In the 1960s, as news of protests broke, Americans were glued to their television screens. Now, when something significant happens, many people open their Twitter, Facebook or Instagram feed.

An engaged democracy requires information. But what effect does it have when some of the information citizens receive is false?

Bad actors have learned how to manipulate social media to spread misinformation. But sometimes it’s well-meaning people who retweet and repost things that are simply not true.

[...]

Source: [How To Identify Misinformation (And Disinformation) About The Protests | NPR](https://www.npr.org)