Week 11 P2PU Assignments

1-Choose your topic or question

Select a topic you are interested in learning more about, or one on which you consider yourself an expert, even if no one else does

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Exercise

Choose your topic or question. If you are known as the go-to person among your friends or family for help with a particular topic area, that might be a good one to choose because once you've compiled some good open resources, it will be easy to share them next time someone comes to you with questions. You could also select a topic you are interested in learning more about, or one on which you consider yourself an expert, even if no one else does.

You can choose any subject you like. Maybe you're a master grower of tomatoes, or you've always wanted to learn more about the history of Earth Day. It's up to you.

Discussion

Discuss whether or not there might be open content that answers your question. Have you looked for resources on this subject before? If so, what kind of resources have you found?

2-Go find your resources

Round up some web content that'll help you get your point across

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Exercise

Go find your resources. Gather as many or as few as you need to fully address your question. Make a note of where you find them, and how they can be shared and used (based on the license or copyright status).
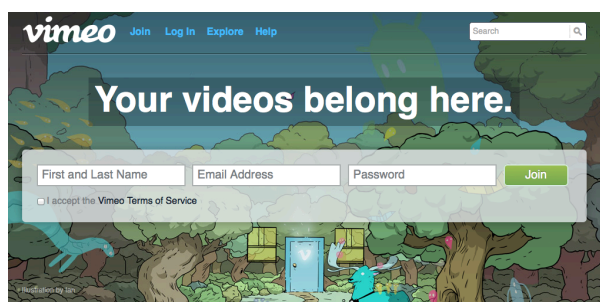
You have three choices for how to conduct your search. You can look in collections and repositories of open content, such as Flickr or OER Commons, you can search the open web, or you can ask your friends.

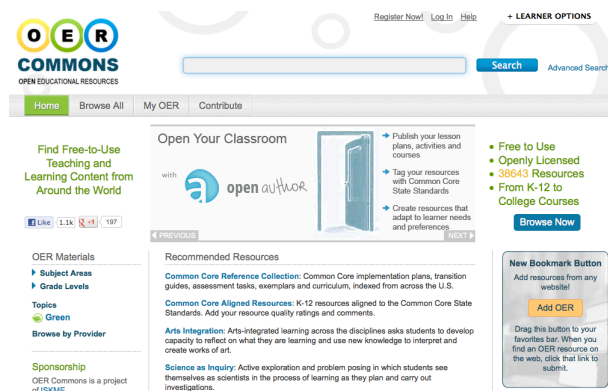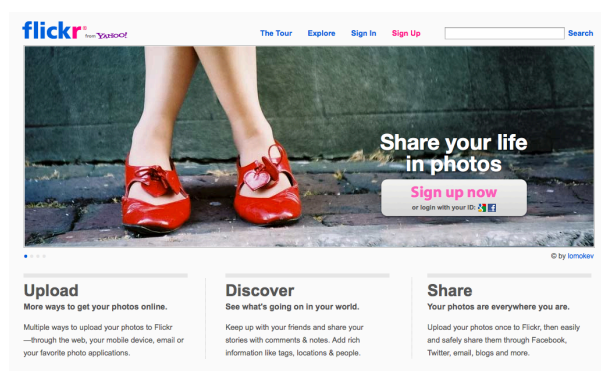Some good places to find open content are...

Wikipedia
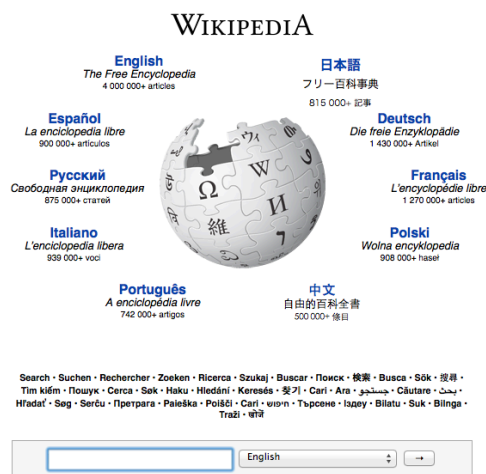
Vimeo

OER Commons

[Flickr](#)

If you want to try exploring a wider range of resources, watch this screencast on how to use Google to search for open content across the whole web: http://youtu.be/wJI9RShrxr4.

The CC search portal aggregates access to CC-enabled search platforms and engines listed above at http://search.creativecommons.org.

You can also ask your friends, colleagues, and the rest of the world! Tap into existing communities that share information or resources about the topic you are interested in and ask them. Some communications tools communities use include mailing lists (Google groups, ibiblio), social media (Twitter, Facebook), and discussion forums on the web. Pose your question with the appropriate tags, and don't hesitate to ask the same questions on your personal, social network.

Discussion

Share links to the results of your search in the discussion. How could you tell something was open? Was there a symbol? Text? What did the text say? Could you tell what the origins of the work were?

Hint

This page will help you spot licensed work out in the world:

http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Recognizing_licensed_work.

3-Post links to the results of your search

You found some resources, but we know you've got questions

Exercise

Share what you've found so far - use the discussion tab for this task. Post links to the resources you found.

Concluding discussion

Were you able to find what you needed? Were there good repositories or sources of content that were particularly valuable? How about any that were hard to use? Was it easy to tell whether or not things were open, and what the license was?

How might you use the stuff that you found? Is it sufficient for teaching someone about the topic you've chosen? What's missing and how might you fill the gaps?

Teach someone something with open content, part 2

Organize your resources.

It's important to keep track of the resources you're using. Let's get organized!

This is Part 2 of [Teach someone something with open content](#).

Hint

There is no one right way to keep track of your resources. If you already have a system you're comfortable with for keeping track of something else in your life, like recipes or references, that might be the best way to go. You can keep a simple list of URLs in a document editor like [Google doc](#) or [Etherpad](#), you can use your browser's bookmark manager, or, if you have a lot to manage, you might explore bibliographic software like [Zotero](#).

Exercise

1. Decide how you are going to organize and keep track of your resources.
2. Make sure you know where you found all your content. Note the things like the website URL and the creator. Also, what open license did it have? When was it created and/or pubilshed?
3. Confirm that you have the right to use all the resources you found; you may discover that you don't have the rights to use every resource. The resource may be licensed under a Creative Commons license that doesn't

permit the kind of use you want to make, or have unclear copyright status. Which resources do not give you the rights you want? You might want to do another search to find openly licensed materials to replace those.

Discussion

Consider where you found your resources. Did you like particular features about the websites or platforms hosting those resources? For example, did the platform make it easier for you to identify the CC or other open license of the resource? You may want to keep a list of the sites you liked for future use, eg. for sharing back your resulting work.

2-Edit and change the resources as needed.

What changes do you want to make to the existing resources? Do you have the rights to make changes according to the open license on the work?

Overview

You grabbed a picture from Flickr and you want to crop it to remove that blurry finger in the upper left corner. Or you found a Wikipedia article related to your topic, but only parts of it are relevant. Now is the time to modify, revise, edit, or remix the resources you found in order to teach your topic the way you want to teach it.

You can often make these changes and edits to the resource directly, depending on where the resource is hosted. For example, YouTube's Video Editor allows you to remix CC BY-licensed videos on its platform, and Wikipedia allows anyone to edit articles. Or, you may just want to download the resource and modify it offline.

Example

This (Untitled photo by Eric Bremer, CC BY-NC license)**:**

Becomes this ([3 Robots Remix](#) by Jim Younkin, [CC BY-NC-SA](#) license)**:**

A note about "No Derivatives" and "Share Alike"

No Derivatives. Some CC licenses have a "No Derivatives" or ND clause. It says that you can only use that resource exactly how it's been shared with you. That means no cropping the image, fixing the grammatical errors in a paragraph, or even brightening a picture. If you want to edit or modify the resource you find, be sure to choose one that does not have the ND clause.

Share Alike. Other CC licenses have a "Share Alike" or SA clause. This means that you are allowed to make changes to the work, but you have to share that altered work using the same license as the original. If the original was CC BY-NC-SA, the edited version you create must also be CC BY-NC-SA. If you don't want to share your work under the same license as the original, choose resources that do not have the SA clause.

To learn more about the different CC licenses, check out the [Get CC Savvy](#) challenge.

Exercise

Modify the resources you found so that they better suit your topic, teaching style, and needs. What kinds of changes did you make, and why? If you were lucky enough to find resources that suit your topic and teaching style without any modification, tell us what makes them work so well for you. How did you remix your resource? What tools did you use?

3-Attribute the original creators.

You've assembled and adapted your resources in the way you want to teach them. Now it's time to give credit where credit is due.

Overview

Building on the work of others is awesome. And recognizing those whose work you're building on is a great practice for encouraging sharing of more resources, even if it's not required. However, all Creative Commons licenses have an "attribution" requirement, which says that if you want to use a licensed work you must provide credit to the original creator.

Citation vs. Attribution

"Citation" and "Attribution" are often used as synonyms, but they mean two different things. Citation is a scholarly practice for tracking the ideological underpinnings of a work, usually referencing sources like published books, articles, government documents, and primary sources. Citation is a norm, not a legal requirement. Attribution is a legal condition of a license. Attribution is about crediting a copyright holder according to the terms of a copyright license, usually creative works like music, fiction, video, and photography.

Exercise

1) Read about how to properly attribute a CC-licensed work and CC's best practices for attribution guide.

2) Make a list of all the attributions and share it below in the discussion. If you edited or changed a resource, you need to make note of that in your attribution.

Discussion

What challenges did you run into while providing attributions? How did you decide to format the attributions?

4-Teach it!

You've got everything you need, now find an unwitting victim and TEACH!

Overview

Presumably you've had someone or some group of learners in mind when you set out on this journey. If not, think of one that might find your resources helpful. What's the best way to share these resources with those learners? How will you use the resources you've collected? Do you imagine teaching people face-to-face or publishing a web tutorial for anyone in the world to access?

Are you planning to share a bunch of math videos with your niece on YouTube? Maybe you could make a playlist for her or simply send the links in an email. As with everything else in this course, the answers are up to you. How you hope to teach your topic will determine how you share the resources you've collected. The only constants are that they will be organized and attributed (and OPEN!).

Exercise

1. **Teach it**. You have the open content, now go out and teach someone something.
2. **Share your story**. Communities love stories, especially those behind a well assembled resource. Consider documenting the reasoning behind creating the resource you did.
3. **Share your resources**. Choose where and how you're going to share your work, and post the links here. *Where*: You can revisit the list of websites and platforms where you found your resources or check out the Hints section below for places to share your work. *How*: For help deciding how to share your work, eg. under which CC or open license, see the Get CC Savvy challenge.

Hints

If you want to learn more about web publishing, teaching methods, or digital storytelling, all of which might help you teach your topic of interest, P2PU has courses on these topics.

Some great places for sharing your teaching resource might be Vimeo or YouTube for videos, Flickr for photos, or Connexions or Curriki for educational resources. Check out this Creative Commons wiki page for tutorials on how to publish your work under a CC license on these and other platforms.

You can even share on your own website or blog powered by platforms like Tumblr and WordPress. The CC license chooser gives you easy to copy-and-paste html for these purposes.

Discussion

Report back on teaching -- what didn't go over so well and why? What worked, what resources best served your purpose?

How did you decide to share your work the way you did? Which license did you choose and why? What other options did you consider, and why did you rule them out? Did any challenges come up?