Times New Roman: Josh (I made it so I get the best font)

Right, so 'Youth Engagement with Misinformation':

The best way I can think of to access this topic is to liken it to my own experience with people who are utterly dedicated to, for lack of a better phrase, *wrong ideas*.

I have dealt a fair bit with people (though one man in particular) who believe that climate change is, simply put, fictional, made up by left wing groups in order to raise taxes, for no discernible reason that they explained to me, and also Google won't display results that show the "truth" because they're in on it.

This, shall we say, *interesting* view of the world seemed to be, from what I could gather, utterly hammered into this person's worldview. This individual was (subtly) racist, (less subtly) trans-phobic and was utterly convinced that they were right, to the point of just refusing to so much as consider that sources which didn't agree with him might be legitimate. I'm not entirely certain how he came into this way of thinking, but I have a belief that he was, to a greater or lesser extent, indoctrinated into his way of thinking, to the point where he can't properly conceive of anything beyond his frame of reference.

That's a bold claim, but I think it serves as a solid basis for what I'm trying to get at.

How young people interact with the world around them is vital and formative for the rest of their lives, which is hardly news to anyone. The importance of these early interactions cannot be overstated, especially around the age mark that we ourselves are at- old and intelligent enough to grasp these concepts, but still young enough to be somewhat malleable in our thoughts.

Hammer a concept into us hard enough at this stage in our lives, I'd wager, and we'd stick to them through hell or high water, stubborn as a mule, refusing to even try to comprehend any other worldview.

Hence, why out interactions with misinformation is far more important to our beliefs going forward than what we may have encountered earlier in life(where we didn't even subject it to much surface-level analysis, and so we can better look back on it now) and what we will encounter later, when confirmation bias has had more time to kick into full swing.

So, I find that, for people in our age group, it is necessary to try harder than most in order to find every angle possible to inform our beliefs and decisions, especially in placing trust in certain

institutions/sources. The internet, great as it is for entertainment and communication, makes it far too easy for blatant stupidity to propagate itself as fact, with either mistakes or blatant lies spreading as scripture like wildfire. The ability to find the fake from the real, and to filter the wheat from the chaff, is one that everyone in our age range must learn, especially given how often we, collectively, use social media.

So, tl;dr, We're impressionable teenagers, dude. We have to try harder than most to filter out fake information, to prevent the *wrong* impressions from impressing deeply onto us.

Arial: Athene

The topic for our paper will be around youth engagement with misinformation, which will hopefully tie in with our podcast idea which will touch on general deniers of climate change and the 'Fridays for Future' movement and how the individuals involved handle misinformation online concerning this topic.

When it come to the topic of youth and misinformation, social media plays a huge role and in my opinion twitter is one of the biggest offenders of the spread of pseudo science and false facts. Twitter has this fantastic way of spreading news and information at an incredibly fast pace, there is less of a chance for people to create their social bubbles unlike in Facebook where your interaction is more closed off. Twitter is used most often by those who want to make connections and expand their social circle. When someone is scrolling through twitter a lot of information is just absorbed because you're going through all this information so quickly that you don't often stop and check references or actual data and often will just take what we see at face value. We also will just repost such random fact and nibblets of information in an instant without thinking and go on with our day having unknowingly added to the spread of misinformation. The speed at which we move information around the internet is quite scary and contributes to a large amount of dangerous rhetoric's, obviously this is going to affect the youth of today more so than any other demographic seeing as a large amount of our social connections are made through social platforms.

We here in Digital Humanities have the upper hand when going through this information as we have been taught to look at everything with a slightly more conscious view and actually investigate what we find on the internet, whereas others would not have been privy to this knowledge and I realise that there isn't much of an excuse in today's world for spreading false information when we see it all the time on the news, however, I don't

> **Joshua Micha...** Resolve ⋮
> 13:09 6 Nov
>
> We can elaborate a load on this, I think this phenomenon is worth a few dozen studies all on its own.

think its the fault of the youth on the internet today but those who allowed to take to the internet without telling them about the dangers and things to watch out for and what to be wary of.

this is a very rough draft of what I had in my mind, but there's some things that I couldn't articulate properly so there's still quite a bit missing from this and this is a very scatterbrained piece of writing and I'm not sure how to bring it together but I think once i see everyone else's writings on this topic I'll be able to understand where we're coming from as a group. Also I'm hoping this was the topic we'd all agreed on but I'm not completely sure so if i got this wrong sorry there lads.

Impact: Joseph

I wrote about the benefits and drawbacks of social media is today's society:

Benefits of social media

1. **You can see news updates in real time:**

   Being able to view news updates in real time is a huge benefit to social media. The ability to receive live updates on an event/story can be important for people which whom the event might be affecting

Opinions

2. **It gives you the exposure to a wide variety of different or conflicting opinions which hopefully will allow you to think critically and teach you that it's okay to have different views to someone else**

Promoting small businesses/artists, innovators

3. **Social media also gives small business/artists/ innovators the platform to promote themselves cost free**

4. **Helps activists and the like organize a large audience**

Joshua Micha...   Resolve   ⋮
13:11 6 Nov

A lot of social media algorithms prevent this from happening, regrettably- once they recognize you react more/better to certain topics, it will recommend more related topics, unintentionally building an echo chamber for your beliefs.

This is a benefit that only occurred to me as I was reading a few articles online about the climate crisis. Social media has given us the opportunity to a much larger audience for organisations, charities and other causes to reach, without doing things that would require intensive labour.

5. **It allows you to keep in contact with friends and family:**

Personally, this is the benefit which applies to me more than the rest. My sister recently moved to Australia and being able to speak with her online, whether it's over Skype or just through messages, provides me with peace of mind knowing I can always reach her when I want to. To add to this, as people grow up and get busier and busier with work, college or whatever they have going on in their life, it's difficult to keep in touch and meet up with friends as often as you used to. With social media, we can now keep in contact and chat with our friends whenever, and however we want until the next time we are free to meet up.

Drawbacks:

- In contrast to point 2 of the benefits, a drawback is that it can also be a platform for hate speech and radicalised groups to recruit people for their cause
- It can also be used for people to bully their peers anonymously
- It can have a negative impact on men and women's self-image when they see heavily filtered and edited pictures that aren't what they seem
- It can allow for people to present a false reality of how their life is as opposed to how it is offline leading to people wanting to be like these "influencers" who have expensive things and always seem like their life is positive because that's the only part they will post online.
- It is addicting
- It's too easily accessible which I suppose can also be a benefit, it depends on the way you look at it.
- It can be used to promote scammy business practices and corporations
- It can be used to push a political agenda and sway the public's opinion.
- It can be used as a political propaganda platform

Comic Sans: George

Misinformation is one of the biggest problems on social media today, especially on sites such as Twitter and Facebook. Though social media is a great resource for communication and interaction, the fact that we are in the most connected time ever as human beings can also be a big problem. Many people today get their news from social media, which is a mix of both reliable news sources, tabloids and peoples opinions as well as information. For the unsuspecting user who is new to these platforms they may take what they see at face value whether it is true or not, as they accept the information they see as true in other news methods such as newspaper and television. The quick information absorbing nature of social media also means that users rarely fact check information. Many accounts, pages, etc/ put themselves up on a pedastal, acting as reliable sources of information, before putting out dozens of bombastic "clickbait" stories which are often misleading or over the top, just to get the user to click on their article.

As well as this users who spread misinformation have the benefit of anonymity, and are hidden behind their username aware that they can communicate their message to others with no repercussions or consequences for what they say. This makes social media the ideal place for propagating misinformation.

Some of the main lines of misinformation on social media today include climate change denial, and misinformation in politics, and in science such as anti-vaccinations. This misinformation can be very influential, especially when targeted at the right people and can change the mind of users to believing completely false topics on important issues. I personally see this on a regular basis when browsing social media. This can also be used in politics and could be seen in the 2016 US Presidential Election, through the Cambridge Analytica Scandal as well as in the lead up to the Brexit Referendum vote, in which both had an effect on the outcome. One other interesting aspect of this is Billionaires and corporations who fund political campaigns and think tanks and lobby politicians against climate change legislation. such as the Koch brothers.

Joshua Micha...   Resolve
13:16 6 Nov

People using articles for "evidence" without actually reading past the title is a hilarious and common thing in anti-vaccine circles. Accounts pretending to be more influential than they actually are is also a recurring theme in online discussion.

Unlike other Countries, the republic of Ireland does not legally require citizens to carry a national identity card/means of national identification daily. With that in mind, what do you think the internet or social media look like if you had to prove who you were every time you logged on? Would that drastically change the way people behave online? And if it did, would it be for the better?

If every time you logged onto Facebook, for example, you were required to verify your identity with an ID or a means of linking the online account to you as a person, would you be inclined to stop using it altogether? The more I think about it the more that I believe this is the way that online life and social media needs to go. There would be no "catfishing", no fake profiles used for malicious intent, no hate comments, jokes, memes, vor videos posted.

Given that there Is value in the unknown of the internet. The free state of logging on and never really knowing what you are going to find. But could this system of identification verification do more good than harm? There have been countless tragic events happen at the hands of unknown users online. Some kidnappings, some sexual assault, some harassment or stalking. This list is not exhaustive and certainly goes on. If everything that was every posted could be traced to the very person who posted it, these accounts would diminish in occurrence.

In this day and age companies and employers are inclined to look at your online presence and what persona you carry online. This can be as simple as finding your instagram page or as detailed as finding your outdated Tumblr blog from when you were a young teenager. These checks and research tend to turn up unwanted photos, videos, comments and posts for most people. Young people today tend to not think about something before they post it. This is not necessarily their fault but the fault of growing up with such vast amounts of universally connected technology with little restrictions. They are growing up idolising and watching Youtubers and Influencers that document every living breathing moment of their lives.

If there was a system implemented which required you to verify who you are before logging into any given account or before creating a new account everyone would lose the comfort of anonymous ability. You could no longer hide behind a screen you would be held accountable for all of your actions and choices in the digital world. Whilst the protest to this would be based around privacy and what information you would have to use to very your identity I once again strongly believe that the pros drastically outweigh the cons. More research and conversation needs to happen around this topic.

EDITED MASHUP

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Many people today get their news from social media, which is a mix of both reliable news sources, tabloids and peoples opinions as well as information. For the unsuspecting user who is new to these platforms they may take what they see at face value whether it is true or not, as they accept the information they see as true in other news methods such as newspaper and television. The quick information absorbing nature of social media also means that users rarely fact check information. Many accounts, pages, etc/ put themselves up on a pedastal as reliable sources of information, before putting out dozens of bombastic "clickbait" stories which can be misleading just to get the user to click on their article.

Social media lends itself to a lot of misinformation too, this includes people in that group. If every time you logged onto Facebook, for example, you were required to verify your identity with an ID or a means of linking the online account to you as a person, would you be inclined to stop using it altogether? The more I think about it the more that I believe this is the way that online life and social media needs to go. There would be no "catfishing", no fake profiles used for malicious intent, no hate comments, jokes, memes, vor videos posted.

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Some of the main lines of misinformation on social media today include climate change denial, and misinformation in politics, and in science such as anti-vaccinations. This misinformation can be very influential, especially when targeted at the right people and can change the mind of users to believing completely false topics on important issues.This can be regularly seen while browsing social media. This can also be used in politics and could be seen in the 2016 US Presidential Election, through the Cambridge Analytica Scandal as well as in the lead up to the Brexit Referendum vote, in which social media had a large effect on both votes. We here in Digital Humanities have the upper hand in dissecting this matter, as as we have been taught to look at everything with a slightly more conscious view and actually investigate what we find on the internet. Others, lacking this education, can be more easily forgiven for distributing false information.

On a personal level, the ability to interact with people all over the world is invaluable; people with families who have emigrated or live on the other side of the country can now speak with each other regularly via social media, keeping up with developing events.this can provide peace of mind, and can even lead to the development of new friendships and relationships between two people who would never have met otherwise. To add to this, as people grow up and get busier and busier with work, college or whatever they have going on in their life, it's difficult to keep in touch and meet up with friends as often as you used to. With social media, we can now keep in contact and chat with our friends whenever, and however we want until the next time we are free to meet up.

As a result of out frequent use of social media, being aware of our interactions with misinformation is far more important to our beliefs going forward than what we may have encountered earlier in life(where we didn't even subject it to much surface-level analysis, and so we can better look back on it now) and what we will encounter later, when confirmation bias has had more time to kick into full swing.

So, I find that, for people in our age group, it is necessary to try harder than most in order to find every angle possible to inform our beliefs and decisions, especially in placing trust in certain institutions/sources. The internet, great as it is for entertainment and communication, makes it far too easy for blatant stupidity to propagate itself as fact, with either mistakes or blatant lies spreading as scripture like wildfire. The ability to find the fake from the real, and to filter the
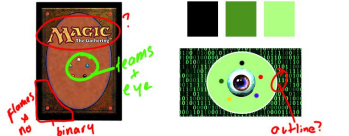
wheat from the chaff, is one that everyone in our age range must learn, especially given how often we, collectively, use social media.

Front panel (card examples)

4 stripes.
- Colours

Front

KEEPER · FICTION · KEEPER · KEEPER
KEEPER · GOAL · GOAL

back.

MAGIC
The Gathering

reams
of eye

flames + no
binary

binary

outline?

(colour swatches: black, dark green, light green)

Middle panel

binary
eye.   **Front**
name in middle.
gated community
dark figures at table.
puppet strings

picture
of
board   **back**
- cards
- Description.

O O O O
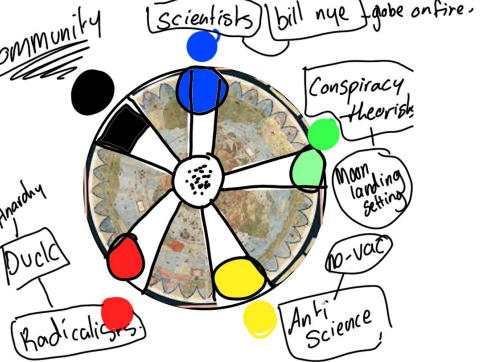side   binary
              name of game.   Tm

Soceyety panel

Soceyety

50
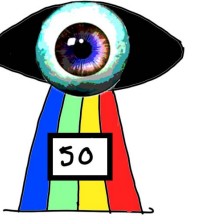
- 1000 people
- 50 people pieces → (x20 pieces)

Rules panel (right, red boxes)

- 50 Cards · game
- 5 block cards.
- 5 wild
   - fight to own
   - Shift/Shuffle.
   - Steal
   - Swap role
   - Swap role
   - Swap role

- Community player not playing
- Community deck ≠ player deck

40 → 20 good
       20 bad

- 10 rounds
- most people win

- 1 Game = "
- 3 Game = match
- most points

Community panel (far right)

Community

Scientists   bill nye   globe on fire.

Conspiracy theorists

Moon landing setting

Anarchy

Duck

Anti Science

no-vac

Radicalism,

DH1001 – deadline = ??????????????????

Podcast:

- 5 minutes
- Possible solution
- Awaremess
- Identification

Speak in podcast – all

Record – max

Game:

- Design to be done
- Gaem mechanics done
- 5 minutes
- everyone

Presentation:

- Social media in general
- Examples
- Introduce what we did - how we got to where we did
- Play the podcast
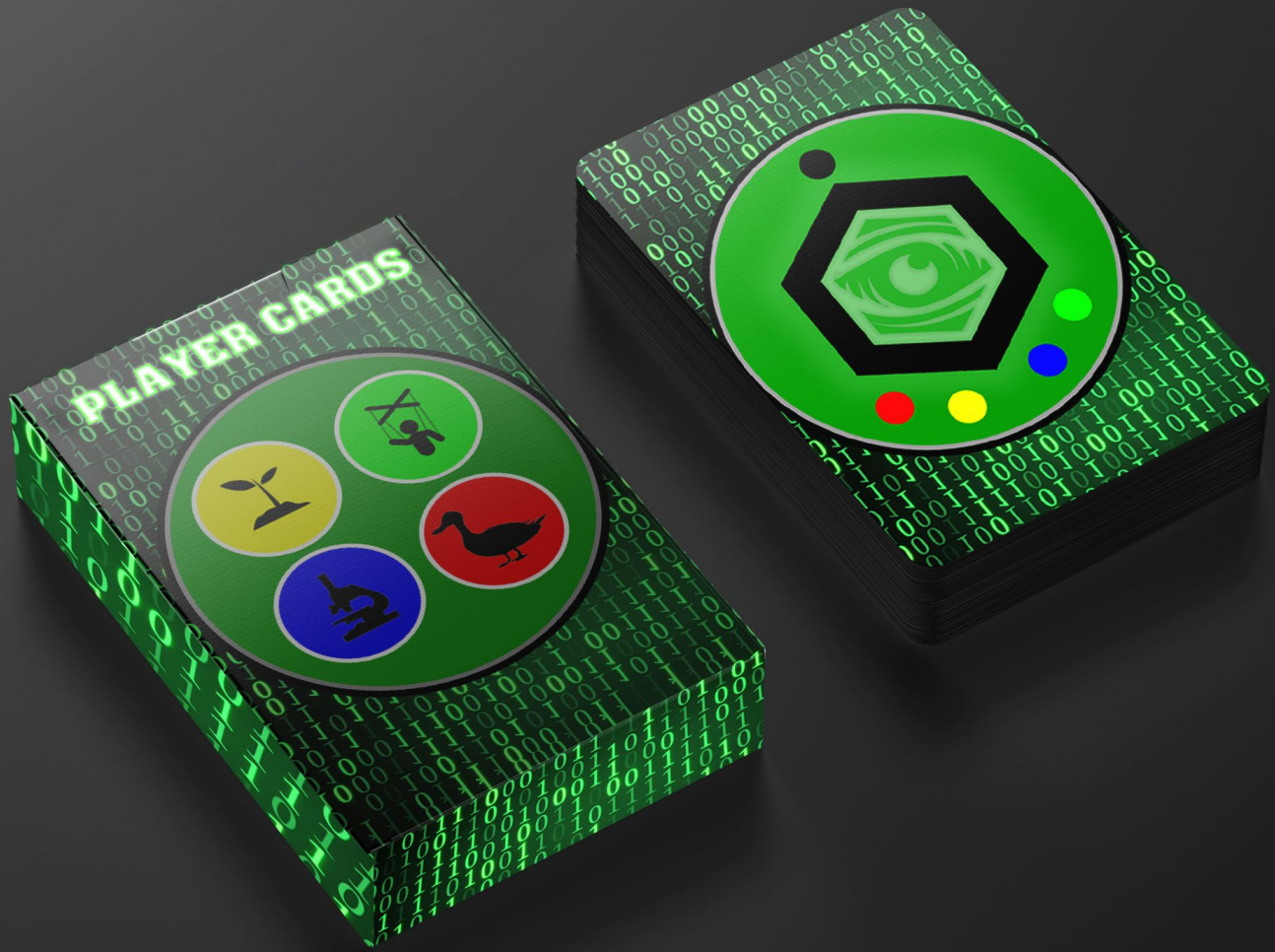- Meet the team

Paper:

- Josh – edited
- Check on task

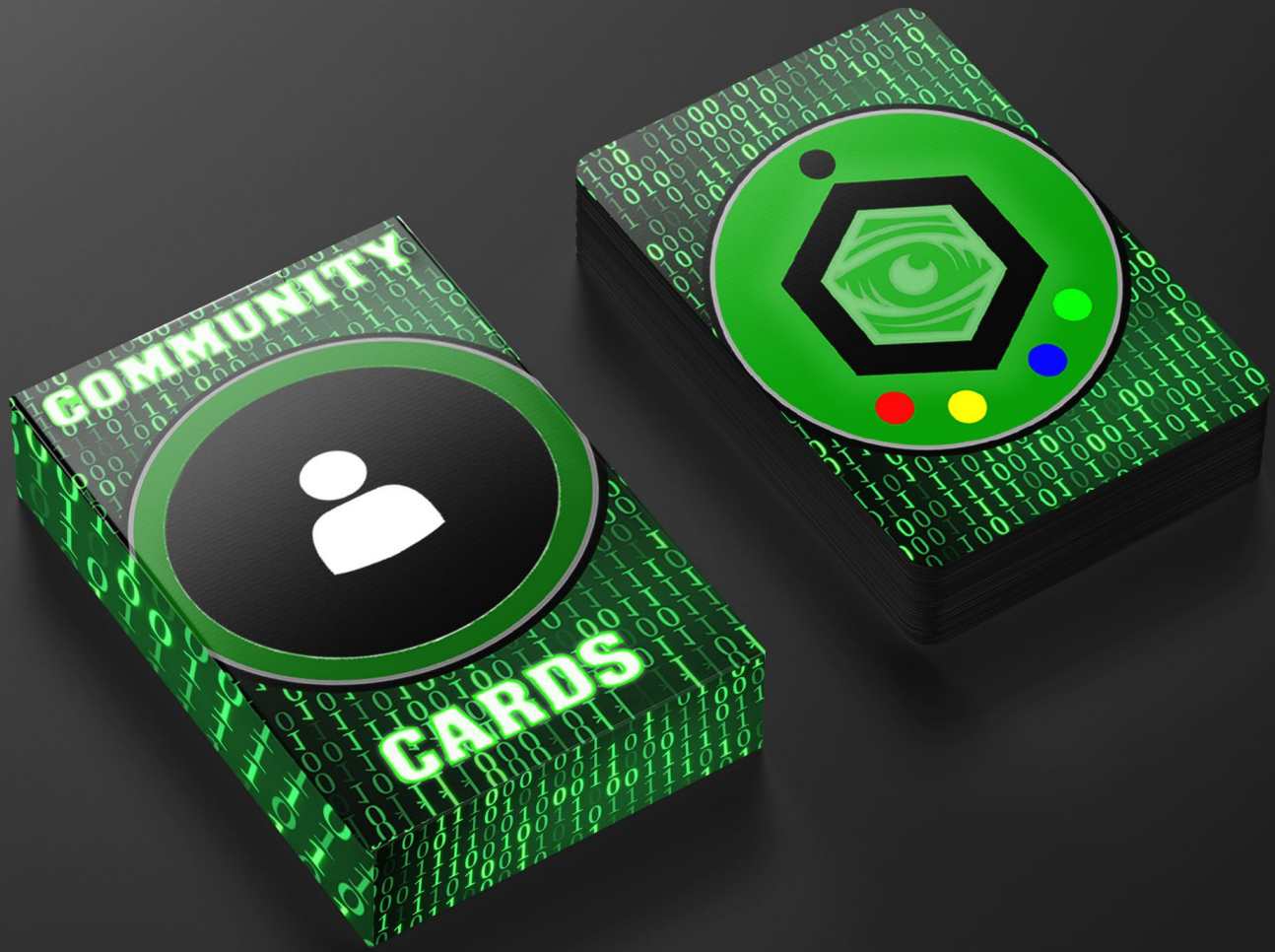Presentation – intro and background

Podcast

Game

Closing

1. Que crads
2. Photos and text
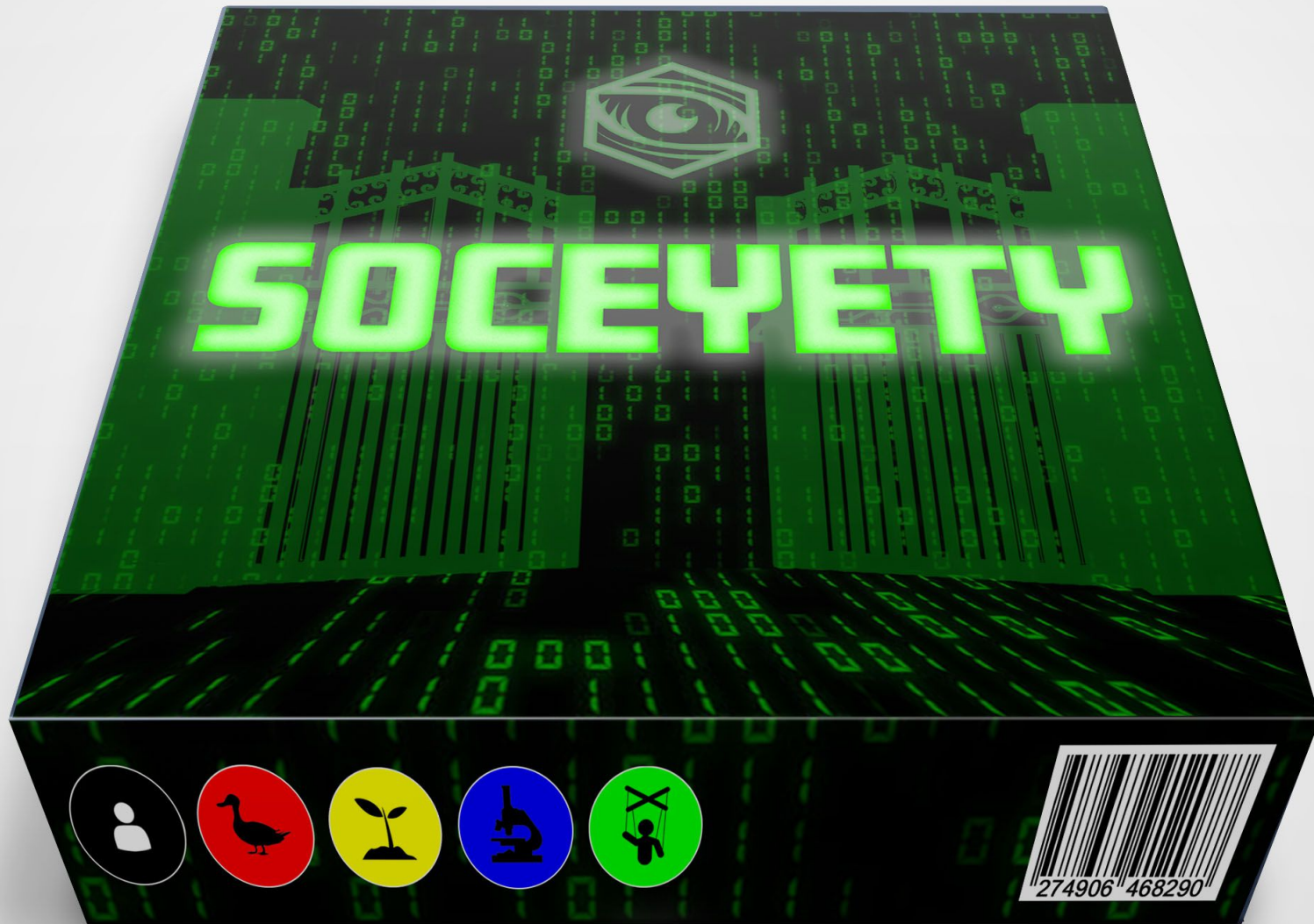
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