing the community has actually happened. This film is also different from the others in that it’s a longer, documentary-style video and only uses UGC from the attack in the first few minutes to demonstrate the attack and explain exactly what happened. Another example of the use of showing the invisible effects of

the attack in a shorter video can be found in “Manchester attack sparks show of religious unity.” This footage shows the unity among religions in Manchester despite the attack, and it shows that this unity is, in part, a direct effect of the attack.

Footage shown by Al Jazeera is also overwhelmingly people-oriented with eight (n=8) of the 13 analyzed videos containing mostly witnesses, victims of the attack or ordinary people as sources. This goes hand-in-hand with the invisible effects frame as often the invisible effects have to do with emotional drama, damage to society and the cultural implications of the event — often best demonstrated by the people of the city. Most videos provided some sort of elite sourcing to serve as the “official” confirmation that the attack happened, but then witnesses and victims of the event were used through the rest of the video to demonstrate the effects on society in Manchester. In the video headlined “UK Police: Suicide bomber behind deadly Manchester attack,” police are used for interviews, but witnesses are utilized more throughout the video as well as tweets from people in Manchester.

Al Jazeera also utilizes the causes and consequences peace frame by looking at both what could have caused the attack to happen and what the consequences of the attack are. Eight (n=8) of the 13 videos analyzed make use of the causes and consequences frame, mostly focusing on the consequences of the Manchester attack. For example, in “Manchester attack sparks show of religious unity,” the video focuses on how people have come together in the wake of the attack and how people, including bystanders and taxi drivers, were able to jump in and help during the attack. Typically, videos that looked at the causes of the attack focused on the Libyan community in Manchester and investigated how someone could be radicalized while living within the

city. This is demonstrated in “Manchester attack probe widens with arrests in Libya.” This video focuses on the increase in security caused by the attack but also looks at the radicalization taking place.

Footage shown by Al Jazeera also tended to be multiparty oriented with eight (n=8) out of the 13 analyzed videos falling into this frame of peace journalism as defined by Galtung. This falls in line with the previous two peace frames of causes and consequences and people-oriented as all of the videos that utilized the multiparty orientation frame also had those elements. These videos gave a voice to multiple parties in the conflict, whether that be politicians who were up for re-election, witnesses of the attack, police or members of the Libyan community in Manchester. In the video “Manchester united: A look at questions on diversity and incitement to violence in the UK raised in the aftermath of the Manchester bombing,” there are many voices heard. While the viewer does hear from elites and official sources such as police and Prime Minister Theresa May, there are also voices from people within the Libyan community in Manchester as well as people who had family members die in the attack. This allows for a wider range of voices and perspectives in the narrative on the Manchester Arena attack.

Out of the 13 videos analyzed, seven (n=7) of them contained the win-win orientation frame of peace journalism. Although this is less than some of the other frames, it still accounted for more than half of the analyzed videos. By having a win-win orientation, these videos show that there are many issues in the Manchester Arena attack, and the narratives are focused on and offer some sort of solution. In “Ariana Grande concert: 22 killed in Manchester blast,” the anchor shows that there have been issues of terrorism in the past, and, in fact, police units were able to stop some of these attacks

from happening. But it also offers possible solutions to the overall issue of terrorism in the UK and looks at how increased security could serve as a possible fix for such attacks in the future. Furthermore, in “How to protect ‘soft targets’ after Manchester bombing,” the video shows that terrorism is a large issue with many moving parts and a large part of the solution is to not let the terrorists “win” by standing together in solidarity with fellow people of Manchester, including the Muslim and Libyan communities there.

Al Jazeera footage also shows that it typically stays on to report on the terrorist attack after the initial attack, with eight (n=8) of the 13 analyzed videos falling into this frame of peace journalism. The first way of showing this is that the first story analyzed by Al Jazeera was published on May 22, 2017 (the day of the attack), and the last story analyzed was published on Oct. 11, 2017 — almost five months after the attack occurred. But more than that, the videos center on how the community is impacted by the attack rather than merely on the attack and its immediate aftermath. For example, in How to protect ‘soft targets’ after Manchester bombing,” which was published two days after the initial attack, the video focuses on how the police are dealing with security in the area as well as how this increased security might impact the community in Manchester.

RQ2: Use of War/Violence Journalism or Peace Journalism in Text

When it comes to the text stories that accompany the videos, CNN and Al Jazeera both overwhelmingly favor the war frames as defined by peace journalism theorist Galtung. Out of the 17 CNN text pieces analyzed, 11 fit under the war journalism frame, four (n=4) fit under the peace journalism frame and two (n=2) were a tie. Similarly, out

of the 13 Al Jazeera text pieces analyzed, nine (n=9) fit under the war journalism frame, three (n=3) fit under the peace journalism frame and one (n=1) was a tie.

CNN

Overall Observations

CNN text pieces tended to be a secondary thought to the video as the video is always located directly under the headline, and the viewer has to scroll past other videos to finally get to the text. However, even though the text seems secondary, it always is pertinent to what is in the headline, unlike CNN videos. Furthermore, most of the stories are broken up into sub sections as can be seen in the Appendix (Ia-Iq). Within each section of the story, it is even further broken up by tweets referred to in the narrative as well as images from the attack and of elites in the community as they give their condemnation of the attack.

Text pieces in CNN tend to center on elites, but not just governmental elites, they focus on celebrities as well. For example, stories such as “Ariana Grande on fatal Manchester attack: ‘I don’t have words,’” (Appendix Id) “The Manchester concert attack, in Tweets,” (Appendix Ie) “Obama, Clintons tweet condolences on attack” (Appendix II) and “Pop stars pay tribute to Ariana Grande concert victims” (Appendix Im) are just a few of the stories that center on celebrities and other elites and their reactions. These stories also put a large emphasis on social media, showing that this is where the most genuine reaction of anyone, elite or not, can be found and is important enough to publish.

War Frames

War frames were the most commonly found frames within CNN text pieces, with 13 of the 17 stories analyzed falling in the war journalism category. The frames used the

most in these text pieces were: reactive, elite-oriented, focused on the here and now, dichotomizes good and bad, partisan, use of victimizing language, use of demonizing language and use of emotive language.

One of the most prominent frames of war journalism found throughout CNN articles on the Manchester Arena attack is the reactive frame. It's found in 16 of the 17 articles analyzed on CNN and is mostly found because the article was written after the attack took place. Most of the articles show no sign of previous reporting on the issue except one: "Manchester: No stranger to adversity" (Appendix I1). This article focuses on previous attacks and shows that reporters were there covering terrorism before the attack at the Ariana Grande concert. However, this is not the case for the vast majority of articles produced by CNN on the subject. Most of the information is given in a "what we know now" format and gives basic information on the attack.

CNN articles also tend to be elite-oriented with 11 out of the 17 articles analyzed containing this frame of war journalism. These articles tend to be consumed with social media reactions, mostly showing how celebrities feel about the situation on Twitter. For example, there's a whole article titled "Pop stars pay tribute to Ariana Grande concert victims" (Appendix Im) in which members of the music industry show their condolences for the victims of the attack. In this article, a list of Tweets is compiled from members of the industry such as Selena Gomez, Demi Lovato and Bruno Mars in order to demonstrate the grief felt throughout the music community. Articles that don't center on celebrities also typically mention Ariana Grande's reaction to the attack, including her Tweet where she apologizes and says she's "broken."

A focus on the here and now is also prominent in many CNN articles with nine (n=9) of the 17 articles analyzed containing this frame of war journalism. These articles tend to focus on the attack itself and the need-to-know information such as the number dead, the number wounded, when the attack happened, what police currently know and whether or not the attack is being labeled as terrorism. These articles give no context as to what might have caused the attack or what might happen because of it. It focuses on the attack itself and the immediate reactions to it.

For example, in the article “In their words: Witnesses describe horror of children attacked at concert” (Appendix Ij), it does focus on witness accounts, showing the horror and fear that many of them felt and speculating on how the children there must have felt in the midst of the attack with one witness saying, “When everybody was trying to escape, we all just kind of got crushed because everybody was just trying to run as fast as they could. ... I honestly didn't think I would be making it home.” This shows those initial moments of fear in the attack and provides some context for the reader on what it must have been like to be there. However, it includes them reliving the actual attack and is not forward thinking in any way.

CNN articles also tended to dichotomize the good and bad with 11 out of the 17 analyzed texts falling into this frame. All of the articles that do this dichotomize terrorism or the attacker as evil while the concertgoers and the greater Manchester-area citizens are seen as the good. In “Ariana Grande’s manager: ‘Fear cannot rule’ after Manchester attack” (Appendix II), is all about Grande’s manager urging people “not to give into terrorism.” Through the showing of his Tweets and also the language used throughout

that article such as “pledged” when referring to Braun’s promise, it is clear that terrorism is labeled as bad.

The war frame of partisanship is also found within CNN texts with 16 out of the 17 texts analyzed falling under this category. While the text doesn’t necessarily always outright label a good and bad, it does sway in a certain direction: against terrorism. Through the use of specific demonizing language, victimizing language and communities banding together against terrorism and violence, articles are able to create a partisanship that would not otherwise be there. In particular, “Manchester attack: Police move in on arena bomber’s ‘network’” (Appendix Ic) labels the attacker, Salman Abedi as, a “British-born native of Libyan descent,” making sure he is distinguished from other people born in Britain. The same article also has sub-sections titled “Bomber’s brother arrested in Libya” and “Attacker’s ties to Libya” that highlight the three weeks Abedi spent in Libya prior to the attack. It also uses language like “Libya has become a hotspot for terrorism” to paint the picture that Libyans are connected to terrorism, providing an apparent bias within the text.

Eleven (n=11) out of the 17 articles analyzed had victimizing language, a frame of war journalism. Some of the common language used in these articles include: “victims,” “tribute,” “anxiety,” “fearful,” and “soft targets (Appendix II, Ih, Iq, Ij). This type of language provided a victimizing rhetoric when referring to people both at the concert and families of those who died.

In contrast, demonizing language was also used the majority of the time when evaluating CNN articles, always when referring to the attacker or a terrorist group. “Hotspot for terrorism,” “trouble,” “threat,” “revenge,” “evil,” “cruelty,” and “barbaric”

were just some of the words used by CNN, not including language used by sources in quotes and tweets. This is important to note because unlike with CNN video where it was often the source using this kind of language, CNN took it upon itself to use this language in articles (Appendix Ib, Ic, Ih, If, Ij).

Emotive language was the final dominant war journalism frame found throughout CNN articles on the Manchester Arena attack. “Deadly,” “emotional,” “imminent,” “national shock,” and “on the loose,” were some of the words used within articles that sounded emotive (Appendix Ig, Il, Ih). CNN articles also tended to point out that the explosion happened at an event where children were present — only adding to the emotional content it was putting out (Appendix Ij, Id). These articles also tended to use words like “strong” and “strength” in one article (Appendix Ip) when referring to victims even though it referred to them as “soft” in other articles. This also adds to the emotion found within the articles as it gives a rise to those who were affected by the attack.

Peace Frames

While war frames were the most commonly used indicators in CNN articles, there were still some stories considered to be peace journalism overall. Four (n=4) of the 17 stories analyzed had mostly peace journalism frames. There was only one category in which peace frames dominated: invisible effects.

CNN articles tended to show the invisible effects more than just the visible effects. In these instances, visible effects were often used as well but mostly as just a refresher for the reader on the fast facts of the attack. Primarily, these stories focused on areas related to the effects of the attack on industry, the emotional trauma caused by the attack, and the effects the attack had on UK security and the upcoming election. For

instance, in “Ariana Grande returns home to Florida after Manchester bombing” (Appendix Io), “New terror attack hits Europe. Will tourists keep coming?” (Appendix Ih), and “Ariana Grande’s manager: ‘Fear cannot rule’ after Manchester attack” (Appendix II) all analyze what will happen to either the music industry or the travel industry as a result of the attack. While they give some visible effects such as how many were killed in the attack, this is really the extent of this effects. Furthermore, “Manchester bombing: What the pictures of the device tell us” (Appendix Ig) focuses on both the effect the bombing will have on security in the UK. It breaks different categories of the story into subheads: “The attacker,” “Detonation device,” “The battery,” and “The network.” Each of these sections focuses on a different aspect of how something like this could have gotten past security and not popped up on any intelligence agency radar.

Al Jazeera

Overall Observations

Articles in Al Jazeera were predominantly war journalism-oriented, with nine (n=9) of the articles falling into the war category, three (n=3) articles falling into the peace category and one (n=1) article being a tie. However, there are a good number of peace frames included in Al Jazeera’s texts that are worth mentioning and will be further explained on the following pages.

Al Jazeera articles are almost always the primary focus of the webpage, being located directly under the headline of the story with the video typically embedded in a margin of the webpage. Most Al Jazeera articles were also longer form, often being broken up into sections (Appendix IIa-IIm). However, there were a few stories that were extremely short – usually only one or two paragraphs. Articles like this were only

included when the video was the main element of the page and the text was only meant to be a summary tease of what was in the video. One thing to note on Al Jazeera stories is that there is rarely a byline with the source given to Al Jazeera. The only time there is a byline is when the text is a short summary of what is to be viewed in the video.

War Frames

War frames were found most frequently in Al Jazeera articles, though not by much. Nine (n=9) of the 13 articles analyzed were found to be more in line with war journalism, and there were five indicators that stood out as being in the majority of articles: reactive, dichotomizes good and bad, partisan, uses demonizing language, and uses emotive language.

Reactiveness was the war journalism indicator that stood out the most in Al Jazeera articles. Out of the 13 articles analyzed, all 13 were coded as reactive as opposed to proactive. This was because none of the articles showed that Al Jazeera was present in Manchester reporting on terrorism conflicts before the Manchester attack happened. Each article was a direct result of the attack and looked at the breaking news and need-to-know information or looked at the causes that could have led to the attack or the consequences of how the surrounding community was affected because of it.

Al Jazeera articles also overwhelmingly tended to dichotomize the good and the bad with 12 out of the 13 analyzed articles including this indicator of war journalism. These articles tended to use demonizing language (explained more extensively below) to show that terrorism and violence as a whole is bad and that anyone who falls in the category of being violent or being a terrorist is not welcome. In the article “Manchester sees rise in hate crimes after attack” (Appendix III), prominent members of the

Manchester community, such as the police chief and people of Islam, are shown in the area to vocalize the idea that violence against the Muslim community will not be tolerated. Furthermore, in “Manchester attack suspect 'likely' did not act alone” (Appendix IIh), the article delves into the background of the attacker, labeling him as bad throughout. The article also seems to be looking for ways to label him as bad as it shows interviews with police and investigator as they dig up Abedi’s background.

Partisanship was also a dominant war journalism indicator in Al Jazeera articles with 12 out of the 13 articles analyzed falling into this category. Like with Al Jazeera video, most texts showed a bias against terrorism and against affiliation with some Middle Eastern countries such as Libya and Saudi Arabia. Articles like “Manchester united” (Appendix IIm) and “Manchester attack probe widens with arrests in Libya” (Appendix IIk) are prime examples of this tendency for Al Jazeera to side more with western culture and ideologies. In the former, the article points out that Saudi Arabia is one of the large backers of attacks that cause civilian casualties. And the latter article points out that the attacker had gone to Libya in the weeks before carried out the act, connecting it to his allegiance to ISIL.

Al Jazeera also makes use of demonizing language when referring to terrorists as 11 out of the 13 articles analyzed make use of such language. “Condemnation” (Appendix IIm), “Threat” (Appendix IIh), “Accomplice” (Appendix IIk), and “terrorism” (Appendix IIk) are just some of the words chosen by Al Jazeera to describe Salman Abedi and people with links to ISIS.

The final war journalism indicator commonly used by Al Jazeera articles was their use of emotive language in 11 out of the 13 articles analyzed. Some made sure to

note that many of those at the Ariana Grande concert were children (Appendix IIc, II d, IIe, II f, II j, II m). Some other emotive language used throughout these articles included words and phrases such as “anger” (Appendix IIIh), “rallied” (Appendix IIg), “imminent” (Appendix III), “chaos” (Appendix III), and “panic” (Appendix III).

Peace Frames

While war journalism indicators were dominant in Al Jazeera articles, it wasn't by much with four indicators of peace journalism being found in the majority of articles as well. These indicators include: invisible effects, causes and consequences, stays on to report and avoids victimizing language.

First, the invisible effects frame was found in eight (n=8) of the 13 Al Jazeera articles analyzed. While many of these articles also showed visible effects such as the number of people dead and the status of the attacker, it was not the dominant part of the story. For example, in “Manchester attack: Salman Abedi named suicide bomber” (Appendix III), the text focuses on the attempted terror attacks that led up to the attack and Manchester that authorities were able to catch before they were a problem. The article also looks at how attacks like this will cause an increased security measure at events such as concerts in the UK in the future. Another example of this is in “Britain's security alert level raised to ‘critical’” (Appendix II f) as it not only shows the effect the attack has had on security in the UK but how it's affected the election as well as many candidates suspended their campaigning efforts.

The causes and consequences frame of peace journalism was found frequently in eight (n=8) out of the 13 Al Jazeera articles analyzed. Some of the common consequences explored in these articles as a result of the attack are include how it affects

elections in the UK, the effect it has on security at events, the emotional trauma cause by the attack and how the community has banded together as a result as well as how the Muslim community has been affected. In “Manchester sees rise in hate crimes after attack” (Appendix III), the article focuses on how many in the Muslim community are afraid to report such had crimes being carried out against them as a result of the Ariana Grande concert attack. Some articles also evaluate the cause of the attack such as the cause that could have led Salman Abedi to a destructive path. “Manchester attack suspect ‘likely’ did not act alone” (Appendix IIIh) and “Manchester attack probe widens with arrests in Libya” (Appendix IIIk) both look at these causes and how radicalization could have happened to someone like Abedi who grew up in the UK.

Al Jazeera articles have also shown that the agency typically stays on to report after the attack, with eight (n=8) of the 13 analyzed articles including this frame of peace journalism. Twelve (n=12) of those articles are published within a week after the event, but a longer in-depth documentary-style video and article were published in October 2017 – five months after the initial attack. This segment and accompanying article both show that Al Jazeera went back to Manchester to see if those in the Muslim community had been largely isolated because of the recent terror attacks as there’s speculation and stereotyping around the Muslim faith.

Finally, while Al Jazeera articles tend to make use of demonizing and emotive language, they tend to avoid victimizing language. Out of the 13 articles analyzed, seven (n=7) avoided using victimizing language. In fact, many of those articles didn’t mention the victims or concertgoers at all. Instead, articles in Al Jazeera tended to focus on the

attacker and the reaction by the rest of society and how the city of Manchester was uniting in the days after one of the deadliest terror attacks the city has seen.

RQ3: Comparison of Framing

Videos

All analyzed videos, whether from Al Jazeera or CNN, were found to all have more than 50 percent of the content include the following frames of war journalism within five months after the attack: reactive, partisan and the use of emotive language (Table 1). The reactive and partisan frames are not surprising to have been found across the board since all of these videos were formed because the Manchester Arena attack occurred. Furthermore, since the attack was one of terrorism and led to loss of civilian lives, it's not surprising that such a large portion of the videos fell under the partisan frame of war journalism. The somewhat surprising element of this was that a good number of the videos in both CNN and Al Jazeera made use of emotive language. Some of the crossover emotive language found in both CNN and Al Jazeera included words such as "chaos" and "urgent," and both used audio from the UGC to demonstrate this as well. CNN and Al Jazeera videos also had some crossover with the presence of one peace frame in the majority of videos: people-oriented. CNN had 71 percent of its videos include this frame, while Al Jazeera had 62 percent of its videos include this frame (Table 1).

CNN videos were more likely to include visible effects, with 82 percent of videos including this frame, and focus on the here and now, with 76 percent of videos including this frame (Table 1). Al Jazeera videos only showed visible effects 38 percent of the time

and focused on the here and now 38 percent of the time. While most of the UGC in both Al Jazeera and CNN both showed visible effects and are focused on the here and now, CNN tended to focus heavily on this to the point that it became the dominant portion of the video. This is further broken down with examples under RQ1.

While CNN had some war journalism frames occur more often than Al Jazeera, it also had three peace journalism frames that occurred more often: avoiding labelling good and bad, avoiding victimizing language and avoiding demonizing language. These frames of peace journalism were found in more than half of CNN videos (Table 1). These three frames seem to go hand-in-hand. For example, in every video that avoided labelling good and bad (11), it also used victimizing language. Although not all of these videos also used demonizing language, most of them did (9).

Al Jazeera had some war journalism frames that appeared more frequently than they did in CNN: dichotomizing good and bad (92 percent), use of victimizing language (69 percent), and use of demonizing language (92 percent) (Table 1). As mentioned with CNN, these frames go hand-in-hand. Out of all the videos that dichotomized good and bad (12), all of them also used demonizing language, and most of them (9) used victimizing language (Table 1). Examples of each of these can be found under RQ1.

Al Jazeera videos also had more peace journalism frames than CNN: invisible effects (62 percent), causes and consequences (62 percent), multiparty orientation (62 percent), win-win orientation (54 percent), and stays on to report (62 percent) (Table 1). It's also important to note that Al Jazeera videos tended to be longer than CNN videos, thus providing more opportunity to expand on issues surrounding the Manchester Arena attack.

Text

All articles, whether CNN or Al Jazeera had the following war frames in more than 50 percent of its content: reactive, dichotomizes good and bad, partisan, demonizing language, emotive language (Table 1). The use of the reactive frame and the partisan frame fall in line with the analyzing of the videos as well. These articles were mostly created as a result of the attack and always show some sort of sympathy to either the victims of the attack or Manchester as a whole and also condemns terrorism and violence in some way (see RQ1 for specific examples). The articles also make use of emotive language similar to the videos, often using words such as “deadly” and also playing up the fact that there were children and young adults at the arena where the attack took place. The use of invisible effects was the only frame of peace journalism found in both CNN and Al Jazeera articles. These articles tended to have a focus on emotional trauma, the effect on Manchester security, or the effect on the election in the UK.

Out of CNN articles, there were three war frames that were more prominent than Al Jazeera: elite-oriented (65 percent), focused on the here and now (53 percent), and use of victimizing language (69 percent) (Table 1). RQ 1 outlines each of these further and gives examples. However, it is important to note that CNN articles focused much more on celebrity reactions than Al Jazeera. There were entire articles dedicated to reactions of Ariana Grande and other celebrities as well as how it would affect future tours (Appendix Id, Ih, Io, In, Il). There were no peace frames used in CNN significantly more than in Al Jazeera.

It’s important to note that CNN video and articles are not consistent with one another when it comes to the amount of war and peace frames. This is partially because

often, the video used by CNN would have very little to do with the angle of the article. CNN sometimes recycled the exact same video to accompany an article simply because it had to do with the Manchester bombing.

Al Jazeera utilized three peace journalism frames in the majority of articles that CNN did not use: causes and consequences (62 percent), stays on to report (62 percent), and avoids victimizing language (54 percent) (Table 1). Both the causes and consequences and the stays on to report frames falls in line with Al Jazeera videos since the video and article almost always were relevant to one another. There were no war frames used in Al Jazeera significantly more than in CNN.

RQ4: Change Over Time

The following tables provide insight at how the framing for both CNN and Al Jazeera changed over time. Table 2 illustrates the dates CNN content was published and the total amount of war frames and peace frames used on that date. Table 3 shows the dates Al Jazeera content was published, and the total amount of war frames and peace frames used on that date

Table 2*CNN Over Time*

	War Frames†	Peace Frames†
<u>Date Video Published/Updated</u>		
May 23, 2017 (n=11)	62 (5.6)	48 (4.4)
May 24, 2017 (n=3)	21 (7)	11 (3.6)
May 25, 2017 (n=3)	15 (5)	15 (5)
Total	98 (5.8)	74 (4.4)
<u>Date Article Published/Updated</u>		
May 23, 2017 (n=11)	68 (6.2)	44 (4)
May 24, 2017 (n=3)	16 (5.3)	17 (5.7)
May 25, 2017 (n=3)	19 (6.3)	11 (3.7)
Total	103 (6.1)	72 (4.2)
*Note: CNN articles do not give the original published date, only the date updated		
†: Presented as total frames per day (average frame per day)		
n= total videos/articles for day		

Table 3*Al Jazeera Over Time*

	War Frames†	Peace Frames†
<u>Date Video Published/Updated</u>		
May 22, 2017 (n=1)	5 (5)	4 (4)
May 23, 2017 (n=5)	43 (8.6)	12 (2.4)
May 24, 2017 (n=4)	23 (5.8)	22 (5.5)
May 25, 2017 (n=1)	5 (5)	8 (8)
May 28, 2017 (n=1)	6 (6)	7 (7)
Oct. 11, 2017 (n=1)	5 (5)	8 (8)
Total	87 (6.7)	61 (4.7)
<u>Date Article Published/Updated</u>		
May 22, 2017 (n=1)	4 (4)	4 (4)
May 23, 2017 (n=5)	38 (7.6)	12 (2.4)
May 24, 2017 (n=4)	25 (6.25)	17 (4.25)
May 25, 2017 (n=1)	7 (7)	5 (5)
May 28, 2017 (n=1)	6 (6)	7 (7)
Oct. 11, 2017 (n=1)	5 (5)	8 (8)
Total	85 (6.5)	53 (4.1)
n= total videos/articles for day		
†: Presented as total frames per day (average frame per day)		

CNN

Although seemingly inconsistent at first, there is a pattern to CNN text and articles, but it's the opposite trend. For CNN videos, the trend is that on the first day of reporting, there is a leaning toward war journalism (Table 2). On the second day, there is an increase in the number of videos that were war journalism, and on the third day of reporting, there is a decrease in the amount of war journalism, putting it equal to the amount of peace journalism videos put out by CNN (Table 3).

On the other hand, the trend for CNN articles is that on the first day of reporting, there is still a strong tendency to report war journalism (same as video) (Table 2). But on the second day of reporting, there is a decrease in the number of war journalism articles, and peace journalism articles dominate on that day (Table 2). This is directly opposite of what was seen in analyzing CNN videos. On the third day of reporting, CNN articles then increase war reporting – even more so than CNN videos did on the third day of reporting (Table 2). This shows that there's a more drastic change in CNN articles than in CNN videos.

Al Jazeera

When looking at Al Jazeera over time, it's a bit different from CNN. First, it spans over a longer period of time, but it includes the dates CNN reported on the attack. For the analyzation and comparison of this section, the researcher will only look at the dates of May 23, 2017 through May 25, 2017 as with CNN. When looking at these dates, Al Jazeera increased its peace journalism coverage of the attack over time (Table 3). It's largest day contributing to war journalism was the day after the attack, and after May 25, peace journalism dominated in Al Jazeera video (Table 3).

When looking at Al Jazeera articles, a similar effect is found. Overall, war journalism reporting lessened over time, and peace journalism reporting increased over time (Table 3). Like with Al Jazeera video, the articles' largest day contributing to a war journalism narrative was the day after the attack (Table 3). From there, war journalism steadily decreased while peace journalism steadily increased.

It's also important to point out that Al Jazeera reported over a larger time span about the attack, including in-depth special reports on the subject. While this was just the coverage for Al Jazeera and CNN that matched the researcher's search guidelines outlined previously in this paper, there was no long-term CNN coverage that matched while there was long-term Al Jazeera coverage that matched.

Chapter 5: Conclusions

Findings and Significance

This study analyzed 30 pieces of video content from Al Jazeera and CNN as well as 30 articles from Al Jazeera and CNN on their coverage following the May 22 bombing at the Manchester Arena during an Ariana Grande concert. Specifically, all videos analyzed utilized UGC in some way but were analyzed as a whole.

Both war and peace journalism frames were found in Al Jazeera video and articles as well as CNN video and articles, and each category fell more in line with war frames of journalism. The most prominent war frames used by CNN were: reactive, focused on the here and now, partisanship, and emotive language. This is somewhat inconsistent with Galtung's analysis of U.S. culture in 2015. Galtung found that U.S. culture has made it so that there are only two possible outcomes to a conflict: solution and victory, which falls in line with the two-party orientation and zero-sum orientation frames of peace journalism (Galtung, 2015). However, neither of these frames is found consistently in CNN coverage, so this limited research does not prove Galtung's theory on American culture. CNN footage also largely focused on the visible effects of the conflict as well the here and now frame as well, which was also found in research analyzing framing of Mavi Marmara (Table 1) (Fahmy & Eakin, 2013). Specifically, these frames are also found in citizen footage used with terrorism reporting.

Comparatively, the most common war frames used by Al Jazeera as a whole were: reactive, dichotomizing good and bad, partisanship, the use of demonizing language and the use of emotive language. War frames including reactive, partisanship,

and the use of emotive language were found consistently throughout both CNN and Al Jazeera content.

While each of these categories had more war, frames present than peace frames, it is still important to note which peace frames were most commonly used throughout each news organization. There were no common peace frames used in the majority of both CNN text and video. However, CNN video contained significantly more peace frames than CNN text. Comparatively, Al Jazeera did have consistency in peace frames used in videos and articles: invisible effects, causes and consequences, and stays on to report.

On the surface, Al Jazeera had a higher percentage of war journalism frames in both its text (50 percent) and its video (54 percent) (Table 1). However, Al Jazeera had less individual war frames present than CNN and more individual peace frames. When analyzing Al Jazeera video, this content had a somewhat higher percentage of peace journalism frames used than CNN. This is consistent with previous research in that there are frames of both war journalism and peace journalism found within conflict reporting and that war journalism is often the more dominant frame used (Lee, 2010). Where it's not consistent with previous research is in the specific peace journalism frames found within international, event-driven reporting. While in 2006, Lee, Maslog, and Kim found that the most used peace frames included avoiding labeling of good and bad, a non-partisan approach, a multi-party orientation and avoidance of emotive language, this was not the case in analyzing the 2017 Manchester Arena attack. Some of the more common frames used in the coverage of this attack included showing the invisible effects, people-oriented, causes and consequences, and stays on to report.

But, when looking at the specific kind of conflict being analyzed, this isn't so surprising. These researchers were analyzing coverage of the War in Iraq and regional Asian conflicts (Lee, Maslog & Kim, 2006). This conflict had various amounts of support across the world, with some U.S. allies being opposed to the conflict (Lee, Maslog & Kim, 2006). Looking at acts of terrorism is completely different as they are condemned by the United Nations and most countries. In other words, terrorism is not a conflict between countries, it is instead a conflict between ideologies. Research shows that if an act of terrorism is committed, especially on national soil, Western news organizations will tend to focus on "we-ness" and moving past a conflict (Matthews, 2014). This is especially apparent in Al Jazeera coverage of the Manchester attack as many of the stories focus on the unity within the Manchester community and among religions. Breaking news coverage is more likely to be war journalism.

Previous research found that both Al Jazeera and CNN took a "war on terror" strategy when covering terror attacks (Gerhards & Schafer, 2013). It found that they look at things as the Western culture is at odds with eastern culture and Islamic extremism, which was very much the case in this peace journalism study of user-generated content. For example, these stories often focused on how the western community was banding together and how lawmakers were working on a way to prevent extremists from committing an attack like this again. In this way, there is a distinct separation between the two areas of the world and the two ideologies. But even beyond that, this research is in line with previous research in that Al Jazeera gets deeper into the reasons for the attack and works to talk to the Muslim community in the area in which the terror attack happened in order to get a better understanding (Gerhards & Schafer, 2013 p.15). For

instance, Al Jazeera spent time investigating the Muslim neighborhoods in Manchester after the attack and the hate crimes happening there as a result of the attack (Appendix, III)

While both war and peace journalism frames were found in CNN and Al Jazeera, this is not a bad or even uncommon occurrence. There are rarely instances, especially in breaking news coverage, in which all war frames or all peace frames will be used. Instead, it's the most common practice to have a mix, and this is what is best for the viewer as well so that they're able to get all the information needed. For instance, war frames such as reactive, visible effects, elite-oriented, and focused on the here and now are beneficial when reporting conflict of breaking news. These frames give the viewer essential information from credible sources during a time when factual information is imperative. But in stories like these, there are still peace frames that are beneficial as well: people-oriented, causes and consequences, avoid labeling good and bad, avoid victimizing language, avoid demonizing language, and avoid emotive language. This is, in a sense, the "perfect" balance of both war and peace frames in a story.

In addition to war and peace frames under Galtung's peace journalism theory, this research showed two new possible frames based on the analysis of CNN and Al Jazeera: romanticized language and dramatization. Although it's not always used the majority of the time, it was most commonly found in Al Jazeera articles. This type of language was used in way that tended to romanticize either the terrorist or the terrorism itself. For example, some of the words or phrases used included: "suicide bomber" (Appendix If, Ia, Ic, IId, IIf, IIg, IIh, IIi, IIj, IIk, IIl, IIm, IIc, IId, IIe, IIh, IIk) "allegiance" (Appendix IIh) "sophisticated" (Appendix Ig, IId, IIh), "successful" (Appendix IIh), "fighters" (Appendix IIc)

“experienced” (Appendix Ig) and “inspired” (Appendix Iq). There has not been any research or intensive analysis of this kind of language when reporting on acts of terrorism, but this type of romanticizing of terrorism can contribute to war journalism as it also helps contribute to the goals of terrorism: to spread propagandistic ideas and instill fear in the wider population (Watson, 2012).

While the dramatized frame was not as prominent as the romanticized language frame, it was mostly found within the UGC used in the videos. Most of these videos showed people running and screaming, shouting words such as, “Oh my god, what was that?”, and “minutes later...” It also gave constant natural sounds of police and ambulance sirens as well as people screaming and crying.

This framing analysis also found that under the search criteria, there was not a lot of continued reporting on the Manchester attack, especially by CNN. According to search results of the given criteria the researcher used, CNN only continued coverage on the attack and its aftermath for three days after the attack. There was no consistency in the amount of war or peace journalism frames over time in CNN videos or text. Comparatively, Al Jazeera showed more of the frame of staying on to report as it had continued coverage through about one week after the attack. There was one outlier of a more in-depth report five months after the attack occurred. But unlike CNN, Al Jazeera did show consistency in how it utilized war and peace frames over time. As time went on, Al Jazeera was more likely to utilize peace frames and less likely to utilize war frames.

Although this only pertains to the videos published by CNN and Al Jazeera, it’s important to discuss how UGC was used within it. For the most part, it was consistent with what previous research has found in that citizen journalists tend to report on what

they and the bystanders around them witnessed (Bal & Baruh, 2015). Furthermore, it also shows that this kind of footage tends to be a common source used by mainstream media outlets in the days after the attack, usually before government officials have been able to control the situation (Bahador & Tng, 2010). It serves as the human-interest aspect of the story, as previous research has found, and allows the journalist to focus on other aspects such as the invisible effects of the attack (Ali & Fahmy, 2013). However, these aspects could be part of the reason war journalism frames were dominant as they contributed to war frames such as reactive, visible effects and a focus on the here and now. However, they did also contribute to one peace journalism frame: being people-oriented. This frame of peace journalism is one that researchers have not often found when covering conflict (Lee, Maslog & Kim, 2006). The use of suicide attacks is a recruiting tool for groups such as ISIS, and these images which contain a dramatic portrayal of the attack provide a platform to show intimate and visually graphic images, contributing to the overall goal of terrorism (Watson, 2012).

It's also important to note the differences in how UGC was used in both CNN and Al Jazeera. While CNN mostly used the same clips over and over, even if it didn't pertain to the text story, Al Jazeera tended to focus on both the attack and the aftermath when including UGC in video content. For example, Al Jazeera used UGC from the attack mostly to provide context and then also used UGC showing the community coming together in the form of vigils or public demonstrations. In this way, CNN's usage of UGC tended to be sloppy and not well crafted whereas Al Jazeera's use tended to be thoughtful and intentional.

Limitations

While this study provides insight into how acts of terrorism are framed in Western media, there are limitations to its scope. This study only looks at one terror attack in one place, meaning it's only a snapshot of the larger picture of terrorism in the 21st century. A larger research sample of multiple terror attacks across multiple broadcast platforms would provide a better understanding as to how terrorism is framed within war journalism and peace journalism.

Furthermore, when looking at each frame sequence as defined by Galtung, there were some instances in which the content being analyzed did not fit into either frame. This often happened in frames such as differences-oriented/agreement-oriented, two-party oriented/multiparty oriented, and zero-sum oriented/win-win oriented. This mostly happened in videos and articles published directly after the attack, before the media had a lot of information about who the attacker was. These articles and videos tended to only give the fast facts of the attack, often not showing any context of what could have led to the attack or any kind of goals based on the conflict.

Directions for Future Research

As stated above, this research only provides insight to a snapshot in time at the larger picture of terrorism and how it is covered by mainstream media. It would be beneficial for future research to analyze over a longer period of time and look at multiple terror attacks to compare how terrorism framing compares to framing of other conflict in the realm of peace journalism. Terrorism cannot be treated as a typical war story, nor should it as there are specific distinctions to be made between the two. For instance,

terrorism has different goals than a country in war. Terrorisms' goal is to instill fear in the world and to recruit others to its own ideologies. In this way, terrorism coverage will be different from other conflict reporting and might not have some of the frames as outlined by Galtung's research.

Previous research also has not shown the connections between war and peace frames of journalism. It would be beneficial for future research to focus on instances in which war and peace frames are commonly used. For example, it might be assumed that when demonizing language is used, labeling of good and bad is also used, but this has not been shown through research in peace journalism.

There have also not been any categories of war or peace journalism added to Galtung's research since it was formed. When looking at terrorism and types of conflict that aren't strictly war, it might be helpful for future researchers to come up with enough evidence to support adding in more frames, which could include romanticized language and dramatization as were found in this study.

Previous research has suggested war journalism as being "bad" and peace journalism as being "good". For instance, Lee argues that peace journalism is a matter of ethical and moral obligation to actively promote peace in times of war or conflict and that hard news has become synonymous with war journalism (Lee, 2010). However, this is not necessarily the case as Lynch points out in his research (Lynch, 2015). Sometimes, especially in a breaking news situation, war journalism is necessary as new information comes in, and the public has right to know the basics of the situation before being expected to understand the more in-depth things that come along with peace journalism frames such as the causes and consequences and the multiparty orientation of it. It would

be beneficial for future research to also take this approach and not label war journalism as a negative trait. There's a time and place for it as is a time and place for peace journalism narratives.

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Appendix

Appendix I. CNN Articles

- a. <https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/22/europe/manchester-adversity-sidebar/index.html>
- b. <https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/22/europe/live-blog-manchester-arena/index.html>
- c. <https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/24/europe/manchester-terror-attack-uk/index.html>
- d. <https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/22/entertainment/ariana-grande-manchester/index.html>
- e. <https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-attack-timeline-tweets/index.html>
- f. <https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-bombing-salman-abedi/index.html>
- g. <https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/25/europe/manchester-bombing-pictures-crime-scene/index.html>
- h. <http://money.cnn.com/2017/05/23/news/manchester-attack-tourism-travel-flights/index.html>
- i. <https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/politics/manchester-obama-clinton/index.html>
- j. <https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-attack-quotes/index.html>
- k. <https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-arena-explosion-free-taxi-rides/index.html>
- l. <https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/25/entertainment/ariana-grande-manager-scooter-braun-manchester-attack/index.html>
- m. <https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-celebrity-tributes/index.html>
- n. <https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/24/entertainment/bieber-uk-concerts/index.html>
- o. <https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/celebrities/ariana-grande-florida/index.html>
- p. <https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/entertainment/ariana-grande-fans/index.html>
- q. <https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/uk-terror-history/index.html>

Appendix II. Al Jazeera Articles

- a.** <http://www.aljazeera.com/video/news/2017/05/manchester-deadly-blast-strikes-ariana-grande-concert-170523040630103.html>
- b.** <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/manchester-attack-salman-abedi-named-suicide-bomber-170523143747628.html>
- c.** <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/uk-police-confirmed-fatalities-manchester-concert-170522230211269.html>
- d.** <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/witnesses-panic-deadly-manchester-arena-blast-170523045601181.html>
- e.** <http://www.aljazeera.com/video/news/2017/05/uk-police-suicide-bomber-deadly-manchester-attack-170523085013885.html>
- f.** <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/britain-security-alert-level-raised-critical-170523210732204.html>
- g.** <https://www.aljazeera.com/video/news/2017/05/mancunians-stage-vigil-manchester-arena-attack-170524081328070.html>
- h.** <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/amber-rudd-manchester-bomber-act-170524111531628.html>
- i.** <http://www.aljazeera.com/video/news/2017/05/manchester-attack-sparks-show-religious-unity-170525045032997.html> (not UGC from attack)
- j.** <http://www.aljazeera.com/programmes/insidestory/2017/05/protect-soft-targets-manchester-bombing-170524190051311.html>
- k.** <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/manchester-attack-probe-widens-arrests-libya-170525025431630.html>
- l.** <http://www.aljazeera.com/video/news/2017/05/manchester-sees-rise-hate-crimes-attack-170528074827341.html>

Appendix III. CNN Video Coding

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R		
2	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower third language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Reactive	Visible Effects	Elite-Oriented	Differences-Oriented	Focused on here and now	Dichotomizes good and bad	Two-party orientation	Partisan	Zero Sum orientation	Stops reporting and leaves	Uses Victimized Language	Uses Demoralizing Language	Uses F Lang1	
3	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/airmanchester-terror-advocacy-si-956e/index.html	5/23/2017	Manchester: No stranger to adversity	Official: Male at scene identified as probable suicide bomber; Manchester police treating blast as a terrorist incident; UK Police: 19 killed, around 50 injured at Ariana Grande concert	UGC from Twitter: Use of photos in videos (faces blurred); Goes straight to next video about subject when finished; anchor taking throughout	Video is first thing under the headline; Tweets and photos interspersed throughout article; video stays in corner of screen even when you scroll down the page	Yes: Anchor gives basic information on how many have died and how many are injured; gives emergency status of where the "suicide bomber" is	Yes: As anchor is speaking, there is video of emergency responding vehicles in the background	No: Some elite sourcing but not centered on it	No	Yes: Uses user generated content to show emergency vehicles leaving the arena in a line; gives description of what addresses were seeing and hearing when it happened	Yes: But uses stigmatized language when referring to bad as "suicide bomber"	No	Yes - Asked specific questions on how this affects the U.S.	No	N/A	No	No	No	Yes: "S bomber"
4	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/live-blog-manchester-arena/index.html	5/23/2017	Manchester bombing: Live updates	Full screen text: How Manchester Arena explosion unfolded	UGC from Twitter: Opens with UGC and nat sounds of screaming; scenes of chaos; video seems to be for social use since there's no anchor and explainer text on screen	Video is first thing under the headline; Things broken into sections and bullets;	Yes: Only UGC is used in the video and it's all from the moments the attack was happening. The text on screen also gives information like how many people were killed and injured	Yes: All video is of the attack actually happening	No: No elites used in video	No	Yes: UGC used throughout, only shows what is happening, and text only tells need-to-know information	No	No	No	N/A	No	No	No	No	Yes: T1 language by CNN intro; language video is "Come on m witness 'bodies scatter every"
5	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/airmanchester-terror-advocacy-si-956e/index.html	5/23/2017	Ariana Grande on fatal Manchester terror attack: 'I don't have words'	N/A Social oriented	UGC is pulled from Twitter; UGC used in the background while Tweets are shown	Video is first thing under the headline; Tweets and photos interspersed throughout article; video stays in corner of screen even when you scroll down the page	Yes: This actually shows the social media reaction of many people on Twitter	Yes: Keeps UGC of actual attack and people screaming in the background	Yes: Mostly government officials and celebrities tweets were shown	No: Only shows the attack itself	Yes: Shows attack action as it is happening plus what people had to say in immediate reaction to the attack	No: The tweets do that somewhat but it mostly shows shock	Yes: Shows tweets with sympathy for the victims of attackers	No	N/A	Yes	Yes: "Attack"	No	Yes: S1 tweets on text CNN	

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	
2	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower third language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Reactive	Visible Effects	Elite-Oriented	Differences-Oriented	Focused on here and now	Dichotomizes good and bad	Two-party orientation	Partisan	Zero Sum orientation	Stops reporting and leaves	Uses Victimized Language	Uses Demoralizing Language	Uses I Lang1
6	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/airmanchester-terror-advocacy-si-956e/index.html	5/23/2017	The Manchester concert attack, 'I don't have words'	N/A Social oriented	This video was obviously meant for social media use as it often uses a translucent background and puts information on top of it; UGC is pulled from Twitter; UGC used in the background while Tweets are shown	Video is first thing under the headline; Tweets and photos interspersed throughout article; video stays in corner of screen even when you scroll down the page	Yes: This actually shows the social media reaction of many people on Twitter	Yes: Keeps UGC of actual attack and people screaming in the background	Yes: Mostly government officials and celebrities tweets were shown	No: Only shows the attack itself	Yes: Shows attack action as it is happening plus what people had to say in immediate reaction to the attack	No: The tweets do that somewhat but it mostly shows shock	Yes: Shows tweets with sympathy for the victims of attackers	No	N/A	Yes	Yes: "Attack"	No	Yes: S1 tweets on text CNN
7	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/airmanchester-terror-advocacy-si-956e/index.html	5/23/2017	Obama, Clinton's tweet condolences on attack	N/A Social oriented	Video is completely dependent on UGC and text; uses voice of witness	Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline; Video is completely dependent on UGC and text; uses voice of witness	Yes: Only shows footage from the actual attack and need-to-know information	Yes: All video is of the attack actually happening	No: No elites used in video	No	Yes: UGC used throughout, only shows what is happening, and text only tells need-to-know information	No	No	No	N/A	No	No	No	Yes: T1 language by CNN intro; language video is "Come on m witness 'bodies scatter every"
8	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/airmanchester-terror-advocacy-si-956e/index.html	5/23/2017	In their words: Witnesses describe horror of children attacked at concert	N/A Social oriented	Video is completely dependent on UGC and text; uses voice of witness	Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline; Video is completely dependent on UGC and text; uses voice of witness	Yes: Only shows footage from the actual attack and need-to-know information	Yes: All video is of the attack actually happening	No: No elites used in video	No	Yes: UGC used throughout, only shows what is happening, and text only tells need-to-know information	No	No	No	N/A	No	No	No	Yes: T1 language by CNN intro; language video is "Come on m witness 'bodies scatter every"

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	
2	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower third language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Reactive	Visible Effects	Elite-Oriented	Differences-Oriented	Focused on here and now	Dichotomizes good and bad	Two-party orientation	Partisan	Zero Sum orientation	Stops reporting and leaves	Uses Victimization Language	Uses Demoralizing Language	Uses E Language
9	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/euro/salman-abed-manchester-expo-r-arena-expo-30m-1mp-lax-1/index.html	5/23/2017	Taxi drivers turn off their meters, offer stranded Manchester victims free rides	Salman Abedi's cousins speak to CNN.	Uses UGC from attack but then interviews attacker's cousins. Almost turns them against him	Video is first thing you see under the headline and sticks with you as you scroll down the page. Text is broken up by social media coverage	Yes: Is only interviewing the cousins because the attack happened	No: Somewhat but mostly on the emotional trauma of the cousins	No: Not much elite sourcing throughout.	Yes: Focuses on the differences between the cousin's mentality with the attacker	No: Instead focuses on the attacker's past	Yes: Shows cousins as victims and attacker as villain	No	Yes: On side of cousins (victims)	No	No	Yes: "traumatized"	Yes: "Darker"	No
10	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/euro/salman-abed-manchester-concert-butler/index.html	5/23/2017	Pop stars pay tribute to Ariana Grande concert victims	N/A Social oriented	Video is about tweets during the attack and has nothing to do with the text story	Video is first thing under the headline, tweets embedded into text of story	Yes: This actually shows the social media and how many people on Twitter	Yes: Keeps UGC of actual attack and people screaming in the background	Yes: Mostly government officials and celebrities tweets were shown	No: Only shows the attack itself	Yes: Shows attack action as it is happening plus what people had to say in immediate reaction to the shock	No: The tweets do that somewhat but it mostly shows the shock	No	Yes: Shows tweets with sympathy for the victims of attackers	No	N/A	No	No	Yes: So tweets on text CNN
11	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/euro/salman-abed-manchester-bombing/index.html	5/23/2017	Ariana Grande returns home to Florida after Manchester bombing	N/A	Video is only two compilations of UGC pulled from Twitter, no text or context on screen. Second video shows person coming overhead telling everyone to stay calm and there are no problems	Video is first thing under the headline, tweets embedded into text of story, video stocks as you scroll through page	Yes: Would not have otherwise been a story without the headline, tweets embedded into text of story, video stocks as you scroll through page	Yes: Only shows video effects and provides the context	No: No sourcing at all, only shows people at the concert in a panic	No: Does not show attackers or talk about them in any way	Yes: Only provides info for what is happening at the moment	No: Provides no context at all	No	No: Only provides footage and no context, so no room for bias	No	N/A	No	No	No
12	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/euro/ariana-grande-manchester-bombing/index.html	5/23/2017	Ariana Grande fans rally in wake of Manchester bombing	At least 22 killed, 59 wounded in Manchester Arena bombing.	UGC in double screen with reporter talking to witness	Video is first thing under the headline, tweets embedded into text of story, video stocks as you scroll through page	Yes: Would not have otherwise been a story without the headline, tweets embedded into text of story, video stocks as you scroll through page	Yes: Shows people turning and the chaos of the actual moment	No: No elite sourcing, only people	No: Does not focus on attackers at all or the differences in culture	Yes: Focuses on the incident itself but also mentions some of the emotional aftermath	Yes: Shows of the emotional aftermath obviously with victims as	Yes: Victim crying shows "young side"	Yes: Obvious bias for those at the concert with no talk of the attackers	No	No	Yes: "Scary"	No: Not directly from CNN, but there are quotes from woman such as "towards"	Yes: "M" "towards"

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2	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower third language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Reactive	Visible Effects	Elite-Oriented	Differences-Oriented	Focused on here and now	Dichotomizes good and bad	Two-party orientation	Partisan	Zero Sum orientation	Stops reporting and leaves	Uses Victimization Language	Uses Demoralizing Language	Uses E Language
13	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/euro/uk-terror-chaos-story/index.html	5/23/2017	A shocking attack, but Britain is no stranger to terror	N/A: Has narrator and subtitles but not typical broadcast form. Maybe only for social?	Gives history of attacks in Britain and talks about the reasons used, briefly uses UGC to show what the panic and chaos	Video is first thing under the headline, tweets embedded into text of story, video stocks as you scroll through page	No: Shows that the issue has been reported on the whole time before the specific Manchester attack	No: Shows how this is happening again and again and offers suggestions as to why this might be happening	Yes: Uses mostly government officials for sourcing	No: Doesn't focus so much on the attacker but rather on the investigation	No: Looks at previous attack to try and determine how this one happened	Yes: Shows victims as victims and attackers as	No: Looks at the bigger picture	Yes: biased against terrorists	No	No	Yes: "Attack" "Terror"	Yes: "Terrorists"	Yes: "T"
14	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/euro/salman-abed-manchester-bombing/index.html	5/24/2017	Salman Abedi: Bomber in Ariana Grande concert attack	At least 22 killed in terror attack at UK concert. Police identify bomber as 22-year-old Salman Abedi.	UGC pulled from Twitter, claims seems to be responsibility for bomber, offers no proof	Video is first thing under the headline, tweets and photos interspersed throughout. Video stays in corner first video and stays in corner when you scroll down the page	Yes: Starts out from actual attack and from police breaking news	Yes: Footage all from actual attack and from police breaking news	Yes: most sources are elites. But UGC used from people	No: Only focuses on conflict itself	Yes	Yes: Shows footage of elites condemning the attack, Trump calling them "losers"	No	Yes: biased against terrorists	Yes: "Terrorists will not prevail"	N/A	Yes: "Escaped" "Frightfully" "Needs"	Yes: "Attack"	Yes: "Internal"
15	http://money.cnn.com/2017/05/23/euro/manchester-attack-tourism-leave-1/index.html	5/24/2017	New terror attack hits Europe. Will tourists keep coming?	N/A Social oriented	Uses voice of victim first in video, all victims and witnesses	UGC from Twitter. Opens with UGC and rat sounds of screaming. Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video sticks with you as you scroll, text broken into sections with images	Yes: Only UGC is used in the video and it's all from the moments the attack was happening. The text on screen also gives information like how many people were killed and injured	Yes: Shows UGC from attack and shows reactions from the victims obviously used	No: No elite voices in whole piece	Yes: Looks at previous attacks and reactions to it	Yes: Through interviews with witnesses	No	Yes: Sympathetic with those who were affected	No	No	No	Yes: In interviews, witnesses use the word "scared"	Yes: Sh witness and on	Yes: The language by CNN emotive

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	
2	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower third language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Reactive	Visible Effects	Elite-Oriented	Differences-Oriented	Focused on here and now	Dichotomizes good and bad	Two-party orientation	Partisan	Zero Sum orientation	Stops reporting and leaves	Uses Victimization Language	Uses Demoralizing Language	Uses E Language
16	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/24/euro/bieber-fans-wait-uk-for-1/index.html	5/24/2017	Bieber fans wait UK for concert	N/A Social oriented	Police: 6th arrest in connection with concert bombing. Libya's Bomber's brother said they were ISIS members	UGC from Twitter. Opens with UGC and rat sounds of screaming. scenes of chaos, video seems to be for social use since there's no anchor and explain text on screen	Yes: Only UGC is used in the video and it's all from the moments the attack was happening. The text on screen also gives information like how many people were killed and injured	Yes: All video is actually happening	No: No elites used in video	No	Yes: UGC used throughout, only shows what is happening, and text only tells need-to-know information	No	No	No	N/A	No	No	No	Yes: The language by CNN emotive
17	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/24/euro/manchester-bombing-pi-duns-crime-scene/index.html	5/25/2017	Manchester bombing: What the pictures of the device tell us	N/A Social oriented	Attacker photo taken from Facebook; reporter on the streets in Manchester	Video is first thing under the headline, other stories listed after the attack to text piece	Yes: Would not have otherwise been a story without the headline, tweets embedded into text of story, video stocks as you scroll through page	Yes: Would not have otherwise been a story without the headline, tweets embedded into text of story, video stocks as you scroll through page	No: Only shows interview and Facebook photo of the attacker	No: No elite sources mentioned	No: This focuses on what could have caused the attack	No: Shows more the fine line between good and bad and humanizes the attacker	No	Yes: Obvious that terrorism is "bad" side	No	No	Yes	Yes: "Attack"	Yes: Re emotive interview
18	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/euro/salman-abed-manchester-bombing-pi-duns-crime-scene/index.html	5/25/2017	Manchester bombing: What the pictures of the device tell us	N/A Social oriented	Attacker photo taken from Facebook; reporter on the streets in Manchester	Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video sticks with you as you scroll, text broken into sections with images	Yes: Only UGC is used in the video and it's all from the moments the attack was happening. The text on screen also gives information like how many people were killed and injured	Yes: All video is actually happening	No: No elites used in video	No	Yes: UGC used throughout, only shows what is happening, and text only tells need-to-know information	No	No	No	N/A	No	No	No	Yes: The language by CNN emotive
19	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/euro/ariana-grande-manchester-bombing/index.html	5/25/2017	Ariana Grande's manager: 'Year cannot rule'	N/A Social oriented	Attacker photo taken from Facebook; reporter on the streets in Manchester	Video is first thing under the headline, tweets embedded into text of story, video stocks as you scroll through page	Yes: Would not have otherwise been a story without the headline, tweets embedded into text of story, video stocks as you scroll through page	Yes: Shows the chaos of the attack itself but	No: Does not focus on attackers at all	No: Shows emotional	Yes: Only	No	No	No	N/A	No	No	No	Yes: The language by CNN emotive

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
1	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower third language	Other comments	Overall website comments	War/ Violence Frames												
2							Reactive	Visible Effects	Elite-Oriented	Differences-Oriented	Focused on here and now	Dichotomizes good and bad	Two-party orientation	Partisan	Zero Sum orientation	Stops reporting and leaves	Uses Victimization Language	Uses Demonizing Language	Uses E. Lang
18	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-airport/index.html	5/23/2017	Manchester bombing: What the pictures of the device tell us	N/A Social oriented	Video is completely dependent on UGC and text uses voice of witness	Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video shows UGC and text uses voice of witness	Yes: Only shows footage from the actual attack and needs to know information	Yes: All video is of the attack actually happening	No: No elites used in video	No	Yes: UGC used throughout; only shows what is happening, and text only adds need-to-know information	No	No	No	No	N/A	No	No	Yes: This language by CNN emotive language video is "Come Oh my witness bodies scattered everywhere"
19	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-air-grande-manager-scot-c-02/index.html	5/23/2017	Ariana Grande's manager: 'I fear cannot rule' after Manchester attack	N/A. But there is an anchor speaking	Video is first thing under the headline. Tweets embedded into text of story	Yes: Would not have otherwise been a story about the attack	Yes: Shows the chaos of the attack itself but also reports on emotional trauma	No: no elite sources, only people	No: Does not focus on differences in culture	No: Shows emotional trauma and how it affects community	No: Does not mention attackers	No	Yes: Only shows one topic, so is biased toward it	No	N/A	No	No	Yes: Attack	Yes: "Heartbreaking"
20							16	14	5	2	13	6	1	11	0	0	6	8	

	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	AA	AB	AC	AD
1	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower third language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Peace Frames																							
2							Uses Demonizing Language	Uses Emotive Language	Other	Proactive	Invisible Effects	People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays report											
3	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-air-grande-manager-scot-c-02/index.html	5/23/2017	Manchester: No stranger to adversity	Official: Mass at scene identified as probable suicide bomber. Manchester police treating blast as a terrorist incident. UK Police: 19 killed, around 50 injured at Ariana Grande concert	UGC from Twitter. Use of photos in video (faces blurred). Goes straight to Police: 19 killed, around 50 injured at Ariana Grande concert	Video is first thing under the headline. Tweets and photos interspersed throughout article. video stays in corner of screen when you scroll down the page	No	Yes: "Suicide bomber"	Romanticized language: "Suicide bomber" "Recipe for terrorist group". Nat sounds of sirens throughout video	No: Only reactive to scene	No: Focuses on what is happening with breaking news	Yes: Uses concert from users; talks about what concert goes were feeling	N/A	N/A	No: Concertgoers are "good" terrorists are "bad" but romanticized	Yes: Talks with person in the U.S. and also gives U.S. perspective	No: Aik specifically about U.S. when U.S. is not directly affected	No	N/A											
4	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-air-grande-manager-scot-c-02/index.html	5/23/2017	Manchester bombing: Live updates	Full screen text: How Manchester Ariana explosion unfolded	UGC from Twitter. Opens with UGC and nat sounds of screaming; scenes of chaos; video seems to be for social use since there's no anchor and explainer text on screen	Video is first thing under the headline. Things broken into sections and bullets.	No	Yes: The language used by CNN is not emotive, but the language in the video is as "Oh my god" and "Oh my god!" witness says "bodies scattered everywhere"	Emotive sounds (Sirens, screaming and crying)	No: Offers no solutions, only shows reaction	No: Focuses on what is happening with breaking news	Yes: Shows no use of elite people at concert in video; use of interview from witness	N/A	N/A	Yes: Does not mention terror attacks	No: Only talks about victims	Yes: Does not take sides. Only shows footage and offers need-to-know information	No	N/A											
5	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-air-grande-manager-scot-c-02/index.html	5/23/2017	Ariana Grande on fatal Manchester terror attack: 'I don't have'	N/A Social oriented	This video was obviously meant for social media use as it often uses a translucent background and puts information on top of it. UGC is pulled from Twitter. UGC used in the background while Tweets are shown	Video is first thing under the headline. Tweets and photos interspersed throughout article. video stays in corner of screen when you scroll down the page	Yes: "Attack"	Yes: Some in tweets but not on text from CNN	No	No: Focuses on what is happening with breaking news	No: Mostly shows tweets of elites	No	No	Yes: Only shows what is happening and lets the viewer make the inference	Yes: Pulls tweets from bystanders, community members and elites	No	No	N/A												

	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	AA	AB	AC	AD
1	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower third language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Peace Frames																							
2							Uses Demonizing Language	Uses Emotive Language	Other	Proactive	Invisible Effects	People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stay report											
9	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-air-grande-manager-scot-c-02/index.html	5/23/2017	Taxi drivers turn off their meters, offer stranded Manchester victims free rides	Salman Abedi's cousins speak to CNN.	Uses UGC from Twitter but then interviews attacker's cousins. Almost all up by social media coverage	Video is first thing you see under the headline and sticks with you as you scroll down the page. Text is broken up by social media coverage	Yes: "Darker"	No	Describe the attacker as lonely and depressed; maybe having mental health issues	No	Yes: Focuses on the backstory of the attacker and the emotional trauma of the cousins	Yes: Shows victim in the beginning and also focuses on the attacker's cousins. No elite sources cited	No	Yes: Takes a slower look at what could have caused the attacker to commit the act	No	No	No	No												
10	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-air-grande-manager-scot-c-02/index.html	5/23/2017	Pop stars pay tribute to Ariana Grande concert	N/A Social oriented	Video is about tweets during the attack and has nothing to do with the text story	Video is first thing under the headline. Tweets embedded into text of story	No	Yes: Some in tweets but not on text from CNN	No	No: Focuses on what is happening with breaking news	No: Mostly shows tweets of elites	No	No	Yes: Only shows what is happening and lets the viewer make the inference	Yes: Pulls tweets from bystanders, community members and elites	No	No	N/A												
11	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-air-grande-manager-scot-c-02/index.html	5/23/2017	Ariana Grande returns home to Florida after Manchester bombing	N/A	Video is only two compilations of UGC pulled from Twitter; no text or context on screen. Second video shows person coming overhead telling everyone to stay calm and there are no problems	Video is first thing under the headline. Tweets embedded into text of story. video sticks as you scroll through page	No: No language or text on screen	No: No language or text on screen	No	No: Only reactive; is not there to report before the attack happens	No: Only shows breaking and visible effects such as number, dead, damage, etc.	Yes: No elites used; only people affected	No	Yes: Just shows the video itself and lets viewer make inferences	Yes: Only shows perspective of concertgoer	Yes: Just shows the video itself and lets viewer make inferences	No: Gives no solutions or goals	N/A												
12	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-air-grande-manager-scot-c-02/index.html	5/23/2017	Ariana Grande fans rally in wake of Manchester Ariana Bombing	At least 22 killed, 59 wounded in Manchester Ariana Bombing	UGC in double screen with reporter talking to witness	Video is first thing under the headline. Tweets embedded into text of story; video sticks as you scroll through page	No: Not directly from CNN, but there are quotes from women such as "towards"	Yes: "Miracle" "towards"	No	No: Only reactive; is not there to report before the attack happens	Yes: Sources are witnesses	No: Offers no solution; only shows emotion from viewpoint of mother and daughter	No	No: Shows some emotional aftermath but focused on the here and now	No	No	No	No	Yes: Shows person being in the lives											

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1	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower third language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Uses Demoralizing Language	Uses Emotive Language	Other	Proactive	Invisible Effects	People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays report	
13	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/uk-terror-ri-story/index.html	5/23/2017	A shocking attack, but Britain is no stranger to terror	N/A: Has narrator and subtitles but not typical broadcast form. Maybe only for social?	Gives history of attacks in Britain and talks about the weapons used; briefly uses UGC to show the panic and chaos	Video is first thing under the headline; tweets embedded into text of story; video sticks as you scroll through page	Yes: "Attack" "Terrorist"	Yes: "Thwarted"		Yes: Shows that CNN was there reporting before this attack and looking at the issue	Yes: Looks at how attackers get guns and why it keeps happening in the UK	No: Mostly elite sources; uses citizens only for their footage	Yes: Looks at areas in gun control that people agree on and looks at where the solution lies	Yes: Looks at what caused the issue and why it keeps happening	No				Yes: Gives voice to officials and victims and the past serves a voice as well	Yes: 3 and 4 past
14	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-ri-bombing-sa-man-ahmed/index.html	5/24/2017	Salman Abedi: Bomber in Ariana Grande concert attack	Salman Abedi: Bomber in Ariana Grande concert attack	UGC pulled from twitter; ISIS claims responsibility for attack; offers no proof	Video is first thing under the headline; Tweets and photos interspersed throughout article; video stays in corner of screen even when you scroll down the page	Yes: "Attack"	Yes: "Intervalled"	Uses romanticized language such as "suicide bomber"	No: Only shows breaking news and what elites are saying about it	No: Only shows breaking and visible effects such as number dead, damage, etc.	No: Mostly elite sources; uses citizens only for their footage	Yes: Shows agreement between nations that terrorism is bad	No: Only shows the here and now	No: Shows elites obviously labeling terrorism as bad				Yes: Gets info from elites from UK and US. Also has witness in there as well as officials	N/A
15	http://money.cnn.com/2017/05/23/news/manchester-attack-tourists-keep-fligh/index.html	5/24/2017	New terror attack hits Europe. Will tourists keep coming?	N/A Social oriented	Uses voice of victim first thing in video; all voices of victims and witnesses	Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video sticks with you as you scroll; text broken into sections with images	Yes: In interviews, witnesses use the word "shocked"	Yes: Shows witnesses upset and emotional	Yes: The language used by CNN is not emotive, but the language in the	No	No	Yes: Only shows witnesses and UGC from Twitter	Yes: Shows witnesses agree that this must stop but doesn't really offer a solution	No	No: Definitely has a good/bad label	No: All kind of the same voice	No	No	Yes: report 3rd in	
16					UGC from Twitter. Opens with UGC and nat sounds of screaming; scenes of	Video is first														

	A	B	C	D	E	F	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	
1	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower third language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Uses Demoralizing Language	Uses Emotive Language	Other	Proactive	Invisible Effects	People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays report	
13	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/uk-terror-ri-story/index.html	5/23/2017	A shocking attack, but Britain is no stranger to terror	N/A: Has narrator and subtitles but not typical broadcast form. Maybe only for social?	Gives history of attacks in Britain and talks about the weapons used; briefly uses UGC to show the panic and chaos	Video is first thing under the headline; tweets embedded into text of story; video sticks as you scroll through page	Yes: "Attack" "Terrorist"	Yes: "Thwarted"		Yes: Shows that CNN was there reporting before this attack and looking at the issue	Yes: Looks at how attackers get guns and why it keeps happening in the UK	No: Mostly elite sources; uses citizens only for their footage	Yes: Looks at areas in gun control that people agree on and looks at where the solution lies	Yes: Looks at what caused the issue and why it keeps happening	No				Yes: Gives voice to officials and victims and the past serves a voice as well	Yes: 3 and 4 past
14	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-ri-bombing-sa-man-ahmed/index.html	5/24/2017	Salman Abedi: Bomber in Ariana Grande concert attack	Salman Abedi: Bomber in Ariana Grande concert attack	UGC pulled from twitter; ISIS claims responsibility for attack; offers no proof	Video is first thing under the headline; Tweets and photos interspersed throughout article; video stays in corner of screen even when you scroll down the page	Yes: "Attack"	Yes: "Intervalled"	Uses romanticized language such as "suicide bomber"	No: Only shows breaking news and what elites are saying about it	No: Only shows breaking and visible effects such as number dead, damage, etc.	No: Mostly elite sources; uses citizens only for their footage	Yes: Shows agreement between nations that terrorism is bad	No: Only shows the here and now	No: Shows elites obviously labeling terrorism as bad				Yes: Gets info from elites from UK and US. Also has witness in there as well as officials	N/A
15	http://money.cnn.com/2017/05/23/news/manchester-attack-tourists-keep-fligh/index.html	5/24/2017	New terror attack hits Europe. Will tourists keep coming?	N/A Social oriented	Uses voice of victim first thing in video; all voices of victims and witnesses	Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video sticks with you as you scroll; text broken into sections with images	Yes: In interviews, witnesses use the word "shocked"	Yes: Shows witnesses upset and emotional	Yes: The language used by CNN is not emotive, but the language in the	No	No	Yes: Only shows witnesses and UGC from Twitter	Yes: Shows witnesses agree that this must stop but doesn't really offer a solution	No	No: Definitely has a good/bad label	No: All kind of the same voice	No	No	Yes: report 3rd in	
16					UGC from Twitter. Opens with UGC and nat sounds of screaming; scenes of	Video is first														

	A	B	C	D	E	F	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	
1	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower third language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Uses Demoralizing Language	Uses Emotive Language	Other	Proactive	Invisible Effects	People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays report	
16	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/24/europe/manchester-ri-terror-attack-uk-concert-sa/index.html	5/24/2017	Bieber fans want UK tour cancellation	Police 8th arrest in connection with concert	UGC from Twitter. Opens with UGC and nat sounds of screaming; scenes of chaos; video seems to be for social use since there's no anchor and explainer text on screen	Video is first thing under the headline; tweets embedded into text of story; video sticks as you scroll through page	No	Yes: The language used by CNN is not emotive, but the language in the video is ex: "Come on!" and "Oh my god!" witness says "bodies scattered everywhere"	Emotive sounds (Sirens, screaming and crying)	No: Offers no solutions, only shows reaction	No: Focuses on what is happening with breaking news	Yes: Shows no use of elite; people at concert in video; use of interview from witness	N/A	N/A	Yes: Doesn't mention terror attackers	No: Only talks about victims			Yes: Does not take sides. Only shows footage and offers need-to-know information	N/A
17	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/24/europe/manchester-ri-terror-attack-uk-concert-sa/index.html	5/25/2017	Manchester bomber: move in on Ariana Grande's manager	Police 8th arrest in connection with concert	Attacker photo taken from Facebook; reporter on the streets in Manchester	Video is first thing under the headline; Other stories listed before you get to text once	Yes: "Attack"	Yes: Reporter evades it out of interview	Humanizing of attacker: Talks to brother who shows him love	No	Yes: Shows how people in the area are becoming radicalized by ISIS	Yes: Focuses on the Libyan community in Manchester	Yes: Talks about the status of what led to the attack in the first place	Yes: Gives voice to family of attacker					Yes: Gives facts of story but also talks with Libyan community	Yes: report after 3rd
18	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/24/europe/manchester-ri-bombing-sa-man-ahmed/index.html	5/25/2017	Manchester bomber: What the pictures of the device tell us	N/A Social oriented	UGC from Twitter. Opens with UGC and nat sounds of screaming; scenes of chaos	Video is completely dependent on UGC and text; uses voice of witness	Yes: The language used by CNN is not emotive, but the language in the video is ex: "Come on!" and "Oh my god!" witness says "bodies scattered everywhere"	Emotive sounds (Sirens, screaming and crying)		No: Offers no solutions, only shows reaction	No: Focuses on what is happening with breaking news	Yes: Shows no use of elite; people at concert in video; use of interview from witness	N/A	N/A	Yes: Doesn't mention terror attackers	No: Only talks about victims			Yes: Does not take sides. Only shows footage and offers need-to-know information	N/A
19	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/25/europe/manchester-ri-terror-attack-uk-concert-sa/index.html	5/25/2017	Ariana Grande's manager: Fear cannot rule	Police 8th arrest in connection with concert	UGC from Twitter. Opens with UGC and nat sounds of screaming; scenes of chaos	Video is first thing under the headline; tweets embedded into text of story; video sticks as you scroll through page	No	Yes: The language used by CNN is not emotive, but the language in the video is ex: "Come on!" and "Oh my god!" witness says "bodies scattered everywhere"	Emotive sounds (Sirens, screaming and crying)	No: Offers no solutions, only shows reaction	No: Focuses on what is happening with breaking news	Yes: Shows no use of elite; people at concert in video; use of interview from witness	N/A	N/A	Yes: Doesn't mention terror attackers	No: Only talks about victims			Yes: Does not take sides. Only shows footage and offers need-to-know information	N/A

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	
2	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower third language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Uses Demoralizing Language	Uses Emotive Language	Other	Proactive	Invisible Effects	People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays report	
17	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/24/europe/amanchehste-terror-attack-k-u/index.html	5/25/2017	Manchester attack: Police move in on arena bomber's network	Police: 6th arrest connection with concert	Attacker photo taken from Facebook; reporter on streets in Manchester	Video is first thing under the headline. Other stories listed before you get to last piece	Yes: "Attack"	Yes: Reporter evokes it out of interview	Humanizing of attacker: Talks to brother who shows him love	No	Yes: Shows how people in the area are becoming radicalized by ISIS	Yes: Focuses on the Libyan community in Manchester	N/A	Yes: Talks about the slaves of what led to the attack in the first place	Yes: Gives voice to family of attacker	Yes: Gives facts of story but also takes with Libyan community	No	No	No	Yes: Report after 11/9
18	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/amanchehste-bombing-pi-slurbs-crime-sses/index.html	5/25/2017	Manchester bombing: What the pictures of the device tell us	N/A Social oriented	Video is completely dependent on UGC and text; uses voice of witness	Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video sticks with you as you scroll; text broken into sections with images	No	Yes: The language used by CNN is not emotive, but the language in the video is ex: "Come off" and "Oh my god"; witness says "todas las vidas se fueron"	Emotive sounds (Sirens, screaming and crying)	No: Offers no solutions, only shows reaction	No: Focuses on what is happening with breaking news	N/A	N/A	Yes: Shows no use of alle; people at concert in video; use of interview from witness	Yes: Does not mention terror attackers	No: Only talks about victims	No	No	No	Yes: Does not take sides. Only shows footage and offers need-to-know information
19	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/text/amanchehste-ariana-grande-m-anager-spoof/index.html	5/25/2017	Ariana Grande's manager: 'I am cannot rule' after Manchester attack	N/A: But there is an anchor speaking	Video is first thing under the headline; tweets embedded into text of story	Video is first thing under the headline; tweets embedded into text of story	Yes: "Attack"	Yes: "Heartbreak"	No: Would not have otherwise been reported if attack did not happen	No	Yes: Has only people in sourcing; no elites	No	Yes: Looks at the emotional trauma and the victims	Yes: Does not mention the attacker	No: Only gets account from witnesses	No	No	No	N/A	

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ
2	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower third language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimized Language	Avoids Demoralizing Language	Avoids Emotive Language	Other	Verdict
3	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/amanchehste-s-adversity/index.html	5/23/2017	Manchester: No stranger to adversity	Official: Male at scene identified as probable suicide bomber	Manchester police treating blast as a terrorist incident; UK police: 10 killed around 50 injured at Ariana Grande concert	UGC from Twitter: Use of photos in videos interspersed throughout article; video stays in corner of screen even when you scroll down the page	N/A	N/A	No: Concertgoers are "bad" but romanticized	Yes: Talks with person in the U.K. and also gives U.S. perspective	No: Ask specifically about U.S. when U.S. is not directly affected	No	N/A	Yes: Victims referred to as concertgoers	Yes: In fact romanticizes somewhat	No	2:16	War
4	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/amanchehste-arena-explosion/index.html	5/23/2017	Manchester bombing: Live updates	Full screen text: How Manchester Arena explosion unfolded	UGC from Twitter: Opens with UGC and nat sounds of screaming; scenes of chaos; video seems to be for social use since there's no anchor and explainer text on screen	Video is first thing under the headline; Tweets and photos interspersed throughout article; video stays in corner of screen even when you scroll down the page	N/A	N/A	Yes: Does not mention terror attackers	No: Only talks about victims	Yes: Does not take sides. Only shows footage and offers need-to-know information	No	N/A	Yes: Text on screen gives only basic information	Yes: See previous comment	No: The use of a witness accounts is very emotive since she describes in detail what she saw. Ex: People screaming, people on the ground, etc'	1:11	Peace
5	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/22/text/amanchehste-ariana-grande-m-anager-spoof/index.html	5/23/2017	Ariana Grande on fatal Manchester terror attack: 'I don't have words'	N/A Social oriented	UGC is pulled from Twitter; UGC used in the background while tweets are shown	This video was obviously meant for social media use as it often uses a translucent background and puts information on top of it; UGC is pulled from Twitter; UGC used in the background while tweets are shown	No	No	Yes: Only shows what is happening and lets the viewer make the inference	Yes: Pulls tweets from bystanders, community members and elites	No	No	N/A	No: See previous note	No: See war side	No: Focus is emotive tweets	1:14	War

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ
2	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower third language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimized Language	Avoids Demoralizing Language	Avoids Emotive Language	Other	Verdict
6	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/amanchehste-c-attack-twee/index.html	5/23/2017	The Manchester concert attack, tweets	N/A Social oriented	UGC is pulled from Twitter; UGC used in the background while tweets are shown	Video is first thing under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video sticks with you as you scroll; text broken into sections with images	No	No	Yes: Only shows what is happening and lets the viewer make the inference	Yes: Pulls tweets from bystanders, community members and elites	No	No	N/A	No: See previous note	No: See war side	No: Focus is emotive tweets	1:14	War
7	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/amanchehste-obama-crit/index.html	5/23/2017	Obama, Clinton tweet condolences on attack	N/A Social oriented	Video is completely dependent on UGC and text; uses voice of witness	Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video sticks with you as you scroll; text broken into sections with images	N/A	N/A	Yes: Does not mention terror attackers	No: Only talks about victims	Yes: Does not take sides. Only shows footage and offers need-to-know information	No	N/A	Yes: Text on screen gives only basic information	Yes: See previous comment	No: The use of a witness accounts is very emotive since she describes in detail what she saw. Ex: People screaming, people on the ground, etc'	1:11	Peace
8	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/amanchehste-c-attack-quo/index.html	5/23/2017	In their words: Witnesses describe horror of children attacked at concert	N/A Social oriented	Video is completely dependent on UGC and text; uses voice of witness	Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video sticks with you as you scroll; text broken into sections with images	N/A	N/A	Yes: Does not mention terror attackers	No: Only talks about victims	Yes: Does not take sides. Only shows footage and offers need-to-know information	No	N/A	Yes: Text on screen gives only basic information	Yes: See previous comment	No: The use of a witness accounts is very emotive since she describes in detail what she saw. Ex: People screaming, people on the ground, etc'	1:11	Peace

A	B	C	D	E	F	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ
Link	Date published	Headline	Lower third language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Peace Frames											
						Agreement-or intented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimizing Language	Avoids Demonizing Language	Avoids Emotive Language	Other	Verdict
7	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/airmanchester-obama-crit/index.html	Obama, Clinton tweet condolences on attack	N/A	Social oriented	Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video sticks with you as you scroll; text broken into sections with images	N/A	N/A	Yes: Doesn't mention terror attackers	No: Only talks about victims	Yes: Does not take sides. Only shows footage and offers need-to-know information	No	N/A	Yes: Text on screen gives only basic information	Yes: See previous comment	No: The use of a witness accounts is very emotive since she describes in detail what she saw. Ex: People screaming, people on the ground, etc/	1.11	Peace
8	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/airmanchester-r-attack-quotes/index.html	In their words: Witnesses describe horror of children attacked at concert	N/A	Social oriented	Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video sticks with you as you scroll; text broken into sections with images	N/A	N/A	Yes: Doesn't mention terror attackers	No: Only talks about victims	Yes: Does not take sides. Only shows footage and offers need-to-know information	No	N/A	Yes: Text on screen gives only basic information	Yes: See previous comment	No: The use of a witness accounts is very emotive since she describes in detail what she saw. Ex: People screaming, people on the ground, etc/	1.11	Peace
9	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/airmanchester-r-attack-explores/index.html	Taxi drivers turn off their meters, other stranded Manchester victims free rides	Salman Abedi's cousin speaks to CNN.	Uses UGC from attack but then interviews attacker's cousins. Almost turns them against him	Video is first thing you see under the headline and sticks with you as you scroll down the page. Text is broken up by social media coverage	No	Yes: Takes a closer look at what could have caused the attacker to commit the act	No	No	No	No	Yes	No: See previous note	No: See war side	Yes: There is some emotive language used in interviews, but not much	1.54	War
10	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/airmanchester-r-celebrity-tweets/index.html	Pop stars pay tribute to Ariana Grande concert	N/A	Social	Video is about tweets during the attack and has nothing to do with the text	Yes: Only knows what's happening and lets the viewer make the	Yes: Pulls tweets from bystanders, community members and	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No: Focus is		

A	B	C	D	E	F	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ
Link	Date published	Headline	Lower third language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Peace Frames											
						Agreement-or intented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimizing Language	Avoids Demonizing Language	Avoids Emotive Language	Other	Verdict
11	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/airmanchester-r-attack-ford/index.html	Ariana Grande returns home to Florida after Manchester bombing	N/A		Video is only two compilations of UGC pulled from Twitter, no text or context on screen. Second video shows person coming overhead telling everyone to stay calm and there are no problems	No	No: Only shows the here and now	Yes: Just shows the video itself and lets viewer make inferences	No: Only shows the video itself	Yes: Just shows the video itself and lets viewer make inferences	No: Gives no solutions or goals	N/A	Yes: No language used	Yes: No language used	Yes: No language used	0.46	Peace
12	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/airmanchester-r-attack-fans/index.html	Ariana Grande fans rally in wake of Manchester bombing	At least 22 killed, 59 wounded in Manchester Arena bombing	UGC in double screen with reporter talking to witness	Video is first thing under the headline, tweets embedded into text of story; video sticks as you scroll through page	No: Offers no solution, only shows emotion from viewpoint of mother and daughter	No: Shows some emotional aftermath but focused on the here and now	No	No	No	No	Yes: Stays to show how people are being affected in their daily lives	No: See previous note	Yes: The witness uses demonizing language but reporter does not	No: See previous note	3.06	War
13	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/uk-terror-hits/index.html	A shocking attack, but Britain is no stranger to terror	N/A	Has narrative and subtitles but not typical broadcast form. Maybe only for social?	Video is first thing under the headline, tweets embedded into text of story; video sticks as you scroll through page	Yes: Looks at areas in gun control that people agree on and looks at where the solution lies	Yes: Looks at what caused the issue and why it keeps happening	No	Yes: Gives perspective of victims and the past serves a view as well	No	No	Yes: Stays on and looks at the past	Yes: Does not bring up victims much	No: See war side	No: See previous note	1.23	Peace
14	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/uk-terror-hits/index.html	22 killed, dozens hurt in terror attack at UK concert. Police identify bomber as 22-year-old Salman Abedi. At least 22 killed in terror	N/A		Video is first thing under the headline. Tweets and photos interspersed				Yes: Gets into								

	A	B	C	D	E	F	Peace Frames															
1	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower third language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Agreement- or lented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimizing Language	Avoids Demoralizing Language	Avoids Emotive Language	Other	Verdict				
14	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/1/manchester-terror-bombing-8a-man-9966/index.html	5/24/2017	Salman Abedi: Bomber in Ariane Grande concert attack	N/A	22 killed, dozens hurt in terror attack at UK concert. Police identify bomber as 22-year-old Salman Abedi. At least 22 killed in terror attack at UK concert. ISIS claims responsibility for attack, offers no proof.	UGC pulled from twitter, seems to be first video since bomber was named. Video is first thing under the headline. Tweets and photos interspersed throughout article, video stays in corner of screen even when you scroll down the page. UGC shows agreement between nations that terrorism is bad.	Yes: Shows agreement between nations that terrorism is bad.	No: Only shows the here and now.	No: Shows elites obviously labeling terrorism as bad.	No: Only talks about elites from UK and US. Also has witness in there as well as officers.	No	No	N/A	No: See previous note.	No: See war side.	No: See previous note.	2:39	War				
15	http://money.cnn.com/2017/05/23/news/manchester-attack-3-tourists-have-fish-by/index.html	5/24/2017	New terror attack hits Europe. Will tourists keep coming?	N/A	N/A	Uses voice of victim first thing in video, all voices of victims and witnesses. UGC from Twitter. Opens with UGC and not sounds of screaming, scenes of chaos, video seems to be for social use since there's no anchor and explainer text on screen.	Yes: Shows witnesses agree that this must also but doesn't really offer a solution.	No	No: Definitely has a good/bad label.	No: All kind of the same voice.	No	No	Yes: This was reported after the initial attack.	Yes	No: See war side.	No: See previous note.	1:50	War				
16	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/24/entertainment/03/03-uk-concert-9/index.html	5/24/2017	Bieber fans went UK tour cancellation	N/A	UGC from Twitter. Opens with UGC and not sounds of screaming, scenes of chaos, video seems to be for social use since there's no anchor and explainer text on screen.	Video is first thing under the headline, tweets embedded into text of story, video sticks as you scroll through page.	N/A	N/A	Yes: Does not mention terror attackers.	No: Only talks about victims.	No	No	N/A	Yes: Text on screen gives only basic information.	Yes: See previous comment.	No: The use of a witness accounts is very emotive since she describes in detail what she saw. Ex: "People screaming, people on the ground, etc!"	1:11	Peace				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	Peace Frames															
1	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower third language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Agreement- or lented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimizing Language	Avoids Demoralizing Language	Avoids Emotive Language	Other	Verdict				
17	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/24/europe/1/manchester-terror-attack-3-tourists-have-fish-by/index.html	5/25/2017	Manchester attack: Police move in on arena bomber's network	N/A	Police: 6th arrest in connection with concert bombing. Libyan bomber's brother said they were ISIS members.	Attacker photo taken from Facebook; reporter on the streets in Manchester.	Video is first thing under the headline. Other stories listed before you get to text piece.	N/A	Yes: Talks about the causes of what led to the attack in the first place.	Yes: Gives voice to family of attacker.	Yes: Gives facts of story but also talks with Libyan community.	No	No	Yes: This was reported 3 days after the incident.	No: See previous note.	No: See war side.	Reporter does, but attacker's brother does not.	2:28	Tie			
18	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/1/manchester-terror-bombing-pictures-crime-scenes/index.html	5/25/2017	Manchester bombing: What the pictures of the crime tell us	N/A	N/A	Video is completely dependent on UGC and text; uses voice of witness.	Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video sticks with you as you scroll, text broken into sections with images.	N/A	N/A	Yes: Does not mention terror attackers.	No: Only talks about victims.	No	No	N/A	Yes: Text on screen gives only basic information.	Yes: See previous comment.	No: The use of a witness accounts is very emotive since she describes in detail what she saw. Ex: "People screaming, people on the ground, etc!"	1:11	Peace			
19	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/1/manchester-terror-bombing-pictures-crime-scenes/index.html	5/25/2017	Ariane Grande's manager: Fear cannot rule after Manchester attack	N/A	N/A	Videos and photos taken from Twitter; UGC shows chaos of concert, talks about the victims and overall.	Video is first thing under the headline, tweets embedded into text of story.	Yes: Looks at the emotional trauma and the victims.	Yes: Does not mention the attacker.	No: Only gets account from witnesses.	No	No	N/A	Yes: Matters to victims but talks more about emotional trauma.	No: See war side.	No	1:42	War				
20							3	5	11	7	6	0	5	11	9	2		War=9 Peace=7				
21																		Tie=1				

Appendix IV. CNN Text Coding

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
2	Link	Date published	Headline	Other comments	Overall website comments	Reactive	Visible Effects	Elite-Oriented	Differences-Oriented	Focused on here and now	Dichotomizes good and bad	Two-party orientation	Partisan	Zero Sum orientation	Stops reporting and leaves	Uses Victimized Language	Uses Demoralizing Language	Uses Emotive Language	Other
11	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/ariana-grande-bombing/index.html	5/23/2017	Ariana Grande returns home to Florida after Manchester bombing		Video is first thing under the headline tweets embedded into text of story. Video stocks as you scroll through page	Yes: Was not there to report on issue before attack. Focus on Ariana Grande as a victim of the through page	No: Focuses on Ariana Grande and how this has affected her and the industry	Yes: Only sourcing is from celebrities	No: Does not focus on the conflict itself but rather how Grande is coping with it	No: Focuses on the consequences and how it affects Grande	No: No focus on attackers or "bad guys"	No	Yes: Shows sympathy for victims of the attack with little mention of attackers	No	No: Looks forward at how this affects later concerts	Yes: "Shaven"	Yes: "Attacker"	No	
12	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/ariana-grande-bombing/index.html	5/23/2017	Ariana Grande fans rally in wake of Manchester bombing		Part that says BBC asked any video stocks as you scroll through page	Yes: Was not there to report on the issue before the attack, shows how people were able to band together	No: Focuses on how people were able to encourage one another rather than on the attack itself	No: Uses some celebrity sourcing but mainly people oriented	No: Does not focus on the conflict	Yes: Focuses on how people were dealing with the attack as if it's unkind	Yes: Shows sympathy for victims of the attack with little mention of attackers	No	No	N/A	Yes: "Tragedy"	Yes: "terror"	Yes: Using "strong" and "waspish" to describe victims "strong into action"		
13	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/ariana-grande-bombing/index.html	5/23/2017	A shocking attack, but Britain is no stranger to terror		Video is first thing under the headline tweets embedded into text of story. Video stocks as you scroll through page	Yes: Story would not have come about otherwise	No: Does not hang on the attack itself but looks at previous terror attacks and how terrorism came about in the area	Yes: Most of the sourcing is from elites	Yes: Shows differences between the "Western" and attacker cultures	No: Focuses on the causes	Yes: Uses demoralizing language to peg the attackers	No: Looks at multiple issues	Yes: Shows sympathy for victims and demonizes attackers	No	No: Stays on to get a better idea of the causes	Yes: "Sober of soul" "Fearful"	Yes: "Attacker"	Yes: "Deadliest" "murdering" "national shock"	Uses romantic language "inspire ISIS"
14	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/24/europe/salman-abdi-bombing/index.html	5/24/2017	Salman Abdi: Bomber in Manchester concert attack		Video is first thing under the headline. Tweets and photos interspersed throughout article. Video stocks in corner of screen even when you scroll down the page	Yes: Would not have had this story before the attack	No: Focuses on the past rather than the present	Yes: Many of the sources are government officials or officials of Islam	Yes: Focuses on the differences between the attacker and other in the community	No: More focused on the past of the attacker rather than the attack itself	Yes: Gives voice to those who were close to the attacker but they all did it are both considered	No	Yes: biased to side against the attacker	No	N/A	No: Doesn't really focus on the victims	Yes: "The bomber" "Revenge"	No (Some in quotes but not by CNN)	

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
2	Link	Date published	Headline	Other comments	Overall website comments	Reactive	Visible Effects	Elite-Oriented	Differences-Oriented	Focused on here and now	Dichotomizes good and bad	Two-party orientation	Partisan	Zero Sum orientation	Stops reporting and leaves	Uses Victimized Language	Uses Demoralizing Language	Uses Emotive Language	Other
15	http://money.cnn.com/2017/05/23/news/manchester-attack-bombing-travel-fight/index.html	5/24/2017	New terror attack hits Europe. Will tourists keep coming?		Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video stocks with you as you scroll; text broken into sections with images	Yes: Story would not have come about otherwise	No: Focuses on the consequences on the travel industry	Yes: Only sourcing from elites and officials	No: Focuses on the aftermath	No: Focused on the impact on the attack itself	Yes: Makes it clear from the beginning that the attacker and mad who did it are both considered	No	Yes: Biased against the attacker	No	No: Stays on to analyze the consequences	Yes: "Anxiety"	Yes: "Threat"	Yes: "Terrorist"	
16	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/24/europe/ariana-grande-bombing/index.html	5/24/2017	Bieber fans want UK tour cancellation		Video is first thing under the headline. Other stories listed before you get to text piece	Yes: Was not there to report on issue before attack, was reaction to attack by those who were there	No: Focuses on the future concerts	Yes: Only has perspective of celebrities and those in the entertainment industry	No: Only focuses on the impact on concerts	No: Focuses on future concerts	Yes: Uses words like "trouble" to show that the attacker and mad who did it are both considered	No	Yes: Shows sympathy for victims of the attack with little mention of attackers	No	N/A	No	No	No	
17	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/24/europe/manchester-terror-attack-bombing/index.html	5/23/2017	Manchester attack: Police move in on arena bomber's network		Video is first thing under the headline. Other stories listed before you get to text piece	Yes: Mostly tells what information is known up to now but also gives the back story of the attacker and others involved	No: Shows victims but also focuses on background of attackers	No	No: It does this somewhat, but it mainly focuses on the causes that led to the attack.	Yes: Uses words like "trouble" to show that the attacker and mad who did it are both considered	Yes: Shows little bias to side for breeding terrorists	No	N/A	N/A	No	Yes: "Hotspot for terrorism" when referring to Libya "trouble" when referring to attackers	No	Uses romantic language as "explosion" and "Suicide bomber" referent as "trou"	
18	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-bombing-pictures-crimelinks/index.html	5/23/2017	Manchester bombing: What the pictures of		Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video stocks with you as you scroll; text broken into sections with images	Yes: Story would not have come about otherwise	No: Focuses more on the causes and effects of the attack	Yes: Only elite and "official" sourcing	No: Focuses on the facts of the conflict	No: Looks at causes and consequences through the	Yes: Ex: Has whole section	No	No: Focuses more on the	No: Focuses more on the	No: Stays on to	No	Yes: "On the"		Uses romantic language as "explosion" and "Suicide bomber" referent as "trou"

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
2	Link	Date published	Headline	Other comments	Overall website comments	Reactive	Visible Effects	Elite-Oriented	Differences-Oriented	Focused on here and now	Dichotomizes good and bad	Two-party orientation	Partisan	Zero Sum orientation	Stops reporting and leaves	Uses Victimized Language	Uses Demoralizing Language	Uses Emotive Language	Other
17	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/24/europe/manchester-terror-attack-bombing/index.html	5/23/2017	Manchester attack: Police move in on arena bomber's network		Video is first thing under the headline. Other stories listed before you get to text piece	Yes: Mostly tells what information is known up to now but also gives the back story of the attacker and others involved	No: Shows victims but also focuses on background of attackers	No	No: It does this somewhat, but it mainly focuses on the causes that led to the attack.	Yes: Uses words like "trouble" to show that the attacker and mad who did it are both considered	Yes: Shows little bias to side for breeding terrorists	No	N/A	N/A	No	Yes: "Hotspot for terrorism" when referring to Libya "trouble" when referring to attackers	No	Uses romantic language as "explosion" and "Suicide bomber" referent as "trou"	
18	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-bombing-pictures-crimelinks/index.html	5/23/2017	Manchester bombing: What the pictures of the device tell us		Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video stocks with you as you scroll; text broken into sections with images	Yes: Story would not have come about otherwise	No: Focuses more on the causes and effects of the attack	Yes: Only elite and "official" sourcing	No: Focuses on the facts of the conflict	No: Looks at causes and consequences through the	Yes: Ex: Has whole section	No	Yes: Against attacker	No	No: Stays on to look at how this happened	No: Focuses more on the attackers than the victims	Yes: "Attacker" "Victim"	Yes: "On the" "trou" "trou" "trou"	Uses romantic language as "explosion" and "Suicide bomber" referent as "trou"
19	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/25/europe/ariana-grande-bombing-pictures-crimelinks/index.html	5/25/2017	Ariana Grande's manager: Fear cannot rule after Manchester attack		Video is first thing under the headline tweets embedded into text of story	Yes: Was not there to report on issue before attack, was reaction to attack by those who were there	No: Focuses more on the reaction than the action itself	Yes: Only celebrities and their managers used as sources	No: Doesn't center on the attacker	Yes: Only focusing on the present and not looking ahead	Yes: Uses language to show the good guys from "bad guys"	No	Yes: Shows sympathy for victims of the attack with little mention of attackers	No	N/A	Yes: "Tribute" "Victim" "Protector"	Yes: "Terrorist" "Suicide bomber" "trou"	Yes: "On the" "trou" "trou"	Uses romantic language as "explosion" and "Suicide bomber" referent as "trou"
20	Total					16		4	11	4	9	11	0	16	0	11	11	10	

A	B	C	D	E	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	
Link	Date published	Headline	Other comments	Overall website comments									Peace Frames						
					Other	Proactive	Invisible Effects	People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimizing Language	Avoids Demoralizing Language	Avoids Emot Lang	
3	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/22/europe/manchester-attack-victims-photos/index.html	Manchester: No stranger to adversity		Video is first thing under the headline. Tweets and photos interspersed throughout article. video stays in corner of screen even when you scroll down the page	Does not really match with content in video	Yes: Offers solutions on social media after immediate aftermath of the attack	Yes: Shows how people within the city are helping in the initial shock of the attack	Yes: Focuses on how people are helping their peers	Yes: Does not focus on disagreement but rather how people can agree that some found a way to be helpful during the attack	Yes: Looks at past attacks and how social media is used	No	N/A	No	No	N/A	No: See previous note	Yes	No: See previous note	
4	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/22/europe/manchester-attack-photos/index.html	Manchester bombing: Live updates		This story acts as a timeline, so it's a compilation of all the developments		No: Only gives timeline in real time, does not offer solutions	No: Only shows the attack and what is happening	No: While it does have some people, it's focused on elites	Yes: Most folks agree that the terrorist is "barbaric" and must be stopped. The word "only" is used a lot.	No: Terrorists are obviously labeled as bad	Yes: Draws from sources from multiple countries and parties. This is an international issue	No	No	No	Yes: Gives timeline in real time, goes well after attack	Yes	No	Yes (I agree with note)	
5	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/22/entertainment/manchester-attack/index.html	Ariana Grande on total Manchester terror attack: 'I don't have words'		This is a strange story to include. It starts off by saying Grande's and her opening acts' reactions, but ends with talking about their careers.		No	No: Only shows the action of what is happening and reaction	No: Oriented around celebrities	No	No	Yes: Doesn't outright label it but lets readers make their own inferences	No	No	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	No: See previous note	
6	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-attack-photos/index.html			Video is first thing under the headline. Tweets and photos interspersed throughout article. video stays in corner of screen even when you scroll down the page				Yes: Tweets are pulled from both politicians			Yes: Gives voice to both								

A	B	C	D	E	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF
Link	Date published	Headline	Other comments	Overall website comments									Peace Frames					
					Other	Proactive	Invisible Effects	People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimizing Language	Avoids Demoralizing Language	Avoids Emot Lang
7	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/politics/manchester-obama-clinton/index.html	Obama, Clinton's tweet on Manchester attack		Video is first thing you see under the headline. Video clips with you as you scroll, text broken into sections with images		No: Only came about because the attack happened	No: Only gives facts and reports on reaction from elites	No: Elite oriented focused connection from Obama and Clinton	No: Does not provide a solution	No: Does not look at the causes or consequences but rather the breaking news and immediate reactions to it	No: See previous note	No: Only gives voice to elites	No: See Clinton note	No: Looks at one issue of terrorism	N/A	No: See previous note	No: See previous note	No: See previous note
8	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-attack-photos/index.html	In their words: Witnesses describe horror of children attacked at concert		Details given for each witness varies in how specific it is		No: Only came about because the attack happened	Yes: Looks at the emotional trauma as well as the visible effects	Yes: All sourcing is from witnesses	No: Does not provide a solution	No: Just focuses on the aftermath	No: See war side note	No: Only gets the voice of the witness	No: See Clinton note	No: Sees only issue as "evil" terrorism	N/A	No: See previous note	No: See previous note	No: See previous note
9	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-attack-photos/index.html	Taxi drivers turn off their meters, offer stranded Manchester victims free rides		Video is first thing you see under the headline and sticks with you as you scroll, text is broken up by social media coverage		No: Only came about because the attack happened	Yes: Looks at how cab drivers were working behind the scenes to get children home safely	Yes: No elite sourcing, only cab drivers	Yes: Doesn't necessarily give a solution but shows one in a time of chaos	No: Focuses on what exactly was happening at the time of the attack	Yes: Only gives facts about those who were trying to help in the situation, gives no information on attackers	Yes: Gets into reports from drivers, families and officials	Yes: Only reports on how law drivers were helping	No: Doesn't offer any solutions	N/A	No: See previous note	Yes: Has no mention of attackers	Yes: facts interesting made their decision
10	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-attack-photos/index.html	Pop stars pay tribute to Ariana Grande concert		Video is first thing under the headline, tweets embedded into text of story.		No: Only came about because the attack happened.	Yes: Gets reaction and emotional trauma of elites	No: Only sourcing is from elites	No: Doesn't offer a solution.	No: Only looks at the reactions.	Yes: Doesn't make much mention of the attackers	No: Only gives voice to elites.	No	No	N/A	No: See previous note.	Yes: Has no mention of attackers	Yes: almost language

A	B	C	D	E	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF
Link	Date published	Headline	Other comments	Overall website comments									Peace Frames					
					Other	Proactive	Invisible Effects	People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimizing Language	Avoids Demoralizing Language	Avoids Emot Lang
14	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-attack-photos/index.html	Salman Abedi: Bomber in Ariana Grande concert attack		Video is first thing under the headline. Tweets and photos interspersed throughout article. video stays in corner of screen even when you scroll down the page		No	Yes: Focuses more on causes and why the attack might have happened	No: Oriented more around officials and elites	No	Yes: Looks at what could have caused the attack based on the attacker's past	No: Attacker clearly labelled as bad	Yes: Gives view from officials but also based on interviews with attacker's family and friends.	No	No: Doesn't offer any solutions	Yes: Goes more in depth and talks with people who knew the attacker	Yes	No	Yes
15	http://money.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/manchester-attack-photos/index.html	New terror attack hits Europe. Will tourists keep coming?		Video is first thing you see under the headline. Video clips with you as you scroll, text broken into sections with images		No: Only reports because the attack and other attacks happened	Yes: Looks at how this will affect the travel industry	No: All sourcing is a wife	No: Does not provide a solution	Yes: Looks at the consequences	No	No: Only gives voice of officials and western culture	No	Yes: Reports on what city officials are trying to prevent further attacks from happening	Yes: Looks forward in reporting and stays to report on consequences	No: See previous note	No: See previous note	No: See previous note
16	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/24/entertainment/manchester-attack-photos/index.html	Bieber fans want UK tour cancellation		Video is first thing under the headline, tweets embedded into text of story		No: Only came about because the attack happened	Yes: Looks at how this is affecting the concert and music industry	No: Most sourcing from elites	No: Doesn't offer a solution	Yes: Looks at the consequences on the industry	Yes: Doesn't mention attackers	No: Only gets perspective of music industry	No: Still shows tweets from fans that show an obvious bias and lack of mentioning culture or other things that could have led to this	No: Doesn't offer any solutions	Yes: Looks forward in reporting and stays to report on consequences	Yes: Does not focus on victims but the celebrities and industry	Yes: Does not focus on attackers	Yes: and I didn't make their decision
17	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/24/europe/manchester-attack-photos/index.html	Manchester attack: Police move in on bomber's brother		Video is first thing under the headline. Other stories listed before you get to text piece	Uses romanticized language "Suicide bomber" reference to him as "troubled"	No: Only gives background of the situation, no solutions	Yes: Shows the damage this has done to the two cultures between the UK and Libya	Yes: Focuses on both victims and attackers. Little mention of elites	No	Yes: Looks at the causes and the timeline leading up to the attack	No: Points sons and others in Libya as bad while western and European culture is good	Yes: Gives a voice to Libyan side of things through attacker's father	No	No	N/A	Yes	No (See note in war section)	Yes

1	A	B	C	D	E	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF
2	Link	Date published	Headline	Other comments	Overall website comments	Other	Proactive	Invisible Effects	People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimitizing Language	Avoids Demonymizing Language	Avoids Emot Lang
10	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/25/europe/airmanchester-bombing-clashes-crime-scene/index.html	5/25/2017	Manchester bombing: What the pictures of the device tell us		Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video stills with you as you scroll, text broken into sections with images	Uses romanticized language such as "explosive bomb maker" and "sophisticated" "kill set"	No	Yes: Looks at the emotional trauma and also the effect it has on security	No	No	Yes: Whole story focuses on causes that led to the attack	No	No: Only gives voice to elites and focuses on attacker and weapons	No	No: Does not suggest solutions	Yes: Stays on to investigate what might have caused the attack	Yes: Doesn't refer to victims	No: See previous note	No: See previous note
11	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/25/entertainment/ariana-grande-manager-scoot-br-brain-manchester-attack/index.html	5/25/2017	Ariana Grande's manager: 'Fear cannot rule' after Manchester attack		Video is first thing under the headline, tweets embedded into text of story	No: Only came about because the attack happened	No	Yes: Shows how this is affecting the entertainment industry	No: Only focused on elites and celebs	No: Doesn't offer a solution	No: Only looks at the reaction	No	No: Only gives voice to celebs and managers	No	No	N/A	No: See previous note	No: See previous note	No: See previous note
21	Total					3	1	13	6	4	8	6	6	1	1	7	6	6	

1	A	B	C	D	E	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI
2	Link	Date published	Headline	Other comments	Overall website comments	People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimitizing Language	Avoids Demonymizing Language	Avoids Emotive Language	Other	Verdict
3	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/22/europe/airmanchester-attack-debair/index.html	5/23/2017	Manchester: No stranger to adversity		Video is first thing under the headline. Tweets and photos interspersed throughout article, video stays in corner of screen even when you scroll down the page	Yes: Focuses on how people are helping their peers	Yes: Does not focus on disagreement but rather how people can agree that some "found" a way to be helpful during the attack	No	Yes: Looks at past attacks and how social media is used	N/A	No	No	N/A	No: See previous note	Yes	No: See previous note		Peace
4	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/22/europe/airmanchester-attack/index.html	5/23/2017	Manchester bombing: Live updates		This story acts as a timeline, so things broken into sections and bullets, UICG pulled from Twitter	No: While it does have some people, it's focused on elites	Yes: Most nations agree that the terrorist is "barbaric" and must be stopped. The word "unity" is used a lot.	No	No: Terrorists are obviously labeled as bad	Yes: Draws from sources from multiple countries and parties. This is an international issue.	No	No	Yes: Gives timeline in real time, goes well after attack	Yes	No	Yes (CNN does those they interview do get)		War
5	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/22/entertainment/ariana-grande-manchester/index.html	5/23/2017	Ariana Grande on fatal Manchester terror attack: 'I don't have words'		This is a strange story to include. It starts off by saying Grande's and her opening act's reactions, but ends with talking about their careers.	No: Oriented around celebrities	Yes: Doesn't outright label it but lets readers make their own inferences	No	No	No	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	No: See previous note		War	
6	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/airmanchester-attack/index.html				Video is first thing under the headline. Tweets and photos interspersed throughout article, video stays in corner of screen when you scroll down the page.	Yes: Tweets are pulled from both genders	Yes: Gives voice to both											

1	A	B	C	D	E	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI
2	Link	Date published	Headline	Other comments	Overall website comments	People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimitizing Language	Avoids Demonymizing Language	Avoids Emotive Language	Other	Verdict
7	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/politics/airmanchester-obama-clinton/index.html	5/23/2017	Obama, Clinton tweet condolences on attack		Tweets are embedded throughout	No: Elite oriented; focused connection from Obama and Clinton	No: Does not provide a solution	No: Does not look at the causes or consequences but rather the breaking news and immediate reactions to it	No: See previous note	No: Only gives voice to elites	No: See Pataian note	No: Looks at one issue of terrorism	N/A	No: See previous note	No: See previous note	No: See previous note		War
8	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/airmanchester-attack-quot-gas/index.html	5/23/2017	In their words: Witnesses describe horror of children attacked at concert		Details given for each witness varies in how specific it is	Yes: All sourcing is from witnesses	No: Does not provide a solution	No: Just focuses on the aftermath	No: See war side note	No: Only gets the voice of the witness	No: See Pataian note	No: Sees only issue as "evil" terrorism	N/A	No: See previous note	No: See previous note	No: See previous note		War
9	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/airmanchester-attack-extradition-free-taxi-rides/index.html	5/23/2017	Taxi drivers turn off their meters, offer stranded Manchester victims free rides		Video is first thing you see under the headline and stocks with you as you scroll down the page. Text is broken up by social media coverage	Yes: Doesn't necessarily give a solution but shows one solution in a time of chaos	Yes: No elite sourcing; only taxi drivers	No: Focuses on what exactly was happening at the time of the attack	Yes: Only gives facts about those who were trying to help in the situation, gives no information on attackers	Yes: Gets into reports on how taxi drivers were helping	Yes: Only reports on how taxi drivers were helping	No: Doesn't offer any solutions	N/A	No: See previous note	Yes: Has no mention of attackers	Yes: Presents facts and cites interview with taxi driver to let readers make their own decision		Peace
10	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/airmanchester-attack-celebrity-tribute/index.html	5/23/2017	Pop stars pay tribute to Ariana Grande concert victims		Video is first thing under the headline, tweets embedded into text of story	No: Only celebrities in elite	No: Doesn't offer a solution	No: Only looks at the reaction	Yes: Doesn't make much mention of the attackers	No: Only gives voice to elites	No	N/A	No: See previous note	Yes: Has no mention of attackers	Yes: Celebrate one emotive language but that's about it		War	

1	A	B	C	D	E	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI
2	Link	Date published	Headline	Other comments	Overall website comments	Peace Frames												
3						People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimized Language	Avoids Demoralizing Language	Avoids Emotive Language	Other	Verdict
11	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/celebrity/ariana-grande-for-gal/index.html	5/23/2017	Ariana Grande returns home to Florida after Manchester bombing		Video is first thing under the headline. Tweets embedded into text of story. Video sticks as you scroll through page.	No: Most sourcing from elites	No: Doesn't offer a solution	Yes: Looks at the consequences on the industry	Yes: Doesn't mention attackers	No: Only gets perspective of music industry	No: Still shows tweets from fans that show an obvious bias and lack of mentioning culture or other things that could have led to this	No: Doesn't offer any solutions	Yes: Looks forward in reporting and stays to report on consequences	No: See previous note	No: See previous note	Yes: Mostly talks about cancelled concerts		Tie
12	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/entertainment/ariana-grande-fans/index.html	5/23/2017	Ariana Grande fans rally in Manchester bombing		Part that says BSC asked any concertgoers to share images and videos	Yes: Some mention of celebrities but mostly focused on people	Yes: Shows areas of people helping one another that offered a temporary solution at the time	No	No	Yes: Gets perspective of concertgoers and some celebrities	No	No	N/A	No: See previous note	No: See previous note	No: See previous note		War
13	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/uk-terror-history/index.html	5/23/2017	A shocking attack, but Britain is no stranger to terror		Video is first thing under the headline. Tweets embedded into text of story. Video sticks as you scroll through page.	No: Most sources are elite	No	Yes: Looks at the causes	No: Makes it clear who the good guys are and bad guys are	No: Only gives perspectives of Western culture	No	No	Yes: Stays on and looks at the causes and previous attacks	No: See previous note	No: See previous note	No: See previous note		War
14	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/amanchehete-c-bombing-sa-man-abad/index.html	5/24/2017	Salman Abedi: Bomber in Ariana Grande concert attack		Video is first thing under the headline. Tweets and photos interspersed throughout article. Video stays in corner of screen even when you scroll down the page.	No: Oriented more around officials and elites	No	Yes: Looks at what could have caused the attack based on the attacker's past	No: Attacker clearly labelled as bad	Yes: Gives view from officials but also based on interviews with attackers' family and friends	No	No: Doesn't offer any solutions	Yes: Goes more in depth and talks with people who knew the attacker	Yes	No	Yes		Tie
	http://money.cnn.com				Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video sticks with you as you scroll. Text broken into sections with images	No: All sourcing is elite	No: Does not provide a solution	Yes: Looks at the consequences	No	No: Only gives voice of officials and western culture	No	Yes: Reports on ways city officials are trying to prevent further attacks from happening	Yes: Looks forward in reporting and stays to report on consequences	No: See previous note	No: See previous note	No: See previous note		War

1	A	B	C	D	E	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI
2	Link	Date published	Headline	Other comments	Overall website comments	Peace Frames												
3						People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimized Language	Avoids Demoralizing Language	Avoids Emotive Language	Other	Verdict
10	http://money.cnn.com/2017/05/23/news/manchester-attack-tourists/index.html	5/24/2017	New terror attack hits Europe. Will tourists keep coming?		Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video sticks with you as you scroll. Text broken into sections with images	No: All sourcing is elite	No: Does not provide a solution	Yes: Looks at the consequences	No	No: Only gives voice of officials and western culture	No	Yes: Reports on ways city officials are trying to prevent further attacks from happening	Yes: Looks forward in reporting and stays to report on consequences	No: See previous note	No: See previous note	No: See previous note		War
16	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/24/entertainment/beriber-cancellation/index.html	5/24/2017	Bieber fans want UK tour cancelled		Video is first thing under the headline. Tweets embedded into text of story	No: Most sourcing from elites	No: Doesn't offer a solution	Yes: Looks at the consequences on the industry	Yes: Doesn't mention attackers	No: Only gets perspective of music industry	No: Still shows tweets from fans that show an obvious bias and lack of mentioning culture or other things that could have led to this	No: Doesn't offer any solutions	Yes: Looks forward in reporting and stays to report on consequences	Yes: Does not focus on victims but the celebrities and industry	Yes: Does not focus on attackers	Yes: Gives facts and talks about industry as a whole, no emotion		Peace
17	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/24/europe/amanchehete-c-terror-attack-uk/index.html	5/25/2017	Manchester attack: Police move in on arena bomber's network		Story is broken up into sub sections. Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video sticks with you as you scroll. Text broken into sections with images	Yes: Focuses on both victims and attackers, little mention of elites	No	Yes: Looks at the causes and the timeline leading up to the attack	No: Paints some and others in Libya as bad while western and European culture is good	Yes: Gives a voice to Libyan side of things through attacker's father	No	No	N/A	Yes	No (See note in war section)	Yes		Peace
18	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/amanchehete-c-bombing-pictures/index.html	5/25/2017	Manchester bombing: What the pictures of		Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video sticks with you as you scroll. Text broken into sections with images	No	No	Yes: Whole story focuses on causes that led to the attack	No	No: Only gives voice to elites and focuses on attacker and managers	No	No: Does not suggest solutions	Yes: Stays on to investigate what might have caused the attack	Yes: Doesn't refer to victims	No: See previous note	No: See previous note		War

1	A	B	C	D	E	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI
2	Link	Date published	Headline	Other comments	Overall website comments	Peace Frames												
3						People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimized Language	Avoids Demoralizing Language	Avoids Emotive Language	Other	Verdict
17	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/24/europe/amanchehete-c-terror-attack-uk/index.html	5/25/2017	Manchester attack: Police move in on arena bomber's network		Story is broken up into sub sections. Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video sticks with you as you scroll. Text broken into sections with images	Yes: Focuses on both victims and attackers, little mention of elites	No	Yes: Looks at the causes and the timeline leading up to the attack	No: Paints some and others in Libya as bad while western and European culture is good	Yes: Gives a voice to Libyan side of things through attacker's father	No	No	N/A	Yes	No (See note in war section)	Yes		Peace
18	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/23/europe/amanchehete-c-bombing-pictures/index.html	5/25/2017	Manchester bombing: What the pictures of the device tell us		Video is first thing you see under the headline and doesn't necessarily have anything to do with headline. Video sticks with you as you scroll. Text broken into sections with images	No	No	Yes: Whole story focuses on causes that led to the attack	No	No: Only gives voice to elites and focuses on attacker and managers	No	No: Does not suggest solutions	Yes: Stays on to investigate what might have caused the attack	Yes: Doesn't refer to victims	No: See previous note	No: See previous note		War
19	https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/25/entertainment/ariana-grande-manager-scooter-brain-manchester-attack/index.html	5/25/2017	Ariana Grande's manager: Fear cannot rule after Manchester attack		Video is first thing under the headline. Tweets embedded into text of story	No: Only focused on elite and elites	No: Doesn't offer a solution	No: Only looks at the reaction	No	No: Only gives voice to elites and managers	No	No	N/A	No: See previous note	No: See previous note	No: See previous note		War
20	Total					6	4	8	6	6	1	1	7	6	6	7		War=11 Peace=4 Tie=2

	A	B	C	D	E	F	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE
1	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower Third Language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Uses Emotive Language	Other	Proactive	Invisible Effects	People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoid Victim Lang
6	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/witnesses-panic-deadly-manchester-arena-blast-1705241181.html	5/23/2017	N/A	Witnesses: "I'mc after deadly Manchester Arena blast. Concert-goers say they ran frantically after hearing an explosion at an Ariana Grande concert that killed 22 people	Starts with UGC and panic; gives basic information then information about Manchester Arena	Story is the main element of the page and video is embedded and only thumbnail information in small area of page, photos and tweets embedded into the text	Yes: "Chaos"	Interesting that they use "terrorist incident" here rather than "attack"	No: No sign of reporting before attack	No: Only shows attack itself and visible effects	Yes: Only witnesses and UGC used (might part where they talk to police as well)	No: Doesn't focus on agreement or disagreement	No: Only focuses on the here and now	No: Shows sympathy for concert goers; doesn't mention attackers much	No	No	No: Not solutions oriented	N/A	No: 1 side!
7	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/uk-police-sue-deadly-manchester-arena-attack-1705241188.html	5/23/2017	N/A	UK police: Suicide bomber behind deadly Manchester attack, UK police on Tuesday raised the death toll in an apparent suicide bomb blast at an Ariana Grande concert attended by thousands of young fans in Manchester, northern England, to at least 22 people	Starts with UGC used in other videos of chaos; witness interviews; police scouring shows Ariana Grande tweet; talks about Britain being on sever watch	Video is the main element, being right under the headline. Text is extremely short (only a few paragraphs)	Yes: "Children are among the dead"	Uses romanticized language: "Suicide bomber"	No: No sign of reporting before attack	No: Only shows attack itself and visible effects	Yes: Shows some elites but also shows how it's affecting one way or the other	No: not based on agreement or disagreement. Only on attack into itself	No: Only focuses on the here and now	No	Yes: Gets perspective of officials, elites and ordinary people	No	No: Not solutions oriented	N/A	Yes: Shows elites in this case down
8	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/iran-sees-city-alert-level-raised-crises-1705241193.html	5/23/2017	N/A	Britain's security alert level raised to 'orange'. Wider group of individuals may be linked to Manchester attack that killed 22 people, Iranian Minister Theresa May said and 59 injured	UGC shows chaos, but the anchor makes reference to how social media is used in terror attacks; has scrolling message at bottom of lower third featuring more AJ content	Story is the main element of the page, and video is embedded and only thumbnail message in small area of page, photos and maps embedded into the text	Yes: "Honor" "Shock" "Target"	Uses romanticized language: "Suicide bomber"	No: No sign of reporting before attack	No: Focus is on visible effects	No: Only elites scouring	No: Only focuses on the conflict itself	No: Only focuses on the here and now	No: Obviously labels good and bad (see war side note)	No: Only shows two perspectives	No: Shows an obvious bias	No: Not solutions oriented	N/A	No: 1 side!

	A	B	C	D	E	F	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	
1	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower Third Language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Uses Emotive Language	Other	Proactive	Invisible Effects	People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoid Victim Lang	
9	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/man-riots-stage-ugc-manchester-arena-attack-1705241192.html	5/24/2017	N/A	Manchesterians stage vigil after Manchester Arena attack	Manchester attack, vigil held to honour victims	Uses UGC in middle of video when talking about tragedy; explains that this is used on social media and describes what is happening in the video. Uses nats of screaming; news some footage and interviews	Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is extremely short (only a few paragraphs)	Yes: "Defiant" "Honor" "Witness"	Romanticized language: "Suicide bomber"	No: No sign of reporting before attack	Yes: While it does also show the visible effects, this also shows damage to society and shows how the community in Manchester stands together	Yes: Shows some elites but also shows people too. Would not say it's affecting one way or the other	No: Only focuses on the conflict itself	Yes: Looks at how terrorism will continue in Europe	No: Obviously labels good and bad (see war side note)	Yes: Gets perspective of religious leaders and officials	No	No: Not solutions oriented	Yes: Gets vigil and also how officials are going about preparing for future attacks	No: 1 side!
10	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/man-riots-stage-ugc-manchester-arena-attack-1705241193.html	5/24/2017	N/A	Manchester attack suspect 'likely did not act alone', UK home secretary says suspected bomber 'likely did not act alone as the soldiers take on guard duties at key public sites	Manchester attack, A city on alert after bombing	Manchester attack suspect 'likely did not act alone', UK home secretary says suspected bomber 'likely did not act alone as the soldiers take on guard duties at key public sites	Story is the cause division; also talks about how the government has prevented attacks	Yes: "Unusual times" "Innocent"	No: No sign of reporting before attack	Yes: Shows the emotional trauma caused and how the government is working to prevent such attacks	Yes: There are elite sources, but there are witness sources as well	No: Focuses more on the divide and how that's what terrorists want	Yes: Shows trauma and need for increased security	No: Obviously labels good and bad (see war side note)	Yes: Gets views of officials, religious leaders and witnesses	No	Yes: Looks at issues of security and how the city is banding together	Yes: Shows vigil and how the city is banding together	No: 1 side!	
11	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/man-riots-stage-ugc-manchester-arena-attack-1705241194.html	5/24/2017	N/A	Manchester attack sparks show of religious unity: Members of different faiths in Manchester have come together in a show of unity after the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant group claimed responsibility for the attack	Manchester attack, vigil held to honour victims	Manchester attack sparks show of religious unity: Members of different faiths in Manchester have come together in a show of unity after the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant group claimed responsibility for the attack	Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is extremely short (only a few paragraphs)	Yes: "Immortal"	No: No sign of reporting before attack	Yes: Shows how the community in Manchester is coming together during this time	Yes: Shows how Muslims and other people in Manchester can agree that terrorism is bad thing	Yes: Looks at consequences and how those can be a good thing	No: Labels terrorists as bad	Yes: Gets voice of multiple religious leaders	No	Yes: Shows that there are many problems but that they must band together	Yes	No: 1 side!		
12	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/uk-police-sue-deadly-manchester-arena-attack-1705241195.html	5/24/2017	N/A	How to protect 'hot' fans after Manchester bombing? Unprecedented security measures taken across Britain after Monday's suicide attack at a Manchester concert arena	Manchester attack, vigil held to honour victims	Longer news show of inside story only after segment around UGC; focused on security and UGC is police raid	Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is extremely short (only a few paragraphs)	Yes: "Immortal"	No: No sign of reporting before attack	Yes: Looks at how this is affecting the community	No: Most scouring is elite or prominent on people of the community	No: Shows how community is coming together	No: Labels terrorists as bad	No: Only gives voice to those in Manchester	No	Yes: Shows that terrorism is a large issue and how community is impacted	Yes: Shows how community solution	No: 1 side!		
13	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/iraqi-suspect-terrors-1705241196.html	5/25/2017	N/A	Manchester attack probe widens with arrests in Libya: Suspect's father held in Tripoli says everything was 'normal' with his son days before, as UK police make eight arrests	Manchester attack, vigil held to honour victims	Focuses on security after the attack. Part of "Inside Story" Program; UGC used in three-minute portion that used UGC	Story is the main element of the page, and video is embedded at the bottom of the page	No	No: No sign of reporting before attack	Yes: Reports on multiculturalism and how young men are being radicalized within the area	Yes: Looks at how outcomes are the same and solutions to help prevent radicalization in the future	Yes: Looks at why and how young people in the area are being radicalized	No	Yes: Although the scouring is mostly elite, there is a debate about the different cultures involved	No	Yes: Looks at multiple issues within terrorism in the UK and offers possible solutions	Yes	Yes: 1 talk in the area		

Table with columns: A (Link), B (Date published), C (Headline), D (Lower Third Language), E (Other comments), F (Overall website comments), S (Uses E Motive Language), T (Other), U (Proactive), V (Invisible Effects), W (People-oriented), X (Agreement-oriented), Y (Causes and Consequences), Z (Avoids labeling good and bad), AA (Multiparty orientation), AB (Nonpartisan), AC (Win-win orientation), AD (Stays on report), AE (Avoids Vietri Lang). Contains 13 rows of news analysis.

Table with columns: A (Link), B (Date published), C (Headline), D (Lower Third Language), E (Other comments), F (Overall website comments), Y (Agreement-oriented), Z (Causes and Consequences), AA (Avoids labeling good and bad), AB (Multiparty orientation), AC (Nonpartisan), AD (Win-win orientation), AE (Stays on report), AF (Avoids Victimizing Language), AG (Avoids Demoralizing Language), AH (Avoids Emotive Language), AI (Other), AJ (Verdict). Contains 5 rows of news analysis.

Table with columns: A (Link), B (Date published), C (Headline), D (Lower Third Language), E (Other comments), F (Overall website comments), Y (Agreement-oriented), Z (Causes and Consequences), AA (Avoids labeling good and bad), AB (Multiparty orientation), AC (Nonpartisan), AD (Win-win orientation), AE (Stays on report), AF (Avoids Victimizing Language), AG (Avoids Demoralizing Language), AH (Avoids Emotive Language), AI (Other), AJ (Verdict). Contains 8 rows of news analysis.

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ
2	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower Third Language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Agreement- or- icted	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimizing Language	Avoids Demoning Language	Avoids Emotive Language	Other	Verdict
9	https://www.aljazeera.com/video/news/2017/05/24/manchester-arena-stage-vigil-arena-attacker-170524051326270.html	5/24/2017	Manchunians stage vigil after Manchester attack to honour victims	Manchester attack suspect 'likely' did not act alone, UK home secretary says suspected bomber 'likely' did not act alone as soldiers take on guard duties at key public sites	Manchester attack sparks show religious unity. Members of different faiths in Manchester have come together in a show of unity after the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant group claimed responsibility for the attack.	Uses UGC in middle of video when talking about tragedy, explains that this is used on social media and describes what is happening in the video. Uses rates of screaming; reuse some footage and interviews	No: Only focuses on the conflict itself	Yes: Looks at how terrorism will continue in Europe	No: Obviously labels good and bad (see war side note)	Yes: Gets perspective of religious leaders and officials	No	No: Not solutions oriented	Yes: Gets vigil and how officials are going about preparing for future attacks	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	No: See war side note		3:22 War
10	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/24/manchester-bomber-act-170524111531626.html	5/24/2017	Manchester attack suspect 'likely' did not act alone, UK home secretary says suspected bomber 'likely' did not act alone as soldiers take on guard duties at key public sites	Manchester attack sparks show religious unity. Members of different faiths in Manchester have come together in a show of unity after the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant group claimed responsibility for the attack.	Manchester attack sparks show religious unity. Members of different faiths in Manchester have come together in a show of unity after the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant group claimed responsibility for the attack.	Story is the main element of the page, and video is embedded at the bottom of the page	No: Focuses more on the divide and how that's what terrorists want	Yes: Shows emotional trauma and need for that's what terrorists want	No: Obviously labels good and bad (see war side note)	Yes: Gets views of officials, religious leaders and witnesses	No	Yes: Looks at issues of security and also the emotional trauma	Yes: Shows vigil and how the city is banding together	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	No: See war side note		2:43 War
11	http://www.aljazeera.com/video/news/2017/05/24/manchester-attack-sparks-show-religious-unity					Video is the main element	Yes: Shows											

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ
2	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower Third Language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Agreement- or- icted	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimizing Language	Avoids Demoning Language	Avoids Emotive Language	Other	Verdict
12	http://www.aljazeera.com/programmes/insidestory/2017/05/24/manchester-bombing-170524190051311.html	5/24/2017	How to protect 'soft targets' after Manchester bombing? Unprecedented security measures taken across Britain after Monday's attack at a Manchester shopping centre	Manchester attack probe widens with arrests in Libya: Suspect's father held in Tripoli says 'everything was normal' with his son days before, as UK police make eight arrests.	Manchester attack probe widens with arrests in Libya: Suspect's father held in Tripoli says 'everything was normal' with his son days before, as UK police make eight arrests.	Longer news show of Inside Story; only analyzed segment around after Monday's attack. UGC focuses on security and UGC is police raid	No: Shows how community is coming together	Yes: Looks at the consequences and the aftermath of the attack and how the community is impacted	No: Labels terrorists as bad	No: Only gives voice to those in Manchester	No	Yes: Shows that terrorism is a large issue and solidarity as a solution	Yes: Shows how community is impacted	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	No: See war side note		24:39:00 War
13	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/24/manchester-attack-probe-widens-arrests-libya-17052405451630.html	5/25/2017	Manchester attack probe widens with arrests in Libya: Suspect's father held in Tripoli says 'everything was normal' with his son days before, as UK police make eight arrests.	Manchester attack probe widens with arrests in Libya: Suspect's father held in Tripoli says 'everything was normal' with his son days before, as UK police make eight arrests.	Manchester attack probe widens with arrests in Libya: Suspect's father held in Tripoli says 'everything was normal' with his son days before, as UK police make eight arrests.	Story is the main element of the page, and video is embedded at the bottom of the page	Yes: Looks at areas of agreement and solutions to help prevent radicalization in the future	Yes: Looks at why and how young people are being radicalized	No	Yes: Although the story is mostly elite, there is a definite discussion about the different cultures involved	No	Yes: Looks at multiple issues within terrorism in the UK and offers possible solutions	Yes: Does not talk much about the victims	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	Yes		24:39:00 Peace
14	http://www.aljazeera.com/video/news/2017/05/28/manchester-arena-stage-vigil-arena-attacker-170528074827341.html	5/28/2017	Manchester attack suspect 'likely' did not act alone, UK home secretary says suspected bomber 'likely' did not act alone as soldiers take on guard duties at key public sites	Manchester attack sparks show religious unity. Members of different faiths in Manchester have come together in a show of unity after the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant group claimed responsibility for the attack.	Manchester attack sparks show religious unity. Members of different faiths in Manchester have come together in a show of unity after the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant group claimed responsibility for the attack.	Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is longer unless some other pages like this	Yes: Shows areas of agreement and solidarity within the community	Yes: Looks at consequences of hate crimes	No	Yes: Gives voice to both the elites and members of the community	No	Yes: Shows that there are many issues but the solution to that is to not be divided	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	No: See war side note		2:15 Peace	

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ
2	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower Third Language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Agreement- or- icted	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimizing Language	Avoids Demoning Language	Avoids Emotive Language	Other	Verdict
14	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/28/manchester-arena-stage-vigil-arena-attacker-170528074827341.html	5/28/2017	Manchester attack suspect 'likely' did not act alone, UK home secretary says suspected bomber 'likely' did not act alone as soldiers take on guard duties at key public sites	Manchester attack sparks show religious unity. Members of different faiths in Manchester have come together in a show of unity after the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant group claimed responsibility for the attack.	Manchester attack sparks show religious unity. Members of different faiths in Manchester have come together in a show of unity after the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant group claimed responsibility for the attack.	Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is longer unless some other pages like this	Yes: Shows areas of agreement and solidarity within the community	Yes: Looks at consequences of hate crimes	No	Yes: Gives voice to both the elites and members of the community	No	Yes: Shows that there are many issues but the solution to that is to not be divided	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	No: See war side note		2:15 Peace	
15	http://www.aljazeera.com/programmes/peoplesandpower/2017/10/11/manchester-arena-stage-vigil-arena-attacker-17101121809000.html	11 Oct. 2017	Manchester attack suspect 'likely' did not act alone, UK home secretary says suspected bomber 'likely' did not act alone as soldiers take on guard duties at key public sites	Manchester attack sparks show religious unity. Members of different faiths in Manchester have come together in a show of unity after the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant group claimed responsibility for the attack.	Manchester attack sparks show religious unity. Members of different faiths in Manchester have come together in a show of unity after the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant group claimed responsibility for the attack.	Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is somewhat short (multiple paragraphs)	Yes: Attempts to show that Manchester Libyans are the same as other people in community (if any)	Yes: Looks at the consequences that has caused between Libyans and terrorists	No: Makes a distinct difference between Libyans and terrorists	Yes: Many voices heard here, officials Libyans and other victims	No	Yes: Shows that this is a complex issue and that there are solutions to the problem	Yes: Doesn't talk much about victims	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	No: See war side note		25 min Peace Vigil Peace=5 Tie=0
16							5	8	1	6	1	7	6	4	1			
17																		
18																		

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	
2	Link	Date published	Headline	Lower Third Language	Other comments	Overall website comments	Peace Frames												
3							Agreement-or-Intented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimized Language	Avoids Demoralizing Language	Avoids Emotive Language	Other	Verdict	
14	http://www.aljazeera.com/video/news/2017/05/manchester-arena-attack-170528074827341.html	5/28/2017	Manchester sees rise in hate crimes after attack. The residents of Manchester have shown plenty of solidarity since the attack at the Manchester Arena on Monday which killed 22 people and injured dozens of others.	Manchester bombing: City grieves after Monday's attack	UGC briefly of initial moments	Video is the main element being right under the headline. But text is longer unlike some other pages like this	Yes: Shows areas of agreement and solidarity within the community	Yes: Looks at consequences of hate crimes	No	Yes: Gives voice to both sides and members of the community	No	Yes: Shows that there are many issues but the solution to that is to not be divided	Yes	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	No: See war side note		2:15	Peace
15	http://www.aljazeera.com/video/news/2017/10/manchester-attack-1710111809000.html	11 Oct. 2017	Manchester United, A look at questions on diversity and inclusion to violence in the aftermath of the Manchester bombing.	N/A	Front looks a little different on this one, longer video only analyzed few minutes with UGC. UGC has strange filter on it and intense music, this one is more of a film than a news story, looks at how Muslims are dealing with divide in community (if any)	Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is somewhat short (multiple paragraphs)	Yes: Attempts to show that Manchester, Lybians are the same as other people in Manchester	Yes: Looks at the consequences this has caused between Lybians and terrorists	No: Makes a distinct difference	Yes: Many voices heard here, officials, Lybians and other victims	No	Yes: Shows that this is a complex issue and that there are solutions to the problem	Yes: Waits 5 months to report on the issue	Yes: Doesn't talk much about victims	No: See war side note	No: See war side note		25 min	Peace
16							5	8	1	8	1	7	8	4	1	1		War=8 Peace=5 Tie=0	

Appendix VI. Al Jazeera Text Coding

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	
2	Link	Date published	Headline	Other comments	Overall website comments	War/ Violence Frames													
3						Reactive	Visible Effects	Elite-Oriented	Differences-Oriented	Focused on here and now	Dichotomizes good and bad	Two-party orientation	Partisan	Zero Sum orientation	Stops reporting and leaves	Uses Victimized Language	Uses Demoralizing Language	Uses Emotive Language	Other
3	http://www.aljazeera.com/video/news/2017/05/manchester-arena-attack-170528074827341.html	5/22/2017	Manchester: Deadly blast strikes Ariana Grande concert. A blast at an Ariana Grande concert in the northern English city of Manchester has killed at least 19 people and wounded 50 others, with police calling it a terrorist incident.		Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is extremely short (only a few paragraphs)	Yes: Would not have otherwise been reported	Yes: Only focuses on the dead and destruction	No	No	Yes	No	No	No: Only gives facts and lets reader draw conclusions	No	N/A	No	No	Yes: "Deadly"	
4	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/manchester-arena-attack-170523143747628.html	5/23/2017	Manchester attack: Salman Abedi named suicide bomber. Ariana Grande concert: 22 killed		Story is the main element of the page, and video is embedded and only thumbnail in small area of page	Yes: Would not have otherwise been reported	No: Shows this somewhat but is mostly about the response and what terrorism in the west looks like	Yes: Only white sourcing	Yes: Only shows how terrorism is different from western culture	No: Also looks at the consequences by predicting future attacks in Europe	Yes: Shows image of family and children screaming calling the opposite terrorists and attackers	No	Yes: Bias in favor of concertgoers	No	No: shows that they stayed on and reported official reactions	Yes: "Victims"	Yes: "Attack"	Yes: "Threat", "Innocent", "Chaos", "Tragedy"	Roman language "Sophi"
5	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/manchester-arena-attack-1705224239211269.html	5/23/2017	Manchester blast: PM Theresa May says authorities believe they know identity of suicide bomber who killed 22 people in Manchester		Story is the main element of the page, and video is embedded and only thumbnail in small area of page	Yes: Would not have otherwise been reported	Yes: Reports on death and destructions and describes scenes of "chaos and panic"	Yes: Little sourcing of PM and police and security analysts	No: Doesn't focus so much on the attackers but rather the attack itself and the reaction	Yes: Gives details of what attack looked like and shows initial reaction by ethics	Yes: Shows how concertgoers as good and attackers as bad	No	Yes: Bias in favor of concertgoers	No	N/A	Yes: "Chaos and Panic", "Screaming", "Tragedy"	Yes: "Attack"	Yes: "Threat", "Innocent", "Chaos", "Tragedy", "Suicide", "Blasted"	Roman language "Suicide and 'Tie"

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	
1	Link	Date published	Headline	Other comments	Overall website comments	War/ Violence Frames														Other
2						Reactive	Visible Effects	Elits-Oriented	Differences-Oriented	Focused on here and now	Dichotomizes good and bad	Two-party orientation	Partisan	Zero Sum orientation	Steps reporting and leaves	Uses Victimized Language	Uses Demoralizing Language	Uses Emotive Language		
12	http://www.aljazeera.com/programmes/insiderstory/2017/05/05/soft-target-ct-soft-targets-manchester-bombing-170524190051311.html	5/24/2017	How to protect 'soft targets' after Manchester bombing? Unprecedented security measures taken across Britain after Monday's suicide attack at a Manchester concert arena.	Text is meant to set up video	Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is extremely short (only a few paragraphs)	Yes: Would not have otherwise been reported	No: Looks at how this can be prevented in the future	No: No sourcing	No	No: Also looks at previous attacks and what officials will do to prevent another one from happening	Yes: Puts blame on ISIS and views them as bad	No	Yes: Bias for victims, against attackers	No	No	Yes: "Victim"	Yes: "Attack"	Yes: "Most of them children"	Terror	
13	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/05/manchester-attack-05b-e-widens-arrivals-lybia-170525225431830.html	5/25/2017	Manchester attack probe widens with arrests in Libya. Suspects farther held in Tripoli. Searched everything to the attack and also how days before, as UK police make first arrests.	Mostly about days leading up to the attack and how many people were arrested since then	Story is the main element of the page, and video is embedded at the bottom of the page	Yes: Would not have otherwise been reported	No: Looks at law enforcement and how the attacker went under the radar	Yes: Only elite sourcing	Yes: Looks at the background of the attacker and what might've led to the attack	No: Looks at the paid of the attacker and what new developments have happened since the attack	Yes: Obvious that attacker is bad	No	Yes: Bias against attacker and his family	No	No: Stays on to look at causes and arrests being made	No	Yes: "Attack"	Yes: "Accomplices"	Yes: "Picked with children"	Romant "Suicide bomber"
14	http://www.aljazeera.com/video/2017/05/manchester-arena-sees-rise-in-hate-crimes-after-attack-170528074827341.html	5/28/2017	Manchester sees rise in hate crimes after attack. The residents of Manchester have shown plenty of solidarity since the attack at the Manchester Arena on Monday which killed 22 people and injured dozens of others.	Video is the main element being right under the headline. But text is longer unlike some other pages like this	Video is the main element being right under the headline. But text is longer unlike some other pages like this	Yes: Would not have otherwise been reported	No: Looks more at the consequences, hate crimes and solidarity	No: Some elite sourcing but also community sourcing	No: Focuses on areas of solidarity	No: Looks at consequences	Yes: Shows that violence, whether in terrorism or hate crime form, is the "bad"	No	Yes: Bias against those who are not in solidarity	Yes: Goal is to stop violence	No	Yes: "Victims"	Yes: "Afraid"	Yes: "Frightened"	Yes: "Attack"	No
15	https://www.aljazeera.com/programmes/insiderstory/2017/10/11/1121809000.html	11 Oct. 2017	Manchester United: A look at questions on diversity and inclusion in the UK raised in the aftermath of the Manchester bombing.	No sourcing. More of an intro to the short film	Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is somewhat short (multiple paragraphs)	Yes: Would not have otherwise been reported	No: Focuses on has on communities	No: Mostly looks at people	No	No: Looks ahead and how the issue can be resolved in the future	Yes: Uses demoralizing language to denounce terrorism and radicalization	No: Shows that there are many things to look at	Yes: Shows bias against terrorism and some against British government and their involvement with Saudi Arabia	No	No	No	Yes: "Attack"	Yes: "Condemnation"	Yes: "Many of them teenagers and children"	Romant "Suicide bomber"

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	
1	Link	Date published	Headline	Other comments	Overall website comments	War/ Violence Frames														Other
2						Reactive	Visible Effects	Elits-Oriented	Differences-Oriented	Focused on here and now	Dichotomizes good and bad	Two-party orientation	Partisan	Zero Sum orientation	Steps reporting and leaves	Uses Victimized Language	Uses Demoralizing Language	Uses Emotive Language		
14	http://www.aljazeera.com/video/2017/05/manchester-arena-sees-rise-in-hate-crimes-after-attack-170528074827341.html	5/28/2017	Manchester sees rise in hate crimes after attack. The residents of Manchester have shown plenty of solidarity since the attack at the Manchester Arena on Monday which killed 22 people and injured dozens of others.	Video is the main element being right under the headline. But text is longer unlike some other pages like this	Video is the main element being right under the headline. But text is longer unlike some other pages like this	Yes: Would not have otherwise been reported	No: Looks more at the consequences, hate crimes and solidarity	No: Some elite sourcing but also community sourcing	No: Focuses on areas of solidarity	No: Looks at consequences	Yes: Shows that violence, whether in terrorism or hate crime form, is the "bad"	No	Yes: Bias against those who are not in solidarity	Yes: Goal is to stop violence	No	Yes: "Victims"	Yes: "Afraid"	Yes: "Frightened"	Yes: "Attack"	No
15	https://www.aljazeera.com/programmes/insiderstory/2017/10/11/1121809000.html	11 Oct. 2017	Manchester United: A look at questions on diversity and inclusion in the UK raised in the aftermath of the Manchester bombing.	No sourcing. More of an intro to the short film	Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is somewhat short (multiple paragraphs)	Yes: Would not have otherwise been reported	No: Focuses on has on communities	No: Mostly looks at people	No	No: Looks ahead and how the issue can be resolved in the future	Yes: Uses demoralizing language to denounce terrorism and radicalization	No: Shows that there are many things to look at	Yes: Shows bias against terrorism and some against British government and their involvement with Saudi Arabia	No	No	No	Yes: "Attack"	Yes: "Condemnation"	Yes: "Many of them teenagers and children"	Romant "Suicide bomber"
16						13		5	5	3	5	12	0	12	2	0	6	11	11	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	
1	Link	Date published	Headline	Other comments	Overall website comments	Peace Frames														Other
2						Reactive	Visible Effects	People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimized Language	Avoids Demoralizing Language	Avoids Emot Lang		
3	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/manchester-arena-deadly-attack-05b-english-city-of-Manchester-has-killed-at-least-19-people-and-wounded-50-others-with-police-calling-it-a-terrorist-incident-170524140630103.html	5/22/2017	Manchester: Deadly blast strikes Ariana Grande concert. A blast at an Ariana Grande concert in the northern English city of Manchester has killed at least 19 people and wounded 50 others, with police calling it a terrorist incident.	Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is extremely short (only a few paragraphs)	Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is extremely short (only a few paragraphs)	No: Would not have been written without the attack	No	No: No sourcing	No	No	Yes: Only provides information and does not have confirmed information	No	Yes: Gives facts and lets reader make inferences	No	N/A	Yes: Doesn't make much mention of victims at all	Yes: Doesn't mention attacker	No: See side n	No: See side n	
4	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/manchester-attack-salman-Abdi-named-suicide-bomber-170523143747628.html	5/23/2017	Manchester attack: Salman Abedi named suicide bomber. Ariana Grande concert: 22 killed in Manchester blast. PH	Story is the main element of the page and video is embedded in small area of page	Romantized language "Sophisticator"	No: Would not have been written without the attack	Yes: Shows small terror attacks led up to this and how it will affect security in the future	No: All sourcing to elite	No: Only looks at areas of differences	No: Only looks at the election and security in the future	No: Does not avoid	No: Only gives voice to elites and officials	No: See war side note	Yes: Shows many issues and how the community is going to handle it	Yes: Looks at aftermath	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	No: See side n	No: See side n	
5	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/uk-police-c-say-manchester-ster-concert-170522230211269.html	5/23/2017	Manchester attack: British authorities believe they know identity of suicide bomber who killed 22 people in Manchester. Witnesses: "Panic" after deadly Manchester	Story is the main element of the page and video is embedded in small area of page	Romantized language "Suicide bomb and 'fighters'"	No: Would not have been written without the attack	No: Only focuses on facts and how many are dead	Yes: What it does have elite sourcing, it has a fair amount of people on the street as well	No: Only focused on the attacks	No: Only focused on the here and now	No: See war side	Yes: Gives a voice to both elites and victims	No	No	N/A	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	No: See side n	No: See side n	

	A	B	C	D	E	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF
1	Link	Date published	Headline	Other comments	Overall website comments									Peace Frames					
2						Other	Proactive	Invisible Effects	People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on report	Avoids Victimization Language	Avoids Demoralizing Language	Avoids Emotional Language
6	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/witnesses-panic-deadly-manchester-arena-blast-1705201450-1181.html	5/23/2017	Witnesses: "Panic after deadly Manchester Arena blast, Concert-goers saw it on franticly after hearing an explosion at an Ariana Grande concert that killed 22 people	Focus on Witness accounts and describing what it was like to be there that night	Story is the main element of the page, and video is embedded and only thumbnail in small area of page, photos and tweets embedded into the text		No: Would not have been written without the attack	No: Only focusing on the here and now and witness accounts of what the scene looked like	Yes: Most sources are witnesses and ordinary people	No: Didn't focus on agreement or disagreement; only gave facts	No: Focused on the here and now and showing what it was like to be there during the attack	No: See war side	No: Only gets view of the witnesses	No: See war side note	No	N/A	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	No: See side r
7	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/uk-police-behind-deadly-manchester-attack-17052015889.html	5/23/2017	UK police: Suicide bomber behind deadly Manchester attack, UK police on Tuesday raised the death toll in an apparent suicide bomb blast at an Ariana Grande concert attended by thousands of young fans in Manchester, northern England, to at least 22 people	Text is very short	Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is extremely short (only a few paragraphs)	Romanticized "Suicide bomber"	No: Would not have been written without the attack	No: Only gives essential information of attack	No: no sourcing	No: Not agreement or disagreement oriented	No: Only focused on the here and now	No: Even though it's short, it still uses words like "attack" and "children" to dichotomize the good and bad	No: from not many perspectives	No: See war side note	No	N/A	No: Doesn't make much mention of victims at all	No: See war side note	No: See side r
8	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/britain-security-alert-level-raised-to-critical-wider-group-of-individuals-may-be-linked-to-warnings-and-the-attack-that-killed-22-people-at-time-manchester-arena-blast-1705201919.html		Britain's security alert level raised to "critical," Wider group of individuals may be linked to warnings and the attack that killed 22 people, Prime Minister	Focuses on the increased security and military force in the UK and at events like this, strange that it notes what police are warning and the attack that killed 22 people, also looks at how this has an	Story is the main element of the page, and video is embedded and only thumbnail in small area of page, photos and maps	Romanticized	No: Would not have been written without the attack	Yes: Looks at how the military and security is changing and also looks at this	No: Does not focus on areas of agreement or	Yes: Looks at consequences regarding	No: It's obvious who's	No: Only gives				Yes: Looks to see how I	Yes: Doesn't make much		

	A	B	C	D	E	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF
1	Link	Date published	Headline	Other comments	Overall website comments									Peace Frames					
2						Other	Proactive	Invisible Effects	People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on report	Avoids Victimization Language	Avoids Demoralizing Language	Avoids Emotional Language
9	https://www.aljazeera.com/video/news/2017/05/mania-stage-visit-manchester-arena-attacker-170524011329270.html	5/24/2017	Manicmania stage visit after arena attack	Super short text to accompany video	Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is extremely short (only a few paragraphs)		No: Would not have been written without the attack	No: Only focuses on facts and how many are dead	No: no sourcing	No: Only reports on the facts, minimal information	No: Only gives minimal information	No: See war side	No	No: See war side note	No	N/A	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	No: See side r
10	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/Manchester-attack-suspect-likely-did-not-act-alone-UK-home-secretary-says-suspected-bomber-likely-did-not-act-alone-as-soldiers-take-on-the-bomb-17052411531628.html	5/24/2017	Manchester attack suspect likely did not act alone, UK home secretary says suspected bomber likely did not act alone as soldiers take on the bomb	Discusses security and how attacker was on radar, arrest of home secretary says suspected bomber likely did not act alone as soldiers take on the bomb, ISIS claiming responsibility for the attack	Story is the main element of the page, and video is embedded at the bottom of the page	Romanticized language: "Suicide bomber" "Allegiance" "Sophisticated" "Successful"	No: Would not have been written without the attack	Yes: Looks at security and how the law is effect	No: Mostly elite oriented	No: Focuses on differences and anger within Manchester	Yes: Looks at what led to the attack and what caused it as well as the consequences involving security	No	No: Mostly elite sourcing	No	No		Yes: Shows that there are a lot of things going on after the attack	Yes: Doesn't make much mention of victims at all	No: See war side note
11	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/manchester-attack-seeks-to-show-religious-unity-170524045132927.html	5/24/2017	Manchester attack seeks to show religious unity	Members of different faiths in Manchester have come together in a show of unity after the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant group claimed responsibility for a May 22 bombing that killed at least 22 people at the Manchester Arena.	Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is extremely short (only a few paragraphs)		No: Would not have been written without the attack	Yes: Looks at how the community is coming together as a result of the attack	Yes: Focuses on community and rejects leaders	Yes: Shows areas of agreement between religions and that they can be good	Yes: Shows the consequences involving security	No	Yes: Shows multiple religions	No	No: Main solution is to defeat terrorism	Yes	Yes: Doesn't make much mention of victims at all	Yes: Doesn't mention attacker	Yes: about

	A	B	C	D	E	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	
1	Link	Date published	Headline	Other comments	Overall website comments									Peace Frames						
2						Other	Proactive	Invisible Effects	People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on report	Avoids Victimization Language	Avoids Demoralizing Language	Avoids Emotional Language	
12	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/prosecutors-inside-story-2-01705-probe-into-soft-targets-manchester-bombing-17052419051311.html	5/24/2017	How to protect 'soft targets' after Manchester bombing?	Unprecedented security measures taken across Britain after Monday's suicide attack at a Manchester concert arena.	Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is extremely short (only a few paragraphs)		No: Would not have been written without the attack	Yes: Looks at how this can be prevented in the future	No: No sourcing	No: Focuses on strategy	Yes: Looks at consequences regarding security	No	No	No	No	Yes: Shows that there are many issues including culture and security and offers solutions	Yes	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	No: See side n
13	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/manchester-attack-probe-seeks-to-bring-peace-to-17052403431630.html	5/24/2017	Manchester attack probe seeks to bring peace to	Suspect's brother held in Tripoli. Mostly about says everything to the attack with his son many people were arrested since then	Story is the main element of the page, and video is embedded at the bottom of the page	Romanticized "Suicide bomber"	No: Would not have been written without the attack	Yes: Looks at what about the environment could have caused the attack and also what arrests and being made	No: Mostly elite oriented	No	Yes: Looks at the causes of what led the attacker to a destructive path and also looks at who is being arrested	No: Attacker labeled as bad	No	No	Yes: Talks to officials but also talks to the family of the attacker	Yes: Stays on to investigate the cause of the accident and to see who is arrested	Yes: Doesn't make much mention of victims at all	No: See war side note	No: See side n	
14	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/manchester-attack-seeks-to-bring-peace-to-17052403431630.html	5/28/2017	Manchester attack probe seeks to bring peace to	Manchester sees rise in hate crimes after attack. The residents of Manchester have shown plenty of solidarity since the attack at the Manchester Arena on Monday which killed 22 people and injured dozens of others.	Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is longer and includes some other pages like this		No: Would not have been written without the attack	Yes: Looks at how the community is coming together as a result of the attack	No: Not oriented one way or the other	Yes: Shows that agreement and solidarity can be a solution	Yes: Focuses on consequences	No	Yes: Gets perspective of allies and members of the community	No	Yes: Looks at issues of hate crimes and violence and shows that solidarity is banding together	Yes: Looks at crimes happening after the attack and also how the community is banding together	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	Yes: about	

	A	B	C	D	E	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF
1	Link	Date published	Headline	Other comments	Overall website comments									Peace Frames					
2						Other	Proactive	Invisible Effects	People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimized Language	Avoids Demoralizing Language	Avoids Emot Lang
14	http://www.aljazeera.com/video/news/2017/05/manchester-arena-blast-170523047827341.html	5/28/2017	Manchester sees rise in hate crimes after attack. The residents of Manchester have shown plenty of solidarity since the attack at the Manchester Arena on Monday which killed 22 people and injured dozens of others.		Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is longer unlike some other pages like this		No: Would not have been written without the attack	Yes: Looks at how the community is coming together as a result of the attack	No: Not oriented one way or the other	Yes: Shows that agreement and solidarity can act as a virtuous consequences	Yes: Focuses on consequences	No	Yes: Gets perspective of elites and members of the community	No	Yes: Looks at issues of hate crimes and violence and shows that solidarity is the solution	Yes: Looks at crimes happening other the attack and also how the community is banding together	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	Yes: About
15	https://www.aljazeera.com/programmes/2017/10/manchester-arena-1710112180900.html	11 Oct., 2017	Manchester United. A look at questions on diversity and inclusion to violence in the UK raised in the aftermath of the Manchester bombing.	No sourcing. More of an intro to the short film	Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is somewhat short (multiple paragraphs)	Romanticized "Suicide bomber"	No: Would not have been written without the attack	Yes: Looks at how this is affecting Muslim communities in Manchester	Yes: Attempts to provide a relation to radicalization	Yes: Looks at the consequences that attack has had on the Muslim community	No	Yes: Gets multiple perspectives, including Muslims and elites	No	Yes: Shows many issues and how the community is going to handle it	Yes	Yes: Doesn't make much mention of victims at all	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	No: See war side note

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2						People-oriented	Agreement-oriented	Causes and Consequences of War	Avoids labeling good and bad	Multiparty orientation	Nonpartisan	Win-win orientation	Stays on to report	Avoids Victimized Language	Avoids Demoralizing Language	Avoids Emotive Language	Other	Verdict	
3	http://www.aljazeera.com/video/news/2017/05/manchester-arena-deadly-blast-170523040630103.html	5/22/2017	Manchester: Deadly blast strikes Ariana Grande concert. A blast at an Ariana Grande concert in the northern English city of Manchester has killed at least 19 people and wounded 50 others, with police calling it a "terrorist incident"		Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is extremely short (only a few paragraphs)	No, no sourcing	No	No	Yes: Only provides information and does not have confirmed information	No	Yes: Gives facts and lets reader make inferences	No	N/A	Yes: Doesn't make much mention of victims at all	Yes: Doesn't mention attacker	No: See war side note		Tie	
4	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/manchester-arena-blast-170523147628.html	5/23/2017	Manchester attack: Salman Abedi named as suicide bomber		Story is the main element of the page, and video is embedded and only thumbnail in small area of page	No: All sourcing is a site	No: Only looks at areas of differences	Yes: Looks mostly at the consequences and how it will affect the election and security in the UK	No: Does not avoid	No: Only gives voice to elites and officials	No: See war side note	Yes: Shows many issues and how the community is going to handle it	Yes: Looks at aftermath	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	No: See war side note		War	
5	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/uk-police-say-theresa-may-know-identity-suicide-bomber-170522230211269.html	5/23/2017	UK: Police say Theresa May says authorities believe they know identity of suicide bomber who killed 22 people in Manchester		Story is the main element of the page, and video is embedded and only thumbnail in small area of page	Yes: While it does have elite sourcing, it has a fair amount of people on the street as well	No: Only focused on the attacks	No: Only focused on the here and now	No: See war side note	Yes: Gives a voice to both elites and people	No	No	N/A	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	No: See war side note		War	
6	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/witnesses-panic-after-deadly-manchester-arena-blast-170523045601161.html	5/23/2017	Witnesses: "Panic" after deadly Manchester Arena blast. Concert-goers say they ran fearfully after hearing an explosion at an Ariana Grande concert that killed 22 people		Story is the main element of the page, and video is embedded and only thumbnail in small area of page, photos and tweets embedded into the text	Yes: Most sources are witnesses and ordinary people	No: Didn't focus on agreement or disagreement; only gave facts	No: Focused on the here and now and showing what it was like to be there during the attack	No: See war side note	No: Only gets view of the witnesses	No: See war side note	No	N/A	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	No: See war side note		War	
7	http://www.aljazeera.com/video/news/2017/05/uk-police-say-suicide-bomber-deadly-manchester-attack-17052305015865.html	5/23/2017	UK police: Suicide bomber behind deadly Manchester attack. UK police on Tuesday raised the death toll in an apparent suicide bomb blast at an Ariana Grande concert attended by thousands of young fans in Manchester, northern England, to at least 22 people		Video is the main element being right under the headline. Text is extremely short (only a few paragraphs)	No: No sourcing	No: Not agreement or disagreement oriented	No: Only focused on the here and now	No: Even though it's short, it still uses words like "attacked" and "children" to dichotomize the good and bad	No: from not many perspectives	No: See war side note	No	N/A	Yes: Doesn't make much mention of victims at all	No: See war side note	No: See war side note		War	
8	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/britain-says-city-alert-issued-raised-crises-17052311170623211	5/23/2017	Britain's security alert level raised to "critical". Wider group of individuals may be linked to Manchester attack that killed 22 people		Story is the main element of the page, and video is embedded and only thumbnail in small area of page, photos and maps	No: Does not focus on areas of agreement or	Yes: Looks at consequences regarding	No: It's obvious who's	No: Only gives	Yes: Looks to see how it	Yes: Doesn't make much								

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9	https://www.aljazeera.com/videos/news/2017/05/manchester-arena-attack-170524081328070.html	5/24/2017	Manchester arena attack	Manchester stage vigil after arena attack	Super short text to accompany video	No: no sourcing	No: Only reports on the facts, minimal information	No: Only gives minimum information	No: See war side	No	No: See war side note	No	N/A	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	No: See war side note		War
10	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/manchester-arena-attack-170524111531628.html	5/24/2017	Manchester arena attack	Manchester stage vigil after arena attack	Manchester stage vigil after arena attack	No: Mostly elite oriented	No: Focuses on differences and anger within Manchester	Yes: Looks at what led to the attack and what caused it as well as the consequences involving security	No	No: Mostly elite sourcing	No	No	Yes: Shows that there are a lot of things going on after the attack	Yes: Doesn't make much mention of victims at all	No: See war side note	No: See war side note		War
11	http://www.aljazeera.com/video/news/2017/05/manchester-arena-attack-1705240450399.html	5/24/2017	Manchester arena attack	Manchester stage vigil after arena attack	Manchester attack speaks show of religious unity; Members of different faiths in Manchester have come together in a show of unity after the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant group claimed responsibility for a May 22 bombing that killed at least 22 people at the Manchester Arena.	Yes: Focuses on community and respect leaders	Yes: Shows areas of agreement within religions to defeat terrorism	Yes: Shows the consequences and that they can be good	No	Yes: Shows multiple religions	No	No: Main solution is to defeat terrorism	Yes	Yes: Doesn't make much mention of victims at all	Yes: Doesn't mention attacker	Yes: Only talks about unity		Peace

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12	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/probe-into-manchester-bombing-170524190051311.html	5/24/2017	Manchester arena attack	Manchester arena attack	Unprecedented security measures taken across Britain after Monday's suicide attack at a Manchester concert arena.	No: No sourcing	No: Focuses on strategy	Yes: Looks at consequences regarding security	No	No	No	Yes: Shows that there are many issues including culture and security and offers solutions	Yes	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	No: See war side note		War
13	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/manchester-arena-attack-probe-17052402431530.html	5/25/2017	Manchester arena attack	Manchester arena attack	Manchester arena attack	No: Mostly elite oriented	No	Yes: Looks at the causes of what could have led the attacker to a destructive path and also looks at who is being arrested	No: Attacker labeled as bad	Yes: Talks to officials but also talks to the family of the attacker	No	No: Provides no solutions	Yes: Stays on to investigate the causes of the accident and to see who is arrested	Yes: Doesn't make much mention of victims at all	No: See war side note	No: See war side note		War
14	http://www.aljazeera.com/video/news/2017/05/manchester-arena-attack-170528074827341.html	5/28/2017	Manchester arena attack	Manchester arena attack	Manchester arena attack	No: Not oriented one way or the other	Yes: Shows that agreement and solidarity can act as a solution	Yes: Focuses on consequences	No	Yes: Calls perspective of wives and members of the community	No	Yes: Looks at issues of hate crimes and violence and shows that solidarity is the solution	Yes: Looks at crimes happening after the attack and also how the community is banding together	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	Yes: Only talks about unity		Peace
15	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/10/manchester-arena-attack-1710112180900.html	11 Oct. 2017	Manchester arena attack	Manchester arena attack	Manchester arena attack	No: No sourcing	Yes: Attempts to provide a solution to the Muslim community	Yes: Looks at the consequences the attack has had on the Muslim community	No	Yes: Calls multiple perspectives, including Muslims and elites	No	Yes: Shows many issues and how the community is going to handle it	Yes: Doesn't make much mention of victims at all	No: See war side note	No: See war side note			Peace

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14	http://www.aljazeera.com/video/news/2017/05/manchester-arena-attack-170528074827341.html	5/28/2017	Manchester arena attack	Manchester arena attack	Manchester arena attack	No: Not oriented one way or the other	Yes: Shows that agreement and solidarity can act as a solution	Yes: Focuses on consequences	No	Yes: Calls perspective of wives and members of the community	No	Yes: Looks at issues of hate crimes and violence and shows that solidarity is the solution	Yes: Looks at crimes happening after the attack and also how the community is banding together	No: See war side note	No: See war side note	Yes: Only talks about unity		Peace
15	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/10/manchester-arena-attack-1710112180900.html	11 Oct. 2017	Manchester arena attack	Manchester arena attack	Manchester arena attack	No: No sourcing	Yes: Attempts to provide a solution to the Muslim community	Yes: Looks at the consequences the attack has had on the Muslim community	No	Yes: Calls multiple perspectives, including Muslims and elites	No	Yes: Shows many issues and how the community is going to handle it	Yes: Doesn't make much mention of victims at all	No: See war side note	No: See war side note			Peace
16						Yes	4	3	8	1	5	No	1	4	8	7	2	2
17																		Peace
18																		War=9
19																		Peace=3
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