

# You want to know about COPYRIGHT

in Education

If this... then...

Can I use it?

## Can I use material I found online for teaching or school work?

There is a lot of confusion. What can a teacher do, to not infringe on copyright and model for their students digital citizenship, information and media literacy? What are guidelines for students to create, remix and learn with presentations and other multimedia projects?

## Know About COPYRIGHT

Ensure creative and ethical use of media and information resources in teaching and learning through copyright compliance.

Become

- Information Literate
- Media Literate
- a Digital Citizen

## A NEW ERA OF COPYRIGHT CONSCIOUSNESS

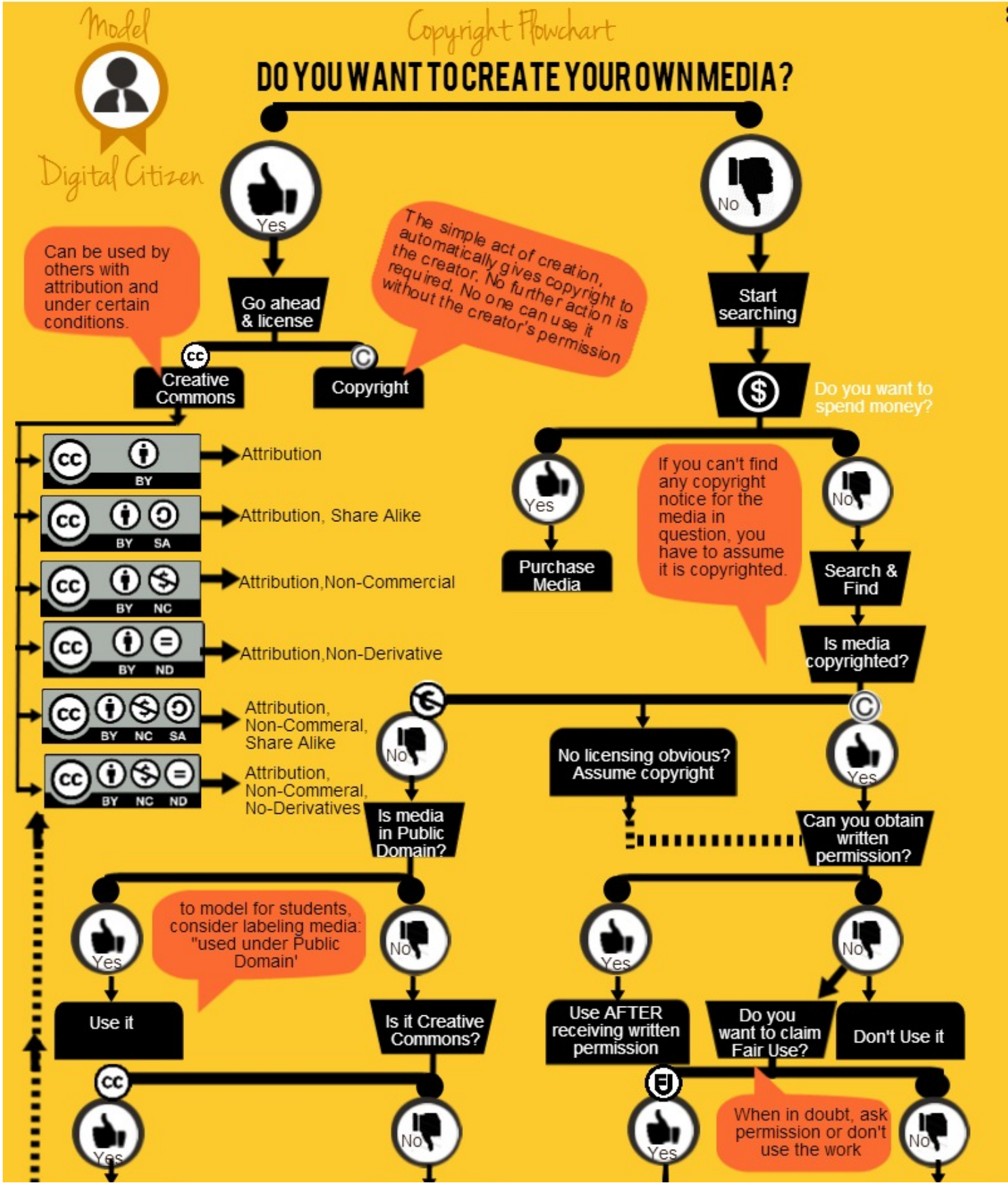
Today, we have ubiquitous digital access, ease of duplication and distribution of information. We encourage students and faculty alike, to write, record and film, for global audiences, thus ushering in a new era of copyright consciousness. Everyone has rights and responsibilities.



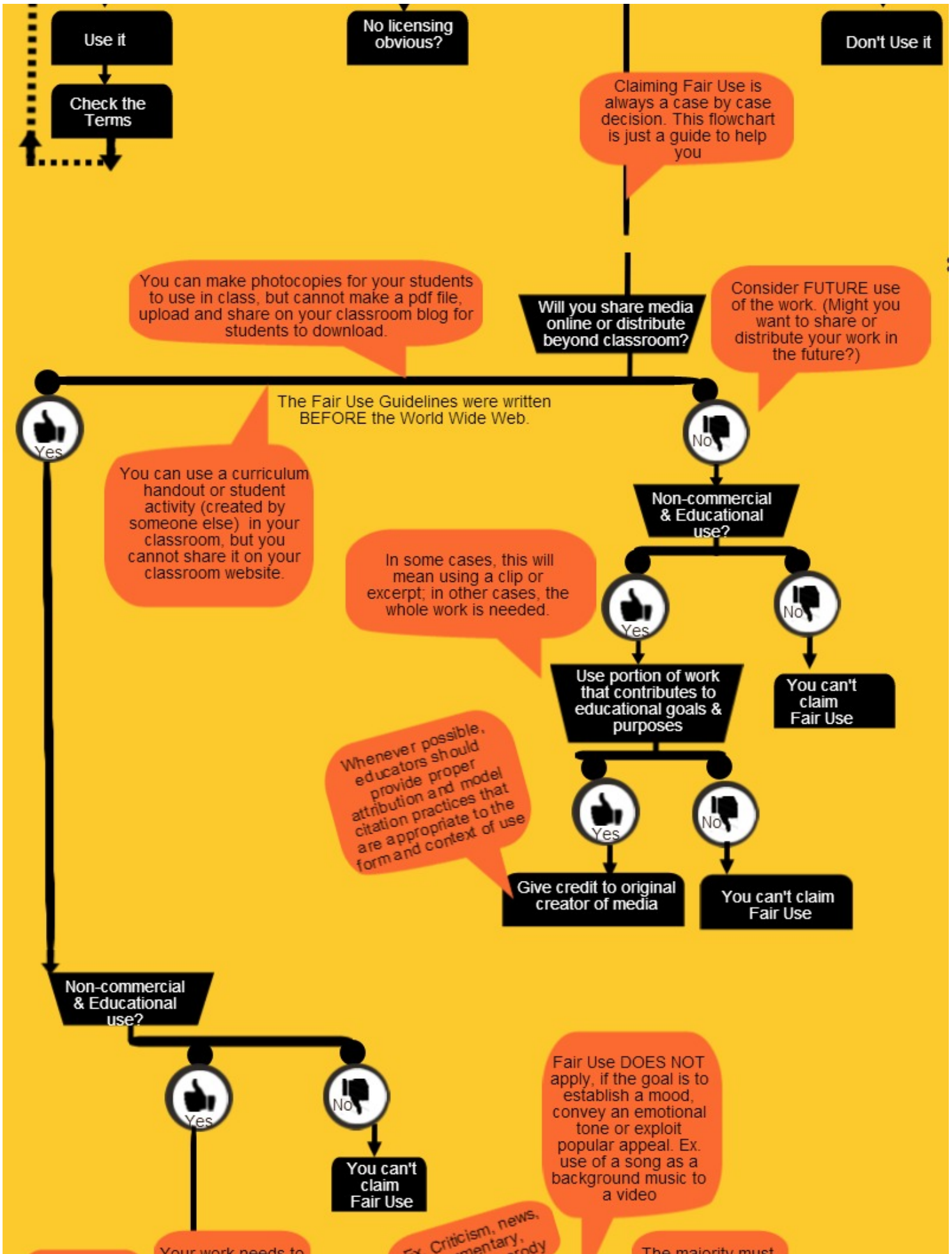
Do you need media for a school project or as part of teaching? Use the following flow...

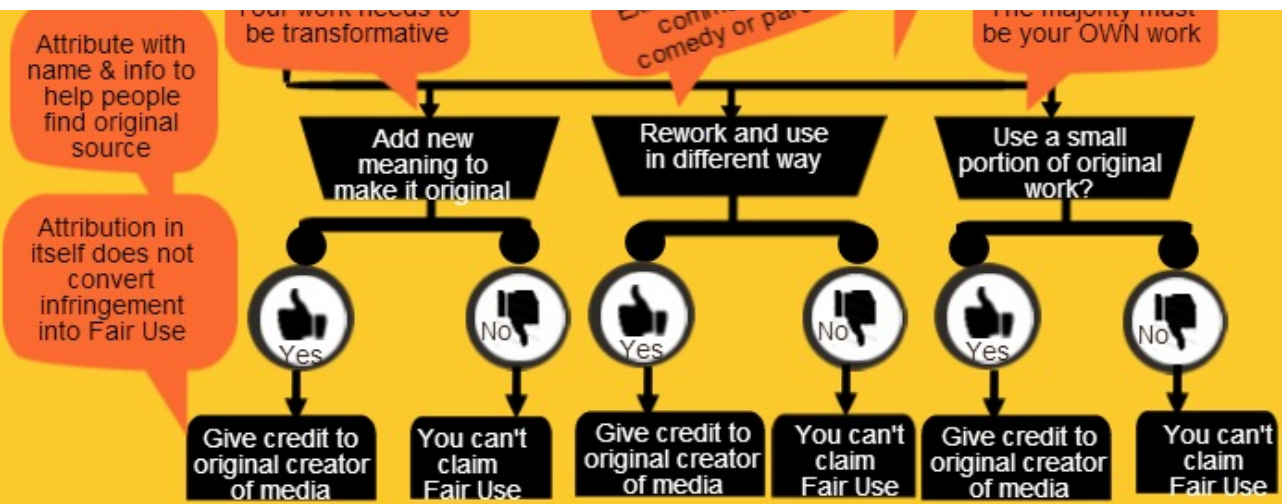


purpose, and effect. Determining Fair Use is always a case by case, critical reasoning process.









# ENCOURAGE CREATIVITY, INNOVATION & SPREAD OF KNOWLEDGE

*Ethical Digital Citizens*



The spirit of the copyright clause in the U.S. constitution is to encourage creativity, innovation and the spread of knowledge. It is purposed to inspire individuals to contribute what they create to society. Copyright protection ensures that consumers will not pass off the work of others as their own, or, reproduce, change, distribute, perform/display publicly without permission of the creator.

We suggest you create, don't copy. The creator always holds the first copyright (until it is legally transferred) and may use the work in any way.

When this is not possible, use works from the public domain (copyright expired or given away) or those registered with more flexible licensing agreements through sites such as Creative Commons. Even here, source citation is always essential.

If nothing besides the original work is sufficient, receive permission from the copyright holder.

When none of these are viable possibilities, educators ( along with journalists, commentators, critics, scholars and researchers) have the extra option of employing Fair Use rights.



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 @fangwitches

**RESOURCES CONSULTED**

- Code of Best Practices in Fair Use for Media Literacy - <http://www.cmsimpact.org/>
- Hall Davidson- <http://halldavidson.net/chartsort.html>
- Learn NC- <http://learnnc.org/lp/pages/800>
- University of Texas- <http://copyright.lib.utexas.edu/ccmcguid.html>
- Edublogger's Guide to Copyright, Fair Use and Creative Commons- <http://theedublogger.com/2012/02/09/the-educators-guide-to-copyright-fair-use-and-creative-commons/>
- Kari Lee Beasley- Respecting Creative Work <http://eastech.blogspot.com.au/2012/11/creative-commons-explained.html>