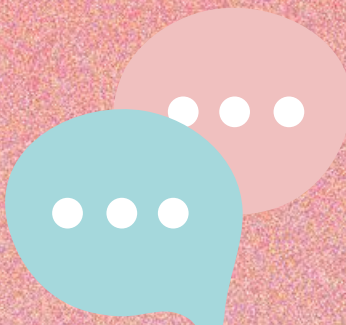
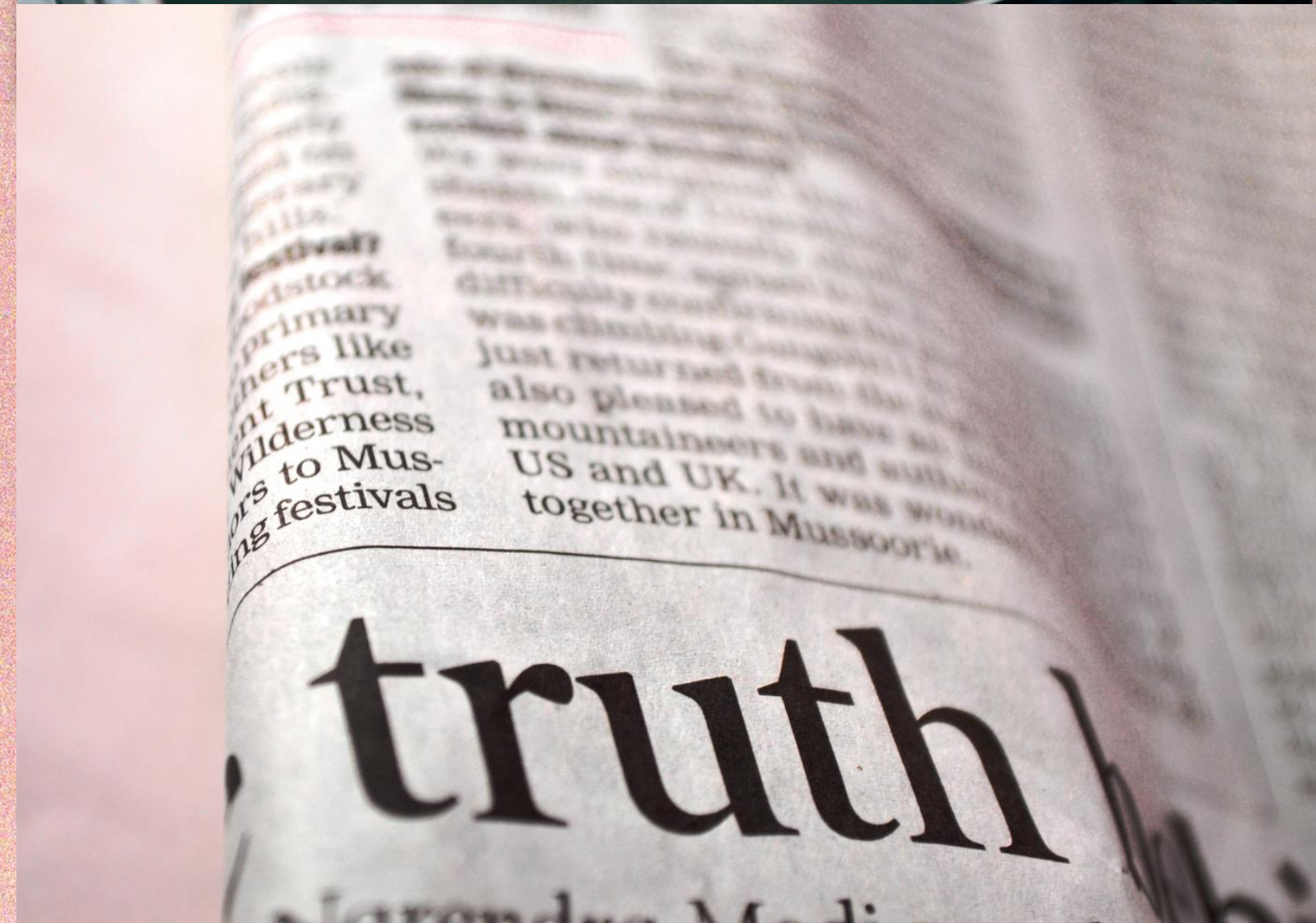




Truth vs Misinformation



Introduction

In today's society, misinformation is everywhere; on social media, in news headlines and even in conversations have on a day-to-day basis. With so much conflicting information, we have to ask ourselves... what do we actually mean by the "truth"?



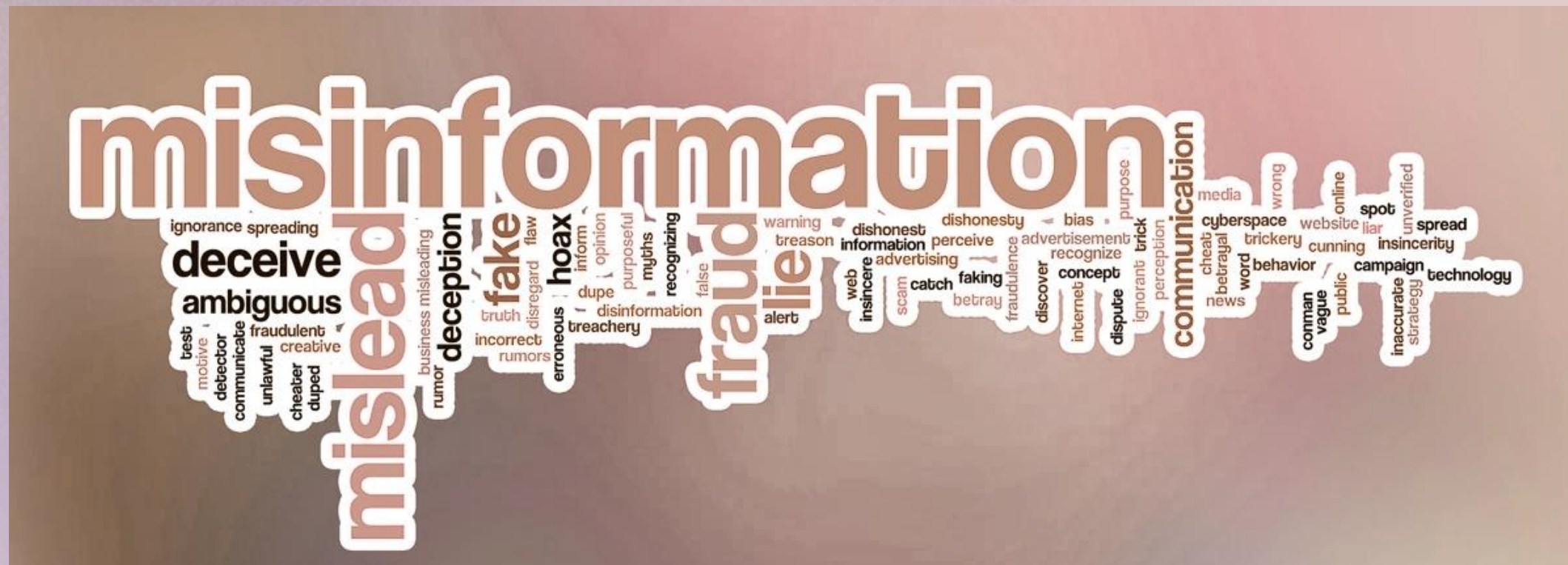
What is truth?

- Philosophers have long debated the meaning of truth.
- Some say it reflects reality, others say it fits with beliefs or simply works in practice.



What is misinformation?

- Misinformation is false or misleading content often shared unintentionally.
- Disinformation is shared deliberately to deceive.



Misinformation on Social Media

- Social media spreads false claims quickly due to emotional tone and speed.
- 71% of UK adults who've seen misinformation say they found it online.

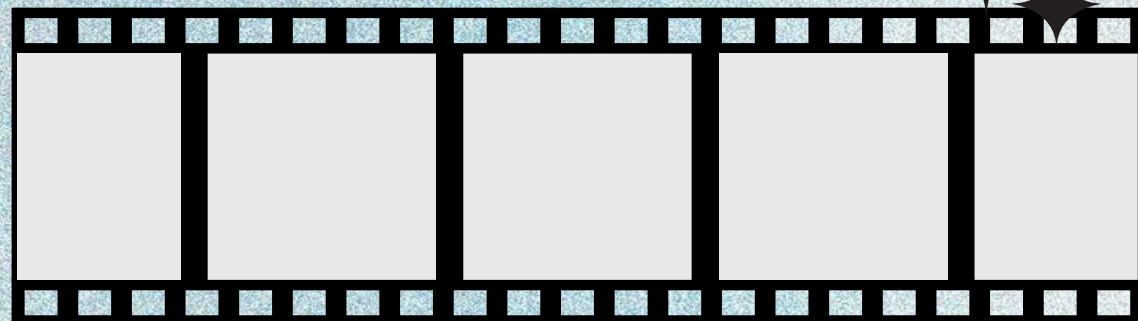


The Problem With Moderation

- Tackling misinformation isn't simple.
- Removing harmful content must be balanced with protecting free speech.
- Some fear censorship of legitimate opinions.



Paparazzi





What Is Paparazzi?

- Paparazzi are photographers who take candid photos of celebrities, often without consent.
- The term comes from Fellini's 1960 film *La Dolce Vita*.

Paparazzi Culture & Tabloids

- Paparazzi thrived during the rise of tabloid journalism.
- Candid celebrity photos were highly valued by magazines like Us Weekly.



The Digital Shift

- As social media grew, photo demand increased, but pay for photographers fell.
- Viral, invasive photos became more common as competition rose.





Celebrity Impact

- Paparazzi culture affects celebrity mental health.
- Anxiety, stress, and paranoia are common due to lack of privacy.

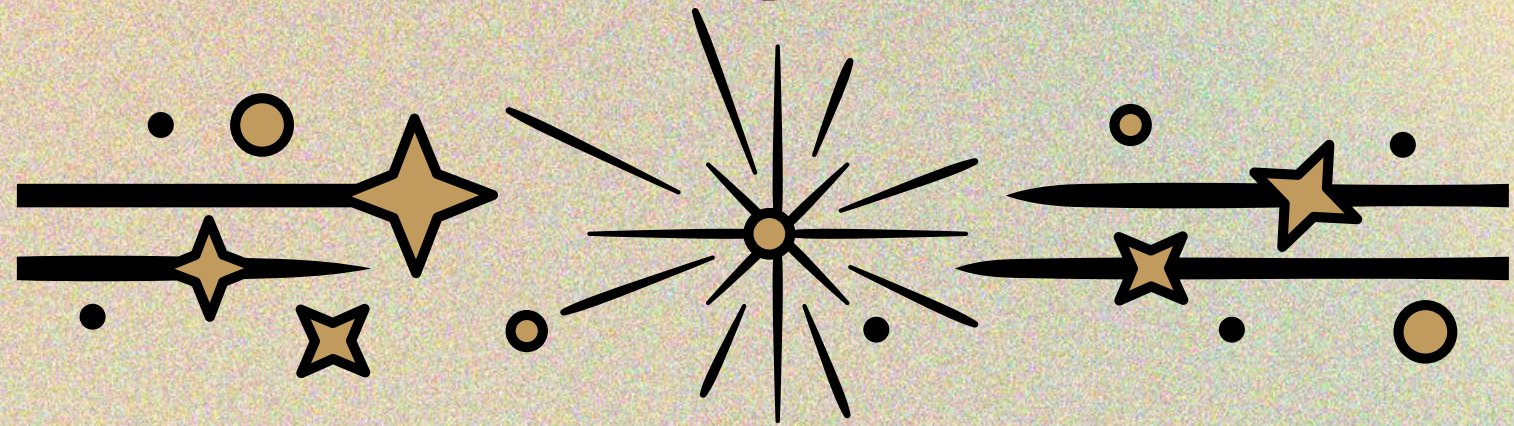
A Case Study: Britney Spears

- Britney Spears was followed relentlessly during her 2007 breakdown.
- Tabloids profited by portraying her mental health struggles as entertainment.





Mythology and Worldview



The Role of Myth

- Greek mythology helped people explain the world, nature, and human behaviour.
- Myths taught moral lessons and reinforced cultural values.

Science

Philosophy

Mythology



Myths as Worldviews

- Myths shaped how people saw reality - their “worldview” or Weltanschauung.
- Stories gave meaning to life, death, love, and fear.



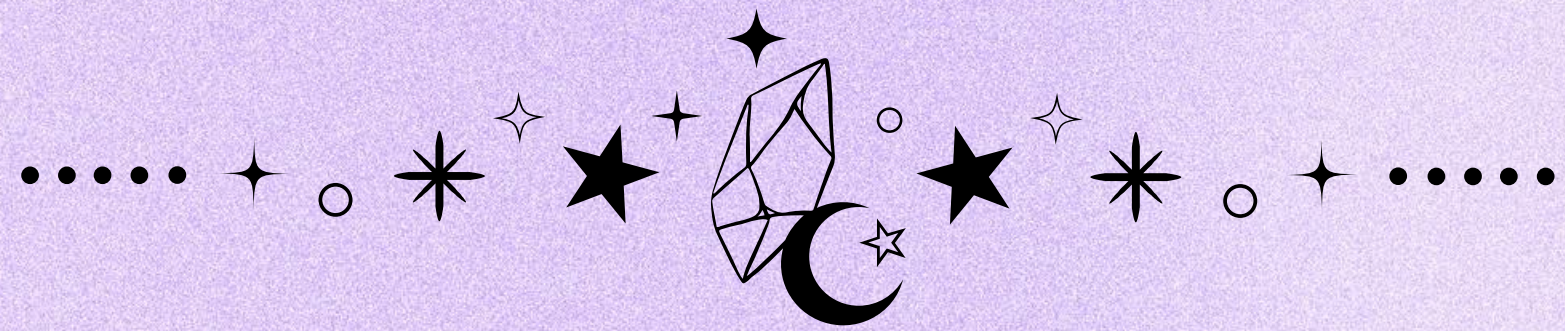
Symbols and Archetypes



- The story of Persephone and Demeter symbolizes life and death cycles.
- Jung believed myths reflect shared emotional patterns and archetypes, in all people.

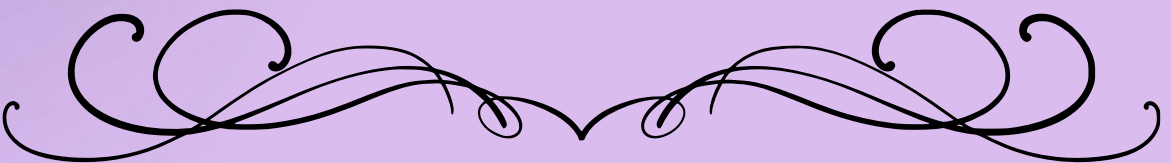


Witchcraft



Early Beliefs About Witchcraft

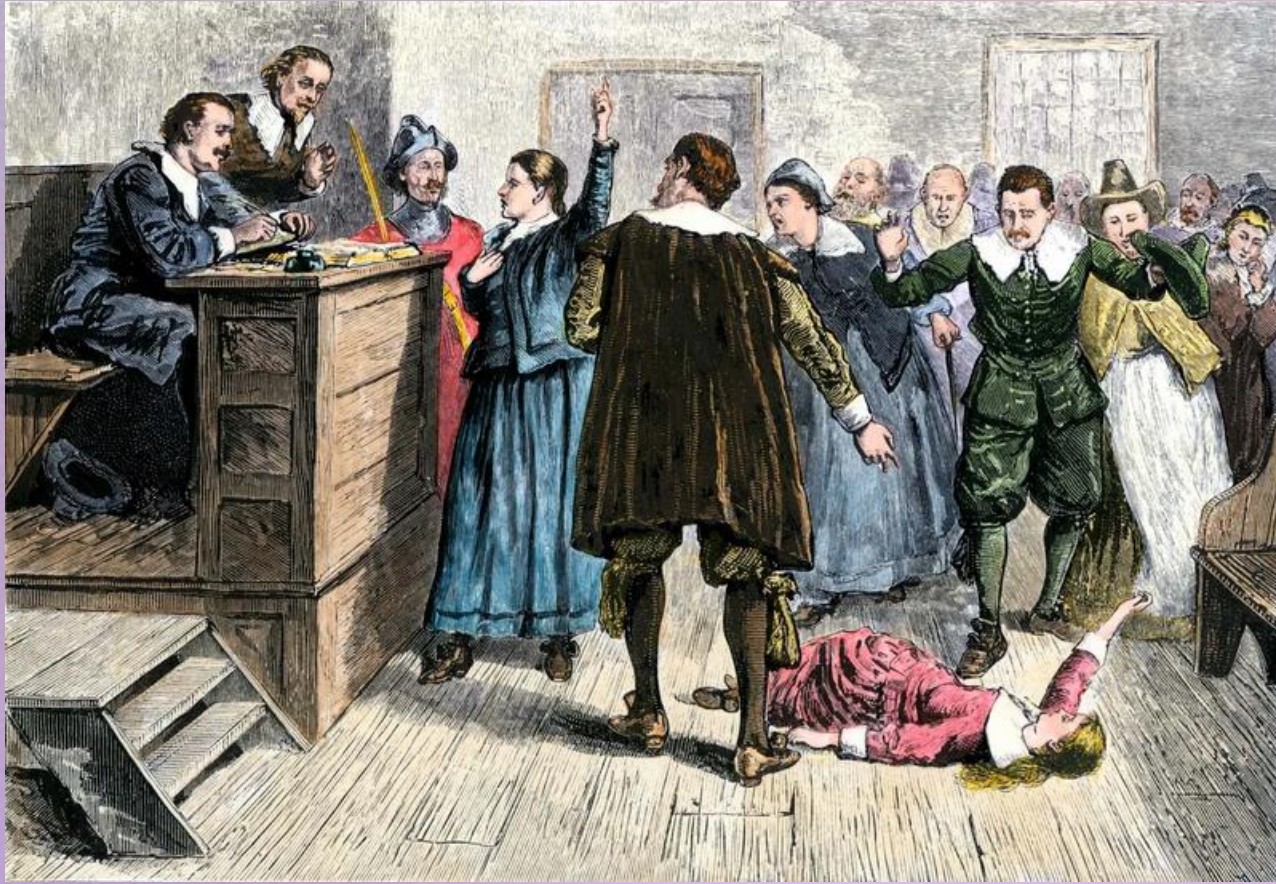


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- In ancient cultures, witches were blamed for illness and misfortune.
 - Witchcraft was often feared when no scientific explanation existed.
- 

Witchcraft in Medieval Europe

- The Church saw witchcraft as heresy and linked it to devil worship.
- Fear and religious control led to brutal persecution.



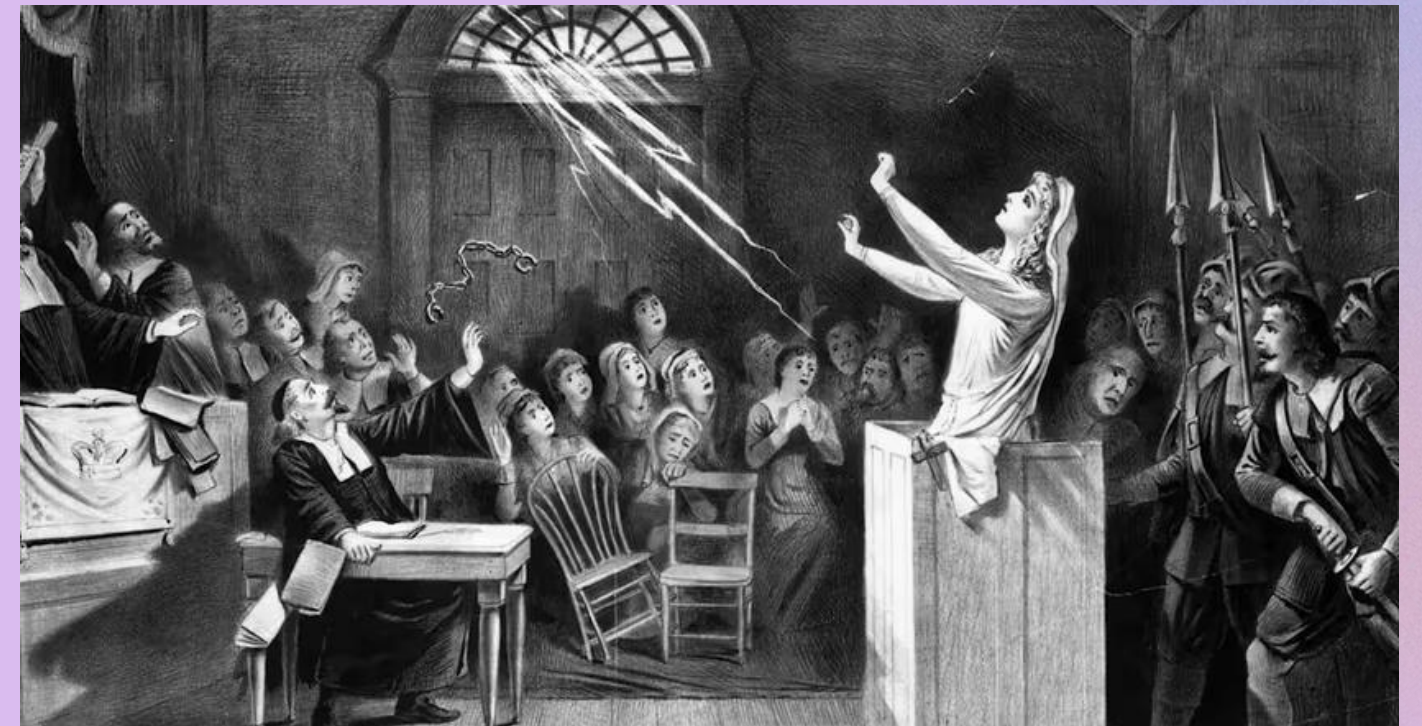


The Witch Hunts

- Between the 15th and 18th centuries, tens of thousands were executed for witchcraft.
- Accusations often relied on dreams, gossip, and forced confessions.

Salem Witch trials

- One of the most famous examples is the Salem Witch Trials in 1692.
- 20 people were executed in Massachusetts based on fear and gossip.
- It shows how social panic can lead to injustice and how quickly truth can be lost.



Decline and Rebirth

- As scientific thinking grew, witch trials declined.
- Today, witchcraft is often linked to healing, nature, and spiritual empowerment.



Thank You!!

