

# NOTHING TO HIDE

## THE PRIVACY MYTH



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# Nothing to Hide? The Privacy Myth

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Video Length: 17:34

## **Lesson Description**

What if someone told you that if you have nothing to hide, you have nothing to fear? What if giving up your privacy in the name of safety or convenience actually put your freedom at risk? This video explores why privacy is not about secrecy, but about protecting individual rights and limiting government and corporate power. Students will see how unchecked surveillance can stifle free speech, invite abuse, and create lasting dangers for society, and they will consider why protecting privacy is essential for liberty now and in the future.

## **Objectives**

Students will be able to:

- define privacy in terms of individual rights and government limits.
- explain how the phrase "I have nothing to hide" can diminish the value of privacy.
- analyze historical and modern examples where surveillance has restricted freedom.
- evaluate the tradeoffs between security, convenience, and liberty in debates about privacy

## **Concepts & Key Terms**

**Chilling effect:** the tendency for people to limit what they say or do when they know they are being watched

**Consent:** permission or agreement to allow something to happen

**Surveillance:** the act of closely watching people, often by governments or companies, to collect information

**Transparency:** the idea of being open and clear about actions or decisions, often used to justify collecting data

## **Preview Activity**

Use Think, Pair, Share to have students answer and discuss these preview questions: Have you ever signed up for an app or website without really thinking about what personal information you were giving away? How would you feel if the government or a company kept track of everything you searched, bought, or said online? Do you think people should be concerned about privacy if they believe they have nothing to hide?

## **OR**

Distribute copies of the K-W-L worksheet to the class. Have students fill in the K and W sections. After showing the video, have students complete the L section and answer the questions at the bottom of the worksheet.

### **Viewing Guide Instructions**

We recommend that teachers show the video twice: first to allow students to view the video and focus on the issues presented, and second to allow them time to complete the viewing guide. After they complete the viewing guide, allow students a few minutes to work in pairs to share and verify answers.

### **Answers to Viewing Guide**

1. criminal
2. decide
3. protect
4. consequences
5. hands
6. intercepted

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# Nothing to Hide? The Privacy Myth

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## Viewing Guide

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** As you watch the video, fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. They've managed to convince us that privacy is a \_\_\_\_\_ act, while transparency is a virtue.
2. We can also reclaim the right to \_\_\_\_\_ what information businesses get from us when we do use them.
3. Next, we may not have anything to hide, but we have everything to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It's actually harmful in a world where surveillance and data leaks have profound \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It's only a matter of time before the information you allow to be collected falls into the wrong \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Journalists and activists have been tracked, \_\_\_\_\_, and spied on simply for speaking out.

**Take a few moments to reflect on the video and answer these questions.**

1. Do you think people value convenience more than freedom? Why or why not?

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2. Why might someone believe "I have nothing to hide" is a safe idea? \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Discussion & Analysis**

3. What does the video say privacy means?
4. What phrase is often used to dismiss concerns about privacy?
5. How can giving up personal information online put you at risk?
6. What examples from history show the dangers of government surveillance?
7. How does surveillance create a chilling effect on free speech?
8. Why might someone believe "I have nothing to hide" is a safe idea?
9. How does the video argue that privacy protects freedom?
10. In what ways do companies use personal data to make money?
11. What tradeoffs exist between security and privacy?
12. How might privacy violations harm people other than yourself?
13. How does privacy connect to the principles behind the 4th Amendment?
14. What limits, if any, should the government have on surveillance? What limits, if any, should private companies have on surveillance?
15. How can protecting privacy support creativity and innovation?
16. Do you think people value convenience more than freedom? Why or why not?
17. If you were in charge, how would you balance privacy, security, and technology?

### **Discuss These Lines from the Video**

If you have nothing to hide, you have nothing to fear.

Maybe you shouldn't be doing it in the first place.

We may not have anything to hide, but we have everything to protect.

I think privacy is dead. I actually think it doesn't matter at all.

It's the perspective of someone who has never faced injustice, lived under oppression, or been marginalized in society.

Show me the man and I'll show you the crime.

Most Americans don't want freedom. They want security.

## **Quotes for Discussion**

Ultimately, saying that you don't care about privacy because you have nothing to hide is no different from saying you don't care about freedom of speech because you have nothing to say.

– Edward Snowden

The deeper problem with the nothing-to-hide argument is that it myopically views privacy as a form of secrecy.

– Daniel J. Solove

Hopelessness is merely the condition they want you to catch, not one you have to have.

– Eben Moglen

Privacy is an inherent human right, and a requirement for maintaining the human condition with dignity and respect. It is about choice, and having the power to control how you present yourself to the world.

– Bruce Schneier

People accept ideas presented in technological form that would be abhorrent in any other form.

– Jaron Lanier

Anytime someone puts a lock on something you own, against your wishes, and doesn't give you the key, they're not doing it for your benefit.

– Cory Doctorow

There will come a time when it isn't 'They're spying on me through my phone' anymore. Eventually, it will be 'My phone is spying on me'.

– Phillip K. Dick

Most problems are best solved privately, not through government. There's a problem of discourtesy in the world, which is best handled through social norms, which are indispensable. But you wouldn't want the government to be mandating courtesy.

– Cass Sunstein

For if we are observed in all matters, we are constantly under threat of correction, judgment, criticism... We lose our individuality, because everything we do is observable and recordable.

– Bruce Schneier

The internet is the 'greatest spying machine the world has ever seen' and is not a technology that necessarily favours the freedom of speech.

– Julian Assange

## **Activities**

1. Have students complete the K-W-L chart in class or for homework. (Recall that the K and W sections are to be completed before watching the video and the L section after watching the video.)
2. Have students complete the political cartoon activity in class or for homework.
3. Have students complete the PMI chart in class or for homework.

4. Have students complete and submit the Exit Ticket as they leave class.
5. Students make a quick list of all the apps and websites they use in a week and write down what personal data each one collects. Were they at all surprised at the data being collected? Discuss results in class.
6. In small groups, students role-play a debate where one side argues "privacy is dead" and the other side argues "privacy is still worth protecting."
7. Students write a short reflection explaining whether they agree or disagree with the statement, "If you have nothing to hide, you have nothing to fear."
8. Working in pairs, students research one Supreme Court case about privacy (such as *Katz v. United States* or *Carpenter v. United States*) and share the outcome with the class.
9. Groups create short skits showing how surveillance could change people's behavior at school, work, or in public. Each group then performs their skit for the class.
10. Students write a one-page opinion piece on whether convenience is worth the cost of giving up privacy.
11. Students design posters with catchy slogans that highlight why privacy matters in a free society.
12. Groups map out the ways surveillance could create a chilling effect on free speech and present their ideas on a chart.
13. Students play "Privacy Jeopardy" where the teacher provides terms (consent, surveillance, chilling effect, etc.) and teams compete to define them.

## **Privacy Jeopardy**

### **Category 1: Key Terms**

- 100: This word means giving permission or agreement.  
*Answer: What is consent?*
- 200: This term describes the act of closely watching people, often by governments or companies.  
*Answer: What is surveillance?*
- 300: This effect happens when people censor themselves because they know they are being watched.  
*Answer: What is the chilling effect?*
- 400: This word means being open and clear about actions or decisions, often used by governments or companies.  
*Answer: What is transparency?*

### **Category 2: U.S. Constitution & Privacy**



- 100: This amendment protects against unreasonable searches and seizures.  
*Answer: What is the 4th Amendment?*
- 200: This amendment guarantees free speech, which surveillance can discourage.  
*Answer: What is the 1st Amendment?*
- 300: This Supreme Court case (1967) said the 4th Amendment protects people, not just physical places.  
*Answer: What is Katz v. United States?*
- 400: This Supreme Court case (2018) ruled that police need a warrant to get cell phone location data.  
*Answer: What is Carpenter v. United States?*

### **Category 3: Video Arguments**

- 100: The video says privacy is not about hiding but about this.  
*Answer: What is protecting rights and making choices?*
- 200: The video warns that giving up privacy for this may put freedom at risk.  
*Answer: What is security or convenience?*
- 300: The video says this phrase is harmful because it normalizes surveillance.  
*Answer: What is "I have nothing to hide?"*
- 400: The video argues that our data can last forever and become this.  
*Answer: What is a liability or a weapon against us?*

### **Category 4: Global & Historical Examples**

- 100: This country used the Stasi secret police to spy on its people.  
*Answer: What is East Germany?*
- 200: This journalist's assassination showed how surveillance tools can be abused.  
*Answer: Who is Jamal Khashoggi?*
- 300: This U.S. activist was spied on by the FBI under COINTELPRO.  
*Answer: Who is Martin Luther King Jr.?*
- 400: This spyware scandal revealed governments spying on journalists and activists.  
*Answer: What is Pegasus?*

### **Category 5: Critical Thinking**

- 100: Name one way companies make money from personal data.  
*Answer: What is selling ads, building profiles, or targeting users?*

- 200: Name one risk of posting personal photos or locations online.  
*Answer: What is being tracked, stalked, or targeted?*
- 300: Why does surveillance discourage free speech and creativity?  
*Answer: Because people change their behavior when they feel watched.*
- 400: What tradeoff are people making when they accept “free” services that collect data?  
*Answer: Convenience in exchange for privacy or freedom.*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher \_\_\_\_\_

## Quiz: Nothing to Hide? The Privacy Myth

**Directions:** Select the answer that best completes the sentence.

1. The video argues that “I have nothing to hide” is harmful because it \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. makes secrecy appear dangerous
  - B. normalizes surveillance as acceptable
  - C. encourages stronger encryption tools
  - D. reduces the need for government oversight
2. Which Supreme Court case introduced the “reasonable expectation of privacy” test?
  - A. Griswold v. Connecticut
  - B. Roe v. Wade
  - C. Katz v. United States
  - D. Carpenter v. United States
3. The phrase “Show me the man and I’ll show you the crime” reflects the danger of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. limited free markets
  - B. mass surveillance and data permanence
  - C. democratic accountability
  - D. civil disobedience
4. According to the video, how can surveillance lead to a chilling effect?
  - A. It encourages people to innovate faster.
  - B. It ensures journalists report with accuracy.
  - C. It makes dissent more visible to the public.
  - D. It causes people to self-censor speech and actions.
5. The main idea of the video is that privacy is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. only useful for hiding illegal acts
  - B. already dead and irrelevant
  - C. essential for protecting freedom and choice
  - D. less important than government security measures

Answer Key:

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. C

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher \_\_\_\_\_

## **Nothing to Hide? The Privacy Myth**

### **Political Cartoon Activity**

**Directions:** Use the political cartoon to answer the questions.

What message is the cartoon sending about how today's personal data might be used in the future? \_\_\_\_\_

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How does this cartoon connect to the video's argument that "privacy is not about hiding, it's about protecting?" \_\_\_\_\_

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Why might a change in government or laws make old data dangerous for ordinary people? \_\_\_\_\_

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How does this cartoon show the risks of thinking "I have nothing to hide"?

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher \_\_\_\_\_

**Nothing to Hide? The Privacy Myth**  
**PMI Chart**

**P = Plus:** What might be some positive effects of government or companies collecting data on people?  
**M = Minus:** What might be some negative effects of government or companies collecting data on people?  
**I = Interesting:** What is interesting or surprising about government or companies collecting data on people?

+ Plusses +	- Minuses -	I

What might change if a new government redefined what counts as a “crime” using old data? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

How could surveillance affect free speech, creativity, and innovation in society? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Complete the **K** and **W** sections prior to watching the video. After you have seen the video, complete the **L** section and answer the questions below the K-W-L chart.

<b>K</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>L</b>
What I know about privacy and surveillance...	What I want to know about privacy and surveillance...	What I've learned about privacy and surveillance...

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## Exit Ticket

Name	
Admit One	Should people worry about their privacy if they believe they have nothing to hide? Why or why not?
EXIT TICKET	

Name	
Admit One	Should people worry about their privacy if they believe they have nothing to hide? Why or why not?
EXIT TICKET	

Name	
Admit One	Should people worry about their privacy if they believe they have nothing to hide? Why or why not?
EXIT TICKET	

## **Transcript**

### **Naomi Brockwell**

The most common response from people that I hear when I talk about privacy is, I have nothing to hide. When did privacy start being about having something to hide? It used to simply be about having the right to decide for ourselves who gets access to our data. But over the past decade or so, we've lost that choice, and so much of our personal and sensitive information is shared without our knowledge or explicit consent.

Somehow, we've become okay with this because the narrative around privacy has also shifted. Those who wish to surveil us keep telling us things like this:

### **Richard Graham, MP**

If you have nothing to hide, you have nothing to fear.

### **Eric Schmidt**

If you have something that you don't want anyone to know, maybe you shouldn't be doing it in the first place.

### **Naomi Brockwell**

They've managed to convince us that privacy is a criminal act, while transparency is a virtue. But this narrative serves only those who benefit from the collection of our data, and the result is that it seeped so deeply into our subconscious that the knee-jerk reaction to overreaching surveillance for many has become, I have nothing to hide. This phrase not only diminishes the importance of privacy, but it normalizes a dangerous invasion into our lives that we should not be okay with.

So if we want to reframe the narrative, we have to know how to respond whenever someone says this. In this video, I want to give you a list of arguments that you can use to persuade people to change their mind about privacy and understand its importance.

Let's start with our fundamental understanding of privacy. It's not about hiding, it's about consent. It doesn't mean being secret about everything you're doing. It means having the ability to decide for yourself what information to share and with



whom. We don't have to put up with everyone knowing all of our business all the time. We can make better choices, denying permissions when we don't consent.

And wherever possible, we can ditch the services that harvest user information and hide what this data is actually used for, and instead choose services that respect their users. We can also reclaim the right to decide what information businesses get from us when we do use them. If they ask for our name, email, phone number or billing address, we actually have more control over what data gets handed over than we realize. We don't have to have one email address, one cell number that we hand out to every random merchant.

By using email aliases, VoIP numbers, and masked credit cards, we can limit how much of our information is exposed.

Next, we may not have anything to hide, but we have everything to protect. Many people don't realize that the harvesting of personal information can lead to real world consequences, and that privacy is about protecting ourselves. The more information about us that we give away, the easier it is for hackers and scammers to target us. We don't just give our home address to every stranger we meet in person. Yet for some reason, we give over our address readily when we sign up for a service from strangers on the internet or pay for something online. Let's say that you purchased some a safe for valuables or a crypto hardware wallet or an expensive watch and gave your home address. Someone now knows exactly where to find you and what kinds of valuables will be in your home.

This data is not just used to physically target us, but can also be used to manipulate us and make us think in certain ways.

### **Dr. Alex Tayler**

If you're collecting data on people and you're profiling them, that gives you more insight that you can use to know how to segment the population.

### **Naomi Brockwell**

Companies themselves might use our information in ways we don't understand, but they're also terrible at protecting our information from hackers. Limiting how much information we let companies collect from us allows us to protect ourselves from these threats. Did you know that by using a masked credit card, you can enter any name and billing address, and your transaction will still go through. If you need to have something delivered, instead of handing out your home address, you can use

a PO box or a private mail forwarder. These are all super easy to set up, do wonders for your privacy, and make you less vulnerable.

The phrase, I have nothing to hide, doesn't just miss the point. It's actually harmful in a world where surveillance and data leaks have profound consequences. So every time you shop online or sign up for a service, have a think about your privacy and what information they actually need before you hand it over.

I have nothing to hide might also be a coping mechanism for those who think that privacy is dead. They dismiss the importance of privacy because they feel that the situation is hopeless.

### **Gary Vee**

I think privacy is dead. I actually think it doesn't matter at all.

### **Naomi Brockwell**

Let me assure you, privacy is not dead. There are countless ways to protect your information and reduce your digital trail. The narrative that privacy is dead is not only false, but dangerously defeatist. It disempowers individuals, and it serves only the interest of those who want to spy on us, discouraging us from even trying to protect ourselves.

Privacy is very much alive. It's a choice that we can make, and we're fortunate to have the tools to make better ones.

Then there's the fact that your data is forever. It's a liability that just keeps growing and growing. Today, you feel that you have nothing to hide, but understand that the information collected about you today, including your habits, preferences, location, and communications, will still exist decades from now. All it takes is one vindictive individual with access to this data, like an ex-partner, a disgruntled employee, or a rogue actor, for your digital information to become weaponized against you. Data permanence is a ticking time bomb. It's only a matter of time before the information you allow to be collected falls into the wrong hands, limiting that collection by exercising your right to privacy is important.

### **Naomi Brockwell**

Another response that you can give people is simply, it's not about you. Anyone who dismisses the importance of privacy because they feel that they have nothing to hide, misses the point about the broader societal need for privacy.

Whistleblowers, activists, human rights workers, and investigative journalists all need privacy to do their work safely.

Honestly, I have nothing to hide is an embarrassing virtue signaling. It's the perspective of someone who has never faced injustice, lived under oppression, or been marginalized in society, of someone who's lucky enough to feel comfortable existing within the norms that society has forced upon them. It's a revealing admission that they've never had to challenge the status quo and never planned to. By dismissing the importance of privacy, they ignore the countless people for whom privacy is a matter of life and death, people who are actively protecting the very society that we feel so comfortable in.

### **Associated Press Reporter**

One of the first reporters to blow the whistle on phone hacking in the UK has been found dead outside of London.

### **Naomi Brockwell**

The Pegasus spyware scandal showed how governments exploit surveillance to silence dissent. Journalists and activists have been tracked, intercepted, and spied on simply for speaking out.

Jamal Khashoggi's assassination is a stark example. Surveillance enabled his killers to monitor his movements and communications, turning tools meant for security into weapons of control. In Mexico, countless journalists have been killed for exposing corruption, aided by technologies that allowed governments and cartels to track them and dismantle their networks.

Instead of protecting their citizens, many governments weaponize technology to silence those who dare to expose corruption or speak truth to power.

### **Speaker**

Your life can be rewound and your secrets can be revealed.

### **Naomi Brockwell**

Privacy is essential if we want to protect those who are fighting make our society better. Let's not surrender those doing important work to the pervasive surveillance around us. Let's fight to carve out private spaces for everyone, whether or not we feel that we personally need those spaces ourselves.

Then there's the reality that the future is uncertain. You don't know how your data will be used and who will control it. The claim, I have nothing to hide, assumes that you'll always fit within society's norms. But laws and governments change, and what's acceptable today could be criminalized tomorrow.

### **Jordan Peterson**

What was the famous Soviet totalitarian joke attributed to Lavrenty Beria, head of the secret police? "Show me the man and I'll show you the crime."

### **Naomi Brockwell**

Your permanent data is a treasure trove of intimate details that could be weaponized against you or your children.

### **Speaker - CoinDesk**

I personally don't want all of my conversations with an AI to be stored forever by a central party, to be offered up to the government as soon as they for it.

### **Naomi Brockwell**

Hoping that bad actors don't rise to power is not a safety plan. Surveillance infrastructure rarely disappears. The problem isn't just its existence. It's the unchecked power that it gives to whoever controls it. This is why we must push back. When those in power seek to expand surveillance, we need to ensure that these technologies aren't used to erode freedoms, silence dissent, or target the vulnerable. Privacy is the only safeguard against today's national security measures becoming tomorrow's tools of oppression.

### **Jack Rhysider**

What if a new regime came into power in your country that starts arresting people like you? It would be too late to start caring about your privacy then, wouldn't it?

### **Naomi Brockwell**

Protecting privacy starts with being mindful of the data that we allow to be collected today. But it's also about securing the right to privacy for the future.

Governments worldwide are trying to ban end-to-end encryption and mandate backdoors in private communications. If we dismiss the importance of privacy now and ignore these attacks, we risk losing it forever, for ourselves and for future generations. But it's not just a question of some possible future that we're safeguarding ourselves against. The fact is, current surveillance is already stifling creativity and dissent.

When people know they're being watched, they censor themselves. It's human nature. We all adjust our behavior when we feel that we're under scrutiny. We stop exploring controversial ideas, questioning authority, or sharing dissenting opinions. Even harmless creativity can feel risky under a watchful eye. This isn't a theoretical concern. It's a well-documented phenomenon known as the Chilling Effect. People hesitate to innovate or express themselves freely when there's a fear that their words or actions are monitored and could be misinterpreted or used against them.

## **VICE News**

Today, in parts of China, in of Russia, or indeed in Iran, people are very cautious about having conversations in the street. They will have private conversations in places where they don't think they're going to be overheard. They don't feel free to voice their opinion.

## **Naomi Brockwell**

Privacy isn't about hiding. It's about safeguarding the conditions necessary for a thriving, innovative, and free society.

Without it, we risk stagnation and conformity, where fear of judgment or reprisal dictates every choice we make. Next, when someone asks, what have you got to hide?, it frames privacy as something shameful. It forces people to justify wanting it, as if privacy is only for criminals and not something that normal, law-abiding individuals should have. It's an easy tactic to justify stripping away privacy. Frame surveillance as essential for catching bad guys or protecting democracy. No one wants terrorists or criminals to cause harm. But surveillance tools are never confined to their original purpose. They start with criminals, expand to include broader potential threats, and eventually target anyone who challenges the status quo.

This mission creep is inevitable. History has proven it time and time again. If you think privacy isn't important now, imagine a world where it's gone entirely.

This isn't about criminals, and the average person shouldn't have to justify wanting privacy. Privacy is normal. Now there's the fact that our individual choices when we disregard privacy actually affect others. I recently interviewed an activist from Bahrain who faced a difficult situation with school friends. They insisted on using non-private messaging platforms to connect with her and believed that privacy didn't matter because their conversations weren't about anything important.

They didn't understand that any information leaked on these insecure platforms could be used to target her. So she unfortunately had to cut ties with many of these people because their choices were putting her in danger. Choosing private messaging options matters for those we communicate with, but there are all kinds of personal choices that affect others.

Did you just download an app that requested access to all of your contacts, and you didn't care because you have nothing to hide? Well, you've just shared the personal phone number, home address, birthday, and all kinds of other private information with countless entities when it wasn't yours to give away.

What about email? By insisting on using a non-private email provider, you're allowing every private email that your friends send to you to be analyzed and added to profiles about them, whether they want them to be or not. Posting photos on social media to show where you are throughout the day or anyone captured in the background of your photos is also identified using facial recognition and AI. What if you don't post them publicly, but just automatically back up your photos to a non-private cloud storage like Google Drive. Google AI knows exactly where you took it, who's in it, what you're doing, even your relationships.

By not protecting yourself, you also expose your family, friends, and colleagues. Privacy isn't just an individual choice. It's about respecting other people's privacy boundaries and choices and understanding that they may have different threat models to you.

Finally, you might not have anything to hide, but your choices can make a huge difference in the future that we're building. Choosing privacy-focused companies says this matters. It creates demand for privacy tools, encourages innovation, and signals to developers, companies, and policymakers that privacy is important. It improves options for everyone. Conversely, continuing to use companies that harvest your data reinforces the status quo. It pushes privacy-focused alternatives out of the market and sends the wrong message. Every dollar spend on companies that prioritize surveillance over privacy undermines the fight for better tools and misdirects resources to platforms that don't align with our values.

But it's not just about market signals, it's also about inspiring others. When your friends and family see you using Signal instead of SMS or brave instead of Google, they start to ask questions. They see that privacy isn't just for paranoid people.

It's a practical, achievable, and a necessary part of modern life. Our choices create a ripple effect and show people that privacy is normal and should be taken seriously.

If we want to shift the trajectory of tech towards respecting individual freedom, it starts with us. Choosing privacy isn't just a personal decision. It's a vote for a future where our rights are protected, not stripped away. When people say, I have nothing to hide, instead of leaning into the privacy tools around them, it ignores the role that we all play in shaping the future of society.

Surveillance is a weapon that can and will be used to silence opposition, suppress individuality, and enforce conformity. Privacy is what allows us to think, act, and connect without fear. Without privacy, we lose the ability to dissent, to innovate, and to live freely. It's not just about protecting ourselves. It's about ensuring that freedom remains possible for everyone.

You don't have to overhaul your life in one day. Start small, make mindful choices, and know that every step that you take contributes to a larger movement to reclaim privacy for everyone.

### **Snowden**

Most Americans don't want freedom. They want security. They don't even know they've made that bargain.

### **Naomi Brockwell**

The next time someone says, I have nothing to hide, remind them of this. Privacy isn't about hiding. It's about protecting your rights, your choices, and your future. And it's a fight that we can't afford to lose.

NBTv is a project of the Ludlow Institute, a nonprofit that researches and presents the latest in tech privacy. Help us shift culture around privacy. Visit [NBTv.Media/support](https://nbtv.media/support) to set up a monthly tax-deductible donation. Don't forget to check out our merch shop for cool T-shirts like this one. What's that quote from Anom? It's not that I have anything to hide. It's that I don't have anything I want you to see. A good one, too.