Chapter:

Internet Activism

Glossary

- **Activism**: “a doctrine or practice that emphasizes direct vigorous action especially in support of or opposition to one side of a controversial issue” (Merriam-Webster, n.d, *Activism*).
- **Boycott**: “to engage in a concerted refusal to have dealings with (a person, a store, an organization, etc.) usually to express disapproval or to force acceptance of certain conditions” (Merriam-Webster, n.d., *Boycott*).
- **Counterpublic**: A subordinate public that goes against a public that is in the status quo (Warner, 2002).
- **Digital Activism**: “also known as cyberactivism, form of activism that uses the Internet and digital media as key platforms for mass mobilization and political action” (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc, n.d.).
- **Email-Campaigns**: “An email campaign is a sequence of marketing efforts that contacts multiple recipients at once. Email campaigns are designed to reach out to subscribers at the best time and provide valuable content and relevant offers...” (SendPulse, 2022).

- **Networked Publics**: “are publics that are restructured by networked technologies. As such, they are simultaneously (1) the space constructed through networked technologies and (2) the imagined collective that emerges as a result of the intersection of people, technology, and practice. Networked publics serve many of the same functions as other types of publics – they allow people to gather for social, cultural, and civic purposes and they help people connect with a world beyond their close friends and family. While networked publics share much in common with other types of publics, the ways in which technology structures them introduces distinct affordances that shape how people engage with these environments. The properties of bits – as distinct from atoms – introduce new possibilities for interaction. As a result, new dynamics emerge that shape participation.” (Boyd, 2010, p. 39).
- **Petition**: “a written request or call for change signed by many people in support of a shared cause or concern” (Merriam-Webster, n.d., *Petition*).
- **Publics**: “is a kind of social totality. Its most common sense is that of the people in general. It might be the people organized as the nation, the commonwealth, the city, the state, or some other community. It might be very general, as in Christendom or humanity. But in each case the public, as a people, is thought to include everyone within the field in question” (Warner, 2002, p. 49).
- **Slacktivism**: “actions taken to endorse and promote political or social causes and movements, but involving only minimal commitment, effort, or risk” (Dictionary.com, n.d.).

Introduction

This chapter examines aspects of internet activism through the lens of networked publics via examples of how different publics are connected and interact with one another online. For example, a repressive regime that is being protested somewhere in the world may have supporters from many different locations that aid them in their fight online, bringing together multiple publics through the internet. These interactions can happen through social media, blogs, messaging platforms, and any other web-based platform that encourages online discourse. Internet activism is also important to study because it gives many people who may not have a voice in regular everyday discourse an avenue to express important social issues. It may also help educate others about a cause that they would have otherwise not known about. To better explore internet activism, this chapter will go over different scholars and their findings on internet activism, the different types of internet activism, real world protests that were coordinated online, notable social media activists, how you can get involved in online activism, the future of internet activism, and how to find credible sources online.

Internet Activist Theorists

The following scholars and their works are important to examine because the upcoming material gives context to internet activists within the broader scope of networked publics. It dives into many of the complicated issues that arise within internet activism and how effective internet activism can be to organize protests. It is important to note that this is not an exhaustive list of scholars and many important theorists and their work have not been included in this chapter. The theorists list here should provide a starting point for additional research into others' work.


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The first notable scholar who has written about an aspect of internet activism is Marissa Duarte, who is pictured on the left. Duarte is an associate professor in the program of Justice and Social Inquiry within the School of Social Transformation at Arizona State University. She studies digital technologies as forms of social resistance and endurance. Her current research is on the social and political impacts of information and communication technologies in Indigenous communities (Marisa Elena Duarte, n.d.).

One of her works that relates to online activism is her paper titled, "Connected activism: Indigenous uses of social media for shaping political change." In this paper she looked at how three different indigenous causes in North America started locally with activists but grew online to garner support from activists online all around the world. Although the essay goes into more detail, the basic premise is important for networked publics because it helps demonstrate how small publics can grow and make significant change with the assistance of the internet (Duarte, 2017). It is recommended to read this paper as it gives important insights into internet activism and networked publics that go beyond the scope of this chapter.


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A second group of notable scholars that are related to this chapter are Marco Bastos (next to paragraph) and Dan Mercea (pictured in following paragraph). Bastos is a senior lecturer in the department of sociology at the University of London. He researches "sociological aspects of digital media with a substantive interest in the cross-effects between online and offline social networks" (City, University of London, n.d., *Dr. Marco Bastos*). Mercea has an accomplished professional career as well. He has his PhD in communication studies and currently is an associate editor of the journal *Information and Communication & Society*. He is also a co-principal investigator on the ProDem project (City, University of London, n.d., *Professor Dan Mercea*).


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Together they have written an article that relates to internet activism titled "Serial activists: Political twitter beyond influentials and the twittertariat." In this paper, they study around two-hundred Twitter users that they describe as "serial activists." These activists are connected to one another through various causes from all around the world. It was found that these users who are not in the traditional spotlight of being a popular user on Twitter were able to make an impact and help those in "real-world" protests by Tweeting information to support protestors on the ground. This is important for networked publics because this paper helps show even someone who does not have the following of a large account

can make a real impact with internet activism when they are connected with different people all around the world (Bastos, & Mercea, 2016). This paper should be read in its entirety because it goes further in depth on the Twitter users they studied which gives valuable insights into networked publics and internet activism.

A third group of notable scholars in this field are Jennifer Earl (listed first below) and Katrina Kimport (listed second below). Earl is a professor of sociology and government and public policy at the University of Arizona. She researches social movements and the sociology of law that closely investigates the internet and social movements, social movement repression and legal change (University of Arizona, n.d.). Kimport is with the University of California, San Francisco where she is an associate professor with the department of obstetrics, gynecology & reproductive sciences. She is a

> "qualitative medical sociologist whose research focuses on gender, health and reproduction. Dr. Kimport's research engages two central themes: understanding women's personal and social experience of abortion and contraception; and investigating the cultural negotiation of controversial social issues related to sexuality and health—specifically, abortion and same-sex marriage" (University of California San Francisco, n.d.).


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Together these influential scholars have written the book "Digitally enabled social change: Activism in the Internet age." An aspect of this book explores how the internet makes traditional forms of activism much more accessible for those with internet access. It also allows activists to save time and money by using tools on the web to help spread their message. They explain how the web can help make it easier for activists online to find one another and to help coordinate protests (Earl & Kimport, 2011). This book is very important for this chapter as it looks in depth at how networked publics and internet activism can intertwine for the benefit of activism in general (Earl & Kimport, 2011). This book is highly recommended for further reading. It takes a multi-faceted approach to internet activism and will give every reader of this textbook a better grasp of internet activism by doing a deep dive into the topic instead of a brief overview that this chapter provides.


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A fourth influential scholar who has written about internet activism is Anna Everett who is pictured below. Evertt, "is a media historian and Emeritus Professor of Film and Media Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara" (Santa Barbara City College, n.d.). Evertt has had an influential career that has contributed to inclusive opportunities for all members of the Santa Barbara community including people of all "races and ethnicities, all genders, all ages, all abilities, and all economic classes" (Santa Barbara City College, n.d.). Some of Everrett's work has been on the topic of cyberspace which connects to networked publics.


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One article from Everrett that relates to this chapter is her paper titled "The revolution will be digitized: Afrocentricity and the digital public sphere." This essay explores how many black people were viewed as unsophisticated with technology, which could not be further from the truth. Everrett explains

how in the early days of the internet, many black people resisted oppression by gathering on the internet to form a counterpublic. This is important for the chapter's theme of internet activism because it helps display how oppressed groups can use the web to their advantage to connect with one another to fight a common oppressor (Everett, 2002). This paper should be read since most of it could not be included in the chapter, but important details were left out that further explain how internet activism is intertwined with networked publics.

A fifth influential scholar in this field is Zeynep Tufekci who is pictured below. According to Columbia University's website, Tufecki is a,

> "leading scholar and writer on the complex relationship between technology and society. Her writing has appeared in The New York Times, The Atlantic, The Washington Post, WIRED and Scientific American, among other publications" (Columbia Journalism School, n.d.).

Not only is Tufekci a dedicated journalist but she is also a professor with Columbia University (Insight, n.d.) where she teaches journalism and journalism ethics and security. She has received much praise for her writings and is highly regarded for her knowledge of technology and society.

One of her books that explores the intersection of technology and society is "Twitter and tear gas : the power and fragility of networked protest." This book examines how activists using social media sites can organize large protests quickly, but this may make them vulnerable in the long term. Antonia Malchik supports this idea in their article, "The Problem With Social-Media Protests," where they describe that, "Online movements can burn out faster than campaigns that spend months or even years forging in-person connections" (Malchik, 2019). Tufecki explores how even with the success of internet activism many of these protests do not impact the rise of authoritarianism. In this book she also examines multiple protest movements from around the world and what they did well and what they could have done differently. This is an important work for internet activism within networked publics because this piece takes a different approach than the previous works to give a nuanced take on internet activism (Tufekci, 2017). This book is another must read for this section since more of it could not be included. It will delve deeper into important questions regarding networked publics and internet activism.


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Although Ethan Zuckerman, who is pictured below, is the final scholar this chapter examines, there are many more influential scholars from all around the world who have written on the topic of internet activism. Some of which will be included at the end of the chapter's additional readings, which are all highly recommended along with the readings that were briefly examined in this section.

Zuckerman is a professor at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. He teaches public policy and communication and information. He has been involved in numerous side projects, written books, written articles, and has been an influential blogger. His work "focuses on designing and advocating for versions of social media that are designed to have positive social and civic impacts" (Zuckerman, 2021).


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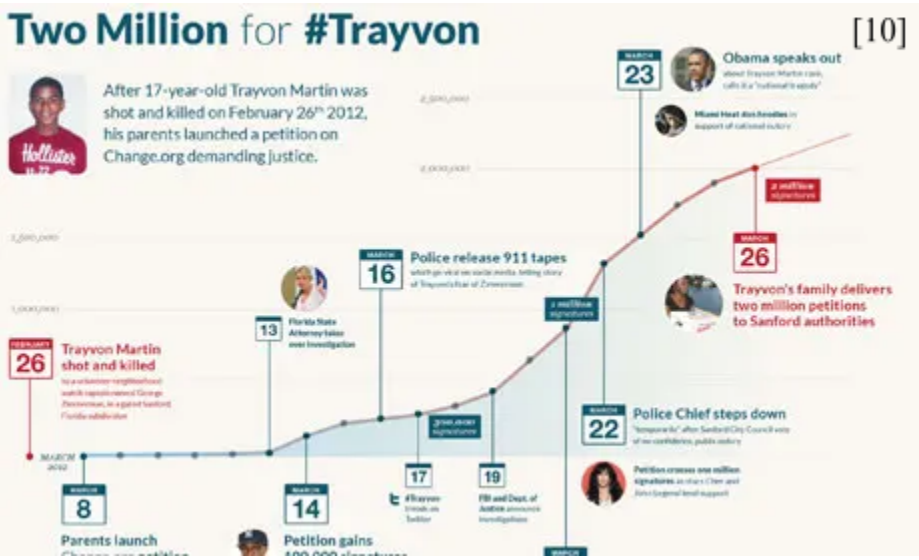
One aspect of his work that connects with internet activism and networked publics is his article titled “Cute Cats to the Rescue? Participatory Media and Political Expression.” In this article, Zuckerman notices how online activists can be censored by governments easier when they are advocating for a cause from a site they host. Because of this, many online activists move to social media where governments have less of a say in censorship but that leaves the activists to the mercy of corporations’ terms of service instead. This article was important to include in a chapter on internet activism because it helps explain much of the modern-day discourse between online activism is mediated through platforms which has important connotations that go along with it (Zuckerman, 2013).

Types of Internet Activism

Now that a few scholars and their research on internet activism have been discussed giving a broad foundation to the topic, this section will be revisiting Jennifer Earl and Katrina Kimport’s book mentioned above. In the book they wrote, they describe that there are four common types of internet activism that online protestors use. The four are petitions, boycotts, letter-writing, and email campaigns (Earl & Kimport, 2011). This can also be supported by Earl’s 2006 paper titled, “Pursuing Social Change Online: The Use of Four Protest Tactics on the Internet,” that discusses the same four tactics (Earl, 2006).

Earl and Kimport (2011) describe how petitions are useful to many protests offline, but online they are very popular as well (p. 44). Online petitions are useful partly due to the shareability of them that can bring awareness to a cause quickly. The petition itself may not change anything, but the support for the cause it can bring is important. For example, when seventeen-year-old Trayvon Martin was murdered, an online petition on *Change.org* went viral garnering support from all around the world. The attention the viral petition brought helped bring awareness to the cause eventually helping with George Zimmerman getting charged with murder (Kaur, 2019).



As explained by Earl and Kimport, boycotts have been a useful tool for activists through much of recent history, offline and online. They found in their book that boycotts were the least used online tactic, but activists have still had successful results using them (p. 45). A successful boycott online was the removal of Donald Trump from Twitter in January of 2021. A boycott online was started by the group Stop Hate for Profit that spread the hashtag "#BanTrumpForDemocracy" after the attempted coup he incited over the election results. The boycott led to widespread attention on the issue which led to Trump being removed from Twitter and many other social media platforms as well (Ethical Consumer, 2022).

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Letter writing and email campaigns are similar online today, but in the past before email came to dominate how people send messages to one-another, letter writing was a successful way for activists to communicate and coordinate on social issues (Earl & Kimport, 2011). As technology has evolved, letter writing has moved to the web, partly in the form of email campaigns. One successful online email campaign was during the Black Lives Matter protests after George Floyd was murdered by police officers. The email campaign used Instagram's "swipe-up" feature on influencers' Instagram stories and bios that allowed users to open a prewritten email in their email app that they could send to show their support to the Black Lives Matter campaign (Gebel, 2020). [12]

Even though only four tactics for internet activism were examined for this chapter, that does not mean that only four exist. There are many other ways internet activists can coordinate collective action to support a social cause online. There will also be new ways to protest online as society and the architecture of technology continually progresses.

Coordinated Protests From Online Activism

Online activism can bring change through bringing awareness to an issue as seen in the other section of this chapter. It has been briefly mentioned in Bastos and Mercea's paper along with Duarte's paper on how digital activists can utilize web-based platforms for organizing real-world protests that lead to change as well. This section will explore a few of those protests that Duarte discussed in her paper.

The Ejercito Zapatista de Liberacion Nacional, or EZLN, is considered one of the first social movements that effectively used digital activism for collective organizing. They were a group that fought with the Mexican government that was colonizing indigenous resources in the Chiapas mountains. This included static websites, email campaigns, and Listservs. They eventually moved their message to social media platforms that led to even more support from activists all around the world (Duarte, 2017).

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The First Nations peoples at the United States-Canadian border were also having their land colonized. Bills were signed by the Canadian government to allow a pipeline and highway to go through their land. To fight this, three native women and a non-native feminist created a web campaign called Idle No More to bring attention to the issues and fight the corporations and governments that were stealing their resources. With the web campaign, they organized flash mob prayer rallies on highways, city intersections, shopping malls and border crossings. They made Facebook groups along with Twitter hashtags which helped spread their message. Eventually with the help of their web campaign among other "real-world" tactics, the projects were discontinued (Duarte, 2017).

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In 2010 a group of Yaqui men were filmed being beaten by the Mexican military for filling barrels of water with the only drinkable water near them. The video went viral which brought support from many online activists. Hashtags were started like #JusticiaYaquis and #Namakasia to bring awareness to the issue along with boycotts for Bimbo Breads and Nestle that were occupying their lands. They also employed Listservs, static websites, Facebook groups, YouTube channels, and Twitter to help protest digitally. All these online tactics help the Yaqui people organize city protests, highway flash mobs and trucker blockades to have their message heard that was a call for change (Duarte, 2017).

Notable Digital Activists

There are many social media activists that fight for a plethora of different issues across most platforms on the web. Some social media activists are everyday people that have smaller followings but are fighting vehemently for the causes they find important as shown in the previously discussed paper by Bastos and Mercea. While it is important to acknowledge these individuals as the work they do can be underrepresented, it is also important to discuss famous activists that use their platforms for internet activism as well since their messages are seen by

such large audiences. This can have negative effects when the activist spreads misinformation, but below are a few famous internet activists that continue to use their large followings to spread awareness to causes they find important.

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Jameela Jamil uses her large followings on Twitter and Instagram to bring awareness to the toxicities of diet culture that target women, especially on social media. She created the account and podcast called "I Weigh" to challenge the idea of weight by asking users to "define their weight by their contributions to society and what they value in their lives" (Neela-Stock, 2021). Jamil also criticizes social media platforms advocating them to stop targeting minors with diet culture advertisements. She uses her platform to critique how diet companies profit off insecurities that they instilled online (Neela-Stock, 2021).


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Rachel Cargle is an academic writer who uses her large social media followings on Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook to discuss intersectional feminism. Her following is mostly white women, so she uses her platform to criticize how white womanhood upholds structural racism. She discusses how white women are oppressed by patriarchy but can oppress women of color by upholding the values of structural racism. She also started the Loveland Foundation, "which provides financial assistance to help Black women and girls afford therapy" (Neela-Stock, 2021).


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Malala Yousafzai was brutally attacked and shot by the Taliban after protesting women's right to education in Pakistan. She survived the attack and received media attention from it. She used this attention to bring a spotlight on how many women all around the world do not have the same access to education that men have. Because of her inspiring work, she won the Nobel Peace prize at 23. She uses her large social media following to continue to bring attention to these issues regarding women's rights and access to education (Neela-Stock, 2021).


[19]

Jazz Jennings is a young transgender woman who gained fame after having a show about her life called "I am Jazz." She has used this fame to grow large social media followings where she discusses issues the LGBTQIA+ communities face, especially the issues trans folks face. She also discusses her own personal struggles giving other trans teens someone relatable to look up to (Bever, 2021).

Getting Involved With Digital Activism

Participation is a healthy part of any democracy, and it is encouraged for all people who have issues they care about to voice their support online and off. This chapter has reviewed ways that explore how online activism takes place, but how does the average individual join an online movement? There are several different ways for individuals to help online activist causes, but first it must be noted that many people who want to help these causes online are labeled as

slacktivists. A slacktivist is someone who cares for an online cause but only likes or retweets a post relating to it without adding anything to the conversation. This exposure is better than nothing, but it is recommended the average person should do more to help a cause (Seay, 2021).

It is important to stay informed on current issues one cares about by following other online activists, reliable influencers, news sources, what is trending, etcetera to help individuals find a cause they are passionate about helping with. Doing this will allow users to be a part of the movement as it is happening.

To assist with online social movements, one way to do so is by utilizing functions that are built in on popular platforms. Facebook has many useful tools that activists can utilize to spread awareness that goes beyond liking a post. Users can create pages, groups, events, live-videos, fundraisers, town-halls, and call-to-action buttons to name a few (Morlock, 2022). These are all useful ways for the average user to meaningfully contribute to online activism.

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Twitter is also a useful platform for online activism. It has been found that the low character count of a Tweet can have powerful effects. Even though Twitter does not have the same built-in functions that Facebook has that protestors can utilize, Twitter has been a powerful force in the world of online activism with short messages that can spread quickly. One instance of this can be seen with the Occupy movement in 2011 that gained major popularity partially with the help of activists on Twitter (Morlock, 2022).

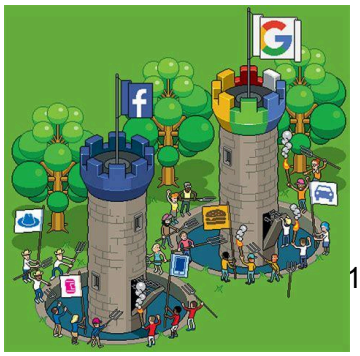
These are not the only ways to get started with online activism, but it is a good starting point and doing so will allow users to continue to learn how to be an activist online by developing their craft.

Future of Online Activism

Seeing into the future for any subject is difficult and online activism is not any different. Instead of trying to predict where online activism is heading, it may be more beneficial to consider current issues online activism faces that if addressed, could move the direction of it in a more positive and egalitarian way.

Online activism is one facet of networked publics today that upholds democracy. The concept of democracy has been around for centuries, but the idea of it does not necessarily reach its potential on the web. Part of this lack of participatory collection of all voices is due to walled gardens, recommendation algorithms, and bot accounts (Pomerantsev & Applebaum, 2023).

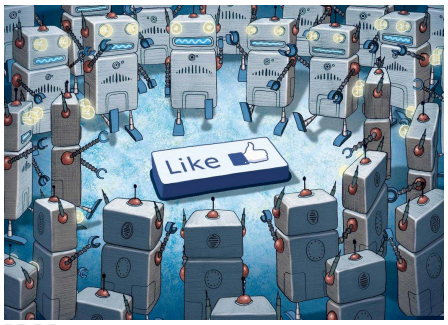
A walled garden can be defined as, "...(closed or exclusive information services, content or media on platforms) typified by AOL, whose early objective was to steer subscribers away from the open internet to the company's proprietary services" (Paterson, 2012, p. 97). More modern examples of this can be seen with Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter which exemplify walled gardens



due to their users' voices being confined to the platform. Although many online protests have been successful by using these platforms, scholars and online activists believe that an internet that is not confined by platforms may be more beneficial to all users, including social movements [22] (Pomerantsev & Applebaum, 2023). A way to move past this for the future of online activism is chipping away at the walls that surround the platforms so everyone on the web can interact with one another (Pomerantsev & Applebaum, 2023). This is easier said than done, but by dismantling the large corporations that control the web and handing the power back to the people, democracy and online activism will have more freedom to flourish.

Recommendation algorithms are the sets of instructions written into a social media or other media platform via code that determines what content a user will see based on their past viewing habits and interactions. The issue that arises today with recommendation algorithms is that they tend to push more polarizing and extreme content to users so they stay more engaged on the site. This often leads to echo-chambers, which are online spheres where only like-minded individuals interact with one another that fuels the cycle of the recommendation algorithm. This is damaging to democracy by limiting the nuanced discussions that could be taking place in a virtual arena where advocates and opponents could be having productive discussions (Pomerantsev & Applebaum, 2023). Online activism suffers from this lack of discussion since in many instances, voices are being left out of the conversation. It is possible to fix this for future social movements by implementing policies to limit media companies from being incentivised to having their algorithms push polarizing content onto users and options for users to determine what kind of information they would like to see from recommendation algorithms (Pomerantsev & Applebaum, 2023). These are a couple of steps to help dismantle the echo chambers online that hinder democracy and online social movements.

Bot accounts on social media platforms are another way online activism is currently harmed since many conversations are hijacked by fake users who spread misinformation and disinformation (Pomerantsev & Applebaum, 2023). It is difficult to uphold democracy and have a productive discussion with someone about a social movement if one does not know if the user they are talking to is a real person or not. Many platforms are proliferated by bot accounts that discourage people from conversing unperturbed in the virtual sphere. Scholars believe this can be fixed by having social media companies verify the identities of its users but still allowing the account to remain anonymous to other users (Pomerantsev & Applebaum, 2023). This is still not an ideal solution to privacy advocates, but it is one idea to help mitigate the issue of bots online. If this were to take effect, it could help allow users to know they are communicating with real people and prevent mass misinformation campaigns from influencing social movements allowing democracy to flourish in the virtual arena.



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Finding Credible Information Online

A couple of sections in this chapter have mentioned misinformation and disinformation being a part of social movements online. It would be regrettable to not include tips on how to find quality information and sources while browsing the web. The library from GeorgeTown University has a helpful guide one can view on evaluating internet resources. These tips can be applied across a broad range of sites including social media platforms, news sites, blogs, or any other kind of website one may stumble upon when browsing the web or querying a search engine. These are the questions that one should ask themself when evaluating information they have found on the web according to the GeorgeTown Library,

"**Author**

- Is the name of the author/creator on the page?
- Are his/her credentials listed (occupation, years of experience, position or education)?
- Is the author qualified to write on the given topic? Why?
- Is there contact information, such as an email address, somewhere on the page?
- Is there a link to a homepage?
- If there is a link to a homepage, is it for an individual or for an organization?
- If the author is with an organization, does it appear to support or sponsor the page?
- What does the domain name/URL reveal about the source of the information, if anything?
- If the owner is not identified, what can you tell about the origin of the site from the address?

Purpose

- Who is the intended audience?
    - Scholarly audience or experts?
    - General public or novices?
- If not stated, what do you think is the purpose of the site? Is the purpose to:
    - Inform or Teach?
    - Explain or Enlighten?
    - Persuade?
    - Sell a Product?

Objectivity

- Is the information covered fact, opinion, or propaganda?
- Is the author's point-of-view objective and impartial?
- Is the language free of emotion-rousing words and bias?
- Is the author affiliated with an organization?

- Does the author's affiliation with an institution or organization appear to bias the information?
- Does the content of the page have the official approval of the institution, organization, or company?

Accuracy

- Are the sources for factual information clearly listed so that the information can be verified?
- Is it clear who has the ultimate responsibility for the accuracy of the content of the material?
- Can you verify any of the information in independent sources or from your own knowledge?
- Has the information been reviewed or refereed?
- Is the information free of grammatical, spelling, or typographical errors?

Reliability and Credibility

- Why should anyone believe information from this site?
- Does the information appear to be valid and well-researched, or is it unsupported by evidence?
- Are quotes and other strong assertions backed by sources that you could check through other means?
- What institution (company, government, university, etc.) supports this information?
- If it is an institution, have you heard of it before? Can you find more information about it?
- Is there a non-Web equivalent of this material that would provide a way of verifying its legitimacy?

Currency

- If timeliness of the information is important, is it kept up-to-date?
- Is there an indication of when the site was last updated?

Links

- Are links related to the topic and useful to the purpose of the site?
- Are links still current, or have they become dead ends?
- What kinds of sources are linked?
- Are the links evaluated or annotated in any way?
- Note: The quality of Web pages linked to the original Web page may vary; therefore, you must always evaluate each Web site independently" (GeorgeTown University Library, n.d.).

This exhaustive guide should help one in determining whether information they find in any place on the web is legitimate or not. But, if one is still unsure on whether something they have found is credible or not, reach out to a teacher, professor, tutor, librarian, or professional in the field. They will be more than happy to discuss what one has found and judge the merits of it.

Conclusion, Further Reading, and End of Chapter Questions

This chapter has discussed different scholars and their findings on internet activism, different types of internet activism, notable social media activists, real world protests that were coordinated online, how you can get involved in online activism, the future of internet activism, and finding reliable information online. This chapter is only able to cover the surface of digital activism by providing a brief overview of how it is connected to networked publics. It is recommended that this information is used as a guide for further exploration into the topic. To do so it is recommended to read these as well:

- *The Problem With Social-Media Protests* – Online article
- *Pursuing Social Change Online: The Use of Four Protest Tactics on the Internet* – Academic Paper
- *Publics and Counterpublics* – Academic Paper
- *#HashtagActivism: Networks of Race and Gender Justice* - Book
- *Cyberactivism: Online Activism in Theory and Practice* - Book
- *Consent of the Networked: The Worldwide Struggle For Internet Freedom* – Book

End of Chapter Questions

- Since many internet activist theorists were not included in the chapter, can you find another scholar who has not been mentioned in this chapter who has done work with internet activism? Explain their work with digital activism and how it connects with the other scholars mentioned above.
- Four types of internet activism were mentioned and explained. Can you think of a social movement campaign you have seen that differs from the types that were explored above? What sort of tactics did it use to spread awareness?
- Have you been a part of or seen a social movement online that has not been mentioned in this chapter? If so, explain that movement and any relevant details to go along with it.
- Who is a digital activist you have seen online that was not mentioned in this chapter? Explain what they advocate for.
- What are ways that were not mentioned in this chapter that you can get involved with digital activism?
- What do you think the future of online activism will look like? It is okay to be creative and abstract when thinking about this.
- Go and find a piece of information anywhere online that would be considered not trustworthy according to the GeorgeTown Library tips. Then go and find a piece of information that would be credible to use according to them. Explain for both why they are considered credible and not credible.

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