



SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE IN THE AGE OF SOCIAL MEDIA

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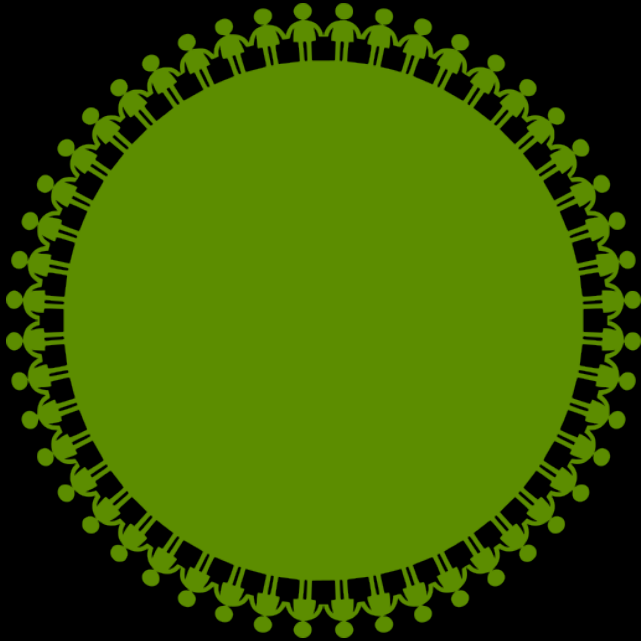
UNESCO Science as a Human Rights Series

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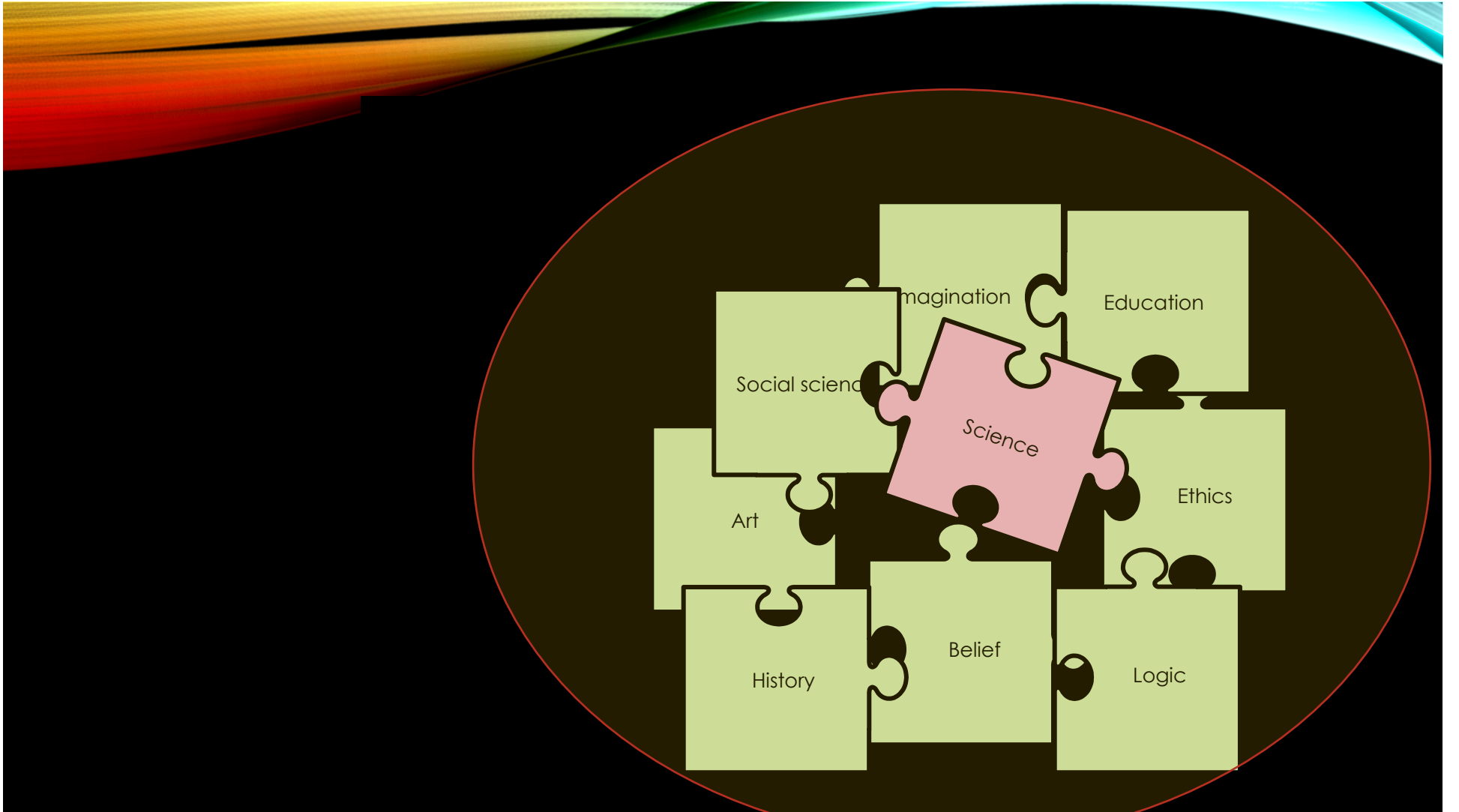
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT & INTRO



Thank you to the Algonquin people, traditional guardians of the land on which we meet, from 1 of the 7.5 billion humans indigineous to this planet.

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Science

Imagination

Education

Ethics

Logic

Belief

History

Art

Social science

UN DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (1948) ARTICLE 27

Article 27.

(1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.



HUMAN RIGHTS

- Historical and current struggle
- Paine's *Rights of Man*: 1791 – 2 years after French Revolution
- UN Declaration: 1948 – 3 years after WWII



TO UNDERSTAND HUMAN RIGHTS, STUDY:

- History
- Political science
- Sociology
- Labour studies
- Philosophy



U.N. ARTICLE 27: RIGHT TO ENJOY THE ARTS AND TO SHARE IN SCIENTIFIC ADVANCEMENT AND ITS BENEFITS

- Wealth-sharing: currently inequality is increasing
- Power + wealth : political economics
- Struggle for public health care, affordable housing,
Fight for \$15
- Free / affordable post-secondary education



CLIMATE CHANGE

Strong scientific
consensus

Weak political
action

?? How to change



CLIMATE CHANGE & HUMANITY: SCIENCE

- Rational goal: continuation of species
- Goal: continuation of species
 - Traditional knowledge
 - DNA
 - Ethics (philosophy)
- Rationality: logic (scientific method)



POLITICS

- Goal: power (to achieve other goals)
- Other goals *may* include:
 - Policy to reflect beliefs – some examples:
 - Progress through science
 - Religion
 - How society should work (equity, free market, racism)
 - Personal interests (\$, control)



POLITICAL CHANGE IN DEMOCRACY

- Influence public opinion
- Communication
 - Who controls communication channels?
 - Understanding the audience (communication, psychology, culture, language)
 - Messages that speak to the audience (literature, art, music, sports)



SCIENCE IN HISTORY

- De Solla Price (1963). *Little science, big science*.
- Belief in progress through science: modern?
- Modernity as a period in history that may be coming to an end (post-modern theory)
- Post-modern examples: Lyotard – grand narrative to petit récits; Baudrillard – age of spectacle
- If modernity is ending – what next, what place for science?



CONCLUSION

Science: let's talk.

Your friend. Arts, humanities, social sciences...



THANK YOU & COORDINATES

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