

# Cancel Culture

On social media, large groups of people can quickly turn against one person, spreading negative comments, rumors, or harassment. This often happens because people feel less responsible when they are part of a crowd online. A well-known example is the backlash against Taylor Swift in 2016, where many people joined in criticizing her at the same time.



# Salem Witch Trials

During the Salem Witch Trials, fear spread quickly through the community. People began accusing others of being witches without strong evidence, and many went along with the group instead of questioning what was happening.



# Sporting Events

At sporting events, large crowds can become overly aggressive or destructive with people yelling, fighting, or damaging property because of the energy of the group. A well-known example is in 2018, after the Philadelphia Eagles won the Super Bowl.



# Mob Aggression

The idea “I won’t get in trouble because everyone is doing it” is a myth. This is especially true under Preston’s Law (HB2611). Preston’s Law addresses “swarming,” which means an assault involving 3 or more individuals acting together. Under this law, participants will be charged with a class 4 felony.



# Panic Buying

During the COVID-19 pandemic, people rushed to buy supplies like toilet paper and food because they saw others doing the same.

This group behavior caused shortages and increased panic, even when there was enough supply.



# School Bullying

In schools, a group of students may gang up on one person. Others might join in or stay silent because they want to fit in or are afraid of being targeted themselves.

Group pressure can lead people to act in ways they normally wouldn't, and it can cause serious harm to the person being bullied.

