

Netiquette

How to behave responsibly
online and on social media

Erasmus+ project

Be a Responsible Citizen in the Digital World of
Tomorrow!



Erasmus+

Erasmus+

Be a Responsible Citizen in the Digital World of Tomorrow!

Project Reference: 2017-1-DE03-KA219-035673

Netiquette was created by the students involved in a project during a mobility in Petäjäveden yläkoulu (Petäjävesi, Finland) on 2.-6.10.2017.

Project coordinator:
Inda-Gymnasium, Aachen, Germany

Partners:
Srednja škola Bol, Bol, Croatia

Petäjäveden yläaste, Petäjävesi, Finland

PLATON M.E.P.E., Katerini, Greece

IIS Albert Einstein, Torino, Italy

Szkoła Podstawowa w Roźwienicy, Roźwienica, Poland



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

The European Commission support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Table of contents

How to behave in a digital world 4

Copyright 6

Privacy 8

Cyberbullying & sexting 10

Source criticism 12

Hate speech & racism 14

How to behave in a digital world

Definition

To use the internet and social media in an appropriate way we have to follow some rules so that everyone could use the internet safely.

Risks

- What you put on internet stays there forever
- If you share your personal data, your accounts can be hacked
- If you do something illegal, you can get arrested

Examples

- If you share the processed images of others on social media, you break the law.
- If you share another personal or embarrassing content on the net, you can hurt others mind

Guidelines

- Be careful
- Ask for permission for posting media
- Know what is legal and illegal
- Don't use pirated apps or media
- Be aware of scammers and hackers
- Be nice and kind
- Don't lie about things

Copyright

Definition

Copyright means that you own the picture/video/text and no one can copy or publish it without your permission. Stealing someone's property without telling who it belongs to is plagiarism. If you copy CD's, DVD's, blogs, pictures, videos, movies or anything else you have committed a crime because it is illegal.

Risks

- You can get a sanction or a warning from the police.
- The worst punishment can be a prison sentence.

Examples

- If you want to copy something, you have to put the name of the owner on and ask the owner if you can use it. If the person won't allow it you have to respect it.
- You always have to put the name of the source on and you are not allowed to use pictures of other people without an allowance.
- If you use pictures from the internet you have to put the link on them.

Guidelines

- Plagiarism means that you copy someone's property from the internet without telling who it belongs to. Plagiarism is illegal too.
- You can listen to music, watch videos, DVD's and CD's and read poems, blogs and what ever you want, but you can't copy anything without a permission.
- If you use something from the internet you have to put the link and the copyright holder name on.
- You can download music and other things with a little cost.

Word cloud: Copyright



Privacy

Definition

Privacy cover is a protection that protects the dissemination of human personality to other people. This means that personal information is protected so that nobody can get personal information on the internet.

Risks

- Hacker can use your online banking account to steal your money.
- Groups in the internet collect personal information to know what kind of advertisement the people will like.
- Telephone calls may be listened by someone else.
- Messages can be read by someone else too.
- It is easy to find out someone's passwords.

Examples

- Person may become unemployed because the employer is able to find out all information and posts about the person on internet, so that's the reason why we have to take care about what we post.
- Persons may be bullied by other people because of stupid pictures on the internet.
- Hacker can use your online banking account to steal your money.
- Hackers hack the webcams of other people computer's.

Guidelines

- Respect the other people's privacy.
- Don't share everything on social media, passwords for example.
- You must tell someone if you see something dark activity.

Word cloud: Privacy



Cyberbullying & sexting

Definition

Cyberbullying is bullying which takes place online, on social media. It is based on bad words, messages, websites, embarrassing (even sexual) photos and videos and fake profiles.

Sexting is sending, receiving but also forwarding sexual content to someone we believe to trust in. Cyberbullying and sexting's purpose is to spread hurtful messages and pictures about other people.

Risks

- Suicides
- Crimes
- Sleeplessness
- Fear
- Lack of self-confidence
- Personal nude pictures can be shared

Examples

Cyberbullying:

- Sending bad messages in online
- Sharing bad photos without permission
- Gossips and threatening
- Pretending to be somebody else

Sexting:

- Sending nudes
- Face time sex
- Sex what happens in online

Guidelines

- People who are doing wrong: please stop bullying, be nice to everybody in online and don't break the law. Be happy!
- If you don't want to be the target: don't send bad messages and nudes, don't give permissions for sharing photos and talk only with people who you know.

Word cloud: Cyberbullying & sexting



Source criticism

Definition

Source criticism is about analyzing things what you read and see on media.

Fake news is a propaganda consisting of deliberate misinformation or hoaxes spread on broadcast via media and social media.

Media literacy is the ability to access, analyze, evaluate and create media.

Risks

- Source criticism: You could use a source and the information is wrong.
- Fake news: Exaggerated, false headlines to get the attention. Fabricated news and stories for increasing the number of the copies sold. You get the wrong information because fake news is misleading.
- Media literacy: Without media literacy, you could understand something wrong on media.

Examples

- Source criticism: find information online and evaluate if it is true or false.
- Fake news: some people spread wrong information to gain some benefit to themselves.
- Media literacy: you can understand information from different sources and you can actively use different sources of information (text, audio, video) to justify your own views.

Word cloud: Source criticism



Hate speech & racism

Definition

Hate speech is a type of speech which attacks a person or a group on some attributes.

Racism is a ideology or a action where persons races, ethnic backgrounds or biological differences might lead to people`s unequal treatment which is called discrimination.

Risks

- Speech can quickly change into action.
- Hate speech and racism can hurt badly the victim.

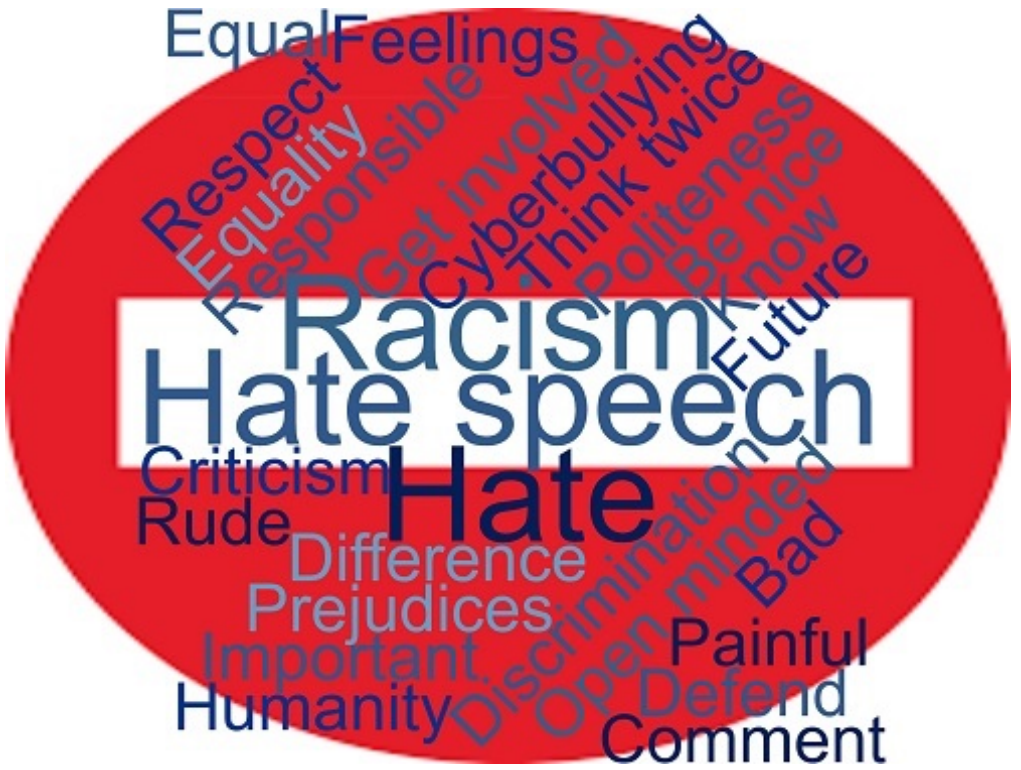
Examples

- Hate speech can be caused by people`s race, religion, ethnic origin, sexual orientation and disability.
- Racism can be caused by person`s ethnic backgrounds, skin colour, nationality, culture, mother language or religion.

Guidelines

- Tell to other people if you suffered hate speech or racism.
- Try to accept different people so other people accept you.

Word cloud: Hate speech & racism





Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

The European Commission support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

