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# Building a Call to Action: Social Action in Networks of Practice

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**BUILDING A CALL TO ACTION:  
SOCIAL ACTION IN NETWORKS OF PRACTICE**

**by**

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**ABSTRACT**

The three research papers completed as part of this dissertation explore how people contributing to #BlackLivesMatter build knowledge, using social construction of knowledge (SCK), and what they are building knowledge about, using critical consciousness, because understanding how these processes play out on Twitter provides a way for others to understand this social movement. Paper 1 describes a new methodological approach to combining social network analysis (SNA) and social learning analytics to assess SCK. The sequential mixed method design begins by conducting a content analysis according to the Interaction Analysis Model (IAM). The results of the content analysis yield descriptive data that can be used to conduct SNA and social learning analytics.

The purpose of Paper 2 was to use the typology of digital activism actions identified by Penney and Dadas (2014) from interviews with digital activists to validate them in a quantitative study. Paper 2 found that the actions taken by people who are helping to facilitate face-to-face action ( $p < .0000001$ ,  $r = -0.076$ ) or provide face-to-

face updates ( $p < .0000001$ ,  $r = -0.060$ ) were negatively correlated with the actions of people who were facilitating online actions suggesting that digital activists should be treated as a unique population of activists.

Paper 3 used the outcomes of a content analysis and lexicon analysis performed on #BlackLivesMatter data to determine 1) the levels of SCK and critical consciousness present in online data and 2) social learning analytics to ascertain the extent that SCK and critical consciousness can predict social action. Results of the content analysis and lexicon analysis found all levels of SCK and critical consciousness in the data. Results of social learning analytics conducted using Naïve Bayes classification indicate that SCK and critical consciousness can only predict information sharing behaviors of online social action like personal opinions, forwarding information, and engaging in discussion. Evidence of information sharing behaviors on Twitter provides a high degree of confidence that further research including replies and other interactions between users will reveal robust SCK.

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## **Chapter 1 Introduction**

### **Three Paper Dissertation Format Organization and Papers**

This dissertation will follow the hybrid (three-paper) dissertation format. This format differs from the traditional dissertation because three research papers take the place of Chapters 2-4. The elements of the three-paper format along with the three papers composed as part of this dissertation are as follows:

- Chapter 1 – Introduction
- **Paper 1 – Methodological Foundations**
  - Sánchez, D. (In press). Researching social construction of knowledge & group dynamics. In C. Gunawardena, C. Frechette & L. C. Layne (Eds.), *Culturally inclusive instructional design: A framework and guide to building online wisdom communities*. New York, NY: Routledge.
- **Paper 2 – Basic Empirical Research**
  - Sánchez, D. (2016). Digital Justice: An exploratory study of digital activism actions on Twitter. *Journal of Educational Technology Development and Exchange*, 8(2), 1-22.
- **Paper 3 – Advanced Empirical Research**
  - Sánchez, D. (To be submitted in 2018). Building a call to action: Social action in networks of practice.
- Chapter 5 – Conclusion

Note that the contents of Chapter 1 and Chapter 5 pertain to Paper 3 because Papers 1 and 2 were completed prior to the completion of these chapters.

### Intended Audiences and Publication Venue

The intended audiences for my research are scholars dedicated to learning analytics and SNA as well as those working for social justice. A secondary audience are community members and activists because the outcomes of my social justice scholarship can inform the ways this population works towards social change. One journal that seems to show the most promise for publishing my final research paper is New Media and Society because it has recently published research on social media and big data analysis methods as shown in **Error! Reference source not found..**

Table 1. Publication Venue.

Name	Description	Impact Factor
New Media and Society	<p><i>New Media &amp; Society</i> is an international journal that provides an interdisciplinary forum for the examination of the social dynamics of media and information change. The journal engages in critical discussions of the key issues arising from the scale and speed of new media development, drawing on a wide range of disciplinary perspectives and on both theoretical and empirical research. The journal includes contributions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the individual and the social, the cultural and the political dimensions of new media</li><li>• global and local dimensions of the relationship between media and social change</li></ul>	4.18

### Need

This study investigates the social construction of knowledge (SCK) and conscientization (also known as critical consciousness) on #BlackLivesMatter. Few studies have investigated SCK and critical consciousness outside of formal learning environments.

This study will examine SCK and critical consciousness on Twitter, which is an informal learning environment. Research establishes that Twitter is used in the service of social action. For example, Twitter was used to mobilize protesters and share their movement

on a global scale during the Arab Spring that ousted Egyptian Dictator Hosni Mubarak. However, the majority of the literature regarding Twitter and social action comes from studies that employ qualitative methods (Bonilla & Rosa, 2015; Brym, Godbout, Hoffbauer, Menard, & Zhang, 2014; Harlow & Guo, 2014; Juris, 2012; Lim, 2012; Penney & Dadas, 2014). Forming a complete understanding of how Twitter is used to support social action is not possible without studies that use actual Tweets as the foundation for their research. This study will fill this gap by using a dataset of Tweets to examine SCK and critical consciousness in the context of social action.

### **Purpose & Research Questions**

The overall purpose of this study is to predict whether SCK or critical consciousness can predict face-to-face and/or digital social action. The research questions that this study seeks to address are broken up into two studies according to the two primary research constructs as follows:

#### *Study 1*

- Does SCK occur in networks of practice on Twitter? At what levels?
- Does SCK in Twitter predict face-to-face and/or digital social action?

#### *Study 2*

- Does critical consciousness occur in networks of practice on Twitter? At what levels?
- Does critical consciousness in Twitter predict face-to-face and/or digital social action?

### **Delimitations**

The delimitations were set purposefully by the researcher in order to limit the dataset to data pertinent to the research questions. The search string that was used to scrape data from Twitter was limited to tweets that included both #BlackLivesMatter and #FreddieGray. The reason that this search string was used was to provide appropriate focus for the study. Another delimitation was setting the timeframe for the data scrape. The data set includes Tweets from April 21 to April 28, 2015. This delimitation was introduced purposefully to capture Tweets before, during, and after various social actions associated with the Freddie Gray demonstrations.

### **Limitations**

One limitation that influences this study is that this study did not involve additional coders to validate results of the content analysis. Another limitation is the lack of postings at high levels of SCK. A final limitation is that this study used all the IAM phases and critical consciousness stages to predict social action in their respective studies.

**Researching Social Construction of Knowledge and Group Dynamics**

Damien M. Sánchez

**Introduction**

The purpose of this chapter is to discuss three research methods, interaction analysis (IA), social network analysis (SNA), and learning analytics (LA) that can be employed to analyze social construction of knowledge (SCK), the online social environment, and group dynamics within wisdom communities. These three methods draw from both qualitative and quantitative research paradigms. The chapter will first discuss how SCK can be measured by employing IA, and then explore how this analysis can be extended further to understand the social environment that supports knowledge construction by using SNA and LA. We will discuss each method and illustrate how they can be implemented in a research study.

**Social Construction of Knowledge and Interaction Analysis (IA)**

WisCom, founded on sociocultural theory, emphasizes the collaborative and transformative way in which knowledge is co-constructed and the interdependence of social and individual processes in the co-construction of knowledge. Therefore, in order to understand learning in collaborative groups, it is important to analyze the patterns of interaction and collaboration as well as group process and development using methods such as discourse analysis (John-Steiner & Mahn, 1996). IA looks at “the interaction of human beings with each other and with objects in their environment. It investigates human activities, such as talk, nonverbal interaction, and the use of artifacts and

technologies” (Jordan & Henderson, 1995, p. 39). Thus, IA considers interaction as a function of the reciprocal influence among human beings, objects, and their environment. Jordan and Henderson (1995) observe that IA approaches learning as a distributed, ongoing social process, in which evidence that learning is occurring or has occurred must be found in understanding the ways in which people collaboratively engage in learning. Brown, Danish, Levin, and DiSessa (2016) point out the distinction between knowledge analysis and IA. Knowledge analysis drawing from cognitive science is committed to the study of how knowledge is represented in the mind and how mental representations are acquired and modified, while IA based on sociocultural theory and situated learning is committed to the study of situated practice involving individuals, artifacts, and culture, focused on understanding systems of interaction and how practices are adopted and adapted. Understanding context is a key feature of interaction analysis. Context is sensitive to changing details of the situation as participants interact with the environment and people around them. IA is the appropriate method to analyze learning in collaborative groups built on WisCom principles.

Gunawardena, Lowe, and Anderson (1997) developed the IAM to qualitatively examine interactions among a collaborative group during the process of knowledge construction. The IAM was employed to examine the interaction that occurred in an online global debate to determine whether knowledge was constructed within the group through dialogue and discourse, and whether participants changed their understanding or developed new knowledge as a result of group interaction. Based on social constructivist and sociocultural views of learning, the model describes five phases of knowledge co-construction: sharing and comparing constitute Phase I;

dissonance is the focus of Phase II; negotiation and co-construction comprise Phase III, testing tentative constructions is incorporated in Phase IV, and statements and application of newly co-constructed knowledge are at the heart of Phase V. See

**PHASE I: SHARING/COMPARING OF INFORMATION.**

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| A. A statement of observation or opinion                           | [PhI/A] |
| B. A statement of agreement from one or more other participants    | [PhI/B] |
| C. Corroborating examples provided by one or more participants     | [PhI/C] |
| D. Asking and answering questions to clarify details of statements | [PhI/D] |
| E. Definition, description, or identification of a problem         | [PhI/E] |

**PHASE II: THE DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION OF DISSONANCE OR INCONSISTENCY AMONG IDEAS, CONCEPTS OR STATEMENTS. (This is the operation at the group level of what Festinger calls cognitive dissonance, defined as an inconsistency between a new observation and the learner's existing framework of knowledge and thinking skills.)**

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| A. Identifying and stating areas of disagreement   | [PhII/A]             |
| B. Asking and answering questions to clarify the source and extent of disagreement   | [PhII/B]<br>[PhII/C] |
| C. Restating the participant's position, and possibly advancing arguments or considerations in its support by references to the participant's experience, literature, formal data collected, or proposal of relevant metaphor or analogy to illustrate point of view |                      |

**PHASE III: NEGOTIATION OF MEANING/CO-CONSTRUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE**

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| A. Negotiation or clarification of the meaning of terms                   | [PhIII/A]              |
| B. Negotiation of the relative weight to be assigned to types of argument | [PhIII/B]<br>[PhIII/C] |
| C. Identification of areas of agreement or overlap among conflicting      | [PhIII/D]              |

concepts	
D. Proposal and negotiation of new statements embodying compromise,	
co-construction	[PhIII/E]
E. Proposal of integrating or accommodating metaphors or analogies	
 <b>PHASE IV: TESTING AND MODIFICATION OF PROPOSED SYNTHESIS OR CO-CONSTRUCTION</b>	
A. Testing the proposed synthesis against "received fact" as shared by the participants and/or their culture	[PhIV/A]
B. Testing against existing cognitive schema	[PhIV/B]
C. Testing against personal experience	[PhIV/C]
D. Testing against formal data collected	[PhIV/D]
E. Testing against contradictory testimony in the literature	[PhIV/E]
 <b>PHASE V: AGREEMENT STATEMENT(S)/APPLICATIONS OF NEWLY-CONSTRUCTED MEANING</b>	
A. Summarization of agreement(s)	[PhV/A]
B. Applications of new knowledge	[PhV/B]
C. Metacognitive statements by the participants illustrating their understanding that their knowledge or ways of thinking (cognitive schema) have changed as a result of the conference interaction	[PhV/C]

Figure 13.1 for a detailed description of the IAM, including types of operations for each of its five phases. The model itself serves as a framework that defines SCK as a function of interaction.

### **Social Network Analysis**

SNA can be defined as a method of identifying the relationships among social entities (e.g. dyads, triads, and larger groups) and analyzing the implications of these interaction patterns (Wasserman & Faust, 1994). The key output of SNA is the sociogram which was first introduced in the early 1930s by Moreno (1953) and ushered in the study of sociometry which largely laid the foundation for social psychology. The intent behind the sociogram is to illustrate the relationships between people by connecting points representative of people or groups in a network. The use of the sociogram has changed little since the 1930s but it has become much easier to create them due to advances in technology. Technology has also contributed to the emergence of LA as a method for analyzing online networks.

### **Learning Analytics**

The genesis of LA was propelled by the advent of advanced computing power and big data. Campbell, DeBlois, and Oblinger (2007) define analytics as a combination of “large data sets, statistical techniques, and predictive modeling” (p. 42). The goal of LA is to produce actionable intelligence from complex predictive statistics. An example of such actionable intelligence is Amazon’s use of recommenders which work by tracking user behavior and using specific algorithms to provide content based on those choices (Konstan & Riedl, 2012). Internet users should all be familiar with recommenders, which for example, are behind online advertisements that encourage the purchase of a protective phone case after a given user purchased a new phone.

One of the early contributions to analyzing online interactions was made by J. A. Levin, Kim, and Riel (1990) who proposed a multipronged model to illustrate the social environment and participation patterns in online interactions. Their study focused on the

Intercultural Learning Network comprised mostly of primary, secondary, and university students and instructors. Their analytical techniques consisted of four types of analyses: participant structures analysis, intermessage reference analysis, message act analysis, and message flow analysis. These analysis techniques foreshadowed IA, SNA, and LA. By quantifying the references between messages in their intermessage reference analysis the authors prefigured modern LA. Message act analysis was a qualitative content analysis method of assigning meaning of statements into various categories indicating the beginnings of IA. They also provided a glimpse into the future of SNA with their use of “message maps” that displayed the interrelationships among messages using directional arrows. These message maps bear a strong resemblance to modern sociograms which also use directional arrows to illustrate the relationships between groups of people. In addition, J. A. Levin et al. (1990) took the first step in combining LA and SNA by using descriptive statistics from the intermessage reference analysis to build their message maps which show the ebb and flow of messages over time. Having briefly established the historical application of IA, SNA, and LA to online communities, we now turn to how IA, SNA, and LA are applicable to analyzing wisdom communities.

### **Interaction Analysis using the Interaction Analysis Model (IAM)**

Utilizing IAM, researchers can qualitatively analyze knowledge building processes within a collaborative group. This qualitative analysis can be further expanded to include social processes in collaborative learning using quantitative analyses such as SNA and LA. IAM is well suited to analyze interactions in wisdom communities because its foundation of sociocultural knowledge building is similar to that of WisCom. The IAM has been used widely (Buraphadeja & Dawson, 2008; Lucas, Gunawardena, & Moreira, 2014) for

determining social construction of knowledge online. The phases and related operations of knowledge building described in IAM are depicted in

**PHASE I: SHARING/COMPARING OF INFORMATION.**

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| A. A statement of observation or opinion                           | [PhI/A] |
| B. A statement of agreement from one or more other participants    | [PhI/B] |
| C. Corroborating examples provided by one or more participants     | [PhI/C] |
| D. Asking and answering questions to clarify details of statements | [PhI/D] |
| E. Definition, description, or identification of a problem         | [PhI/E] |

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- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| A. Identifying and stating areas of disagreement   | [PhII/A]             |
| B. Asking and answering questions to clarify the source and extent of disagreement   | [PhII/B]<br>[PhII/C] |
| C. Restating the participant's position, and possibly advancing arguments or considerations in its support by references to the participant's experience, literature, formal data collected, or proposal of relevant metaphor or analogy to illustrate point of view |                      |

**PHASE III: NEGOTIATION OF MEANING/CO-CONSTRUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE**

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| A. Negotiation or clarification of the meaning of terms                       | [PhIII/A]              |
| B. Negotiation of the relative weight to be assigned to types of argument     | [PhIII/B]<br>[PhIII/C] |
| C. Identification of areas of agreement or overlap among conflicting concepts | [PhIII/D]              |
| D. Proposal and negotiation of new statements embodying                       |                        |

compromise,	
co-construction	
E. Proposal of integrating or accommodating metaphors or analogies	[PhIII/E]
<b>PHASE IV: TESTING AND MODIFICATION OF PROPOSED SYNTHESIS OR</b>	
<b>CO-CONSTRUCTION</b>	
A. Testing the proposed synthesis against "received fact" as shared by the participants and/or their culture	[PhIV/A]
B. Testing against existing cognitive schema	[PhIV/B]
C. Testing against personal experience	[PhIV/C]
D. Testing against formal data collected	[PhIV/D]
E. Testing against contradictory testimony in the literature	[PhIV/E]
<b>PHASE V: AGREEMENT STATEMENT(S)/APPLICATIONS OF NEWLY-CONSTRUCTED MEANING</b>	
A. Summarization of agreement(s)	[PhV/A]
B. Applications of new knowledge	[PhV/B]
C. Metacognitive statements by the participants illustrating their understanding that their knowledge or ways of thinking (cognitive schema) have changed as a result of the conference interaction	[PhV/C]

Figure 13.1.

<b>PHASE I: SHARING/COMPARING OF INFORMATION.</b>	
A. A statement of observation or opinion	[PhI/A]
B. A statement of agreement from one or more other participants	[PhI/B]
C. Corroborating examples provided by one or more participants	[PhI/C]
D. Asking and answering questions to clarify details of statements	[PhI/D]

E. Definition, description, or identification of a problem [PhI/E]

**PHASE II: THE DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION OF DISSONANCE OR INCONSISTENCY AMONG IDEAS, CONCEPTS OR STATEMENTS. (This is the operation at the group level of what Festinger calls cognitive dissonance, defined as an inconsistency between a new observation and the learner's existing framework of knowledge and thinking skills.)**

A. Identifying and stating areas of disagreement [PhII/A]

B. Asking and answering questions to clarify the source and extent of disagreement [PhII/B]

[PhII/C]

C. Restating the participant's position, and possibly advancing arguments or considerations in its support by references to the participant's experience, literature, formal data collected, or proposal of relevant metaphor or analogy to illustrate point of view

**PHASE III: NEGOTIATION OF MEANING/CO-CONSTRUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE**

A. Negotiation or clarification of the meaning of terms [PhIII/A]

B. Negotiation of the relative weight to be assigned to types of argument [PhIII/B]

[PhIII/C]

C. Identification of areas of agreement or overlap among conflicting concepts [PhIII/D]

D. Proposal and negotiation of new statements embodying compromise,

co-construction

E. Proposal of integrating or accommodating metaphors or analogies [PhIII/E]

**PHASE IV: TESTING AND MODIFICATION OF PROPOSED SYNTHESIS OR**

**CO-CONSTRUCTION**

A. Testing the proposed synthesis against "received fact" as shared [PhIV/A]

by the participants and/or their culture	
B. Testing against existing cognitive schema	[PhIV/B]
C. Testing against personal experience	[PhIV/C]
D. Testing against formal data collected	[PhIV/D]
E. Testing against contradictory testimony in the literature	[PhIV/E]
<b>PHASE V: AGREEMENT STATEMENT(S)/APPLICATIONS OF NEWLY-CONSTRUCTED MEANING</b>	
A. Summarization of agreement(s)	[PhV/A]
B. Applications of new knowledge	[PhV/B]
C. Metacognitive statements by the participants illustrating their understanding that their knowledge or ways of thinking (cognitive schema) have changed as a result of the conference interaction	[PhV/C]

*Figure 13.1.* The Interaction Analysis Model (IAM) developed by Gunawardena, Lowe, and Anderson, 1997, used with permission.

The IAM phases can be mapped to WisCom’s collaborative inquiry cycle (CIC). For example, IAM Phase I sharing and comparing occurs within the second phase of CIC (Initial Exploration) as people share their own knowledge, thoughts, and definitions of the case posed in the Learning Challenge. Construction of new meaning may begin to occur at this stage of sharing and comparing information as Scardamalia and Bereiter (1993) have noted. As the wisdom community develops, resources and diverse perspectives are shared which sparks reflection and negotiation of new meaning before it is finalized and preserved. These actions are captured in IAM Phases II, III, and IV. Eventually, the CIC can lead to transformative learning, which coincides with the application of new knowledge in Phase V of the IAM. Research by Ojo (2010) on transformative online

education showed that transformation can be seen not necessarily as a way in which an individual actually *changes* their perspective but, instead, becomes *aware of others' perspectives*.

Analysis of an online faculty development program designed on the WisCom framework conducted with Sri Lankan faculty, illustrated that SCK occurred within a group supported by e-mentors as they negotiated the steps of the case based learning (CBL) process (Gunawardena et al., 2011). The retrieval and recall step of CBL coincided with Phase I sharing and comparing of the IAM. CBL steps "Interpret" and "Adapt" were found to move learners through the process of socially constructing knowledge, Phases I through III, by necessitating learners to agree on past solution elements of value, applying those elements to the current context, and then agreeing as a group how those elements be defined within the new solution (Phase IV). Finally, collaborative drafting of the final solution illustrated that Phase V application of socially constructed knowledge occurred during the evaluation and storage steps of the case-based learning cycle.

In collaborative learning, an individual's thinking is influenced by the thinking and perspectives of others in the group. Through the process of agreement, disagreement, and dissonance of individual conceptual structures, and collective negotiation of meaning, a shared structure of meaning emerges for the group. However, constructing knowledge, based on personal experiences and individual understandings, does not happen in a vacuum. Both the learner's experiences and understandings of the world are situated within and affected by the learner's cultural, institutional, and historical social contexts as described by sociocultural theory and discussed in Chapter 2. This is important to keep in mind as knowledge building processes may differ across cultures. Lopez Islas (2004)

analyzed knowledge construction in online discussion forums at Monterrey Tech-Virtual University in Mexico, using the IAM and found that open disagreement with ideas expressed by others is not appropriate in the Mexican context, and therefore, participants moved to knowledge construction without moving through the cognitive dissonance phase as described in the IAM. A similar finding was observed in the study using IAM to examine social construction of knowledge in asynchronous discussions between American e-mentors and Sri Lankan protégés (Gunawardena et al., 2008). The Sri Lankan participants did not openly disagree at the level of ideas but moved to negotiation of meaning and co-construction of new knowledge based on consensus building. Therefore, the authors had to re-examine “dissonance” as specified in the IAM in cultural terms. The question is whether cognitive dissonance is a necessary condition for higher forms of reasoning or knowledge construction, or whether it is merely an expectation from a Western argumentative point of view (Gunawardena & Jayatilleke, 2014). We need to further examine whether knowledge construction can happen without cognitive dissonance (Phase II of IAM) in diverse online networks as Scardamalia and Bereiter (2014) have pointed out that “In Knowledge Building, adversarial argumentation has a role, but collaborative discourse is the driver of creative knowledge work” (p. 401). Researchers are encouraged to engage in IAM coding to determine whether the model is appropriate for inquiry based learning processes in diverse cultural contexts. An Excel spreadsheet similar to the one displayed in Figure 13.2 supports the IAM coding process as it provides a column for each of the operations, as well as the opportunity to add any additional operations that might emerge such as project management and co-mentoring functions.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
	Count	Name	Date	Time	Thread	PhI/A	PhI/B	PhI/C	PhI/D	PhI/E	PhII/A	PhII/B	PhII/C	PhII/A	PhII/B	PhII/C	PhIII/D	PhIII/E	PhIV/A	PhIV/B	PhIV/C	PhIV/D	PhIV/E	PhV/A	PhV/B	PhV/C
1																										
2	1																									
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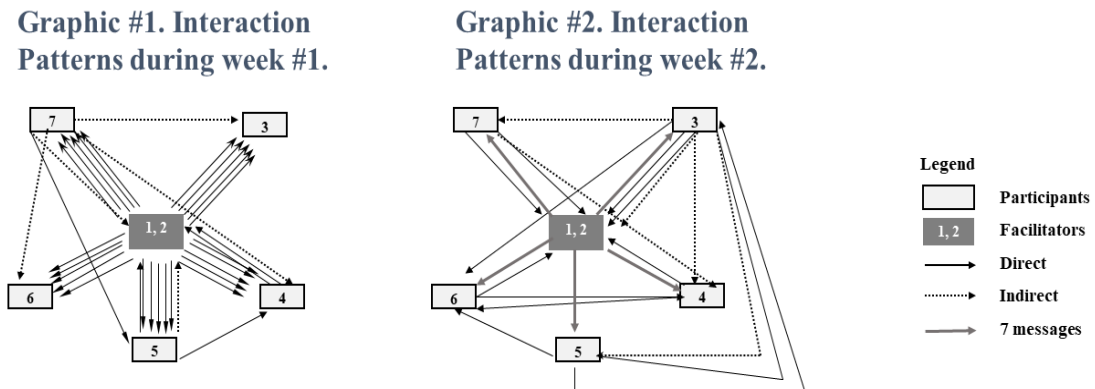
*Figure 13.2. Sample IAM Coding Sheet.*

Each post, the unit of analysis, from the transcript is copied into the Thread column and the researcher then codes the post according to the IAM phases and operations. Counts for each of the operations are automatically added providing a summary of each of the phases. Another recommendation is to color code the text in the Thread column in order to more easily track which statements are related to IAM operations. The IAM analysis maps the knowledge building process of a collaborative group, which can then be compared with WisCom’s CIC.

Employing the results of IAM to conduct SNA and LA can add value to the overall analysis. In fact, Gunawardena, Flor, Gómez, and Sánchez (2016) found that LA and SNA enrich IAM by expanding understanding of the socio-emotional dynamic that accompanies the knowledge construction process. For example, spikes in positive sentiment may signal a shift in the discussion to higher phases of knowledge co-construction. In addition, key phrases related to dissonance such as “however” or “I disagree,” may signal shifts in the SCK process. Next, how SNA and LA can shed further light on the findings of IAM analyses are discussed.

### Social Network Analysis (SNA)

In WisCom learners work in small groups to share and construct knowledge in interaction with each other. SNA is uniquely suited to researching this groupwork because “The social network approach examines both the content and the pattern of relationships in order to determine how and what resources flow from one actor to another” (Haythornthwaite, 1996, p. 324). The patterns of interactions that take place within WisCom groups can be tracked and meaningfully visualized using SNA. A specific example of how SNA, specifically sociograms, explains group interactions is provided in Figure 13.3.



*Figure 13.3. Facilitator Communication Patterns.*

Figure 13.3 illustrates an early example of the temporal dimension in learning networks where facilitators play an increasingly diminished role in week two as the learning community takes charge of their own learning and their Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) (Vygotsky, 1978). The sociogram on the left shows that during the first week of instruction the facilitators (1, 2) sent out most of the messages to the students as shown by the arrows pointing away from the middle node. A communication pattern such as this

is expected because during the first step of the CIC the primary responsibilities of the facilitator is to establish clear expectations and set the stage for student inquiry into the learning challenge. The sociogram on the right shows that during the second week the number of messages from the facilitators decreased greatly, and participants (3, 4, 5, 6, and 7) started to initiate communication with one another and the facilitators as illustrated by the arrows pointing from participant to participant and from participants to the facilitators. When participants start to initiate communication in this fashion facilitators can take a step back and let the community guide itself as their ZPDs are beginning to intersect.

SNA provides a visual means of identifying well-connected members of a community. A well connected member may indicate a person who is connecting with many ZPDs and therefore is a natural choice to function as a mentor. Once mentors have been identified and have started working with others, SNA can also map mentor functions within a learning community and how their involvement impacts learner participation based on the number of connections/communications.

SNA can help identify information brokers (participants who are central to the network because of their many communications/connections) and visually map how resources traverse the community (Cross, Laseter, Parker, & Velasquez, 2006). Centrality is a measure of prominence that is measured by the number of ties (communications/connections) in which a person is involved (Wasserman & Faust, 1994). A person is central to a network when he or she is involved in many communications/connections thus making them visible to others and indicating a high level of activity. Such activities in the online learning context include sharing and

facilitating in the form of preparing a group for construction of new knowledge and engaging students in discussion (Gunawardena et al., 2016). Cross et al. (2006) argue that information brokers often stop learning effectively because their major focus is sharing information. The implication of this finding for WisCom is that information brokers identified in sociograms should be given guidance on mentoring and coaching because those with many connections are critical to the success of the community. Sociograms also depict Legitimate Peripheral Participation (Lave & Wenger, 1991) and show how some participants need to be brought into the community from their place in the periphery by motivating them to interact and collaborate. Centrality is associated with online learning outcomes because those who are on the periphery perform less favorably when compared to those who are central to the network because they have less of an opportunity to exchange ideas with others (Lin, Huang, & Chuang, 2015). As such, the concept of centrality is a useful construct for evaluating WisCom because those who are not central to the network are much less likely to make substantive contributions to the community or have appropriate access to the knowledge contributed by others. In WisCom, more connections between participants might indicate more information sharing and thus the likelihood that transformative learning may occur.

### **Learning Analytics (LA)**

A specific branch of LA called Social Learning Analytics (SLA) is directly applicable to analyzing Collaborative Learning. SLA is defined as a “distinctive subset of learning analytics that draws on the substantial body of work demonstrating that new skills and ideas are not solely individual achievements, but are developed, carried forward, and passed on through interaction and collaboration” (Buckingham Shum & Ferguson, 2012,

p. 5). SLA allows for the foundations of SCK to be incorporated into SLA by defining appropriate metrics aligned with SCK which can be applied to data from any number of online sources. “Social learning analytics differs from its business intelligence precursors in being informed by learning theory, particularly in the use of language for the co-construction of knowledge in collaborative working environments, where learners are viewed as social actors in complex networks” (Williams, 2016, p. 8). Once language and appropriate metrics have been identified through content analysis, or grounded theory building, SLA can be used to generate participation metrics and update outcomes on a dashboard. When used in this fashion, SLA becomes a powerful tool for facilitators to quickly determine whether there are emergent issues with the community without having to read all posts in a community discussion. This allows the facilitator to focus on developing high quality just-in-time assistance.

An example of how LA can be used to provide just-in-time assistance is provided by Arnold and Pistilli (2012) who describe how Course Signals at Purdue University predicts future student performance. Predictions are based on data including student performance and effort, and account for environmental variables like high school GPA, and student demographics. Based on the results, a dashboard displays a green, yellow, or red signal light for the student and instructor to see. Green indicates good performance, yellow indicates moderate performance, and red indicates poor performance. This application of LA can be adapted to analyze collaboration in WisCom. Instead of using student performance metrics, more applicable measures to WisCom such as number of communications, interaction patterns, mentions of key concepts, and knowledge development can be used to illustrate SCK. WisCom depends on formative evaluation to

keep the community on track and encourage critical reflection. Dashboards populated with robust SCK measures provide instructors with a powerful form of formative evaluation which can supply the insights needed to quickly identify if a group is going off track, so the appropriate intervention can be identified and implemented.

SLA can also be used to research WisCom's Collaborative Inquiry Cycle (CIC) because it provides key data that can be used to assess the quality of contributions. Data plays a central role in facilitating the inquiry that goes on within WisCom although it typically comes in the form of resources like articles and links in the third step of the process.

Augmenting these resources with analytics has the potential to enhance the quality of the inquiry within the community. For example, research by Haya, Daems, Malzahn, Castellanos, and Hoppe (2015) has shown that analytics provides the data needed for teachers to engage in meaningful inquiry/reflection by rating and providing comments on video content. Similarly, their research also indicates analytics improves student reflection on their own learning. In addition, Persico and Pozzi (2015) found that analytics supports teacher inquiry during the design, adaptation, and evaluation of learning initiatives by providing access to data about previous and ongoing learning processes. These studies provide useful approaches to operationalize LA in the service of WisCom. Analytics can be conducted using data from comments and ratings on learning resources as well as using metrics related to the learning process. In order to generate analytics from these data, the work of Konstan and Riedl (2012) should serve as a framework as it clearly defines how companies like Amazon and Netflix use comments and rating systems to predict consumer behavior. For example, introducing analytics at the resources step of the CIC can provide information on how many times a new link has

been referenced by others, how valuable a new article might be based on the number of keywords it contains, or how a participant's comment codified new knowledge or changed the course of the discussion. Analytics can thus provide participants with a quantitative method of assessing their own contributions to the community and what he or she might be able to do to become a stronger collaborator which would lead to an improved CIC.

### **Benefits of Combining IA, SNA, and LA**

SNA and LA are complimentary methods which when combined provide an efficient way to assess the social dynamics of knowledge construction and thereby shed more light on results obtained from IA. An example of how SNA can compliment IA and ultimately LA to analyze collaborative learning, is provided by Heo, Lim, and Kim (2010). The results of their SNA indicated that the student team with the most frequent online interaction and the highest level of cohesiveness also performed the worst on a collaborative course assignment. It turns out that the group in question was only engaging in information sharing, the simplest level of IAM, albeit at a high frequency. If the authors had used descriptive data from their IAM analysis to conduct analytics, they would have been able to produce even more impactful findings such as projecting whether the amount of interactions at the information sharing level will diminish overall outcomes across all groups. In this case, the SNA established the nature of the relationships within groups using sociograms. Conducting LA would have added to these findings by using descriptive statistics about the language used to exemplify the IAM phases to establish probabilities associated with the nature of the relationships.

Gunawardena et al. (2016) demonstrated the complimentary use of IA, SNA, and LA in a study to analyze SCK and group dynamics. They found that SNA provided the social context for the interactions they analyzed using IAM, while LA indicated the socio-emotional context that accompanies knowledge construction. These findings suggest that IAM, SNA, and LA can be used in combination by researchers to study group process and construction of knowledge. Lucas and Moreira (2015) point out “content analysis per se disregards the temporal dimension of interactions and should, therefore be complemented by other methods that can help researchers better understand such processes and facilitate additional in-depth analysis” (p. 1505). SNA provides the temporal dimension while LA provides a novel way to understand the outcome of the content analysis by operationalizing themes to predict future trends. SNA provides an answer to WHY a given phenomenon occurs by tracing relationships while LA provides an answer to HOW a given phenomenon occurs by operationalizing specific language-related research constructs so they can be used in analytics.

A key element that allows LA to answer the HOW question is found in lexicons that support Sentiment Analysis (Liu, 2012). To conduct a Sentiment Analysis, data should be coded for positive (good, wonderful, fantastic, etc.) and negative (bad, awful, terrible, etc.) words. These words are then included in a lexicon which produces scores for the transcript that indicate whether the overall sentiment was positive or negative. The lexicon used in Gunawardena et al. (2016) was an extension of a traditional Sentiment Analysis where a lexicon was created to assess Social Presence in an online course. To assess Social Presence, instead of positive and negative words, words that contributed to or detracted from the creation of Social Presence were used. Words appropriate for each

of these categories were identified by conducting a content analysis of the transcript. The resulting scores indicated how much social presence was being created in the course. This study also employed SNA but it only provided information regarding how people were connected not necessarily why people were connecting regarding course content. . Indeed, SNA reveals relationships between people in a community but without knowledge of what is being said how connected people are only tells part of the story. When a Sentiment Analysis is added, the relationships take on new meaning allowing researchers to answer how the relationships established in the SNA are impacting outcome variables via their positive or negative sentiment.

### **Conducting SNA and LA**

This section will provide a brief overview of how to conduct SNA and LA. The upcoming discussion does not cover every aspect of SNA or LA and the reader will be referred to sources that provide comprehensive reviews of each technique.

Conducting SNA and LA is a Mixed Methods approach to research. The mix of these methods starts with the qualitative content analysis data coding and moves to quantitative SNA and analytics using the outcome of the content analysis.

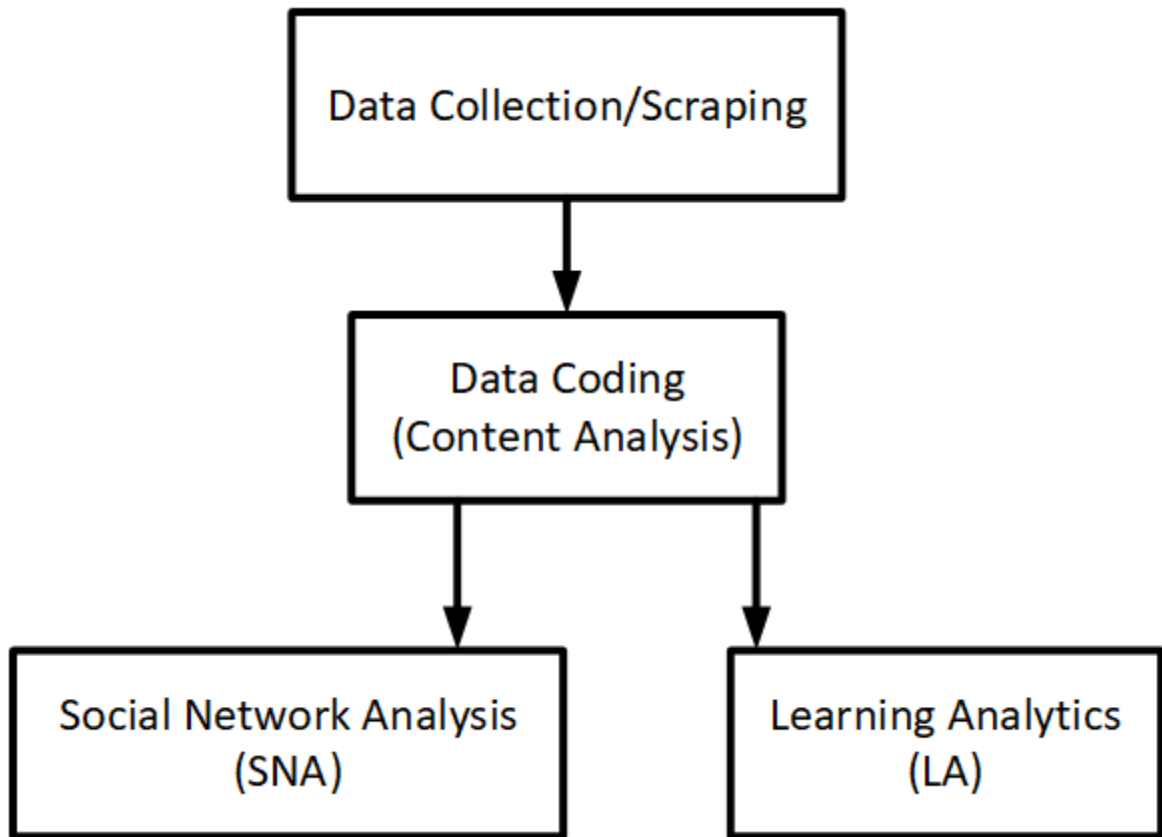
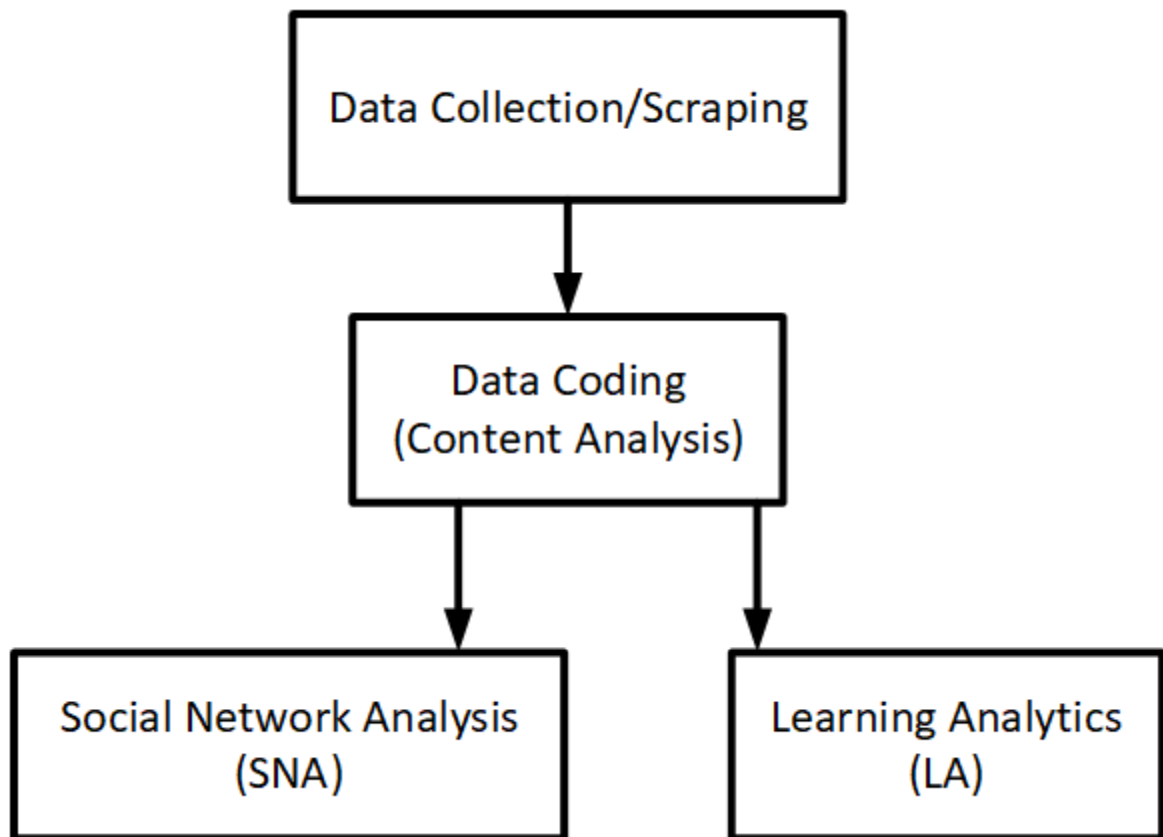


Figure 13.4 outlines the steps that should be followed to conduct SNA and/or LA:



*Figure 13.4. Major Steps in SNA/LA.*

Data Collection and Data Coding need to be completed whether the researcher is conducting a SNA or LA study. Data Coding according to a qualitative content analysis is specifically required for both SNA and LA because researchers must supply the parameters needed for a computer to parse the data. Note that the Scraping and Data Coding steps need to be completed sequentially while the SNA and LA steps can be completed concurrently. The following sections will further explain each of the steps displayed in Figure 13.4.

#### **Data Collection/Scraping**

Scraping is defined as “collecting online data from social media and other Web sites in the form of unstructured text” (Batrincea & Treleaven, 2015, p. 90). The first step in conducting SNA and LA is to gather the data for analysis. Data can be manually collected

via an export from a Learning Management System (LMS) or automatically collected using an Application Programming Interface (API) to retrieve the data. In many online learning contexts, the data will be readily available in discussion forums stored on an LMS. This data can be manually exported into useable formats such as Word or Excel. Where no obvious export options are available, the researcher should consider copying and pasting the content into Word. An alternative is to save the given forum webpage as a PDF and then use Optical Character Recognition (OCR) to recognize the text in the PDF in order to work with it.

Automation of data collection is enabled by the existence of an application programming interface (API) on the host system. Data scraping methods use APIs to communicate with the databases of the host system (LMS, Twitter, etc.) to collect pertinent records. Social Media sites often include APIs enabling data scraping. A useful automated tool for scraping is Microsoft Flow, which is available in the Office 365 package. It has a number of existing templates that pull data from social media sites like Facebook and Twitter. Using these templates is a matter of selecting the appropriate template, providing a topic of interest, and then defining a data source (Excel sheet) located on cloud storage such as Google Drive or Dropbox. Flow will automatically populate the Excel sheet with the specified data once these steps have been completed.

### **Data Coding (Content Analysis)**

With a rich dataset in hand, the process now turns to using a content analysis to code the data so that SNA and LA can be conducted. First keep in mind that research conducted on collaboration must deal with language and discourse, and thus the words that people use as they interact online. This places all such research squarely in the realm of Natural

Language Processing (NLP) which means that researchers must provide the computer with the necessary parameters needed to parse large volumes of text meaningfully. Coding should be performed prior to conducting an SNA because the relationships between actors needs to be provided (i.e. who sent or received a given message) for the computer to produce a sociogram. Coding is particularly useful for a type of SNA known as a Co-word Analysis which replaces people with words as the unit of analysis. The intent behind a Co-word Analysis is to illustrate the relationships between main concepts. Such an analysis is only possible when content analysis coding is completed prior to conducting the SNA because actors (words) need to be defined. For example, any words that occur together can be used to create a sociogram. However, taking this approach will identify many generic pairs like “of the,” “I think,” and “it is.” These pairs are meaningful but they do not make any theoretical contributions. In order for a Co-word Analysis to provide a theoretical contribution, the word pairs must be categorized according to theoretical constructs. This will help ensure that the pairs identified are intimately related to the construct of interest. In a similar vein, coding is necessary for LA because categories related to language must be established and used to produce descriptive statistics that provide the data to be used in LA. Content analysis coding is even more important to LA because LA requires categorical data. Assigning words to categories related to theoretical constructs provides the needed categories and enables LA. In order to identify the appropriate parameters, the researcher must first establish a lexicon of pertinent terms and the categories to which they belong. Note that researchers do not need to account for all the semantics of a given dataset but instead focus on essential aspects pertinent to research such as communication targets and topics (Liu,

2012). This is where Grounded Theory is a handy tool for the researcher. Liu (2012) describes the three typical approaches that can be taken to develop a lexicon as follows:

- Manual – coding words into categories and assigning their orientation by hand
- Dictionary – using online dictionaries and thesauri to generate a comprehensive lexicon based on seed words that are representative of the polarized sentiment in the data set
- Corpus – given a generic list of seed words discover word orientations (i.e. positive or negative) and other words from a domain corpus

Note that seed words are small sets of words that are generally representative of a given construct of interest. An automated approach to lexicon creation, such as the dictionary approach, offers significant advantages when compared to the manual approach because of the large amount of effort that is required to generate an entire lexicon by hand (Feldman, 2013). However, manually created dictionaries have been found to exclude words with ambiguous meaning which reduces the noise in the analysis (Taboada, Brooke, Tofiloski, Voll, & Stede, 2011). Furthermore, researchers have also recognized that combining manual and dictionary approaches to lexicon generation produces an efficient and precise lexicon (Hu & Liu, 2004, August). This combination approach is recommended for researchers.

As an example, Gunawardena et al. (2016) discuss a lexicon that was developed and implemented for researching the construct social presence. This lexicon was generated using positive or negative social presence and SNA and LA were conducted to determine the degree of social presence exhibited by the collaborating community. The categories in the lexicon were developed by the researchers and a group of graduate students and were

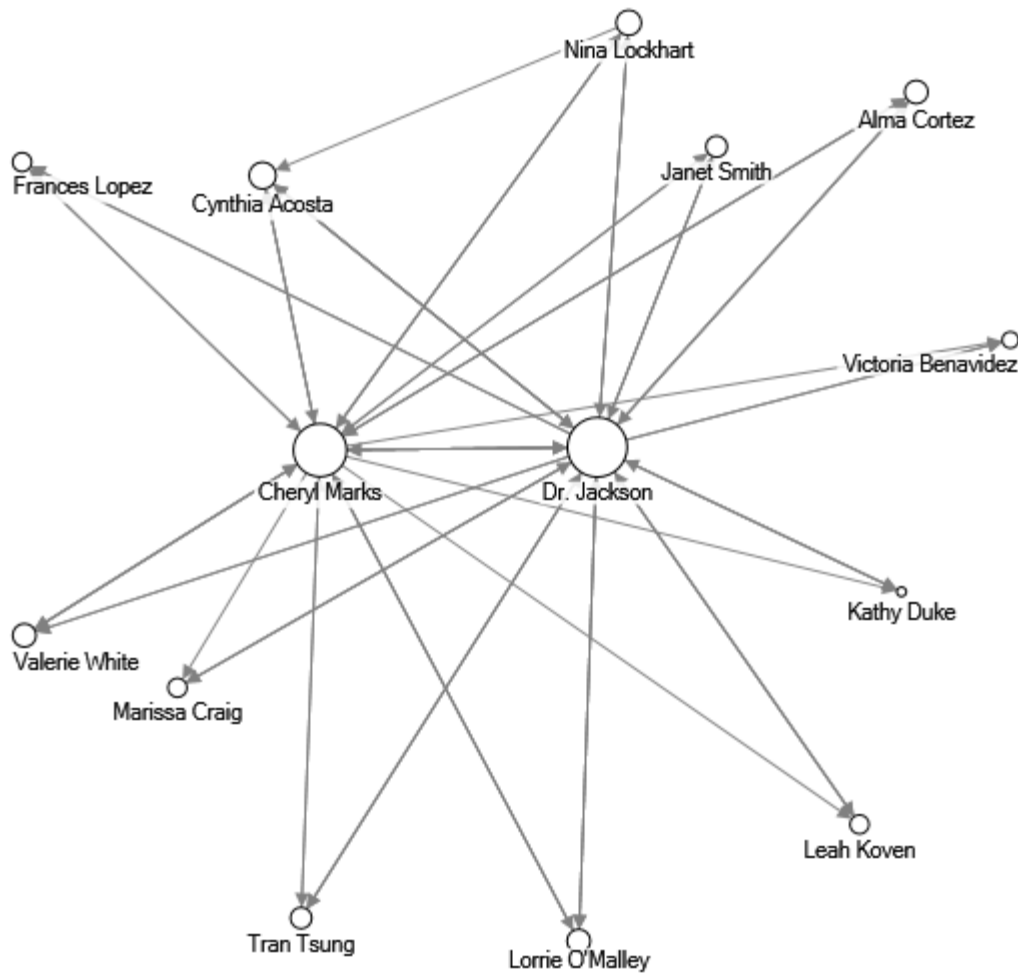
also informed by previous research regarding types of words that are indicative of online social presence. A content analysis was also conducted to add words to the lexicon which were specific to the data being analyzed. Once the lexicon was populated with categories and associated words, the OILS Twitter Scraper (Flor, 2014) was used to produce the descriptive data that was used to conduct SNA and LA for the study. The descriptive data included but was not limited to common single words, word pairs, and counts of positive or negative social presence.

Another useful tool which has been used by researchers to perform the same function is: AutoMap – <http://www.casos.cs.cmu.edu/projects/automap/>. For a comprehensive review of how to code data for analytics and produce the needed descriptive statistics, readers are encouraged to refer to Liu (2012).

Once the data has been coded according to a content analysis and the descriptive statistics (e.g. generic word counts and categorized word counts) have been produced, the process can turn to conducting the SNA. There are a number of tools available to help researchers conduct SNA including the following:

- NodeXL – <http://nodexl.codeplex.com/>
- ORA Lite – <http://www.casos.cs.cmu.edu/projects/ora/>
- Gephi – <https://www.gephi.org/>

Figure 13.5 presents a sample sociogram derived from SNA:Figure 13.5. *Sample Sociogram*



Created with NodeXL (<http://nodexl.codeplex.com>)

*Figure 13.5.* Sample Sociogram of an online collaborative discussion.

Figure 13.5 is an example of a well devised sociogram because it is easy to read and the relationships are easy to track. Researchers would be well advised to manage the size of the network because sociograms can quickly become so congested they are difficult to decipher. For example, if a sociogram was created for a generic Co-Word Analysis for even a moderately sized transcript it would have so many actors and relationships that it would be unintelligible. It is important to focus on only the most important relationships, which are often strongly associated with theoretical constructs. Taking WisCom as an example, the most important aspects to consider could include reflection, negotiation, and

preservation. When considering people as actors instead of words similar guidance applies. Focus most on the people who are most central to the network and leave people on the periphery aside to avoid creating a chaotic sociogram. For a comprehensive review of conducting SNA and designing impactful sociograms, readers are encouraged to refer to Wasserman and Faust (1994).

The same descriptive data used to conduct the SNA can also be used to conduct LA. A particularly user-friendly tool that requires little to no manual calculations is called Weka. Weka is a collection of state-of-the-art machine learning algorithms and data preprocessing tools that provides support for preparing data, evaluating learning schemes, and visualizing data (Witten, Frank, & Hall, 2011). The software can be downloaded for free at the following link: Weka – <http://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/ml/weka/index.html>. For a comprehensive review of conducting LA, readers are encouraged to refer to Witten et al. (2011).

### **Metric Selection and Ethical Considerations**

Researchers who wish to implement SNA and LA to assess social context must pay close attention to the metrics that are being used to establish social context because SNA and LA are powerful methods that have the potential to empower or imprison. Williams (2016) hints at the potential for analytics to empower saying “To deploy the considerable potential of social learning analytics to support and evaluate students’ collaborative learning in realistic contexts sits squarely within the liberal tradition of Newman (1852) and Dewey (1938), who saw education as a progressive, personal and social force that primarily should serve the needs of learners” (p. 10). SNA and LA can empower students and researchers alike to improve knowledge and practice through the data they provide.

However, this reality can only come to pass if the metrics used to produce the SNA and LA data are sufficient to describe the multifaceted social context. SNA and LA data can imprison when an oversimplified set of metrics is used because such a practice is sure to miss key factors that will render any actions based on these findings incorrect. Indeed, Konstan and Riedl (2012) advocate for the use of numerous factors to determine the context associated with LA. Understanding the context is an important consideration in WisCom. Determinations regarding a person's future behavior based on a priori data run the risk of overlooking the potential for a person to have a transformative moment and change course in a way that defies expectations. Using a robust set of metrics to establish the social context is a meaningful step in avoiding the potential of objectifying research subjects. SNA and LA can be used effectively with WisCom so long as metrics used to produce these data can accurately assess collaboration, innovation, mentoring, and support in a culturally inclusive online environment.

### **Summary**

This chapter has provided an overview of three methods; interaction analysis (IA), social network analysis (SNA), and learning analytics (LA) and how these methods can be used to learn about collaboration and group dynamics. IAM provides an in-depth analysis of how knowledge is co-constructed within a group and can be used as the backbone for implementing SNA and LA. These two powerful methods elucidate the social connections between actors and how the topics of their discussion are interrelated, respectively. Conducting a Content analysis to code data according to the five phases of IAM is the critical first step in operationalizing IAM to assess social construction of knowledge (SCK) using SNA and LA. Words and phrases that are coded to specific IAM

phases are added to a lexicon, which uses the list of words and phrases to produce word counts. Then word counts classified according to the IAM phases are used by software like NodeXL to perform SNA and Weka to perform LA. Sociograms should focus on the most important theoretical constructs to yield meaningful and comprehensible graphs. Analytics should focus on the relationships between theoretical constructs and outcome variables. Researchers should take care in selecting theoretical constructs and outcomes with which to explore big data because SNA and LA tend to simplify tremendously complex systems and remove the human element. IA, SNA, and LA procedures for analyzing SCK and group dynamics and software use directions can be obtained from the author by sending an email to Damien Sánchez at [dmxs2g@unm.edu](mailto:dmxs2g@unm.edu).

## Paper 2 – Basic Empirical Research

### Special Issue on Emerging Trends of Learning Analytics in the Era of Transparency

#### Digital Justice: An Exploratory Study of Digital Activism Actions on Twitter

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**Abstract:** *This paper employs learning analytics to determine the relationships between digital activism action categories. Organizing that took place on Twitter in response to the shooting death of Tony Robinson, an African American teenager, was guided by the digital activism typology developed by Penney and Dadas (2014). The results yielded a positive correlation between seeking connections with activists and providing face-to-face updates from protests, which suggests people who seek connections with activists are likely to participate in live protests. Forwarding Information and Facilitating Online Actions were found to be negatively correlated with all other study variables. These findings lead to the conclusion that the common definitions of an Activist and Slacktivist are insufficient to describe Online Activism because Facilitating Online Actions requires a unique level of engagement as compared to participating in face-to-face protests or sharing information online. People who facilitate online actions should be treated as a unique population among digital activists because of their unique level of online engagement.*

**Keywords:** learning analytics, digital activism, sentiment analysis, Twitter

## **Introduction**

On the night of March 6, 2015 Madison, Wisconsin police officer Matt Kenny was called to a civil disturbance being caused by 19-year-old African American teenager, Tony Robinson. Ultimately the encounter ended with Officer Kenny shooting and killing the unarmed teenager. Public outcry was immediate and news of Tony Robinson's death spread quickly on the national news and social media (Simon, 2015). Protests started immediately following Robinson's death as people demanded justice for Tony. Many similar events have been happening across the United States starting in 2012 with the shooting death of 17-year-old African American Trayvon Martin in Florida (Bonilla & Rosa, 2015). African Americans are being brutalized by law enforcement officers across the country and public outcry is starting to be a predictable reaction to these travesties. Activists are using social media, such as Facebook and Twitter, as an organizing tool to facilitate protests and other related activities associated with many instances of police brutality. What was once a face-to-face activity has been taken online, giving birth to digital activism. Digital activism, as defined by Whyte and Joyce (2010), is "The practice of using digital technology to increase the effectiveness of a social or political change campaign" (p. 218). The change campaign that this study investigates is #BlackLivesMatter. This movement was started in response to the acquittal of George Zimmerman in the shooting death of Trayvon Martin (BlackLivesMatter, 2015). The purpose of #BlackLivesMatter includes calling attention to police brutality but encompasses all ways in which African Americans have been disempowered. Since establishing #BlackLivesMatter in 2012, an ever-growing network of activists and

sympathizers has contributed millions of Tweets to the discussion of African American disempowerment.

Although vibrant networks like #BlackLivesMatter were created and are maintained mostly online, little research has investigated the dynamics of these communities in their native online setting such as Twitter. Zhang (2013) examined how youth in Singapore use a wide variety of information and communication technologies like Facebook, Twitter, and Google Docs to engage in digital activism while Harlow and Guo (2014) studied how digital media is transforming the very definition of an activist. Although these articles speak to the recognition of digital activism as a distinct research area, they fail to capture the true dynamics of digital activism because both utilize a qualitative face-to-face methodology. These studies, and others like them, fail to use Tweets produced by community members as part of their analysis. Several studies have used NodeXL to analyze Tweets (Carew, 2014; Lovejoy & Saxton, 2012) but these studies are few and far between.

Analytics provides researchers with the tools needed to conduct meaningful research in online networks like #BlackLivesMatter. Analytics, which combines large data sets, statistical techniques, and predictive modeling, is currently most often utilized in education to help support administrative decision-makers (Campbell et al., 2007). Many different types of analytics exist including academic analytics, learning analytics (Long & Siemens, 2011), and Social Learning Analytics (Buckingham Shum & Ferguson, 2012). The current study employs Social Learning Analytics, which is defined by Buckingham Shum and Ferguson (2012) as a “distinctive subset of learning analytics that draws on the substantial body of work demonstrating that new skills and ideas are not solely individual

achievements, but are developed, carried forward, and passed on through interaction and collaboration” (p. 5). This definition is important because in networks focused on facilitating both online and face-to-face activities like #BlackLivesMatter, interaction and collaboration that result in information sharing is essential to the existence of the network. As mentioned by Montgomery, Gottlieb-Robles, and Larson (2004), “the very structure of the Web, which lends itself to the kinds of informational, analytical, and organizational strategies on which activism depends, has become a fundamental component of many social action projects” (p. 88). The aim of this exploratory study is to use Social Learning Analytics to determine the types of information that are shared most frequently as people participate in digital activism and to identify the relationships between the types of information people share.

### **Literature Review**

In order to understand the types of digital activism information, it is necessary to break down digital activism into its requisite parts in light of #BlackLivesMatter. This section starts by providing basic information about Twitter functionality. Digital activism is then explained in terms of information sharing, network building, and facilitating action. Information sharing is revealed as a cornerstone of digital activism by looking at Social Constructivist Theory and Social Network Theory because #BlackLivesMatter is comprised of a complex network of individuals dialoguing about disempowerment. The factors associated with transitioning this dialog into action is presented next. Having established that digital activism within #BlackLivesMatter involves social learning about the African American community’s disempowerment and how this dialogue results in

action, the focus turns to an exploration of the specific factors associated with digital activism.

### **Twitter**

Twitter is being used more and more by activists to share information, coordinate activities, and organize movements during an event (Cullum, 2010). Twitter is a social media tool that allows users to send single messages, called Tweets, to people within their networks. Note that there is no limit to the number of Tweets a user can send; only a limit of 140 characters to the length of each Tweet. Once a user has created a Tweet, users can take a variety of actions to share the information. Twitter (2016) offers the following definitions of its information sharing features:

- Reply - A response to another user's Tweet that begins with the @username of the person you're replying to is known as a reply.
- Retweet - A Tweet that you forward to your followers is known as a Retweet. Often used to pass along news or other valuable discoveries on Twitter, Retweets always retain original attribution.
- Hashtags - A hashtag is any word or phrase immediately preceded by the # symbol. When you click on a hashtag, you'll see other Tweets containing the same keyword or topic.

In this study, hashtags will be used to identify relevant content. Retweets will be used to identify what types of information are shared the most. Further details are provided in the Methods section.

### **Social Constructivist Theory**

Social Constructivist Theory, including the Zone of Proximal Development, establishes the vital role socialization plays in the learning process; specifically, a novice learns much

more with expert assistance than the novice could without assistance (Vygotsky, 1978). The #BlackLivesMatter movement provides a venue for experts and novices to dialogue about the disempowerment of African Americans (BlackLivesMatter, 2015). It must not be overlooked that the dialog within #BlackLivesMatter is situated in reality as people discuss events and opinions related to their lived experiences. The nature of this discussion aligns well with the idea that learning situated in real social situations produces meaningful learning, ultimately resulting in an understanding of how an individual is related to the welfare of the group to which he or she belongs (Dewey, 1897). In this case, African Americans participating within the #BlackLivesMatter movement are forming an understanding of their individual role in light of the larger African American community. Social learning is occurring within #BlackLivesMatter, which means that information sharing is a cornerstone of the network. Based on their common interests, #BlackLivesMatter has brought together groups of geographically dispersed people to form one powerful network.

### **Social Network Theory**

Social Network Theory helps to explain how such a diverse group of people can become united as well as how the network functions. Social Network Theory describes the nature of the relationships between actors, such as individuals who are part of #BlackLivesMatter, as they exchange resources, such as information regarding disempowerment (Haythornthwaite, 1996). Contributors to #BlackLivesMatter create large networks of dispersed users who are learning and acting in response to oppressive actions perpetrated against the African American community. Interaction between contributors is enabled by Twitter's Retweet function. When a user Retweets content, it is

shared with his or her entire network and each member of the network can also Retweet the content to his or her network. Bruns and Burgess (2012) noted the potentially endless cycle of Retweets allows information to reach wide audiences. The #BlackLivesMatter movement is sustained by interactions between contributors regarding the nature of their disempowerment.

Social Network Theory not only contributes to the understanding of how the network sustains itself, it also offers insight into how contributors interact with one another. Of specific importance is that weak ties facilitate the search for knowledge while strong ties are best for communicating complex knowledge (Hansen, 1999). Weak ties are those characterized by infrequent communication while strong ties are characterized by frequent communication (D. Z. Levin & Cross, 2004). In a network as large as #BlackLivesMatter, weak ties are almost certainly the most common. Finding information that is meaningful to an individual's own context is of the upmost importance. For many users, Twitter can be seen as a new technology. As discovered by Yang, Lu, Gupta, Cao, and Zhang (2012), finding something personally useful is an important factor in determining whether new technology will be adopted. Thus, the ability of users to find relevant information is vital to sustaining and expanding the network. Social Network Theory explains sharing behaviors that sustain the #BlackLivesMatter movement and characterizes the nature of the relationships between individuals in the network. However, Tweet content must also be examined to understand the network more completely.

### **Freedom from Oppression**

By engaging in dialogue regarding the disempowerment of African Americans, #BlackLivesMatter contributors have an opportunity to understand their individual roles in light of the larger phenomenon of the oppression of African Americans. Freire (1970) defines oppression as, “Any situation in which "A" objectively exploits "B" or hinders his and her pursuit of self-affirmation as a responsible person is one of oppression” (p. 55). The African American community is an example of an oppressed people as the realities of racism, classism, and racial stereotyping, to name a few, have become accepted realities of life as an African American. These negative phenomena have led to their collective disempowerment. However, when an oppressed people start to engage in sustained dialogue about the circumstances of their oppression, like in the case of #BlackLivesMatter, the oppressed start to understand the nature of their oppression and they often take action to initiate change (Freire, 1970). It is evident that action is the natural outcome of the conscious information sharing among members of the #BlackLivesMatter network. #BlackLivesMatter provides the venue for critical dialogue to take place and digital activism provides the vehicle for that dialogue to result in meaningful action.

### **Digital Activism**

Digital activism is a powerful organizing tool that has been used across the world to help successfully organize people in efforts to facilitate social change. One example is the overthrow of Egyptian dictator Hosni Mubarak, which is described by Brym et al. (2014) as a demonstration of how social media has become a key component of the ways in which activists shape social movements. In Egypt, social media was instrumental in sharing information and helping to organize large protests (Lim, 2012). A well-known

example of digital activism in the United States is the 2011 Occupy Wall Street movement. This largely online movement used Twitter, along with Facebook and YouTube, to successfully urge thousands of people to protest in Zuccotti Park, New York and share updates from the protests (Juris, 2012). These two movements share similar characteristics in that both used social media to share information and to organize people to participate in face-to-face actions. While these similarities reveal some potential in ascertaining how social media is used by social movements, additional study is necessary to reveal how digital activism utilizes social media. To create such an understanding, several studies are compared to identify additional activities associated with digital activism and to develop typologies for understanding the use of social media in the context of digital activism.

The first study considered is a report summarizing how to engage youth in online civic engagement (Montgomery et al., 2004). The second study is a qualitative study investigating nonprofit use of Twitter (Lovejoy & Saxton, 2012). The final study is another qualitative study investigating the use of Twitter by the Occupy Wall Street movement (Penney & Dadas, 2014). Table 1 compares the digital activism typologies in each study.

*Table 2. Digital Activism Typologies*

<b>Montgomery et al. (2004)</b>	<b>Lovejoy and Saxton (2012)</b>	<b>Penney and Dadas (2014)</b>
Organizing and recruiting	Information	Facilitating face-to-face protests via advertisements and donation solicitations
Publication and distribution	Getting recognition and	Live reporting from face-to-

of materials	thanks	face protests
Alternative news source	Acknowledgment of current and local events	Forwarding news via links and Retweets
Orchestration and coordination of demonstrations, lobbying, and direct action	Responses to reply messages	Expressing personal opinions regarding the movement
Press relations	Response solicitation	Engaging in discussion about the movement
Viral marketing	Promoting an event	Making personal connections with fellow activists
Fundraising	Donation appeal	Facilitating online-based actions
	Selling a product	
	Call for volunteers and employees	
	Lobbying and advocacy	
	Join another site or coach for organization	
	Learn how to help	

Common elements between the typologies presented in Table 1 include adherence to the general elements of digital activism (information sharing, network building, and facilitating action) described previously in this section. Similarly, Lovejoy and Saxton (2012) used Information, Community, and Action as general categories to classify the host of activities in their study of nonprofit use of Twitter. The general elements of digital activism can also be used to classify the activities identified in the work of Montgomery

et al. (2004) and Penney and Dadas (2014). The similarities between these typologies are interesting to note given the unique motivation behind each of the studies. Table 1 compares an institutional report summarizing online youth civic engagement (Montgomery et al. (2004), a chronicle of nonprofit business implementations (Lovejoy & Saxton, 2012), and a specific examination of a grassroots organizing effort (Penney & Dadas, 2014). The similarity between the general elements of digital activism presented in this paper and the work of Lovejoy and Saxton (2012) in addition to the convergence of activities in the typologies presented in Table 1 provide a high degree of confidence that information sharing, network building, and facilitating action capture the breadth of the activities associated with digital activism. Given the grassroots context of this study, the digital activism activities identified by Penney and Dadas (2014) were selected to guide the analysis. Definitions of each of these key digital activism action categories, according to Penney and Dadas (2014), are provided below according to their relationship to the general elements of digital activism:

### **Information Sharing**

#### Forwarding news via links and Retweets

Original or Retweeted messages containing links to outside news sources or pertinent information

#### Live reporting from face-to-face protests

Messages containing live updates which can include photos, videos, or other multimedia

## **Network Building**

Expressing personal opinions regarding the movement

Messages containing personal opinions or views about aspects of the movement including commentary on larger social and political issues

Engaging in discussion about the movement

Messages containing positive or negative comments of a political or social nature regarding the purpose of the movement

Making personal connections with fellow Activists

Messages containing gestures of solidarity or attempts to reach out to others with the intent of doing something either online or face-to-face

## **Facilitating Action**

Facilitating online-based actions

Messages containing directives or information that is intended to result in only online activities

Facilitating face-to-face protests via advertisements and donation solicitations

Messages containing time and date information that are intended to increase attendance of face-to-face events. Note that advertisements and donation solicitations were not part of this dataset so these terms will be removed.

The typologies in Table 1 identify associated activities but they do not mention the frequency with which the activities they identified are disseminated within Twitter via Retweets. Lovejoy and Saxton (2012) reported the overall totals and percentages

according to their typology of nonprofit Twitter uses but this simple frequency only identifies the most common activity. Reporting the frequencies of activities according to Retweets will shed light on how information traverses the network and constitutes a contribution to the existing research. Therefore, this study seeks to answer the following research question:

RQ1: What categories of Tweets are most often shared within Twitter?

The aforementioned studies suggest that the actions listed in their typologies are related in that they were part of their dataset. In fact, Penney and Dadas (2014) stated that the categories they identified are overlapping in nature. Qualitative research is well suited to inductively identifying categories of information, which each of these studies does well. However, qualitative methods are not capable of assessing whether relationships exist between the identified activities. Therefore, this study seeks to answer the following research question:

RQ2: What are the relationships between the digital activism action categories?

## **Method**

### **Subjects**

The subjects for the study consist of 10,296 unique users who produced 15,740 Tweets. #BlackLivesMatter depended heavily upon the engagement of high school students from Madison, Wisconsin to organize protests in response to the death of Tony Robinson. Other contributors include activists associated with organizations such as #BlackLivesMatter and Occupy Wall Street. Note that the presence of these groups was indicated by Tweets originating from their organizational accounts within the primary hashtags searched. Still others included in the data set were concerned Madison

community members and interested parties from across the globe. Note that most of the users were located in the United States. Group affiliations were determined based on Tweet content and no specific demographics were collected.

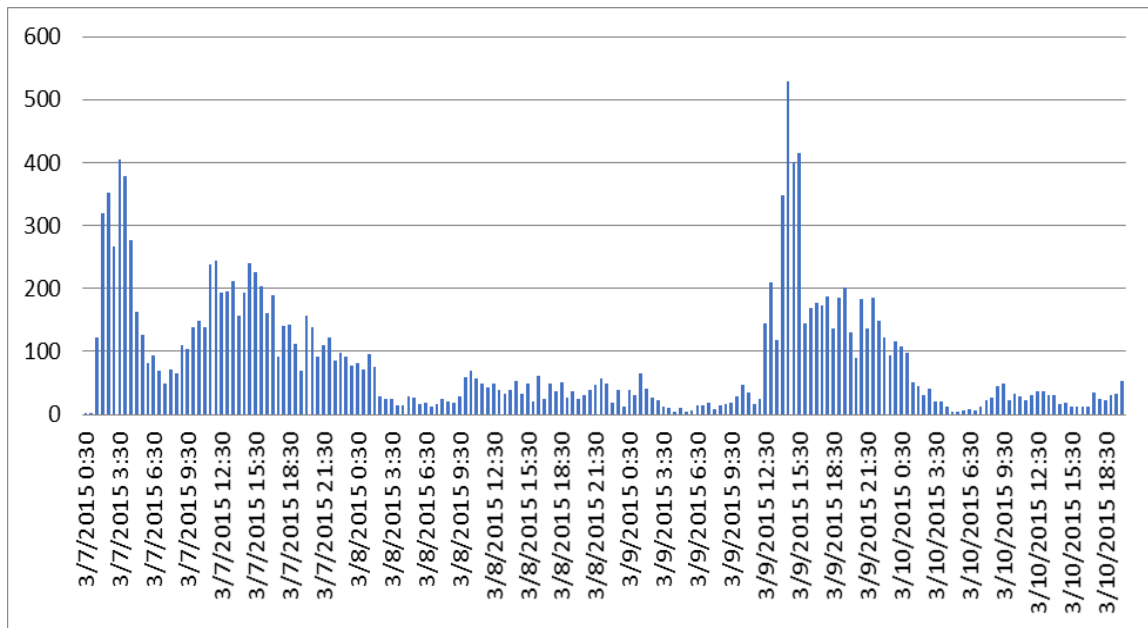
### **Apparatus**

Data collection and analysis were performed using the Organization, Information, and Learning Sciences (OILS) Twitter Scraper. Generally speaking, scraping involves the collection of online data from social media and other online sources in the form of unstructured text (Batrincea & Treleaven, 2015). The main purpose of the OILS Twitter Scraper is to gather and analyze Twitter data. The software was written in Visual Basic by Dr. Nick V. Flor of the University of New Mexico (Flor, 2014). The software uses applicable functions from the Twitter Application Programming Interface (API) to pull Tweets off of Twitter into an Excel spreadsheet. The software uses the same search string syntax used by Twitter when searching for specific Tweets via the Twitter website to limit the data pulled into Excel. Raw data such as date, username, Favorites count, Retweet count, Tweet content, and total Tweet count are included in the data scrapes. The software has similar functionality to quantitative analysis programs, such as SAS or SPSS, as it can run correlations, produce covariance matrices, and conduct other standard statistical analyses.

### **Procedure**

Tweets were scraped using a search string focused on Tweets mentioning both #BlackLivesMatter and #TonyRobinson from March 7 – March 10, 2015. Prior to Tony Robinson's death on the evening of March 6, hashtags associated with him did not exist.

Figure 1 presents Tweet counts associated with each day included in the data set. The explosions in Tweet counts are associated with face-to-face protests on March 7 and March 9. After March 10, Twitter activity associated with Tony Robinson decreases dramatically. The low Tweet count continued after March 10, which combined with a lack of face-to-face protests after the 10<sup>th</sup>, contributed to the decision to make March 10 the final day included in the data set.



*Figure 1. Tweet Frequency Histogram*

The analysis of Tweets scraped from #BlackLivesMatter and #TonyRobinson is based on the typology of seven Twitter actions developed by Penney and Dadas (2014). In order to operationalize these categories, the definitions provided in the Literature Review were used to conduct a sentiment analysis of the scraped Tweets. Sentiment analysis is defined by Batrinca and Treleaven (2015) as “the application of natural language processing, computational linguistics and text analytics to identify and extract subjective information

in source materials” (p. 90). Sentiment analysis was implemented in this study following the work of Hu and Liu (2004, August). The majority of the work associated with the sentiment analysis was conducted manually by reading through the individual Tweets. Samples of keywords identified during the sentiment analysis are presented below according to the Penney and Dadas (2014) action categories.

#### *Personal Opinions*

"i think", "thoughts and prayers", "murder", "profit", "anguish", "ironic", "assaulted", "black-on-black", "black half", "fear", "disgusting", "savage", "killer cops", "i'm", "pigs", "media", "saddened", "angry", "rest in power", "white supremacy", "slavemaster", "equality", "rabid", "shit", "slain", "racist", "liberalism", "99%", "practice", "exaggerating", "practice", "devastated"

#### *Discussion*

"mugshot", "pic", "racial", "issues", "racial", "dane county", "sentence", "friend", "heart if full", "life and death", "that proud", "proud", "not associating"

#### *Connect Activists*

"#shutitdown", "#willystreet", "tamir", "our hands are still up", "on the move", "love", "solidarity", "fight", "respect", "bucks", "support", "list", "live", "stand", "muslims", "raising up", "goodluck"

#### *Forward Information*

"19", "image", "media", "unarmed", "die", "officer", "police", "kill", "die", "5 times", "http", "home", "video", "kill", "meet officer", "thousands", "images/video", "conference", "corinda", "walk-out", "today in", "new song", "yesterday"

#### *Online Actions*

"RT", "tweet", "trend", "hashtag", "share", "sharing", "viral", "#anthonyhill", "urge",  
"join", "protest page"

#### *Coordinate Face-to-face Updates*

"singing", "what do we want", "livestream", "de facto segregation", "aunt and grandma",  
"lots of people", "updated coverage", "crowd continues", "site", "video of fam", "gather",  
"street", "streets", "brusky", "williamson", "willy ", "scene", "few", "sign", "red gym",  
"vigil", "mansion"

#### *Facilitate Face-to-Face Actions*

"red gym", "join now", "come to", "week of action", "tonite", "ewash", "willy st", "willy  
and few", "headed to madison", "walkout", "walk out", "10:30", "vigil", "urge action",  
"211", "carroll", "capitol", "capital", "11:15", "@ygbcoalition", "langdon", "1030",  
"bascom"

Upon completion of the sentiment analysis, the OILS Twitter Scraper was used to determine whether individual Tweets were associated with the digital activism action categories by producing count data for each Tweet according to the action category keywords. Next, the filtering capability in Excel was used to find the Tweets that were not associated with any of the seven action categories. Modifications to the existing category arrays were made by adding or removing keywords to assure all Tweets fit into at least one of the seven action categories. Once the list of keywords associated with each category was complete, the OILS Twitter Scraper was run again to assure correct Tweet action category association counts. Several statistical techniques, described in the next section, were then used to answer the research questions.

## Results

RQ1: What categories of Tweets are most often shared within Twitter?

In order to determine which Tweet categories were most often shared, the raw data collected by the OILS Twitter Scraper was sorted from largest to smallest number of Retweets. Duplicate Tweets were removed using built-in functionality in Excel. In total, 12,397 Retweets were removed, leaving 3,344 unique Tweets. What remained were the original Tweets as well as their Retweets. Original Tweets were removed from the remaining data by filtering the Tweets according to the text string "RT\*" since Twitter includes "RT" at the beginning of any Retweet. A total of 1,057 Tweets remained after applying this text filter. Finally, the number of Retweets for the remaining Tweets was summed to produce final numbers of Retweets according to each of the seven categories. Results are shown in Table 2.

*Table 2. Total Retweets*

<b>Personal Opinions</b>	<b>Discussion</b>	<b>Connect Activists</b>	<b>Forward Info</b>	<b>Online Actions</b>	<b>F2F Updates</b>	<b>Facilitate F2F</b>
2,042	631	14,881	13,091	736	4,234	2,752

The Connect Activists and Forward Information categories unexpectedly produced the highest number of Retweets. Expected results include the numbers associated with Personal Opinions, Face-to-Face Updates, and Facilitate Face-to-Face Action. Identifying these categories was facilitated by the language of the tweets and associated multimedia. The clear presence of these categories created the expectation that many instances would occur. The frequency of Online Actions Retweets was much lower than expected, as research conducted by Bonilla and Rosa (2015) indicated a high level of Online Actions

within the #Blacklivesmatter network. In this case, the #BlackLivesMatter network was more concerned with face-to-face activities than with digital forms of protest. Finally, the Discussion category had the lowest number of Retweets, which was an expected finding because initial posts are Retweeted while subsequent discussion takes place in threaded discussions within Tweets.

RQ2: What are the relationships between the digital activism action categories?

A correlation matrix was produced to identify relationships between digital activism categories. To produce these correlations, the count values associated with each of the categories, as produced by the OILS Twitter Scraper, were consolidated on a single spreadsheet. The correlation matrix is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Digital Activism Actions Correlation Matrix

	<b>Personal</b>		<b>Connect</b>	<b>Forward</b>	<b>Online</b>	<b>F2F</b>	<b>Facilitate</b>
	<b>Opinions</b>	<b>Discussion</b>	<b>Activists</b>	<b>Info</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Updates</b>	<b>F2F</b>
<b>Personal</b>							
<b>Opinions</b>	1.000						
<b>Discussion</b>	0.093*	1.000					
<b>Connect</b>							
<b>Activists</b>	-0.024**	0.113*	1.000				
<b>Forward</b>							
<b>Info</b>	-0.128*	-0.152*	-0.209*	1.000			
<b>Online</b>							
<b>Actions</b>	-0.025**	-0.039**	-0.051*	-0.181*	1.000		
<b>F2F</b>							
<b>Updates</b>	0.081*	-0.088*	0.071*	-0.296*	-0.060*	1.000	
<b>Facilitate</b>							
<b>F2F</b>	-0.109*	-0.075*	-0.026**	-0.199*	-0.076*	0.204*	1.000

**Notes:** \*  $p < .0000001$ ; \*\*  $p < .001$

All of the relationships tested were found to be significant. *Personal Opinions* was found to be positively correlated with *Discussion* ( $p < .0000001$ ,  $r = .093$ ) and providing *Face-to-Face Updates* ( $p < .0000001$ ,  $r = .081$ ). The positive correlation with Face-to-Face Updates is surprising but plausible because people who are providing Face-to-Face Updates also often communicate positive or negative opinions about the events. *Personal*

*Opinions* was found to be negatively correlated with *Forwarding Information* ( $p < .001$ ,  $r = -.128$ ), suggesting that those who Retweet information do not include any personal commentary. *Discussion* was found to be positively correlated with *Connecting Activists* ( $p < .0000001$ ,  $r = .113$ ). Similar to the negative correlation found between *Personal Opinions* and *Forwarding Information*, *Discussion* was also negatively correlated with *Forwarding Information* ( $p < .001$ ,  $r = -.152$ ). Negative correlations between *Personal Opinions* and *Discussion* with *Forwarding Information* suggest that *Forwarding Information* is a passive behavior. *Connecting Activists* was found to be positively correlated with *Face-to-Face Updates* ( $p < .0000001$ ,  $r = .071$ ). A negative correlation exists between *Connecting Activists* and *Forwarding Information* ( $p < .0000001$ ,  $r = -.209$ ), suggesting that Retweeting does not necessarily bring individuals within the network closer together. *Forwarding Information* was found to be negatively correlated with all study variables. It is interesting to note that there was not a positive relationship between *Forwarding Information* and *Online Actions* since both are primarily online activities. *Online Actions* was also found to be negatively correlated with all study variables. Finally, *Face-to-Face Updates* was found to be positively correlated with *Facilitating Face-to-Face Actions* ( $p < .0000001$ ,  $r = .204$ ). This relationship makes sense since someone who participates in face-to-face protests would also be likely to provide updates from those events. Table 4 presents the  $R^2$  values for each of the correlations:

Table 4.  $R^2$  Values for Digital Activism Correlations

	<b>Personal</b>		<b>Connect</b>	<b>Forward</b>	<b>Online</b>	<b>F2F</b>	<b>Facilitate</b>
	<b>Opinions</b>	<b>Discussion</b>	<b>Activists</b>	<b>Info</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Updates</b>	<b>F2F</b>
<b>Personal</b>							
<b>Opinions</b>	1.000						
<b>Discussion</b>	0.009	1.000					
<b>Connect</b>							
<b>Activists</b>	0.001	0.013	1.000				
<b>Forward</b>							
<b>Info</b>	0.016	0.023	0.044	1.000			
<b>Online</b>							
<b>Actions</b>	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.033	1.000		
<b>F2F</b>							
<b>Updates</b>	0.007	0.008	0.005	0.088	0.004	1.000	
<b>Facilitate</b>							
<b>F2F</b>	0.012	0.006	0.001	0.039	0.006	0.042	1.000

On an individual basis, the relationships between the categories do not account for a large percentage of the variation. Therefore, the model presented is not able to effectively predict future behaviors. The variation from person-to-person and community-to-community who participate in digital activism on Twitter is likely a factor in the inability of this model to predict outcomes effectively.

## **Discussion**

The high Retweet frequency of the Connect Activists and Forward Information categories indicates that members of the #BlackLivesMatter network are well connected, amply informed, and value an individual's presence at a protest as a factor in determining whether their Tweets will be widely disseminated. Tweets within the Personal Opinion and Discussion categories reflected both supportive and critical points of view.

Connecting Activists was positively correlated with Face-to-Face Updates, which hints at the vital role people who Tweet from protests have in building and maintaining the network. Forwarding Information was not positively correlated with any of the other study variables, which might mean that this activity constitutes the simplest and least engaged form of digital activism. Online Actions was also negatively correlated with the other study variables. However, engaging in online actions requires much more commitment and engagement than forwarding information. This suggests engaging in online actions is a unique type of digital activism. The categories associated with face-to-face actions constitute the highest level of engagement associated with digital activism and are positively correlated with one another.

### **Retweet Frequency**

According to Morozov (2013), it is extremely difficult for digital activist networks to facilitate meaningful face-to-face action. However, the extremely high number of Retweets in the Connect Activists category suggests that there is a great level of interconnectedness between individuals within the #BlackLivesMatter network. In addition, the high number of Retweets in the Forwarding Information category indicates that these well connected individuals are also well informed. Although there is no formal

organization to the #BlackLivesMatter network, the maxim of Twitter content production described by Hands (2011) holds true. She says that 90% of Twitter content is created by 10% of its users (p. 119). Indeed, a relatively small number of #BlackLivesMatter users produced a great volume of the content. These individuals have no obvious relationship to an organization that would increase their influence in the eyes of the network. The study by Xu, Sang, Blasiola, and Park (2014) suggested how content becomes influential. Tweets considered more engaging were more likely to be Retweeted than non-engaging Tweets. In the current study, it seems as though engaging means someone who attended a protest and Tweeted some form of live update as evidenced by the individuals associated with the Face-to-Face Updates and Facilitate Face-to-face Activities categories producing the most Retweeted content.

### **Expressing Personal Opinions Regarding the Movement**

The current study found that expressing personal opinions was a strong trend. Prior digital activism research has shown that people often use social media to express their personal opinions regarding a movement (Bonilla & Rosa, 2015; Brym et al., 2014; Lim, 2012; Weiss, 2014; Zhang, 2013). The current study contributes the positive correlation between Discussion and Face-to-Face Updates with Personal Opinions. Sharing information is the foundation of discussion so the relationship between these variables is expected. Both supporters and critics were sharing their personal opinions. Sample Tweets that exemplify the positive and negative sentiments expressed are provided below.

*Supportive Sample:*

Another black child murdered by police. This s\*\*\* is genocide. #TonyRobinson  
#BlackLivesMatter

*Critical Sample:*

#TonyRobinson was the best that the black community has to offer. No wonder they all end up in jail. #BlackLivesMatter #justice4tony

The Supportive Sample communicates that it is unjust how many African American children are being killed by police. The Critical Sample is a reflection of racism towards the entire African American community, which infers that all African Americans are delinquents. Research conducted by Carew (2014) in South Africa examining the trends associated with the rhinoceros conservation campaign #Iam4rhinos also found many charged personal opinions. Critical Tweets in her study were from supporters of rhinoceros conservation who expressed anger towards poachers. However, Tweets that were contrary to the purpose of the movement were not present. The dichotomy between supportive and critical Tweets carries over into the Discussion category.

### **Engaging in Discussion about the Movement**

The current study found that supportive and critical discussion took place within the #BlackLivesMatter network. Samples of each type of discussion Tweet are provided below.

*Supportive Sample:*

"He changed me as a person." Friends of #TonyRobinson #justice4tony  
#BlackLivesMatter <http://t.co/YRuCW0kR5n>

*Critical Sample:*

The media and #BlackLivesMatter dopes want you to see #TonyRobinson's pic on the left, not his mugshot on the right ht...

Note that the Supportive Sample provided is a quote from one of Tony Robinson's friends. The link in the Tweet will display the video that originated the quote. Numerous studies have found that social media is used to carry on a discussion about a specific movement (Bonilla & Rosa, 2015; Carew, 2014; Harlow & Guo, 2014; Juris, 2012; Lim, 2012). The current study extends these findings by adding that Discussion is positively correlated with Connecting Activists and negatively correlated with Forwarding Information. Discussion is the act of sharing personal opinions regarding a given subject so finding that Discussion is negatively correlated with Forwarding Information, which was operationalized as sharing factual information without interjecting a personal point of view, is no surprise.

Support for the relationship between Discussion and Connecting Activists comes from the work of Weiss (2014) who found that Malaysians prefer to maintain online personal journals to share their own opinions about political issues. The intent of these journals is to connect activists as they discuss issues and get people interested in attending face-to-face events. Zhang (2013) also found that social media is used mostly in the context of discussing events and raising awareness about social issues more than it is used as a formal organizing tool by youth in Singapore. Sharing information about a cause brings like-minded individuals together, but willingness to go offline is often lacking. Indeed, both of these studies indicate that the mostly discussion-oriented nature of the activist networks studied do not often result in high levels of participation in face-to-face events.

## **Making Personal Connections with Fellow Activists**

The current study supports previous findings which indicate that activists make connections with other likeminded individuals using social media (Harlow & Guo, 2014; Juris, 2012; Lim, 2012). Samples of Tweets sent by an organization and an individual are provided below.

### *Organization Sample:*

RT @OccupyWallStNYC: All our love and solidarity to the friends and family of #TonyRobinson. #BlackLivesMatter

### *Individual Sample:*

Made a list of people tweeting from #justice4tony events in Madison  
<https://t.co/28I2pnS9vE> #TonyRobinson

Note that the Organization Sample was sent by the account linked to the Occupy Wall Street movement. The study conducted by Brym et al. (2014) helps to explain how networks of activists form. Brym et al. (2014) indicated that social media played a significant role in extending protest networks, which facilitated the Egyptian uprising. They also found common traits of activists, such as organizational ties and feeling slighted by society, were easily identified online. The ease of identifying like-minded individuals helped build a large support base for the movement in a short amount of time. It is highly likely that the majority of #BlackLivesMatter contributors feel slighted by society since African Americans have a long history of oppression. Xu et al. (2014) noted that Twitter allows users to easily filter and deliver customized information. These features help people locate like-minded individuals. Therefore, gravitating towards a

common experience of oppression has likely contributed to the growing strength of the #BlackLivesMatter network.

The current study extends existing research finding that Making Personal Connections with Activists is positively correlated with Face-to-Face Updates and negatively correlated with every other study variable. The relationship between Making Personal Connections with Activists and Face-to-Face Updates suggests that people who attempt to make connections with other activists online are also likely to participate in face-to-face events. Further research is necessary to substantiate this claim.

### **Forwarding News Via Links and Retweets**

The current study found that information was forwarded among users within #BlackLivesMatter via Tweets and Retweets. Previous research has established that Twitter, along with other forms of social media, have been used by those in digital activist networks as a news source (Bonilla & Rosa, 2015; Brym et al., 2014; Lim, 2012; Weiss, 2014; Zhang, 2013). Specifically, Brym et al. (2014) noted how protesters in Egypt relied mostly on social media for news related to protests. Examples of news disseminated within #BlackLivesMatter are as follows.

#TonyRobinson 19 years old. Unarmed. Black. Man. Killed Madison, WI's PD. 3/6/2015 at 6:30pm. #BlackLivesMatter

Wisconsin police confirm #TonyRobinson was unarmed: <http://t.co/5c9j6E4wIU>

#BlackLivesMatter <http://t.co/F8NTfUxBZq>

The current study found that Forwarding Information was negatively correlated with all of the other study variables. Perhaps these negative correlations indicate that people who Forward Information are unlikely to participate in activism of any kind. A study of

advocates for Mexican immigrants in the United States conducted by Harlow and Guo (2014) found that many advocates who participate in digital activism networks do not engage in face-to-face demonstrations. Two studies discussed in an earlier section also point out the difficulty associated with getting digital activists to participate in live events (Weiss, 2014; Zhang, 2013). Existing research, as well as the negative correlations, suggest that Forwarding Information is associated with people who are not likely to engage in live protests.

### **Facilitating Online-Based Actions**

The other study variable negatively correlated with all of the other study variables is Facilitating Online-Based Actions, which suggests this activity might be related to another aspect of digital activism not been identified in previous research. Sample Tweets associated with this study variable are as follows.

Make this viral please <https://t.co/5xzJZAmvxd> @aclu @hrw @civilrights #Ferguson to #Madison #BlackLivesMatter #IcantBreathe

We started our day dope, tweeting #BlackOutDay, sadly we're ending our night tweeting #BlackLivesMatter because a cop kil...

Previous research has established that in other networks members have used online actions to serve as a form of digital protest (Brym et al., 2014; Harlow & Guo, 2014; Lim, 2012; Montgomery et al., 2004). Bonilla and Rosa (2015), who studied digital activism in #Ferguson, are especially relevant because their work provides examples of the level of engagement required when Facilitating Online Action. The ethnography by Bonilla and Rosa (2015) determined that once news of the Ferguson, Missouri police killing an unarmed African American teenager named Michael Brown hit social networks people

started to organize digital protests. These activities included taking pictures of themselves with their hands up, since Brown put his hands up showing he was not a threat before he was shot and killed. People also took pictures of themselves mocking the portrayal of Brown as a teenage troublemaker in the media, asking which picture would be used if he or she was killed by law enforcement.

Facilitating Online Actions is akin to the digital activism described by Bonilla and Rosa (2015). It is clear that Facilitating Online Actions goes far beyond sharing Personal Opinions or engaging in Discussion. Furthermore, Facilitating Online Actions is not positively correlated with Face-to-face Updates or Facilitating Face-to-Face Protests. Therefore, the people who are most concerned with face-to-face activities do not associate themselves with Facilitating Online Actions. This negative correlation suggests that facilitating Online Actions is a unique behavior exhibited by a specific type of digital activist. Further research is necessary to substantiate this claim.

### **Live Reporting from Face-To-Face Protests**

The current study found a wealth of people posting live video and pictures in their Tweets as they participated in Tony Robinson protests. Samples of Face-to-Face Updates as well as associated multimedia are presented below.



Madison is BEASTIN rn  
HIGH SCHOOLERS DID THIS

#justice4tony #TonyRobinson

#BlackLivesMatter

<http://t.co/L77yuXJJEr>



Sheriff Mahoney joins students to demand  
#justice4tony #TonyRobinson

#BlackLivesMatter <http://t.co/uaJGIVuERH>

Additional studies also found that social media was used to post updates from demonstrations (Brym et al., 2014; Lim, 2012). Each of these studies makes a connection between live reporting and organizing using social media. A good example of how Face-to-Face Updates were used is the study conducted by Juris (2012) on the Occupy Wall Street movement. He found that when the city of Boston was trying to dismantle the protester's encampment activists got the word out on Twitter and people started to sing and dance in the streets until the city relented. Immediately word that the activists were victorious was sent out via Twitter. Indeed providing Face-to-face Updates is related to Facilitating Face-to-face Action as a positive correlation was found between these two study variables.

### **Facilitating Face-to-Face Protests**

The current study found that direct efforts to organize people to participate in protests and other events were made before and during the events. Examples of some of these Tweets are provided below.

Tomorrow 10:30am, YWCA, strategy meeting. Show up Madison #TonyRobinson  
#BlackLivesMatter #FergusonToMadison

5PM Red Gym @UWMadison students come process and be together following the death of #tonyrobinson #blacklivesmatter

Other studies found that face-to-face protests had substantial online components that helped enable success on the ground (Brym et al., 2014; Harlow & Guo, 2014; Juris, 2012). For example, a study chronicling the use of social media to facilitate activism in Egypt conducted by Lim (2012) found that Facebook and Twitter were instrumental in the success of the social movements that started in 2004 with a small protest and ended with the massive uprising in 2011, led to the fall of President Mubarak. Lim (2012) reported that 50 out of 74 demonstrations that occurred in Egypt had a substantial online component that was instrumental in coordinating the demonstrations. #BlackLivesMatter is yet another digital activism success story that successfully uses social media to facilitate demonstrations.

### **Implications**

Practitioners who conduct research in online communities can benefit from this study because the #BlackLivesMatter movement exemplifies several recommendations for creating an online community. A study of Occupy Wall Street on Twitter by Gleason (2013) established that informal learning occurs when participating in digital activism.

The current study aligns with these findings as the Forwarding Information category demonstrated #BlackLivesMatter contributors learned about the disempowerment of African Americans. In this case, Twitter was used in support of both digital and face-to-face activities. Therefore, it is recommended that practitioners consider using Twitter as an informal learning tool to support other educational activities. The current study also found that cohesive communities of learners can be formed from vast numbers of users, who are from different places, and whose communication is limited. To take advantage of such communities, it is recommended that practitioners provide opportunities for potential members to connect with one another according to shared interests or activities. Providing this opportunity will produce a cohesive and active online community, but of course not all members will participate actively. However, the current study demonstrated that even simple actions within Twitter constitute meaningful engagement. Therefore, a further recommendation for practitioners is to provide methods to share and favorite content in online courses to facilitate the ability of members to make meaningful contributions from the periphery (Lave & Wenger, 1991). Practitioners who heed these recommendations will be able to enhance online learning by creating cohesive communities that can support online learning as well as face-to-face activities.

### **Limitations and Future Research**

The first limitation of this study is that an analysis of discussion within the #BlackLivesMatter network was not conducted. The OILS Twitter Scraper is currently not capable of capturing nested responses associated with Tweets. Future research should investigate the nature of the discussions that occur in the threaded discussions found within individual Tweets. The second limitation of this study is that only the author was

involved in creating the arrays used to assess whether a given Tweet fit into the seven study categories. Future research should involve additional coders to enhance the reliability of the Tweet classification. The final limitation of this study is that it focused on Tweets associated with both #BlackLivesMatter and #TonyRobinson. Twitter is a vast network and a variety of different hashtags were likely used by different groups during the Tony Robinson protests for related purposes. Future research should incorporate a larger number of hashtags and compare how the network of users behind the different hashtags uses them to organize.

### **Conclusion**

The relationships established in this study suggest that digital activism actions are more complex than what has been described in previous research. In fact, it appears that the Forwarding Information and the Facilitating Online Activities categories represent unique types of digital activism. As described by Morozov (2013), there are two different types of digital activism: Activism and Slacktivism. Activism is defined as organizing tangible actions in the real world to protest against a given issue using social media. Slacktivism, a combination of the words slacker and activism, refers to people who engage in digital activism but never take their actions into the real world. According to these definitions, the difference between an Activist and a Slacktivist is participating in face-to-face protests. Empirical research has operationalized these definitions in a similar fashion generally painting Slacktivists in a negative light because they lack the conviction to participate in live protests (Bonilla & Rosa, 2015; Carew, 2014; Harlow & Guo, 2014). The current study demonstrates that within Slacktivism, the online actions of Forwarding Information and Facilitating Online Action are quite different from one another. In fact,

Forwarding Information is most closely associated with Slacktivism because it only involves clicking a button to share information and does not require high levels of engagement.

On the other hand, Facilitating Online Action involves a high level of engagement and often results in real-world impacts. For example, Kapin and Ward (2013) noted that even the simple action of Retweeting constitutes meaningful action because it is a way to maintain networks between live events. If such small actions done collectively can be meaningful, the Online Activists who facilitate online actions certainly have the potential to exert their influence. An extreme version of Facilitating Online Actions is described by Montgomery et al. (2004), who described how some groups have organized system overloads of websites and phone services. Overloading communication networks generally requires minimal individual effort as it often involves many people placing a call or sending an email at a given time. Indeed the level of societal impact between closing down streets for marching protesters and overloading a digital network rendering the Internet useless is comparable.

In conclusion, the current study identified that not all Slacktivists are created equal because within this group are people who share information or facilitate online actions. Although Slacktivists do not participate in face-to-face protests, the people who facilitate online actions are much more active and engaged than those who simply share information. This difference suggests the need to establish an additional type of digital activist as well as redefine the definition of a Slacktivist. A Slacktivist should be understood as someone who shares information online but does not contribute to either face-to-face protests or online protests. The new type of activist, which shall be known as

an Online Activist, is defined as an individual who helps facilitate tangible actions online. Digital activism continues to grow in popularity and research should focus on learning more about its dynamics before digital activism becomes the primary organizing method used to spark social change.

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This work is dedicated to the lives of Anita Sánchez and Emilia Duran. Your love established the foundation upon which I shall build the cathedral of my future. *Las quiero siempre.*

## **Paper 2 – Advanced Empirical Research**

### **Building a Call to Action: Social Action in Networks of Practice**

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**Abstract:** This sequential mixed methods study investigates a network of practice on #BlackLivesMatter from the Freddie Gray protests in April 2015 gathered using data scraping. The aims of the study are to 1) ascertain the levels of social construction of knowledge (SCK) using the Interaction Analysis Model (IAM) and critical consciousness and 2) determine if SCK or critical consciousness can predict social action using Naïve Bayes classification. Content analysis, lexicon analysis, and social learning analytics were employed in data analysis. Findings indicate that both SCK and critical consciousness are present in the data. However, SCK was mostly present in the first phase of the IAM. SCK and critical consciousness were only able to predict information sharing behaviors associated with social action such as providing personal opinions, forwarding information, and engaging in discussion. Clear associations between SCK and information sharing behaviors exist suggesting #BlackLivesMatter is fertile ground for knowledge construction and engaging in social action.

**Keywords:** Social Learning Analytics; Weka; Interaction Analysis Model; Critical Consciousness; Social Action; Lexicon Analysis; Network of Practice; Naïve Bayes; #BlackLivesMatter

## **Introduction**

Social media has established itself as a viable venue for many kinds of social action, which is defined in this study borrowing from the definition of nonviolent action provided by Sharp (1973) as efforts to control, combat, or destroy an opponent's power over a marginalized group. Examples of social action are all around us from #MeToo that is shedding light on sexual violence and abuse to the massive outpouring of support for #MarchForOurLives that is gaining support for students' desire to ban assault-style guns. These movements are recent events but movements have already been using social media like Twitter for many years. One of these is #BlackLivesMatter that started in 2013 in response to the acquittal of neighborhood vigilante George Zimmerman in the murder of Trayvon Martin (BlackLivesMatter, 2017). Since that time #BlackLivesMatter has been responsible for organizing protests across America that have brought the longstanding issues of police brutality and racism to the forefront of national consciousness. These protests have prompted many people to become engaged in various forms of social action including nonviolent action (Sharp, 1973), which includes face-to-face activities such as protest assemblies and marches. For example, one woman from Baltimore decided to participate in a protest for the first time after seeing the online video of Freddie Gray being beaten in the streets of Baltimore by police because she thought that the same thing could easily happen to her own son (AP, 2015). The fact that a video posted online was a factor in this woman's decision to participate in a face-to-face protest speaks to the online component of social action known as digital activism, which is defined by Whyte and Joyce (2010) as "The practice of using digital technology to increase the effectiveness of a social or political change campaign" (p. 218). This study will examine both digital

activism and nonviolent action under the banner of social action because this author (Sánchez, 2016) found that online and face-to-face activism are distinct phenomena although they often take place concurrently. The power of a platform like Twitter to engage people in social action should be studied in order to develop an understanding of the changes that are happening in the national consciousness regarding issues of police brutality and racism. In this study the development of consciousness is examined according to conscientization (Freire, 1970), which is defined as “learning to perceive social, political and economic contradictions, and to take action against the oppressive elements of reality” (p. 35). Another term used to describe conscientization is critical consciousness, which is the term that will be used in this paper. This study will explore how a network of practice can build a call to action.

## **Context**

### **Networks of Practice on Twitter**

Wenger, Trayner, and De Laat (2011) write a network of practice “refers to a set of connections among people, whether or not these connections are mediated by technological networks. They use their connections and relationships as a resource in order to quickly solve problems, share knowledge, and make further connections” (p. 11). Networks happen in all kinds of platforms. Often studied are asynchronous discussions because in many cases they are threaded making it easy to track social interactions because replies to various messages are nested within the original post. Twitter, the communication medium for this study, is not a threaded discussion. Although it provides the ability to reply to other users’ tweets using the syntax @user, it is primarily used as an information sharing platform. Twitter uses hashtags to organize information making it

easy to find and share information about a wide variety of subjects (Barash & Golder, 2011). Hashtags themselves do not constitute a network of practice. Instead the social nature of the interactions that take place on #BlackLivesMatter, such as contributing and consuming knowledge, constitute a network of practice. Understanding #BlackLivesMatter as a network of practice is important because it helps to explain how people engage with causes that lead them to social action. Oftentimes, networks of practice do not have specific locations from which its members engage in their problem solving or knowledge sharing. This trait enables people from across America and the rest of the world to gain access to the network so long as they wish to contribute to the group enterprise. In the case of #BlackLivesMatter, the contribution in question generally amounts to commenting about police brutality and racism. No express engagement in social action is required to post to #BlackLivesMatter. The lack of a physical location or even particular tangible action in determining membership allows someone from New York who relates to the experience of someone from San Francisco to engage with one another. Connections like this often spring up between people because another trait of networks of practice is that their membership is fluid with many people regularly coming in and going out. #BlackLivesMatter has core contributors who keep the online discussion going when particular instances of racism and police brutality are not fanning the flames causing public outrage. However, the majority of the people who post to this hashtag do so irregularly. The fluidity of membership in networks of practice can be a strength as noted by Wegner (2010) who writes, “A twitter message sends a question into the connectivity of a network and it boomerangs back with a totally unexpected response, and a brand new person to follow. This is the magic of network” (p. 192). The strength is

the new person and point of view expressed because they add to the diversity of the network. Such diversity is often the foundation for motivation and learning within the network (Dron & Anderson, 2014). The diversity of the opinions that exist concurrently within a network like #BlackLivesMatter increase the likelihood of people learning about topics like police brutality and racism via SCK.

## **Theoretical Framework**

### **Social Construction of Knowledge**

In this study, learning is defined as the SCK such that the entire gestalt of the messages in the #BlackLivesMatter hashtag need to be understood in order to determine what people are learning on the network of practice. The Interaction Analysis Model (IAM) (Gunawardena et al., 1997), described in the Methods section, is the framework this study uses to assess SCK. Aspects of SCK that contribute to the gestalt of the messages on #BlackLivesMatter include but are not limited to information sharing behaviors such as stating opinions and sharing resources, sparking inquiry by asking questions, and applying learning via engaging in digital or face-to-face social action. On Twitter these behaviors are supported using features such as tweeting to share opinions and retweeting to share resources. “The network provides an ideal context for sharing information, ideas, and questions” (Dron & Anderson, 2014, p. 135). Indeed, networks are ideal venues to examine SCK along the lines of these behaviors. It is critical to determine the gestalt of the messages present on hashtags like #BlackLivesMatter because there are so many divergent opinions present especially when considering thousands of messages. This aggregation helps to determine the overall message and provides the context that is necessary to make cogent conclusions about the learning happening in the network of

practice. With so many opinions being contributed to the network, there is certain to be some conflict between them. Dissonance describes the role this conflict can play in developing knowledge.

### **Dissonance**

Festinger (1957) defines dissonance as the existence of nonfitting relations among knowledge, opinions, or beliefs about the environment about oneself or about one's behavior. When a person encounters dissonance he or she can either ignore the nonfitting relations and preserve their existing understanding, or understanding can be modified according to the nonfitting relations. In short, someone can either decide to ignore a new experience or decide to change their understanding because of it. Dissonance plays an important role in SCK because when there is little disagreement (dissonance) in a group discussion the likelihood of the discussion moving to higher phases of knowledge construction is diminished (Gunawardena et al., 1997). However, subsequent studies (Hou, Chang, & Sung, 2009; Lopez Islas, 2004) have determined that higher forms of SCK can be achieved when little to no dissonance takes place. These studies were conducted in educational settings with participants whose cultures (Taiwanese and Mexican respectively) do not openly voice disagreement. The setting of this study suggests high levels of dissonance will be present in the data because the phenomena of interest, police brutality and racism, are wrought with emotion that boiled over during the demonstrations surrounding the killing of Freddie Gray at the hands of Baltimore police. Furthermore, the setting is decidedly Western thus providing a cultural setting to openly voice disagreement.

In this study, dissonance will likely manifest in people encountering experiences that further their understanding of police brutality and racism. For example, dissonance can arise after watching a video of an unarmed Black man being beaten by police and coming to the realization that people of color are subject to this type of treatment more often than Whites. Such a realization is valuable because it can modify internal understanding but its full value is realized when this knowledge is shared with others because it initiates the cycle of action and reflection that is critical to solidifying knowledge. Dissonance will only modify understanding and develop into higher levels of consciousness to the extent that a given individual engages in praxis.

### **Praxis and Social Action**

Praxis is defined as “reflection and action upon the world in order to transform it” (Freire, 1970, p. 51). Praxis is the action and reflection cycle through that puts a person’s new understanding of the world into practice. Action is akin to the application of learning. In this study, learning is applied by engaging in social action, which is made up of the digital activism (Penney & Dadas, 2014) or face-to-face nonviolent action (Sharp, 1973). Table 3 provides definitions for the elements of each of these frameworks.

*Table 3. Social Action Digital and Face-to-face Components.*

<b>Social Action</b>	
<b>Digital Activism</b>	
Personal Opinions	Sharing personal opinions and views in a “soapbox” fashion
Discussion	Online deliberation in which people debate issues regarding the movement and other associated issues
Connect Activists	Strengthening personal ties with other people who are

	engaged in activism via informal interactions
Forward Info	Using retweets and links to share information and media with people who are associated with a given individual in a network
Online Actions	“e-tactics” such as online petitions, lobbying, and other signs of solidarity like #Handsuptdontshoot photos
F2F Updates	Citizen journalism that includes people livestreaming or posting photos of face-to-face protests and other activities
Facilitate F2F	“e-mobilization” in which online communications are used to announce time and date information for face-to-face protests
<b>Nonviolent Action</b>	
Assemblies of protest or support	Large coordinated gatherings of people in a given location often accompanied by chanting and other symbolic forms of activism
Marches	Large coordinated gatherings of people that are focused on disrupting day-to-day life by marching through popular byways
Protest Meetings	Gatherings of people in which organizers plan larger forms of activism and at times train others how to participate in activism
Displays of flags or symbolic colors	Displaying banners or wearing any type of object with the symbols or colors the represent a given movement

Engaging in praxis is the desired outcome of critical consciousness. People engage in praxis that is associated with his or her given level of consciousness until they encounter dissonance. It is dissonance that sparks the potential for a person to advance his or her understanding to a new level of consciousness. In order to advance one’s consciousness, engaging in both action and reflection on that action are essential (Freire, 1970).

### **Research Questions**

The overall purpose of this study is to predict whether SCK or critical consciousness can predict face-to-face and/or digital social action. The research questions that this study seeks to address are broken up into two studies according to the two primary research constructs as follows:

#### **Study 1**

RQ1 - Does SCK occur in networks of practice on Twitter? At what levels?

RQ2 - Does SCK in Twitter predict face-to-face and/or digital social action?

#### **Study 2**

RQ3 - Does critical consciousness occur in networks of practice on Twitter? At what levels?

RQ4 - Does critical consciousness in Twitter predict face-to-face and/or digital social action?

### **Method**

#### **Social Learning Analytics**

Much of what is known about how Twitter is used for social action (Bonilla & Rosa, 2015; Brym et al., 2014; Harlow & Guo, 2014; Juris, 2012; Lim, 2012; Penney & Dadas, 2014) comes from studies that depend on qualitative methods such as interviewing activists to develop their findings. An important benefit of using tweets to study social action is that it enables researchers to predict future behavior based on prior probabilities using social learning analytics, which is defined by Buckingham Shum and Ferguson (2012) as a “distinctive subset of learning analytics that draws on the substantial body of work demonstrating that new skills and ideas are not solely individual achievements, but are developed, carried forward, and passed on through interaction and collaboration” (p.

5). Note that learning analytics focuses on the learning process and ultimately on improving student performance at an individual level by analyzing student-centric data (Long & Siemens, 2011). The social aspect of this study will be assessed by examining the SCK using the IAM (Gunawardena et al., 1997).

### **Interaction Analysis Model**

The IAM is used widely to assess SCK, which provides the social aspect aligning it with social learning analytics. The IAM is based on Interaction Analysis (Jordan & Henderson, 1995) and it has been used many times to analyze the interactions between people who post to threaded discussion forums. As mentioned previously, Twitter is not a threaded discussion so analyzing interactions is not how the IAM was used in this study. Instead, this study uses the IAM to code individual tweets according to the phase(s) that apply to them using a content analysis. A key feature of the IAM is that it seeks to paint a picture of the entire gestalt of online interactions (Gunawardena et al., 1997). In an environment where interactions can be scarce, the gestalt is painted by looking at the IAM as a whole as it relates to social action. This study is one of the first to use the IAM to work with Twitter data in this fashion. Table 4 provides an overview of the complete IAM process.

*Table 4.* Interaction Analysis Model.

<b>PHASE I: SHARING/COMPARING OF INFORMATION.</b>	
A. A statement of observation or opinion	[PhI/A]
B. A statement of agreement from one or more other participants	[PhI/B]
C. Corroborating examples provided by one or more participants	[PhI/C]
D. Asking and answering questions to clarify details of statements	[PhI/D]
E. Definition, description, or identification of a problem	[PhI/E]

**PHASE II: THE DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION OF DISSONANCE OR INCONSISTENCY AMONG IDEAS, CONCEPTS OR STATEMENTS. (This is the operation at the group level of what Festinger calls cognitive dissonance, defined as an inconsistency between a new observation and the learner's existing framework of knowledge and thinking skills.)**

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| A. Identifying and stating areas of disagreement   | [PhII/A] |
| B. Asking and answering questions to clarify the source and extent of disagreement   | [PhII/B] |
| C. Restating the participant's position, and possibly advancing arguments or considerations in its support by references to the participant's experience, literature, formal data collected, or proposal of relevant metaphor or analogy to illustrate point of view | [PhII/C] |

**PHASE III: NEGOTIATION OF MEANING/CO-CONSTRUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE**

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| A. Negotiation or clarification of the meaning of terms                             | [PhIII/A] |
| B. Negotiation of the relative weight to be assigned to types of argument           | [PhIII/B] |
| C. Identification of areas of agreement or overlap among conflicting concepts       | [PhIII/C] |
| D. Proposal and negotiation of new statements embodying compromise, co-construction | [PhIII/D] |
| E. Proposal of integrating or accommodating metaphors or analogies                  | [PhIII/E] |

**PHASE IV: TESTING AND MODIFICATION OF PROPOSED SYNTHESIS OR CO-CONSTRUCTION**

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| A. Testing the proposed synthesis against "received fact" as shared by the participants and/or their culture | [PhIV/A] |
| B. Testing against existing cognitive schema   | [PhIV/B] |

C. Testing against personal experience	[PhIV/C]
D. Testing against formal data collected	[PhIV/D]
E. Testing against contradictory testimony in the literature	[PhIV/E]
<b>PHASE V: AGREEMENT STATEMENT(S)/APPLICATIONS OF NEWLY-CONSTRUCTED MEANING</b>	
A. Summarization of agreement(s)	[PhV/A]
B. Applications of new knowledge	[PhV/B]
C. Metacognitive statements by the participants illustrating their understanding that their knowledge or ways of thinking (cognitive schema) have changed as a result of the conference interaction	[PhV/C]

The phases embody the ways that people are engaging in SCK from the range of sharing opinions to applying new understandings. The actions people take in regard to SCK, exemplify how they are engaging with the network of practice. In this study, the IAM tells the story of how knowledge is constructed.

### **Operationalizing the IAM**

The IAM was operationalized in this study according to the coding scheme provided in Table 5. All of the IAM categories were used during the SCK content analysis but not all subphases were found. Only the categories that were found in the data are listed. Coding for the IAM was completed in binary fashion. If the tweet matched the coding scheme for an item, a '1' was entered in the appropriate row/column. All other columns were filled with a '0' indicating the given tweet did not match the criteria in the other subphases.

Table 5. Interaction Analysis Model Coding Scheme.

Code	Description	Value 1	Sample Tweets
<b>PhI/A</b>	A statement of observation or opinion	Tweet expresses a personal opinion or emotion	The lack of MSM coverage is despicable!!! @cnnbrk @FoxNews #FreddieGray #BlackLivesMatter #EnoughIsEnough
<b>PhI/B</b>	A statement of agreement from one or more other participants	Tweet expresses solidarity with the movement or agreement about the nature of police brutality and racism	Solidarity with protesters in #Baltimore. RIP #FreddieGray What is it going to take to turn this thing around? #BlackLivesMatter
<b>PhI/C</b>	Corroborating examples provided by one or more participants	Tweet forwards multimedia like images and links to news stories	Justice Dept. opens Baltimore police probe as hundreds protest death of #FreddieGray #BlackLivesMatter <a href="http://t.co/1t5NUWNjOg">http://t.co/1t5NUWNjOg</a>
<b>PhI/D</b>	Asking and answering questions to clarify details of statements	Tweet asks a question	"@CHHR01 @TGowdySC why is the right wing obsessed with Benghazi when police kill Black people EVERY DAY??  #BlackLivesMatter  #FreddieGray"
<b>PhI/E</b>	Definition, description, or identification of a problem	Tweet talks about the root causes of police brutality and racism	"We are tired of black lives being valued at less than that of animals and inanimate objects.  #BlackLivesMatter #FreddieGray"
<b>PhII/A</b>	Identifying and stating areas of disagreement	Tweet expresses an alternative point of view regarding the nature of police brutality and racism	Sad, but it seems to me that #BlackLivesMatter to some ppl only when there's money to be made. #Ferguson #Baltimore #FreddieGray

Code	Description	Value 1	Sample Tweets
<b>PhII/B</b>	Asking and answering questions to clarify the source and extent of disagreement	Tweets that question people with alternative point of views	Before judging HOW people are protesting, think about WHY they are protesting. #FreddieGray #BlackLivesMatter #mentalhealthmatters
<b>PhII/C</b>	Restating the participant's position, and possibly advancing arguments or considerations in its support by references to the participant's experience, literature, formal data collected, or proposal of relevant metaphor or analogy to illustrate point of view	Tweets that make comparisons between events or statements made using personal experience or other resources	Cop Kills 🚔 a black men n u get a paid vacation 🏖️ 🚢 black man 🏠 🚔 🚓 kills a cop u get the death penalty 🧠 📝 #BlackLivesMatter #FreddieGray #EricGarner
<b>PhIII/A</b>	Negotiation or clarification of the meaning of terms	Tweets that explain why people of color are afraid of police	@AttorneyCrump @CNN @wolfblitzer @ArevaMartin They run because they don't & CAN'T trust officers. #BlackLivesMatter #FreddieGray
<b>PhIII/B</b>	Negotiation of the relative weight to be assigned to types of argument	Tweets that compare the amount of attention being paid to police brutality and racism in light of other pop culture events	#BruceJennerABC how did this attract this type of attention, this subject deserves this type of coverage...? #blacklivesmatter #FreddieGray
<b>PhIII/C</b>	Identification of areas of agreement or overlap among conflicting concepts	Tweets that synthesize alternative points of view with the reality of how police brutality and racism impact	Insurance will cover damage to police cars.  Insurance won't bring back black lives lost to police violence. #FreddieGray

Code	Description	Value 1	Sample Tweets
		people	#BlackLivesMatter"
<b>PhIII/E</b>	Proposal of integrating or accommodating metaphors or analogies	Tweets that compare police to lawful organized crime	if the government was a criminal organization which is not 2 far fetched the police would be the muscle #freddiegray #blacklivesmatter
<b>PhIV/D</b>	Testing against formal data collected	Tweets that use data collected from external sources to make their points	12956959 total arrests divided by 1200 killed by police equals 0.00009261 deaths occurs for every arrest. #FreddieGray #BlackLivesMatter
<b>PhV/B</b>	Applications of new knowledge	Tweets that chronicle live protests and other types of social action	"LIVE with @Rebelutionary_Z from Baltimore. #BlackLivesMatter #FreddieGray  <a href="http://t.co/uUDs7T0mx7">http://t.co/uUDs7T0mx7</a> "

### **Critical Consciousness**

In this study, what types of knowledge are constructed is explained by critical consciousness. This framework accounts for the stages people pass through as they learn about societal issues and how they influence day-to-day life. In this study, critical consciousness is ultimately an indicator of how well someone can deal with police brutality and racism intelligibly and from a critical frame. Table 6 displays the stages of critical consciousness as established by Freire (2005).

Table 6. Critical Consciousness Stages.

Stage	Description
Intransitive	People are silent about the circumstances of their oppression and take no action.
Semi-Intransitive	People submerged in the historical process characterized by introverted communities that cannot apprehend problems outside of their sphere of biological necessity. Represents a near disengagement between a person and existence.
Naïve Transitive	People who oversimplify problems and have a romantic view of the past that tend to have little interest in investigation and focus on polemics instead of dialogue.
Transitive	People are able to contend with problems outside their sphere of biological necessity by testing evidence that leads to a replacement of disengagement with almost total engagement and dialogue.

Disagreement and emotion play a critical role in helping people develop critical consciousness via their propensity to cause dissonance. In order for people to develop higher levels of consciousness, it is essential that they become aware of the contradictions between structural elements in society and everyday reality (Freire, 1970). For Freire, contradictions are fundamental mismatches between one's understanding and new knowledge or experience. The conflict between individual understanding and new knowledge or experience is strikingly similar to dissonance. Note that dissonance, which is one of the primary constructs in this study, is a cornerstone of the IAM appearing in the

second phase of the process. Freire (1970) writes that awareness of these contradictions is necessary to advance through the stages of critical consciousness. The IAM and critical consciousness share an emphasis on dissonance that should reveal important facets about how and what people learn when engaging in social movements like #BlackLivesMatter.

### **Operationalizing Critical Consciousness**

This study builds off of the definitions of critical consciousness established by Freire (2005) but operationalizes them in unique ways so that they apply directly. One main deviation this study makes from the definitions of critical consciousness is at the intransitive stage. The definition provided by Freire states that people at this stage are silent and take no action. This would make it difficult to code for because silence should equate to people not speaking out. However, Freire (2005) writes “It should be noted that silence does not signify an absence of response, but rather a response which lacks a critical quality” (p. 21). Tweets in this study that best embody a lack of criticality are those that are directly oppressive and communicate racist sentiments. Freire’s work is centered around oppression and what people need to do to free themselves from it. Including statements that function as instruments of oppression follows this tradition. Therefore, this study categorizes oppressive language, as evidenced by their racist and negative connotations, as part of critical consciousness.

The semi-intransitive stage is characterized by the use of colonized language in the coding conducted in this study. This colonized language is associated with the sphere of biological necessity Freire mentioned in his original definition in that it supports the dominant narrative without question. The dominant narrative about #BlackLivesMatter, especially during the time that data for this study was collected, is that the protesters were

a bunch of anti-government thugs. This narrative took root especially once violence started to break out in Baltimore. Note that dominant narrative means not the most frequent or widely believed but the narrative that is supported by those who seek to maintain the status quo. Tweets that contribute to this dominant narrative without being derogatory or dehumanizing were classified as semi-intransitive.

Naïve transitive was characterized in this study by tweets exemplifying a basic level of understanding regarding how structures in society influence day-to-day life. This understanding is often highly emotional and colored by romanticised views of the past like mentioning historical figures and by magical explanations like referring to religion. Furthermore, naïve transitivity is recognized by tweets that fail to grasp the transient nature of causality. What is true today may not be true tomorrow and this speaks to the oversimplification Freire mentions in his initial definition. In short, this study operationalized naïve transitivity as tweets that start to contend with why and how police brutality and racism have impacted society from an emotional, historical, or religious standpoint.

Transitivity is identified in this study by tweets that deal critically and intellectually with how structures in society influence day-to-day life. Tweets that state facts about the realities behind police brutality and racism fall into this category. People who speak directly to the causality between social structures and outcomes in day-to-day life regarding police brutality and racism are at the heart of Transitive consciousness in this study. Furthermore, tweets from people who draw from their personal experiences with police brutality and racism are also considered transitive. Taking action plays a central role in the operationalization of transitivity in this study as Freire (2005) mentions total

engagement as an element of his initial definition. Therefore, people who were involved in face-to-face social action as individuals, instead of as reporters from an established source, were also included in this category. In summary, this study operationalizes transitivity as tweets that exemplify face-to-face social action and that recognize the true causality between social structures and police brutality and racism.

Table 7 provides the operationalized definitions, coding scheme, and some sample tweets for critical consciousness.

*Table 7. Operationalized Critical Consciousness Coding Scheme and Sample Tweets.*

Stage	Description	Value 1	Sample Tweets
Oppressive Language (OL)	Tweets that lack critical qualities in their statements as evidenced by derogatory and dehumanizing language.	Tweets that use derogatory language and communicate racist and classist sentiments	Since #FreddieGray is dead, #Baltimore officials need to make sure his #welfare handouts are stopped. #NAACP #BlackTwitter #BlackLivesMatter
Semi-Intransitive	Tweets that support the dominant narrative by using colonized language that demonizes protestors and activists and supports the dominant narrative due to their inability to apprehend problems outside of their sphere of biological necessity.	Tweets that vilify protesters and categorically dismiss the impact of police brutality and racism in society	Well duh, @deray and @Nettaaaaaaaa do love a good city destroyin' riot. #Ferguson #FreddieGray #BlackLivesMatter <a href="http://t.co/yZT4TwwUho">http://t.co/yZT4TwwUho</a>
Naïve	Tweets that demonstrate a basic	Tweets that recognize the influence of	91% of blacks are killed by other blacks... Not

Stage	Description	Value 1	Sample Tweets
Transitive	understanding of how structures influence daily life communicated in an overly emotional fashion via an oversimplification of social phenomenon such as presenting a romantic view of the past or resorting to magical explanations.	police brutality and racism, provide links to information about the #BlackLivesMatter movement, refer to historical figures, or use religious explanations to explain social phenomenon	cops, go protest that. #FreddieGray #BlackLivesMatter <a href="https://t.co/uticgM0c1K">https://t.co/uticgM0c1K</a>
Transitive	Tweets that demonstrate an advanced understanding of the causality behind how structures influence daily life from a critical and intellectual standpoint as evidenced by making factual statements based on research or personal experience or engaging in face-to-face social action.	Tweets that discuss the systemic roots of police brutality and racism or provide evidence of first-hand activism	@CNNSitRoom #BlackLivesMatter #FreddieGray Calling him "suspect" by media begins the justification of his death. Bad guys deserves death BS

The operationalized definitions of critical consciousness were used to guide the content analysis. Coding for critical consciousness was completed in binary fashion. If a tweet matched the coding scheme for an item, a '1' was entered in the appropriate row/column.

All other columns were filled with a ‘0’ if the tweet did not match the criteria in the coding scheme.

### **Operationalizing Social Action**

The definitions of social action, which include digital activism and nonviolent action, were used to guide the content analysis. The coding scheme for social action is provided in Table 8 along with some sample tweets. Coding for social action was completed in binary fashion. If a tweet matched the coding scheme for an item, a ‘1’ was entered in the appropriate row/column. All other columns were filled with a ‘0’ if the tweet did not match the criteria in the coding scheme.

*Table 8. Social Action Coding Scheme and Sample Tweets.*

<b>Social Action</b>			
<b>Digital Activism (Penney &amp; Dadas, 2014)</b>			
<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Value 1</b>	<b>Sample Tweets</b>
Personal Opinions	Sharing personal opinions and views in a “soapbox” fashion	Tweets that contain opinions and use words that communicate sentiment	As long as we allow them to murder us they will keep doing it. #AfricaUnite #fightback #uprise #cometogether #BlackLivesMatter #FreddieGray
Discussion	Online deliberation in which people debate issues regarding the movement and other associated issues	Tweets that ask questions	What good will body cameras do if police officers can turn them on and off at will? #WalterScott #Ferguson #BlackLivesMatter #FreddieGray
Connect	Strengthening personal ties with	Tweets that seek to organize activists in	For my LA folks Justice for

Activists	other people who are engaged in activism via informal interactions	formal events and activities	#FreddieGray Emergency #Protest today, Sat., 1 pm @ 5th & Los Angeles Sts downtown. #BlackLivesMatter
Forward Info	Using retweets and links to share information and media with people who are associated with a given individual in a network	Tweets that contain links to news stories and other types of multimedia	In #FreddieGray's Neighborhood Residents Say Police Harassment Constant <a href="http://t.co/ULJzQntKoT">http://t.co/ULJzQntKoT</a> #justice4freddie #BlackLivesMatter #Baltimore
Online Actions	“e-tactics” such as online petitions, lobbying, and other signs of solidarity like #HandsUpDontShoot photos	Tweets that encourage others to view livestreams of protests and other events and comment on livestreams	The #racist twitter troll accounts list to be blocked is UPDATED <a href="http://t.co/9cl1SftdOT">http://t.co/9cl1SftdOT</a> #blacklivesmatter #JusticeForFreddie #freddiegray
F2F Updates	Citizen journalism that includes people livestreaming or posting photos of face-to-face protests and other activities	Tweets that contain commentary, images, or livestreams of protests and other events sent by the person at the event	MARCH ON MOVE NOW LIVE #Baltimore #FreddieGray #BlackLivesMatter (live at <a href="http://t.co/ILnAelPWHR">http://t.co/ILnAelPWHR</a> )
Facilitate F2F	“e-moblization” in which online communications are used to announce time and date information for face-to-face protests	Tweets that invite others to participate in face-to-face protests and provide time and place information for face-to-face protests	443-814-9160 if you are arrested. @NLGnews #Baltimore #FreddieGray #BlackLivesMatter (live at <a href="http://t.co/ILnAelPWHR">http://t.co/ILnAelPWHR</a> )
<b>Nonviolent Action (Sharp, 1973)</b>			
Assemblies of	Large coordinated	Tweets that document	At the #freddieGray

protest or support	gatherings of people in a given location often accompanied by chanting and other symbolic forms of activism	vigils	vigil. #blacklivesmatter #baltimore @city_paper <a href="https://t.co/urcZw7GpgM">https://t.co/urcZw7GpgM</a>
Marches	Large coordinated gatherings of people that are focused on disrupting day-to-day life by marching through popular byways	Tweets that document face-to-face marches	Inspiring rally with so many people standing for justice and police accountability #FreddieGray #BlackLivesMatter <a href="http://t.co/1H4EPPMXsQ">http://t.co/1H4EPPMXsQ</a>
Protest Meetings	Gatherings of people in which organizers plan larger forms of activism and at times train others how to participate in activism	Tweets that document trainings for protesters and activists	ACLU director Susan Goering serves as legal observer, helps recruit/train others #FreddieGray #BlackLivesMatter <a href="http://t.co/QCSnZ9DM2O">http://t.co/QCSnZ9DM2O</a>
Displays of flags or symbolic colors	Displaying banners or wearing any type of object with the symbols or colors the represent a given movement	Tweets that document people wearing symbolic colors and flying flags	#Baltimore City Hall flag replaced with Black and white version by protesters. #FreddieGray #BlackLivesMatter <a href="http://t.co/WipH2whYee">http://t.co/WipH2whYee</a>

## Research Design

Plano Clark and Creswell (2014) define mixed methods research as a design that combines quantitative and qualitative methods in a study. Specifically, this study follows a sequential mixed methods design because quantitative data was collected first and is key to answering the research questions. This study will employ a mixed methods

approach because neither quantitative nor qualitative research alone are sufficient to answer the research questions posed for this study. The qualitative content analysis does not have the capacity to predict future outcomes, only identify data trends. Weber (1985) makes this clear by stating content analysis creates quantitative indicators that assess themes, categories, or issues. The quantitative lexicon analysis is also limited to identifying data trends. On the other hand, the quantitative Naïve Bayes can predict future outcomes but without appropriate context its predictions will be erroneous. Combining content analysis and Naïve Bayes provides Bayes with the needed context to make meaningful predictions. For example, Konstan and Riedl (2012) recommend learning analytics systems use a comprehensive set of data points in algorithms because it improves their performance. If the data that is input into learning analytics is insufficient to capture the myriad of elements that impact a given phenomenon, these elements will be systematically erased (Buckingham Shum & Ferguson, 2012). Ultimately a mixed methods design was selected for this study because without qualitative input, the quantitative methods would be unable to yield meaningful conclusions.

## Research Procedure

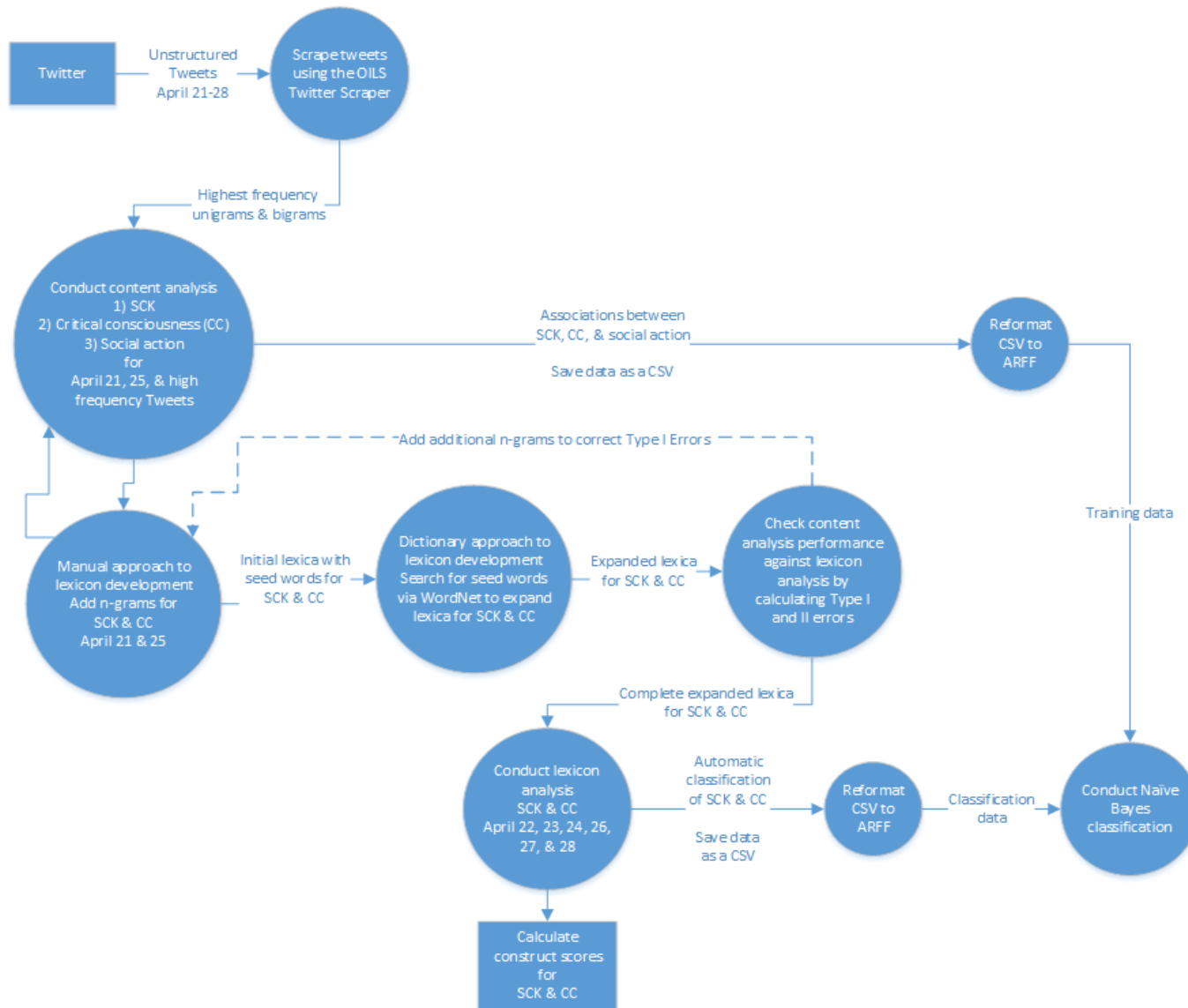


Figure 6 illustrates the procedure used to conduct this research.

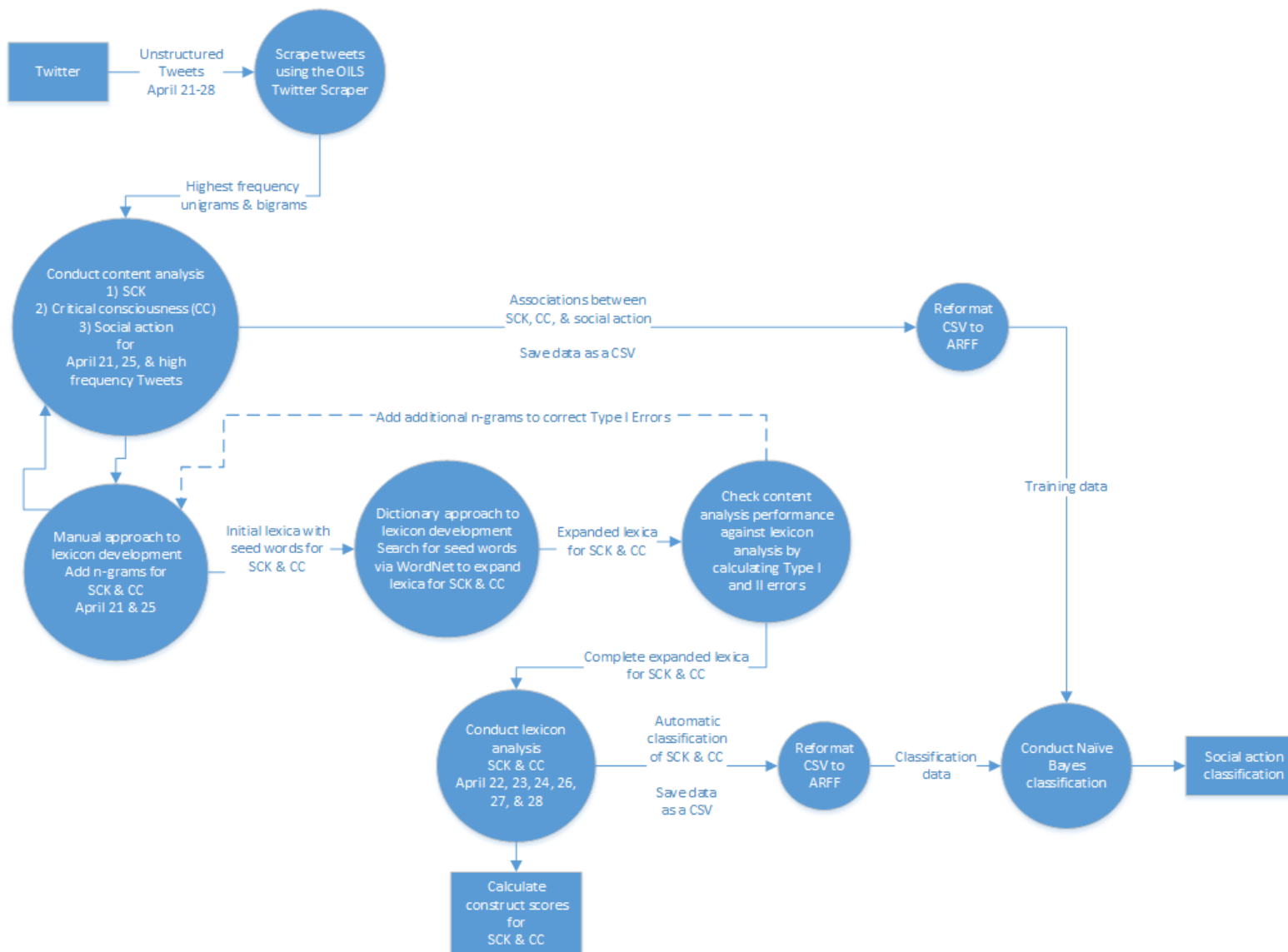


Figure 6. Research Procedure.

Implementation of this study begins with the OILS Twitter Scraper developed by Flor (2014). This tool was used to scrape unstructured tweets from Twitter from April 21-28, 2015. After data scraping was complete, the OILS Twitter Scraper was used to produce counts of the most frequently occurring unigrams and bigrams for each day in the dataset. Note that unigrams are single words and bigrams are word pairs. The most frequently occurring unigrams and bigrams were then included in the content analysis in an effort to include representative language of the main topics of discussion on all days.

Three types of content analysis were conducted as part of this study 1) SCK, 2) critical consciousness, and 3) social action. All of the tweets on April 21 and April 25 were included in the content analysis and were coded by hand because they represent unique external influences on the tweets. April 21 did not see any large protests only some ongoing dialogue and a small vigil for Freddie Gray. April 25 included some large protests with small outbreaks of violence like property destruction. The rationale for hand-coding April 21 and April 25 according to SCK, critical consciousness, and social action using a content analysis was to establish a baseline for the various types of activities that occurred during the data collection period. An additional facet to the content analysis was accounting for language conventions like the shorthand for ‘shaking my head’ as ‘SMH’ used in tweets.

The primary products of the three types of content analysis are 1) descriptive data used to train the Naïve Bayes classifier and 2) lexica for SCK and critical consciousness. The descriptive data resulting from the hand-coded associations between SCK, critical consciousness, and social action were first exported as a CSV. Next this file was reformatted to adhere to the attribute-relation file format (ARFF) standard used by Weka

(Witten et al., 2011). This modified CSV constitutes the training data used to run Naïve Bayes and calculate probabilities in Weka for SCK and critical consciousness with social action. The second product of the content analysis is produced concurrently with the content analysis. In addition to hand-coding associations between SCK, critical consciousness, and social action, unigrams, bigrams, and n-grams (word phrases) were added to separate lexica for SCK and critical consciousness. This work is referred to as the manual approach to lexicon construction (Liu, 2012) and it involved adding words and phrases to specific columns in an Excel spreadsheet that correspond to each of the IAM phases and critical consciousness stages. Upon the completion of the lexica for SCK and CC, the words and phrases in the lexica were used to expand the lexica using WordNet. Each word and phrase was searched for in WordNet and matching synonyms were added to the lexica. Using WordNet in this fashion is known as the dictionary approach to lexica construction (Liu, 2012). Ultimately the SCK and critical consciousness lexica are used to conduct the lexicon analysis but not before checking the performance of the lexica.

Type I and Type II errors were calculated to assess the performance of the lexica by comparing results from preliminary Lexicon Analyses on April 21<sup>st</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> with the results of the content analysis from April 21<sup>st</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup>. To perform the initial lexicon analysis, words and phrases from the lexica were input into the OILS Twitter Scraper one phase and stage at a time. The OILS Twitter Scraper then looks for the list of words and phrases to produce counts for each tweet. These counts were then compared manually with the results of the content analysis to identify Type I and Type II errors. Lexica for SCK and critical consciousness were not considered complete until Type I errors were

removed. Type I errors were corrected by returning to the manual method of lexicon construction and adding appropriate n-grams to the given lexicon. These new n-grams were also subject to the dictionary approach to lexicon expansion conducted using WordNet. Subsequent Lexicon Analyses were conducted until all Type I errors, identified by comparing the results with the content analysis, were removed. The complete expanded lexica were then used to conduct lexicon analysis.

The lexicon analysis is comprised of the SCK analysis and the critical consciousness analysis. To conduct these analyses, the OILS Twitter Scraper uses the words in their respective lexica to automatically classify tweets according to SCK and critical consciousness by producing word counts for each construct. A separate SCK analysis and critical consciousness analysis were performed for April 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, and 28. A part of the SCK analysis and critical consciousness analysis is the production of a separate construct score produced by summing the total number of unigrams, bigrams, and n-grams found in tweets using the OILS Twitter Scraper. Construct scores were produced for each day in the dataset. The primary product of the lexicon analysis is the automatic classification of tweets according to SCK and critical consciousness. This descriptive data is exported as a CSV in preparation for classification via Naïve Bayes. The CSV is then reformatted to adhere to the ARFF standard used by Weka. This modified CSV constitutes the classification data used to run Naïve Bayes by providing the data to classify using prior probabilities in Weka for SCK and critical consciousness with social action.

Weka uses the training data, which came from the content analysis, and the classification data, which came from the lexicon analysis, to produce predictions for SCK and critical

consciousness with social action. In Weka prior probabilities needed to conduct Naïve Bayes classification are established according to the associations between social action with SCK and critical consciousness from the training data. These prior probabilities are then used to classify tweets in the classification data by predicting associations between SCK and social action and critical consciousness and social action.

### **Ethical Treatment of Public Data**

All of the data used to complete this study comes directly from public tweets posted on Twitter as is described in Data Collection. All tweets posted on Twitter are part of the public domain. IRB policy stipulates that studies using public domain data are automatically exempt and are therefore not required to submit their studies. Therefore, no IRB approval was obtained for this study. However, this study prioritizes maintaining the privacy of the individuals who are part of the dataset. Individual privacy is protected in this study by reporting aggregate data and omitting identifying information.

### **Positionality**

Positionality describes a researcher's subjective experience as it relates to his or her research and participants (Deutsch, 2004). The lens that I bring to this research is that of a minority male. My lens is informed by my experiences with structural racism, years working in civic engagement to understand lived experiences of those in urban communities, my academic pursuits, and personal friendships with Blacks. The classifications of statements that I make in this study as part of the content analysis are made through this lens. Reducing communication to words stratified according to various research constructs forces certain language to mean specific things. In this case, context is

an issue and the analyst must be careful what words are assigned to certain constructs because incorrect assignments can create erroneous findings. In this paper I have made an effort to treat findings as data points instead of gospel truth to avoid overstating results. My research adds an additional voice to the chorus of Black and minority scholars who are not simply satisfied with being passively non-racist but who actively call out racism in its many forms.

### **Data Collection**

This study will pursue its research goals using a #BlackLivesMatter dataset collected during the Freddie Gray demonstrations. Data for this study was scraped from Twitter from April 21 – April 28, 2015. Batrinca and Treleaven (2015) define scraping as “collecting online data from social media and other Web sites in the form of unstructured text” (p. 90). The OILS Twitter Scraper was used to perform data scraping. This program is written in Visual Basic and uses the Twitter Application Programming Interface (API) to access Twitter databases and pull relevant tweets into an Excel spreadsheet. A sample search string that was used to scrape the data is provided below:

```
q=%23blacklivesmatter AND %23freddiegray since%3A2015-04-21  
until%3A2015-04-22&src=typd
```

### **Participants**

The subjects for this study are people who tweeted to #BlackLivesMatter and #FreddieGray, a public Twitter forum, from April 21 – 28, 2015. A purposive sample of 45,646 tweets were collected during this timeframe. The sample is purposive because the hashtags used to scrape the data were identified based on their association with

potentially high levels of social action. No demographics were specifically collected as part of the data scrape. However, during the content analysis it was evident that there is a wide variety of demographics represented in the sample including many high school aged youth as well as a large number of minorities; especially Blacks.

### **Data Cleaning**

Batrinca and Treleaven (2015) define data cleaning as the “correction or removal of erroneous (dirty) data caused by disparities, keying mistakes, missing bits, outliers, etc.” (p. 93). Prior to conducting any analysis, data cleaning was performed to remove redundancies and irrelevant postings. The first step in data cleaning is to remove all non-essential punctuations (periods, commas, colons, etc.) from the tweets because it facilitates the lexicon analysis. In this study, redundancies in the data amount to duplicate content and content that was retweeted by users. The Excel Remove Duplicates function was used to remove duplicate content. Excel filters were used to remove these retweets that all start with “RT”. Irrelevant postings were manually removed by identifying non-relevant hashtags such as #Nepalearthquake that also showed up in the dataset. Additionally, tweets made up of only hashtags (e.g. #FreddieGray #BlackLivesMatter <http://t.co/zLwvhpwzQw>) were excluded from the data.

### **Research Question 1**

**SCK Content Analysis.** Content analysis is defined by Krippendorff (1980) as “a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from data to their context” (p. 21). The purpose of conducting the SCK content analysis is to 1) generate associations between SCK and social action and 2) identify keywords that can be used to classify

tweets according to SCK. These associations are important because they allow Naïve Bayes to establish prior probabilities. Identifying keywords is important because they enable the lexicon analysis. All tweets from April 21<sup>st</sup> and April 25<sup>th</sup> were included in the SCK content analysis because these two days include various levels and types of social action that are representative of the rest of the data.

Generally speaking, a content analysis is performed by manually reading text and classifying the text by hand according to a research framework. The unit of analysis for this study is the individual tweet sent by individual users. The reason individual tweets were selected as the unit of analysis was to facilitate the inclusion of the full context of the message in the coding. To accomplish this goal, all of the tweets on April 21<sup>st</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> were coded using a content analysis that included following links to images, videos, and other multimedia. This additional level of analysis is important because oftentimes the true meaning of a tweet was found in the linked multimedia instead in the text of the tweet itself.

Coding was preformed using an Excel spreadsheet with columns for all of the IAM phases and sub-phases and types of social action. Each tweet is an individual record and they are listed on this spreadsheet in separate rows. Only after reading a tweet and any associated multimedia content was a tweet coded according to the IAM and social action. To code a specific tweet for these frameworks, a '1' was entered in the appropriate column/row after completing the content analysis for each tweet. Tweets were coded for multiple IAM phases if they applied. In most cases, tweets were coded for a single social action category. However, tweets that documented face-to-face activities within digital activism were also coded for the specific nonviolent action they documented. Phases that

did not apply to a given tweet were left blank. All tweets on April 21<sup>st</sup> and April 25<sup>th</sup> were coded according to this convention.

During the coding process, filters were applied to columns in Excel and used to review the analysis at various points in the process to assure tweets were coded consistently.

Single columns were filtered for their values to review codes in given categories especially when starting a new coding session. This helped remind the coder of various conventions being used to code tweets. Consistency was also introduced into the qualitative coding process by referring to the types of words and phrases that were being saved in the SCK lexicon. The lists in the SCK lexicon established common language for tweets in those categories that helped to assure others with similar sentiment were included in the given category. If a question was encountered about a particular word or phrase, the existing lexicon was searched to determine how the tweet containing the word or phrase in question should be classified. Using the lexica to guide coding effectively serves the purpose of keeping memos to help standardize the coding process. All of the tweets from April 21 and 25 were coded according to the social action categories during the process of coding for the IAM. The same coding procedures and consistency measures were applied to the coding completed for social action as for the IAM. Note that the tweets on these days were ordered chronologically prior to coding in order to preserve the influence of time on the SCK and critical consciousness processes.

**SCK Lexicon Analysis.** The purpose of conducting an SCK lexicon analysis is to automate the identification of IAM phases. Developing a lexicon for IAM is necessary to enable the automatic classification of tweets according to the IAM phases. A lexicon is simply a list of words. In the case of the SCK lexicon analysis, it contains a list of words

that exemplify each of the phases of the IAM. A similar method to lexicon development was used by Gunawardena et al. (2016) to classify discussion posts according to the construct social presence. Without this list of words there would be no criteria with which to classify data according to IAM phases.

A lexicon for SCK was developed according to two methods described by Liu (2012):

1. Manual – coding words into categories and assigning their orientation by hand
2. Dictionary – using online dictionaries and thesauri to generate a comprehensive lexicon based on seed words that are representative of the dataset

Combining a manual and dictionary approach to lexicon generation produces an efficient and precise lexicon (Hu & Liu, 2004, August). The manual approach to lexicon development was completed during the SCK content analysis by selecting words and phrases that exemplified SCK and adding them to columns in an Excel spreadsheet for each IAM phase. These words and phrases are known as seed words because they are used as baseline data to expand the lexica using the dictionary approach.

The dictionary approach was implemented using the online dictionary WordNet.

WordNet is described by Miller, Beckwith, Fellbaum, Gross, and Miller (1990) as “an on-line lexical reference system whose design is inspired by current psycholinguistic theories of human lexical memory. English nouns, verbs, and adjectives are organized into synonym sets, each representing one underlying lexical concept. Different relations link the synonym sets” (p. 235). SCK seed words and phrases were searched for in WordNet to expand the lexica. Synonyms that did not fit the original context of the seed word were removed while those that fit the context were added to the lexica. The final product of

this process is a list of words and phrases according to each IAM phase that originate in the Twitter data used for this study.

The complete SCK lexicon is input into the OILS Twitter Scraper by including the words and phrases of varying length, known as n-grams, associated with SCK into specific Excel sheets. These lists then have the spaces in them replaced with dashes using Find & Replace. Next the lists are added to another sheet that uses a routine to count the spaces in each n-gram. Then a routine in the OILS Twitter Scraper is used to replace all instances of n-grams with versions containing dashes. Finally, a separate routine counts the instances of each n-gram in the dataset, which yields automatic classifications according to the IAM. The OILS Twitter Scraper also produces construct scores for IAM by summing all of the instances of n-grams produced during SCK lexicon analysis. The resulting figure indicates the strength of a given IAM phase in the tweet. Note that Gunawardena et al. (2016) used an interpretive method similar to this for the construct social presence. The data produced from the SCK lexicon analysis are then used to perform the Naïve Bayes classification for SCK and social action.

## **Research Question 2**

**SCK and Social Action Naïve Bayes Classification.** Naïve Bayes classification is needed to determine whether SCK can predict social action based on the data created as part of the SCK content analysis and SCK lexicon analysis. Naïve Bayes classification is described by Langley and Sage (1994) as a straightforward and widely tested method of probabilistic induction that provides a single probabilistic summary for each new instance of data being assigned to a specific class based on prior probability. Note that class refers

to a dependent variable, which in this case is social action. The Bayesian classification rule is as follows:

$$P(H|X) = \frac{P(X|H)P(H)}{P(X)}$$

Stated another way, the probability of a hypothesis  $H$  that an unknown instance of data  $X$  belongs to a certain class  $P(H|X)$  can be calculated from the proportion of instances in which values of  $X$  are observed in all samples in the dataset that  $H$  is true  $P(X|H)$  times the prior probability of the hypotheses being true in the training data  $P(H)$ , divided by the observed proportion of instances of  $X$  in the dataset regardless of class values  $P(X)$  (Manning & Schütze, 1999).

This study uses Weka to conduct Naïve Bayesian classification. Weka is a collection of state-of-the-art machine learning algorithms and data preprocessing tools that provides support for preparing data, evaluating learning schemes, and visualizing data (Witten et al., 2011). In order to conduct the Bayesian classification, two datasets are needed 1) training data and 2) classification data (Witten et al., 2011). Training data includes fully coded data for April 21 and 25 completed during the content analysis that associates study constructs (IAM phases and critical consciousness stages) with class variables (types of social action). Also included in the training data are coded tweets that were retweeted most and tweets that represent the most frequently occurring n-grams on April 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, and 28. Classification data includes automatically classified tweets from April 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, and 28 produced by the SCK and critical consciousness lexicon analysis performed on each day. The classification data does not include codes for social action.

To create these two datasets, the counts generated by the OILS Twitter Scraper during the lexicon analysis must be converted to an ARFF required by Weka. First training and classification data for SCK is consolidated on separate sheets. Then this data is exported as a CSV. The final step in creating the ARFF is to name the dataset and declare all variables and their types at the beginning of the file. Once this work has been completed, the data can be used in Weka. To perform a Bayesian classification first load the training data. Next select the Naïve Bayes classifier and direct Weka to apply the prior probabilities from the training data to classify the classification data. Class variables (types of social action) are then selected one by one to run the Bayesian classification. Note that this procedure aggregates all of the IAM phases together in predicting face-to-face and digital aspects of social action.

### **Research Question 3**

**Critical Consciousness Content Analysis.** The purpose of conducting a critical consciousness content analysis is to 1) generate associations between critical consciousness and social action and 2) identify keywords that can be used to classify tweets according to critical consciousness. The previously stated importance of these actions for the SCK content analysis also applies to the critical consciousness content analysis. The unit of analysis for the critical consciousness content analysis is individual tweets. All of the tweets on April 21 and 25 were individually coded using a content analysis that included following links to images, videos, and other multimedia. Only after reading the tweet and any associated content was a tweet coded according to critical consciousness and social action. Coding was preformed using an Excel spreadsheet with columns for all the critical consciousness stages and types of social action. Each tweet is

listed in its own row on this spreadsheet. To code a specific tweet for these frameworks, a '1' was entered in the appropriate column/row after completing the content analysis for each tweet. Stages that did not apply to a given tweet were left blank. Consistency was checked for critical consciousness coding as it was for SCK coding by using Excel filters and checking the appropriate lexicon. All tweets on April 21<sup>st</sup> and April 25<sup>th</sup> were coded in this fashion.

**Critical Consciousness Lexicon Analysis.** The purpose of conducting a critical consciousness lexicon analysis is to automate the identification of critical consciousness stages. Developing a lexicon for critical consciousness is necessary to enable the automatic classification of tweets according to the critical consciousness stages. The critical consciousness lexicon analysis includes words and phrases for each of the four critical consciousness stages. The development of the critical consciousness lexicon followed the same procedures as described for the SCK lexicon analysis.

Conducting the critical consciousness lexicon analysis requires the OILS Twitter Scraper. The list of words that comprise the critical consciousness lexicon are used in the same fashion as described for the SCK lexicon analysis. This process yields a construct score for critical consciousness along with automatic classifications according to the four stages of critical consciousness. These automatic classifications are then used to perform Naïve Bayes classification for critical consciousness and types of social action.

#### **Research Question 4**

**Critical Consciousness and Social Action Naïve Bayes Classification.** Naïve Bayes classification is needed to determine whether critical consciousness can predict social action based on the data created as part of the critical consciousness content analysis and

critical consciousness lexicon analysis. Bayesian classification for critical consciousness uses the same procedure in Weka described for the SCK Naïve Bayes classification. The only departure from the procedure described previously is that it uses the critical consciousness training and classification datasets in Weka. The Bayesian classification aggregates all of the critical consciousness stages together in predicting face-to-face and digital aspects of social action.

## **Results**

### **Research Question 1**

Answering RQ-1 begins with presenting the results of the SCK content analysis (April 21 and April 25), the purpose of which was to determine whether SCK occurs within the #BlackLivesMatter network of practice and at what levels. Table 9 lists the total counts for each IAM phase and the percentage of the total number of tweets on the given day. The total number of tweets on each day is listed below the dates. Note that IAM phases that are not included in Table 9 were not present in the data and subsequently do not appear in the SCK lexicon analysis.

Answering RQ-1 also includes examining the results of the SCK lexicon analysis, the purpose of which was to create a lexicon and use it along with the OILS Twitter Scraper to automatically code days were not included in the SCK content analysis (April 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, and 28). Table 10 lists the total counts for each IAM phase and the percentage of the total number of tweets on the given day. Data generated automatically by the OILS Twitter Scraper did not classify all of the data. Data without codes are listed in the No Codes column.

Table 9. SCK Content Analysis Coding.

	PhI/A	PhI/B	PhI/C	PhI/D	PhI/E	PhII/A	PhII/B	PhII/C	PhIII/A	PhIII/B	PhIII/C	PhIII/E	PhIV/D	PhV/B
<b>4/21 (n=285)</b>	122 42.8%	47 16.4%	73 25.6%	35 12.2%	56 19.6%	6 2.1%	0	0	1 .35%	1 .35%	2 .7%	0	1 .35%	21 7.3%
<b>4/25 (n=922)</b>	341 36.9%	75 8.1%	275 29.8%	70 7.5%	90 9.7%	32 3.4%	2 .22%	6 .65%	0	8 .87%	4 .43%	1 .11%	1 .11%	258 27.9%

Table 10. SCK Lexicon Analysis Results.

	PhI/A	PhI/B	PhI/C	PhI/D	PhI/E	PhII/A	PhII/B	PhII/C	PhIII/A	PhIII/B	PhIII/C	PhIII/E	PhIV/D	PhV/B	No Codes
<b>4/22 (n=472)</b>	145 30.7 %	30 6.3%	64 13.5%	34 7.2%	51 10.8%	12 2.5%	0	1 .21%	0	2 .42%	0	0	0	23 4.8%	208 44.1%
<b>4/23 (n=507)</b>	160 31.5 %	40 7.8%	74 14.6%	50 9.8%	50 9.8%	7 1.3%	0	1 .2%	0	1 .2%	0	0	0	31 6.1%	213 42%
<b>4/24 (n=462)</b>	150 32.4 %	30 6.4%	47 10.1%	35 7.5%	47 10.1%	6 1.3%	0	1 .22%	0	2 .43%	1 .22%	0	0	32 6.9%	203 43.9%
<b>4/26 (n=2122)</b>	678 31.9 %	141 6.6%	279 13.1%	209 9.8%	156 7.3%	50 2.3%	1 .05%	3 .14%	0	28 1.3%	2 .09%	0	0	122 5.7%	946 44.6%
<b>4/27 (n=2108)</b>	605 28.7 %	156 7.4%	247 11.7%	176 8.3%	157 7.5%	32 1.5%	0	0	0	18 .85%	1 .05%	0	0	121 5.7%	997 47.3%
<b>4/28 (n=4595)</b>	1186 25.8 %	341 7.4%	415 9%	313 6.8%	422 9.1%	78 1.7%	0	5 .11%	0	48 1.04%	3 .07%	0	0	149 3.2%	2280 62.1%

Most of the data was coded as phase I/A, which covers statements of opinion or observation. This trend holds regardless of whether the data was coded by SCK content analysis or by the SCK lexicon analysis. The same trend can be observed with the data assigned to phase I/C, which encompasses the provision of corroborating examples. However, the percentages of data in these categories drops dramatically when comparing the content analysis days with the ones coded by the lexicon analysis. Also of note is the number of codes that were assigned to phase V/B most of which have to do with people actively engaging in digital or face-to-face social action. April 25<sup>th</sup> saw a large number of demonstrations. Interestingly, on April 27 the largest demonstrations occurred but the codes assigned in the SCK lexicon analysis do not reflect this fact. Further investigation should be conducted to ascertain whether the proportionally low number of phase V/B codes assigned on this day are erroneous or not. That being stated, the large numbers of data that was left without codes by the OILS Twitter Scraper might contain the majority of the codes that fall into phase V/B. In total, 47.2% or 4,847 out of the 10,266 total samples in the classification data that includes April 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, and 28 were left without codes. These samples were removed from the dataset prior to running the SCK and social action Naïve Bayes classification leaving a total of 5,419 samples.

**SCK Lexicon Classification Performance.** This section explains the type of analysis performed to determine the accuracy of the data regarding reliability. The purpose of this analysis was to assure results from the SCK content analysis matched the results produced automatically using the SKC lexicon analysis. Prior to generating the data listed in Table 10 for April 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, and 28, the Type I and Type II error rates were calculated by comparing the SCK content analysis data to the automated data produced

using the SCK lexicon. Any differences in the Type I category were reconciled by adding additional n-grams to the lexicon prior to generating further data to assure automated classification captured all content analysis codes. The Type I and Type II error rates from the first run of the OILS Twitter Scraper are presented in Table 11. Total error rates are presented in Table 12.

Table 11. Type I and II Error Rates for IAM.

	PhI/A	PhI/B	PhI/C	PhI/D	PhI/E	PhII/A	PhII/B	PhII/C	PhIII/A	PhIII/B	PhIII/C	PhIII/E	PhIV/D	PhV/B
<b>4/21 Type I</b>	2.8%	1.4%	2.5%	1.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
<b>4/25 Type I</b>	1.7%	0.2%	4.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
<b>4/21 Type II</b>	11.6%	3.5%	3.2%	2.1%	7.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%
<b>4/25 Type II</b>	9.3%	2.5%	4.0%	2.2%	5.9%	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	5.7%

Table 12. Total Type I and II Error Rates for IAM.

	Error Counts	Error Percentages
<b>4/21 Type I</b>	30	10.5%
<b>4/25 Type I</b>	76	8.2%
<b>4/21 Type II</b>	91	31.9%
<b>4/25 Type II</b>	290	31.5%

The error rates listed above are quite low with only Type II errors for phase I/A being around 10% at 11.6% for April 21 and 9.3% for April 25. Note that phase I/A includes the largest number of unigrams and bigrams in the IAM lexicon. The larger the number of items in a lexicon, the greater the chance for a Type II error. However, the second most populated phase in the IAM lexicon is phase I/C and both of its error rates were below 5%, which may point to the difficulty in identifying observations or opinions that comprise phase I/A because they are identified using less precise lexical patterns. The low error rates suggest that the data coded according to the IAM lexicon reasonably achieves at least 90% reliability in its overall performance. Note that this reliability rate only applies to the data that is coded into the lexicon and does not account for the entirety of the language is present in the dataset.

**SCK Lexicon Analysis.** The SCK lexicon analysis was conducted using the IAM lexicon. The total number of n-grams in the final lexicon are displayed in Table 13 according to IAM phase.

*Table 13.* IAM Lexicon n-gram Counts.

<b>IAM Phase</b>	<b>Total n-grams</b>	<b>IAM Phase</b>	<b>Total n-grams</b>
<b>PhI/A</b>	1179	<b>PhII/C</b>	16
<b>PhI/B</b>	128	<b>PhIII/A</b>	7
<b>PhI/C</b>	946	<b>PhIII/B</b>	28
<b>PhI/D</b>	135	<b>PhIII/C</b>	12

<b>PhI/E</b>	227	<b>PhIII/E</b>	3
<b>PhII/A</b>	146	<b>PhIV/D</b>	6
<b>PhII/B</b>	7	<b>PhV/B</b>	389

The final lexicon included a total of 3229 n-grams across all IAM phases. Samples of the n-grams included in the IAM lexicon are provided in

*Table 14* according to IAM phase.

*Table 14.* IAM Lexicon n-grams.

<b>IAM Phase</b>	<b>Sample n-grams</b>	<b>IAM Phase</b>	<b>Sample n-grams</b>
<b>PhI/A</b>	congratulations inappropriate calm unacceptable disturbing	<b>PhII/C</b>	paid vacation death penalty sweet cream over sports execution
<b>PhI/B</b>	shoutout Solidarity Rest in Power RIP My condolences	<b>PhIII/A</b>	can't trust can not trust cannot trust cannot rely cant rely
<b>PhI/C</b>	hundreds protest police custody gandhi so many more	<b>PhIII/B</b>	focus on type of coverage forget about JENNER DAY

	ICYMI		property damage
<b>PhI/D</b>	why so Who has dont they did he who directed	<b>PhIII/C</b>	worry about White Americans Insurance will concern about occupation about
<b>PhI/E</b>	racist police no justice Police Impunity murder another black man	<b>PhIII/E</b>	the muscle criminal organization the muscleman
<b>PhII/A</b>	transparency SMH right to shutdown hugging protesters being hijacked	<b>PhIV/D</b>	Pls see @ErinBurnett's tweet @ErinBurnett's tweet please see @ErinBurnetts tweet police equals
<b>PhII/B</b>	killed cops first HOW people killed bulls first killed coppers first how citizens	<b>PhV/B</b>	spread the word LIVE happening now From the streets 1:00 PM

Note that in some cases (e.g. phase III/A and III/E) the number of tweets that exemplify these phases were minimal. The words provided are a mix of the initial seed word

identified using the manual approach to lexicon development and the dictionary approach. The complete IAM lexicon can be found in Appendix A.

SCK analysis results are presented in Figure 7 organized by each day in the dataset.

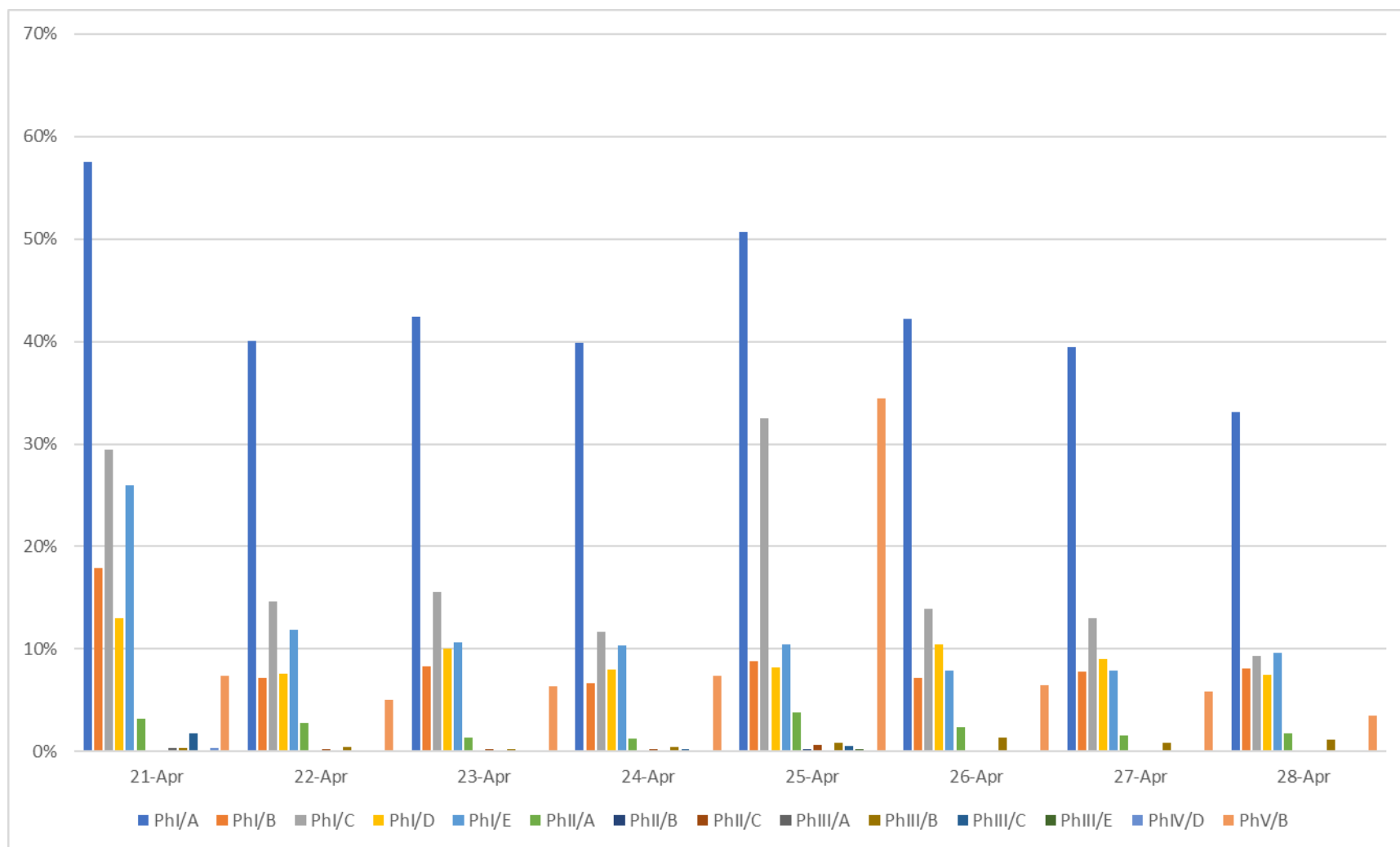


Figure 7. SCK Analysis Results.

The SCK analysis counted the number of unigrams and bigrams that were exemplars of the given IAM phase in each sample. Note that each sample tweet can include more than one instance of a given phase or phases. The SCK analysis shows that phase I/A was the most frequent of all the IAM phases. According to percentages, the proportion of phase I/A codes remains fairly consistent over the course of the 8-day dataset. Phase I/C and phase I/E were the most frequent following phase I/A. Excluding the content analysis days (21<sup>st</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup>), levels of phase I/C and phase I/E also illustrated a large degree of consistency ranging between 16% and 9% for phase I/C and 12% and 8% for phase I/E. Such consistency suggests that although the lexicon analysis does not account for all of the data, it consistently identifies SCK in this dataset.

According to the results presented in this section, the answer to RQ-1 is that SCK did occur in the Freddie Gray #BlackLivesMatter network of practice. SCK content analysis, SCK lexicon analysis, and SCK analysis were all able to identify SCK in the dataset at varying levels. Content analysis identified phase I/A and phase I/C at higher rates than lexicon analysis. Overall, the IAM framework identified that SCK occurred mostly in phase I as many examples of sharing opinions and providing examples were found. A few examples of phase I are as follows:

#FreddieGray #BlackLivesMatter Its time for a national call to action Black

America. We must demand both justice and systemic change now!

CNN: Police: We failed to get #FreddieGray timely medical care after arrest

<http://t.co/nHcdU14muX> #BlackLivesMatter

Sad, but it seems to me that #BlackLivesMatter to some ppl only when there's money to be made. #Ferguson #Baltimore #FreddieGray

However, data at phase II, phase III, phase IV, and phase V is also present. Most of this data is in phase V which suggests although there is not much dissonance in this network of practice, it might not be necessary to apply one's knowledge in this context.

## Research Question 2

**Naïve Bayes Classification for SCK and Social Action.** Before answering RQ-2 regarding the ability of SCK to predict social action an important note about the data used for the Bayesian classification is needed. Classification data indicated missing data to be classified using 0s in the ARFF. Weka treated these missing classifications as the correct outcomes. This resulted in Weka being unable to construct a complete confusion matrix for each element of social action because actual classifications are unknown. For example, the following is a confusion matrix that was created from the training data for IAM and Violence:

a	b	<-- classified as
1057	143	a = 0
10	31	b = 1

The bottom row was constructed based on the actual known classification outcomes represented as 1s in the training data. Classification matrices produced as part of this analysis include only the top row because 0s were provided as the correct outcome. The following is an example confusion matrix for IAM and Violence from the classification dataset:

a	b	<-- classified as
5416	3	a = 0
0	0	b = 1

In the classification confusion matrix, the 3 is actually the predicted number of instances classified as being violent. Therefore, the incorrectly classified instances are correctly classified in light of this study's research questions. Weka reported these possible "hits"

as incorrect because 0s were used to represent missing data in the classification dataset.

The classification performance for each social action category is listed in Table 15 with headings that adhere to the goal of this study.

*Table 15. IAM Predictions for Social Action.*

	<b>Correctly Classified (1)*</b>	<b>Incorrectly Classified (0)</b>	<b>Correctly Classified Percentages</b>
<b>Digital Activism</b>			
Personal opinions	3800	1619	70.12%
Discussion	814	4605	15.20%
Connect activists	10	5409	0.18%
Forward info	1143	4276	21.09%
Online actions	25	5394	0.46%
F2F updates	36	5383	0.66%
Facilitate F2F	4	5415	0.07%
<b>Nonviolent Action</b>			
Assemblies of protest	0	5419	0%
Marches	36	5383	0.66%
Protest meetings	0	5419	0%
Flags	0	5419	0%
Violence	3	5416	0.06%

\*Weka reports these columns as Correctly Classified, Incorrectly Classified, and Incorrectly Classified Percentages. Column names have been changed to align with the focus of this study.

Nonviolent action was unable to provide sufficient prior probabilities to the Naïve Bayes classifier to successfully predict these categories. Some elements of digital activism were

able to achieve meaningful predictability but nothing that is particularly reliable given that the highest percentage was 70%. The answer to RQ-2 is that SCK has a limited ability to predict social action especially when considering some aspects of digital activism.

### Research Question 3

An answer to RQ-3 begins by examining the results of the critical consciousness content analysis (April 21 and April 25), the purpose of which was to determine whether critical consciousness occurs within the #BlackLivesMatter network of practice and at what levels. Table 16 lists the total counts for each phase and percentage of the total number of tweets on the given day. The total number of tweets on each day is listed below the dates.

Table 16. *Critical Consciousness Content Analysis Coding.*

	<b>OL</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Stage 4</b>
<b>4/21 (n=285)</b>	1 .35%	8 2.8%	134 47%	194 49.4%
<b>4/25 (n=922)</b>	28 3%	46 4.9%	363 39.3%	479 51.9%

Answering RQ-3 also includes examining the results of the critical consciousness lexicon analysis, the purpose of which was to create a lexicon and use it along with the OILS Twitter Scraper to automatically code days were not included in the critical consciousness content analysis (April 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, and 28). Table 17 lists the total counts for each critical consciousness stage and the percentage of the total number of tweets on the given day. Samples that were not coded during the critical consciousness lexicon analysis are listed in the No Codes column.

Table 17. *Critical Consciousness Lexicon Analysis Results.*

	<b>OL</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Stage 4</b>	<b>No Codes</b>
<b>4/22 (n=472)</b>	12 2.5%	3 .64%	133 28.1%	115 24.3%	251 53.2%
<b>4/23 (n=507)</b>	17 3.3%	2 .39%	161 31.7%	119 23.4%	258 50.9%
<b>4/24 (n=462)</b>	12 2.6%	2 .43%	95 20.5%	104 22.5%	287 62.1%
<b>4/26 (n=2122)</b>	21 .99%	19 .9%	507 23.8%	463 21.8%	1300 61.3%
<b>4/27 (n=2108)</b>	31 1.4%	19 .9%	467 22.1%	440 20.8%	1310 62.14%
<b>4/28 (n=4595)</b>	40 .8%	22 .4%	758 16.5%	811 17.6%	3161 68.8%

Remarkably the coding performed for critical consciousness revealed that the majority of the tweets in this network of practice were at either stage 3 or 4. The critical consciousness content analysis (April 21 and April 25) in Table 16 yielded almost twice the number of codes for stages 3 and 4 compared to coding produced via critical consciousness lexicon analysis in Table 17. Table 16 also shows that although racist and dehumanizing voices are present (stages 1 and 2) they were very much in the minority because they never made up more than 5% of the data for those days. The rates that these opinions were identified by the critical consciousness content analysis are mostly consistent with the critical consciousness lexicon analysis as the highest percentage in oppressive language was 3.3% with stage 2 never even reaching 1%. Much of the data produced by the OILS Twitter Scraper using the critical consciousness lexicon was left without codes. In total, 63.9% or 6,567 of the 10,266 samples were left without codes.

These samples were removed prior to running the critical consciousness and social action Naïve Bayes classification leaving a total of 3,699.

**Critical Consciousness Lexicon Classification Performance.** Reliability of the critical consciousness lexicon analysis was determined by comparing its output to the results of the critical consciousness content analysis. Type I and Type II Error rates calculated from comparing the results of the first run of the critical consciousness lexicon on the critical consciousness content analysis data are displayed in Table 18. Total error rates are presented in Table 19.

*Table 18.* Type I and II Error Rates for Critical Consciousness.

	<b>OL</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Stage 4</b>
<b>4/21 Type I</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	2.8%
<b>4/25 Type I</b>	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.9%
<b>4/21 Type II</b>	0.4%	0.0%	13.0%	8.4%
<b>4/25 Type II</b>	0.3%	0.5%	11.8%	8.4%

*Table 19.* Total Type I and II Error Rates for Critical Consciousness.

	<b>Error Counts</b>	<b>Error Percentages</b>
<b>4/21 Type I</b>	10	3.5%
<b>4/25 Type I</b>	13	1.4%
<b>4/21 Type II</b>	62	21.8%
<b>4/25 Type II</b>	194	21%

The low error rates for stages 1 and 2 are mostly attributable to the extremely specific language that is used in the critical consciousness lexicon. The generally derogatory language (see Table 21) is easy to find using social learning analytics. The performance

of the critical consciousness lexicon analysis in stages 3 and 4 was also quite strong given the number of words in these stages was much more than in the first two stages (see Table 20). However, the Type II errors were higher than desirable once again illustrating an overfit with the critical consciousness lexicon as was observed with the SCK lexicon. Overfitting is a common issue because the attempt to identify n-grams that identify various phenomenon comes with a measure of imprecision because of changes in context in large datasets. That being said, the overall Type II error rate was consistent across both days at 21.8% for the 21<sup>st</sup> and 21% for the 25<sup>th</sup>.

**Critical Consciousness Lexicon Analysis.** The critical consciousness lexicon analysis was conducted using the critical consciousness lexicon. The total number of n-grams in the final lexicon are displayed in Table 20 according to critical consciousness stage.

*Table 20.* Critical Consciousness Lexicon n-gram Counts.

<b>Critical Consciousness Stages</b>	<b>Total n-grams</b>
<b>OL</b>	132
<b>Stage 2</b>	329
<b>Stage 3</b>	1036
<b>Stage 4</b>	1339

The final lexicon included a total of 2,836 n-grams across all critical consciousness stages. Samples of the n-grams included in the critical consciousness lexicon are provided in Table 21 according to critical consciousness stages.

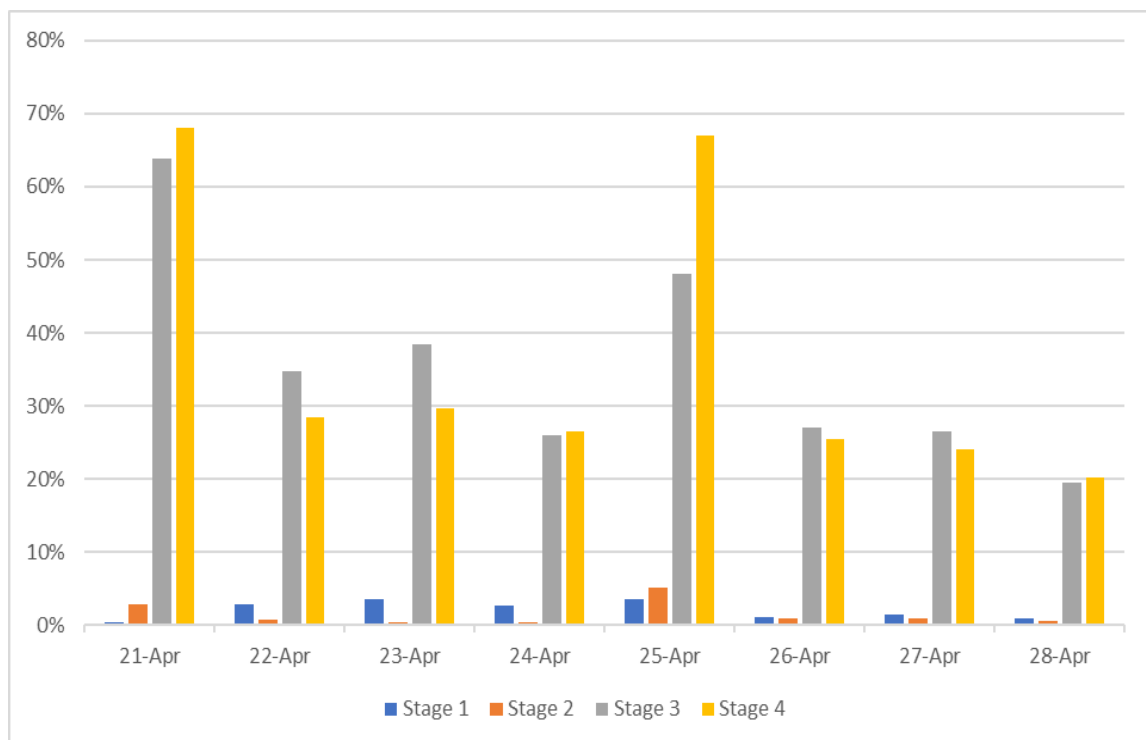
*Table 21. Critical Consciousness Lexicon n-grams*

<b>Critical Consciousness Stages</b>	<b>Sample n-grams</b>
<b>OL</b>	#BlackLivesMatter klan STFU lynch mob Retarded white people simpleton
<b>Stage 2</b>	conspiracy theorists @deray goes deserved it criminal behavior subversives
<b>Stage 3</b>	Break his Back opens probe Officers Suspended matter to you Admit failing
<b>Stage 4</b>	another perspective brute police force WITH PAY Inhumanely treated

	Running While Black
--	---------------------

The complete critical consciousness lexicon can be found in a separate file entitled Appendix A and B.xlsx on the Appendix B sheet.

The results of the critical consciousness analysis, organized according to each of the critical consciousness stages, are presented in Figure 8.



*Figure 8. Critical Consciousness Analysis Results.*

Much higher levels of stage 3 and stage 4 than oppressive language and stage 2 were found by the critical consciousness analysis. The range of the percentages from days included in the lexicon analysis is from 38% to 19% for stage 3 and 30% to 20% for stage 4. The range is greater for critical consciousness than it is for SCK, which speaks to the higher likelihood that critical consciousness is more context sensitive than SCK. For example, people can talk about vigils, news conferences, protests, outbursts of violence,

and marches using a consistent level of consciousness but because the subject changes it is hard for a lexicon analysis to pick up on these nuances. If this is the case, it would account for the discrepancies in the ranges on the days that were coded using the critical consciousness lexicon analysis. The most consistent results are in stages 1 and 2 with both being present at low levels on each day.

According to the results presented in this section, the answer to RQ-3 is that critical consciousness is evident in this network of practice. All four levels of critical consciousness are present in the data with stage 3 and 4 being the most frequent. Some examples of stage 4 are as follows:

Apparently making eye contact with Police is considered a Crime Punishable by Death. #FreddieGray #BlackLivesMatter #StopPoliceBrutality"

I predict: Police found negligent, police get reprimands, police keep jobs, more abuse #FreddieGray #BlackLivesMatter <http://t.co/bb64ka2wbE>

Blacks have never experienced "a day" in America free of systemic racism.

#BlackLivesMatter #FreddieGray

This likely indicates that those in the #BlackLivesMatter network of practice already possess a high-level understanding of issues like police brutality and racism. This conclusion can be drawn when considering that most of the SCK present in this network of practice focuses on information sharing behaviors. Applications of high levels of knowledge are being recorded on Twitter but this study did not provide evidence that it is developed in this venue. critical consciousness content analysis identified higher percentages of stages 3 and 4 as compared to critical consciousness lexicon analysis. Stages identified by the critical consciousness lexicon analysis show an overall number of

increasing codes in stages 3 and 4 beginning on the 25<sup>th</sup>. However, the increase is also associated with a decreasing total percentage of tweets on each day. It is hard to make any authoritative claims about overall trends because so much data was left without codes from the critical consciousness lexicon analysis. Regardless, RQ-3 was answered as all critical consciousness stages were identified in this network of practice.

#### **Research Question 4**

**Critical Consciousness and Social Action Naïve Bayes Classification.** Bayesian classification was conducted to answer RQ-4 about the ability of critical consciousness to predict social action. The results of the classification are presented in Table 22.

*Table 22. Critical Consciousness Predictions for Social Action.*

	<b>Correctly Classified (1)*</b>	<b>Incorrectly Classified (0)</b>	<b>Correctly Classified Percentages</b>
<b>Digital Activism</b>			
Personal opinions	1177	2522	31.82%
Discussion	81	3618	2.19%
Connect activists	0	3699	0%
Forward info	373	3326	10.08%
Online actions	0	3699	0%
F2F updates	0	3699	0%
Facilitate F2F	0	3699	0%
<b>Nonviolent Action</b>			
Assemblies of protest	0	3699	0%
Marches	0	3699	0%

Protest meetings	0	3699	0%
Flags	0	3699	0%
Violence	0	3699	0%

\*Weka reports these columns as Correctly Classified, Incorrectly Classified, and Incorrectly Classified Percentages. Column names have been changed to align with the focus of this study.

Critical consciousness was unable to predict any of the nonviolent action categories. Its performance with digital activism was a bit better as Personal Opinions, Forward Information, and Discussion at least registered some correct classifications. The highest was Personal Opinions at 31.82% but it still leaves much to be desired as it is far from the 80% accuracy found in Pang, Lee, and Vaithyanathan (2002) in their study that used Naïve Bayes classification of sentiment words related to movie reviews. The context is entirely different but this is still a useful goal to strive for in this research. Classifications for Forward Information at 10.08% and Discussion at 2.19% are also quite low and ultimately do not provide sufficient evidence that they would perform well under different circumstances. Therefore, the answer to RQ-4 is critical consciousness was unable to predict social action as it could not predict nonviolent action and demonstrated a very limited capability to predict certain aspects of digital activism.

### **Discussion**

This study found that both SCK and critical consciousness can be found in the #BlackLivesMatter network of practice. Interestingly the rates at which data was coded in the SCK lexicon analysis and critical consciousness lexicon analysis was fairly consistent for both SCK and critical consciousness. Specific language and specific topics are likely present on these days and these common threads ran through the rest of the days even being described using similar language. This suggests that the SCK lexicon analysis and

critical consciousness lexicon analysis performed well for specific topics that were present on both of the content analysis days. For example, there is a very strong likelihood that people who are not part of the “in” group are using language in their tweets that did not fall into the items included in the lexicon because their context is different from those that were part of the content analysis data. Additional topics were certainly introduced in the noncoded data (e.g. people talking about violence in reference to specific events instead of common emotionality) but the likelihood also exists that the same topics from the existing content analysis data were still present just being described using different language. Indeed, the open nature of Twitter that allows anyone to contribute to any hashtag creates a diversity and general chaos that impacts the robustness of the classifications produced by the lexica developed for this study.

The high rates of critical consciousness at stages 3 and 4 is one of the surprises in this study. The initial expectation was that the most frequent stages would have been 2 and 3. However, the discussion taking place during the Freddie Gray demonstrations built on the shoulders of the #BlackLivesMatter movement that already brought issues of police brutality and racism to the forefront. For example, even the 2014 #BlackLivesMatter uproar over the death of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri “did not spark in a vacuum; they were fueled by accumulated frustrations over previously mediatized moments of injustice and guided by previous digital campaigns” (Bonilla & Rosa, 2015, p. 10). The high levels of stages 3 and 4 suggest that the people who coalesce to online networks of practice like #BlackLivesMatter have a highly developed critical consciousness prior to engaging in activities online. The fact that many long-time

activists and critical scholars engage in #BlackLivesMatter and other social movements (Tufekci, 2017) supports this notion.

Perhaps the involvement of long-time activists and critical scholars explains the similar levels of critical consciousness stage 3 and 4 in this dataset because it is contrary to how Freire (2005) describes the development of critical consciousness. “The new stimuli characteristic of an "opening" society generate a complex of activist mental attitudes. However, the somewhat abrupt emergence of the people from their previous stage of submersion leaves them more or less perplexed by the new experience of participation; and their activism takes the naive and highly emotional form of rebellion” (p. 32). The main takeaway from this statement is that as people start to discover their voice and use it in the real world that they are not able to engage in activism in a critical fashion because they are awash with emotion. The opening society is exemplified by the use of social media like Twitter to engage in discussions about topics like police brutality and racism. The highly emotional form of rebellion Freire writes about is akin to stage 3 but many tweets moved beyond the constraint of highly emotional engagement to the cogent critical analysis akin to stage 4. The existing highly developed critical consciousness of long-time activists and critical scholars is the likely explanation for such high levels of stage 4 in the data. Further examination is warranted because there is a potential that there are many everyday people at stage 4. social network analysis would prove invaluable in ascertaining the formal background of people on #BlackLivesMatter because much can be gleaned from those with whom one associates.

The existing critical consciousness of the people posting to this network of practice might also be associated with the low levels of tweets having to do with violence like smashing

windows and throwing rubbish at police. The levels of violence are remarkably low considering the looting and rioting that happened on April 25 and 27. Neither SCK or critical consciousness were able to meaningfully predict violence in tweets with SCK being able to predict .06% of instances and critical consciousness being unable to predict any. Here it must be pointed out that there are many people who engage in #BlackLivesMatter face-to-face protests that are not accounted for by social media activity. The great majority of the people who are tweeting online are not the ones who are engaging in violence as evidenced by the high number of critical consciousness stage 3 and 4 codes. If people are not overly emotional, the likelihood of them becoming violent is miniscule. As this study shows, even when violence was identified it constituted a bystander documenting violence not someone livestreaming their enraged destruction of public property firsthand. Here are a few examples:

COPS W BIGASS BATS JOIN FIGHT #Baltimore #FreddieGray

#BlackLivesMatter (live at <http://t.co/OcS1PyYnBZ>)

Protesters smashing cars in #Baltimore #FreddieGray #BlackLivesMatter

<http://t.co/gTe6WBXnwN>

Tufekci (2017) makes the important point that many social movements do not seek out violence or conflict because in the end the state has overwhelming power and numbers to quell any such activities. The highly developed critical consciousness of most of the individuals in this network of practice, exemplified by the levels of stages 3 and 4, means that the core group of people engaging in face-to-face social action are not likely to engage in violent or destructive behaviors.

With such high levels of stages 3 and 4 it should follow that the nonviolent action elements of social action (e.g. meetings, protests, and marches) would be associated with SKC and critical consciousness. However, these two constructs were unable to predict nonviolent action suggesting that a heightened level of SCK and critical consciousness may not lead to nonviolent action. One possibility is that critical consciousness was unable to predict nonviolent action because of the high number of phase 3 and phase 4 codes present in the dataset. The prior probabilities established as part of the Naïve Bayes classification might be ambiguous because of these high levels thus causing the Bayesian classifier to fail to classify new instances in the nonviolent action categories.

Alternatively, SCK and critical consciousness might have failed to predict nonviolent action because nonviolent action simply is not exemplified online. For instance, a study by this author, Sánchez (2016), found that even within digital activism there was no correlation between categories associated with face-to-face action (e.g. Facilitate Face-to-face Action and Face-to-face Updates) and totally online activities (Forward Information and Online Actions). Nonviolent action is exclusively a face-to-face activity and although plenty of face-to-face activities are documented online, none take place on Twitter. The current findings regarding nonviolent action extend what was found in Sánchez (2016) because they confirm that there is little connection between the totally online activism and face-to-face actions that includes the violence that took place alongside formal #BlackLivesMatter organizing.

This study also found that digital activism categories were the only elements of social action that SCK and critical consciousness were able to meaningfully predict. Both constructs were strongest in predicting (1) Personal Opinions, (2) Discussion, and (3)

Forward Information. These three categories were all parts of strictly online behaviors and on the whole reflect the statement made by Bill Heil as cited by Hands (2011) that Twitter is a broadcast medium rather than an intimate conversation. One feature of a broadcast medium is one-way communication and the categories that were most successfully predicted have this feature. Note that discussions were coded in this study as people who were asking questions but no responses were tracked as part of this study. Thus, the dialogic nature of discussion was not ascertained in this study. There is a strong connection between IAM and the three one-way communication categories of digital activism it predicts as follows: Personal Opinions→phase I/A – Statement of observation or opinion, Discussion→phase I/D – Asking and answering questions, and Forward Information→phase I/C – Corroborating examples provided. These connections confirm previous research regarding the IAM's ample ability to work with and identify phase I data.

One caveat to this extension is phase II that deals with dissonance. Little dissonance was discovered in this dataset. The role of dissonance as a required element of SCK has been both supported and challenged. This study did not find many instances of constructive conflict needed to initiate dissonance and further understanding. That being stated, the very nature of the overall discussion being held on #BlackLivesMatter on police brutality and racism is wrought with conflict. It is possible that many of the people engaged in #BlackLivesMatter came to it because they were experiencing dissonance already. For instance, the online movement that sparked the Arab Spring was organized around the Egyptian police beating Khaled Said to death in the streets reportedly because he was in possession of videotaped evidence incriminating police in sharing the spoils from a drug

bust (Lim, 2012). Previously Egyptians were weary of police brutality but “We are all Khaled Said” provided Egyptians the opportunity to negotiate their identities and coalesce around a shared sense of victimization. Similarly, minorities have been subject to police brutality and racism for countless years but the rise of #BlackLivesMatter provided them with a venue to start resolving their dissonance by creating change digitally instead of simply ignoring these injustices.

Many of the previous studies conducted using the IAM have failed to identify higher phases of knowledge construction (Paulus, 2007). For the most part, this study is no exception because the majority of the samples were either in phase 1/A or phase 1/C indicating that higher phases of knowledge construction did not happen in this network of practice. One potential explanation for this is provided by (Gunawardena, Lowe, & Anderson, 1998, August) who write that dissonance is not always needed to build knowledge because the people coming into a given discussion realize they are on the same page conceptually speaking and therefore accept statements made by others. This is certainly consistent with the previous argument about the activists and critical scholars that are often involved in movements like #BlackLivesMatter. However, this does not account for the overwhelming lack of phase III co-construction or phase IV testing new knowledge. The lack of phase III and phase IV could be explained by the nature of Twitter as a broadcast medium. Its main focus is on information sharing and this in and of itself does not fully support SCK. An additional explanation is that this study did not examine interactions between people because building on the ideas of others is a key aspect of assessing SCK.

One way that this study deviates from previous research using IAM is that a fraction of the codes were at phase V/B. The causality and association between phase I and phase V in this study was not determined. Further research is needed to establish this connections between these phases. It is most likely that people already came into the Freddie Gray #BlackLivesMatter movement in a place of praxis. Their actions as part of that praxis happened to be participating in social action. Since the data used for this study includes days when face-to-face protests occurred, finding some phase V application of knowledge was almost a guarantee. Nonetheless, the instances of applied learning present in this data are important because many individuals at phase V exemplify higher levels of critical consciousness and are thus valuable resources for people who are coming to terms with how to take constructive action regarding their experiences with police brutality and racism.

### **Limitations**

The first limitation is that this study did not include any external measures to assure the reliability of the coding performed as part of the SCK content analysis and critical consciousness content analysis. Coding consistency was assured by filtering coded data and referring to language in the SCK and critical consciousness lexica. However, it would have been ideal to have an additional researcher code a sample of coded tweets. Intercoder reliability measures could then be calculated by comparing the performance of the coders according to how well their IAM, critical consciousness, and social action coding matched. At a minimum, 80% of the coding should match to be considered reliable. Typical intercoder reliability measures should be extended beyond the typical assessment of codes in a framework to include language picked to identify a given

research construct when manually building lexica. Differences in lexica should be addressed by discussing them and deciding what words or phrases to use in the final lexica. Performing intercoder reliability for coding and lexica development would strengthen the findings of in this study.

An additional limitation is that there were only a few postings at higher levels of SCK specially IAM phase III and IV. The findings from this study would be more robust if there were greater instances, specifically of phase III and above, because IAM phase III is where knowledge co-construction begins. Future studies should seek to identify more samples of phase III, IV, and V to include in the analysis. It is likely that studies with more high-level data would yield a greater ability to predict social action. Given the limited ability of Twitter to support interaction discussed in the Theoretical Framework, such high-level data needs to come from replies to tweets that are not included in the current dataset. This is a limitation of the OILS Twitter Scraper because it is not capable of pulling replies to specific tweets from the Twitter API. An alternative is to employ social network analysis to map @replies to identify the interaction patterns within the Network. This would facilitate the process of identifying high-level SCK.

The final limitation is that this study took all the IAM phases present in the data to predict social action. The same approach was applied in working with critical consciousness as all four of its stages were taken as a whole to predict social action. Ascertaining that IAM and critical consciousness predict some elements of digital activism is important but it should be just the first step in the investigation of these frameworks. Future studies should break each of these frameworks down one-by-one to determine the individual ability of each IAM phase and critical consciousness stage to predict social action.

Completing a study such as this would require the creation of separate training and classification datasets for each of the IAM phases and critical consciousness stages. An examination at this level of granularity would certainly yield important information about what the elements of each framework can predict and the element of each framework that is most responsible for predicting a given social action.

### **Future Research**

The findings of this study suggest important considerations for future research. The biggest consideration is how to build robust lexica that can more comprehensively identify both SCK and critical consciousness. 47.2% of the data for IAM and 63.9% of the data for critical consciousness were not classified according to the lexica developed for this study. There are specific facets of each of these constructs that contributed to this performance. Critical consciousness is particularly challenging because words that are indicators of people dealing with structural issues can be either spoken of in positive or negative ways. The mere mention of racism is not sufficient to determine the stage of critical consciousness a given post should occupy. The rest of the statement can illustrate understanding of the concept and how it works or launch into an outright denial of its influence on society. As such, using n-grams is the most effective method at determining the necessary context. This study employed the n-gram method but still found great difficulties in building lexica that classified the majority of tweets. This suggests that critical consciousness is highly subjective and is sensitive to specific discussions and how they are carried out. In short, identifying critical consciousness is not so much about what is being said but about how it is being said. On the other hand, SCK is much easier to deal with from a lexical standpoint because certain language is representative of various

phases of the knowledge construction process. For example, if someone mentions the word “define,” or any derivation thereof, there is a pretty high likelihood that their statement is in phase I/A. This being stated, the rate of classification is not as high as desired for SCK.

In order to correct these low classification rates in future studies, modifications must be made to the manual method of lexicon development. This study fully coded two entire days in the dataset as representative samples for the rest of the days. The performance of the SCK and critical consciousness lexicon analysis suggests that a more effective strategy would have been to code a proportional sample of all days in the dataset to assure the trends in language are being captured as both SCK and critical consciousness proved to be highly sensitive to context. Making this modification would help assure that as different events unfold and the subjects of discussion subsequently change, the lexica will more accurately move with the tide using representative language from each day. A further consideration is to incrementally filter the data after the initial classification is complete to quickly identify if any trends in that data that is excluded from the initial classification should be incorporated into the lexica. For example, after the initial classification is complete, the non-classified items can be identified using filters in Excel. This list can then be parsed to produce the most frequently occurring unigrams and bigrams, which would identify any big trends that might exist. If trends are identified, these unigrams and bigrams can be added to the lexica thus improving the overall performance of the SCK lexicon analysis and critical consciousness lexicon analysis. Engaging in the process of building lexica according to research constructs must be a mindful exercise because analytics fundamentally group information and create

categories. Buckingham Shum and Ferguson (2012) mention “learning analytics and recommendation engines are always designed with a particular conception of “success,” thus defining the patterns deemed to be evidence of progress, and hence, the data that should be captured. A marker of the health of the learning analytics field will be the quality of debate around what the technology renders visible and leaves invisible” (p. 19). The process of boiling language down into the most useful n-grams is by its very nature reductionist and can oversimplify the messages being communicated by people on Twitter. Extra care must be taken when working with data that comes from a network like #BlackLivesMatter because this population has historically been oppressed by research. The history of research being used against people of color is voluminous ranging from forced sterilizations of Native American Women (Lawrence, 2000), infecting the Tuskegee airmen with syphilis (National Center for HIV/AIDS, 2015), and dehumanizing people by classifying them into various racial and ethnic categories (Gómez & López, 2013). The final example provided is an instance where classification was used to devalue people, their histories, and their lived experiences. Analytics can perpetuate similar devaluation and then some if researchers do not take care as they are building their classification systems and keep in mind that their work can be used to point the finger at people of color by those in power. In addition, language, via literacy, has often been used to oppress people of color (Freire & Macedo, 1987) and of course language is key to working with lexica and analytics. As such, it is important to allow people of color to reclaim their voices and to define their words in terms of research that is meaningful to them. The best way that this goal can be accomplished is by engaging scholars who are people of color in the process of determining what specific language means in various

domains especially when considering the work of social justice. Bakhtin (1981) writes that people attempting to liberate themselves from forms of oppression delivered via discourse happens when they struggle with the dominant narrative and compare it against what they know to be true. This struggle will not happen for many people unless there is an alternative to the dominant narrative. The methods presented in this study provide people of color with the unique opportunity craft an alternative narrative by decolonizing language. Speaking quantitatively provides people of color with a way to speak the language of those who often revel in oppression and can be a useful tool in the mission of furthering humanity and solidarity in society. As people of color, we need to own our own narrative and the research that is being conducted in our communities by embracing methods like social learning analytics and lexicon analysis before researchers outside of our communities use them to coopt our experiences.

### **Significance**

The findings of this study highlight the potential for the identification of SCK using the IAM to be automated. The automation of IAM is important because it will significantly reduce the time it takes to analyze data using the framework. The biggest contribution this study makes to automating IAM is the SCK lexicon. Although some of the n-grams in the SCK lexicon are specific to social action, many n-grams in phase I/A and phase I/C can be carried over to a general lexicon that can be applied to many types of online research. To automate the identification of SCK using the IAM, further contributions to this lexicon should be made from different disciplines so that it can be applied in many areas. This work should be mindful of the context that the contributions come so the accuracy of

the lexicon will not be threatened. The SCK lexicon can be used as the foundation for future studies that use IAM and social learning analytics.

The mixed methods research design is also of significance to other researchers because it combines qualitative analysis with increasingly complex analytic methods. Other researchers who wish to tell a quantitative story that begins with a large volume of qualitative data would benefit from following the process used in this study because the creation of a lexicon for any number of research frameworks can enable analytics. So long as the sampling of qualitative data to code is appropriate, the method used in this study can save large amounts of time that would otherwise be dedicated to qualitative analysis. The key step is quantifying the qualitative coding according to a specific research framework by using the OILS Twitter Scraper to automatically code data according to the criteria established in the lexicon. These quantifications can then be used in Weka to conduct further analysis using any number of advanced machine learning techniques.

### **Conclusion**

This study is one of the first to use the IAM to understand the gestalt of the messages on a Twitter hashtag. The lexica developed for SCK and critical consciousness as part of this study can be used as cornerstones for the automation of qualitative coding for both. The findings of this study revealed that SCK and critical consciousness occur in the #BlackLivesMatter network of practice conducted on Twitter. SCK was mostly evident at the lower levels of knowledge construction although some instances of higher phases of knowledge construction are present. All phases of critical consciousness are present in the

data. SCK and critical consciousness have a limited ability to predict social action mostly relegated to only a few categories within digital activism.

The predictability of Personal Opinions, Discussions, and Forwarding Information as well as the presence of SCK and critical consciousness in this dataset show that a network of practice on Twitter can be a fertile environment for initiating social change. Boyd, Golder, and Lotan (2010, January) write that “Retweeting can be a political act, especially amongst those who wish to get their voices heard” (p. 9). Retweeting was not mentioned for most of this study but it must be mentioned here because this Twitter feature embodies the ability for users to Forward Information. Twitter’s function as a broadcast medium is greatly enabled by the ability to retweet. Similarly, the ability to tweet along with the network structure of Twitter provide the technological affordances that serve as vehicles for social action. In this network of practice, the call to social action is constructed by making statements of opinion, asking questions to spark discussion, and forwarding information to others.

### **Afterword**

Freire (1970) notes that “to speak a true word is to transform the world” (p. 87). The true words Freire speaks of in this study are about police brutality and racism present in this dataset at phase I of SCK and stages 3 and 4 of critical consciousness. These words are catalysts for potential social change. For example, Figure 9 documents the collaboration between the violently rival street gangs Bloods (red clothing) and Crips (blue clothing) as well as the Nation of Islam (suits) during the Freddie Gray #BlackLivesMatter protests to fight against police brutality and racism.



*Figure 9. Bloods, Crips, and Nation of Islam at Freddie Gray Protest.*

The power of this collaboration is that these groups were able to overcome their animus for one another by organizing around the common struggle for an end to police brutality and racism. Puschmann, Bruns, Mahrt, Weller, and Burgess (2014), note that “Twitter opened up a world of impossible discourses through the restriction to 140 characters: discourses that could never have come to pass had the creators of the service not chosen to constrain users’ ability to compose messages in this way” (p. 428). The delivery of succinct messages in a generally safe online space can create a sense of belonging for people who have otherwise been disenfranchised in our society. Although the collaboration between the Bloods, Crips, and Nation of Islam did not originate online, it serves as an example of what is possible when a space is created to work with societal issues like police brutality and racism. The #BlackLivesMatter network of practice on

Twitter is such a space and its accessibility will allow others to join the movement on a continual basis. This study's examination of SCK and critical consciousness finds that knowledge is being built in this network of practice and it also paints a picture of the activists on #BlackLivesMatter contrary to the demonized protestor that is so common today. This study is an empirical investigation of how #BlackLivesMatter builds knowledge and the data about what types of knowledge is being built via critical consciousness can be used to understand the struggle of Blacks and other people of color to begin breaking down the boundaries between "them" and "us". The findings of this study are encouraging but it is just one small piece of the work that needs to be done at the intersection of social learning analytics and social justice in networks of practice to discover more about how social movements work for change in a digital age.

## **Chapter 5 Conclusion**

### **Dissertation Theme Development and Findings Summary**

As part of this dissertation, I completed three research papers that investigate #BlackLivesMatter in an effort to determine how people learn about and engage in various types of social action. The papers are as follows:

- Paper 1 – Methodological Foundations
- Paper 2 – Initial Empirical Research
- Paper 3 – Advanced Empirical Research

Paper 1 established the methodological foundations for my work by describing how to conduct social network analysis (SNA) and social learning analytics to assess the social construction of knowledge (SCK).

Paper 2 uses a typology of digital activism by Penney and Dadas (2014) to examine how people tweeting to #BlackLivesMatter engaged in digital activism. This study, includes a content analysis and basic analytics including a sentiment analysis and correlations based on descriptive data produced using custom arrays. Paper 2 identified that some people on #BlackLivesMatter were Facilitating Face-to-Face Actions but the specific actions were not identified. Paper 2 also broke down the people tweeting to #BlackLivesMatter according to whether they supported or were critical of the overall movement. One of the most important findings in Paper 2 were the negative correlations between Online Action and Forwarding Information and all other forms of digital activism. The negative correlations suggest that Online Activists are their own separate group who engage in

unique digital activities that impact social movements while those who pass information along take a much more passive approach to their activism.

Paper 3 used a Freddie Gray #BlackLivesMatter dataset to identify SCK and critical consciousness as well as to establish whether either of these two constructs can predict social action. The primary social themes in this paper were police brutality and racism. This study found that marches were the most frequent face-to-face social action being facilitated on Twitter. Most of the people in Paper 3 were either at critical consciousness stage 3 or 4 meaning they generally have a critical understanding of the movement and its main message that would lead them to support its actions. Paper 3 examined dissonance and its role in knowledge creation finding that there was very little dissonance in the overall dataset. The absence of dissonance is notable but it does not provide conclusive evidence that dissonance does not play a key role in knowledge construction regarding issues of police brutality and racism. SCK and critical consciousness both have limited capabilities when it comes to predicting social action. In fact, both SCK and critical consciousness had little to no ability to predict the nonviolent action categories. Both could predict the Personal Opinions, Discussion, and Forward Information categories to some extent. SCK performed the best at predicting Personal Opinions at 70.12% while critical consciousness was at 31.82%. The ability of SCK and critical consciousness to predict Discussion and Forward Information was much lower. Ultimately Paper 3 concluded that both SCK and critical consciousness are present on the #BlackLivesMatter network of practice. Furthermore, the building blocks for online knowledge construction (Personal Opinions, Discussion, and Forward Information) are supported by the Twitter features of Tweeting and Retweeting.

The findings from Paper 3 extend the findings from Paper 2 because the inability of SCK and critical consciousness to predict many elements of social action, especially nonviolent action, confirm the finding from Paper 2 regarding the nonexistent relationship between Online Action and Forwarding Information. Paper 2 found that Online Actions are their own phenomenon demonstrating no links to even face-to-face activities supported online such as Facilitate Face-to-face Action or even Face-to-face Updates. Paper 3's finding further supports Paper 2's assertion that there is activism (face-to-face actions), slacktivism (forwarding information), and Online Activism (digital solidarity) present in online movements like #BlackLivesMatter. Paper 3 also tells the story about why a person would be supportive or critical of the movement that was part of Paper 2 using critical consciousness. The study of critical consciousness revealed that people in Paper 2 likely were in either a supportive or critical group based on their understanding of social justice and the harsh realities that face black communities on an ongoing basis.

### **Implications**

The findings of this study have implications in both the areas of learning and social justice. As far as learning is concerned, this study indicates that knowledge is being built in networks of practice like #BlackLivesMatter. However, the knowledge construction is not so comprehensive that it accounts for all the stages of the IAM. This study did identify phase V knowledge construction but this knowledge can be attributed to the previous work being done by the people who are posting to #BlackLivesMatter such that they had previously been applying their knowledge in other contexts. The data analysis conducted for this study tells an interesting story about the people who posted to a particular hashtag in a particular window of time. This snapshot can ultimately reveal

interests, sentiment, and positionality. What it does not provide is a comprehensive view of the individualized learning process. One reason that people do not use Twitter to host all their cognitions is because the platform ultimately is very strong when it comes to disseminating information. “Thanks to digital technologies (like Twitter), ordinary people have new means of broadcasting—the potential to reach millions of people at once” (Tufekci, 2017, p. 6). Indeed, Twitter is a good place to learn about a wide range of topics that people otherwise would not be able to access. Twitter also excels when it comes to allowing people to find information via its use of hashtags (Barash & Golder, 2011). The large number of phase I codes in this dataset support this assertion because they deal with asserting personal opinions and definitions that can easily be categorized into hashtags. Interactions within this network of practice ultimately capture just one important perspective of the learning universe that surrounds the social justice work being done via #BlackLivesMatter. People likely use Twitter as a vehicle to support specific elements of their cognition not as a platform to chronicle all their individual growth as evidenced by the number of phase I and V codes in the data. The possibility exists that much more is present in hashtag research but authoritative assertions about this need to be linked to longitudinal data analysis of specific people who consistently post to a given hashtag. Only then will research be able to reveal the extent to which people embody their learning in tweets.

The findings of this study also highlight the importance of engaging in robust informal learning especially when it comes to building knowledge of social movements. Informal learning refers to learning that comes from everyday experiences and often takes place outside of the traditional classroom (Merriam & Caffarella, 1999). Part of what makes

Twitter a strong informal learning resource is its ability to help users organize knowledge. “Twitter hashtags help us to find discussions, snippets of knowledge, and hyperlinks to further resources from which we may learn” (Dron & Anderson, 2014, p. 181). In this study, people on #BlackLivesMatter shared a diverse number of opinions and resources. The information shared on social media like Twitter “exposes students to new communities and lived experiences, which often bring into focus an issue they may have initially struggled with, disagreed with, or found unfamiliar” (Hentges, 2016, p. 234). For a person who is trying to understand social justice anew, their posts can be seen as how they are framing their understanding. For an experienced social justice practitioner, the posts can be seen as exemplars of their expert knowledge. Twitter provides agency to those who employ it to learn about new topics and stay abreast of the latest developments on any number of topics. For example, Blair (2013) writes that Twitter can transform student’s identifies from receivers of knowledge to knowledge creators and breaks down the barriers between novice and expert. This study is an exemplar of the agency afforded by Twitter as it was used in a variety of different ways ranging from simple sharing of resources to documenting the application of new knowledge as people engaged in face-to-face and digital protests. It is precisely this richness that allows Twitter to be a valuable learning resource and serve the individualized informational needs of a given individual. It is liberating to use such a powerful tool in the service of furthering individual understanding regarding social justice because doing so can help increase the accountability of police and other authoritarian structures to the citizenry. Accountability is needed because even when clear evidence of excessive force exists, police, internal investigations, and the US Justice Department interpret the laws as they see fit to protect

people in law enforcement. Police officers who use excessive force are almost never accountable for their actions even in the case of Freddie Gray as all of the officers involved were eventually acquitted (Rector, 2016). Accountability is specifically introduced because everyday citizens can use their phones to record and share media that documents police brutality along with a host of other nefarious activities (Cullum, 2010). These actions, as documented on #BlackLivesMatter and other hashtags, ultimately create an easily accessible body of knowledge regarding these subjects for all the world to see that provides an undeniable history of police brutality and racism that can serve as a social conscious.

The fact that movements like #BlackLivesMatter exist and garner a large amount of ongoing activity creates social accountability that assures more people are at the very least knowledgeable about these issues and how they play out. Recognizing and naming social phenomenon are the key first steps in making social change (Freire & Macedo, 1987). In light of the digital activism that is present in this dataset, the mere action of becoming knowledgeable via the forwarding of resources and stating of personal opinions is a meaningful form of resistance. A space to dialogue about issues like racism is needed but is often silenced via societal norms (Sue, 2015). The ability for people to have an open dialogue about police brutality and racism on #BlackLivesMatter goes a long way in ending this silence (Bonilla & Rosa, 2015) and providing the space needed for people of color to contend with police brutality and racism. Therefore, an implication of this study is the recognition that the long-term documentation of instances of police brutality and racism provides an invaluable historical resource for people of color and anyone else who is interested in learning about the realities of how structural racism functions in our

society. Such a historical resource is vital because it can help unseat any denial within communities of color that would cause some people to not realize the impacts of police brutality or racism on their lives until it happens directly to them. Indeed, these people would rather deny the information around them rather than engaging in dissonance and modifying their internally held beliefs. The denial present in minority communities regarding these issues is magnified tenfold when examining white communities due to their denial of prejudice, the existence of racism, that their ancestors were oppressors, and of white privilege (Sue, 2015). Ongoing discussion is vital in helping people come to terms with police brutality and racism because as more and more examples are documented the more likely it is for people to recognize the reality of the situation and subsequently move to change these injurious social conditions.

It is further liberating to engage in social media networks of practice because everyday people can create content. This means that people are who closest to the front lines of any face-to-face type of social action can document their activities live and share them with the world. Evidence for this is present in this study's dataset as many live streamed their experiences at protests and posted images and videos as they made their way through the various types of social action in which they engaged. These types of posts allow people outside the movement to form their own opinions and decide for themselves whether to believe the categorical demonization that often plagues social movements. The ability for users to create content can also function as a double-edged sword because the power to generate messages and document phenomenon can be used equally well to inform as well as to mislead. The intent of the user behind the content is paramount in this regard. Freire (2005) comments "man is maneuvered by the mass media to the point where he believes

nothing he has not heard on the radio, seen on television, or read in the newspapers” (p. 31). Of course, he was writing before the advent of Web 2.0 technologies, social media, and fake news but the point is that the media has a strong influence over what people will actually believe. As everyday users generate content, they become part of the media and their messages can influence others in ways that are not entirely under their control. The source of the information used in this study regarding police brutality and racism comes from #BlackLivesMatter, which presents a particular slant on these issues that is decidedly anti-establishment. Anyone who is learning about these issues would be wise to be aware of the source and its overall mission when considering the messages they produce. For example, one of the organizations documenting the #BlackLivesMatter protests was Ruptly. This tweet is an example of their coverage

Watch live #Baltimore Saturday protest #FreddieGray #BlackLivesMatter via @Ruptly <http://t.co/PdzLH1RMps>

This organization is an arm of the Russian State Media and they obviously bear ill intent towards people in America. However, if a given individual does not look this up, he or she will take the information at face value that can lead to misguided conclusions. This maxim is even more important when considering the individual messages generated by users rather than an organization. Indeed, this task is much more difficult when considering individuals because they often do not state their mission outright or will misstate their mission because their objective is generating misinformation and subterfuge. An examination of the veracity of content flows from this investigation and should be conducted with a critical eye and compared against other sources of information to determine credibility. In the past people could count on the information

provided via the mass media, but that simply is not the case anymore. This calls for individuals to conduct their own individual investigations and question the sources and content before jumping to conclusions.

### **Final Thoughts**

Twitter is a powerful tool that is being used to facilitate social action. Speaking generally Batrinca and Treleaven (2015) write, “Social media data is clearly the largest, richest and most dynamic evidence base of human behavior, bringing new opportunities to understand individuals, groups and society” (p. 90). The richness of the data that is available for anyone to consume online via Twitter is immense. The hopeful aspect of this treasure trove of information are the new opportunities it affords people from very different backgrounds to understand one another. “As men entered a larger sphere of relationships and received a greater number of suggestions and challenges to their circumstances, their consciousness automatically became more transitive” (Freire, 2005, p. 15). Being exposed to differing viewpoints via Twitter can at the very least help most people to expand their horizons and become a bit more transitive. At the very best, the information available on #BlackLivesMatter and other networks of practice like it is the best hope we have as a society to heal the racial divisions that have plagued it for so long. This potential exists because the user generated knowledge can be used to begin to understand the interests of the given group by outsiders. The basic features of the knowledge being built on #BlackLivesMatter include Personal Opinions, Discussions, and Forwarded Information. Coupled with the large number of critical consciousness stage 3 and 4 codes, it is safe to say that the information on #BlackLivesMatter presents an authentic picture of how people of color view and experience police brutality and

racism. Such a rich resource can provide a venue for outsiders to understand the #BlackLivesMatter movement on their own terms by making connections to their own interests in a safe space.

Interest convergence, first introduced by Bell (1980), explains why people of color have been able to advance their position in society in the critical literature. He writes “the interest of blacks in achieving racial equality will be accommodated only when it converges with the interests of whites” (p. 523). He uses this concept to explain the Brown VS Board of Education decision that desegregated schools as the result of aligning interests between the black and white communities instead of any altruistic sentiment from whites. The concept of interest convergence applies in this context because for outsiders, including whites, to come to a basic understanding of what it means to be a person of color it is necessary to see firsthand what our experiences are like. Dialogue on #BlackLivesMatter provides the venue for this understanding to be built. In order to apply interest convergence directly to issues of police brutality and racism would require the indiscriminate vilification of blackness to somehow stop serving the interests of the dominant white class. There must be something in it for whites for police brutality and racism to come to an end. A new Imagined Community (Anderson, 2006) will need to be formed from among the existing communities in our society in order to make positive and lasting changes in the areas of police brutality and racism. As the definition of an Imagined Community goes, the members of this community do not need to see one another simply share a common practice and beliefs. Anderson (2006) notes that racism traces its roots to ideologies of class because racism shows itself within national boundaries and was used by colonial regimes to establish their superiority over the people

they conquered and places they occupied. The oppressive roots of racism presented by Anderson certainly speak to the idea that interest convergence will be required to overcome police brutality and racism. What common interest has the power to bring together whites and people of color?

The common interest in question must be our common humanity. It is one of the only things that can supersede class. Common humanity is established on #BlackLivesMatter by putting a face to police brutality and racism. For those who have inquiring minds and refuse to swallow the dominant narrative about activists as subversives who are terrorists, anti-establishment, or even un-American, #BlackLivesMatter is a true voice in the wilderness generated by those who are experiencing the bitter yoke of these social ills. This information allows people to see for themselves who gets hurt by police brutality and racism. Furthermore, the information available on #BlackLivesMatter clearly illustrates how badly those affected by police brutality and racism are injured physically, mentally, and emotionally. Putting a face on police brutality and racism serves the end of humanizing its victims that creates a more level playing field with white people so they can see just how much they have in common with society's outcasts. The availability of this information is critical because recognizing people of color as equals allows potential allies within the white community to move towards establishing solidarity with people of color. White allies are needed in the struggle for social justice if lasting changes are to be made in society. As Freire (1970) puts it, a white ally comes of age "when he stops regarding the oppressed as an abstract category and sees them as persons who have been unjustly dealt with, deprived of their voice, cheated in the sale of their labor—when he stops making pious, sentimental, and individualistic gestures and risks an act of love" (p.

50). Putting a face on police brutality and racism is critical because it illustrates the depth of human suffering that has the potential to stir the hearts of people who historically choose to ignore reality. With their humanity invoked, new allies can then engage in an act of love by joining their Imagined Community and working alongside the oppressed as they strive for social justice. The continued existence of #BlackLivesMatter is critical in allowing potential allies to join the movement and assuring people of color are not oppressed through silence. The fact that people frequently share information and opinions on #BlackLivesMatter is a heartening aspect of this study because creating basic awareness that can trigger dissonance is the first step in taking action that can spark enduring social change.

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### Appendix A – IAM SCK Lexicon

PhI/A	Ph/B	Ph/C	Ph/D
right-thing	#shoutout	hundreds-protest	?
hell	shoutout	Baltimore-police-probe	Why
brutally-beat	another-cop	comes-together	How-the
demand	one-thing-that-is-clear	witness-says	When-was
congratulations	Solidarity	he-heard	Since-when
needs	#Solidarity	officers-suspended	Why-did
Maryland-needs	release-video	police-custody	Why-is
are-right	Rest-in-Power	"	What-good
right	Another-Black-life	"	Is-there
inappropriate	not-illegal	marchers-chanting	What-kind
Inspiring	run-too	rise-up	how-much
angry	thoughts-&-prayers	#freddiegray-protest-in	How-much
calm	thoughts-and-prayers	shut-down	ask-twitter
its-noting	prayers	yep	for-what
its-nothing	clearly-hear	gandhi	eh
unacceptable/frightening	hear-his	this-month	how-many
frightening	Justice-for	family-on-the-way	how-does
unacceptable	Rest-in-power	were-tired	where-are
on-point	RIP	means-necessary	WHO-CONDUCTED
feels	#rip	not-guilty	when-is
means	stand-with-you	live-pastor	Who-will
our-duty	yes	disturbing-image	Whats-the
must-cease	my-thoughts-&-prayers	prompts-protest	Did-Baltimore
BS	a-story	he-fell	You-sure
stop-calling	my-thoughts	thousands-march-in	Was-#FreddieGray
should-be	Rest-Easy	so-many-more	Do-you

its-hard  
its-hard  
nothing-wrong  
wants-us  
apologist-down  
sick  
must-be  
U-guilty  
disturbing  
infuriating  
should-investigate  
purple  
I-believe  
shit  
SHIT  
I-say  
terror-victims  
paranoid  
conspiracy-theorists  
stop-trying  
send-those  
No-wonder  
sad  
enough-is  
exactly  
Devastated  
nothing-will  
I-dont

No-problem  
Rest-peacefully  
My-condolences  
Justice-For  
shout-out  
NOT-Remain  
solidarity  
Rest-In-Power  
My-heart  
Good-thoughts  
Speak-truth  
DOWN-BALTIMORE  
All-day  
my-baltimore  
Praying  
Hold-the  
Go-hard  
must-say  
Rise-for  
in-spirit  
Much-respect  
Raise-your  
Say-it-again  
with-you  
my-love  
united-with  
brothers-&-sisters  
props

is-why  
indict-them  
1997  
the-storm  
narrative  
sinister-version  
filed-by-the  
will-investigate  
cop-case  
1000s-march-in  
#freddiegray-protest-cont  
Opens-Probe  
#runningwhileblack  
rally-with  
felony-running  
@marclamonthill-is  
in-the-eye  
Protest-Cont  
ICYMI  
DuBois  
Cival-Rights-Probe  
Civil-Rights-Probe  
opens-probe  
vigil  
photojournalists-manhandled  
"investigate"  
fractured-vertebrae  
podcast-interview

Wouldnt-it  
Who-polices  
What-type  
Who-watches  
Wouldnt-that  
What-if  
dont-draw  
when-will  
Wonder-why  
How-did  
On-whos  
think-so  
So-no  
So-now  
wonder-how  
And-were  
What-is  
What-hope  
doncha-think  
drone-is  
Are-you  
are-your  
Is-he  
Or-is  
Yall-wanna  
Yall-wanna  
still-going  
Where-is

love-seeing  
Should-provide  
UNACCEPTABLE  
evil-reigning  
not-matter  
NOT-MATTER  
under-way  
must-stop

to-feel  
has-to  
dont-have  
severed-itself  
fuck  
FUCK  
DAMMIT  
good  
Good  
hopefully  
I-wish  
wont-change  
not-by  
thats-that  
Pained  
Exactly  
If-youre  
excuse-Ive  
broke-my  
I-cant

my-spirit  
long-live  
pure-strength  
Support-all  
Sending-love  
Thinking-about-you  
stand-with  
we-blkwmn-bck

we-blks-bck  
send-love  
love-and-support  
another-bull  
another-copper  
another-fuzz  
another-pig  
free-video  
another-African-American-life  
another-African-American-life  
another-Afro-American-life  
another-Black-American-life  
scat-too  
scarper-too  
turn-tail-too  
lam-too  
run-away-too  
hightail-it-too  
bunk-too  
head-for-the-hills-too

looking-into  
get-well-soon  
Footage-from  
criminal-probe  
Keep-witnessing  
FAMILY-ATTY  
truth-stop  
cops-suspended  
  
Opens-Investigation  
without-force  
Feds-to  
an-investigation  
rights-investigation  
streets-today  
open-investigation  
Civilian-POC  
been-added  
the-many  
Exactly-#tonimorrison  
searches-for  
emotions-high  
unanswered-questions  
Demands-Answers  
Baltimore-Suspends  
van-ride  
Another-one  
draws-hundreds  
mighty-FOI

so-you  
why-so  
Who  
Tell-me  
Will-other  
I-thought  
Right-@deray  
??  
condoning-  
#Baltimore  
Is-this  
is-ok  
Who-has  
sound-familiar  
did-the  
dont-they  
dont-they  
how-about  
wheres-the  
wheres-the  
do-we  
did-he  
protesters-eh  
how-is  
can-you  
wherefore  
what-sort  
what-form  
what-variety

This-needs	take-to-the-woods-too	Kay-Granger	how-often
horrible	escape-too	One-protester	inquire-twitter
disgusting	fly-the-coop-too	strong-message	enquire-twitter
Sickening	break-away-too	BMore-Now	who-lead
Im-appalled	thoughts-&-supplications	face-off	who-directed
Another-			
#BlackMartyrOfPoliceBrutality	thoughts-and-supplications	Baltimore-protests	Whats-the
we-allow	petitions	car-covered	what-is-the
#BlackMartyrOfPoliceBrutality	orisons	are-out	you-certain
my-imagined	distinctly-hear	#FreddieGray-protester	Wouldnt-it
Lives-Dont-Matter	rest-in-peace	phone-power	who-patrols
horror	a-narrative	picture-speaks	who-observes
if-your	a-tale	Thousands-march	who-follows
died-bc	a-report	Rally-growing	who-watches-over
was-scared	a-news-report	flag-replaced	who-keeps-an-eye-on
offended	a-account	Protesters-clash	Wouldnt-that
Example-why	a-write-up	Protesters-occupy	dont-draw
very-important	rest-softly	GROWS-N	do-not-draw
Protesters-Pledge	eternal-rest-softly	Admit-failing	inquire-why
Inhumanely-treated	sleep-softly	Stopping-traffic	enquire-why
fucking-w	eternal-sleep-softly	Susan-Goering	question-why
apparently	quietus-softly	Sara-Benjamin	On-whos
POWER-IS	rest-gently	Billboard	opine-so
What-Im	eternal-rest-gently	My-sign	suppose-so
You-can	sleep-gently	watch-the	imagine-so
mood	eternal-sleep-gently	rally-for	reckon-so
indict-them	quietus-gently	stand-up	guess-so
destruction-is	no-trouble	DOJ-investigates	so-nowadays
does-not	rest-peacefully	smashing-cars	so-today

ugly  
have-a  
but-peaceful  
at-least  
APPEARS-TO  
hell-breaks  
is-seen  
we-are  
All-I  
we-do  
surprise-surprise  
Our-government  
own-necks  
Thank-you  
I-love  
I-hope  
i-hope  
wins-the  
Agitation  
Power  
Voice  
WOW  
Thanks  
Another-Coverup  
People-sick  
I-would  
obviously  
Think-yall

eternal-rest-peacefully  
sleep-peacefully  
eternal-sleep-peacefully  
quietus-peacefully  
not-stay  
begging  
imploring  
keep-the  
must-state  
must-tell  
much-esteem  
much-regard  
my-passion  
brothers-and-sisters  
giving-love  
blacks-back  
black-women-back  
love-&-support

Car-activism  
the-kids  
Cars-join  
pictures-of  
Why/How  
shutting-down  
Your-Whistle  
Contempt-of  
STILL-HERE  
Call-jake  
Protesters-throwing  
already-squaring  
providing-security  
reads-statement  
police-backtrack  
march-in  
hundreds-attended  
Thousands-gathered  
drones-out  
Protesters-running  
rapidly-expanded  
Protesters-outside  
Larry  
union-will  
History-keeps  
protesters-threw  
Mao-Zedong  
orwellian

so-at-present  
inquire-how  
enquire-how  
question-how  
did-baltimore  
and-serve  
And-were  
what-the  
wonder-how-much  
how-the-hell  
did-#baltimore  
future-gang  
where-are-you  
when-is-this  
why-did-the  
and-we-are  
what-trust  
since-when-was  
what-desire  
dont-you-think  
Yall-want-to  
you-all-want-to  
correct-@deray  
excusing-#Baltimore  
demonstrators-eh

despicable  
yep  
interesting  
duh  
crazy  
can-tell  
condones  
better  
please  
Please  
is-not  
u-get  
we-must  
idiots  
has-got  
ashamed  
go-protest  
significance-of  
necessary  
we-win  
have-to  
dont-put  
forgot  
Consider-coming  
liar  
myth  
mirrors  
dont-make

protesters-occupy-camden  
custody-death  
Downtown-#Baltimore  
flies-30  
with-truth  
expansion-leads  
prompted-protests-in  
the-killings  
growing-here  
Telling-stories  
Protesters-gather  
Marcus-Aurelius  
Residents-Say  
Contempt-of-Cop  
two-cities  
Filed-By-  
sh\*t-over  
Start-disrupting  
Broken-Relationship  
timely-medical  
Police-Culture  
Michael-Jackson  
Redemption-Songs  
our-family  
a-pretzel  
apparently-snapped  
want-answers  
the-terrorists

is-WHY  
Hes-a  
only-ones  
I-predict  
bcuz  
religion-under  
bashing  
probably  
have-never  
Youll  
You-will  
intentional  
powerful  
love-you  
must-unite  
all-over  
Couldve  
only-sin  
Too-many  
couldnt-give  
I-pray  
need-an  
Pray-for  
NO-LOVING  
Now-Put  
Fuckouttahere  
Cops-think  
YOU-SUCK

shutting-it-down  
All-lives  
these-cases  
Mistakes-were  
Why-we  
Tampa-police  
many-more  
today's-action  
compared-peaceful  
with-love  
police-simmers  
Yesterday-in  
years-beaten  
Another-sign  
#BlackLivesMatter-chant  
GET-RESULTS  
Drones-in  
Move-together  
to-gather  
banner-reads  
street-medics  
lessons-learned  
Saturday-protest  
names-and-faces  
So-MANY  
Stingray-Tracking  
what-happens  
Small-crowd

dont-call  
Seems-2  
overly-dramatic  
only-when  
people-suck  
Pfft  
GET-ATTENTION  
Its-funny  
Great  
new-gangs  
Weve-got  
Jesus-hasnt  
We-have  
dont-see  
Protestors-are  
vocal  
fast  
glad  
overflowing  
mostly-nobody  
thats-a  
Or-else  
Sounds-like  
Impunity  
stop-mass  
WTF  
change-EVERYTHING  
people-vs

last-year  
Read-THIS  
flies-over  
#racist-at  
live-tweeting  
Protests-in  
Crowd-Swells  
Pennsylvania-Avenue  
Dixon-White  
identify-themselves  
SHUT-IT  
Protests-continue  
Together  
Demonstrations-in  
Luke-41621  
Luke-4:16  
#freddiegray-protest-rolls  
Ridin'-for  
protest-rolls  
Words-from  
stand-against  
black-is  
March-descends  
DRONE-OVERHEAD  
Shut-City  
Without-Racism  
Baltimore-Streets  
reaches-back

beautiful  
town-near  
#WAKEUPAMERICA  
enough  
Wish-I  
dicey  
Stop-police  
Hoping  
I-want  
#dope  
Retarded  
seems-that  
proud  
make-it  
Need-caption  
You-cant  
Dont-profile  
no-surprise  
is-needed  
empowering  
moving  
cant-say  
cant-wait  
Encouraging  
I-genuinely  
got-to  
They-wonder  
its-time

rewind-exhibition  
Image-from  
marches-coalesced  
2-death  
post-from  
protest-in  
protecting-city  
whole-convoy  
draws-thousands  
occupy-Camden  
standoff-with  
meant-to  
march-through  
comparing-environment  
special-coverage  
CITIZEN-LIVE  
Photos-from  
clashes-with  
8-places  
started-chasing  
gettin-slapped  
#United-for  
destroying-cars  
been-arrested  
Thousands-protest  
Wear-a  
coming-together  
Sutton-sez

End-the  
Tell-them  
should-join  
obsessed-with  
looks-peaceful  
needs-2  
need-to  
No-time  
if-you  
lynch-mob  
#PrettyInappropriate  
outta-control  
awesome  
suspicion-death  
Wishing-I  
look-like  
dont-get  
agitated  
chaos  
no-way  
hope-they  
fucking-animals  
Demand-justice  
Way-to-go  
stay-safe  
favorite-thing  
savages  
gas-them

Now-Trying  
#SystemicRacism  
ended-up  
protesters-at  
police-presence  
Father-and  
aim-anger  
federal-courthouse  
People-rallying  
many-others  
officer-who  
said-#FuckYourBreath  
Aristotle  
they-beating  
state-troopers  
spotted-over  
domestic-violence  
statements  
LAWYERS-ADMIT  
not-the-first  
ANOTHER-MAN  
several-hurt  
#MalcolmX  
today-in  
according-to  
Protesters-Protesting  
wake-of  
erupts-into

careful  
Ah-yes  
WE-DONT  
going-down  
bullshit  
stay-cool  
tears  
Time-to  
which-is  
r-smashing  
white-RaCists  
we-need  
be-safe  
shit-DAILY  
may-not  
They-arent  
not-this  
Startling-juxtaposition  
disturbed  
lookin-like  
looks-like  
wont-bring  
clown-show  
odd  
Hope-nothing  
I-wont  
Unabashedly  
tired

crips-team  
vine-by  
at-protesters  
cut-the-part  
cops-were  
check-it  
state-of  
the-language  
as-compliance  
enlists-national-guard  
national-guard-called  
National-Guard-arrives  
National-Guard-as  
National-Guard-is  
armed-National  
White-People-Rioting  
Malcolm-X  
1968-vs.-2015  
1968-vs-2015  
gang-members  
lead-the-world  
Another-perspective  
@TSoulMusic  
media-loop  
#Baltimore-resists  
Deploying-thousands  
Michael-Jacksons  
Michael-Jackson's

and-stop  
peaceful-protest  
off-the-hook  
to-disguise  
grateful  
havent-forgotten  
havent-forgotten  
Lying-bastard  
FULL-OF-CRAP  
leads-to  
no-doubt  
did-not  
clearly  
convenient  
clear-he  
police-know  
need  
declare-our  
to-undermine  
might-have  
exposed  
hysteria  
this-has  
good-job  
suck  
sucks  
need-to  
thugs

board-now  
protest-outside  
Vigil-continues  
Protesting-outside  
prompted-protests  
#FreddieGray-protest  
at-the-protest  
hundreds-dissent  
Baltimore-police-force-probe  
Baltimore-constabulary-probe  
Baltimore-law-probe  
Baltimore-police-force-investigation  
Baltimore-constabulary-investigation  
Baltimore-law-investigation  
gets-together  
witnesser-says  
informant-tells  
witness-tells  
policemen-suspended  
police-officers-suspended  
policemen-debared  
police-officers-debared  
rebel  
arise  
rise  
close-up  
close  
fold

outrage  
shame  
figured-out  
#copcarsmatter  
animals  
brave  
darkness  
bitching  
scum  
ignorant  
violent  
awakened  
arent-right  
arent-right  
aint-right  
aint-right  
love-this  
tarnish  
solve-anything  
welcome-2  
aggression  
at-war  
wanton-violence  
furious  
nuisance  
disappointed  
ridiculous  
couldnt

close-down  
family-heading-to  
distressing-image  
distressful-image  
perturbing-image  
troubling-image  
worrisome-image  
worrying-image  
distressing-photo  
distressful-photo  
perturbing-photo  
troubling-photo  
worrisome-photo  
worrying-photo  
distressing-picture  
distressful-picture  
perturbing-picture  
troubling-picture  
worrisome-picture  
worrying-picture  
mass-meeting-with  
demonstration-cont  
demonstration-continued  
demonstration-continues  
protest-continued  
protest-continues  
in-case-you-missed-it  
Cival-Rights-Investigation

couldnt  
correct-thing  
hell-on-earth  
hellhole  
snakepit  
the-pits  
inferno  
perdition  
Inferno  
infernal-region  
nether-region  
pit  
cruely-beat-up  
cruely-worked-over  
need  
require  
praise  
kudos  
extolment  
Maryland-wants  
Maryland-demands  
are-correct  
correct  
incompatible  
out-or-keeping  
unfitting  
inspire  
furious

Civil-Rights-Investigation  
Opens-Investigation  
look-into  
inquire  
enquire  
broken-vertebrae  
check  
check-up-on  
look-into  
check-out  
suss-out  
check-over  
go-over  
check-into  
bounce-back-soon  
get-over  
criminal-investigation  
continue-witnessing  
keep-on-witnessing  
continue-finding  
keep-on-finding  
continue-seeing  
keep-on-seeing  
family-attorney  
truth-end  
truth-halt  
bulls-suspended  
cops-suspended

raging  
tempestuous  
wild  
unagitated  
serene  
tranquil  
its-noting  
its-nothing  
impossible  
insufferable  
unacceptable  
unsufferable  
awful  
dire  
direful  
dread  
dreaded  
dreadful  
fearful  
fearsome  
frightening  
horrendous  
horrific  
terrible  
impossible  
insufferable  
unacceptable  
unsufferable

coppers-suspended  
fuzzes-suspended  
pigs-suspended  
bulls-debared  
cops-debared  
coppers-debared  
fuzzes-debared  
pigs-debared  
opens-up-probe  
opens-up-investigation  
a-probe  
rights-probe  
streets-now  
Civilian-person-of-color  
Civilian-people-of-color  
the-countless  
precisely-#tonimorrison  
seeks  
looks-for  
seek  
unrequited-questions  
asks-for-answers  
needs-answers  
calls-for-answers  
Baltimore-ends  
some-other-one  
pulls-hundreds  
powerful-FOI

senses  
intend  
signify  
stand-for  
our-responsibility  
our-obligation  
must-end  
must-stop  
must-finish  
must-terminate  
bull  
Irish-bull  
horseshit  
shit  
crap  
dogshit  
stop-saying  
its-difficult  
its-difficult  
nothing-incorrect  
nothing-improper  
needs-us  
requires-us  
vindicator-down  
justifier-down  
disgusted  
fed-up  
sick

fruit-of-islam  
one-dissenter  
strong-content  
strong-subject-matter  
Bmore-at-present  
confrontation  
encounter  
showdown  
face-off  
Baltimore-demonstrations  
auto-covered  
automobile-covered  
machine-covered  
motorcar-covered  
come-out  
#FreddieGray-demonstrator  
telephone-power  
image-speaks  
photo-speaks  
picture-speaks  
one-thousand-marches  
1000s-march  
M-march  
K-march  
chiliad-march  
G-march  
grand-march  
thou-march

sick-of  
tired-of  
brainsick  
crazy  
demented  
distracted  
disturbed  
mad  
sick  
unbalanced  
unhinged  
you-guilty  
distressing  
distressful  
disturbing  
perturbing  
troubling  
worrisome  
worrying  
exasperating  
infuriating  
maddening  
vexing  
should-inquire  
should-enquire  
should-look-into  
violet  
I-think

yard-march  
demonstration-growing  
flag-substituted  
flag-supplanted  
flag-replaced  
flag-superseded  
flag-supervened-upon  
flag-superceded  
demonstrators-brush  
demonstrators-clash  
demonstrators-encounter  
demonstrators-skirmish  
demonstrators-invade  
acknowledge-neglecting  
accept-neglecting  
acknowledge-failing  
accept-failing  
halting-traffic  
hoarding  
my-signboard  
observe-the  
follow-the  
watch-over-the  
keep-an-eye-on-the  
mass-meeting-for  
demonstration-for  
arise  
rise

I-believe  
I-consider  
I-conceive  
crap  
dirt  
shit  
shite  
poop  
turd  
I-say  
I-tell  
stop-seeking  
stop-attempting  
direct-those  
deplorable  
distressing  
lamentable  
pitiful  
sad  
sorry  
precisely  
exactly  
on-the-nose  
on-the-dot  
on-the-button  
lay-waste-to  
waste  
devastate

uprise  
getup  
stand-up  
Department-of-Justice-investigates  
Justice-Department-investigates  
DOJ-looks-into  
Department-of-Justice-looks-into  
Justice-Department-looks-into  
shattering-cars  
smashing-autos  
smashing-automobiles  
smashing-machines  
smashing-motorcars  
shattering-autos  
shattering-automobiles  
shattering-machines  
shattering-motorcars  
auto-activism  
automobile-activism  
machine-activism  
motorcar-activism  
the-children  
the-kids  
the-youngsters  
the-minors  
the-shavers  
the-nippers  
the-smallfries

desolate  
ravage  
scourge  
I-dont  
enjoy-seeing  
should-supply  
should-provide  
should-render  
should-furnish  
impossible  
insufferable  
unacceptable  
unsufferable  
immorality-predominating  
wickedness-dominating  
iniquity-ruling  
immorality-reigning  
wickedness-prevailing  
not-count  
afoot  
underway  
must-end  
must-stop  
must-finish  
must-terminate  
must-cease  
to-sense  
to-experience

the-tiddlers  
the-tikes  
the-tykes  
the-fries  
the-nestlings  
autos-join  
automobiles-join  
machines-join  
motorcars-join  
cars-connect  
autos-link  
automobiles-link-up  
machines-join  
motorcars-unite  
images-of  
photos-of  
WhyHow  
Why-How  
closing-up  
closing  
folding  
closing-down  
demonstrators-throwing  
protesters-hurling  
demonstrators-hurling  
supplying-security  
police-double-back  
police-force-double-back

dont-have  
discerped-itself  
lopped-itself  
goddamn  
goddamn-it  
damnit  
I-want  
wont-change  
wont-shift  
wont-switch  
wont-shift  
wont-switch  
afflicted  
troubled  
ailed  
If-youre  
excuse-Ive  
if-you-are  
separate-my  
I-cant  
atrocious  
frightful  
horrifying  
horrible  
ugly  
disgustful  
distasteful  
foul

constabulary-double-back  
law-double-back  
police-turn-back  
police-force-turn-back  
constabulary-turn-back  
law-turn-back  
police-backtrack  
police-force-backtrack  
constabulary-backtrack  
law-backtrack  
marching-in  
hundreds-went-to  
100s-went-to  
100s-attended  
drones-come-out  
demonstrators-running  
demonstrators-scarpering  
demonstrators-turning-tail  
demonstrators-lam  
demonstrators-running-away  
demonstrators-hightailing-it  
demonstrators-bunking  
demonstrators-heading-for-the-hills  
demonstrators-taking-to-the-woods  
demonstrators-escaping  
demonstrators-fling-the-coop  
demonstrators-breaking-away  
protesters-scarpering

loathly  
loathsome  
repellent  
repellant  
repelling  
revolting  
skanky  
wicked  
yucky  
nauseating  
nauseous  
noisome  
queasy  
loathsome  
offensive  
sickening  
vile  
Im-dismayed  
Im-shocked  
Im-dismayed  
Im-shocked  
we-let  
we-permit  
my-conceived-of  
repugnance  
repulsion  
revulsion  
died-because

protesters-turning-tail  
protesters-lam  
protesters-running-away  
protesters-hightailing-it  
protesters-bunking  
protesters-heading-for-the-hills  
protesters-taking-to-the-woods  
protesters-escaping  
protesters-fling-the-coop  
protesters-breaking-away  
quickly-inflated  
rapidly-blew-up  
speedily-expanded  
quickly-amplified  
quickly-inflated  
quickly-expanded  
demonstrators-outside  
demonstrators-outdoors  
demonstrators-out-of-doors  
demonstrators-alfresco  
protesters-outdoors  
protesters-out-of-doors  
protesters-alfresco  
chairman-mao  
business-district-#Baltimore  
with-accuracy  
true-statement  
developing-here

was-frightened  
shocked  
offended  
scandalized  
scandalise  
appaled  
appalled  
outraged  
illustration-why  
instance-why  
representative-why  
really-significant  
real-significant  
rattling-significant  
really-crucial  
real-crucial  
rattling-crucial  
demonstrators-pledge  
inhumanely-handled  
fucking-with  
obviously  
evidently  
manifestly  
patently  
apparently  
plainly  
plain  
force-is

narrating-stories  
recounting-stories  
reciting-stories  
narrating-tales  
recounting-tales  
reciting-tales  
telling-tales  
narrating-narratives  
recounting-narratives  
reciting-narratives  
telling-narratives  
demonstrators-assemble  
demonstrators-get-together  
demonstrators-meet  
protestors-assemble  
protestors-get-together  
protestors-meet  
Residents-state  
Residents-tell  
registered-by  
shit-over  
sht-over  
things-over  
bullshit-over  
bull-over  
Irish-bull-over  
horseshit-over  
shit-over

temper  
mood  
humor  
humour  
devastation-is  
demolition-is  
wipeout-is  
despicable  
ugly  
vile  
slimy  
unworthy  
worthless  
wretched  
atrocious  
frightful  
horrifying  
horrible  
leastways  
leastwise  
at-any-rate  
seems-to  
our-authorities  
our-regime  
thankyou  
I-enjoy  
I-hope  
I-promise

crap-over  
dogshit-over  
begin-disrupting  
begin-interrupting  
start-disrupting  
start-interrupting  
seasonable-medical  
well-timed-medical  
welltimed-medical  
timely-checkup  
timely-medical-checkup  
timely-medical-examination  
timely-medical-exam  
timely-medical  
timely-health-check  
seasonable-medical-checkup  
well-timed-medical-examination  
welltimed-medical-exam  
police-force-culture  
constabulary-culture  
law-culture  
our-kin  
our-kinsperson  
obviously-cracked  
evidently-cracked  
manifestly-cracked  
patently-cracked  
apparently-cracked

I-trust  
I-desire  
gains-the  
advances-the  
force  
ability  
cover-up  
cover-up  
people-disgusted  
people-fed-up  
people-sick  
people-sick-of  
people-tired-of  
evidently  
manifestly  
patently  
apparently  
plainly  
plain  
Think-yall  
ugly  
vile  
slimy  
unworthy  
worthless  
wretched  
concerning  
yes

plainly-cracked  
plain-cracked  
desire-solutions  
desire-answers  
desire-results  
desire-resolutions  
want-solutions  
want-answers  
want-results  
want-resolutions  
closing-it-down  
these-events  
errors-were  
faults-were  
todays-action  
likened-peaceful  
equated-peaceful  
police-force-simmers  
constabulary-simmers  
law-simmers  
years-beat-up  
years-worked-over  
another-signboard  
acquire-results  
get-solutions  
get-answers  
get-results  
get-resolutions

brainsick  
crazy  
demented  
distracted  
disturbed  
mad  
sick  
unbalanced  
unhinged  
can-state  
can-say  
excuses  
improve  
amend  
ameliorate  
meliorate  
you-get  
u-receive  
imbecile  
cretin  
moron  
changeling  
half-wit  
retard  
go-resist  
import-of  
implication-of  
meaning-of

acquire-solutions  
acquire-answers  
acquire-results  
acquire-resolutions  
travel-together  
travel-jointly  
travel-collectively  
travel-conjointly  
move-jointly  
move-collectively  
move-conjointly  
to-meet  
to-gather  
to-assemble  
to-forgather  
to-foregather  
banner-says  
street-medical  
Saturday-demonstration  
Stingray-trailing  
what-befalls  
what-bechances  
little-crowd  
flight-over  
protestations-in  
crew-swells  
gang-swells  
bunch-swells

necessity  
essential  
requirement  
requisite  
we-succeed  
block  
blank-out  
draw-a-blank  
Think-about-coming  
prevaricator  
dont-make  
Hes-a  
I-foretell  
I-prognosticate  
I-call  
I-forebode  
I-anticipate  
I-promise  
faith-under  
religious-belief-under  
sock  
bop  
whop  
whap  
bonk  
probably  
likely  
in-all-likelihood

name-themselves  
close-it  
protestations-continue  
demonstrations-continue  
protests-go-on  
protests-proceed  
protests-keep-going  
protests-go-forward  
demonstrations-go-on  
demonstrations-proceed  
demonstrations-keep-going  
demonstrations-go-forward  
jointly  
collectively  
conjointly  
put-together  
protests-in  
Ridin-for  
Riding-for  
demonstration-rolls  
protestation-rolls  
protest-wanders  
protest-swans  
protest-strays  
protest-tramps  
protest-roams  
protest-casts  
protest-rambles

in-all-probability  
belike  
Youll  
deliberate  
knowing  
must-connect  
must-link  
must-link-up  
must-join  
must-unify  
everywhere  
everyplace  
Couldve  
Could-have  
only-transgression  
only-trespass  
couldnt-give  
I-beg  
I-implore  
demand-an  
want-an  
require-an  
take-an  
involve-an  
no-enjoyment  
immediately-put  
instantly-put  
straightaway-put

demonstration-wanders  
demonstration-swans  
demonstration-strays  
demonstration-tramps  
demonstration-roams  
demonstration-casts  
demonstration-rambles  
protestation-wanders  
protestation-swans  
protestation-strays  
protestation-tramps  
protestation-roams  
protestation-casts  
protestation-rambles  
lyrics-from  
stand-up-against  
remain-firm-against  
blackness-is  
march-falls  
march-goes-down  
march-comes-down  
shut-city  
shut-metropolis  
without-racialism  
without-racial-discrimination  
returns-to  
makes-it  
picture-from

straight-off-put  
directly-put  
now-put  
right-away-put  
at-once-put  
forthwith-put  
in-real-time-put  
like-a-shot-put  
Fuck-outta-here  
Fuck-out-of-here  
bulls-believe  
cops-believe  
coppers-believe  
fuzzes-believe  
pigs-believe  
bulls-consider  
cops-consider  
coppers-consider  
fuzzes-consider  
pigs-consider  
bulls-conceive  
cops-conceive  
coppers-conceive  
fuzzes-conceive  
pigs-conceive  
dont-call  
dont-say  
dont-say

icon-from  
ikon-from  
protests-amalgamate  
protests-amalgamated  
protests-coalesced  
protests-consolidated  
protests-fused  
demonstrations-amalgamate  
demonstrations-amalgamated  
demonstrations-coalesced  
demonstrations-consolidated  
demonstrations-fused  
marches-amalgamate  
marches-amalgamated  
marches-consolidated  
marches-fused  
to-death  
demonstration-in  
march-in  
protecting-metropolis  
protecting-Baltimore  
entire-convoy  
attracts-thousands  
pulls-thousands  
pulls-in-thousands  
draws-thousands  
draws-in-thousands  
invade-Camden

looks-to  
appears-to  
excessively-dramatic  
just-when  
receive-attention  
get-care  
get-attention  
receive-aid  
get-aid  
Its-funny  
its-curious  
its-funny  
its-odd  
its-peculiar  
its-queer  
its-rum  
its-rummy  
its-singular  
it-is-curious  
it-is-funny  
it-is-odd  
it-is-peculiar  
it-is-queer  
it-is-rum  
it-is-rummy  
it-is-singular  
outstanding  
new-pack

intended-to  
comparing-surroundings  
extra-coverage  
special-reporting  
extra-reporting  
pictures-from  
images-from  
scenes-from  
collides-with  
eight-places  
8-locations  
eight-locations  
begin-chasing  
get-chasing  
start-out-chasing  
start-chasing  
set-about-chasing  
set-out-chasing  
commence-chasing  
getting-slapped  
desctucting-cars  
destorying-autos  
destorying-automobiles  
destorying-machines  
destorying-motorcars  
destructing-autos  
destructing-automobiles  
destructing-machines

new-ring  
new-mob  
Weve-got  
we-have-got  
Jesus-hasnt  
Jesus-has-not  
dont-see  
do-not-see  
demonstrators-are  
outspoken  
flying  
quick  
happy  
beaming  
overrun  
well-over  
run-over  
brim-over  
overrunning  
welling-over  
running-over  
brimming-over  
largely-nobody  
for-the-most-part-nobody  
thats-a  
that-is-a  
alternatively  
as-an-alternative

destructing-motorcars  
been-collared  
been-nailed  
been-apprehended  
been-arrested  
been-picked-up  
been-nabbed  
been-copped  
Thousands-demonstrate  
1000s-demonstrate  
1000s-protest  
put-on-a  
get-into-a  
don-a  
assume-a  
merging  
meeting  
Sutton-says  
at-present-trying  
now-seeking  
now-attempting  
at-present-seeking  
at-present-attempting  
landed-up  
fetched-up  
ended-up  
wound-up  
finished

instead  
sounds-equal  
sounds-equivalent  
sounds-similar  
end-mass  
stop-mass  
finish-mass  
terminate-mass  
cease-mass  
what-the-fuck  
alter-everything  
modify-everything  
town-close  
chancy  
chanceful  
dodgy  
end-police  
stop-police  
finish-police  
terminate-police  
cease-police  
end-police-force  
stop-constabulary  
finish-law  
terminate-law  
cease-law  
trusting  
desiring

demonstrators-at  
police-force-presence  
constabulary-presence  
law-presence  
direct-wrath  
direct-anger  
direct-ire  
direct-ira  
aim-anger  
aim-wrath  
aim-ire  
aim-ira  
citizenry-rallying  
people-mobilizing  
people-mobilising  
citizenry-mobilizing  
policeman-who  
stated-#FuckYourBreath  
they-whipping  
they-beat-up  
they-worked-over  
seen-over  
arguments  
attorneys-admit  
attorneys-acknowledge  
lawyers-acknowledge  
another-human  
several-wounded

I-need  
I-require  
cool  
mentally-retarded  
looks-that  
appears-that  
force-it  
You-cant  
Dont-profile  
you-can-not  
you-cannot  
do-not-profile  
is-needed  
is-wanted  
is-required  
cant-say  
cant-wait  
can-not-say  
can-not-wait  
cannot-say  
cannot-wait  
I-truly  
I-really  
needs-to  
they-question  
its-time  
it-is-time  
end-the

several-injured  
several-harmed  
now-in  
Demonstrators-Protesting  
Protesters-Demonstrating  
Demonstrators-demonstrating  
aftermath-of  
backwash-of  
broke-out-into  
at-demonstrators  
edit-the-part  
edit-out-the-part  
remove-the-part  
edit-the-portion  
edit-out-the-portion  
remove-the-portion  
edit-the-section  
edit-out-the-section  
remove-the-section  
bulls-were  
cops-were  
coppers-were  
fuzzes-were  
pigs-were  
check-up-on-it  
look-into-it  
check-it-out  
suss-it-out

stop-the  
finish-the  
terminate-the  
cease-the  
order-them  
enjoin-them  
should-connect  
should-link  
should-link-up  
should-join  
should-unite  
haunted-with  
obsessed-with  
preoccupied-with  
taken-up-with  
possessed-with  
appears-peaceful  
seems-peaceful  
out-of-control  
amazing  
awe-inspiring  
awesome  
awful  
awing  
suspicious-death  
fishy-death  
funny-death  
shady-death

check-it-over  
go-over-it  
check-into-it  
the-terminology  
the-nomenclature  
as-conformity  
as-conformation  
as-compliance  
as-abidance  
engages-national-guard  
national-guard-sent-for  
National-Guard-gets  
National-Guard-comes  
whites-rioting  
pack-members  
ring--members  
mob--members  
guide-the-world  
some-other-perspective  
another-position  
another-view  
some-otherposition  
some-other-view  
some-other-perspective  
#Baltimore-holds-out  
#Baltimore-withstands  
#Baltimore-stands-firm  
#Baltimore-protests

suspect-death  
looks-like  
dont-get  
rouse  
turn-on  
charge  
commove  
excite  
charge-up  
pandemonium  
bedlam  
topsy-turvydom  
topsy-turvyness  
fucking-beast  
fucking-brute  
need-justice  
require-justice  
favourite-thing  
barbarian  
beast  
wolf  
savage  
brute  
wildcat  
WE-DONT  
bull  
Irish-bull  
horseshit

#Baltimore-dissents  
deploying-1000s  
display-board-now  
display-panel-now  
demonstration-outside  
watch-continues  
vigil-goes-on  
vigil-proceeds  
vigil-goes-along  
vigil-keeps  
watch-goes-on  
watch-proceeds  
watch-goes-along  
watch-keeps  
demonstrating-outside  
inspired-protests  
motivated-protests  
incited-protests  
inspired-demonstrations  
motivated-demonstrations  
incited-demonstrations  
prompted-demonstrations  
#FreddieGray-demonstration  
at-the-demonstration

shit  
crap  
dogshit  
crying  
weeping  
are-smashing  
are-shattering  
white-RaCists  
white-racialist  
we-demand  
we-call-for  
we-require  
we-ask  
we-want  
bull-every-day  
Irish-bull-every-day  
horseshit-every-day  
shit-every-day  
crap-every-day  
dogshit-every-day  
bull-day-after-day  
Irish-bull-day-after-day  
horseshit-day-after-day  
shit-day-after-day  
crap-day-after-day  
dogshit-day-after-day  
bull-day-to-day  
Irish-bull-day-to-day

horseshit-day-to-day  
shit-day-to-day  
crap-day-to-day  
dogshit-day-to-day  
They-arent  
They-are-not  
upset  
troubled  
looking-like  
seems-like  
wont-bring  
buffoon-show  
curious  
funny  
odd  
peculiar  
queer  
rum  
rummy  
singular  
I-wont  
wear-upon  
tireout  
wear  
weary  
jade  
wear-out  
outwear

wear-down  
fagout  
fag  
fatigue  
and-discontinue  
and-stop  
and-cease  
and-give-up  
and-quit  
and-lay-off  
to-camouflage  
thankful  
have-not-forgotten  
lying-asshole  
lying-bastard  
lying-cocksucker  
lying-dickhead  
lying-shit  
lying-mother-fucker  
lying-motherfucker  
lying-prick  
lying-whoreson  
lying-son-of-a-bitch  
lying-SOB  
full-of-shit  
to-be-sure  
without-doubt  
distinctly

clear  
obvious-he  
necessitate  
ask  
postulate  
need  
require  
take  
involve  
callfor  
demand  
announce-our  
to-sabotage  
to-undermine  
to-countermin  
to-counteract  
to-subvert  
to-weaken  
unwrap  
disclose  
let-on  
bring-out  
reveal  
discover  
expose  
divulge  
impart  
break

give-away  
let-out  
craze  
delirium  
frenzy  
fury  
well-done  
want-to  
require-to  
hood  
hoodlum  
goon  
punk  
thug  
tough  
toughie  
strong-armed  
shock  
offend  
scandalize  
scandalise  
appal  
appall  
indignation  
solved  
worked-out  
figured-out  
puzzled-out

licked  
worked  
animate-being  
beast  
brute  
creature  
courageous  
dauntless  
fearless  
intrepid  
unfearing  
dark  
iniquity  
wickedness  
complaining  
trash  
nescient  
unenlightened  
unlearned  
unlettered  
fierce  
tearing  
vehement  
violent  
trigger-happy  
are-not-right  
enjoy-this  
stain

maculate  
sully  
defile  
work-out-anything  
figure-out-anything  
puzzle-out-anything  
lick-anything  
work-anything  
welcome-to  
hostility  
aggressiveness  
state-of-war  
wanton-ferocity  
wanton-fierceness  
wanton-furiousness  
wanton-fury  
wanton-vehemence  
wanton-violence  
wanton-wildness  
angered  
enraged  
furious  
infuriated  
maddened  
pain  
pain-in-the-neck  
defeated  
disappointed

discomfited  
foiled  
frustrated  
thwarted  
absurd  
cockeyed  
derisory  
idiotic  
laughable  
ludicrous  
nonsensical  
preposterous  
could-not  
this-has-to  
dont-have-a  
does-not-matter  
pretty  
you-lie  
no-value  
made-up  
we-have-to  
killing-us  
this-has-got-to  
am-thinkin  
hurts  
and-stop-the  
weve-got-to  
baseball-i-want

peaceful  
i-wish-i  
which-is-not  
you-can-tell  
one-side

Ph/E	PhII/A	PhII/B	PhII/C
racist-police	perfunctory	killed-cops-first	paid-vacation
no-justice	transparency	HOW-people	death-penalty
victims-grows	opacity	killed-bulls-first	deserved-it
Police-Impunity	DOJ-trusts	killed-coppers-first	sweet-cream
can't-trust-officers	payroll-of-BPD	killed-fuzzs-first	The-killings
cant-trust-officers	Smh	killed-pigs-first	over-sports
cruel-&-inhumane	SMH	how-citizens	paid-holiday
police-brutality	Really?		execution
murder	cop-cars		executing
allowed-to-kill	can-replace		capital-punishment
walk-free	white-man		merited-it
racist	Deray-goes		cream-of
racism	right-to-shutdown		crème-de
troll	right-problem		the-violent-death
troll-accounts	Stay-classy		over-athletics
being-black	obviously-white		sweet-cream-of
justification	hugging-protesters		
murdered	there's-money		
on-and-off	than-violence		
MORE-AFRAM-OFFICERS	dangerous-situation		
no-value	People-die		
They-kill	other-blacks		

another-black-man  
#PoliceBrutality  
same-outcome  
they-run  
unarmed  
keep-their-jobs  
excuse-after  
worry-for  
been-conditioned  
culturally-conditioned  
mil-like  
violent-blk  
violent-black  
defending-what  
murder-us  
the-problem  
not-grounds  
corrupt-KKKops  
State-violence  
racist-adding  
KILLING-BLACK  
few-cops  
being-prey  
raping-black  
Harassment-is-Constant  
Contempt-of-Cop  
routine-traffic  
keep-jobs

#criminal-who  
a-liar  
racist-criminal  
deaths-occurs  
the-protectors  
profile-#cops  
is-different  
some-WP  
being-hijacked  
more-whites  
people-who  
erupts-into  
as-compliance  
Another-perspective  
casual  
cursory  
passing  
transparence  
transparentness  
opaqueness  
Department-of-Justice-trusts  
Justice-Department-trusts  
Department-of-Justice-swears  
Justice-Department-relies  
Department-of-Justice-relies  
Justice-Department-swears  
paysheet-of-BPD  
really

open-season  
hadn't-run  
call-the-cops  
mass-incarceration  
right-to  
don't-trust  
militarism  
hunt-&-kill  
marginalization  
racist-television  
being-valued  
1.5-million  
15-million  
continue-to-occur  
racist-police-force  
racist-constabulary  
racist-law  
racialist-police  
racialist-police-force  
racialist-constabulary  
racialist-law  
police-force-impunity  
constabulary-impunity  
law-impunity  
cant-rely-on-officers  
cant-trust-police-officers  
cant-rely-on-police-officers  
cant-rely-on-policemen

can-substitute  
Deray-travels  
Deray-moves  
Deray-proceeds  
right-to-closedown  
right-to-close  
correct-problem  
stay-posh  
stay-swish  
remain-posh  
remain-swish  
remain-classy  
evidently-white  
manifestly-white  
patently-white  
apparently-white  
plainly-white  
plain-white  
embracing-protesters  
squeezing-protesters  
embracing-demonstrators  
squeezing-demonstrators  
hugging-demonstrators  
theres-money  
there-is-money  
unsafe-situation  
citizenry-decease  
citizenry-perish

cant-trust-police-policemen  
cruel-and-inhumane  
barbarous-and-inhumane  
brutal-and-inhumane  
fell-and-inhumane  
roughshod-and-inhumane  
savage-and-inhumane  
vicious-and-inhumane  
police-ferociousness  
police-force-brutality  
constabulary-viciousness  
law-savagery  
slaying  
execution  
let-kill  
permitted-to-kill  
get-away  
antiblack  
anti-Semite  
racialist  
racialism  
racial-discrimination  
slay  
hit  
dispatch  
bump-off  
off  
polish-off

citizenry-go  
citizenry-exit  
citizenry-pass-away  
citizenry-expire  
citizenry-pass  
citizenry-kick-the-bucket  
citizenry-cash-in-one's-chips  
citizenry-buy-the-farm  
citizenry-conk  
citizenry-give-up-the-ghost  
citizenry-drop-dead  
citizenry-pop-off  
citizenry-choke  
citizenry-croak  
citizenry-snuff-it  
people-decease  
people-perish  
people-go  
people-exit  
people-pass-away  
people-expire  
people-pass  
people-kick-the-bucket  
people-cash-in-one's-chips  
people-buy-the-farm  
people-conk  
people-give-up-the-ghost  
people-drop-dead

remove	people-pop-off
MORE-african-american-OFFICERS	people-choke
MORE-black-OFFICERS	people-croak
MORE-african-american-police	people-snuff-it
MORE-african-american-police-force	other-african
MORE-african-american-constabulary	a-prevaricator
MORE-african-american-law	racist-felon
MORE-black-police	racist-crook
MORE-black-police-force	racist-outlaw
MORE-black-constabulary	racist-malefactor
MORE-black-law	antiblack-felon
they-put-to-death	anti-Semite-crook
some-other-black-man	antiblack-outlaw
some-other-african-american-man	anti-Semite-malefactor
equal-equivalent	the-defenders
equal-outcome	the-guardians
equivalent-outcome	the-protectors
same-result	the-shielders
same-resultant	profile-bulls
same-final-result	profile-cops
same-termination	profile-coppers
equal-result	profile-fuzzs
equal-resultant	profile-pigs
equal-final-result	is-unlike
equal-termination	is-dissimilar
equivalent-result	some-white
equivalent-resultant	some-anglos
equivalent-final-result	more-anglos

equivalent-termination  
they-scat  
they-run  
they-scarper  
they-turn-tail  
they-lam  
they-run-away  
they-hightail-it  
they-bunk  
they-head-for-the-hills  
they-take-to-the-woods  
they-escape  
they-fly-the-coop  
they-break-away  
maintain-their-jobs  
hold-their-jobs  
trouble-for  
been-learned  
culturally-learned  
wild-black  
wild-blk  
supporting-what  
fending-for-what  
slay-us  
hit-us  
dispatch-us  
bump-us-off  
off-us

citizenry-who  
breaks-out-into  
as-conformity  
as-conformation  
as-abidance  
some-other-perspective  
another-position  
another-view  
some-other-position  
some-other-view  
needs-2-put  
@deray-goes

polish-us-off  
remove-us  
the-trouble  
not-cause  
not-reason  
crooked-KKKops  
racialist-adding  
killing-african  
few-bulls  
few-coppers  
few-fuzzes  
few-pigs  
being-quarry  
being-target  
being-fair-game  
ravishing-black  
violating-black  
assaulting-black  
dishonoring-black  
dishonouring-black  
torment-is-Constant  
torment-is-ceaseless  
torment-is-constant  
torment-is-incessant  
torment-is-never-ending  
torment-is-perpetual  
torment-is-unceasing  
torment-is-unremitting

harassment-is-ceaseless  
harassment-is-constant  
harassment-is-incessant  
harassment-is-never-ending  
harassment-is-perpetual  
harassment-is-unceasing  
harassment-is-unremitting  
everyday-traffic  
mundane-traffic  
quotidian-traffic  
unremarkable-traffic  
workaday-traffic  
maintain-jobs  
hold-jobs  
hadnt-run  
had-not-run  
mass-imprisonment  
dont-trust  
do-not-trust  
do-not-rely  
dont-rely  
hunt-and-kill  
marginalisation  
antiblack-television  
anti-Semite-television  
continue-to-happen  
continue-to-hap  
continue-to-go-on

continue-to-pass-off  
 continue-to-pass  
 continue-to-fall-out  
 continue-to-come-about  
 continue-to-take-place  
 stop-calling-him  
 harassment-constant  
 dixon  
 will-not-stop

PhIII/A	PhIII/B	PhIII/C	PhIII/E
can't-trust	focus-on	worry-about	the-muscle
cant-trust	type-of-coverage	White-Americans	criminal-organization
can-not-trust	forget-about	Black-Americans	the-muscleman
cannot-trust	JENNER-DAY	Insurance-will	
can-not-rely	your-focus	Insurance-won't	
cannot-rely	#takebackebony	concern-about	
cant-rely	more-important	interest-about	
	Don't-send	occupation-about	
	more-than	anglos	
	property-damage	indemnity-will	
	the-disenfranchisement	indemnity-wont	
	more-concerned	Insurance-wont	
	concentrate-on		
	center-on		
	centre-on		
	pore-on		
	rivet-on		

type-of-reporting  
 bury  
 your-focal-point  
 your-direction  
 more-significant  
 more-important  
 Dont-send  
 do-not-send  
 more-interested  
 more-occupied  
 more-worried

PhIV/D	PhV/B
Pls-see-@ErinBurnett's-tweet	We-gonna-fight
@ErinBurnett's-tweet	die-in
please-see	die-in
Pls-see-@ErinBurnetts-tweet	spread-the-word
@ErinBurnetts-tweet	live
police-equals	officer-twist
	blocked-is-up
	LIVE
	periscope
	approximately-1700
	Inspiring-rally
	happening-now
	Marching-for
	ghost-of
	Live-streams

Live-stream  
fight-for  
are-follow  
for-updates  
From-the-streets  
LIVE-broadcast  
Watch-live  
We-REFUSE  
Come-out  
Spent-the-day  
Spread-this  
Flickr-for  
1-pm  
See-you  
Getting-ready  
JOIN-FIGHT  
live-protesters  
our-conversation  
small-group  
12:00-noon  
White-ally  
Please-read  
Tune-in  
Reppin-homeland  
ustream  
at-3pm  
Livestream  
Watch-here

Follow  
Preparing-Sign  
Pennsylvania-Avenue  
Watching-#FreddieGray  
current-situation  
Watching-now  
Live-Streaming  
Pennsylvania-Ave  
Camden-Yards  
starting-in  
to-see-you  
30-MINUTES  
In-Front  
4-feeds  
ad-plane  
Be-There  
the-move  
flag-flies  
Lombard-st  
LIVE-NOW  
riot-gas  
Traffic-blocked  
they-want-to  
Bottles-now  
breaching-barricades  
incoming-bottles  
right-now  
TAKING-FIRE

BY-CHAIRS  
ON-WAY  
BUSINESSES-ATTACKED  
PEOPLE-ATTACKED  
CARS-SMASHED  
EMPTY-TRASH  
HIS-GUN  
Howard-Street  
83-and-395  
smashing-windows  
SNATCH-PEOPLE  
gassing-protesters  
ARREST-IN  
KICKING-CARS  
POLICEMANS-HAT  
tipping-point  
HAT-RETALIATES  
make-arrests  
making-arrests  
Pratt-St  
be-heading  
STAND-OFF  
streams  
orders-patrol  
Protesting-outside  
western-district  
police-arrest  
film-it

virtual-boycott  
443-814-9160  
4438149160  
flickr-updates  
National-Guard-holds  
union-square  
Eliot-Chapel  
completely-shut-down  
Retweet  
tunein  
tune-in  
just-joined  
we-are-going-to-fight  
we-gonna-press  
we-gonna-campaign  
we-gonna-push  
we-gonna-agitate  
we-gonna-crusade  
we-are-going-to-press  
we-are-going-to-campaign  
we-are-going-to-push  
we-are-going-to-agitate  
we-are-going-to-crusade  
circulate-the-word  
circularize-the-word  
circularise-the-word  
distribute-the-word  
disseminate-the-word

propagate-the-word  
broadcast-the-word  
diffuse-the-word  
disperse-the-word  
pass-around-the-word  
policeman-twist  
police-officer-twist  
officer-flex  
officer-bend  
officer-deform  
officer-turn  
policeman-flex  
policeman-bend  
policeman-deform  
policeman-twist  
policeman-turn  
police-officer-flex  
police-officer-bend  
police-officer-deform  
police-officer-turn  
about-1700  
close-to-1700  
just-about-1700  
some-1700  
roughly-1700  
more-or-less-1700  
around-1700  
inspring-protest

inspring-demonstration  
happening-at-present  
shade-of  
spook-of  
wraith-of  
specter-of  
spectre-of  
crusade-for  
press-for  
campaign-for  
push-for  
agitate-for  
are-following  
live-program  
live-programme  
view-live  
see-live  
catch-live  
take-in-live  
we-resist  
we-reject  
come-to-the-fore  
step-forward  
come-forward  
step-up  
step-to-the-fore  
passed-the-day  
circulate-this

circularize-this  
circularise-this  
distribute-this  
disseminate-this  
propagate-this  
broadcast-this  
spread-this  
diffuse-this  
disperse-this  
pass-around-this  
fix  
prepare  
setup  
ready  
gear-up  
set  
join-fighting  
join-combat  
join-scrap  
join-struggle  
join-battle  
join-conflict  
join-engagement  
live-demonstrators  
little-group  
1200-noon  
white-friend  
representing-homeland

representing-fatherland  
representing-motherland  
reppin-fatherland  
reppin-motherland  
view-here  
see-here  
catch-here  
take-in-here  
fixing-sign  
setting-up-sign  
readying-sign  
gearing-up-sign  
setting-sign  
fixing-signboard  
setting-up-signboard  
readying-signboard  
gearing-up-signboard  
setting-signboard  
preparing-signboard  
viewing-#FreddieGray  
seeing-#FreddieGray  
catching-#FreddieGray  
taking-in-#FreddieGray  
current-state-of-affairs  
viewing-now  
seeing-now  
catching-now  
taking-in-now

beginning-in  
leading-off-in  
commencing-in  
thirty-minutes  
for-feeds  
ad-aeroplane  
advertisement-aeroplane  
advertizement-aeroplane  
advertising-aeroplane  
advertizing-aeroplane  
advert-aeroplane  
advertisement-airplane  
advertizement-airplane  
advertising-airplane  
advertizing-airplane  
advert-airplane  
advertisement-plane  
advertizement-plane  
advertising-plane  
advertizing-plane  
advert-plane  
be-at-that-place  
be-in-that-location  
the-go  
Lombard-street  
public-violence-gas  
traffic-barricaded  
traffic-blockaded

traffic-stopped  
traffic-blocked-off  
traffic-blocked-up  
traffic-bared  
they-need-to  
gapping-barricades  
breaching-roadblocks  
gapping-roadblocks  
business-organizations-  
attacked  
business-organisations-  
attacked  
business-organizations-  
assailed  
business-organisations-  
assailed  
businesses-assailed  
businesses-assulted  
people-assailed  
people-assulted  
citizenry-assailed  
citizenry-assulted  
citizenry-attacked  
autos-smashed  
automobiles-smashed  
machines-smashed  
motorcars-smashed  
cars-banged-up  
autos-banged-up

automobiles-banged-up  
machines-banged-up  
motorcars-banged-up  
empty-rubbish  
empty-scrap  
empty-garbage  
Howard-St  
shattering-windows  
catch-people  
grab-people  
gassing-demonstrators  
collar-in  
nail-in  
apprehend-in  
pick-up-in  
nab-in  
kicking-autos  
kicking-automobiles  
kicking-machines  
kicking-motorcars  
police-officers-hat  
officers-hat  
hat-strikes-back  
Pratt-Street  
be-going  
tells-patrol  
enjoins-patrol  
tells-police

enjoins-police  
orders-police  
demonstrating-outside  
police-force-arrest  
constabulary-arrest  
law-arrest  
police-force-apprehend  
police-force-catch  
police-force-collar  
police-force-pinch  
police-force-take-into-custody  
constabulary-apprehend  
constabulary-catch  
constabulary-collar  
constabulary-pinch  
constabulary-take-into-  
custody  
law-apprehend  
law-catch  
law-collar  
law-pinch  
law-take-into-custody  
shoot-it  
take-it  
home-reserve-holds  
wholly-shut-down  
entirely-shut-down  
completely-shut-down  
totally-shut-down

all-shut-down  
altogether-shut-down  
wholly-shut-down  
wholly-shut-down  
entirely-shut-down  
completely-shut-down  
totally-shut-down  
all-shut-down  
altogether-shut-down  
wholly-shut-down  
wholly-closedown  
entirely-closedown  
completely-closedown  
totally-closedown  
all-closedown  
altogether-closedown  
wholly-closedown  
wholly-closed  
entirely-closed  
completely-closed  
totally-closed  
all-closed  
altogether-closed  
just-now-joined  
just-linked  
just-linked-up  
just-joined  
just-united

just-now-linked  
just-now-linked-up  
just-now-joined  
just-now-united  
diein  
we-gonna-fight-for  
april-25  
blocked-is-updated  
marching-in  
crowds-overflowing  
preparing-signs  
enough-baltimore  
watch-live-protesters

### Appendix B – Critical Consciousness Lexicon

ST 1	ST 2	ST 3	ST 4
almost-pissed	doesnt-died	hundreds-protest	no-racist-police
BS-#BlackLivesMatter	doesnt-died	Baltimore-police-probe	no-justice
rats-ass	that-man	another-cop	We-gonna-fight
#BlackLivesMatter-klan	should-investigate	over-the-death	unarmed-Black-victims
tards	conspiracy-theorists	preventable-tragedy	stopped
retards	those-cities	hell	die-in
these-tards	BEHEADING	shutting-shit-down	die-in
STFU	evil-reigning	brutally-beat	diein
people-suck	affecting-an-arrest	rot-in-jail	another-black-man-dies
town-near	Baltimore-protests	break-itself	hands-of-police
#WAKEUPAMERICA	get-pass	officers-suspended	#institutionalizedracism
the-protectors	let-me	police-custody	spread-the-word
Retarded-white-people	black-teens	get-the-truth	witness-says
Need-caption	@deray-goes	ended-up	he-heard
#Obamacare	few-cops	right-thing	Police-Impunity
own-mirrors	surprise-surprise	protest-now	live
handouts-are	Call-jake	shut-down	black-man-killed-by
lynch-mob	guy-tonight	people-rallying	cant-trust-officers
future-gang	yep	not-sever	cant-trust-officers
some-WP	city-destroyin	needs	dont-and-cant
#BlueLivesMatter	being-looted	Maryland-needs	dont-and-cant
fucking-animals	criminal-behavior	no-problem	marchers-chanting
BS-movement	course-idiots	family-on-the-way	stop-the-lies
savages	pointless-discussion	watch-video	lies
Arrest-them	subversives	pocket-knife-outlawed	lie
gas-them	People-die	cruel-&-inhumane	rise-up

#RaceWar-started	protest-that	Opens-Probe	black-man-killed
beat-black	#criminal-who	death	White-Americans
about-urinate	criminal-who	on-point	Black-Americans
just-about-piddle	marshmallows	got-to	#policebrutality
almost-puddle	not-anti	Protest-Cont	police-brutality
allbut-piss	not-antipolice	Break-his-Back	murder
nearly-pee	deserved-it	dies	Call-it-what-it-is
about-pee-pee	racist-criminal	DuBois	perfunctory
just-about-urinate	religion-under	opens-probe	transparency
just-about-piss	Bashing-#Christianity	vigil	opacity
just-about-pee-pee	Root-Cause	prior-to	payroll
idiot	mom-more	sick-of	if-not-racist
imbecile	Helluva-movement	BS	Solidarity
cretin	#WhiteCopsKillem	Officers-Suspended	#runningwhileblack
moron	Islamist-Black	thoughts-&-prayers	Since-when
changeling	nobody-cares	thoughts-and-prayers	rally-with
half-wit	Or-else	prayers	chance-in-hell
simpleton	#thugtivists	MORE-AFRAM-	approximately-1700
simple	other-blacks	OFFICERS	allowed-to-kill
these-idiots	ass-criminals	Justice-for	walk-free
these-imbeciles	robbing-ppl	Rights-Probe	felony-running
these-cretins	white-RaCists	"ruff-ride"	gun-down
these-morons	white-Racists	ruff-ride	get-away-with-it
these-changelings	insidious-agendas	beat-his-ass	hunting
these-half-wits	but-looting	cop-apologist	N****rHunting
these-simpletons	hershey-bars	under-attack	nrhunting
shut-the-fuck-up	doesnt-decease	no-wonder	officer-twist
town-close	doesnt-perish	Seens-like	in-the-eye
		fractured-vertebrae	

town-nigh	doesnt-go	RIP	troll-accounts
town-adjacent	doesnt-exit	rip	Another-Black-life
town-nearby	doesnt-pass-away	Footage-from	devaluing
town-nighboring	doesnt-expire	criminal-probe	being-black-in-America
the-defender	doesnt-pass	Keep-witnessing	calling-him
the-guardian	doesnt-kick-the-bucket	enough-is	"suspect"
	doesnt-cash-in-ones-		
the-shielder	chips	matter-to-you	justification
retarded-whites	doesnt-buy-the-farm	love-seeing	racist-cops
want-subtitle	doesnt-conk	Stress-at	defending-what
	doesnt-give-up-the-		
require-subtitle	ghost	happened-again	on-and-off
need-subtitle	doesnt-drop-dead	UNACCEPTABLE	run-too
want-caption	doesnt-pop-off	under-way	2-believe
require-caption	doesnt-choke	4-every	to-believe
have-mirrors	doesnt-croak	suspects-death	The-Truth
possess-mirrors	doesnt-snuff-it	My-thoughts	RACIST-COPS
handout-is	doesnt-decease	severed-itself	stop-killing
charity-are	doesnt-perish	card-posted	U-guilty
gang	doesnt-go	streets-today	we-become
pack	doesnt-exit	open-investigation	no-value
ring	doesnt-pass-away	Rest-Easy	They-kill
mob	doesnt-expire	Cops-Suspended	another-black-man
bally-animals	doesnt-pass	column-today	#CivilRights-violation
		photojournalists-	
blinking-animals	doesnt-kick-the-bucket	manhandled	representing-in
	doesnt-cash-in-ones-		
bloody-animals	chips	by-itself	same-outcome
blooming-animals	doesnt-buy-the-farm	added-to	investigate

crashing-animals	doesnt-conk	WHO-CONDUCTED	we-gonna-fight-for
flaming-animals	doesnt-give-up-the-ghost	this-shit	podcast-interview
bally-beasts	doesnt-drop-dead	release-video	terror-victims
blinking-beasts	doesnt-pop-off	hear-bystanders	Smh
bloody-beasts	doesnt-choke	Mayham-going	SMH
blooming-beasts	doesnt-croak	unanswered-questions	Really?
crashing-beasts	doesnt-snuff-it	my-imagined	be-peaceful
flaming-beasts	should-inquire	man-suffered	that-killed
bally-brutes	should-enquire	Demands-Answers	KILLA-COPS
blinking-brutes	those-metropolises	US-AG	they-run
bloody-brutes	those-urban-centers	beat-him	we-break
blooming-brutes	decapitation	Rest-in	unarmed
crashing-brutes	immorality-predominate	Rest-peacefully	keep-their-jobs
flaming-brutes	immorality-dominate	My-condolences	face-of-diversity
bull-social-movement	immorality-rule	arrestees-death	excuse-after
fake-social-movement	immorality-reign	Another-one	justify-killing
bull-front	immorality-prevail	draws-hundreds	safety-of
fake-front	wickedness-predominate	mighty-FOI	killing-of
barbarian	wickedness-dominate	Kay-Granger	brutality-that
beast	wickedness-rule	One-protester	been-conditioned
wolf	wickedness-reign	strong-message	DOES-NOT-MATTER
savage	wickedness-prevail	BMore-Now	does-not-matter
brute	iniquity-predominate	face-off	culturally-conditioned
wildcat	iniquity-dominate	are-out	Conditioned
barbarians	iniquity-rule	#FreddieGray-protester	like-game
beasts	iniquity-reign	picture-speaks	narrative-going

wolves	iniquity-prevail	fucking-w	happening-now
brutes	impact-an-	Thousands-march	without-force
wildcats	apprehension	Rally-growing	Streamers
collar-them	bear-upon-an-arrest	flag-replaced	media-does-not
nail-them	Baltimore-dissent	Protesters-clash	real-terror
apprehend-them	Baltimore-objection	Protesters-occupy	not-repaired
pickup-them	receive-pass	GROWS-N	human-beings
nab-them	get-a-pass	Admit-failing	completely-shut
cop-them	find-pass	Stopping-traffic	malicious-intentions
nigger	obtain-pass	Billboard	another-perspective
nigga	incur-pass	watch-the	the-problem
spade	allow-me	rally-for	cops-first
coon	permit-me	stand-up	4438149160
jigaboo	black-adolescent	smashing-cars	militarized
nigra	black-stripling	getting-ugly	glorifying-guns
beat-up-nigger	black-teenager	Car-activism	brute-police-force
beat-up-nigga	@deray-go	10-Years	need-justice
beat-up-spade	@deray-proceed	hell-breaks	protesting-outside
beat-up-coon	@deray-move	Cars-join	joined-the-muslims
beat-up-jigaboo	few-bulls	Mahatma-Gandhi	tunein
beat-up-nigra	few-cops	crucified-in	acknowledge-history
work-over-nigger	few-coppers	Why/How	others-killed-by
work-over-nigga	few-fuzzs	WhyHow	Civilian-POC
work-over-spade	few-pigs	shutting-down	5th-&-los-angeles
work-over-coon	guy-tonight	DOWN-BALTIMORE	wcops-like-these
work-over-jigaboo	cat-this-evening	Contempt-of	Wapos-muted
work-over-nigra	hombre-this-night	STILL-HERE	institutionalizedracism
	bozo-tonight	Protesters-throwing	WITH-PAY
	metropolis-demolish		

urban-center-destroy	own-necks	Exactly
being-pillaged	sign-wins	#nrhunting
being-plundered	providing-security	excuse-Ive
being-ransacked	Agitation	fell-really
		Another-
course-idiot	Power	#BlackMartyrOfPoliceBrutality
course-imbecile	Voice	#BlackMartyrOfPoliceBrutality
course-cretin	hundreds-attended	stand-together
course-moron	Thousands-gathered	Authoritative-white
course-changeling	wrong-city	kill-you
course-half-wit	drones-out	Lives-Dont-Matter
course-retard	Flickr-for	killed-by
otiose-discussion	hugging-protesters	corrupt-KKKops
pointless-treatment	Larry	a-threat
superfluous-discourse	All-day	only-ones
wasted-discussion	History-keeps	State-violence
revolutionist	Mao-Zedong	Marching-for
revolutionary	crazy-right	those-killed
subversive	than-violence	#BlackLivesMatter-Action
subverter	playing-games	phone-power
multitude-decease	Downtown-#Baltimore	Inhumanely-treated
masses-perish	prompts-protest	white-police
mass-go	flies-30	ghost-of
hoi-polloi-exit	with-truth	side-by-side
people-pass-away	Protesters-gather	racist-adding
the-great-unwashed-		
expire	Marcus-Aurelius	Running-While-Black
pepole-pass	watchmen	Live-streams
pepole-kick-the-bucket	worst-enemies	Live-stream

pepole-cash-in-ones-chips	two-cities	Livestream
pepole-buy-the-farm	my-baltimore	POWER-IS
pepole-conk	so-necessary	NOT-Remain
pepole-give-up-the-ghost	we-win	KILLING-BLACK
pepole-drop-dead	Praying	Were-tired
pepole-pop-off	sh*t-over	Were-tired
pepole-choke	Start-disrupting	Sara-Benjamin
pepole-croak	be-enough	My-sign
pepole-snuff-it	timely-medical	can-replace
dissent-that	Michael-Jackson	fight-for
resist-that	Redemption-Songs	indict-them
felon-who	Hold-the	are-follow
crook-who	in-office	for-updates
outlaw-who	has-to-pay	From-the-streets
malefactor-who	Go-hard	justice-death
not-antipolice-force	a-pretzel	Indifference-Kill
not-anticonstabulary	apparently-snapped	#StopPoliceBrutality
not-antilaw	want-answers	eye-contact
merited-it	crucify-me	all-victims
antiblack-felon	All-lives	They-paid
anti-Semite-crook	only-sin	but-peaceful
anti-outlaw	I-pray	LIVE-broadcast
anti-malefactor	Pray-for	joined-the-rally
faith-under	before-i-tweet	THOUSANDS-MARCHING
religious-belief-under	my-heart	death-of
sock-Christian-religion	police-simmers	Watch-live
bop-Christian-religion	Yesterday-in	Orwellian-state

whop-Christian-religion	frat-boys	do-nothing
whap-Christian-religion	OUR-PAIN	Speak-truth
bonk-Christian-religion	arrests-divided	We-REFUSE
beginning-induce	years-beaten	Come-out
origin-stimulate	Sinister-Version	Shackled-Black
root-cause	Jesus-is	deem-unworthy
	#BlackLivesMatter-	
rootage-have	chant	wont-tell
source-get	GET-ATTENTION	USE-our
ma-more-than	Drones-in	ONLY-spend
mama-more-than	drone-is	police-violence
mamma-more-than	Saturday-protest	Billboard-in
mom-more-than	Jesus-hasnt	Thanks-Baltimore
momma-more-than	names-and-faces	Nazi-flag
mommy-more-than	great-powers	Another-Coverup
mammy-more-than	violently-shaken	solidarity-in
mum-more-than	Chief-says	Spent-the-day
mummy-more-than	Stingray-Tracking	obviously-white
Helluva-campaign	Small-crowd	MSM-coverage
Helluva-cause	last-year	not-be-ignored
Helluva-crusade	in-spirit	Spread-this
Helluva-drive	Read-THIS	1-pm
Helluva-movement	Confederate-flag-flies	See-you
Helluva-effort	Protests-in	Getting-ready
white-bull-shoot-down-em	morbid-outlook	theres-money
Caucasian-cop-defeat-em	over-death	theres-money

copper-vote-down-em	Much-respect	Nothing-coded
fuzz-vote-out-em	Raise-your	instead-of
pig-em	shutting-it-down	Who-polices
Islamism-blacken	#alllivesmatter	JOIN-FIGHT
Mohammedanism-		
melanize	SHUT-IT	being-prey
Muhammadanism-		
melanise	change-EVERYTHING	paid-vacation
Muslimism-nigrify	people-vs	death-penalty
cipher-give-care	is-beautiful	live-protesters
cypher-give-care	Together	kill-again
nobody-give-care	fighting-for	Come-on-out
nonentity-give-care	dicey	untold-violence
other-blacken	#dope	raping-black
other-melanize	Demonstrations-in	11a-ET
other-melanise	Luke-4:16	Harassment-is-Constant
other-nigrify	Luke-41621	Harassment-Constant
buttocks-felon	Ridin-for	Injured-Prisoners
nates-crook	Ridin-for	Contempt-of-Cop
arse-outlaw	protest-rolls	Filed-By
butt-malefactor	proud	small-group
backside-crook	Police-Shooting	these-lies
bum-crook	March-rn	Consider-coming
buns-crook	is-not	racist-tweets
can-crook	March-descends	systemic
fundament-crook	Baltimore-Streets	Renaissance-myth
hindquarters-crook	and-moving	mirrors
hindend-crook	cant-wait	his-ignorance
keister-crook	cant-wait	killings

posterior-crook	reaches-back	supremacist-terror
prat-crook	rewindexhibition	killing-us
rear-crook	2-march	Broken-Relationship
rearend-crook	Image-from	12:00-noon
rump-crook	baseball-players	get-reprimands
stern-crook	looks-peaceful	25-bcuz
seat-crook	post-from	Come-2
tail-crook	something-March	Police-Culture
tailend-crook	my-spirit	type-of-coverage
tooshie-crook	long-live	racist-cops
tush-crook	whole-convoy	unarmed-blacks
bottom-crook	draws-thousands	never-experienced
behind-crook	occupy-Camden	systemic-racism
derriere-crook	out-there	never-pry
fanny-crook	pure-strength	Blackness
buttocks-outlaw	than-baseball	executions
nates-outlaw	standoff-with	White-ally
arse-outlaw	stay-safe	Please-read
butt-outlaw	favorite-thing	come-out
backside-outlaw	#AllLivesMatter	must-unite
bum-outlaw	meant-to	Tune-in
buns-outlaw	march-through	LOVE-not-FEAR
can-outlaw	careful	forget-about
fundament-outlaw	the-1960s	our-brothers
hindquarters-outlaw	special-coverage	wait-by
hindend-outlaw	sounds-and	police-overhaul
keister-outlaw	condoning-#Baltimore	Reppin-homeland
posterior-outlaw	CITIZEN-LIVE	murdered

prat-outlaw	Photos-from	many-more
rear-outlaw	8-places	trying-to-imply
rearend-outlaw	going-down	1pm-ET
rump-outlaw	gettin-slapped	compared-peaceful
stern-outlaw	stay-cool	with-love
seat-outlaw	Always-tears	Gray-killing
tail-outlaw	Ppl-power	open-season
tailend-outlaw	Sending-love	#takebackebony
tooshie-outlaw	Thinking-about-you	your-focus
tush-outlaw	God-please	hadnt-run
bottom-outlaw	be-safe	hadnt-run
behind-outlaw	destroying-cars	ustream
derriere-outlaw	been-arrested	at-3pm
buttocks-malefactor	God-bless	to-gather
nates-malefactor	Startling-juxtaposition	jail-killer
arse-malefactor	theyre-doing	cops-like-these
butt-malefactor	theyre-doing	structural-relationship
backside-malefactor	not-trending	Watch-here
bum-malefactor	juxtaposition	live-at
buns-malefactor	their-hands	killed-him
can-malefactor	Now-Trying	MANY-MURDERS
fundament-malefactor	justice-first	an-emergency
hindquarters-malefactor	sick-&	4-running
hindend-malefactor	sick-and	Blocked-his
keister-malefactor	shut-down-baltimore	Crowds-overflowing
posterior-malefactor	the-storm	call-the-cops
prat-malefactor	the-kids	cave-do
rear-malefactor	legal-observer	#racist-at

rearend-malefactor	protests-continue	live-tweeting
rump-malefactor	peaceful-protest	FOLLOW-HER
stern-malefactor	peaceful-protests	Preparing-Signs
seat-malefactor	armed-insurrection	Pennsylvania-Avenue
tail-malefactor	time-2-march	Dixon-White
tailend-malefactor	time-to-march	identify-themselves
tooshie-malefactor	policemen-protecting	Watching-#FreddieGray
tush-malefactor	Protesters-threw	mass-incarceration
	protesters-occupy-	
bottom-malefactor	camden-yards	current-situation
behind-malefactor	citizen-live-stream	Say-it-again
derriere-malefactor	hundreds-resist	Watching-now
overcharge-multitude	hundreds-dissent	enough.
soak-masses	some-otherbull	with-you
surcharge-mass	some-other-cop	Live-Streaming
gazump-hoi-polloi	some-other-copper	Pennsylvania-Ave
fleece-masses	some-other-fuzz	Camden-Yards
plume-masses	some-other-pig	#NonViolent-March
pluck-masses	over-the-dying	brutalist-free
rob-masses	over-the-demise	still-going
hook-masses	preventable-calamity	brutality-cops
white-person-racist	preventable-catastrophe	starting-in
Caucasian-racist	preventable-disaster	right-to
pernicious-docket	preventable-tragedy	to-see-you
subtle-schedule	preventable-cataclysm	Words-from
merely-plunder	hell-on-earth	#stopkillercops
simply-despoil	hellhole	Live-protest
just-loot	snake-pit	In-Front
only-reave	the-pits	stand-against

merely-strip	inferno	white-supremacists
simply-rifle	crap-knock-down	DRONE-OVERHEAD
just-ransack	dirt-cut-down	Without-Racism
only-pillage	shit-push-down	Dont-profile
loot-foray	shite-pull-down	Dont-profile
white-people-suck	viciously-beat-out	My-#FreddieGray-statement
	brutally-crushed	No-ignorance
	savagely-shelled	4-feeds
	viciously-trounced	The-killings
	viciously-vanquished	no-trial
	fracture-itself	dont-trust
	policeman-set-aside	dont-trust
	police-officer-set-aside	getting-heard
	policeman-detention	the-trauma
	police-officer-detainment	cell-reception
	police-officer-hold	Tell-them
	acquire-the-true-statement	marches-coalesced
	proper-matter	EVERY-DAY
	right-affair	2-death
	suitable	Stingray-Devices
	suited	Expansion-leads
	close-down	30-MINUTES
	wants	ad-plane
	require	Be-There
	Old-Line-State-want	@BaltimorePolice-using
	Free-State-need	the-move
	MD-require	black-flag-flies

no-problem	Lombard-st
family-line-on-the-way	LIVE-NOW
folk-on-the-way	riot-gas
kinfolk-on-the-way	hunt-&-kill
kinsfolk-on-the-way	police-state
sept-on-the-way	Traffic-blocked
phratry-on-the-way	they-want-to
view-video-recording	Things-wont
see-video-recording	Things-wont
catch-video-recording	Bottles-now
take-in-video-recording	breaching-barricades
pocket-knife-illegitimate	incoming-bottles
switch-blade-illicit	Police-repression
pocket-knife-outlawed	TAKING-FIRE
switch-blade-outlawed	BY-CHAIRS
pocket-knife-unlawful	ON-WAY
barbarous-inhumane	BUSINESSES-ATTACKED
brutal-inhumane	PEOPLE-ATTACKED
cruel-inhumane	others-killed
fell-inhumane	CARS-SMASHED
roughshod-inhumane	EMPTY-TRASH
savage-inhumane	HIS-GUN
vicious	Howard-Street
open-investgation	83-and-395
decease	smashing-windows
expiry	SNATCH-PEOPLE
on-degree	gassing-protesters
on-level	HIT-BY

on-stage	ARREST-IN
travel-to	KICKING-CARS
go-to	Protests-Trending
move-to	Get-the-Whole
locomote-to	POLICEMANS-HAT
objection-proceed	tipping-point
dissent-go-forward	HAT-RETALIATES
separate-spinal-column	the-muscle
split-up-vertebral-column	criminal-organization
fall-apart-spine	make-arrests
come-apart-backbone	making-arrests
sepearate-back	Pratt-St
sepearate-rachis	oppression-here
separate-his-spinal-column	#censorship-Twitter
separate-his-vertebral-column	be-heading
separate-his-spine	#United-for
separate-his-backbone	justice-now
separate-his-back	shit-DAILY
separate-his-rachis	leading-the-march
decease	Follow-@deray
perish	badge-today
go	STAND-OFF
exit	racist-police
passaway	coming-together
expire	democracy-looks
pass	Insurance-will

kick-the-bucket	Insurance-wont
cash-in-ones-chips	streams
buy-the-farm	Get-to
conk	a-reaction
give-up-the-ghost	orders-patrol
drop-dead	real-matter
pop-off	over-sports
choke	racist-television
croak	valued-at-less
snuff-it	#SystemicRacism
watch	Before-judging
anterior-to	case-in
disgusted-of	call-the-victim
fed-up-of	marching-in
sick-of	watch-live-protesters
sick-of-of	those-killed-by
tired-of	reform-is-needed
bull	oppressive-tactics
Irish-bull	covered-#baltimore
horseshit	citizen-livestream
shit	tyrannical-behavior
crap	tyrannous-behavior
dogshit	oppressive-behaviour
policeman-debared	oppressive-conduct
police-officer-debared	oppressive-doings
thought-supplication	tyrannical-conduct
thought-process-	
supplication	tyrannous-doings
cerebration-	tyrannical-tactics

supplication	
intellection- supplication	tyrannous-tactics
mentation-supplication	reform-is-wanted
to-a-greater-extent- Black-person-and- policeman	reform-is-required
to-a-greater-extent- blackamoor-and-police- officer	observe-live-protesters
to-a-greater-extent- Negro-and-policeman	follow-live-protesters
to-a-greater-extent- Negroid-and-police- officer	watch-over-live-protesters
justness-for	keep-an-eye-on-live-protesters
thumping-drive	observe-live-demonstrators
correct-investiagtion	follow-live-demonstrators
rectify-investiagtion	watch-over-live-demonstrators
beatup-his-buttocks	keep-an-eye-on-live- demonstrators
workover-his-nates	watch-live-demonstrators
beatup-his-arse	demonstrating-in
workover-his-butt	name-the-victim
beatup-his-backside	instance-in
workover-his-bum	example-in
beatup-his-buns	before-judgment
workover-his-can	before-judgement
beatup-his-fundament	prized-at-less
workover-his-	valued-at-less

hindquarters	
beatup-his-hind-end	treasured-at-less
workover-his-keister	appreciated-at-less
beatup-his-posterior	racialist-television
workover-his-prat	racialist-telecasting
beatup-his-rear	racialist-TV
workover-his-rear-end	racialist-video
beatup-his-rump	racist-telecasting
workover-his-stern	racist-TV
beatup-his-seat	racist-video
workover-his-tail	over-athletics
beatup-his-tail-end	true-matter
workover-his-tooshie	real-thing
beatup-his-tush	real-affair
workover-his-bottom	real-topic
beatup-his-behind	real-subject
workover-his-derriere	real-issue
beatup-his-fanny	prescribes-patrol
bull-vindicator	dictates-patrol
cop-justifier	a-response
copper-vindicator	reach
fuzz-justifier	make
pig-vindicator	progress-to
under-assail	annoy
under-assault	rag
under-set-on	bother
no-wonder	get-at
look-alike	irritate

appear-similar	rile
Rest-in-Peace	nark
video-recoding-from	nettle
tape-from	gravel
felon-probe	vex
crook-probe	chafe
outlaw-probe	devil
malefactor-probe	Insurance-will-not
enough	indemnity-will-not
count-to-you	Insurance-wont
matter-to-you	majority-rule
weigh-to-you	arriving-together
watch-love	getting-together
view-love	racist-police-force
see-love	racist-constabulary
catch-love	racist-law
take-in-love	antiblack-police
tension-at	anti-Semite-police
tensness-at	antiblack-constabulary
hap-once-again	anti-Semite-law
go-on-once-more	repulsion
pass-off-over-again	badge-nowadays
occur-once-again	badge-now
pass-once-more	leading-the-protest
fall-out-over-again	leading-the-demonstration
come-about-once-again	heading-the-protest
take-place-once-more	heading-the-demonstration
impossible	heading-the-march

insufferable	bullshit-daily
unacceptable	bull-daily
unsufferable	Irish-bull-daily
afoot	horseshit-daily
for-every	shit-daily
defendants-decease	crap-daily
defendants-expiry	dogshit-daily
my-opinion	shit-day-to-day
my-sentiment	shit-day-after-day
my-persuasion	shit-every-day
my-view	bullshit-day-to-day
cut-off-itself	bull-day-after-day
poster-posted	Irish-bull-every-day
posting-posted	horseshit-day-to-day
placard-posted	shit-day-after-day
notice-posted	crap-every-day
bill-posted	dogshit-every-day
streets-nowadays	justness-now
streets-now	justice-immediately
open-up-probe	justice-instantly
bull-abeyant	justice-straightaway
cop-abeyant	justice-straight-off
copper-abeyant	justice-directly
fuzz-abeyant	justice-now
pig-abeyant	justice-right-away
editorial-nowadays	justice-at-once
newspaper-column-	
now	justice-forthwith
who-lead	justice-in-real-time

who-take	justice-like-a-shot
who-direct	subjugation-here
who-conduct	Pratt-Street
who-guide	collaring
this-crap	nailing
this-dirt	apprehending
this-shit	picking-up
this-shite	nabbing
this-poop	coping
this-turd	the-muscleman
video-recording-	
publish	get-the-entire
video-recording-bring-	
out	acquire-the-whole
video-recording-put-out	demonstrations-trending
video-recording-issue	kicking-autos
listen-bystanders	kicking-automobiles
hear-bystanders	kicking-machines
take-heed-bystanders	kicking-motorcars
havoc-going	apprehension-in
unreciprocated-inquiry	arrest-in
unrequited-enquiry	catch-in
nreciprocated-query	collar-in
unrequited-	
interrogation	pinch-in
my-fanciful	taking-into-custody-in
my-imaginary	struck-by
my-imagined	impinged-on-by
my-notional	ran-into-by

man-endured	collided-with-by
adult-male-endred	gassing-demonstrators
need-reply	kidnapping-people
need-response	kidnap-people
American-Attorney-General	shattering-windows
U.S.-Attorney-General	Howard-St
USA-Attorney-General	83-&-395
U.S.A-Attorney-General	discharge-trash
pound-him	empty-rubbish
thump-him	empty-scrap
eternal-rest-in	discharge-rubbish
sleep-in	discharge-scrap
eternal-sleep-in	cars-banged-up
quietus-in	cars-smashed-up
peacefully-eternal-rest	autos-banged-up
peacefully-sleep	automobiles-smashed-up
peacefully-eternal-sleep	machines-banged-up
peacefully-quietus	motorcars-smashed-up
my-commiseration	citizenry-attacked
arrestees-decease	people-assailed
arrestees-expiry	citizenry-assailed
my-commiseration	businesses-assailed
some-otherone	concerns-attacked
attract-hundreds	business-concerns-attacked
	business-organizations-
pull-hundreds	attacked
pull-in-hundreds	business-organisations-attacked

draw-hundreds	concerns-assailed
draw-in-hundreds	business-concerns-assailed
one-dissenter	business-organizations-assailed
one-dissident	business-organisations-assailed
one-protester	on-the-way
one-objector	en-route
one-contestant	erupting
confrontation	igniting
encounter	catching-fire
showdown	combusting
Freddie-Gray-dissenter	conflagrating
Freddie-Gray-dissident	police-force-repression
Freddie-Gray-protester	constabulary-repression
Freddie-Gray-objector	law-repression
Freddie-Gray-	
contestant	gapping-barricades
image-talks	breaching-roadblocks
icon-speaks	gapping-roadblocks
ikon-utters	things-will-not
image-mouths	traffic-barricaded
icon-verbalizes	traffic-blocked
ikon-verbalises	traffic-blockaded
M-demonstrate	traffic-stopped
K-demonstrate	traffic-blocked-off
chiliad-demonstrate	traffic-blocked-up
Gs-demonstrate	traffic-barred
a-grand-demonstrate	hunt-and-kill
thou-demonstrate	hound-and-kill
yard-demonstrate	trace-and-kill

mass-meeting-flourishing	riot-gasmasks
mass-meeting-growing	riot-respirators
mass-meeting-thriving	Lombard-street
flag-supplanted	@BaltimorePolice-utilizing
flag-replaced	@BaltimorePolice-utilising
flag-superseded	@BaltimorePolice-applying
flag-supervene-upon	@BaltimorePolice-employing
flag-superceded	be-at-that-place
dissenters-brush	be-in-that-location
dissidents-clash	advertisement-plane
protesters-encounter	advertizement-plane
objectors-skirmish	advertising-plane
contestants-clash	advertizing-plane
dissenter-occupy	advert-plane
dissident-occupy	ad-airplane
protester-occupy	ad-aeroplane
objector-occupy	thirty-MINUTES
contestant-occupy	Expansion-results
Mahatma	Expansion-leaves
Gahndi	to-death
arise	daily
rise	day-to-day
develop	day-after-day
uprise	protests-coalesced
spring-up	demonstrations-coalesced
acknowledge-neglect	protests-blend
barricade-traffic	protests-flux
block-traffic	protests-mix

blockade-traffic	protests-conflate
stop-traffic	protests-commingle
block-off-traffic	protests-immix
block-up-traffic	protests-fuse
observe-the	protests-coalesce
follow-the	protests-meld
watch-over-the	protests-combine
keep-an-eye-on-the	protests-merge
arise	demonstrations-blend
rise	demonstrations-flux
uprise	demonstrations-mix
get-up	demonstrations-conflate
bang-upcars	demonstrations-commingle
smash-up-cars	demonstrations-immix
getting-atrocious	demonstrations-fuse
getting-frightful	demonstrations-coalesce
getting-horrifying	demonstrations-meld
getting-horrible	demonstrations-combine
auto-activism	demonstrations-merge
automobile-activism	marches-blend
machine-activism	marches-flux
motorcar-activism	marches-mix
10-twelvemonth	marches-conflate
X-twelvemonth	marches-commingle
tenner-twelvemonth	marches-immix
decade-twelvemonth	marches-fuse
hell-on-earth-burst	marches-coalesce
hellhole-erupt	marches-meld

snake-pit-burst	marches-combine
the-pits-erupt	marches-merge
inferno-burst	order-them
autofall-in	enjoin-them
automobile-get-together	cellular-reception
machine-fall-in	phone-reception
motorcar-get-together	the-injury
wherefor	the-hurt
how	the-harm
close-down	being-heard
down-Baltimore	do-not-trust
disdain-of	for-feeds
scorn-of	Dont-profile
despite-of	My-#FreddieGray-argument
dissenter-project	do-not-profile
dissident-cast	without-racialism
protester-contrive	without-racial-discrimination
objector-project	pilotless-aircraft-overhead
	radio-controlled-aircraft-overhead
contestant-cast	stand-up-against
have-cervix	remain-firm-against
possess-cervix	live-demonstration
signboard-succeed	live-march
signboard-win	
signboard-come-through	getting-down-in
signboard-bring-home-the-bacon	beginning-in

signboard-deliver-the-goods	getting-in
supply-protection	starting-out-in
provide-protection	starting-out-in
render-protection	setting-about-in
furnish-protection	setting-out-in
C-attended	commencing-in
century-attended	ferociousness-cops
one-C-attended	viciousness-cops
centred-attended	savagery-cops
1000-meet	brutality-bulls
M-gather	brutality-coppers
K-assemble	brutality-fuzzes
chiliad-forgather	brutality-pigs
G-foregather	ferociousness-bulls
grand-meet	viciousness-coppers
thou-gather	savagery-fuzzes
yard-assemble	savagery-pigs
incorrect-metropolis	still-happening
incorrect-urban-center	still-proceeding
embrace-demonstators	#NonViolent-protest
hug-demonstators	#NonViolent-demonstration
bosom-demonstators	Pennsylvania-Avenue
squeeze-demonstators	fixing-signs
Mao	setting-up-signs
Chairman-Mao	readying-signs
than-ferocity	gearing-up-signs
than-fierceness	setting-signs
than-furiousness	fixing-signboards

than-fury	setting-up-signboards
than-vehemence	readying-signboards
than-violence	gearing-up-signboards
than-wildness	setting-signboards
Blatimore-business-	
district	telephone-the-cops
flies-XXX	call-up-the-cops
flies-thirty	phone-the-cops
dissenters-garner	ring-the-cops
dissidents-collect	call-the-bulls
protesters-pull-together	call-the-coppers
objectors-garner	call-the-fuzzes
contestants-collect	call-the-pigs
Marcus-Aurelius	telephone-the-bulls
watcher	call-up-the-coppers
securiety-guard	phone-the-fuzzes
worst-foe	ring-the-pigs
so-necessity	crowds-overrunning
so-essential	crowds-welling-over
so-requirement	crowds-running-over
so-requisite	crowds-brimming-over
we-succeed	for-running
we-win	for-scatting
we-come-through	for-scarpering
we-bring-home-the-	
bacon	for-turning-tail
we-deliver-the-goods	for-laming
crap-complete	for-running-away
dirt-concluded	for-hightailing-it

shit-ended	for-bunking
shite-over	for-heading-for-the-hills
poop-all-over	for-taking-to-the-woods
turd-terminated	for-escaping
disrupting-disrupting	for-flying-the-coop
begin-disrupting	for-breaking-away
lead-off-disrupting	an-exigency
start-disrupting	a-pinch
commence-disrupting	many-slayings
be-adaquate	many-executions
Michael-Jacksons	view-here
salvation-vocal	see-here
defend-the	catch-here
the-board	take-in-here
	1968 bulls-like-these
guard-the	coppers-like-these
lead-the-world	imprison-killer
fetus	incarcerate-killer
media-loop	lag-killer
in-agency	immure-killer
president-is-black	put-behind-bars-killer
in-federal-agency	jug-killer
#baltimore-resists	gaol-killer
in-government-agency	put-away-killer
in-bureau	remand-killer
in-office	to-meet
in-authority	to-assemble
proceed-hard	to-forgather

obviously-tear	to-foregather
evidently-rupture	at-3-pm
manifestly-snap	at-3-oclock
patently-bust	had-not-run
apparently-tear	hadnt-scatted
plainly-rupture	hadnt-run
plain-snap	hadnt-scarpered
desire-solution	hadnt-turned-tail
desire-answer	hadnt-lamed
desire-result	hadnt-run-away
desire-resolution	hadnt-hightailed-it
desire-solvent	hadnt-bunked
only-transgress	hadnt-headed-for-the-hills
only-trespass	hadnt-took-to-the-woods
I-beg	hadnt-escaped
I-implore	hadnt-flew-the-coop
beg-for	hadnt-broke-away
implore-for	Gray-violent-death
my-pump	compared-law-abiding
my-ticker	1-pm-ET
police-force-evildoers	1-pm-EST
constabulary-evildoers	seeking-to-imply
law-evildoers	attempting-to-imply
fraternity-boys	essaying-to-imply
our-anguish	assaying-to-imply
our-hurt	seeking-to-connote
apprehension-divided	attempting-to-connote
arrest-divided	essaying-to-connote

catch-divided	assaying-to-connote
collar-divided	slain
pinch-divided	hit
taking-into-custody-divided	dispatched
twelvemonth-beat-up	bumped-off
yrs-worked-over	offed
pilotless-aircraft-is	polished-off
radio-controlled-aircraft-is	Representing-homeland
Sat-resist	stand-for-homeland
Sabbatum-dissent	reppin-fatherland
Jesus-of-Nazareth-hasnt	reppin-homeland
the-Nazarene-hasnt	reppin-motherland
Jesus-Christ-hasnt	reppin-mother-country
Christ-hasnt	reppin-country-of-origin
Savior-hasnt	reppin-native-land
Saviour-hasnt	representing-fatherland
Good-Shepherd-hasnt	representing-homeland
Redeemer-hasnt	representing-motherland
Deliverer-hasnt	representing-mother-country
great	representing-country-of-origin
discover-faces	representing-native-land
key-faces	police-force-overhaul
key-out-faces	constabulary-overhaul
distinguish-faces	law-overhaul
describe-faces	police-force-renovation
outstanding-might	constabulary-renovation

outstanding-mightiness	law-renovation
violently-jolted	police-renovation
top-dog	our-blood
enjoin	love-not-fearfulness
head-orders	love-not-fright
chief-tells	must-unify
top-dog-enjoins	come-on
stingray-trailing	turn-up
little-crowd	surface
last-twelvemonth	show-up
understand-this	white-friend
read-this	anglo-ally
interpret-this	murders
ghoulish-outlook	slayings
ghoulish-prospect	never-prise
demonstations-in	never-prize
Sat-demonstration	never-lever
alter-everything	never-jimmy
modify-everything	never-take
multitude-versus	never-undergone
masses-versus	never-seen
mass-versus	never-gone-through
hoi-polloi-versus	unarmed-Black-person
people-versus	unarmed-blackamoor
the-great-unwashed-	
versus	unarmed-Negro
oppose-for	unarmed-Negroid
fight-back-for	unarmedafrican-american
fight-down-for	racialist-bulls

defend-for	racialist-coppers
chancy	racialist-fuzzes
chanceful	racialist-pigs
dicey	racist-bulls
dodgy	racist-coppers
manifestations-in	racist-fuzzes
objection-rolls	racist-pigs
dissent-rolls	kind-of-coverage
police-force-shooting	type-of-reporting
constabulary-shooting	kind-of-reporting
law-shooting	come-to
parade-in	get-to
exhibit-in	get-2
parade-decends	25-because
exhibit-decends	receive-reprimands
and-travel	find-reprimands
and-go	obtain-reprimands
and-move	incur-reprimands
and-locomote	1200-noon
cant-delay	Busted-Relationship
cant-hold	supremacist-scourge
cant-time-lag	supremacist-threat
cant-postpone	racialist-tweets
to-parade	these-prevarications
to-exhibit	little-group
picture-from	registered-by
image-from	wounded-captives
icon-from	injured-captives

ikon-from	torment-Constant
looks-lawabiding	torment-is-Constant
my-liveliness	11am-ET
my-life	11-am-ET
long-survive	11-am-EST
long-last	ravishing-black
long-live	violating-black
long-live-on	assaulting-black
long-go	dishonoring-black
long-endure	dishonouring-black
long-hold-up	outraging-black
long-hold-out	ravishing-african
overall-convoy	violating-african
total-convoy	assaulting-african
pull-in-M	dishonoring-african
draw-K	dishonouring-african
draw-in-chiliad	outraging-african
pull-G	come-out
pull-in-grand	turn-up
draw-thou	surface
draw-in-yard	show-up
inhabit-Camdon	kill-once-again
remain-safe	kill-once-more
avored-matter	kill-over-again
favorite-affair	unrecorded-protesters
favourite-matter	live-demonstrators
best-loved-affair	execution
pet-matter	executing

preferred-affair	capital-punishment
preference-matter	being-quarry
avored-thing	being-target
favorite-thing	being-fair-game
favourite-thing	join-battle
best-loved-thing	join-conflict
pet-thing	join-engagement
preferred-thing	alternatively
preference-thing	as-an-alternative
mean-to	or-else
intend-to	nothing-encoded
signify-to	nothing-enciphered
standfor-to	nothing-ciphered
especial-reporting	nothing-cyphered
exceptional-reportage	nothing-encrypted
particular-reporting	nothing-inscribed
audio-and	nothing-written-in-code
excuse-#Baltimore	there-is-money
overlook-#Baltimore	1pm
photograph-from	distribute-this
photo-from	not-be-dismissed
exposure-from	not-be-disregarded
pic-from	not-be-brushed-aside
8-positions	not-be-brushed-off
VIII-positions	not-be-discounted
eighter-positions	not-be-pushed-aside
eighter-from-Decatur-	
positions	media-coverage
octad-positions	MSM-reporting

ogdoad-positions	MSM-reportage
octonary-positions	evidently-white
octet-positions	manifestly-white
remain-chill	patently-white
rest-cool-down	apparently-white
forever-treadrop	plainly-white
multitude-powerfulness	plain-white
masses-powerfulness	evidently-anglo
mass-powerfulness	manifestly-anglo
hoi-polloi-	
powerfulness	patently-anglo
Jesus-of-Nazareth-	
existence	apparently-anglo
the-Nazarene-existence	plainly-anglo
Jesus-Christ-existence	plain-anglo
Christ-existence	obviously-anglo
Savior-existence	passed-the-day
Saviour-existence	some-other-coverup
Good-Shepherd-	
existence	some-other-cover-up
Redeemer-existence	another-cover-up
Deliverer-existence	hoarding-in
draw-attention	sign-in
pilotless-aircraft-in	police-force-violence
radio-controlled-	
aircraft-in	constabulary-violence
Supreme-Being-please	law-violence
demolish-auto	entirely-spend
demolish-automobile	exclusively-spend

demolish-machine	solely-spend
demolish-motorcar	alone-spend
been-collared	utilize-our
been-nailed	utilise-our
been-apprehended	apply-our
been-arrested	employ-our
been-picked-up	wont-report
been-nabed	will-not-tell
Supreme-Being- consecrate	will-not-report
Supreme-Being-bless	hold-unworthy
Supreme-Being-hallow	view-as-unworthy
Supreme-Being- sanctify	take-for-unworthy
their-performing	deem-despicable
their-executing	deem-ugly
theyre-performing	deem-vile
theyre-executing	deem-slimy
startling-apposition	deem-unworthy
startling-collocation	deem-worthless
apposition	deem-wretched
collocation	hold-despicable
their-manus	view-as-ugly
their-mitt	take-for-vile
their-paw	hold-slimy
now-seeking	view-as-unworthy
now-attempting	take-for-worthless
now-essaying	view-as-wretched
now-assaying	we-resist

judicature-first	we-reject
disgusted-and	talk-truth
fed-up-and	speak-truth
sick-and	utter-truth
sick-of-and	mouth-truth
tired-of-and	verbalize-truth
close-down-Baltimore	verbalise-truth
the-rampage	view-live
the-rage	see-live
the-child	catch-live
the-kid	take-in-live
the-youngster	view-unrecorded
the-minor	see-unrecorded
the-shaver	catch-unrecorded
the-nipper	take-in-unrecorded
the-small-fry	THOUSANDS-processing
the-tiddler	THOUSANDS-demonstrating
the-tike	THOUSANDS-protesting
purple-representing	joined-the-mass-meeting
before-succumbing	but-law-abiding
energized-but	are-following
pd-chief	struggle-for
the-tyke	my-signboard
the-fry	we-are-tired
the-nestling	were-pall
legal-perceiver	were-weary
legal-percipient	were-fatigued
legal-observer	were-jaded

legal-beholder	killing-african
resistance-went-on	not-stay
dissent-carried-on	not-rest
resistnce-proceeded	scatting-while-black
law-abiding-resistance	running-while-black
law-abiding-dissent	scarpering-while-black
time-to-demonstrate	turning-tail-while-black
police-officer-protecting	laming-while-black
officer-protecting	running-away-while-black
demonstrators-throw	hightailing-it-while-black
demonstrators-inhabit-Camden-Yards	bunking-while-black
	heading-for-the-hills-while-black
	taking-to-the-woods-while-black
	escaping-while-black
	flying-the-coop-while-black
	breaking-away-while-black
	racialist-adding
	shade-of
	spook-of
	wraith-of
	specter-of
	spectre-of
	anglo-police-force
	anglo-constabulary
	anglo-law

white-police-force  
white-constabulary  
white-law  
Inhumanely-handled  
telephone-power  
cell-power  
demonstrating-for  
protesting-for  
lone-ones  
lonesome-ones  
only-ones  
sole-ones  
solitary-ones  
a-menace  
pervert-KKKops  
subvert-KKKops  
demoralize-KKKops  
demoralise-KKKops  
debauch-KKKops  
debase-KKKops  
profane-KKKops  
vitiate-KKKops  
deprave-KKKops  
misdirect-KKKops  
Lives-Dont-Matter  
Lives-Do-not-Matter  
Lives-Do-not-count  
Lives-Dont-count

Authoritative-anglo  
some-other-  
#BlackMartyrOfPoliceBrutality  
excuse-Ive  
excuse-I-have  
alibi-Ive  
exculpation-Ive  
self-justification-Ive  
alibi-I-have  
exculpation-I-have  
self-justification-I-have  
precisely  
institutionalized-racism  
Wapos-muted  
admit-history  
malicious-purpose  
malicious-intent  
malicious-aim  
malicious-design  
humans  
not-mended  
not-fixed  
not-restored  
true-terror  
real-scourge  
real-threat  
media-dont  
without-violence

happening-at-present  
narration-going  
story-going  
tale-going  
dont-matter  
ferociousness-that  
viciousness-that  
savagery-that  
barbarity-that  
barbarism-that  
savagery-that  
refuge-of  
warrant-killing  
apology-after  
keep-their-occupation  
keep-their-business  
keep-their-job  
keep-their-line-of-work  
keep-their-line  
maintain-their-occupation  
maintain-their-business  
maintain-their-job  
maintain-their-line-of-work  
maintain-their-line  
hold-their-occupation  
hold-their-business  
hold-their-job  
hold-their-line-of-work

hold-their-line  
we-burst  
we-erupt  
they-scat  
they-run  
they-scarper  
they-turn-tail  
they-lam  
they-run-away  
they-hightail-it  
they-bunk  
they-head-for-the-hills  
they-take-to-the-woods  
they-escape  
they-fly-the-coop  
they-break-away  
killa-bulls  
killa-cops  
killa-coppers  
killa-fuzzes  
killa-pigs  
be-law-abiding  
equal-outcome  
equivalent-outcome  
same-consequence  
same-effect  
same-outcome  
same-result

same-event  
same-issue  
same-upshot  
equal-consequence  
equivalent-effect  
equal-outcome  
equivalent-result  
equal-event  
equivalent-issue  
equal-upshot  
#CivilRights-infringement  
some-other-black-man  
Traffic-blocked  
they-want-to  
Things-wont  
Things-wont  
Bottles-now  
breaching-barricades  
incoming-bottles  
Police-repression  
TAKING-FIRE  
BY-CHAIRS  
ON-WAY  
BUSINESSES-ATTACKED  
PEOPLE-ATTACKED  
others-killed  
CARS-SMASHED  
EMPTY-TRASH

HIS-GUN  
Howard-Street  
83-and-395  
smashing-windows  
SNATCH-PEOPLE  
gassing-protesters  
HIT-BY  
ARREST-IN  
KICKING-CARS  
Protests-Trending  
Get-the-Whole  
POLICEMANS-HAT  
tipping-point  
HAT-RETALIATES  
the-muscle  
criminal-organization  
make-arrests  
making-arrests  
Pratt-St  
oppression-here  
#censorship-Twitter  
be-heading  
#United-for  
justice-now  
shit-DAILY  
leading-the-march  
Follow-@deray  
badge-today

STAND-OFF  
racist-police  
coming-together  
democracy-looks  
Insurance-will  
Insurance-wont  
streams  
Get-to  
a-reaction  
orders-patrol  
real-matter  
over-sports  
racist-television  
valued-at-less  
#SystemicRacism  
Before-judging  
case-in  
call-the-victim  
marching-in  
watch-live-protesters  
those-killed-by  
reform-is-needed  
oppressive-tactics  
covered-#baltimore  
citizen-livestream  
no-racist-police-force  
no-constabulary  
no-racist-law

we-gonna-fight-back  
we-gonna-fight-down  
we-gonna-defend  
no-racist-police-force  
no-constabulary-constabulary  
no-racist-law  
disarm-African-American-  
victims  
disarm-African-American-  
victims  
disarm-Afro-American-victims  
disarm-Black-American-  
victims  
discontinue  
stop  
cease  
give-up  
quit  
lay-off  
some-other-African-American-  
adult-male-died  
some-other-African-American-  
adult-male-perishes  
some-other-Afro-American-  
adult-male-goes  
some-other-Black-American-  
adult-male-exits  
some-other-African-American-  
adult-male-passes-away

some-other-African-American-  
adult-male-expires  
some-other-Afro-American-  
adult-male-passes-away  
some-other-Black-American-  
adult-male-kicks-the-bucket  
some-other-African-American-  
adult-male-cashs-in-his-chips  
some-other-African-American-  
adult-male-buys-the-farm  
some-other-Afro-American-  
adult-male-conks  
some-other-Black-American-  
adult-male-gives-up-the-ghost  
some-other-African-American-  
adult-male-drops-dead  
some-other-African-American-  
adult-male-pops-off  
some-other-Afro-American-  
adult-male-chokes  
some-other-Black-American-  
adult-male-croaks  
some-other-African-American-  
adult-male-snuffs-it  
custody-of-police-force  
custody-of-constabulary  
custody-of-law  
circularize-the-intelligence

circularise-the-tidings  
distribute-the-news  
disseminate-the-intelligence  
propagate-the-tidings  
broadcast-the-news  
spread-the-intelligence  
diffuse-the-tidings  
disperse-the-news  
pass-around-the-intelligence  
viewer-states  
watcher-says  
looker-tells  
police-force-impunity  
constabulary-impunity  
law-impunity  
unrecorded  
cant-entrust-police-force  
cant-intrust-constabulary  
cant-trust-law  
cant-confide-in-police-force  
cant-commit-constabulary  
marchers-tone  
marchers-chant  
marchers-intone  
halt-the-lies  
rebel  
arise  
rise

African-American-male  
African-American-killed  
Afro-American-male  
Black-American-killed  
African-American  
African-American  
Afro-American  
Black-American  
police-force-ferociousness  
constabulary-brutality  
law-viciousness  
police-force-savagery  
slaying  
execution  
casual  
cursory  
passing  
opaqueness  
paysheet  
if-not-antiblack  
if-not-anti-Semite  
mass-meeting-with  
permit-to-kill  
walking-free  
shoot-down  
search  
hunt-and-kill  
nigga-hunting

spade-hunting  
coon-hunting  
jigaboo-hunting  
nigra-hunting  
some-other-African-life  
some-other-African-life  
some-other-African-life  
some-other-African-life  
some-other-African-life  
undervalue  
policeman  
police-officer  
flex  
bend  
deform  
twist  
turn  
being-African-American-in-  
United-States  
being-African-American-in-  
United-States-of-America  
being-African-American-in-  
America  
being-African-American-in-  
the-States  
being-African-American-in-US  
being-African-American-in-  
U.S.  
being-African-American-in-

USA  
being-African-American-in-  
U.S.A  
distrust  
misturst  
antiblack-bull  
antiblack-cop  
antiblack-copper  
antiblack-fuzz  
antiblack-pig  
fighting-what  
opposing-what  
fighting-back-what  
fighting-down-what  
move-too  
also-think  
likewise-believe  
consider-as-well  
also-conceive  
the-true-statement  
discontinue-killing  
stop-killing  
cease-killing  
give-up-killing  
quit-killing  
lay-off-killing  
no-respect  
no-esteem  
no-value

no-prize  
no-prize  
they-obliterate  
they-wipe-out