

## HANDOUT 3.1.1 AEIOU GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Watch the [video](#) and complete the following graphic organizer.

# A

Write an *adjective* that describes the video.

# E

Write an *emotion* that you feel after watching the video.

# I

Write something *interesting* you learned from the video.

# O

Write something that made you say, *Oh!* (that surprised you).

# U

Write a question you still have after the video (*Um..?*).

**Video:** PBS. (2017). This Is What Students Think About 'Fake News' and the Media. Retrieved from: <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/show/this-is-what-students-think-about-fake-news-and-the-media>. (2:18)

## HANDOUT 3.1.2 NETWORK ENFORCEMENT LAW

### What is the law?

- The German parliament passed a law that holds social media companies and other providers of online content responsible for misinformation: They can be fined up to **€50 million** (about U.S. \$57.8 million) if they fail to remove “obviously illegal” speech within **24 hours** of it being reported.

### Whom does it apply to?

- The law is described as applying to social media companies, but it defines that term very broadly.

### What is considered illegal speech or content?

- Illegal content includes:
  - Public incitement to commit a crime
  - Disturbing the public peace by threatening to commit criminal acts
  - Formation of criminal organizations or terrorist organizations
  - Depiction of violence
  - Rewarding and approval of criminal acts
  - Insulting confessions, religious societies, and ideological associations
  - Defamation
  - Violation of the most personal sphere of life through image recordings
  - Falsification of data relevant to evidence
  - Dissemination of propaganda material of unconstitutional organizations
  - Use of symbols of unconstitutional organizations
  - Preparation of a serious act of violence threatening the state
  - Instruction to commit a serious act of violence threatening the state

### What does the law require?

- Social network providers have to maintain a procedure for handling complaints about unlawful content.
- Providers of social networks have to take immediate notice of the complaint, and providers are required to remove or block access to content within 24 hours of receiving the complaint.
- Social network providers that receive more than 100 complaints about unlawful content per year will have to publish two reports each year detailing:
  1. The strategies they will use to report unlawful content
  2. How the provider handled the complaints
  3. The number of complaints received

### Source:

Overview of the NetzDG Network Enforcement Law. (July 2017, July 17). Center for Democracy and Technology. [cdt.org/insights/overview-of-the-netzdg-network-enforcement-law/](https://cdt.org/insights/overview-of-the-netzdg-network-enforcement-law/).