Social Media And Fake News In The 2016 Election

New perspectives on the misinformation ecosystem that is the production and circulation of fake news. What is fake news? Is it an item on Breitbart, an article in The Onion, an outright falsehood disseminated via Russian bot, or a catchphrase used by a politician to discredit a story he doesn't like? This book examines the real fake news: the constant flow of purposefully crafted, sensational, emotionally charged, misleading or totally fabricated information that mimics the form of mainstream news. Rather than viewing fake news through a single lens, the book maps the various kinds of misinformation through several different disciplinary perspectives, taking into account the overlapping contexts of politics, technology, and journalism. The contributors consider topics including fake news as "disorganized" propaganda; folkloric falsehood in the “Pizzagate” conspiracy; native advertising as counterfeit news; the limitations of regulatory reform and technological solutionism; Reddit's enabling of fake news; the psychological mechanisms by which people make sense of information; and the evolution of fake news in America. A section on media hoaxes and satire features an oral history of and an interview with prankster-activists the Yes Men, famous for parodies that reveal hidden truths. Finally, contributors consider possible ways to address the complex problem of fake news—ways to mitigate its spread, to teach students to find factually accurate information, and to go beyond fact-checking. Contributors Mark Andrejevic, Benjamin Burroughs, Nicholas Bowman, Mark Brewin, Elizabeth Cohen, Colin Doty, Dan Faltesek, Johan Farkas, Cherian George, Tarleton Gillespie, Dawn R. Gilpin, Gina Giotta, Theodore Glasser, Amanda Ann Klein, Paul Levinson, Adrienne Massanari, Sophia A. McClennen, Kembrew McLeod, Panagiotsis Takis Metaxas, Paul Milhaudis, Benjamin Peters, Whitney Phillips, Victor Pickard, Danielle Polage, Stephanie Ricker Schulte, Leslie-Jean Thornton, Anita Varma, Claire Wardle, Melissa Zimdars, Sheng Zou

Fake news is a story that seems like real news but involves misleading, deceptive, or false information. And no matter the motive behind its creation and circulation, it is clearly a problem. Through a narrative-driven pro/con format—supported by relevant facts, quotes, anecdotes, and full-color illustrations—this title examines issues related to fake news. Topics include: Does Fake News Pose a Serious Threat? Does the News Media Tell the Truth? Should Social Media Companies Censor Fake News? Can People Resist the Influence of Fake News? This volume summarizes the evolution of news and information in the United States as it has been shaped by technology (penny press, radio, TV, cable, the internet) and form development (investigative journalism, tabloid TV, talk radio, social media). Media, Journalism, and "Fake News": A Reference Handbook provides readers with an overview of news and media in the United States. Additionally, the book discusses, additionally discussing the economic state of the news industry, partisan news, misinformation and disinformation, issues of representation, and the impact of social media. The volume starts with a brief history of the development of news and information in the United States. It then goes on to discuss significant problems, controversies, and solutions related to the topic. Readers also will be able to develop their understanding of the topic by reading profiles of key figures and organizations that contributed to the current news climate. A comprehensive list of resources will help readers decide where to go next should they want to learn more about a particular area of interest. * Provides readers with an overview of the development of news and information in the United States as an influential factor in a democracy, prompting readers to consider the importance of understanding this landscape * Summarizes how changes in technology have influenced the content and form of news and information distribution, highlighting for readers the relationship between technology and content * Points out the effects of different types of news and information — from investigative journalism to disinformation spread via social media — giving readers examples of the potential influence information might have on culture * Profiles key figures and organizations that contributed to the evolving news and information landscape, deepening readers’ understanding of the depth and breadth of the landscape * Provides data about the current news and information landscape that captures elements of consumer engagement with a variety of news sources, providing readers with a broader understanding of how news and information is consumed and resonates with U.S. citizens

Social media are becoming the dominant source of information for significant parts of our societies. There are numerous positive aspects of these social media, such as their ability to mobilise for a political cause. No one can deny that social media strengthen free speech in general, allow greater and quicker flows of ideas across societies, and add to the quality of life. Yet at the same time, social media may sometimes negatively impact the public debate. This paper analyses how social media platforms influence democracy in Western countries and makes recommendations on how to address the risks that arise effectively. The first section describes the phenomena of fake news, echo chambers and social bots. The paper then discusses the ways in which fake news, bots and bubbles impact the public debate. Examples from the recent past (the US, French and German elections and the UK referendum) are debated. In the third part, the paper outlines the current regulatory framework in which social media operate, both in the EU member states and in the US. The peculiar status of ‘Internet intermediaries’ is also analysed. The following section discusses the different voluntary measures self-imposed by social media companies to eradicate fake news from their feeds. Their effectiveness is assessed. In the fifth section, a novel way of fighting fake news is introduced. The advantage of this approach is that social media platforms and media have interests in combating fake news. This is achieved by modifying versions of existing press laws, adapted to suit the new technology. The creation of a ‘notice and correct’ procedure, as it is tentatively called, would provide an effective tool to stop lies from spreading, allowing affected parties, public or private, to protect their rights. By making the social media platforms jointly responsible for the content they publish, governments would create the right incentives for companies to adapt their business models and to modify the construction of their algorithms and policies. The concept of a ‘notice and correct’ procedure is discussed in the context of the freedom of speech: the risks and challenges are analysed. It is underlined that any attempt at censorship must not be tolerated. In the final section, the paper discusses the improvement of e-literacy as an additional, viable and long-term solution to the problem of fake news. It concludes by identifying the right conditions under which the ‘notice and correct’ procedure could be implemented. We study how the structure of social media networks and the presence of fake news might affect the degree of misinformation and polarization in a society. For that, we analyze a dynamic model of opinion exchange in which individuals have imperfect information about the true state of the world and are partially bounded rational. Key to the analysis is the presence of internet bots: agents in the network that do not follow other agents and are seeded with a constant flow of biased information. We characterize how the flow of opinions evolves over time and evaluate the determinants of long-run disagreement among individuals in the network. To that end, we create a large set of heterogeneous random graphs and simulate a long information exchange process to quantify how the bots’ ability to spread fake news and the number and degree of centrality of agents susceptible to them affect misinformation and polarization in the long-run. Fake News in an Era of Social Media - Tracking Viral ContagionRowman & Littlefield Publishers

Based on the book Fact vs. Fiction by Jennifer LaGarde and Darren Hudgins, this six-page laminated reference guide offers educators resources and strategies to define, detect and combat "fake news," including links to fact-checking sites and lesson plans. The guide also features models for evaluating news stories with links to resources on how to include lessons on fake news in curricula; links to fake news self-assessments, including a digital component to help readers evaluate their skills in detecting and managing fake news; and an infographic with mobile media literacy tips. (ISTE Jump Start Guide, 8.5” x 11”, 3 laminated panels, 6 pages)

We leven in een tijd van fake news. Social media als Facebook, Twitter en Instagram overspoelen ons met verzonnen nieuwsberichten die door trollen in fabieken aan de lopende band worden verzonnen. In haast onvoorstelbare hoeveelheden worden we als consumenten van weefsels bedrogen. In de periode van het presidentsverkiezingen in de VS, waaronder de presidentsverkiezingen van Donald Trump, zijn er talloze voorbeelden van fake news. Er zijn verhalen over een verboden militaire operatie in Syrië, een fusie van Facebook en Google, en zelfs een vermeend rampscenario waarin een kosmische komeet aankomt en de aarde vernietigt. Met deze kinderen van de valse realiteit lopen we de risico's van geruchten en misinformatie, wat leidt tot verspreiding van onjuiste informatie die kan leiden tot ongerustheid en verwarring. Aan de andere kant is er echter een positief aspect aan de hand van fake news. Als we leren omvat en omgaan met fake news, kunnen we de controle over de informatie die we ontvangen bevorderen en een beter begrip van de werkelijkheid opbouwen. De uitdaging bestaat echter in het onderscheiden van waar en wat niet waar is. Een zo vreugdevolle wereld zou een wereld zijn waarin de waarheid blijft overheersen. Dat kan pas als we leren geduldig en kritisch te denken en de waarde van de bronnen van de informatie die we ontvangen begrijpen. De wetenschap, de media en de technologie hebben allebei een rol te spelen bij het paradijs van fake news. Er zijn wetenschappelijke studies die bewijzen dat het mogelijk is om fake news te identificeren en te ontkennen. Daarnaast is het belangrijk om de technologie te gebruiken om fake news te combatteren en om de menselijke hersenen te gebruiken om de waarheid te onthullen. In een samenspel van technologie en menselijke hersenen kan de wereld van fake news een wereld van waarheid worden. De toekomst houdt veel belofte in voor de samenwerking tussen technologie en menselijke begrippen en hersenen om fake news te combatteren en de waarheid te bevorderen.
China makes it a priority to develop social media and digital media in general. However, social media also enables the wide propagation of "fake news," i.e., news with intentionally false information. Fake news is not presented in the book as a stable, neutral term with a clear definition, but it is instead defined as an idea that risks obscuring the key critical and political premise of Media Studies. All media representation requires critical deconstruction: therefore, any distinction between 'real' and 'fake' media is a false binary. The author draws together two narrative strands: one analysing contemporary news and journalism, featuring interviews with journalists and news commentators, and the other re-appraising the discipline of Media Studies itself. This bold and innovative book will appeal to all those interested in the nebulous and often confusing media landscape, as well as students and practitioners of Media Studies.

"As news media has moved past established old-time sources and into new forms-and as the cry of "fake news" is used for both false sources and real news that people dislike-it becomes more and more difficult to know what to trust. In this informative book, readers will learn what the signs and clues are to watch for when reading, watching, or listening to news media. Useful tips will help them figure out when to look deeper on social media, and intriguing facts will give perspective to help them learn more about the role of the free press in U.S. society." - Seminar paper from the year 2016 in the subject Communications - Media and Politics, Politic Communications, , language: English, abstract: The purpose of this paper is to take a closer look at the problem of fake news and to evaluate if regulations of any kind could have a positive impact. The two following questions will be front and center: What are the primary challenges to Internet regulation in general and fake news in particular? What are possible paths to resolutions to these challenges? In order to analyze those questions, this paper will first address the consumption of news online and the role social media in particular. In a second step, the subject of "fake news" will be introduced. It will also take a look at the theoretical background and problems when it comes to regulations of online content. Then, those problems and possible solutions will be discussed in connection to the chosen example of fake news. Lastly, the results will be summarized and a conclusion will be drawn. Overall, it should be noted that the challenges described in this paper relate exclusively to political news and cannot be generalized across all subcategories of news. The discussion will focus primarily on the United States. This can mainly be justified due to their political and economic dominance on the world stage. Furthermore, major Internet companies, for instance Facebook, Twitter and Google, are all based in the United States. Finally, the recent presidential election has provoked an international debate and offers a great basis for further analysis. Events during the past decade have demonstrated that social media, such as Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube, are changing the way individuals consume and share news. News stories can be distributed across borders and discussed by people around the world within minutes. One example includes news of the protests in the Middle East that spread through the social media networks Twitter and Facebook. Situations like this demonstrated how posted stories, photos and videos could immediately attract world-wide attention and how social media platforms can support news production and diffusion. Indeed, the spread of news on social media has become a phenomenon of increasing social, economic and political magnitude. Recently though, the proliferation of fake news on social media has been subject of an intensive international discussion. Disinformation and so-called fake news are contemporary phenomena with rich histories. Disinformation, or the willful introduction of false information for the purposes of causing harm, recalls infamous foreign interference operations in national media systems. Outcives over fake news, or dubious stories with the trappings of news, have coincided with the introduction of new media technologies that disrupt the publication, distribution and consumption of news -- from the so-called rumour-mongering broadsheets centuries ago to the blogosphere recently. Designating a news organization as fake, or der Lügenpresse, has a darker history, associated with authoritarian regimes or populist bombast diminishing the reputation of 'elite media' and the value of inconvenient truths. In a series of empirical studies, using digital methods and data journalism, we inquire into the extent to which social media have enabled the penetration of foreign disinformation operations, the widespread publication and spread of dubious content as well as extreme commentators with considerable followings attacking mainstream media as fake.

This book focuses on media and zeroes in some critical and oppositional aspects of internet usage within Turkey. It does not radically challenge some works on Turkey’s recent grand narrative but presents empirical and minor accounts to this. However, in elaborating the long history of relatively resilient and multilayered oppositional digital media networks in Turkey, this book insists that an idea of authoritarian turn may be misleading as the internet communications are exposed to repressive measures and surveillance tactics from the very beginning of the country’s recent past. While discussing from citizen journalism practices to political trolls and from Gezi Park protests to disinformation campaigns, this book pays tribute to digital activists and points out that mobilizing through digital networks can present glimmers of hope in challenging authoritarian regimes.

A former FBI Special Agent and leading cyber-security expert offers a devastating and essential look at the misinformation campaigns, fake news, and electronic espionage operations that have become the cutting edge of modern warfare—and how we can protect ourselves and our country against them. Clint Watts electrified the nation when he testified in front of the House Intelligence Committee regarding Russian interference in the 2016 election. In Messing with the Enemy, the cyber and homeland security expert introduces us to a frightening world in which terrorists and cyber criminals don't hack your computer, they hack your mind. Watts reveals how these malefactors use your information and that of your friends and family to work for them through social media, which they use to map your social networks, scour your world affiliations, and master your fears and preferences. Thanks to the schemes engineered by social media manipulators using you and your information, business executives have coughed up millions in fraudulent wire transfers, seemingly good kids have joined the Islamic State, and staunch anti-communist Reagan Republicans have cheered the Russian government's hacking of a Democratic presidential candidate's e-mails. Watts knows how they do it because he's mirrored their methods to understand their intentions, combat their actions, and coopt their efforts. Watts examines a particular social media platform—from Twitter to internet Forums to Facebook to LinkedIn—and a specific bad actor—from al Qaeda to the Islamic State to the Russian and Syrian governments—to illuminate exactly how social media tracking is used for nefarious purposes. He explains how he’s learned, through his successes and his failures, to engage with hackers, terrorists, and even the Russians—and how these interactions have generated methods of fighting back. Shocking, funny, and eye-opening, Messing with the Enemy is a deeply urgent guide for living safe and smart in a super-connected world.

Although news outlets are meant to be impartial, they have never been perfectly unbiased. Another layer was added to the ongoing debate over the role of news media after the 2016 U.S. presidential election, when allegations of fake news surfaced. How can people know which news sources to trust? This volume explores the fake news phenomenon and offers readers tips on how to be critical of what they see reported. Full-color photographs, engaging sidebars, and discussion questions enhance the compelling text as it explores this crucial aspect of a democratic society.

In the past decade, social media has become increasingly popular for news consumption due to its easy access, fast dissemination, and low cost. However, social media also enables the wide propagation of "fake news," i.e., news with intentionally false information. Fake news on
social media can have significant negative societal effects. Therefore, fake news detection on social media has recently become an emerging research area that is attracting tremendous attention. This book, from a data mining perspective, introduces the basic concepts and characteristics of fake news across disciplines, reviews representative fake news detection methods in a principled way, and illustrates challenging issues of fake news detection on social media. In particular, we discussed the value of news content and social context, and important extensions to handle early detection, weakly-supervised detection, and explainable detection. The concepts, algorithms, and methods described in this lecture can help harness the power of social media to build effective and intelligent fake news detection systems. This book is an accessible introduction to the study of detecting fake news on social media. It is an essential reading for students, researchers, and practitioners to understand, manage, and excel in this area. This book is supported by additional materials, including lecture slides, the complete set of figures, key references, datasets, tools used in this book, and the source code of representative algorithms. This book explores the challenges that disinformation, fake news, and post-truth politics pose to democracy from a multidisciplinary perspective. The authors analyse and interpret how the use of technology and social media as well as the emergence of new political narratives has been progressively changing the information landscape, undermining some of the pillars of democracy. The volume sheds light on some topical questions connected to fake news, thereby contributing to a fuller understanding of its impact on democracy. In the Introduction, the editors offer some orientating definitions of post-truth politics, building a theoretical framework where various different aspects of fake news can be understood. The book is then divided into three parts: Part I helps to contextualise the phenomena investigated, offering definitions and discussing key concepts as well as aspects linked to the manipulation of information systems, especially considering its reverberation on democracy. Part II considers the phenomena of disinformation, fake news, and post-truth politics in the context of Russia, which emerges as a laboratory where the phases of creation and diffusion of fake news can be broken down and analysed; consequently, Part II also reflects on the ways to counteract disinformation and fake news. Part III moves from case studies in Western and Central Europe to reflect on the methodological difficulty of investigating disinformation, as well as tackling the very delicate question of detection, combat, and prevention of fake news. This book will be of great interest to students and scholars of political science, law, political philosophy, journalism, media studies, and computer science, since it provides a multidisciplinary approach to the analysis of post-truth politics. Whether used as a political tactic to discredit news stories and media outlets, or as a description of false information manufactured and circulated for profit, the term “fake news” holds a particularly caustic sway in twenty-first-century society. A frequent subject of cable news broadcasts, periodical coverage, and social media chatter—and a constant talking point for political pundits—its impact spans from shaping minor differences in partisanship to influencing elections. In Fake News! Josh Grimm gathers a range of critical approaches to provide an essential resource for readers, students, and teachers interested in understanding this ever-present feature of today’s media and political landscape. The opening section surveys the long history of fake news, with examples ranging from seventeenth-century satires of early newspapers to propaganda efforts in Nazi Germany, and then traces the evolution of the term over time. The following section explores how exposure to fake news impacts individuals, with particular emphasis on changes in popular discourse and the ability to assess sources of information. The next section also explores how truth is constructed, and how false claims can become entangled with other organizations, including Facebook and Google, to fight the widespread dissemination of fake news. The volume pairs original research with articles from prominent scholarly journals, offering a wide-ranging and accessible discussion of debates central to the current post-truth era, covering topics such as social media, the Onion, InfoWars, media literacy, and the radicalization of white men. By highlighting key components and practical methods for examining misinformation in the media, Fake News! presents in-depth analysis of a topic that remains more timely than ever. This book serves as a convenient entry point for researchers, practitioners, and students to understand the problems and challenges, learn state-of-the-art solutions for their specific needs, and quickly identify new research problems in their domains. The contributors to this volume describe the recent advancements in three related parts: (1) user engagements in the dissemination of information disorder; (2) techniques on detecting and mitigating disinformation; and (3) trending issues such as ethics, blockchain, clickbait, etc. This edited volume will appeal to students, researchers, and professionals working on disinformation, misinformation and fake news in social media from a unique lens. In 1785, Thomas Jefferson wrote, “The most effectual engines for [pacifying a nation] are the public papers... [A despot] government always [keeps] a kind of standing army of news writers who, without any regard to truth or to what should be like true, [invent] and put into the papers whatever might serve the ministers. This suffices with the mass of the people who have no means of distinguishing the false from the true paragraphs of a newspaper” (Sec.51). Jefferson’s views are as salient today as they were in 1785. Some 232 years later, a “mass of people” struggle to distinguish between news that is real and news that is false. The largest context for this struggle to date was the 2016 United States presidential election (Pew Center, 2018c). For some, the “fake news” found on social media has become a harbinger for the emergence of a despotic government (Pew Center). The purpose of this qualitative study was to understand the phenomenon of fake news through the lived experience of graduate students in the United States. The prospective student participants were pursuing advanced degrees in higher education. This research study utilized the uses and gratifications theory (UGT) approach to analyze how and why people used social media during the 2016 U.S. presidential election. In light of the influence of fake news on the 2016 presidential election, this study also aimed to investigate the reasons why people believed that fake news were appealing. The thematic analysis revealed people were gratified by the use of social media for connecting with friends and family, gathering and sharing information, and as a vehicle of expression. Participants found a significant amount of fake news stories on social media during the 2016 U.S. presidential election. They tried to identify and differentiate between fake news and real news using the fact-checking websites and major news sources. However, the two significant themes that emerged during the interviews illustrated that the participants felt that fake news on social media were ideologically polarizing the society and affecting their personal relationships. Upgrade in public policies related to social media were recommended in this study. The term fake news dominated the media in 2017 as Collins Dictionary Word of the Year. Donald Trump insists that the mainstream media is creating information and pushing it to the public in an effort to sway their opinions on policy. With this growing sense of confusion, the public is tricked by professional fake news writers, who push clickbait stories in order to make a profit. In a more simple time of media literacy, one in which most individuals consumed their information through print, radio, or television sources, weeding out nonsense stories was easy. Web-based news has created a space for chaos and confusion among readers who do not know how to interpret journalistic value. This paper will evaluate the combination of reasons as to why millennials (specifically ages 18-29) are the most susceptible to believing fake news on the internet and draw conclusions from a study of Penn State students evaluating a fake news story. Finally, this paper will identify ways to fact-check and understand how social media is combatting this problem.

India’s one and only Forensic Cyber Psychologist, Professor Fabulous is summoned by National Cyber Defence of India to hunt down the mastermind behind a cyber-attack on social media users who intentionally or unintentionally spread fake news. He has twelve hours before India’s one and only Forensic Cyber Psychologist, Professor Fabulous is summoned by National Cyber Defence of India to hunt down the mastermind behind a cyber-attack on social media users who intentionally or unintentionally spread fake news. He has twelve hours before India’s one and only Forensic Cyber Psychologist, Professor Fabulous is summoned by National Cyber Defence of India to hunt down the mastermind behind a cyber-attack on social media users who intentionally or unintentionally spread fake news. He has twelve hours before India’s one and only Forensic Cyber Psychologist, Professor Fabulous is summoned by National Cyber Defence of India to hunt down the mastermind behind a cyber-attack on social media users who intentionally or unintentionally spread fake news. He has twelve hours before India’s one and only Forensic Cyber Psychologist, Professor Fabulous is summoned by National Cyber Defence of India to hunt down the mastermind behind a cyber-attack on social media users who intentionally or unintentionally spread fake news. He has twelve hours before...
consumed and shared via social media. This book is one of the first of its kind to address the implications of fake news for the K–12 classroom. It explores what fake news is, why students are susceptible to believing it, and how they can learn to identify it. Leading civic education scholars use a psychoanalytic lens to unpack why fake news is effective and to show educators how they can teach their students to be critical consumers of the political media they encounter. The authors also link these ideas to the broader task of civic education and critical engagement in the democratic process. “Inside this book you will find descriptions of simple lessons practiced by experts that can help make students more critical news consumers.” —From the Foreword by Rebecca Klein, HuffPost “One of the notable strengths of this book is its emphasis on concrete approaches to help students protect themselves and the larger democracy from the insidious influence of fake news.” —Diana Hess, University of Wisconsin–Madison “This book is both an important contribution to social studies education and a timely response to the demands of our current political moment.” —John Rogers, Institute for Democracy, Education, and Access, UCLA

What is fake news? How can the news be wrong? How do we know if what we’re reading is true or not? The concept of fake news and the media as a whole is discussed as part of the What’s the Issue series. What’s the Issue asks “what’s all the fuss about?” It reviews what is at stake when we think about fake news, with the aim of helping young people to understand this difficult subject and provide them with the tools to inform their own opinions on the issue.

Truth qualities of journalism are under intense scrutiny in today’s world. Journalistic scandals have eroded public confidence in mainstream media while pioneering news media compete to satisfy the public’s appetite for news. Still worse is the specter of “fake news” that looms over media and political systems that underpin everything from social stability to global governance. This volume aims to illuminate the contentious media landscape to help journalism students, scholars, and professionals understand contemporary conditions and arm them to deal with a spectrum of new developments ranging from technology and politics to best practices. Fake news is among the greatest of these concerns, and can encompass everything from sarcastic or ironic humor to bot-generated, made-up stories. It can also include the pernicious transmission of selected, biased facts, the use of incomplete or misleadingly selective framing of stories, and photographs that editorially convey certain characteristics. This edited volume contextualizes the current “fake news problem.” Yet it also offers a larger perspective on what seems to be uniquely modern, computer-driven problems. We must remember that we have lived with the problem of people having to identify, characterize, and communicate the truth about the world around them for millennia. Rather than identify a single culprit for disseminating misinformation, this volume examines how news is perceived and identified, how news is presented to the public, and how the public responds to news. It considers social media’s effect on the craft of journalism, as well as the growing role of algorithms, big data, and automatic content-production regimes. As an edited collection, this volume gathers leading scholars in the fields of journalism and communication studies, philosophy, and the social sciences to address critical questions of how we should understand journalism’s changing landscape as it relates to fundamental questions about the role of truth and information in society.

It’s nearly impossible for most of us to imagine what our lives would be like without social media. However, today’s teens unarguably eclipse their elders in their reliance on and their adept use of a whole range of social media platforms. Savvy though they may be, teens are still prone to falling for some of the same traps that haunt all social media users, such as trolls and bullies, privacy issues, and fake news. Provide your readers with the knowledge, tools, and critical perspective they need to navigate the tricky world of social media and educate others about how to do so in an informed, intelligent way.

Is fake news being spread through social media as part of an information war? Are political operatives publishing disinformation to smear the opposition and help their own agendas? Who creates fake news, how does it spread, and can it be stopped? What are the real world effects of fake news stories that go viral? Did it affect the outcome of the 2016 presidential election? Or is ‘fake news’ a fake problem, designed to back to normal”, and instead argues that, if we are to put an end to “fake news” we must deal with the broader social crises that are plaguing our society.

The Anatomy of Fake News offers the first examination of fake news for the purpose of identifying, characterizing, and communicating the truth about the world around them for millennia. Rather than identify a single culprit for creating fake news stories that go viral? Did it affect the outcome of the 2016 presidential election? Or is ‘fake news’ a fake problem, designed to be a distraction from the more pressing issues facing our society?

The Anatomy of Fake News examines the role of truth and information in society. It considers social media’s effect on the craft of journalism, as well as the growing role of algorithms, big data, and automatic content-production regimes. As an edited collection, this volume gathers leading scholars in the fields of journalism and communication studies, philosophy, and the social sciences to address critical questions of how we should understand journalism’s changing landscape as it relates to fundamental questions about the role of truth and information in society.

This is The True Story of Fake News. Since the 2016 US presidential election, debates about fake news have appeared regularly in entertainment, politics, and news media. While many agree on the dangers associated with fake news, there is no consensus around the definition of the phenomenon, and its origins are loosely attributed to a variety of practices and technologies. Much of the discourse has focused on proposing solutions, with media literacy being one of the most frequently mentioned. Nolan Higdon cautions, however, that critical media literacy pedagogy will be unsuccessful without a comprehensive understanding of fake news. The Anatomy of Fake News offers the first examination of fake news for the purpose of creating effective critical news literacy. Higdon employs a critical-historical media ecosystems framework to identify the producers, themes, purposes, and influences of fake news and incorporates his findings into an invaluable fake news detection kit. This much-needed resource provides a rich history of fake news and a promising set of pedagogical strategies for mitigating its pernicious influence.

Why do we no longer trust facts, experts and statistics? In this essential guide to the turbulent times in which we live, Marcus Gilroy-Ware investigates our era of post-truths and fake news and answers the question of where we can go from here. We are supposed to have more information at our disposal now than at any time in history. So why, in a world of rising sea levels, populist leaders, resurgent fascism and a global pandemic, do so many people believe bizarre and untrue things about the world we live in? In After the Fact, Marcus Gilroy-Ware shows us what really created the conditions for mis- and disinformation, from fake news and conspiracy theories, to bullshit journalism and the resurgence of the far-right, and why liberal newspaper columnists and centrist politicians are unable to turn back this tide. Spanning politics, culture, psychology, journalism, and much more, After the Fact? is a timely wake-up call for those who believe we can simply go “back to normal”, and instead argues that, if we are to put an end to “fake news” we must deal with the broader social crises that are responsible for it.

There has been a noticeable shift in the way news is accessed and consumed, and most importantly, the rise of fake news has become a common occurrence in the media. With news becoming more accessible as technology advances, fake news can spread rapidly and successfully through social media, television, websites, and other online sources, as well as through the traditional types of news casting. The spread of misinformation when left unchecked can turn fiction into fact and result in a mass misconception of the truth that shapes opinions, creates false narratives, and impacts multiple facets of society in potentially detrimental ways. With the rise of fake news comes the need for research on the ways to alleviate the effects and prevent the spread of misinformation. These tools, technologies, and theories for identifying and mitigating the effects of fake news are a current research topic that is essential for maintaining the integrity of the media and providing those who consume it with accurate, fact-based information. The Research Anthology on Fake News, Political Warfare, and Combating the Spread of Misinformation contains hand-selected, previously published research that informs its audience with an advanced understanding of fake news, how it spreads, its negative effects, and the current solutions being investigated. The chapters within also contain a focus on the use of alternative facts for pushing political agendas and as a way of conducting political warfare. While highlighting topics such as the basics of fake news, media literacy, the implications of misinformation in political warfare, detection methods, and both technological and human automated solutions, this book is ideally intended for practitioners, stakeholders, researchers, academicians, and students interested in the
current surge of fake news, the means of reducing its effects, and how to improve the future outlook.
Fake News: Falsehood, fabrication and fantasy in journalism examines the causes and consequences of the ‘fake news’ phenomenon now sweeping the world’s media and political debates. Drawing on three decades of research and writing on journalism and news media, leading scholar Brian McNair engages with the fake news phenomenon in accessible, insightful language designed to bring clarity and context to a complex and fast-moving debate. McNair presents fake news not as a cultural issue in isolation but rather as arising from, and contributing to, significant political and social trends in twenty-first century societies. Chapters identify the factors which have laid the groundwork for fake news’ explosive appearance at this moment in our globalised public sphere. These include the rise of relativism and the crisis of objectivity, the role of digital media platforms in the production and consumption of news, and the growing drive to produce online content which attracts users and generates revenue. The book also considers the decline of trust in journalism, and the how the traditional left critique of ‘dominant ideology’ and ‘ruling elites’ in media has been appropriated by the alt-right, nationalists and populists all over the world. This book rejects the left-right division in discussion of what is and is not ‘fake news’. Rather, it aims to provide students, teachers, journalists and general readers with the tools necessary to navigate the digital journalism landscape in the era of President Donald Trump, and to filter out the ‘fact’ from the ‘fake’ in their news.

A landmark insider's tour of how social media affects our decision-making and shapes our world in ways both useful and dangerous, with critical insights into the social media trends of the 2020 election and beyond "The book might be described as prophetic. . . . At least two of Aral's three predictions have come to fruition."--New York NAMED ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY WIRED * LONGLISTED FOR THE PORCHLIGHT BUSINESS BOOK AWARD Social media connected the world--and gave rise to fake news and increasing polarization. It is paramount, MIT professor Sinan Aral says, that we recognize the outsized effect social media has on us--on our politics, our economy, and even our personal health--in order to steer today's social technology toward its great promise while avoiding the ways it can pull us apart. Drawing on decades of his own research and business experience, Aral goes under the hood of the most powerful social networks to tackle the critical question of just how much social media actually shapes our choices, for better or worse. He shows how the tech behind social media offers the same set of behavior influencing levers to everyone who hopes to change the way we think and act—from Russian hackers to brand marketers—which is why its consequences affect everything from elections to business, dating to health. Along the way, he covers a wide array of topics, including how network effects fuel Twitter's and Facebook's massive growth, the neuroscience of how social media affects our brains, the real consequences of fake news, the power of social ratings, and the impact of social media on our kids. In mapping out strategies for being more thoughtful consumers of social media, The Hype Machine offers the definitive guide to understanding and harnessing for good the technology that has redefined our world overnight.

Fake news! has become such a common refrain on TV and Twitter, as well as the topic of major criminal investigations, but many still have a hard time distinguishing between fake news and legitimate reporting. Furthermore, many fail to grasp the extent of the role that data research centers and foreign governments in the propagation of inaccurate, sensational stories. In this book, readers will learn about fake news: how it gets made, how it affects the public, how governments and special interest groups use fake news to push specific agendas, and how fake news, alongside social media, is re-shaping politics and society.

In the current day and age, objective facts have less influence on opinions and decisions than personal emotions and beliefs. Many individuals rely on their social networks to gather information thanks to social media's ability to share information rapidly and over a much greater geographic range. However, this creates an overall false balance as people tend to seek out information that is compatible with their existing views and values. They deliberately seek out "facts" and data that specifically support their conclusions and classify any information that contradicts their beliefs as "fake news." Navigating Fake News, Alternative Facts, and Misinformation in a Post-Truth World is a collection of innovative research on human and automated methods to deter the spread of misinformation online, such as legal or policy changes, information literacy workshops, and algorithms that can detect fake news dissemination patterns in social media.

While highlighting topics including source credibility, share culture, and media literacy, this book is ideally designed for social media managers, technology and software developers, IT specialists, educators, columnists, writers, editors, journalists, broadcasters, newscasters, researchers, policymakers, and students.
The growing amount of false and misleading information on the internet has generated new concerns and quests for research regarding the study of deception and deception detection. Innovative methods that involve catching these fraudulent scams are constantly being perfected, but more material addressing these concerns is needed. The Handbook of Research on Deception, Fake News, and Misinformation Online provides broad perspectives, practices, and case studies on online deception. It also offers deception-detection methods on how to address the challenges of the various aspects of deceptive online communication and cyber fraud. While highlighting topics such as behavior analysis, cyber terrorism, and network security, this publication explores various aspects of deceptive behavior and deceptive communication on social media, as well as new methods examining the concepts of fake news and misinformation, character assassinations, and political deception. This book is ideally designed for academicians, students, researchers, media specialists, and professionals involved in media and communications, cyber security, psychology, forensic linguistics, and information technology.

Allemagne andersdenkenden is een van de invloedrijkste boeken van de afgelopen decennia. Het is een standaardwerk voor wie denkt over en werkt met cultuurverschillen: overheid en bedrijven, NGO's, studenten, reizigers en krantenlezers. Dit is de jongste, opnieuw herziene editie van Geert Hofstede's baanbrekende onderzoek naar de manier waarop wij in ons denken, voelen en handelen beïnvloed worden door de cultuur waarin we zijn opgegroeid. De ‘dimensies van Hofstede’ hebben blijvend bijgedragen aan wederzijds begrip tussen mensen in bedrijven, organisaties en andere sociale systemen over de hele wereld. Van Allemagne andersdenkenden werden wereldwijd 500.000 exemplaren verkocht, in 21 talen.

Once on the fringe, fake news has become mainstream. From bogus social media accounts to Russian troll factories, phony news muddies the social and political discourse, and is a threat to our democracy. This high-interest book defines fake news and reveals the people behind the spread of disinformation. This text directly correlates with state journalism standards about developing media literacy. Readers will also glimpse the future of fake news and the alarming technologies used to make it, such as face-morphing technology. This book will help readers navigate the messy world of
fake news.
Over the last few years, social media has expanded to become a key platform for news dissemination and circulation, and a key originator and propagator of ‘fake news’. Nations, governments, organisations and societies are now coming to terms with the unpredictable and debilitating consequences of fake news. The propagation of news containing falsehoods has been linked to an increase in measles cases, surges in youth crimes, the spread of pseudo-science, compromised national security, and more. Some even perceive it as a global threat to democratic systems around the world. In this book, the authors examine factors influencing the spread of fake news, and suggest ways to combat it by exploring the key elements which enable and facilitate this phenomenon.
We present new evidence on the role of false stories circulated on social media prior to the 2016 US presidential election. Drawing on audience data, archives of fact-checking websites, and results from a new online survey, we find: (i) social media was an important but not dominant source of news in the run-up to the election, with 14 percent of Americans calling social media their “most important” source of election news; (ii) of the known false news stories that appeared in the three months before the election, those favoring Trump were shared a total of 30 million times on Facebook, while those favoring Clinton were shared eight million times; (iii) the average American saw and remembered 0.92 pro-Trump fake news stories and 0.23 pro-Clinton fake news stories, with just over half of those who recalled seeing fake news stories believing them; (iv) for fake news to have changed the outcome of the election, a single fake article would need to have had the same persuasive effect as 36 television campaign ads.

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