



Component	Description
<p>Title of Lesson</p> <p>Content/Subject Area</p>	<p>@philly_1776</p> <p>US History, World History</p>
<p>Context</p> <p>Duration</p>	<p>Social Media is often seen as an entertaining distraction. But what if there is more to it than that? The Arab Spring saw a multitude of marginalized men and women who took to their phones and laptops to spread the spirit of democracy. One has to wonder what our founding fathers would have accomplished had they had access to today's technology.</p> <p>One sixty minute lesson</p>
<p>Objective</p>	<p>SWBAT evaluate the impact of social media IOT reimagine American Revolutionary primary sources in twitter form.</p>
<p>Standards</p>	<p>8.3.U.A. Compare the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development of the U.S.</p> <p>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.2 Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.</p>
<p>Anticipatory Set 5 minutes</p>	<p>Facilitate a class discussion: How do you use Social Media? (@philly_1776 slide #2)</p>
<p>Instruction Part 1 5 minutes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inform students that social media has been used in the past 5 years to help facilitate revolution. (@philly_1776 slide #3-5) 2. Distribute copies of <i>Social Media: Enemy of the State or Power to the People?</i>
<p>Instruction Part 2 20 minutes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read <i>Social Media: Enemy of the State or Power to the People?</i> 2. Have students answer the questions on Student Handout A in partners 3. Teacher will walk around and assist understanding 4. Review answers as a class
<p>Instruction Part 3 25 minutes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distribute copies of Student Handout B. There are 6 primary sources of various difficulty. Teacher may assign one or more to each student to read and summarize in a "tweet".

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. An example is provided using a quote from King George III (@philly_1776 slide #6) 3. Teacher should walk around and assist students as necessary.
Closure 5 minutes	Have students share tweets
Assessment	Student Handout B, Tweets from the Revolution
Key Terms	Arab Spring Iran Social Media
Resources and Materials	Copies of <i>Social Media: Enemy of the State or Power to the People?</i> http://www.huffingtonpost.com/pierre-omidyar/social-media-enemy-of-the_b_4867421.html Copies of Student Handout A and B

Social Media: Enemy of the State or Power to the People?

02/27/2014 By Pierre Omidyar, founder and chairman of eBay; and publisher and CEO of First Look Media.

At a recent series of events in Beijing hosted by the Berggruen Institute, I was asked to speak about social media and the potential harm and good associated with it.

My view is pretty straightforward — I believe that social media is a tool of liberation and empowerment. That may seem fairly audacious when a good portion of the Western world is using Facebook and Twitter to post pictures of what they had for dinner or take quizzes on what TV character they may be. But the freedom to communicate openly and honestly is not something to be taken for granted. In countries where traditional media is a tool of control, these new and truly social channels have the power to radically alter our world.

In my eyes, social media is one of the most important global leaps forward in recent human history. It provides for self-expression and promotes mutual understanding. It enables rapid formation of networks and demonstrates our common humanity across cultural differences. It connects people, their ideas and values, like never before.

As for critics of this view, I remind them that social media is in its infancy. Essentially, we're in the days of Alexander Graham Bell talking to his assistant Watson across a rudimentary wire. Once we truly learn how to harness this new technology and these new ways of communicating, we will feel the full impacts of social media.

From mobilizing young voters here in the U.S. to the roots of the Arab Spring in the Middle East, Twitter, YouTube, Facebook and others have played not just an important role, but also an instrumental one. As just one example, take the Iranian Revolution 35 years ago. Since that time, the American media has painted a grim and simplistic view of the country. Through the nightly news and other news sources, we came to know it as a theocratic, anti-American country.

Yet in the course of a few months in 2009, as thousands gathered in Tehran to protest the presidential election, something in our worldview changed. For the first time young people in America were connecting with young people in Iran, and realizing they had far more in common than they'd ever thought. Americans became invested in the Iranian outcome because ties had been forged through real time accounts on cell phones and laptops. Consequently, our government began to see popular American support for the uprising there and later in Egypt, Libya, Tunisia and other countries. People in those countries saw Americans not just standing idly by, but for the first time

engaged in their battles and supporting their efforts. Through it all, traditional media struggled to keep up with the powerful exchanges happening in Twitter feeds and blog posts. A truly new and free form of global personal communication was born.

Recently, I saw firsthand the fear that some governments have about truly empowering their citizens through these new technologies. In China, the government of President Xi Jinping has expressed concern about the real power that social media has to spread information. Hundreds of bloggers across the country have been detained and intimidation tactics have ramped up. Microbloggers have been threatened with three years' jail time for posting "false" information that is viewed at least 5,000 times. Can the Chinese government accept social media's inherent offer of liberation or empowerment? Or will government "management" of social media reduce it to a modern version of state-controlled media?

The chilling effect is palpable — driving some underground and forcing others to seek different avenues to communicate. What the government fails to realize is that people will not stop communicating; they will always find new ways to do so. The power of truth and the reach of social networks can be a threatening combination for those with something to hide.

The important work now is keeping these networks public and open. As some governments see both their power and potential, they are clamping down. In some scenarios, with expanding control and the use of government-employed contributors, social media could become yet another tool of oppression.

I've seen firsthand the power of human connections online forming communities of interest. They are self-monitoring, with their own norms and expectations. From the printing press to the telephone to the Internet, each of these tools has been a way to organize and activate — to give people the voice they want and deserve.

Forward-thinking governments will listen to those voices and empower them. Others will be fearful of the voice of the people and remain on the losing side of history.

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/pierre-omidyar/social-media-enemy-of-the_b_4867421.html

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

@philly_1776
Student Handout A

Read the article

1. Why does the author believe "In my eyes, social media is one of the most important global leaps forward in recent human history"?
2. How does social media affect the way Americans view other cultures?
3. In what ways has social media helped empower people?
4. What potential exists for social media to oppress people?

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

@philly_1776
Student Handout B

@PhillyBenFranklin

“About this time, I was asked by a nobleman what would satisfy the Americans. I answered that it might easily be comprised in a few Re’s:

- call your Forces,
 - store Castle William,
 - pair the Damage done to Boston,
 - peal your unconstitutional Acts,
 - nounce your pretentions to Tax us,
 - fund the duties you have extorted; after this
 - quire, and
 - ceive payment for the destroyed Tea, with the voluntary grants of the Colonies,
- And then
- joice in a happy
 - conciliation.”



140 Character Max

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

@philly_1776
Student Handout B

@GenGeorgeWashington

“There is one thing more to which I would take the liberty of soliciting your most serious and constant attention; to wit, the cloathing of your Troops, and the procuring of every possible supply in your power from time to time for that end. If the several States exert themselves in future in this instance, and I trust they will, I hope that the Supplies they will be able to furnish in aid of those, which Congress may immediately import themselves, will be equal and competent to every demand. If they do not, I fear—I am satisfied the Troops will never be in a situation to answer the public expectation and perform the duties required of them. No pains, no efforts on the part of the States can be too great for this purpose. It is not easy to give you a just and accurate idea of the sufferings of the Army at large—of the loss of men on this account. Were they to be minutely detailed, your feelings would be wounded, and the relation would probably be not received without a degree of doubt & discredit. We had in Camp, on the 23rd Inst by a Field Return then taken, not less than 2898 men unfit for duty, by reason of their being barefoot and otherwise naked. Besides this number, sufficiently distressing of itself, there are many Others detained in Hospitals and crowded in Farmers Houses for the same causes. . . .”



140 Character Max

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

@philly_1776
Student Handout B

@KeepItRealTPaine

. . . Mankind being originally equal in the order of creation, the equality could only be destroyed by some subsequent circumstance: the distinctions of rich and poor may in a great measure be accounted for, and that without having recourse to the harsh ill-sounding names of oppression and avarice. Oppression is often the consequence, but seldom or never the means of riches; and though avarice will preserve a man from being necessitously poor, it generally makes him too timorous to be wealthy. But there is another and greater distinction for which no truly natural or religious reason can be assigned, and that is the distinction of men into **KINGS** and **SUBJECTS**. Male and female are the distinctions of nature, good and bad the distinctions of heaven; but how a race of men came into the world so exalted above the rest, and distinguished like some new species, is worth inquiring into, and whether they are the means of happiness or of misery to mankind. In the early ages of the world, according to the scripture chronology there were no kings; the consequence of which was, there were no wars; it is the pride of kings which throws mankind into confusion. . . .



140 Character Max

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

@philly_1776

Student Handout B

@RideorDieRevere



Unhappy BOSTON! see thy Sons deplore, Thy hallowe'd Walks besmear'd with guiltless Gore: While faithless --- and his savage Bands, With murd'rous Rancour stretch their bloody Hands; Like fierce Barbarians grinning o'er their Prey, Approve the Carnage, and enjoy the Day.

If scalding drops from Rage from Anguish Wrung If speechless Sorrows lab' ring for a Tongue, Or if a weeping World can ought appease The plaintive Ghosts of Victims such as these; The Patriot's copious Tears for each are shed, A glorious Tribute which embalms the Dead.

But know, FATE summons to that awful Goal, Where JUSTICE strips the Murd'rer of his Soul: Should venal C-ts the scandal of the Land, Snatch the

relentless Villain from her Hand, Keen Excretions on this Plate inscrib'd, Shall reach a JUDGE who never can be brib'd.

The unhappy Sufferers were Messs. SAM. L GRAY, SAM.L MAVERICK, JAM.S CALDWELL , CRISPUS ATTUCKS & PAT.K CARR Killed. Six wounded two of them (CHRIST.R MONK & JOHN CLARK) Mortally



140 Character Max

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

@philly_1776
Student Handout B

@SOLSamAdams

"Where Law ends, (says Mr. Locke) TYRANNY begins, if the Law be transgress'd to anothers harm": No one I believe will deny the truth of the observation, and therefore I again appeal to common sense, whether the act which provides for the quartering and billeting the King's troops, was not TRANSGRESS'D, when the barracks at the Castle WHICH ARE SUFFICIENT TO CONTAIN MORE than the whole number of soldiers now in this town, were ABSOLUTELY REFUS'D: This I presume cannot be contested. Should any one say that the law is not transgres'd "to anothers harm," the assertion I dare say would contradict the feelings of every sober householder in the town. No man can pretend to say that the peace and good order of the community is so secure with soldiers quartered in the body of a city as without them. Besides, where military power is introduced, military maxims are propagated and adopted, which are inconsistent with and must soon eradicate every idea of civil government. Do we not already find some persons weak enough to believe, that an officer is oblig'd to obey the orders of his superior, tho' it be even AGAINST the law!



140 Character Max

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

@philly_1776
Student Handout B

@Jefferson7476

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.



140 Character Max

