

## 2020 US Election

- tweets by candidates for Senate and House of Representatives, six months before and six months after the election

## Johnny Depp and Amber Heard

- tweets containing mention of either of them at six points in time:
  - divorce announced
  - allegations of abuse (Amber accusing Johnny)
  - voice recording of Amber abusing Johnny
  - UK trial
  - US trial
  - aftermath

## Abortion datasets

- tweets from 2019 containing words prolife or prochoice together with chosen hashtags (f.e #abortionismurder, #mybodymychoice) n.b scraped dataset, does not have all the fields that tweets from official API do
- tweets from 2019 containing words prolife or prochoice together with male-related keywords (men, husband, boyfriend, father, dad)

## COVID-19

- tweets containing hashtag #covid19 two months from the 11.03.2020 (WHO declared pandemic)

The following datasets are collected by querying for tweets with chosen hashtags, two weeks after the stated date unless otherwise mentioned:

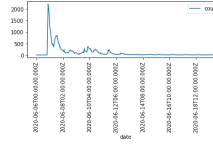
### 1. Social movements

<b>#IStandWithAhmed</b>	15.09.2015.(first appeared)	IstandwithAhmed: In 2015, a teenage student named Ahmed Mohamed was arrested at his high school in Irving, Texas after his teacher mistook his reassembled clock for a bomb  <a href="https://twitter.com/AmnehJafari/status/643970307468820480">https://twitter.com/AmnehJafari/status/643970307468820480</a>
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<b>#TakeAKnee</b>	26.8.2016  after Trump's tweet on 23.07.2017	[...] has been a movement since 2016 and was created with the intention of calling attention to the police brutality and racial inequality taking place in America
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<b>#OscarsSoWhite, #WhiteOscars</b>	15.1.2015	Reign created the Twitter hashtag #OscarsSoWhite on January 15, 2015 to call attention to inequality in Hollywood and the lack of representation of people of color in the 87th Academy Awards nominations
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<b>#Kony2012</b>	5.3.2012	The film's purpose was to promote the charity's "Stop Kony" movement to make African cult and militia leader, indicted war criminal and the International Criminal Court fugitive Joseph Kony globally known in order to have him arrested by the end of 2012, when the campaign expired.
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<b>#PublishingPaid Me</b>	6.6.2020. 	Created in 2020 by L.L. McKinney, this hashtag was used by authors to discuss the pay differences received by publishers for black and non-black authors.
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<b>#BringBackOur Girls</b>	24.4.2014 (started trending) <a href="https://www.bbc.com/news/blogs-trending-27146201">https://www.bbc.com/news/blogs-trending-27146201</a>	Boko Haram kidnapped over 200 schoolgirls from Chibok, Nigeria in May 2014, refusing to return the girls.
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<b>#AmINext</b>	5.9.2014	<b>#AmINext</b> is a social media campaign launched on September 5, 2014, by Inuit Canadian Holly Jarrett, to call attention to the high rate of missing and murdered Indigenous women in Canada
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<b>#NODAPL</b>	<p>March 2016</p> <p>according to data, first time appeared on 14.3.2016</p> <p>started trending end of april</p> <p>collected for:</p> <p>14.3.-14.6.2016</p>	<b>#NODAPL</b> , a campaign for the struggle against the proposed and partially built Dakota Access Pipeline.
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<b>#NotOneMore</b>	<p>23.5.2014 shooting first used</p> <p>24.5.2014 started trending</p> <p>27.05.2014</p>	The hashtag <b>#NotOneMore</b> developed shortly after the May 23, 2014, shooting in Isla Vista, Santa Barbara, California. During this incident, six students attending the University of California, Santa Barbara, lost their lives.
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<b>#MarchforOurLives &amp; #neveragain</b>	<p>14.02.2018 - shooting</p> <p>18.02.2018 hashtag appeared on twitter</p>	The March for Our Lives protest began after the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School shooting in Parkland, Florida on February 14, 2018
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<b>#IdleNoMore</b>	1.12. 2012	In the Winter of 2012–2013, in Canada, a campaign was started by Canadian indigenous activists using
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		<p>#IdleNoMore in order to combat future legislation that would threaten indigenous land and water.</p>
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<p>#Soslakaustralia a</p>	<p>13.03.2015</p>	<p>“the #SOSBLAKAUSTRALIA campaign to stop the forced removal of Aboriginal people from their communities, has been the community led response to the pressure points that have been inundating our communities by incumbent state and federal governments. This action was initiated on 13 March by a small group of Kimberley women and in six days we mounted a national call to action activating every state and territory in Australia”</p>
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<p>#OwnVoices</p>	<p>6.9. 2015</p>	<p>This hashtag is used to showcase authors from marginalized or underrepresented groups who write characters from those same groups of people. This hashtag represents stories being told by people who have lived those experiences</p>
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<p>#WomensMarch</p>	<p>9.11.2016-23.1.2016 (inception of movement)</p> <p>14.1.2017 (a week before the protests) - 28.1.2017 (a week after the protests)</p>	<p>protesting Trump’s election</p>
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#LoveWins	26.6.2015	After the Supreme Court's historic ruling on same-sex marriage, Twitter included a rainbow heart emoji with each of the mentions of #LoveWins.
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#StopFundingHate	8.8.2016 crowdfunding campaign 17.02.2017	This UK grassroots activism campaign began to take action against the anti-migrant position of many British newspapers.
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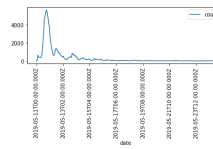
#YouAintNoMuslimBruv	6.12.2015	<p>a man with paranoid schizophrenia cut the throat of a stranger at a London tube station. A judge found him to be motivated by Islamic extremism.</p> <p>But before Islamophobia gripped the papers, a young man from London beat them to the punch. “You ain’t no muslim, bruv!” was the perfect riposte – delivered at the scene just as the culprit was arrested by a Muslim policeman.</p>
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#YemenInquiryNow	25.09.2017-09.10.2017	<p>The war-torn country of Yemen faced a cholera outbreak. This prompted one news channel to create the #YemenInquiryNow hashtag to raise awareness for the outbreak, as well as the food crisis created by a blockade by Saudi multinationals.</p> <p>...</p> <p>The hashtag #YemenInquiryNow saw a massive uptake in use on 25 September and was used more than 120,000 times in 24 hours by Twitter users.</p>
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**2. Gender-based movements**

#MeToo	16.10.2017-onward	#MeToo <sup>[a]</sup> is a social movement and awareness campaign against sexual abuse, sexual harassment, and rape culture, in which people publicize their experiences
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		of sexual abuse or sexual harassment. <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> The phrase "Me Too" was initially used in this context on <a href="#">social media</a> in 2006, on <a href="#">Myspace</a> , by <a href="#">sexual assault</a> survivor and activist <a href="#">Tarana Burke</a> . <sup>[4]</sup> The <a href="#">hashtag #MeToo</a> was used starting in 2017 as a way to draw attention to the magnitude of the problem.
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<b>#SexStrike</b>	<b>11.05.2019</b> 	In response to this bill's passage, actress and #MeToo activist, <a href="#">Alyssa Milano</a> and <a href="#">Waleisah Wilson</a> , wrote an opinion editorial for CNN and went to Twitter to call for a sex strike until the policy was repealed. In the <a href="#">tweet</a> , Milano calls on women to join her sex strike until women "have legal control over [their] own bodies" because women cannot risk a pregnancy under this new bill.
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<b>#HeForShe</b>	20.09.2014	A special event was held to kick-start the HeForShe movement on 20 September 2014 at the <a href="#">headquarters of the United Nations</a> in New York City. <sup>[11]</sup> It was hosted by UN Women Goodwill Ambassador <a href="#">Emma Watson</a> , whose speech about her call to involve men and boys in promoting gender equality was widely circulated via social media. <sup>[12][13]</sup> The video of the launch has over 11 million online views and there were 1.1 million #HeForShe tweets by more than 750,000 different users within two weeks. The launch was named by Twitter as a catalytic moment of 2014 and painted the hashtag on its wall in its HQ. <sup>[14]</sup>
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<b>#DressLikeAWoman</b>	03.02.2017	<b>#DressLikeAWoman:</b> Twitter backlash over reports of dress code for Trump staff Amid claims that Donald Trump likes female staffers to dress a certain way, Twitter uses responded with pictures of what many women wear at work
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<b>#ChallengeAccepted</b>	28.07.2020	<b>#ChallengeAccepted</b> , also known as the <b>Challenge Accepted campaign</b> , is an Instagram tagged challenge
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		as well as an awareness campaign on empowering women involving sharing posts of black-and-white selfie
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<b>#YesAllWomen</b>	24.05.2014	The tag originated on May 24 in a Twitter conversation involving writer Annie Cardi ( <a href="#">@anniecaldi</a> ) and another woman who has since changed her account to private to protect her identity, Cardi told Mashable. Cardi says she was the second person to use the tag (after her friend) and sees herself as a supporter of the phenomenon rather than an originator.
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<b>#TimesUp</b>	1.1.2018.	January 1, 2018  The Time's Up campaign is officially launched with <a href="#">its own open letter</a> signed by <a href="#">400 women</a> ,
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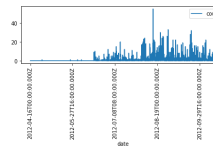
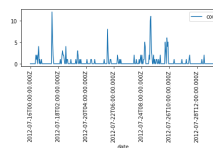
<b>#ShoutYourAbortion</b>	19.09.2015	The Shout Your Abortion campaign was started on September 19, 2015, by American activists <a href="#">Lindy West</a> , Amelia Bonow, and Kimberly Morrison, in response to efforts by the <a href="#">United States House of Representatives</a> to defund <a href="#">Planned Parenthood</a> following the <a href="#">Planned Parenthood 2015 undercover videos controversy</a> .
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<b>#ilooklikeanengineer</b>	3.08.2015.	Wenger took to <a href="#">Medium</a> and <a href="#">Twitter</a> , signing up for an account on 3 August, to post a picture of herself with the <a href="#">#iLookLikeAnEngineer</a> hashtag and within a day it had gone viral and far beyond the advert that spawned it.
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<b>#MosqueMeToo</b>	08.02.2018	Taking a leaf out of the #MeToo campaign on social media, whi ..
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		<p>Read more at:  <a href="http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/62885605.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&amp;utm_medium=text&amp;utm_campaign=cppst">http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/62885605.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&amp;utm_medium=text&amp;utm_campaign=cppst</a></p>
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<p><b>#OrangeTheWorld</b></p>	<p>25.11-11.12.2015</p>	<p>16 days of activism every year from 25.11-11.12, starting in 2015</p>
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<p><b>12.#EverydaySexism</b></p>	<p>16.04.2012-30.04.2012</p> <p>in the first two weeks after website inception there was only one tweet with the tag #EverydaySexism</p> <p>pictured: first 6 months</p>  <p>a larger volume of tweets starts on 16.07.</p> <p>we'll download 16.07-30.07.2012.</p> 	<p>The <b>Everyday Sexism Project</b> is a website founded on 16 April 2012 by <a href="#">Laura Bates</a>, a British <a href="#">feminist</a> writer. The aim of the site is to document examples of <a href="#">sexism</a> from around the world. Entries may be submitted directly to the site, or by email or tweet. The accounts of abuse are collated by a small group of volunteers.<sup>[1]</sup> The launch of this website is considered to be the beginning of <a href="#">fourth-wave feminism</a>.<sup>[citation needed]</sup></p>
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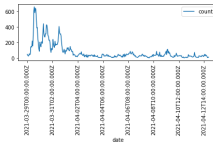


#WomenShould	21.10.2013	A series of ads, developed as a creative idea for UN Women by Mamac Ogilvy & Mather Dubai, uses genuine Google searches to reveal the widespread prevalence of sexism and discrimination against women. Based on searches dated 9 March, 2013 the ads expose negative sentiments ranging from stereotyping as well as outright denial of women’s rights.
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#WhyIStayed or #WhyILeft	08.09.2014	domestic violence survivor <a href="#">Beverly Gooden</a> posted a series of tweets detailing her own experiences with partner violence with the hashtag #WhyIStayed. <sup>[18]</sup> Her aim was to shift the conversation from asking why Janay Rice stayed in the relationship to asking why <a href="#">Ray Rice</a> hit her in the first place. The hashtag was utilized more than 100,000 times in less than two days from Gooden’s original tweets. <sup>[19]</sup> The hashtag #WhyILeft was also created, with women tweeting about what enabled survivors to be able to escape from domestic violence, and was trending on <a href="#">Twitter</a> that same night. <sup>[20]</sup>
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#IWillGoOut	21.01.2017	<b>Will Go Out</b> (or #IWillGoOut) was a nationwide march carried on 21 January 2017 in <a href="#">India</a> to demand women's right to fair and equitable access to public spaces. <sup>[1]</sup> People marched across 30 cities and towns of <a href="#">India</a> including <a href="#">Bengaluru</a> , <a href="#">Delhi</a> , <a href="#">Pune</a> , <a href="#">Chennai</a> , <a href="#">Mumbai</a> , <a href="#">Kolkata</a> , <a href="#">Hyderabad</a> , <a href="#">Lucknow</a> , <a href="#">Puducherry</a> , <a href="#">Silchar</a> , <a href="#">Nagpur</a> , <a href="#">Ahmedabad</a> , <a href="#">Jaipur</a> , <a href="#">Bhopal</a> , <a href="#">Udaipur</a> , <a href="#">Kochi</a> and <a href="#">Karimganj</a> and was organized by a collective of individuals and organisations. <sup>[2]</sup>
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#GenerationEquality	29.3.2021	The <b>Generation Equality Forum</b> , held in 2021, has kickstarted a 5-year journey to accelerate ambitious action and implementation on global gender equality. The Forum, convened by UN Women and co-chaired by the governments of France and Mexico in partnership with civil society and youth, took place <a href="#">in Mexico City</a> from 29 - 31 March 2021 and <a href="#">in Paris</a> from 30 June - 2 July 2021.
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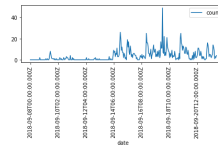


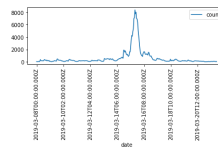
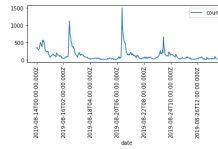
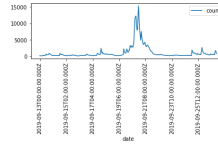
<p><b>17.#gamergate</b></p>	<p>the wiki states it started in aug 2014, no precise date</p> <p>counts data registers first appearance on 28.8</p> <p>we will collect 28.8-11.9.2014</p>	<p>Gamergate or GamerGate (GG) was a loosely organized misogynistic online harassment campaign and a right-wing backlash against feminism, diversity, and progressivism in video game culture.</p>
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<p><b>#WhyIDidntReport</b></p>	<p>21.09.2018</p>	<p><a href="https://edition.cnn.com/2018/09/21/health/why-i-didnt-report-tweets-trnd/index.html">https://edition.cnn.com/2018/09/21/health/why-i-didnt-report-tweets-trnd/index.html</a></p>
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<p><b>#BelieveWomen &amp; #believesurvivors</b></p>	<p>28.09.2018</p>	<p>The phrase grew in popularity in response to the <a href="#">Brett Kavanaugh Supreme Court nomination</a>. On September 28, 2018, the dating app <a href="#">Bumble</a> took out a full-page advertisement in <a href="#">The New York Times</a> saying simply, "Believe women".</p>
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**3. Environmental movements**

<p><b>#FridaysForFuture</b></p>	<p>first time period: 08.09-22.09</p>  <p><a href="https://www.reuters.com/article/us-sweden-nobe">https://www.reuters.com/article/us-sweden-nobe</a></p>	<p>is a youth-led and -organised global climate strike movement that started in August 2018, when 15-year-old <a href="#">Greta Thunberg</a> began a school strike for climate. In the three weeks leading up to the Swedish election, she sat outside Swedish Parliament every school day, demanding urgent action on the climate crisis. She was tired of society's unwillingness to see the climate crisis for what it is: a crisis.</p> <p>To begin with, she was alone, but she was soon joined by others. On the 8th of September, <a href="#">Greta</a> and her</p>
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	<p><a href="#">l-thunberg-time</a> <a href="#">line-idUSKBN1</a> <a href="#">WIIRT</a></p> <p>second time period according to the article is march 2019, time of greatest activity 08-22.03.19</p>  <p>third period: august 2019, 14.8-28.8.2019</p> <p>done</p>  <p>fourth period: 13.09-27.09.2019</p>  <p>done</p>	<p>fellow school strikers decided to continue their strike until the Swedish policies provided a safe pathway well under 2° C, i.e. in line with the Paris agreement. They created the hashtag <a href="#">#FridaysForFuture</a>, and encouraged other young people all over the world to join them. This marked the beginning of the global school strike for climate.</p>
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<p><b>#keepparis</b></p>	<p>05.01.2017-19.01.2017</p>	<p><a href="https://www.usatoday.com/story/sports/olympics/2017/02/14/donald-trump-climate-change-snowboarders-protect-our-winters/97867024/">https://www.usatoday.com/story/sports/olympics/2017/02/14/donald-trump-climate-change-snowboarders-protect-our-winters/97867024/</a></p>
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<a href="#">#InvestInOurPlanet</a>	12.04.2022-26.04.2022	<a href="https://olympics.com/en/news/earth-day-2022-athletes-committed-doing-more-for-planet">https://olympics.com/en/news/earth-day-2022-athletes-committed-doing-more-for-planet</a>
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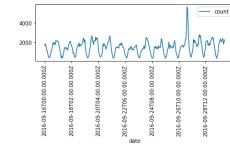
<b>#StillIn</b>	14.11.2017-28.11.2017	<a href="https://www.sierraclub.org/articles/2022/04/saying-farewell-ready-for-100">https://www.sierraclub.org/articles/2022/04/saying-farewell-ready-for-100</a>
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<b>#SolarIsNow</b>	04.11.2015-18.11.2015	<a href="https://www.seia.org/blog/its-time-take-action-solarisnow">https://www.seia.org/blog/its-time-take-action-solarisnow</a>
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<b>#nokxl</b>	08.09.2011-22.09.2011	A pipeline of tweets: environmental movements' use of Twitter in response to the Keystone XL pipeline
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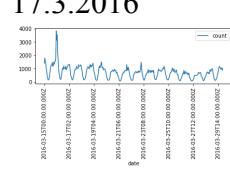
#### 4. Politics

<b>#MAGA or #MakeAmericaGreatAgain</b>	The <a href="#">#MAGA hashtag</a> grew increasingly prevalent on Twitter beginning in early 2016, peaking in the days immediately following the 2016 U.S. election in November.	The hashtag #MakeAmericaGreatAgain and its pithier sibling #MAGA had its peak Twitter day just last Friday on September 16 with 104,219 posts, which is when Trump appeared on <i>The Dr. Oz Show</i> , released his economic plan, and abandoned his claim that President Obama was not born in the United States, attacking Clinton for starting the controversy.
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	 <p>16.09-30.09.2016</p>	
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#FeelTheBern	01.07.2015	“Then there was a turning point when it appeared on a TV during the first massive Bernie Sanders rally in Wisconsin. Then it took on a life of its own. I don’t think any of us thought it would take off so quickly. If you use a hashtag, it carries that opinion across the Internet.”
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#NeverHillary	from 1.3.2016	Roughly one-quarter of Sanders’s support in Democratic primaries and caucuses in 2016 came from #NeverHillary voters: people who didn’t vote for Clinton in the 2016 general election and who had no intention of doing so. (The #NeverHillary label is a little snarky, but it’s also quite literal: These are people who never voted for Clinton despite being given two opportunities to do so, in the primary and the general election.)
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#NeverTrump	 <p>17.3.2016</p>	On March 17, 2016, anti-Trump conservatives met at the <a href="#">Army and Navy Club</a> in <a href="#">Washington, D.C.</a> , to discuss strategies for preventing Trump from securing the presidential nomination at the <a href="#">Republican National Convention in July</a> . Among the strategies discussed were a "unity ticket", <sup>[17]</sup> a possible third-party candidate and a contested convention, especially if Trump did not gain the 1,237 delegates necessary to secure the nomination
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#IndyRef	18.09.2014	A <a href="#">referendum</a> on <a href="#">Scottish independence</a> from the <a href="#">United Kingdom</a> was held in <a href="#">Scotland</a> on 18 September 2014. <sup>[1]</sup> The referendum question was, "Should Scotland be an
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		<p>independent country?", which voters answered with "Yes" or "No".<sup>[2]</sup> The "No" side won with 2,001,926 (55.3%) voting against independence and 1,617,989 (44.7%) voting in favour. The turnout of 84.6% was the highest recorded for an election or referendum in the United Kingdom since the <a href="#">January 1910 general election</a>, which was held before the introduction of <a href="#">universal suffrage</a>.</p>
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