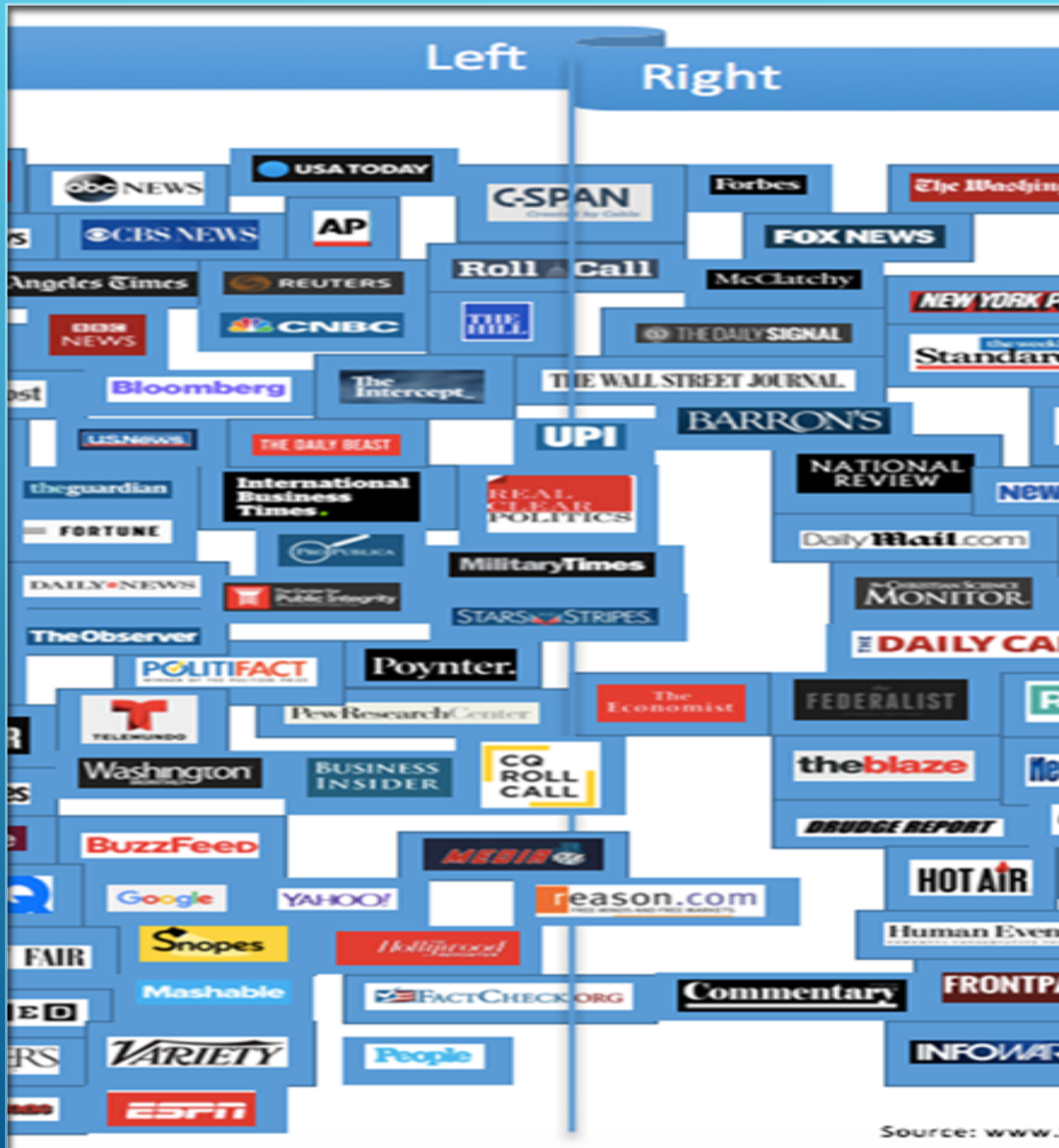Helpful hints -- what to do (and what not to do) to help students distinguish between reliable and not-so-reliable sources as they navigate their way through the information maze including tips to help students figure out what to cite and when to cite it.

MEDIA BIAS: A NEW CHART | SHARYL ATKINSON

SHARYLATTKISSON.COM/2017/04/23/MEDIA-NEW-CHART/

"False, Misleading, Clickbait-y, and Satirical "News" Sources" Excerpts

"Bad web design and use of ALL CAPS can also be a sign that the source you're looking at should be verified and/or read in conjunction with other sources."

'If the story makes you REALLY ANGRY it's probably a good idea to keep reading about the topic via other sources to make sure the story you read wasn't purposefully trying to make you angry (with potentially misleading or false information) in order to generate shares and ad revenue."

© 2016 by Melissa Zimdars, Assistant Professor of Communication & Media. Created as a resource for students

learning about journalism/social media/media literacy (Zimdars).

Avoid websites that end in "lo" ex: Newslo. These sites take pieces of accurate information and then packaging that information with other false or misleading "facts" (sometimes for the purposes of satire or comedy).
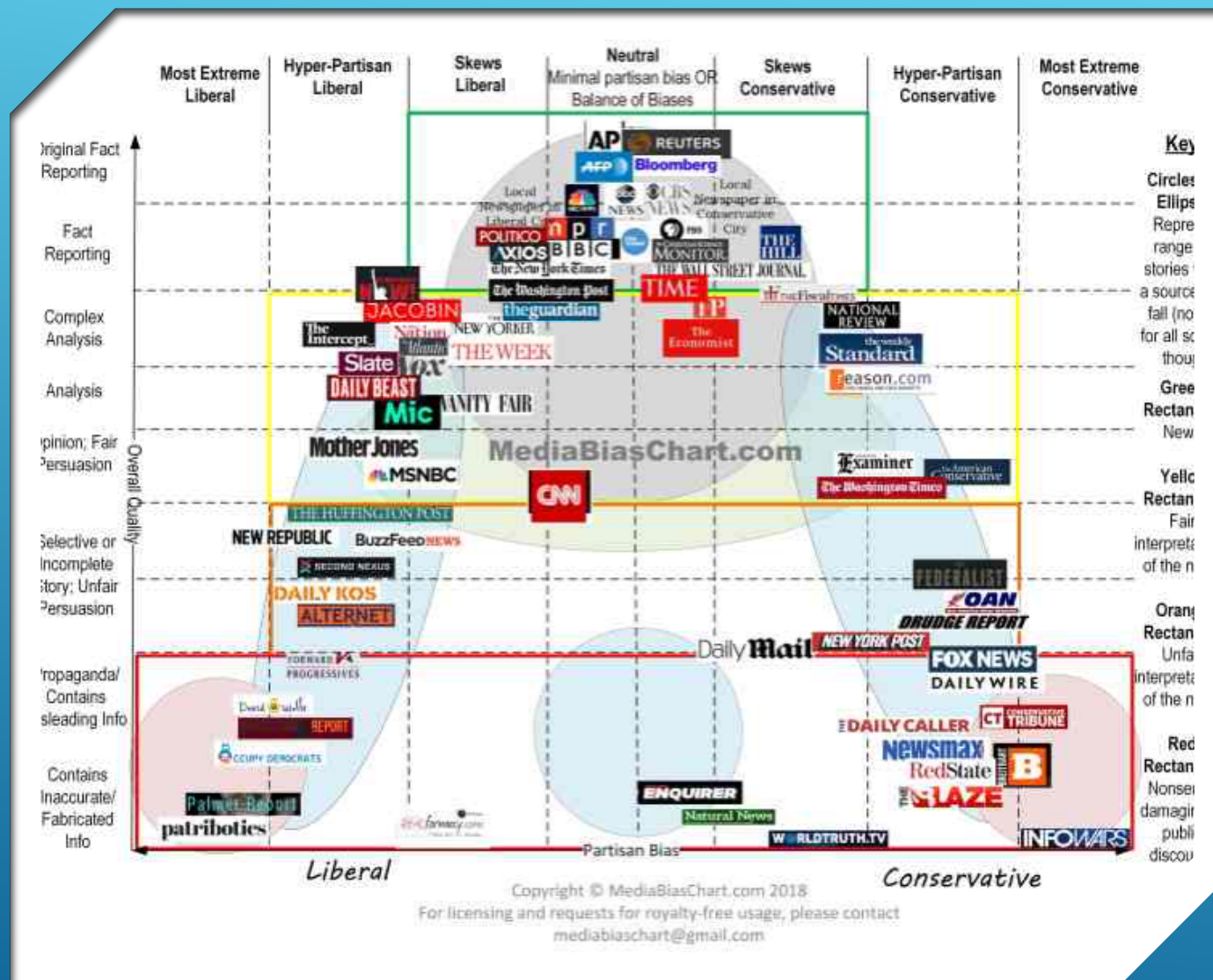
Watch out for websites that end in ".com.co" as they are often fake versions of real news sources

Odd domain names generally equal odd and rarely truthful news.

Lack of author attribution may, but not always, signify that the news story is suspect and requires verification.

The author is a practicing patent attorney in the Denver, Colorado area. She has a B.A. in English from UCLA and a J.D. from the University of Denver. She describes herself as not a journalist by training and does not claim to be one.

▸ **All Generalizations are False - Home of the Media Bias Chart**

The Epic of Gilgamesh, *Enuma Elish*, *Popol Vuh*, and the book of Genesis

All of these tales have a similar adaptation about the order that our world was created. While the Gods of *Popol Vuh* didn't follow the exact order for the dirt and the sea and the sky and the Christian God. The two gods in *Enuma Elish* also first separated the water and the land. The first passage of the tale reads "when in the height heaven was not named, And the Earth beneath did not yet bear a name, and the primeval Apsu who begat them, And chaos, Tiamut, the mother of them both, their waters were mingled together, and no field was formed, no marsh was to be seen" Direct Quote (from the introduction, Student Response Paper #1).

Which leaves a heavy implication that there may be some sort of religious bias in these texts. The gods in Enuma Elish, Gilgamesh, and Genesis are all knowing benevolent deities. While in Popul Vuh it is shown that these gods are narcissistic and also just trying to create life, as we know it through a series of trial and error. First they tried to make humans out of mud, then out of wood, before settling on maize. But the mud and tree people first had to die out or be exterminated (except for modern apes who originated from failed tree people Summary (From Paragraph 3).

Even though these different tales came from peoples and places that never came into contact with one another, there were still common themes and tropes found in all of them. Despite being separated, humans still write and create similar ideas and concepts in their religions. The largest difference between these three is the contrast between monotheism and polytheism. The Epic of Gilgamesh, the Babylonian creation myth *Enuma Elis* and *Popul Vuh* are all polytheistic. Also when reading more about *Popul Vuh* outside of the actual deity itself, I learned that the actual physical text of this Mayan story was translated and written long after initial contact with Spanish conquistadors Paraphrase (from the introduction, Student Response Paper #1).

Sample Works Cited

Flood, Gavin. Martin, Charles. "*Bhagavad-Gita.*" *The Norton Anthology of*

　　World Literature. Vol. A., edited by Martin Puchner, et al. W.W. Norton & Company,

　　2018, pp. 1278-1294.

Foster, Benjamin R. "*The Epic of Gilgamesh.*" *The Norton Anthology of World*

　　Literature. Vol. C., edited by Martin Puchner, et al. Norton & Company, 2018,

　　pp. 93-145.

Rowling, J.K. *Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows.* New York NY, Arthur

　　A. Levine Books, July 2007.

https://www.firstpeople.us/FP-Html-Legends/Changing_Woman-Navajo.html

http://navajolegends.org/navajo-creation-story/

https://www.sacred-texts.com/nam/nav/ncm/ncm4.htm

https://www.firstpeople.us/FP-Html-Legends/SpiderRock-Navajo.html