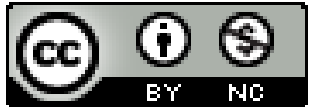# OTC OER Training

Module 1: Understanding OER

Module 2: Open Licensing

Module 3: Creative Commons Licensing

Module 4: Adapting, Creating, & Sharing OER

Module 1:
Understanding OER

Adapted from "Module 2", *Texas Learn OER* by Carrie Gits for DigiTex under a 2020

Learning Objectives

By the end of this module, you should be able to:

- Define Open Educational Resources (OER)
- Describe the 5R Permissions
- Identify examples of OER types
- Recognize the role open licensing plays in OER

What is OER?

What is OER?

The nonprofit organization Creative Commons provides the following definition:

"Open Educational Resources (OER) are teaching, learning, and research materials that are either
(a) in the public domain or
(b) licensed in a manner that provides everyone with free and perpetual permission to engage in the 5R activities."

The 5Rs: open = free + permissions

The 5Rs are a useful way to appreciate the value of OER. These permissions help you understand what you are allowed to do with the work. These permissions are granted in advance and are legally established through Public Domain or Creative Commons license:

- **Revise** – the right to adapt, adjust, modify, or alter the content itself (e.g., translate the content into another language)
- **Remix** – the right to combine the original or revised content with other material to create something new (e.g., incorporate the content into a mashup)
- **Reuse** – the right to use the content in a wide range of ways (e.g., in a class, in a study group, on a website, in a video)
- **Retain** – the right to make, own, and control copies of the content (e.g., download, duplicate, store, and manage)
- **Redistribute** – the right to share copies of the original content, your revisions, or your remixes with others (e.g., give a copy of the content to a friend)

Think Beyond the Textbook: Types of OER

- Activity/Lab
- Assessment
- Case Study
- Data Set
- Diagram/Illustration
- Full Course
- Game
- Homework/Assignment
- Interactive
- Lecture
- Lecture Notes
- Lesson

- Lesson Plan
- Module
- Photos/Images
- Primary Source
- Reading
- Simulation
- Student Guide
- Syllabus
- Teaching/Learning Strategy
- Textbook
- Unit of Study

Review of Open Licensing & OER

- Going back to our definition, we need to remember that OER reside in the public domain or have been released under an intellectual property license permitting their free use and repurposing by others.

- The most commonly used intellectual property license for OER that permits free use and re-purposing is called **Creative Commons Licensing**.

- Creative Commons licenses work with legal definitions of copyright to automatically provide usage rights pertaining to that work.

- As you progress through the content, you will explore Creative Commons licensing and learn how to apply the appropriate licenses to the OER you and you create and use.

A (Very) Brief History of OER

- 1994 - Wayne Hodgins coined the term "learning object"
- 1998 - David Wiley coined the phrase "open content"
- 2001- Larry Lessig, Hal Abelson, and Eric Eldred founded Creative Commons
- 2001 - MIT introduced their OpenCourseWare project (MOOCs)
- 2002 - UNESCO coined the term "Open Educational Resources" (OER).
- 2012 - UNESCO adopted the 2012 OER Paris Declaration, an international commitment to OER
- 2019 - UNESCO updates their definition of OER, creating conversation within the open community about the impact of this change on the ability to reuse OER

This movement continues to gain momentum, and the community of open education practitioners continues to expand. Educators around the world are increasing their use and creation of these resources in their teaching and learning.

Module 1 Review

Which of the following describes an OER?

____Free of cost and having an open license

____Sourced from a reputable publisher

____Available in high-resolution formats

____Free to view online

____Open + permissions

Can you name the 5R permissions associated with Open Educational Resources?