The Anatomy of Resistance Campaigns (ARC) Dataset, Version 2.0 - Organizational Features

Contents

1 Welcome! 3

2 Preparation 3

3 The Codesheet 5

3.1 Front Page . . . 6
3.1.1 Email . . . 6
3.1.2 Country Name . . . 6
3.1.3 Organization ID . . . 6
3.1.4 Organization Name . . . 7
3.1.5 Other organization names/acronyms . . . 7
3.1.6 Consulting the ARC 1.0 dataset . . . 7
3.2 Organization origins . . . 8
3.2.1 Organization birth date . . . 8
3.2.2 Organization first observed . . . 8
3.3 Organization Goals and Social Base . . . 9
3.3.1 Organization Goals . . . 9
3.3.2 Social Base . . . 10
3.4 Organization Size . . . 11
3.5 Women's Representation . . . 12
3.5.1 Women in top leadership . . . 12
3.5.2 Women's section . . . 13
3.6 Activity after the last year of observation . . . 13
3.6.1 Active or inactive after last protest incidence . . . 13
3.6.2 Organization's end date . . . 14
3.7 Quality of information . . . 15
3.8 Submitting the Codesheet . . . 16

4 Sources and Research Process 16

5 General Coding Rules **18**
5.1 Missing Data . . . 18
5.2 Evidence . . . 18
5.3 Conflicting Sources . . . 19
5.4 How to deal with the time dimension . . . 19
5.5 Accessing Sources . . . 19
5.5.1 Nexis Uni . . . 19
5.5.2 Political Handbook of the World . . . 21
5.5.3 Trade Unions of the World . . . 21
5.5.4 RefWorld . . . 21
5.5.5 Historical Dictionaries . . . 21

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1 Welcome!

Welcome to the ARC 2.0 project! In this project we aim to understand how variations in networks of organizations that engage in resistance evolve over time. We are interested in questions such as: are more diverse movements more likely to create democracies, are movements with trade unions more likely to cause regime changes, are movements with religious divisions more susceptible to fragmentation? After a mass campaign, do organizations continue to be active or do they become more fragmented? Data on the organizations that participate in these movements are critical to answering these questions and you are a critical part of of the team collecting those data. The answers that we get to these questions depend heavily on the quality of data that is obtained through your research efforts!

This document is designed to guide you through the main process for coding the features of organizations that are engaged in dissent. You should have already received a link to a codesheet where you will enter the data and a `.csv` file with a list of cases for you to code.

Before you get started you should read this file. We will set up a Teams channel where we share all information and materials. This channel is also where we encourage you to ask questions and discuss problems. In addition, we will have a weekly meeting where we discuss our progress and the problems that arise.

2 Preparation

You should have been assigned a case (a country) to work with. When you are assigned a country you will receive a link to an online form [Nettskjema] where you will enter the data and a `.csv` file that will contain the names of all of the organizations that you will code.

For each new organization, you start a **new** codesheet, don't edit an old one.

There is one thing you have to be cautious about when registering your responses in the online form *Nettskjema*. You can unfortunately not save your answers while you are working on the case. Therefore, if you are interrupted, your work will not be saved. Your

Table 1: Overview variables

Variable	**Definition**
org_id	ARC Organization ID
org_name	All names of the organization
ccode	Country code
org_type	Categorization of organization type
front_ties	Does the organization have ties to a front organization?
birth_date	Date organization was founded
first_observed	Date on which the organization is first mentioned in the event datasets
goals	Primary organization goals
social_base	Primary social group from which the organization has mobilized
size_max	Membership size (maximum number)
size_min	Membership size (minimum number)
women_lead	A woman has held a top leadership position
women_lead_date	The first time a woman has held a top leadership position
women_wing	Formal women section in the organization's structure
women_wing_date	Formal women section in the organization's structure
ended_binary	The organization was dissolved during the investigation phase.
end_date	Date on which the organization ceases to exist
end_date	Date on which the organization ceases to exist
org_ending_original	Reason for the dissolution of the organizations.
org_ending_coded	Reason for the dissolution of the organizations (incl. *faded*).
active_bin	Was the organization still active in any way after its last activity in one of the event records?
info_quality	Availability of information for each organization
international_org	Organization is active in multiple countries (e.g., UN)
n_scad	Number of scad events in which the organization was involved
n_scad_maximalist	Number of maximalist scad events in which the organization was involved
n_scad_nonviolent	Number of nonviolent scad events in which the organization was involved
n_scad_violent	Number of violent scad events in which the organization was involved
scad_id	IDs of the scad events in which the organization was involved
n_ged	Number of GED events in which the organization was involved
ged_id	IDs of the GED events in which the organization was involved
coder_id	Numeric coder id

responses are only saved when you click "submit". When you click "submit", you get an email with a link to the form for that particular organization. Via this link, you can go back and edit the response. It is therefore advisable to find a good system for keeping track of the organizations and the corresponding links that you have coded. We suggest you keep a spreadsheet to yourself to maintain this overview. This makes it much easier to go back and change things later. It also makes it possible to submit a form even when it is not finished, so as not to lose the work you had done if you have to stop midway through a case.

3 The Codesheet

This section describes the codesheet and the variables in it. We will go through each variable individually, followed by specific instructions below on how to look for information in the sources we have specified.

For each variable, there is an evidence section. Here you add into the text box the evidence that led you to the coding decision. When you find verbatim evidence, we want you to include the sentence before and after the relevant sentence.

We do not ask you to provide the full sources. Instead, in the evidence section, please use in-text citations with the general source. For example: "The union was created in 1985 (TUW 2008)." See the table below for the short version of each source.

Table 2: Short name for sources

Examples
Political Handbook of the World: PHW + year
Trade Unions of the World: TUW + year.
Articles you found in Nexis Uni Nexis + year.
Reports you read in Refworld: Refworld + year.
Organizational websites: Orgweb + year (if applicable)
Uppsala Conlict Data Base: UCDP
Historical dictionary: HD + year
Wikipedia: Wikipedia
Social media: Specify Facebook, Twitter, etc.
Other sources not mentioned above: Specify the source and provide the link.

3.1 Front Page

3.1.1 Email

Your email address will be automatically imported. We include your email address so that your responses to the form can be sent to you and so that you have the option of editing a past response.

3.1.2 Country Name

In most forms you will only have one option here, and that is the country that you have been assigned.

3.1.3 Organization ID

Here, copy the organizational ID that you find in the csv file (MMM-XXX).

3.1.4 Organization Name

Here, provide the name of the organization that you are coding. Make sure that it matches the organization that you are working on in the `.csv` with your assigned organizations. Important: Only put the first name if several names are provided in the .csv file. The name should be in the format [acronym colon name], e.g. **UDFP: United Democratic Front Party**.

3.1.5 Other organization names/acronyms

Organizations often have alternative names, or names in foreign languages. Please add those names here as you come across them while researching the case, but only add names that were **not** already provided in the csv spreadsheet.

3.1.6 Consulting the ARC 1.0 dataset

The first thing you should do is consult the ARC 1.0 spreadsheet to check whether the organization was already covered in a previous round of data collection. Check if the name of the organization you have been assigned matches an organization in the ARC 1.0 dataset (make sure it is also in the corresponding country). If you find a match, you can use the information in ARC 1.0 to code some of the variables in ARC 2.0 [Birth date, goals, social base, size, women's section]. If you find an organization that has almost the same name, but you are unable to find out whether they are truly identical, you should consult us.

An important difference between the ARC 1.0 dataset and the ARC 2.0 data, is that ARC 1.0 coded the organizations over time, i.e. each variable was coded separately for each year. In ARC 2.0, we will code the organizational features in a cross-sectional manner. Thus, if you find that the variable you are coding, for example goals, is varying over the years covered in ARC 1.0, you can be inclusive and add all words that are mentioned. If a variable like size is varying, you include the minimum and the maximum value.

Important: If the variables [birth date, goals, social base, size, women's section] are missing in ARC 1.0, you should search for them using the instructions in this codesheet. Do

not code as missing before you have done a new search.

Was this organization coded in the ARC 1 dataset? Please select yes or no.

3.2 Organization origins

3.2.1 Organization birth date

The founding date for the organization, coded with as much specificity as possible. The variable is coded following the format `dd-mm-yyyy` and you enter the date in the calendar. If only the year or the month and year are known then you use the 1st of the month or year. For instance, if the coder discovers that an organization was founded in June 1986, but did not know the exact day, they would code the variable as `01-06-1986`. If the coder knew only that the organization originated in 1986, this variable would be coded as `01-01-1986`.

Some groups may be dissolved and then re-form before the observation year. In this case, the start year was coded as the year the group was re-formed. For example, if the observation year was 1995 and there was information that the group was originally founded in 1960, but was then dissolved in 1965 and also came back into existence in 1975, 1975 would be coded as the start year, not 1960.

NEXIS SEARCH TIP: hlp=Country_Name* AND (Organization_Name OR Organization_Acronym OR Organization_Alternatives) w/seg (established* OR founded OR began OR emerged OR originated)

3.2.2 Organization first observed

Did you not find the birth date or birth year? In that case, we are interested in knowing the first dated observation in any of the sources (e.g. Nexis). Therefore, provide here the earliest date that the organizational name was mentioned in the source material. You should only code this variable if you were unable to find evidence of the birth date of the organization.

NEXIS SEARCH TIP: hlp=Country_Name* AND (Organization_Name OR Organization_Acronym OR Organization_Alternatives)

3.3 Organization Goals and Social Base

You code information on the formal goals of the organization and the social groups from which it mobilized in this section.

3.3.1 Organization Goals

What were the primary goals of the organization as stated in their public statements or secondary literature on the organization?

Use the open text field to provide short summaries of the publicly-stated goals and ideology of the organization, separated by commas. For instance, a movement seeking a proletarian revolution and independence from a central state's entry could be: "Marxist,separatist."

Try to keep the individual terms fairly concise and limited to a relatively small number of terms. For instance, for a leftist rebel group that also had an ethnic dimension do not write goals like this:

`a global workers revolution,the dictatorship of the proletariat with equal opportunities for all,overthrowing the capitalist system once and for all,a free and sovereign homeland for the Banyamulenge people`

Instead, write goals like this:

`communist,revolutionary,workers rights,ethnic autonomy`

Use -99 if no goals are mentioned in the sources or there is not enough information. If no more precise information on the goals is available, in exceptional cases the goals can also be derived from the organization name and organization type. For example, "workers rights" can be named for trade unions. However, this should only be done after extensive research into possible further restrictions on the social base of the group in question.

NEXIS SEARCH TIP: hlp=Country_Name* AND (Organization_Name OR Organization_Acronym OR Organization_Alternatives) w/seg (goal* OR aim* OR "seeks to" OR objective*)

3.3.2 Social Base

Often organizations mobilize from or are closely connected to particular types of social groups (workers, students, rural farmers, ethnic groups, women's groups etc). These are social bases. Was there evidence in the sources you consulted that the organization mobilized from or was linked to particular social groups? If the answer is yes, please provide a description of the main type of social group the organization was embedded in/mobilized from. Provide very short group names for the social base, separated by a comma (e.g. "students,workers,intellectuals"). Use as many labels as needed. Use -99 if no social bases are mentioned in the sources or there is not enough information.

Note that a social base is a broad category of society, not a specific organization. So, for instance, if the group is a splinter, you should not put its parent group as one of the social bases.

As with the organizational goals variable, please keep your descriptions of the social bases brief (usually only one word, at maximum two or three words). For example, when coding a front consisting of student groups and trade unions, do not code the variable like this:

```
workers from many different industries all across the country,students from
20 different universities (mostly medical students
```

Instead, code the variable like this:

```
workers,students
```

If no more precise information on the social base is available, in exceptional cases the base can also be derived from the organization name and organization type. For example, "criminals" can be named for drug cartels, or "students" for student unions. However, this should only be done after extensive research into possible further restrictions on the social base of the group in question.

NEXIS SEARCH TIP: hlp=Country_Name* AND (Organization_Name OR Organization_Acronym OR Organization_Alternatives) w/seg (recruit* OR mobiliz* OR "support from" OR base*)

3.4 Organization Size

In this section, we want to know the estimated size of the organization. The organization size estimate is a categorical variable containing a rough order-of-magnitude estimate of the number of members of the organization.

The are two versions of this variable: **Maximum estimate** and **Minimum estimate**. If you find two conflicting numeric estimates, or that the size changed over time, you can provide different estimates. Code minimum and maximum identically if there was no competing information.

The rules for coding the organization size estimates are the following: We assume that the organization is small, as long as you do not find evidence that suggests that it is 'Large' or 'Very large'. You do not need to have found any specific numbers in your research to code this variable. This is a place to put your best guess based on any information that you can find. Coders may use any data that helps inform reasonable inferences about the number of members in the organization to help generate this estimate (such as evidence from past years or general descriptions of the organization as 'small' 'marginal' or 'large').

Similarly, if you know the organization was able to organize protests of several million people you could make an educated guess that the organization was fairly large. You should thus always code this variable as 'Small' unless other information allows you to make an educated guess that the organization had more than 10,001 members.

Note: We are interested in capturing the number of members of an organization, not the number of people who may have participated in an event organized by the organization, or the number of votes it received in an election. These can be pieces of information that can help you infer the size of the organization but should NOT be used as direct estimates of the organization size. For instance, if you know an organization received 2 million votes in an election, you should NOT automatically code the size estimate as over a million. Instead,

try and make your best inferences of what number of actual members a political party would need in order to get that many votes.

Table 3: Organization Size Estimate

Category	Numerical Estimate
Small	1 – 10,000 members
Large	10,001 – 100,000 members
Very large	> 100,001

NEXIS SEARCH TIP: hlp=Country_Name* AND (Organization_Name OR Organization_Acronym OR Organization_Alternatives) w/seg (size* OR members* OR ,000* OR thousand* OR large* OR small* OR marginal* OR important*)

3.5 Women's Representation

This section asks for information about the representation of women in the organization.

3.5.1 Women in top leadership

In this variable, we are interested in whether the organization had a woman in the highest leadership position. This would typically be **secretary-general, president, chairwoman**, but alternatively other words too. You should code this variable as 1 if, at any point between 01.01.1990 and 01.01.2020, a woman was described as having this position.

Women in positions described as *spokesperson* or *women's leader* is not enough to code this variable as 1.

Please also provide the date and/or year of the earliest mentioning women in any of these positions in the sources.

If you find that information on most of the other variables is available, yet there is no evidence on female leadership, this variable should be coded as 0 and not -99.

NEXIS SEARCH TIP: hlp=Country_Name* AND (Organization_Name OR Organization_Acronym OR Organization_Alternatives) and wom?n near/5 (leader* OR president* OR chairwoman* OR "secretary general" OR head* OR executive

3.5.2 Women's section

Did the organization have a formal women's wing in the organizational structure? When searching for this variable, you can also look for the words 'women's league', 'women's council', 'women's branch', 'women's wing', 'women's committee'.

If you find information on most of the other variables not related to gender, and some information on organizational structure, yet there is no evidence on the existence of a women's wing, you should code this as 0. Only code as -99 if you truly have too little information to make inferences.

Please also provide the date/year when a women's section is first mentioned in the sources.

If the organization type is a women's organization, this variable should always be coded as 1.

NEXIS SEARCH TIP: hlp=Country_Name* AND (Organization_Name OR Organization_Acronym OR Organization_Alternatives) AND wom?n near/5 (section OR committee OR league OR council OR branch OR wing)

3.6 Activity after the last year of observation

3.6.1 Active or inactive after last protest incidence

Here, we are interested in capturing whether the organization continued to be active after it was last observed in protest. You have to first consult the csv.file to see which years the organization is observed, and identify the latest year. We are interested in the most recent activity, meaning sometime between **the first year after it was last observed, until 01.01.2020, when our dataset ends.**

Please specify which activity you found that the organization was engaged in. You have the option to tick off multiple boxes here, but we are not interested in an exhaustive account of all possible activities – rather, provide the activity that was mentioned in the most recent source describing the organization in activity.

Please also provide the date for this activity.

Table 4: Organizational activities in the aftermath

Activities
Elections: The organization is mentioned in relation to elections as a political party or a party that boycotted the election.
Education, development and community work: The organization was involved in for example teaching programs, acted as a local partner for an international donor in the development field, or supported a local refugee initiative.
Protests: The organization carried out public protest activities, such as street demonstrations, strikes, or sit-ins.
Violence or crime: The organization for example sold drugs, was involved in terrorist attacks, violently rebelled against the state or fought other non-state groups.
Business and service provision: The organization was involved in economic activities, such as for example selling insurances or providing legal advice.
Religious work: The organization for example held church services.
Other: If none of the above alternatives applied.

NEXIS SEARCH TIP: hlp=Country_Name* AND (Organization_Name OR Organization_Acronym OR Organization_Alternatives)

3.6.2 Organization's end date

Regardless of whether the organization continued with activities or not, in this question we want to know whether the organization itself continued to exist.

We are here looking for positive evidence that the organization ceased to exist, and we specify four types of ends to an organization (see Table 5).

When coding this variable, you should use the sources that are most likely to provide

Table 5: Discontinued existence

Types of discontinuation
Splinter: A splinter happens when members of the organization breaks away and starts a new organization under a different name. Sometimes, splinters happen while the original organization continues to exist — here, we are only interested in splinters that cause the original organization to cease to exist.
Merger: A merger is when the organization come together with other organizations to form a new group with a new name, and the original organization ceases to function.
Dissolved: Only code as dissolved if you find explicit evidence describing the organization as dissolved, defunct or terminated, and when a merger or splinter do not apply.
Faded out: Only code organizations as faded out when you find explicit evidence describing this scenario.

information about the particular organization type, as well as systematic Nexis searches. For political parties, always consult newer editions of the Political Handbook. For trade unions, always consult newer editions of the Unions Of The World. For small CSOs that are less likely to be mentioned in the media, even when they maintain their activity, you can consult social media (e.g. the organization's Facebook page) as a way of determining whether they were dissolved.

NEXIS SEARCH TIP: hlp=Country_Name* AND (Organization_Name OR Organization_Acronym OR Organization_Alternatives) w/seg (defunct* OR merge* OR splinter* OR dissolve* OR "ceased to exist" OR "faded out")

3.7 Quality of information

At the end of the coding process, we ask about the quality and extent of the information you found about each organization in the various sources. This variable helps us to get a better understanding of how reliable statements about the organization can be made. There are three different options to choose from:

1. Little information: In many cases, you will find only two or three relevant sources about an organization. This may be because the organization is very small and/or was active in the early 1990s.

2. Adequate information: You have found enough information from different sources to make an informed judgment about most of the variables.

3. Lot of information: You have found more than enough information from various sources to code all the variables.

3.8 Submitting the Codesheet

Once you have coded the variables you are done! All you need to do is to submit the codesheet. Once you reach the `References` section you will be given the option to submit (see below):

Click "Send" when you are done.

Note that you can edit your response by clicking "Edit your response". You will also receive an email thanking you for submitting the form, summarizing your coding and providing an option to edit that particular response. An example of the email is shown below.

You can click on the "Edit Response" button in this email to change your coding at any time. Just make sure that you are editing the correct organization and the correct year. You can check this by scrolling down your email to see that the correct organization and year are identified.

And you are done with that case! Now you can move onto the next organization in your country spreadsheet.

4 Sources and Research Process

When conducting research on each organization year in the country you have been assigned you should consult the following sources:

1. The **headline source** for your organization type: Political Handbook of the World (PHoW), Uppsala Conflict Data Program Conflict Encyclopaedia (`https://ucdp.uu.se/`, Trade Unions of the World (TUoW)

2. The Historical Dictionary Series (if available).

3. Refworld `https://www.refworld.org/`

4. Targeted Nexis Searches

5. Web searches for reports from reputable sources (international organizations, known international news organizations, academic sources). Many of these are already in refworld.

6. Web searches for the organization's website, facebook page, twitter page.

Note that depending upon the type of organization that you are coding, you will start with a different source and then follow the rest of the list down.

- If you are coding a rebel group then you should start with the UCDP Conflict Encyclopedia
- If you are coding a political party you should start with PHoW
- If you are coding a trade union you should start with TUoW
- If you are coding another organization you should start with targeted Nexis searches or web searches.

Note that some sources are more useful for some variables. Nexis Uni searches are very useful to find activity in the aftermath, the UCDP, PHoW and TUoW are often very useful for birth-dates, goals and social bases. Organization websites often provide a detailed account the organization's formal goals. You can use the website "Wayback Machine" to search for earlier versions of the organizational websites.

5 General Coding Rules

5.1 Missing Data

Nobody likes missing data! There are two important things to keep in mind when it comes to missing data

Our code for missing data is -99. Whenever you are unable to find information on a particular variable, you should always code -99 rather than simply leaving the variable blank.

In almost all circumstances, you should not code a variable as missing. In most cases the appropriate code is a 0. Only code something as missing if you genuinely cannot find enough information for any of the other values to be a reasonable coding.

Sometimes, we might get an organization where we are unable to retrieve any evidence when searching the web. Some organizations have too general names (e.g. "Women's development organization"). In these cases, we can still make some reasonable inferences from the organizational name, at least for some of the variables. For example, if the organization is a worker's organization, you can reliably put 'workers rights' under goals, and 'workers' as social base. Similarly, if it is a women's orgs, you can put 'women's interests' under goals and 'women' under social base.

5.2 Evidence

Make sure to include your rationale for specific codings and, if possible, verbatim evidence and source information for all of your variable codings. If the information is from a newspaper article or website, please cite 1-2 sentences before and after the sentence that is critical to the coding decision. This will make it easier for us to understand the rationale for the coding later.

5.3 Conflicting Sources

Sometimes you will come across sources that conflict. For example, you might find a source that says the start date for an organization was 1992 and another that says 2000. In these cases, use your best judgement, following the coding rules, to decide which value is most likely to be the true value. However, note in the 'evidence' section of the codesheet that there were conflicting sources and specify what the value of the variable would be according to the conflicting sources.

5.4 How to deal with the time dimension

The data is coded in a cross-sectional manner. This means that we assume that the variables (except the ones on women's inclusion) are stable across the time period covered. Still, you can observe that in the spreadsheet with the organizations, you also see which years they were active in protest. When you search for e.g. the social base of an organization, you should first consult sources that are dated around the same period as the organization was observed in dissent. For example, if an organization is active in 1999, 2000 and 20002, you should first look into the Handbooks that cover these years. Likewise, in Nexis, you should first limit the search to these years. Should this not result in any evidence, you can broaden the search by gradually including a wider time period, or looking at prior/later editions of the handbooks. Because we assume that the variables that we code are relatively stable, you can use information dated in 2010 for an organization observed in 1990s, but only if you did not find any information for the 1990s.

5.5 Accessing Sources

5.5.1 Nexis Uni

You will be using Nexis Uni a lot. Nexis Uni is a database of most of the world's major news sources dating back 30 years or more. In order to log into Nexis Uni, you first need to connect to the university's VPN or via Shibboleth

The search terms that we use when searching for information on organizations is often in the following format, shown below.

```
hlp=Country_Name* AND (Organization_Name OR Organization_Acronym
OR Organization_Alternatives) w/seg (Extra_term_1 OR Extra_Term_2)
```

There are four main operators you should learn: **OR, AND, w/seg, near/n, NOT** and how to enclose these in parentheses. There is a Nexis help-sheet in the training materials.

You always replace the country name with the country you are researching, so in this case we would replace it with Sudan. You need to be careful with cases where the name refers to multiple countries or entities (like Congo) or countries with more than one common name (like Cote d'Ivoire AKA the Ivory Coast). In this case we would add the text `NOT "South Sudan" NOT "South Sudanese"` in order to remove articles that mention only South Sudan. Make sure you retain all of the stars (*) because these identify all derivatives of the root word, so Sudan* would also find "Sudanese".

There is also the `Extra_Term*` search patterns. Here you use your discretion and add words that will help sort between irrelevant and relevant newswires. The `w/seg` operator searches for these terms in the same paragraph as the `Organization_Name OR Organization_Acronym OR Organization_Alternatives`. You can use this extra-term for the organization's leader by including `leader*` for example. The `near/n` operator searches for these terms in the n length from each other. For example "women near leader" means that these two words, women and leader, have to appear within 5 words from each other. You'll find tips on Nexis searches in the variable descriptions above.

We also want to sometimes limit the date range, which we do by clicking on the "Any Date" tab and changing it to "Between Dates". Dates are in dd/mm/yyyy format.

Next we need to change "Duplicates" to "identical" in order to remove articles that are exactly the same.

Now push search!

Your should also arrange the articles from oldest to newest by change the 'Sort by:' menu

button to `Oldest first`.

And you are now ready to read the articles. You might want to play around with the search strings to remove irrelevant articles.

5.5.2 Political Handbook of the World

TBA

5.5.3 Trade Unions of the World

TBA

5.5.4 RefWorld

You can find RefWorld here `https://www.refworld.org/` and use the search options in the top right hand corner.

5.5.5 Historical Dictionaries

Some countries have a "Historical Dictionary" that is available online through the University library. You should search for "Historical Dictionary of COUNTRNAME" to check if there is a Historical Dictionary available for your country.