


Teaching the influence of Bentham's thought on Colombia through new technologies and Internet resources



Two seminars by
Gonzalo Ramírez
Universidad Externado
de Colombia
UCL International Teaching
Excellence Bursary Scheme

Thursday 11th July
The influence of Bentham on
Colombia during the 19th Century

Thursday 18th July
Teaching the influence of Bentham on
Colombia through new technologies
and Internet resources

2pm in Seminar Room 5
Gideon Schreier Wing
Bentham House
All welcome! RSVP: k.grint@ucl.ac.uk

Hosted by the Bentham Project
www.ucl.ac.uk/Bentham-Project

UCL, July 18, 2013

Teaching the influence of Bentham thought on Colombia through new Technologies and Internet

By Gonzalo Ramirez Cleves
Universidad Externado de Colombia



Content

1. Technology and Teaching

- Internet Resources
- Social Media

2. Teaching the influence of Bentham on Colombia through new technologies and Internet (Case Study in action. Bentham Seminar at Externado)

3. Conclusions

My Thesis



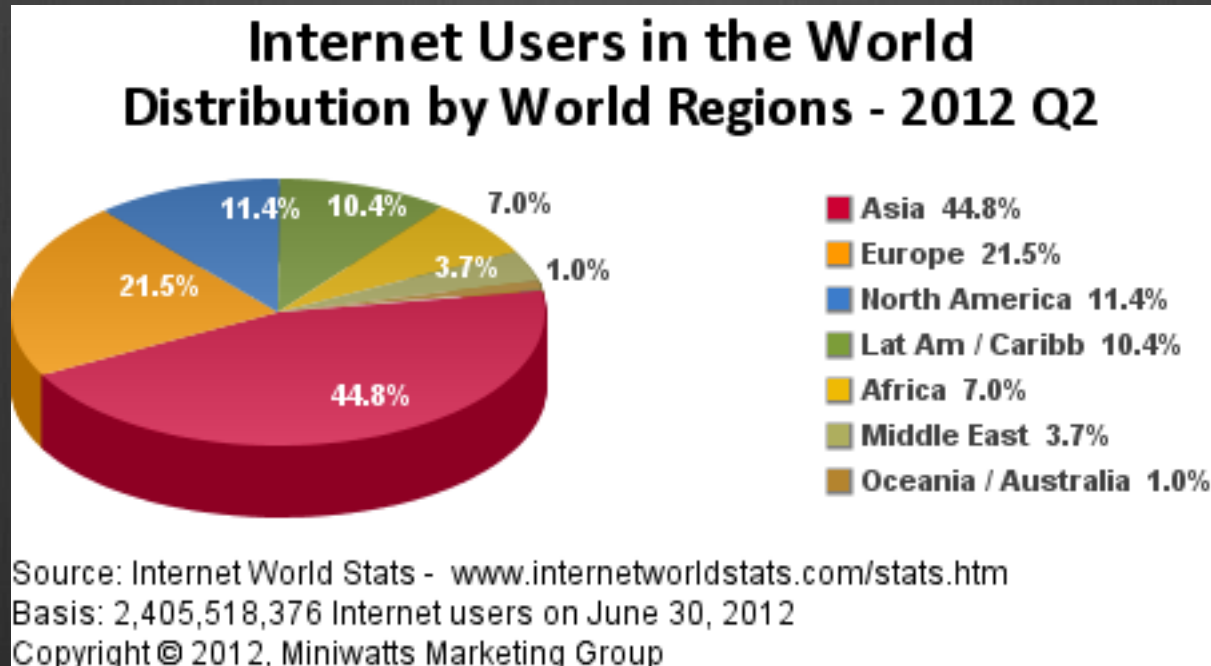
⦿ Tony Blair's Way (The Third Way)

As professor and teacher **you should mix** the traditional teaching methods (Manuals, Books, Dictionaries, articles, maps and papers) with new media resources that you find on the Internet.

Digital Native Student “Millenians”

| Generation X Born 1965 – 1976 51 million | Millennials Born 1977 – 1998 75 milion |
|---|--|
| Accept diversity Pragmatic/practical Self reliant/individualistic Reject Rules Killer life Mistrust Institutions PC Use Technology Multitask “Latch-key” kids Friend not family | Celebrate diversity Optimistic/realistic Self- Inventive/Individualistic Rewrite the rules Killer lifestyle Irrelevance of Institutions Internet Assume technology Multitask fast Nurtured Friends=Family |
| | |

Internet Users in the World 2012



1. Technology and Teaching

⦿ 1. Internet Resources

⦿ 2. Social Networks

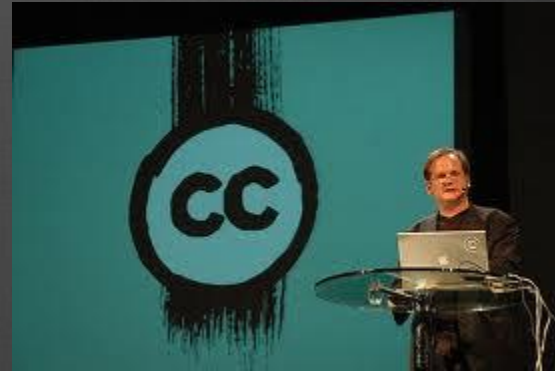
1. Internet Resources and ethics on contents and property rights

- ⦿ 1. The Web as big repository from the Information society to the Knowledge society
- ⦿ 2. The Digitization of the information (Archives, Digital Humanities)

The Theory of Open Resources “New Deontology”



Peka Himanen (Finland)
The Hacker's Ethic



Lawrence Lessig (USA-
Stanford)
Creative Commons

Internet and Property Rights

- ⊗ 1. Paying for Information and Knowledge?
- ⊗ 2. Common Goods: Social Software (Creative Commons) and Collaborative Works (Lawrence Lessig)
- ⊗ 3. Hacker's Ethick (Peka Himanen).
- ⊗ 4. Internet and Information as a Human Social Right
- ⊗ 5. Our Position: The Third Way (Tony Blair's way)
Combine open access with property rights protection in some cases. The terms of protection must be reduced.

Some Internet Resources for Social Science



⦿ 1. Databases

Open and Free Access. e.g. SSRN (Social Science Research Network) - everyone can publish their papers. Possible to charge for access in some cases.

Paying for knowledge (subscription)
e.g. JSTOR



Web 1.0, Web 2.0 and Web 3.0

1. The first stage. Web 1.0. Only the information that the web manager puts on. No interaction
2. The second stage. Web 2.0. Interaction is possible through commenting. Some comments are intentionally disturbing (“Trolls”)
3. Going forward. Web 3.0. Not only comments but also collective work especially via Wikis (Human Genome Project – Transcribe Bentham Project)

Blogs



Benefits of Blogging



⊗ Lawrence Solum (Prof. Legal Theory Georgetown University)

Why blogs are good for legal scholarship?

Three theses:

1. The communication between partners and colleagues is faster
2. No mediation
3. Interaction possible

Social Networks, Microblogging and other Internet resources

Pessimistic Position: Better not to use

Optimistic Position:

- ⦿ December 1st 1811 (Article excerpted from “El Español of Blanco White”. Nariño’ Bagatela”).
- ⦿ *“It is perhaps impossible to say things better and in fewer words than it does the wise Bentham talking about freedom of the press (...) If the freedom of the press causes particular evils that make abominable in the eyes of timid and peaceful man, also brings incalculable benefits for the public to be the channel of the lights and the bulwark of despotism. The same knife cuts bread I cut my finger, and we not banish the knives of our tables”.*

Social Networks for dummies

What is a Social Network?

Definition (Wikipedia) “A **social network** is a social structure made up of a set of social actors (such as individuals or organizations) and a complex set of the dyadic ties between these actors. The social network perspective provides a clear way of analyzing the structure of whole social entities”

Facebook



Using Facebook

- ⦿ Exchange photos and information about your status. Some private data. It is possible to send messages and chat. Many users. Provides information about your friendship network. Some countries (such as Brazil) use an alternative platform called Orkut.
- ⦿ Some Recommendations: Slander, Privacy
- ⦿ Don't invite your boss or even work partners.

Twitter



- ⦿ It is not strictly a Social Network. You can have followers and follow people without their permission when they have open accounts.
- ⦿ Many possibilities to work on: Micro-Blogging. Hypertextualization of information through links.
- ⦿ You can put videos, photos, audios in 140 characters. The synthetic revolution of ideas.

Twitter Language

- ⦿ 1. @username (ex: @Transcribebentham @Benthamproyecto)
- ⦿ 2. Hashtag Using Numeral (Trend Topic) Sign # - Find updates on specific subjects.
- ⦿ You can use it for exchanging ideas about one topic – Watch a video at the same time
- ⦿ 3. Retweet (RT) and Mention: Spreading and Contact. This is used to communicate with multiple users at one time
- ⦿ 4. Linking on Twitter. Documents/Photos/Videos
- ⦿ 5. Search
- ⦿ 6. Direct Message. Works as an email but with people that you don't even know

Some dangers

- ⦿ Slander
- ⦿ Privacy Rights
- ⦿ Intellectual Property Rights
- ⦿ Autoregulation
- ⦿ Jokes: Twitter Joke case in Britain

Twitter Joke Case Britain



Paul Chambers was convicted of using Twitter to send a "public electronic message that was grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character contrary to the Communications Act 2003".

He wrote:

"Crap! Robin Hood airport is closed. You've got a week and a bit to get your shit together otherwise I'm blowing the airport sky high!!" (Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twitter_Joke_Trial)

Podcast



Definition

Platform to record and broadcast audio. Used to make radio programs, interviews, discussions, panels, etc.

The better the production (sound facilities) the better the results.

Different platforms: Podomatic, Spreaker, iTunes, etc.

Some Platforms



Videos and other Media for Diffusion

The Ustream logo, featuring the word "USTREAM" in blue capital letters, with a stylized share icon (three dots connected by lines) in the background.

USTREAM

Hangouts



E-Books and E-Libraries

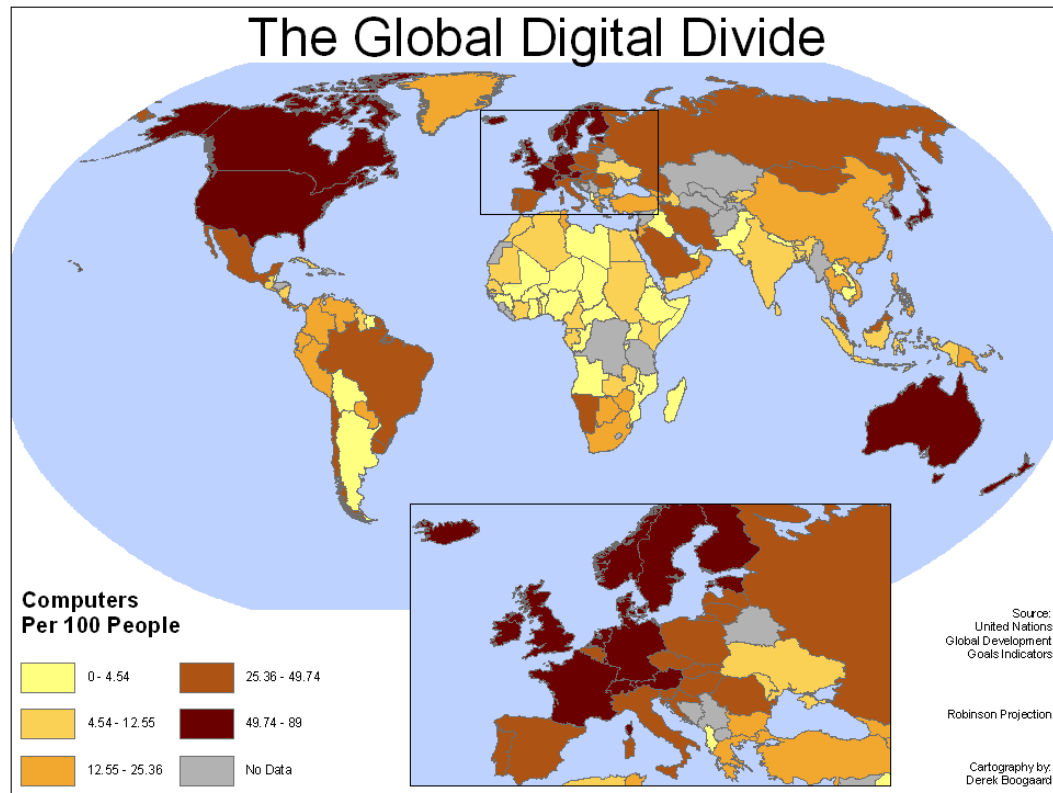


- ⦿ For the Digital Generation (Digital Natives) the Ipad, Kindle or Mobile Phone is the New Generation Library. The information goes with you.

Internet and Development

- ⦿ Digital Divide. Not everyone has the money to pay for the Internet
- ⦿ Connectivity
- ⦿ Access to the internet and to information must to be cheap or free
- ⦿ The importance of content

Digital Divide Map



Case Study: Bentham in Colombia

- How to teach the influence of Bentham thought on Colombia through new Technologies and Internet?

Bentham Seminar: Universidad Externado de Colombia

The poster is for a seminar titled "JEREMÍAS BENTHAM: Pensamiento filosófico, jurídico, político y económico". It is organized by the "INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES JURÍDICAS" of the "FACULTAD DE DERECHO" at the "UNIVERSIDAD EXTERNADO DE COLOMBIA". The poster includes a portrait of Bentham and a list of dates and times for the seminar sessions.

Universidad Externado de Colombia | FACULTAD DE DERECHO | INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES JURÍDICAS | Seminario

JEREMÍAS BENTHAM:
Pensamiento filosófico,
jurídico, político y económico

En el 200, aniversario del nacimiento del jurista inglés (1748-1832) se realizará un seminario organizado por el Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas de la Universidad Externado de Colombia.

Horarios:

- 1º) Jueves 14 de marzo de 5:00 a 6:00 p.m.
- 2º) Jueves 21 de marzo de 5:00 a 6:00 p.m.
- 3º) Viernes 28 de marzo de 5:00 a 6:00 p.m.
- 4º) Jueves 14 de abril de 5:00 a 6:00 p.m.
- 5º) 17 de mayo de 5:00 a 6:00 p.m.
- 6º) 18 de mayo de 5:00 a 6:00 p.m.
- 7º) Último del seminario 22 de mayo de 5:00 a 6:00 p.m.

Costo: 70.000

Organizadores:
Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas y con Carlos Góngora

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