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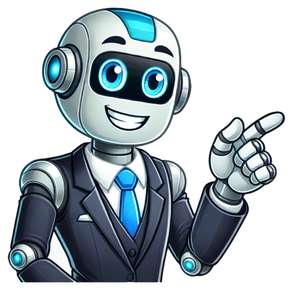

2018 book by Safiya Umoja NobleAlgorithms of Oppression First editionAuthorSafiya NobleLanguageEnglishSubjectRacism, algorithmsGenreNon-fictionPublishedFebruary 2018PublisherNYU PressPublication placeUnited StatesPages256 ppISBN978-1-4798-4994-9 (Hardcover)Algorithms of Oppression: How Search Engines Reinforce Racism is a 2018 book by Safiya Umoja Noble in the fields of information science, machine learning, and human-computer interaction.[1][2][3][4]Noble earned an undergraduate degree in sociology from California State University, Fresno in the 1990s, then worked in advertising and marketing for fifteen years before going to the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign for a Master of Library and Information Science degree in the early 2000s.[5] The book's first inspiration came in 2011, when Noble Googled the phrase "black girls" and saw results for pornography on the first page.[5] Noble's doctoral thesis, completed in 2012, was titled Searching for Black Girls: Old Traditions in New Media.[6][7] At this time, Noble thought of the title "Algorithms of Oppression" for the eventual book.[8] Noble became an assistant professor at University of California, Los Angeles in 2014.[9] In 2017, she published an article on racist and sexist bias in search engines in The Chronicle of Higher Education.[9][10] The book was published by New York University Press on February 20, 2018.[11] By this time, changes to Google's algorithm had changed the most common results for a search of "black girls," though the underlying biases remain influential.[12] Algorithms of Oppression addresses the relationship between search engines and discriminatory biases. She takes a Black intersectional feminist approach. Intersectional feminism takes into account the experiences of women of different races and sexualities when discussing the oppression of women.[13] Noble argues that search algorithms are racist and perpetuate societal problems because they reflect the negative biases that exist in society and the people who create them.[14][15][16] Noble rejects the idea that search engines are inherently neutral, explaining how algorithms in search engines privilege whiteness by depicting positive cues when key words like white are searched as opposed to Asian, Hispanic, or Black. Her main example surrounds the search results of "Black girls" versus "white girls" and the biases that are depicted in the results.[17] Chapter 1 explores how Google search's auto suggestion feature is demoralizing, discussing example searches for terms like "black girls" (which returned pornography) and "Jew" (which returned anti-Semitic pages). Noble coins the term algorithmic oppression to describe data failures specific to people of color, women, and other marginalized groups. She discusses how Google could use human curation to eliminate slurs or inappropriate images from the first page of results, and criticizes Google's policy that unless pages are unlawful, Google will allow its algorithm to act without human curation. She identifies AdWords as a hypocritical use of curation to promote commercial interests, since it allows advertisers to pay for controversial or less-relevant topics to appear above the algorithm's selections.[18]Chapter 2 examines Google's claims that they are not responsible for the content of search results, instead blaming the content creators and searchers. Noble highlights aspects of the algorithm which normalize whiteness and men. She argues that Google hides behind their algorithm, while reinforcing social inequalities and stereotypes for Black, Latina, and Asian women.Chapter 3 discusses how Google's search engine combines multiple sources to create threatening narratives about minorities. She explains a case study where she searched black on white crimes on Google.[19] Noble highlights that the sources and information that were found after the search pointed to conservative sources that skewed information. These sources displayed racist and anti-black information from white supremacist sources. Ultimately, she believes this readily-available, false information fueled the actions of white supremacist Dylann Roof, who committed a massacre.Chapter 4 examines examples of women being shamed due to their activity in the porn industry, regardless if it was consensual or not. She critiques the internet's ability to influence one's future and compares U.S. privacy laws to those of the European Union, which provides citizens with the right to forget or be forgotten.[20] She argues that these breaches of privacy disproportionately affect women and people of color. Chapter 5 moves away from Google and onto other information sources deemed credible and neutral. Noble says that prominent libraries, including the Library of Congress, reinforce hegemonies such as whiteness, heteronormativity, and patriarchy. As an example, she discusses a two-year effort to change the Library of Congress's catalog terminology from "illegal aliens" to "noncitizen" or "unauthorised immigrants".[18] Noble argues all digital search engines reinforce discriminatory biases, highlighting how interconnected technology and society are.[21]Chapter 6 discusses possible solutions for the problem of algorithmic bias. She insists that governments and corporations bear the most responsibility to reform their systemic issues, and rejects the neoliberal argument that algorithmic biases will disappear if more women and racial minorities enter the industry as software engineers. She critiques a mindset she calls big-data optimism, or the notion that large institutions solve inequalities. She argues that policies enacted by local and federal governments could reduce Google's information monopoly and regulate the ways in which search engines filter their results. To illustrate this point, she uses the example a Black hairdresser whose business faces setbacks because the review site Yelp has used biased advertising practices and searching strategies against her. She closes the chapter by calling upon the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to regulate decency, or to limit the amount of racist, homophobic, or prejudiced rhetoric on the Internet. She urges the public to shy away from colorblind ideologies toward race, arguing that these erase the struggles faced by racial minorities. The conclusion synthesizes the previous chapters, and challenges the idea that the internet is a fully democratic or post-racial environment. Critical reception for Algorithms of Oppression has been largely positive. In the Los Angeles Review of Books, Emily Drabinski writes, "What emerges from these pages is the sense that Googles algorithms of oppression comprise just one of the hidden infrastructures that govern our daily lives, and that the others are likely just as hard-coded with white supremacy and misogyny as the one that Noble explores."[22] In PopMatters, Hans Rollman writes that Algorithms of Oppression "demonstrate[s] that search engines, and in particular Google, are not simply imperfect machines, but systems designed by humans in ways that replicate the power structures of the western countries where they are built, complete with all the sexism and racism that are built into those structures."[1] In Booklist, reviewer Lesley Williams states, "Nobles study should prompt some soul-searching about our reliance on commercial search engines and about digital social equity."[23]In early February 2018, Algorithms of Oppression received press attention when the official Twitter account for the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers expressed criticism of the book, saying that the results of a Google search suggested in its blurb did not match Noble's predictions. IEEE's outreach historian, Alexander Magoun, later revealed that he had not read the book, and issued an apology.[15]Algorithmic biasTechlash^ a b "Don't Google It! How Search Engines Reinforce Racism". PopMatters. 2018-01-30. Retrieved 2018-03-24.^ Fine, Cordelia (7 March 2018). "Coded prejudice: how algorithms fuel injustice". Financial Times. Retrieved 2018-05-10.^ "Opinion | Noah Berlatsky: How search algorithms reinforce racism and sexism". NBC News. Retrieved 2018-05-10.^ "How search engines are making us more racist". Vox. Retrieved 2018-05-10.^ a b Munro, Donald (2018-04-19). "When Google gets it wrong". THE MUNRO REVIEW. Retrieved 2021-10-05.^ Jessie, Daniels; Karen, Gregory; Cottom, Tressie McMillan (2017). Digital Sociologies. Policy Press. p.420. ISBN978-1-4473-2901-5.^ Noble, Safiya (2012). Searching for black girls: old traditions in new media (Thesis). University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.^ "In 'Algorithms of Oppression,' Safiya Noble finds old stereotypes persist in new media". annenberg.usc.edu. Retrieved 2021-10-05.^ a b "Safiya Umoja Noble Receives Top Honor from Fresno State | UCLA GSE&IS Ampersand". 2019-02-07. Archived from the original on 2019-02-07. Retrieved 2021-10-05.^ Noble, Safiya U. (2017-01-15). "Google and the Misinformed Public". www.chronicle.com. Archived from the original on 2020-07-23. Retrieved 2021-10-05.^ ALGORITHMS OF OPPRESSION | Kirkus Reviews.^ "a book review by Robert Fantina: Algorithms of Oppression: How Search Engines Reinforce Racism". www.nyjournalofbooks.com. Retrieved 2021-10-05.^ DIgnazio, C.; Klein, L. (2019). Data Feminism. MIT Press. pp.The Power Chapter 1: The Power Chapter (pgs 21-47).^ Noble's main focus is on Googles algorithms, although she also discusses Amazon, Facebook, Twitter, and WordPress. She invests in the control over what users see and don't see. "Search results reflects the values and norms of the search companies commercial partners and advertisers and often reflect our lowest and most demeaning beliefs, because these ideas circulate so freely and so often that they are normalized and extremely profitable." (Nobel, 36)^ a b "Scholar sets off Twitter furor by critiquing a book he hasn't read". Retrieved 2018-02-08.^ "Can an algorithm be racist? Spotting systemic oppression in the age of Google". Digital Trends. 2018-03-03. Retrieved 2018-03-24.^ Noble, Safiya (2018). Algorithms of oppression: How search engines reinforce racism. New York, NY, US: New York University Press. pp.Ch. 2. ISBN978-1-4798-3364-1.^ a b Noble, Safiya Umoja (20 February 2018). Algorithms of oppression: how search engines reinforce racism. New York. pp.134135. ISBN9781479837243. OCLC987591529.{{cite book}}: CS1 maint: location missing publisher (link)^ Noble, Safiya Umoja (20 February 2018). Algorithms of oppression: how search engines reinforce racism. 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Retrieved 2018-03-24.^ Algorithms of Oppression: How Search Engines Reinforce Racism, by Safiya Umoja Noble | Booklist Online.Algorithms of Oppression: How Search Engines Reinforce RacismRetrieved from " free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,185 active editors 7,001,904 articles in EnglishThe English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement.Members of the victorious Blondie crewThe Boat Race 2018 took place on 24March. Held annually, The Boat Race is a side-by-side rowing race between crews from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge along a 4.2-mile (6.8km) tidal stretch of the River Thames in south-west London, England. For the third time in the history of the event, the men's, the women's and both reserves' races were all held on the Tideway on the same day. The women's race saw Cambridge lead from the start, eventually winning by a considerable margin to take the overall record to 4330 in their favour. In the women's reserve race, Cambridge's Blondie (crew pictured) defeated Oxford's Osiris by nine lengths. The men's reserve race was won by Cambridge's Goldie, who defeated Oxford's Isis by a margin of four lengths. The men's race was the final event of the day and completed a whitewash as Cambridge won, taking the overall record to 8380 in their favour. The races were watched by around 250,000 spectators live, and broadcast around the world. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Radar, Gun Laying, Mk.I and Mk.IIAndrea NavageroNosy KombaArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutKitty Marion... that Kitty Marion (pictured) was force-fed over 200 times during a hunger strike?... that the North Korean destroyer Choe Hyon is the largest ship constructed for the Korean People's Navy?... that after the release of High and Low, director Akira Kurosawa received telephone calls imitating his film that threatened to kidnap his daughter?... that May Bradford Shockley is why Silicon Valley is where it is?... that the conservation of a goat might endanger the survival of Aquilegia paui?... that Joy Laking predicted in a school writing assignment that within ten years she would be making a living as an artist?... that the Taiwanese restaurant chain Formosa Chang drew inspiration from McDonald's for its non-greasy atmosphere and corporate practices?... that Haridas Mitra had his death sentence commuted after the intervention of Mahatma Gandhi?... that "Steve's Lava Chicken" recently became the shortest song to enter the UK Top 40?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNgg wa Thiong'oKenyan writer and activist Ngg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87.In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahe winning the Final Four Playoff.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollyNominate an articleMay 31: Dragon Boat Festival in China and Taiwan (2025); World No Tobacco DayBessarion455 Petronius Maximus, the ruler of the Western Roman Empire, was stoned to death by a mob as he fled Rome ahead of the arrival of a Vandal force that sacked the city.1223 Mongol invasion of Kievan Rus': Mongol forces defeated a Kievan Rus' army at the Battle of the Kalka River in present-day Ukraine.1468 Cardinal Bessarion (pictured) announced his donation of 746 Greek and Latin codices to the Republic of Venice, forming the Biblioteca Marciana.1935 A magnitude-7.7 earthquake struck Balochistan in British India, now part of Pakistan, killing between 30,000 and 60,000 people.2013 An extremely large, powerful, and erratic tornado struck Central Oklahoma, killing eight people and injuring more than 150 others.Albertino Mussato (d.1329)Joseph Grimaldi (d.1837)Dina Boluarte (b.1962)Mbaye Diagne (d.1994)More anniversaries: May 30May 31June 1ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutCucumis metuliferus, the African horned cucumber, is an annual vine in the cucumber and melon family, Cucurbitaceae. Its fruit has horn-like spines, hence the name "horned melon". The ripe fruit has orange skin and lime-green, jelly-like flesh. It is native to Southern Africa, where it is a traditional food. Along with the gemsbok cucumber and the citron melon, it is one of the few sources of water during the dry season in the Kalahari Desert. This photograph, which was focus-stacked from 25 separate images, shows two C.metuliferus fruits, one whole and the other in cross-section.Photograph credit: Ivar LeidusRecently featured: Ignace TonenAustralian white ibisHell Gate BridgeArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2This article is about the year 455. For other uses, see 455 (disambiguation).This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources:"455"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (April 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillenniumCenturies4thcentury5thcentury 6thcenturyDecades430s440s450s 460s470sYears452453454455 456457458vte455 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersCategoriesBirthsDeathsDisestablishmentsvte455 in various calendarsGregorian calendar455CDLVAb urbe condita1208Assyrian calendar5205Balinese saka calendar376377Bengali calendar139 138Berber calendar1405Buddhist calendar999Burmese calendar183Byzantine calendar59635964Chinese calendar (WoodHorse)3152 or 2945to (WoodGoat)3153 or 2946Coptic calendar171172Discordian calendar1621Ethiopian calendar447448Hebrew calendar42154216Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat511512- Shaka Samvat376377- Kali Yuga35553556Holocene calendar10455Iranian calendar167 BP 166 BPIslamic calendar172 BH 171 BHJavanese calendar340341Julian calendar455CDLVKorean calendar2788Minguo calendar1457 before ROC1457Nanakshahi calendar1013Seleucid era766/767 AGThai solar calendar997998Tibetan calendar(male Wood-Horse)581 or 200 or 572to(female Wood-Goat)582 or 201 or 571King Genseric sacks Rome (455)Year 455 (CDLV) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Valentinianus and Anthemius (or, less frequently, year 1208 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 455 for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years.March 16 Emperor Valentinian III, age 35, is assassinated by two Hunnic retainers of the late Flavius Aetius, while training with the bow on the Campus Martius (Rome), ending the Theodosian dynasty. His primicerius sacri cubiculi, Heraclius, is also murdered.March 17 Petronius Maximus, former domesticus ("elite bodyguard") of Aetius, becomes (with support of the Roman Senate) emperor of the Western Roman Empire. He secures the throne by bribing officials of the imperial palace. Maximus consolidates his power by a forced marriage with Licinia Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian III.Maximus appoints Avitus, most trusted general, to the rank of magister militum and sends him on an embassy to Toulouse, to gain the support of the Visigoths. He elevates his son Palladius to Caesar and has him marry Eudocia, eldest daughter of Valentinian III.May 31 Maximus is stoned to death by an angry mob while fleeing Rome. A widespread panic occurs when many citizens hear the news that the Vandals are plundering the Italian mainland.June 2 Sack of Rome: King Genseric leads the Vandals into Rome, after he has promised Pope Leo I not to burn and plunder the city. Genseric sacks the city for a period of two weeks. Eudoxia and her daughters, Eudocia and Placidia, are taken hostage. The loot is sent to the harbour of Ostia and loaded into ships, from whence the Vandals depart and return to Carthage.July 9 Avitus is proclaimed Roman emperor at Toulouse, and later recognised by the Gallic chiefs in Viernum (near Arles).September 21 Avitus enters Rome with a Gallic army. He restores the imperial authority in Noricum (modern Austria) and leaves a Gothic force under Remistus, Visigoth general (magister militum), at Ravenna.The Ostrogoths conquer Pannonia and Dalmatia.Battle of Aylesford: Prince Vortimer rebels against the pro-Anglo-Saxon policies of his father, Vortigern. He is defeated in the battle at Aylesford (Kent). Hengist and his son Oisc become king of Kent. Horsa and Catigern, brother of Vortimer, are killed. The Britons withdraw to London (according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle).Skandagupta succeeds Kumaragupta I as ruler of the Gupta Empire (India). During his reign he crushes the Hun invasion; however, the expense of the wars drains the empire's resources and contributes to its decline.Gaero becomes king of the Korean kingdom of Baekje.[1]Earliest recorded date at Chichen Itza on the Yucatn Peninsula (Mexico) (approximate date).Barter economy replaces organized trade as Romans and other citizens desert their towns for the countryside, where they will be less vulnerable to barbarian raids (approximate date).The city of Vindobona (Vienna) is struck by an epidemic that spreads through the Roman provinces. The disease is probably streptococcus or a form of scarlet fever with streptococcus pneumoniae (approximate date).Rusticus, archbishop of Lyon (approximate date)Wang Baoming, empress of the Southern Qi (d. 512)March 16Valentinian III, emperor of the Western Roman Empire (b. 419)Heraclius, Roman courtier (primicerius sacri cubiculi)May 31 Petronius Maximus, emperor of the Western Roman EmpireBiyu of Baekje, king of Baekje[1]Catigern, prince and son of Vortigern (approximate date)Horsa, leader of the Anglo-Saxons (approximate date)Kumaragupta I, ruler of the Gupta Empire (India)Niall Noigiallach, High King of Ireland (approximate date)Palladius, son of Petronius Maximus (approximate date)Prosper of Aquitaine, disciple and Christian writer (approximate date)^ a b "List of Rulers of Korea". www.metmuseum.org. Retrieved April 20, 2019.Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 301 to 400Millennia1stmillenniumCenturies3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyTimelines3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyState leaders3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyDecades300s310s320s330s340s350s360s370s380s390sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteEastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 4th century CE.Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 4th century CE.The 4th century was the time period from 301 CE (represented by the Roman numerals CCCI) to 400 CE (CD) in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the West, the early part of the century was shaped by Constantine the Great, who became the first Roman emperor to adopt Christianity. Gaining sole reign of the empire, he is also noted for re-establishing a single imperial capital, choosing the site of ancient Byzantium in 330 (over the current capitals, which had effectively been changed by Diocletian's reforms to Milan in the West, and Nicomedeia in the East) to build the city soon called Nova Roma (New Rome); it was later renamed Constantinople in his honor.The last emperor to control both the eastern and western halves of the empire was Theodosius I. As the century progressed after his death, it became increasingly apparent that the empire had changed in many ways since the time of Augustus. The two-emperor system originally established by Diocletian in the previous century fell into regular practice, and the east continued to grow in importance as a centre of trade and imperial power, while Rome itself diminished greatly in importance due to its location far from potential trouble spots, like Central Europe and the East. Late in the century Christianity became the official state religion, and the empire's old pagan culture began to disappear.[citation needed] General prosperity was felt throughout this period, but recurring invasions by Germanic tribes plagued the empire from 376[1][2] CE onward. These early invasions marked the beginning of the end for the Western Roman Empire.In China, the Jin dynasty, which had united the nation prior in 280, began rapidly facing trouble by the start of the century due to political infighting, which led to the insurrections of the northern barbarian tribes (starting the Sixteen Kingdoms period), which quickly overwhelmed the empire, forcing the Jin court to retreat and entrench itself in the south past the Yangtze river, starting what is known as the Eastern Jin dynasty around 317. Towards the end of the century, Emperor of the Former Qin, Fu Jin, united the north under his banner, and planned to conquer the Jin dynasty in the south, so as to finally reunite the land, but was decisively defeated at the Battle of Fei River in 383, causing massive unrest and civil war in his empire, thereby leading to the fall of the Former Qin, and the continued existence of the Eastern Jin dynasty.According to archaeologists, sufficient archaeological evidence correlates of state-level societies coalesced in the 4th century to show the existence in Korea of the Three Kingdoms (300/400668 CE) of Baekje, Goguryeo, and Silla.Historians of the Roman Empire refer to the "Long Fourth Century" to the period spanning the fourth century proper but starting earlier with the accession of the Emperor Diocletian in 284 and ending later with the death of Honorius in 423 or of Theodosius II in 450.[3]See also: Christianity in the 4th centuryGregory the Illuminator mosaic, converted Armenia from Zoroastrianism to ChristianityContemporary bronze head of Constantine I (r. 306337 AD)Early 4th century Former audience hall now known as the Basilica, Trier, Germany, is built.Early 4th century The Gupta Empire is established.301: Armenia first to adopt Christianity as state religion.304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins.306337: Constantine the Great, ends persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire (see also Constantinian shift) and Constantinople becomes new seat of government (New Rome).Tikal had a population of about 100,000 when it was conquered by Teotihuacan, less than a fourth of its peak population[4]320: Butuan Boat One, the oldest known Balangay, a multi-purpose ship native to the Philippines is built.325328: The Kingdom of Aksum adopts Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity in the grip of the Arian controversy.335380: Samudragupta expands the Gupta Empire.337: Constantine the Great is baptized a Christian on his death bed.350: About this time the Kingdom of Aksum conquers the Kingdom of Kush.350400: At some time during this period, the Huns began to attack the Sassanid Empire.[2]350: The Kutai Martadipura kingdom in eastern Borneo produced the earliest known stone inscriptions in Indonesia known as the Mulavarman inscription written in the Sanskrit language using Pallava scripture.[5]Mid-4th century Dish, from Mildenhall, England, is made. It is now kept at the British Museum, London.Mid-4th century Wang Xizhi makes a portion of a letter from the Feng Ju album. Six Dynasties period. It is now kept at National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.365: An earthquake with a magnitude of at least eight strikes the Eastern Mediterranean. The following tsunami causes widespread destruction in Crete, Greece, Libya, Egypt, Cyprus, and Sicily.376: Visigoths appear on the Danube and are allowed entry into the Roman Empire in their flight from the Huns.378: Battle of Adrianople: Roman army is defeated by the Visigoth cavalry. Emperor Valens is killed.378395: Theodosius I, Roman emperor, bans pagan worship, Christianity is made the official religion of the Empire.378: Siyaj K'ak' conquers Waka on (January 8), Tikal (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery, Romania381: First Council of Constantinople reaffirms the Christian doctrine of the Trinity by adding to the creed of Nicaea.383: Battle of Fei River in China.395: The Battle of Canhe Slope occurs.395: Roman emperor Theodosius I dies, causing the Roman Empire to split permanently.Late 4th century: Cubiculum of Leonis, Catacomb of Commodilla, near Rome, is made.Late 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome.For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century.The Stirrup was invented in China, no later than 322.[6][1]Kama Sutra, dated between c.400 BC to c. 300 AD.[7][8]Iron pillar of Delhi, India is the world's first Iron Pillar.[citation needed]Trigonometric functions: The trigonometric functions sine and versine originated in Indian astronomy.[9]Codex Sinaiticus and the Codex Vaticanus Graecus 1209, are the earliest Christian bibles.[10][11]Book of Steps, Syriac religious discourses.[citation needed]^ a b "The invention and influences of stirrup". 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Retrieved 16 March 2013.Retrieved from " 4The following pages link to 4th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit)Religion in pre-Islamic Arabia (links | edit)Rosetta Stone (links | edit)20th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)16th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)14th century (links | edit)1st century (links | edit)13th century (links | edit)397 (links | edit)12th century (links | edit)11th century (links | edit)7th century (links | edit)10th century (links | edit)9th century (links | edit)8th century (links | edit)6th century (links | edit)5th century (links | edit)3rd century (links | edit)2nd century (links | edit)405 (links | edit)4th century BC (links | edit)432 (links | edit)200s (decade) (links | edit)300s (decade) (links | edit)1st century BC (links | edit)2nd century BC (links | edit)3rd century BC (links | edit)5th century BC (links | edit)6th century BC (links | edit)400s (decade) (links | edit)310s (links | edit)320s (links | edit)321 (links | edit)21st century BC (links | edit)11th century BC (links | edit)286 (links | edit)476 (links | edit)385 (links | edit)7th century BC (links | edit)410 (links | edit)325 (links | edit)380s (links | edit)381 (links | edit)470s (links | edit)430s (links | edit)430 (links | edit)510s (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/4th_century"Dr. Safiya Umoja Noble's book, "Algorithms of Oppression," critiques the biases in search engine algorithms, particularly Google's, highlighting how they reinforce social inequities such as racism and sexism. Noble argues for a critical examination of these algorithms, promoting the idea that they are far from neutral and instead perpetuate existing power structures. This text serves as a vital resource for understanding the socio-political implications of digital technologies and the ethical responsibilities of educators and scholars in confronting these biases. Algorithms of Oppression addresses the growing concern about the consequences of commercial control over information and the harm it does to communities. Read more Noble makes a strong case that present technologies and search engines are not just imperfect, but they enact actual harm to people and communities. Popmatters.com [P]resents convincing evidence of the need for closer scrutiny and regulation of search engine[s].A thought-provoking, well-researched work. Library Journal Noble arguesthat the web is a machine of oppression[Her] central insight that nothing about internet search and retrieval is political neutral is madethrough the accumulation of alarming and disturbing examples. [She] makes a compelling case that pervasive racism online inflames racist violence IRL. Los Angeles Review of Books Noble demolishes the popular assumption that Google is a values-free tool with no agendaShe astutely questions the wisdom of turning so much of our data and intellectual capital over to a corporate monopoly.Nobles study should prompt some soul-searching about our reliance on commercial search engines and about digital social equity. STARRED Booklist A distressing account of algorithms run amok. Kirkus Reviews Safiya Noble has produced an outstanding book that raises clear alarms about the ways Google quietly shapes our lives, minds, and attitudes. Noble writes with urgency and clarity. This book is essential for anyone hoping to understand our current information ecosystem. Siva Vaidhyanathan, Author of The Googlization of Everything and Why We Should Worry Safiya Nobles compelling and accessible book is an impressive survey of the impact of search and other algorithms on our understandings of racial and gender identity. Her study raises crucial questions regarding the power and control of algorithms, and is essential reading for understanding the way media works in the contemporary moment. Sarah Banet-Weiser, Author of Authentic: The Politics of Ambivalence in a Brand Culture All search results are not created equal. Through deft analyses of software, society, and superiority, Noble exposes both the motivations and mathematics that make a technologically redlined internet. Read this book to understand how supposedly race neutral zeros and ones simply dont add up. Matthew W. Hughey, Author of White Bound: Nationalists, Antiracists, and the Shared Meanings of Race Critiques of disinformation and other high-profile issues that have come to light since the books publication (e.g., weaponized social media and the repeal of net neutrality), which could have significant consequences for low-income schools with aging hardware, give new examples for several claims made in this book. We know change is possible, given Googles fix to the black girls search results. Perhaps this political context can motivate the groups Noble calls upon to provide clear and actionable strategies. After all, I concur: Society is searching for them. Linzi Juliano, Catalyst: Feminism, Theory, Technoscience journal If Algorithms of Oppression is going to be an important book, it will be for its ability to reach outside the academy. Its a strong work of scholarship that provides many new research questions, but it is more powerful because it speaks to the public it advocates for. It effectively takes its reader a step back from the tools they are accustomed to and reminds them that alternatives are possible. Mark Filipowich, First Person Scholar journal An original, surprising and, at times, disturbing account of bias on the internet, Algorithms of Oppression contributes to our understanding of how racism is created, maintained, and disseminated in the 21st century. Buy a Book Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. An original, surprising and, at times, disturbing account of bias on the internet, Algorithms of Oppression contributes to our understanding of how racism is created, maintained, and disseminated in the 21st century. Order a Copy Author Safiya Umajo Nobles far-reaching vision for social change through information, includes the following call to action: We need people designing technology for society to have training and an education on the histories of marginalized people, at a minimum, and we need them working alongside people with rigorous training and preparation from social sciences and humanities. (70) Professor of Gender and African American Studies at the University of California Los Angeles, co-founder and co-director of theUCLA Center for Critical Internet Inquiry (C2i2), co-author of the book The Intersectional Internet, and board member of the Cyber Civil Rights Project,]Noble is a leading authority on information science and the Internet. Her 2018 book, Algorithms of Oppression: How Search Engines Reinforce Racism critiques the reproducibility of racist ideology within the machinations of search algorithms developed in western countries, and she does this from the perspective of software programming, cultural norms, Black history, the persistence of stereotypes, Black feminism, and the commercialization of the Internet. Starting with results which appear when keywords black women and black girls are entered into Google search, Noble argues that users expectations - when coming to the screen - are inevitably influenced by the global dominance of Google as an authoritative source. She then analyzes the search engine optimization and commercial approach that brings about stereotypes in Google search results. Her study focuses upon the profit-motivated logics used to run data and highlight content; how search results are listed and optimized for ad revenue, and how companies collect and sell keywords to increase the visibility of certain images and topics. Advocating for more publicly-minded and regulated approaches to information, while critiquing this pervasive privatized, corporate exchange, Noble demonstrates how search engine information plays a crucial role in reinforcing social bias and points out how, while many users privilege images - text and its programmed hierarchies also have huge cultural influence. The subtlety of this observation is that those learning to use online tools now do not necessarily recognize implicit bias unless it is pointed out. They tend, instead, to follow, and are taught to follow, authoritative information, in which the dominant paradigm of online search engines is that of a democratic landscape of free and unlimited information. Noble goes on to demonstrate how, in a techno-deterministic universe, these learned ideas not only feed power but also represent its workings, and how Google, for instance, makes exorbitant profits from user-generated content at one point underscoring the effect of racially-charged stereotypes upon Black teenage girls, and their mental health. In another passage, she discusses the search history of Dylann Roof, young mass murderer of Blacks, who inputted search term black crime against whites and was sent to the Council of Conservative Citizens cloaked news webpage with its 579 linked websites, including Reddit, the New York Times and Huffington Post. Roof, reporting in his own words said his racial awareness was cultivated online. (117). What Noble points out about this information freedom and end user reception is the vast sea of globalized stereotypes and racist representations that inform search activity. In this charged reading, online information and its resulting bias is not separate, random, or neutralized, as one might think, by its so-called objective existence on screen. Rather, online search reflects and reconstitutes racisms inherently mapped to oppression rooted in the history of white dominance over people of color and she argues for something called redistributive justice (Daniels in Noble, 84). To Noble, search results are artifacts that have both symbolic and material meaning in their precise connection to the revenue-generating system from which tech companies make profits; the self-same business model used to create for-profit newspapers, radio, and television (105). Nobles analysis is interspersed with robust scholarship on the frequent misrepresentation of Black people in systems such as the colonizing scientific discourses of Europeans; the Dewey Decimal system, and the Library of Congress card catalog (Marshall in Noble, 144). In another chapter, the author cites work by Jennifer C. Nash, Gail Dines, Mirielle Miller-Young and bell hooks that provides compelling context for additional commentary on the power of corporate advertising, patriarchy, and the neo-liberal porn industry to engage and profit from online search. Using stereotypes of exotic othering, Jezebels, and mammies found in search results and their connection to enslaved economies, Noble exposes implicit bias towards Black women and girls while expanding the feminist canon to include negative imagery of BIPOC as part of the exploitation of womens" bodies in ads. Here she also includes work by feminist media scholar Jean Kilbourne who writes that advertising causes feelings and changes in perspective, regardless of the consumers belief that they were tuning out the ads (105). Algorithms of Oppression: How Search Engines Reinforce Racism is, thus, a book concerned with the screen as a place of active information collection and online organization. It raises consciousness about how racist representations work technologically, and it considers how search results exhibit inequities and stereotypes as set against the invisible norms of whiteness and maleness. An example would be her use of the concept that powerful, privatized technology is simply-put, democratic. She asks, Can algorithms be racist? (82) then posits a broad critique. Her Black feminist scholarship implicates a wide-spread corporate-controlled communications landscape including the porn industry in the negative representation of Black women and girls, and further rein

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