

Online / Offline

citizenship and virtual world: Social media are interactive technologies that facilitate the creation and sharing of information, ideas, interests, and other forms of expression through virtual communities and networks... which have become compulsory?

To what extend are online and offline life entangled?

At the end of the Unit, I will
Conduct a debate then write a conclusion about the good or bad use of social medias.

What vocabulary will I need ?
- opinion
- social medias

What grammatical structure will I need ?
- accord et désaccord
- obligation
- present perfect

What documents will be used ?

1- The origin of Social medias
1a- Most populair social Network from 2003 to 2019, video by Data is beautiful
1b- A Timeline of social media, Dr Miriam J Johnson
1c- The History of Social Media: A Timeline by Verity Jennings August 6, 2018, <https://phrasee.co/>

2- what does social medias do to you?
2a- Social media and dopamine, Simon Sinek, interview for Inside Quest, 2016
2b- Social media and addiction, Simon Sinek, interview for Inside Quest, 2016
2c- QUIZZ: are you addicted to your Social medias?

3- #activism
3a- Massive Moments When Hashtag Activism Really
3b- The Revolution Will Be Hashtagged, Laura Fay, March 13, 2018, the74million.org

4- Free Speech?
4a- 4a- Twitter has suspended President Trump from its platform, Brian Fung, CNN Business, Sat January 9, 2021
4b- 1st amendement, USA constituion
4c- Free the bird, cartoon by Branco, Flag and Cross, 2022
4d- Fake news illustrated

5- what next?
5a - TikTok is bad for Everyone, Dan Price, Feb 16 2023, [Makeuseof .com](http://Makeuseof.com)
5b- Nachricht von Ella | Without Consent

What will I learn about ?
How addictions are triggered by social medias

	The present and looming dangers of social medias Free speech and its limits
Final Task : EOI	You will give a conclusion about the use of social medias, after debating it.

INSTRUCTION FOR YOUR FINAL TASK :

- 1) You will be part of a debate concerning social medias.
- 2) the debate will be conducted by 3 or 4 people at the same time. The way you take part to this debate will be graded.
- 3) You will have to write a conclusion about this debate and give your opinion by answering to a given question.
- 4) The said-question will be given to you on D-day and you will need to answer it by making sure you assert the expectations.
- 5) You will have a full hour in class to write this conclusion. Notes will be allowed, but not written text.

1- The origin of Social medias

1a- Most popular social Network from 2003 to 2019, video by Data is beautiful

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aOymOiQdNaE>

1b- A Timeline of social media, Dr Miriam J Johnson

1c- The History of Social Media: A Timeline by Verity Jennings August 6, 2018,

<https://phrasee.co/>

travail en amont sur les documents: distribués au hasard via pronote et mise en groupe par 3.
être prêt à présenter le document et avoir une série de 5 questions soulevées par ces documents

échange en groupe de 3 avec le même document, puis échange à 3

Retour sur les origines des reseaux sociaux à partir définition mots social et medias

l'importance de la sociabilisation pour les humains, la façon don't ça se passe, la marchandisation des datas

conclusion: pérenité des réseaux uniquement par la vente des datas et la bonne gestion

financière. plurescence des réseaux sociaux, pérenité de certains, d'autres non, quels sont ceux qu'on voit le plus souvent, ceux qui manquent?

Recap écrit et conclusion personnelle: which are the ones I use, the ones I don't and why?

2- what does social medias do to you?

2c – Quizz pris sur le site suivant:

<http://www.clg-louis-bonnemaille.ac-besancon.fr/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2020/05/3e-Quiz-are-you-an-Internet-addict-modalit%C3%A9-can-could.pdf>

en binôme: un élève pose les questions, l'autre y répond. Conclusion puis discussion: is it true or not? Pt de vue de l'élève interrogé et de l'autre élève

variante:

based on this quizz, write your own and draw conclusion

s'appuyer sur les articles 2a et 2c et prendre les différents social media évoqué

3- #activism

3a- Massive Moments When Hashtag Activism Really Worked

travail sur les hastag BLM, stop funding hate, woman march, he for she, ASLicebucket challenge => distribution explication et photo correspondant.

Les groupes doivent se retrouver: interdiction de dire ce qui est écrit. Seuls ceux avec une photo doivent parler, lorsque ceux avec le texte pense avoir trouver des personnes correspondant à leur #, ils s'assoient.

Discussion des photos, du texte et présentation à faire en classe.

Recherches autorisées

imaginer son # et l'expliquer.

3b- The Revolution Will Be Hashtagged.

Travail sur l'article: contexte, conséquence, raison, questions soulevées, quelle victoire

4- Free speech

4a- 4a- Twitter has suspended President Trump from its platform, Brian Fung, CNN Business, Sat January 9, 2021

4b- 1st amendment

faire faire lire le texte, mind mapping, repérage des éléments en individuel puis en groupe work

faire faire liste des éléments clés => questions (générales: quel pb soulève le texte)?

Vidéo projeter le 1st amendment et faire faire //

conclusion en commun: pouvoir de Twitter, quel droit d'exprimer ou non son opinion? Quel pb cela pose-t-il

4c- Free the bird, cartoon by Branco, Flag and Cross, 2022

5- what next?

5a - TikTok is bad for Everyone

travail sur le texte: retrouver le titre qui correspond à ses paragraphes – être en mesure d'expliquer les idées développées et trouver des arguments contre

échange en groupe autour des différents paragraphe puis recap en pairwork en anglais pour chaque des titres.

Remettre ordre d'importance d'après eux et faire faire tableau pour argument contraires (s'il y en a)

recap au tableau en commun,

conclusion rédigée: avis inal

<https://www.makeuseof.com/is-tiktok-bad/>

5b- AI and social medias → vidéo **Nachricht von Ella | Without Consent**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F4WZ_k0vUDM

réaction / mise en commun

annexe: Nosedive, Black mirror

Online / Offline Lives									
Sujet : Do you think people can make it without Social Medias ? Is there anything to hope as a future for Social Medias ? Should we fear Social Medias ? Can we keep on using Social Medias as we do ?									
	Qualité du contenu	Pt score	Expression orale en interaction	Pt score	Correction de la langue écrite	Pt score	Richesse de la langue	Pt score	
C2	j'ai rendu de fines nuances de sens en rapport avec le sujet complexe . J'ai su développé et articuler les arguments de mes camarades et les miens.	30	J'ai interagi avec aisance et spontanéité et contribué habilement à la construction de l'échange , y compris en exploitant des références (inter)culturelles et sur un sujet complexe.	30	J'ai utilisé avec une bonne maîtrise tout l'éventail des traits phonologiques de la langue cible , de façon à être toujours intelligible, même sur un sujet complexe .	30	J'ai employé de manière pertinente un vaste répertoire lexical incluant des expressions idiomatiques, des nuances de formulation et des structures variées même sur un sujet complexe .	30	
		C1+		25		25		25	
C1	J'ai traité le sujet et produit un écrit fluide et convaincant, étayé par des éléments (inter)culturels pertinents, en démontrant un usage maîtrisé de moyens linguistiques de structuration et d'articulation de l'ensemble des arguments donnés.	20	J'ai interagi avec aisance et contribuer habilement à la construction de l'échange , y compris en exploitant des références (inter)culturelles.	20	J'ai utilisé avec une assez bonne maîtrise tout l'éventail des traits phonologiques de la langue cible , de façon à être toujours intelligible. Les rares erreurs de langue ne donnent pas lieu à des malentendus.	20	J'ai employé de manière pertinente un vaste répertoire lexical incluant des expressions idiomatiques, des nuances de formulation et des structures variées.	20	
		C1-		15		15		15	
		B2+		12		12		12	
B2	J'ai traité le sujet de façon claire, détaillée et globalement efficace . J'ai varié mes arguments et j'ai fait un bon compte rendu des arguments de mes camarade. J'ai répondu à la question de façon pertinente.	10	J'ai argumenté et cherché à convaincre . J'ai réagi avec pertinence et relancé la discussion , j'ai approfondi mes argurments, qui étaient variés et approfondi.	10	 Mon accent subit l'influence d'autres langues mais n'entrave pas l'intelligibilité . Mes erreurs de langue ne donnent pas lieu à malentendu.	10	J'ai produit un discours et des énoncés assez fluides, l'étendue de min lexique est suffisante pour permettre précision et variété des formulations .	10	
		B2-		8		8		8	
		B1+		6		6		6	
B1	j'ai traité le sujet de façon intelligible et relativement développée . J'ai essayé de varier mes arguments, mon compte rendu n'était pas complet, la réponse à la question pas assez aboutie	5	J'ai engagé, soutenu et clos une conversation simple sur des sujets familiers . J'ai fait référence à des aspects du cours de façon pertinente.	5	Je m'exprime de manière intelligible malgré l'influence d'autres langues. J'ai une bonne maîtrise des structures simples .	5	J'ai produit un discours et des énoncés dont l' étendue lexicale relative nécessite l'usage de périphrases et répétitions .	5	
		B1-/A2+		4		4		4	
	j'ai traité le sujet, ma		J'ai répondu et réagi de		Je m'exprime de manière		J'ai produit un		

A2	production est courte (moins de 150 mots) et l'argumentation est trop superficielle.	3	manière simple. Je n'avais pas beaucoup d'arguments, je me répétais beaucoup	3	suffisamment claire pour être compris, mais la compréhension requiert un effort de mes interlocuteurs.	3	discours et des énoncés dont les mots sont adaptés à l'intention de communication, en dépit d'un répertoire lexical limité.	3
A2-		2		2		2		2
A1	J' ai simplement amorcé une production écrite en lien avec le sujet.	1	La communication repose sur la répétition et la reformulation.	1	J'ai utilisé un répertoire très limité d'expressions et de mots mémorisés de façon compréhensible.	1	J'ai produit des énoncés intelligibles malgré un lexique très limité.	1

1b- The History of Social Media: A Timeline

2,800,000 BC: Humans first appear on the earth. Somehow, they manage to learn to express themselves and communicate with each other despite a complete lack of memes and emojis.

1792: The telegraph is invented. The first telegraph message ever sent? “New telegraph, who dis?”



1839: The world's first selfie is taken by amateur chemist and photography enthusiast Robert Cornelius.

1890: The telephone is invented. Sadly, it is unable to take photographs or send text messages yet, rendering it almost completely useless.

1891: The radio, an early precursor to Spotify, is invented.

1940s: The world's first “supercomputers” are built. The world's scientists begin developing ways for those supercomputers to communicate with each other. Their dream? To finally be able to publicly share photos of their lunch.

August 6th, 1991: The worldwide web is unleashed upon an unsuspecting public. Dial-up noises ensue.



1997: The world's first social networking site: “Six Degrees” is born. Remember them? Neither do we.

January 2000: The millennium bug shuts down everything and ushers in a second dark age. Just kidding. Nothing happened.

2001: Six Degrees shuts down forever. Wait, who?

December 2002: LinkedIn is born. The world's headhunters and hiring agencies lick their chops in anticipation of how easy their jobs are about to become.



March 2002: Friendster is launched. People with very few friends suddenly have lots of friends. The socially awkward of the world rejoice



August 2003: Myspace is founded, and profile glitter becomes a thing.

February 2004: Facebook goes live, bringing chain emails to social media.

June 2005: The world's angriest website, Reddit, is launched.

February 2005: YouTube is born, sounding the death knell of America's Funniest Home Videos.

July 2005: Myspace reaches 22 million users and is growing at a rate of 2 million per month. Everyone can see this THIS bubble will never, ever burst.

October 2006: YouTube is acquired by Google for \$1.65 billion, and promptly fades away into obscurity.

March 2006: Twitter goes live.

September 2006: The Facebook "Newsfeed" goes live. Facebook's grip on what the world tightens.



August 2007: The hashtag (#) debuts on Twitter. #awesomeidea

October 2008: Spotify goes live. The zombie hand of the music industry bursts through the ground in front of its tombstone.

September 2009: Facebook announces that it is cashflow positive for the first time. Mark Zuckerberg high-fives himself in the mirror repeatedly for 6 straight days.

March 2010: Pinterest goes live. The world's craft enthusiasts rejoice and the phrase "Pinterest fail" becomes a thing.

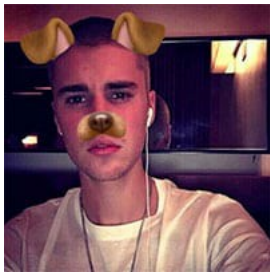
October 2010: Instagram is launched and hits 1 million users by December. Taking photos of one's meal before eating it increases by 10,000,000,000,000%.

July 2011: Snapchat is launched just in time. Everyone's parents now have Facebook accounts, which is awful.

April 2012: Facebook acquires Instagram for \$1 billion, almost cornering the global market of selfies and dinner photos.

October 2012: Facebook reaches 1 billion active users. The world wakes up to the fact that a for-profit corporation now owns one of its most important communication channels, and that there's nothing anyone can do about it.

June 2015: Friendster shuts down. Wait, who were they again?



September 2015: Snapchat introduces its 吐 filters feature, allowing users to add animal ears and rainbow puke to their snaps. The internet LOVES it.

September 2016: Snapchat re-brands itself as “Snap inc” and releases smart sunglasses called “Spectacles”. They promptly sell 10 of them.

March 2018: It is revealed that Cambridge Analytica harvested troves of user data without their consent and used this data for political purposes. Facebook stock plummets.

April 2018: Mark Zuckerberg testifies before Congress. The world sees how weird becoming one of the world’s richest humans can make you.

April 2021: Phrasee announces the impending arrival of AI-optimized content for social media!

By Verity Jennings August 6, 2018, <https://phrasee.co/>

2a- Social media and dopamine

We know that engagement with social media and our cell phones releases a chemical called dopamine. That’s why when you get a text – it feels good. In a 2012 study, Harvard research scientists reported that talking about oneself through social media activates a pleasure sensation in the brain usually associated with food, money and sex. It’s why we count the likes, it’s why we go back ten times to see if the interaction is growing, and if our Instagram is slowing we wonder if we have done something wrong, or if people don’t like us anymore. The trauma for young kids to be unfriended it too much to handle. We know when you get the attention it feels good, you get a hit of dopamine which feels good which is why we keep going back to it. Dopamine is the exact same chemical that makes us feel good when we smoke, when we drink and when we gamble. In other words, it’s highly, highly addictive... We have age restrictions on smoking, drinking and gambling but we have no age restrictions on social media and cell phones. Which is the equivalent of opening up the liquor cabinet and saying to our teenagers “hey by the way, if this adolescence thing gets you down – help yourself.”

An entire generation now has access to an addictive, numbing chemical called dopamine, through cellphones and social media, while they are going through the high stress of adolescence.(...)

These things balanced, are not bad. Alcohol is not bad, too much alcohol is bad. Gambling is fun, too much gambling is dangerous. There is nothing wrong with social media and cellphones, it’s the imbalance.

(...)

Like all addiction, in time, it will destroy relationships, it will cost time, it will cost money, and it will make your life worse.

2b- Social media and addiction

Almost every alcoholic discovered alcohol when they were teenagers. When we are very, very young the only approval we need is the approval of our parents and as we go through adolescence we make this transition where we now need the approval of our peers. Very frustrating for our parents, very important for the teenager. It allows us to acculturate outside of our immediate families and into the broader tribe. It's a highly, highly stressful and anxious period of our lives and we are supposed to learn to rely on our friends.

Some people, quite by accident, discover alcohol, the numbing effects of dopamine, to help them cope with the stresses and anxieties of adolescence. Unfortunately that becomes hard wired in their brains and for the rest of their lives, when they suffer significant stress, they will not turn to a person, they will turn to the bottle. Social stress, financial stress, career stress, that's pretty much the primary reasons why an alcoholic drinks. But now because we are allowing unfettered access to these devices and media, basically it is becoming hard wired and what we are seeing is that as they grow older, too many kids don't know how to form deep, meaningful relationships. "Their words, not mine."

They will admit that many of their relationships are superficial, they will admit that they don't count on their friends, they don't rely on their friends. They have fun with their friends, but they also know that their friends will cancel on them when something better comes along. Deep meaningful relationships are not there because they never practiced the skillset and worse, they don't have the coping mechanisms to deal with stress. So when significant stress begins to show up in their lives, they're not turning to a person, they're turning to a device, they're turning to social media, they're turning to these things which offer temporary relief.

We know, the science is clear, we know that people who spend more time on Facebook suffer higher rates of depression than people who spend less time on Facebook. (...)

If you are sitting at dinner with your friends, and you are texting somebody who is not there – that's a problem. That's an addiction. If you are sitting in a meeting with people you are supposed to be listening and speaking to, and you put your phone on the table, that sends a subconscious message to the room "you're just not that important." The fact that you can't put the phone away, that's because you are addicted.

If you wake up and you check your phone before you say good morning to your girlfriend, boyfriend or spouse, you have an addiction. And like all addictions, in time, it will destroy relationships, it will cost time, it will cost money and it will make your life worse.

rappel modal video du pdf:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2uqpXfjiY1c>

2c- QUIZZ: are you addicted to your Social medias?

1. When I use my smartphone, laptop, or tablet, it's difficult to stop.

- | Never or Rarely | Sometimes | Often or Regularly |
|---|-----------|-----------------------|
| 2. I enjoy interacting online (snapchat/insta) with my friends more than in real life (school, park...). | | |
| Never or Rarely | Sometimes | Often or Regularly |
| 3. I'd rather spend time online than doing things around the house (ex : cooking with my mother, playing with my sisters/brothers). | | |
| Never or Rarely | Sometimes | Often or Regularly |
| 4. I think that the quality of my school work has suffered because of my addiction to my smartphone. | | |
| Never or Rarely | Sometimes | Often or Regularly |
| 5. My family has complained about the time I spend in front of my smartphone, tablet, or computer. | | |
| Never or Rarely | Sometimes | Often or Regularly |
| 6. I check my social media (Facebook, Instagram, etc.), texts, or emails when I wake up in my bed. | | |
| Never or Rarely | Sometimes | Often or Regularly |
| 7. I don't like it when people bother me when I'm in front of my smartphone, laptop, or tablet. | | |
| Never or Rarely | Sometimes | Often or Regularly |
| 8. I'm nervous when I'm separated from my smartphone, tablet, or laptop. | | |
| Never or Rarely | Sometimes | Often or Regularly |
| 9. I escape from my real life with my smarphone. | | |
| Never or Rarely | Sometimes | Often or Regularly |
| 10. My life is less interesting and happy without access to the Internet. | | |
| Never or Rarely | Sometimes | Often or Regularly |
| 11. I go to bed very late because I use my smartphone or I play online. | | |
| Never or Rarely | Sometimes | Often or Regularly |
| 12. I prefer staying home gaming, doing social media than going outside with my friends. | | |
| Never or Rarely | Sometimes | Often or Regularly |
| 13. When I'm not checking my smartphone, I fear missing out with what's going on | | |
| Never or Rarely
Regularly | Sometimes | Often or
Regularly |

Check your score and find out if you are (or not!) an Internet addict :

Never or Rarely : 0 point


Sometimes : 1 point

Often or Regularly : 2 points

My total score is : points

From 0 to 13 points	From 14 to 17 points	From 18 to 21 points	22 points and more
<p><u>No Internet addiction</u></p> <p>Excellent ! You use the Internet and your mobile phone cautiously !</p> <p>You don't have any problem with Internet use.</p> <p>You have a balanced relationship with your online use because it's ok for you to stop with your phone and do other activities like sports, hanging out with your friends, your homework...</p>	<p><u>Borderline Internet addiction</u></p> <p>You may be starting to experience some issues related to your smartphone or online use.</p> <p>These issues are not serious at this time because you still are a serious person.</p> <p>Try to balance your time between your online use (especially the amount of time you spend checking social media, gaming, or with your smartphone) and your real-world life just to be on the safe side.</p>	<p><u>Internet addiction possible</u></p> <p>70 % sure your parents aren't happy with you and your mobile phone...</p> <p>Think of it like this... You generally don't spend 5 or 6 hours in front of the television, every night, nearly every day. Most people wouldn't think that's normal.</p> <p>Just live your life with real people !</p>	<p><u>Internet addiction likely</u></p> <p>OMG You are an addict !! It is obvious that you spend hours and hours, DAY and NIGHT on your mobile phone or playing online. It's the most important thing in your life !</p> <p>Start to change your use of the Internet to reduce the issues that it may be causing in your life or at school</p> <p>Be careful with the Internet and start to go out with your real life friends and family !</p>

That's me on the left wearing my favorite outfit
#DressLikeAWoman



3:39 AM · Feb 3, 2017

TayoAnn
@TayoAnn · Follow

#DressLikeAWoman | Mae Jemison, First Black Woman in Space



1:54 AM · Feb 3, 2017



1) #DressLikeAWoman

After a report that alleged President Trump asked his staff to “dress like women,” the internet delivered a scything dressing down.

Like hashtags, gendered clothing is everywhere. Unlike hashtags, it’s only meant to divide.

7) #ASLIceBucketChallenge

Who doesn’t remember that halcyon summer of 2014, when Facebook newsfeeds everywhere were filled with people having ice and water poured over their heads?

In the UK, one in every six people participated in the ice bucket challenge, which encouraged people to nominate their friends to take up the baton and keep the momentum going.

It was the first of the viral charity challenge hashtags, raising money and awareness for the ALS Association, and it set a precedent that many have tried to match in the years since.



8) #BringBackOurGirls

In April 2014, 276 schoolgirls were abducted by Boko Haram in the northern Nigerian village of Chibok, in an act that outraged the world. The hashtag was first used on April 23, in Nigeria.

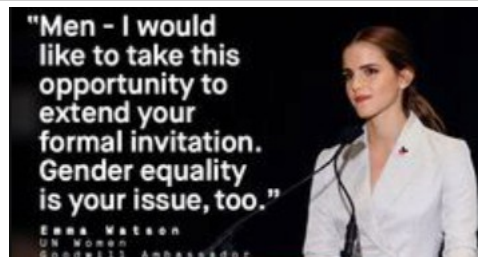
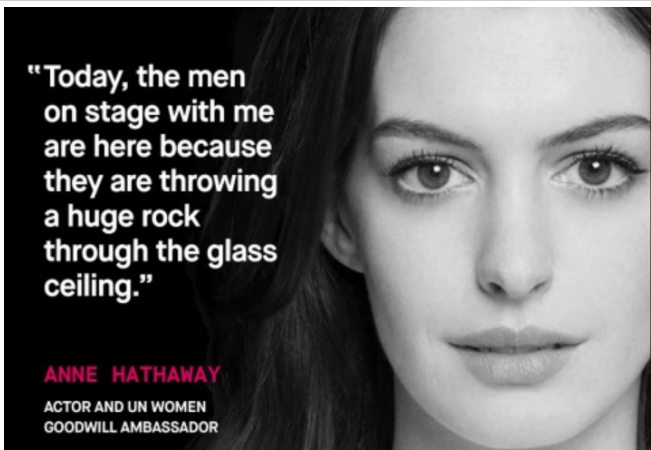
In less than three weeks, the hashtag had been used more than a million times worldwide, with supermodel Cara Delevingne and Michelle Obama adding their high-profile selfies to the mounting social media movement.

4) #HeForShe

We all know that gender equality affects everyone, right? And that feminism isn’t just for women? Well, we’ve largely got the He For She campaign to thank for that.

This UN Women campaign, backed by Emma Watson and Justin Trudeau, seeks to actively involve men and boys in a struggle that had previously been thought of as “a woman’s thing.”

Among the leading countries in the world for pledges and commitments to join the cause, are Rwanda, the United States of America, Mexico, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the UK.



2) #StopFundingHate

This UK grassroots activism campaign began to take action against the anti-migrant position of many British newspapers.

Since its inception just over a year ago, it's gone viral several times over — and won some big victories in the process.

5) #WomensMarch

The 2017 Women's March was one of the most powerful moments of women uniting together across the world to achieve a greater goal.

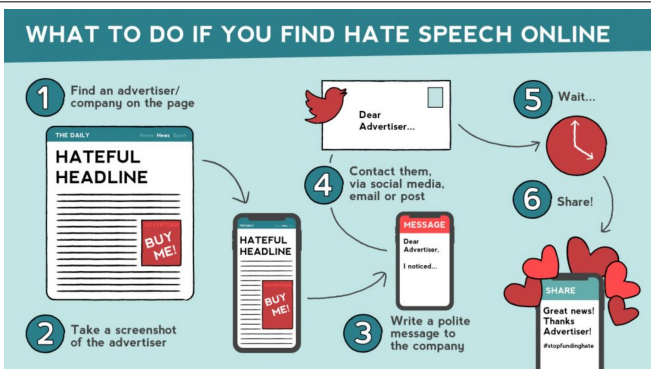
Millions of women, fed-up with the status quo and optimistic about the future, walked together to demand an equal footing in society.

It was a euphoric moment that will take its place in history. And, thanks to the uniting power of this hashtag, women were reminded that we're not alone.

6) #BlackLivesMatter

With its origins in one heartfelt Facebook post, following the 2012 shooting of 17-year-old Trayvon Martin, this hashtag has spawned a civil rights movement that will change the face of the United States. There are now more than 26 Black Lives Matter chapters across the US.

The movement is fuelled by grief at the seemingly endless stream of unjust deaths; by rage at institutionalised racism; by frustration at the consistent denial of equal rights for all Americans.



3b- The Revolution Will Be Hashtagged.

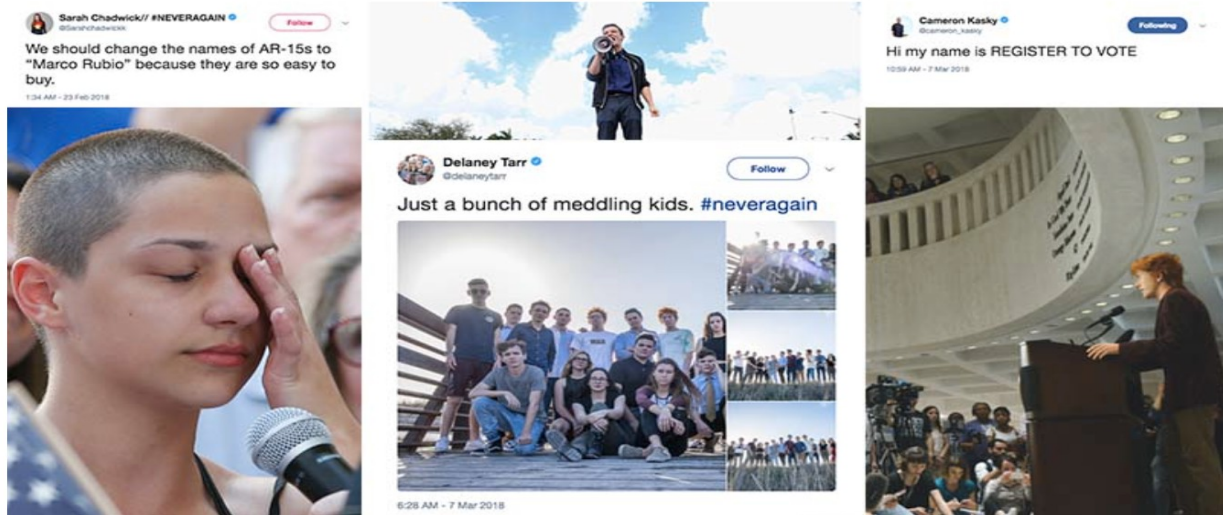


Photo credit: Getty images (bottom left) and Rain Valladares via Twitter.com/rain_valladares (bottom right)

When a gunman took over his school, student-journalist David Hogg knew it was a moment he should document. Hiding in a closet with classmates as a former student stalked the halls of Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School with an AR-15, Hogg took out his phone to report what was happening. Within a few days of the February 14 shooting in Parkland, Florida, that killed 17, he and his friends were tweeting about their grief, rage, and plans for action. In the process, Hogg and his classmates began to change the rules about how we talk about mass shootings in the U.S. In the weeks since the incident, the Parkland students have amassed thousands of followers on Twitter. Just two weeks after she created her account, Emma González, one of the most visible, had more than twice as many followers as the official account for the National Rifle Association. The students' #NeverAgain movement has gained endorsements and donations from the likes of Oprah Winfrey, George and Amal Clooney, and Lin-Manuel Miranda. Their national GoFundMe page had raised more than \$3.2 million at the time of publication.(...)

Already, it has become common for observers to note that something “feels different” this time about the national dialogue around guns. Media attention on the issue has lingered longer than usual.

The students' activism is strengthened by a facility with Twitter and other social media that comes from spending an average of nearly nine hours a day (not including time spent on schoolwork) using technology. Plus, they're coming of age in the Trump era, when tweets regularly make the front page of The New York Times, and in the midst of the #MeToo movement, which stripped Hollywood moguls and TV personalities of their power seemingly overnight. (...)

The students' strongest impact may be on the private sector. More than 20 corporations have terminated their relationships with the NRA in what The Atlantic calls “a perfect storm of articulate student outrage and savvy online activism.” Dick's Sporting Goods and Walmart, both major gun retailers, announced they would stop selling “assault-style rifles” and would stop selling guns to anyone under 21 years old, regardless of local and federal laws.

In addition to being articulate and demanding, the Parkland students are used to being seen: in live-streamed video on Facebook, on a friend's Snap Map, and in photos on Instagram — making them less reluctant than previous generations might have been to appear on national news so soon and so frequently after a national tragedy. They appear undeterred by internet trolls. Research shows that about a third of teens have been cyberbullied and even more have seen it happening online, so receiving negative attention online was likely not a surprise.

Hogg, the student-journalist, even thanked those spreading conspiracy theories accusing him of being a crisis actor, saying they are “great advertisers” for his cause. Despite their newfound fame as high-profile activists, the students continue to remind followers that they're still kids — comfortable retweeting memes and pictures of dogs when they're not organizing trips to meet legislators or confronting Sen. Marco Rubio on live television.

4a- Twitter has suspended President Trump from its platform

"After close review of recent Tweets from the @realDonaldTrump account and the context around them we have permanently suspended the account due to the risk of further incitement of violence," Twitter said. "In the context of horrific events this week, we made it clear on Wednesday that additional violations of the Twitter Rules would potentially result in this very course of action."

Twitter's decision followed two tweets by Trump Friday afternoon that would end up being his last. The tweets violated the company's policy against glorification of violence, Twitter said, and "these two Tweets must be read in the context of broader events in the country and the ways in which the President's statements can be mobilized by different audiences, including to incite violence, as well as in the context of the pattern of behavior from this account in recent weeks."

The first tweet was about Trump's supporters. "The 75,000,000 great American Patriots who voted for me, AMERICA FIRST, and MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN, will have a GIANT VOICE long into the future. They will not be disrespected or treated unfairly in any way, shape or form!!!"

The second indicated Trump did not plan to attend Joe Biden's inauguration. "To all of those who have asked, I will not be going to the Inauguration on January 20th."

Twitter said the tweet concerning inauguration could be viewed as a further statement that the election was not legitimate. It also said that the tweet could be interpreted as Trump saying that the inauguration would be a "safe" target for violence because he would not be attending. Trump's other statement about American patriots suggested that "he plans to continue to support, empower, and shield those who believe he won the election," Twitter said.

Twitter's ban specifically addresses "the @realDonaldTrump account," not Trump personally. Twitter will enforce its policy against ban evasions to ensure that Trump does not circumvent his personal account's suspension, the company told CNN. "If it is clear that another account is being used for the purposes of evading a ban, it is also subject to suspension," Twitter said in a statement. "For government accounts, such as @POTUS and @WhiteHouse, we will not suspend those accounts but will take action to limit their use. However, these accounts will be transitioned over to the new administration in due course and will not be suspended by Twitter unless absolutely necessary to alleviate real-world harm." Twitter's policy would also prohibit Trump from directing a third party to operate a Twitter account on his behalf.

Trump sought to test Twitter's ban evasion policy at roughly 8:30 pm ET Friday evening, when he or someone acting on his behalf published four tweets from the @POTUS account. "As I have been saying for a long time, Twitter has gone further and further in banning free speech, and tonight, Twitter employees have coordinated with the Democrats and the Radical Left in removing my account from their platform, to silence me," Trump tweeted.

The tweets disappeared almost instantly.

Twitter told CNN that the Trump campaign's account has also been permanently banned [as] it had been seen sharing the same four-tweet thread that Trump had attempted to post from the @POTUS account. After Twitter permanently banned the Trump campaign's account, Mike Hahn, the campaign's social media director, objected.

"A serious question that needs to be asked by journalists: If you post exactly what the president said will you be suspended as well?," Hahn said.

Asked whether it saw a difference between journalists reporting Trump's words and the Trump campaign repeating Trump's words, Twitter told CNN that there was a distinction. "There's a difference between someone reporting on the President, and someone attempting to allow their account to be used by the president to essentially get around the ban," a Twitter spokesperson said.

Civil rights leaders who have long criticized tech platforms for spreading hate speech and division welcomed Twitter's decision. Jonathan Greenblatt, the CEO of the Anti-Defamation League, called it an "excellent step." "A fitting end to a legacy of spewing hate and vitriol," Greenblatt said. "President Trump incited the violent riots at the Capitol using social media & paid the price."

FIRST AMENDMENT

CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAW RESPECTING AN ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION, OR PROHIBITING THE FREE EXERCISE THEREOF; OR ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, OR OF THE PRESS; OR THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE PEACEABLY TO ASSEMBLE, AND TO PETITION THE GOVERNMENT FOR A REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.



5a- TikTok is bad for Everyone

TikTok is a significant stain on the already-tainted world of social media. You should delete your account today. Here's why. With more than 1 billion monthly users, it is fair to say TikTok has taken the world by storm since its launch in September 2016. Here are seven reasons that TikTok is bad for everyone.

1. Chinese Influence Elicits Privacy Concerns

While it would be unfair to tar all Chinese apps with the same brush, it is undeniable that TikTok has endured more than its fair share of controversies. One of the biggest controversies surrounding TikTok is the influence of its parent company, Chinese tech giant ByteDance. Given the close relationship between the Chinese government and businesses operating within the country, there are concerns that TikTok could be used as a tool for the Chinese government to collect and exploit user data or spread propaganda.

Is TikTok bad? Well, it's bad enough to inspire these actions by government officials:

In June 2020, India led the pack of countries banning TikTok after the government said the app was "prejudicial to sovereignty and integrity of India, defense of India, security of the state, and public order."

In 2020, Reuters reported TikTok would "pull out" of Hong Kong following issues surrounding the region.

The US government came within a whisker of banning TikTok in America in August 2020 after then-president Donald Trump said he had evidence that ByteDance "might take action that threatens to impair the national security of the United States."

In December 2022, the United States banned TikTok on all federally owned government devices, according to The Guardian.

Also in 2022, the BBC announced Taliban-run Afghanistan issued a ban on TikTok for "leading Afghan youths astray."

TikTok has maintained that it is a neutral and independent company and that it stores user data in the US and Singapore, not in China. However, the controversy surrounding TikTok's Chinese influence remains a major issue, and the company will likely continue to face scrutiny and challenges in the coming years.

2. The Dangers of TikTok for Your Brain

According to The Independent, TikTok's format of short videos has been linked to decreased attention spans when the app is used for more than 90 minutes a day.

The problem became so severe that TikTok was forced to take action. The company hired influencers, including Gabe Erwin, Alan Chikin Chow, James Henry, and Cosette Rinab, to ask users to take breaks and created pop-up warnings to encourage users to stop scrolling.

While using an app that harms your brain is not a good idea for anyone, the issue is particularly pertinent to TikTok due to its demographics. According to TikTok statistics published by Wallaroo Media, more than 60 percent of users are "Gen Zers," which makes them somewhere between ages 11 and 26 — and the human brain is not fully developed until age 25.

3. TikTok Is Riddled With Censorship

TikTok moderation is a mess, with censorship rife across the platform. For instance, the problem surrounding the removal of tags has led some already marginalized communities to become even more excluded. Users who protested racism in their videos reported a drop in the popularity of their other content. There is no list of banned words or phrases. And it is unclear whether the mod team is run by AI or by humans.

And if you think all this is hearsay, think again. In March 2020, The Intercept got its hands on some internal TikTok documents that said moderators needed to suppress posts by users who were "too ugly, poor, or disabled". The problem is getting worse, not better.

4. The Dangers of TikTok Challenges

Social media challenges are nothing new. Many of them are harmless fun and often raise money for a good cause. Who could forget classics such as the "ice bucket challenge" or the "mannequin challenge"? However, some of them stray into dangerous territory, and this is where things get worrying. Planking was one of the early trendsetters, with people putting themselves in vulnerable positions (such as atop skyscrapers or on train tracks) just to grab an image for Instagram.

TikTok has taken the idea of dangerous challenges to new extremes. The "penny challenge" (in which you drop a penny between a wall socket and a plug) has started house fires, while the "skull breaker challenge" involves intentionally tripping people up. Nasty injuries have been reported. There is also the

"devious licks" challenge. The challenge encourages students to steal or vandalize school property. Several students have been arrested, and schools have been forced to spend money on fixing broken property. All of this makes TikTok entirely inappropriate for kids, and yet they keep using the app.

6. Users Experience Security Vulnerabilities

TikTok has been criticized for its handling of user data and privacy. The app collects a large amount of personal information from its users, including their location, contacts, and message contents. Such widespread collection is terrible on privacy grounds, but also has implications for your security.

TikTok has been the target of cyberattacks in the past, with hackers accessing sensitive user information such as passwords and phone numbers. TikTok has also been criticized for its moderation practices, with some users reporting that the app allows the spreading of hate speech, misinformation, and extremist content

Furthermore, many security researchers have found security vulnerabilities in the TikTok app. They range from hackers using SMS messages to gain unauthorized access to accounts, through to issues surrounding the use of HTTP and HTTPS when delivering videos.

7. Worrisome Content Makes TikTok Bad for Youth

No shortage of research proves how bad social media is for your mental health. The toll on your brain comes in many forms. You'll find ample cases of the usual social media scourges—harassment, abuse, and cyberbullying.

But the problem runs deeper. For example, many younger users have uploaded sexually provocative content, while there have also been cases of ex-partners attempting to ruin their previous partners' lives by uploading videos and photos from their old relationships.

This has real-world consequences for users. In Egypt, five women were sentenced to two years in prison for "violating public morals" in their TikTok videos.

Sadly, there is also a never-ending stream of anti-Semitism, racism, and xenophobia. There have even been cases of ISIS using the platform to promote its extremist propaganda.

All these issues can lead you on a path you don't want to go down. Don't put yourself in these positions unnecessarily.

What Is TikTok Used For? Let's Find Alternatives

At its core, TikTok is a social media app that lets users create, share, and view short videos. The app is primarily used for creating and sharing creative and entertaining content, such as lip-syncs, dances, and comedy skits, but you'll also find filters, effects, and music overlays to enhance your video content. However, it's not the only short-form video platform out there.

If you're concerned about the various issues surrounding the service, consider switching to one of the best TikTok alternatives. For example, the apps below all boast features similar to TikTok.

Thriller :This social media app allows users to create short music videos. It has a growing userbase and offers a wide range of creative tools.

Dubsmash: This social media app allows users to create short videos by lip-syncing to popular songs.

Instagram Reels: This feature of the popular photo-sharing app is similar to TikTok, in that it allows users to create and share short videos, but offers more robust moderation and privacy features.

YouTube Shorts: This feature allows users to create and share short videos too. It offers a range of handy tools and a vast community of content creators.

If you decide to continue using TikTok, please do so safely. Adjust your privacy settings to control who can see your profile and videos, and make your account private so only people you approve can view your content.

Delete TikTok Today

Back in 2018, the #DeleteFacebook movement took hold as users protested some of the company's ulterior motives and suspicious practices. But while Facebook is no angel and unquestionably deserves to be under the spotlight for the decisions it has taken in recent years, TikTok is a lot worse. The bottom line is quite simple. You should not have an account, you should not have the app on your phone, and you should not encourage other users to sign up.

5a – pour impression

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5a – pour vidéo projetage

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<https://guardian.ng/features/health/why-social-media-use-harms-teenagers-mental-health-disrupts-positive-activities-by-study/>

Why social media use harms teenagers' mental health, disrupts positive activities, by study

By Chukwuma Muanya

20 January 2020 | 2:25 am

Social media use has been linked to depression, especially in teenage girls. But a new study argues that the issue may be more complex than experts think. The research was published Tuesday in the journal *The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health*. It involved interviews with almost 10,000 children between the ages of 13 and 16 in England. The researchers found that social media may harm girls' mental health by increasing their exposure to bullying and reducing their sleep and physical exercise.

“Our results suggest that social media itself doesn't cause harm, but that frequent use may disrupt activities that have a positive impact on mental health such as sleeping and exercising, while increasing exposure of young people to harmful content, particularly the negative experience of cyber-bullying,” study co-author Russell Viner of the UCL Great Ormond Street Institute of Child Health said in a statement.

In other words: Social media itself might not be to blame for mental health issues; rather, it takes away from girls' sleep quality and exercise while exposing users to cyber-bullying, and that's what leads to lower well-being and problems with mental health.

Bob Patton, a lecturer in clinical psychology at the University of Surrey, said this means strategies focusing only on reducing social media use as a tool to improve well being or mental health might not help.

“Building strategies to increase resilience to cyber-bullying and that promote better sleep and exercise behaviours may well be what is needed to reduce both physical and psychological harms,” Patton, who was not involved in the research, said in a statement.

For boys, the impact on their mental health seems to be due to other reasons, so further research is needed, the authors said. The research was conducted by interviewing teenagers once a year from 2013 to 2015. They would report the frequency that they checked or used social media, including Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Twitter and Snapchat. More than three times daily was considered "very frequent."

The researchers noted that they did not capture how much time participants spent on these websites, which is a limitation of the study. In 2014 and 2015, researchers asked about the teens' psychological distress and their personal well being, things like life satisfaction, happiness and anxiety. The researchers found that, in both sexes, very frequent social media use was associated with greater psychological distress. The effect was especially clear among girls: The more often they checked social media, the greater their psychological distress.

But nearly 60 per cent of the impact on psychological distress in girls could be accounted for by low sleep quality and greater exposure to cyber-bullying, with decreased physical activity playing a lesser role. But for boys, those factors explained only 12 per cent of the effects of very frequent social media use on psychological distress.

Social media has been linked to mental health issues. Just last month, research out of Canada showed that higher levels of social media use was linked with increased depressive symptoms in adolescents. With this study, the problem is put in a better context. It's not necessarily social media that's causing these issues; it's more likely the content that young people are exposed to and its hindrance of healthy sleep and exercise.

It is an important distinction, says Ann DeSmet, a professor at Ghent University in Belgium who was not involved in the research. "If the displacement of healthy lifestyles and cyber-bullying can be attenuated, the positive effects of social media use, such as encouraging social interactions, can be more endorsed," she said in a statement.

*Culled from CNN

[et texte de bac:](#)

Doc. 1

Teenagers, Internet socializing not a bad thing

Good news for worried parents: All those hours their teenagers spend socializing on the Internet are not a bad thing, according to a new study by the MacArthur Foundation.

"It may look as though kids are wasting a lot of time hanging out with new media, whether it's on MySpace or sending instant messages," said Mizuko Ito, lead researcher on the study "Living and Learning With New Media". "But their participation is giving them the technological skills and literacy they need to succeed in the contemporary world. They're learning how to get along with others, how to manage a public identity, how to create a home page."

The study, conducted from 2005 to last summer, describes new-media usage but does not measure its effects.

"It certainly rings true that new media are inextricably woven into young people's lives," said Vicki Rideout, vice president of the Kaiser Family Foundation and director of its program for the study of media and health.

"Ethnographic studies like this are good at describing how young people fit social media into their lives. What they can't do is document effects. This highlights the need for larger, nationally representative studies."

Ms. Ito, a researcher scientist in the department of informatics at the University of California, Irvine, said that some parental concern about the dangers of Internet socializing might result from a misperception.

"Those concerns about predators and stranger danger have been overblown," she said. "There's been some confusion about what kids are actually doing online. Mostly, they're socializing with their friends, people they've met at school or camp or sports."

The study, part of a \$50 million project on digital and media learning, used several teams of researchers to interview more than 800 young people and their parents and to observe teenagers online for more than 5,000 hours. Because of the adult sense that socializing on the Internet is a waste of time, the study said, teenagers reported many rules and restrictions on their electronic hanging out, but most found ways to work around such barriers that let them stay in touch with their friends steadily throughout the day.

"Teens usually have a 'full-time intimate community' with whom they communicate in an always-on mode via mobile phones and instant messaging," the study said.

Tamar LEWIN, www.nytimes.com, May 20th, 2008