

This Presentation

- http://www.downes.ca/presentation/304
- - slides
- - audio
- - video

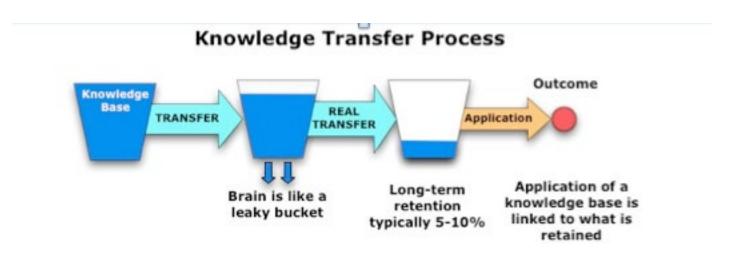


Online Learning: Two Origins

- A basis in distance learning managed learning, course packs, independent study
- A basis in traditional classrooms classes and cohorts, synchronous interaction, activities and projects

Pedagogies

- Transmission model Moore's 'transactional distance' - based in communications theory
- Constructivism based on social interaction and negotiation of meaning; learners 'construct' their own knowledge



Learning Management Systems

- Blackboard, WebCT, Desire2Learn
- Moodle, Sakai
- Two models: hosted, installed



Conferencing

- Mailing lists and early massive email classes (listserv, majordomo)
- Conferencing systems and discussion boards (First Class)
- Instant messaging and SMS (ICQ, sms)

Learning Objects

- IMS LOM
- Content Packaging
- Learning Design
- Interoperability
- SCORM



Repository Networks

- National projects EdNA, Edusource, Globe
- Open Content OAI, DSpace





GLOBEhttp://globe-info.org/

Learning Communities

- Wenger Communities of Practice
- Portal sites
- Online Communities Net.Gain





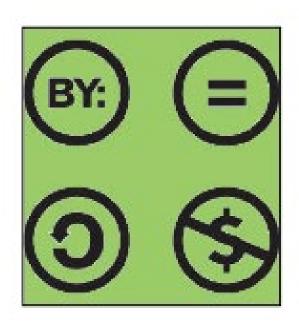


PEGGAsus

Open Educational Resources

- Open Content David Wiley
- Open Licensing Creative Commons





Models of Sustainability

- Author-pay models
- Foundation models
- Public service models
- Community models

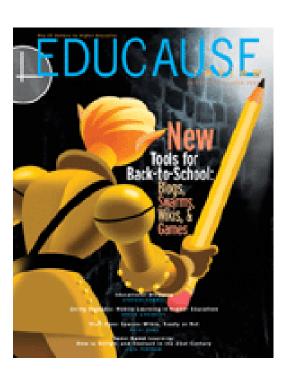


E-Learning 2.0

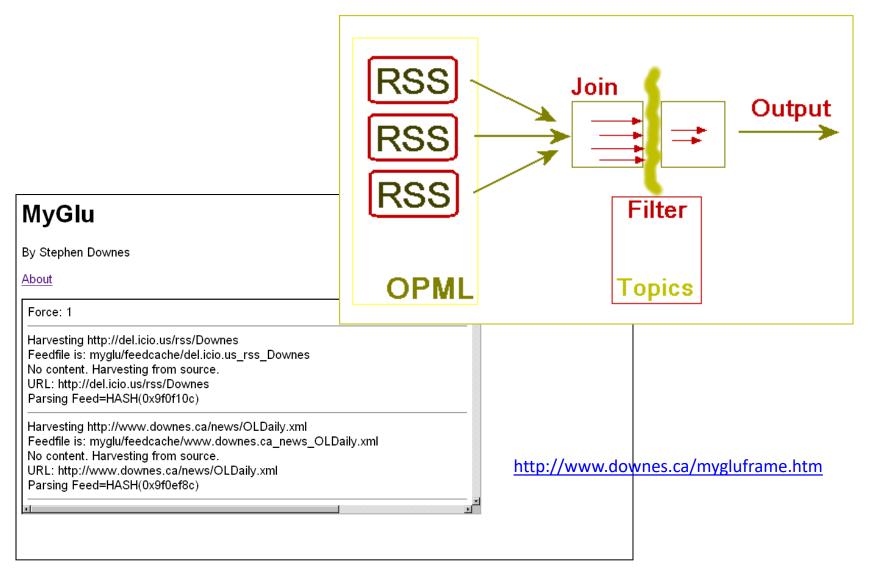
- Blogging and RSS
- Social networks
- Personal learning networks (= personal

communities)

- The web as platform
 - web of data
 - websites as applications



Aggregation and Remixing



Connectivism

- The idea of learning in a network
- Siemens Connectivism as a pedadogy "I store my knowledge in my friends" – learning is knowing how to create and traverse networks
- Downes knowledge is a network state;
 learning is to create a network

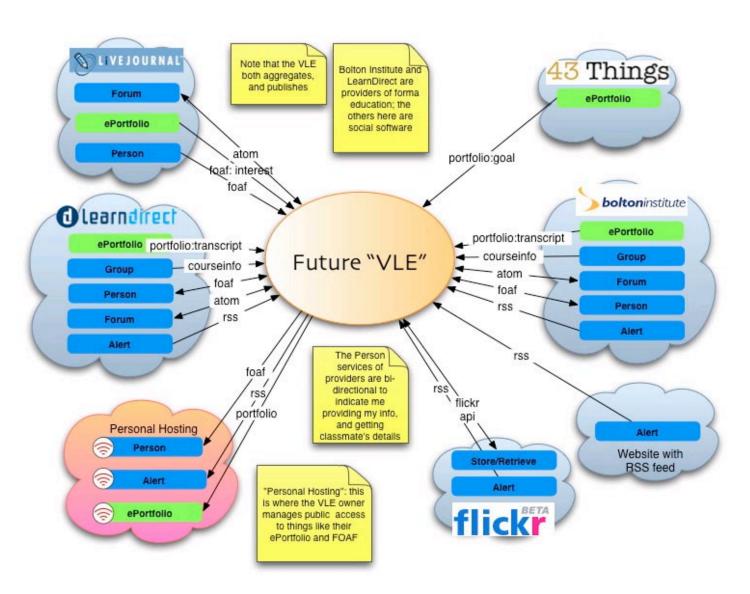
Informal Learning

- Learning as Self-Directed
- Learning 'Camps' eg Educamp Colombia





Personal Learning Environment



Open Courses

- OpenCourseware
 - MIT OCW, Rice Connexions, OpenLearn
 - WikiEducator, Curricki, Wikiversity
- Wiley Wiki
- Open Courses Alec Couros



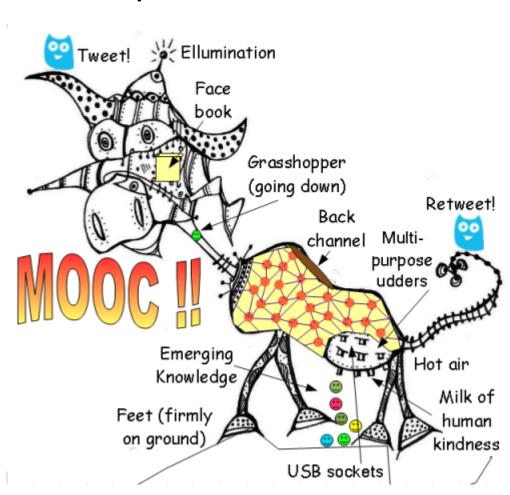
Massive Open Online Course

Combines the idea of open courses and e-

learning 2.0

First MOOC:

- CCK08, 2008



Semantic Principle

- Autonomy
- Diversity
- Openness
- Interactivity



Diversity

 You need a mixture of materials – you cannot grow organically from carbon alone, or water

alone



Openness

- Closed systems become stagnant
- Raw materials are depleted
- The system becomes clogged with the 'creative product' of its members



Autonomy

- The simple cloning of entities does not allow for progress or development
- Each individual entity must manage its own grown in its own way



Interactivity

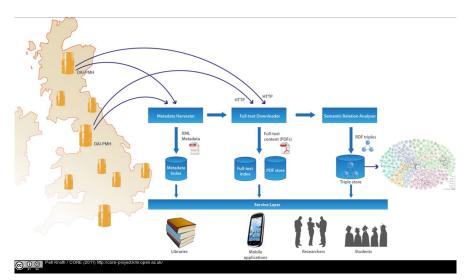
- A system cannot grow unless its parts interact
 - flowers need bees, cows need grain, beavers need trees
- Growth is created not by accumulation but by flow, by constant activation and interaction

MOOC Pedagogy

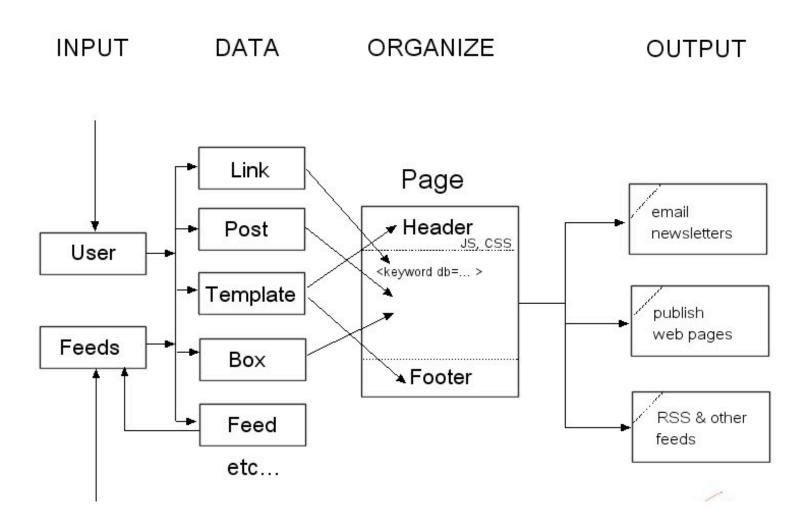
- Self-directed / informal learning
- Process more important than content
- Emphasis on finding resources, selecting resources
- Communication based on many points of view

MOOC Technology

- Formal and Informal Repositories
 - Khan Academy
 - SWORD (UK) deposit protocol, CORE (connecting)
- Social networks and syndication

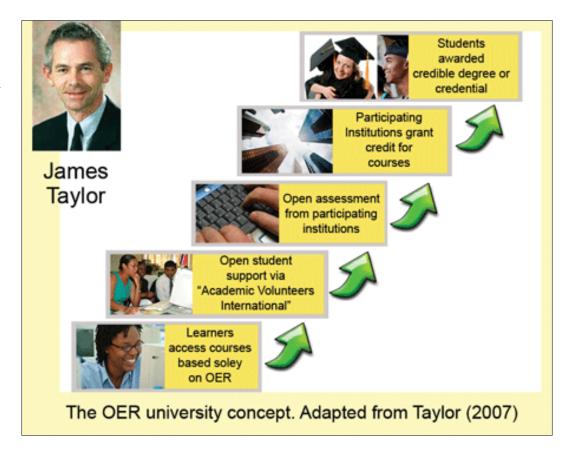


gRSShopper



Dimensions of Openness

- Open Content / Resources
- Open Teaching / Open Classes
- OpenAssessment



Follow-up MOOCs

- CCK09 students return, become teachers
- ds106 emphasis on projects and creativity

Critical Literacies – emphasis on basic skills

needed



Commercial MOOCs

- Stanford AI course 160,000 registrations
- Commercial Spin-offs: Coursera, Udacity
 - Based on Khan Academy, Traditional LMS Model
 - Companies are essentially commercial course repositories, Will be fee-based



A World of MOOCs

www.mooc.ca



Types of MOOCs

MOOC

Massive Open Online Course

Alec Couros EC&1831
Siemens/Downes
Cormier
CCKxx and Changexx
connectivism

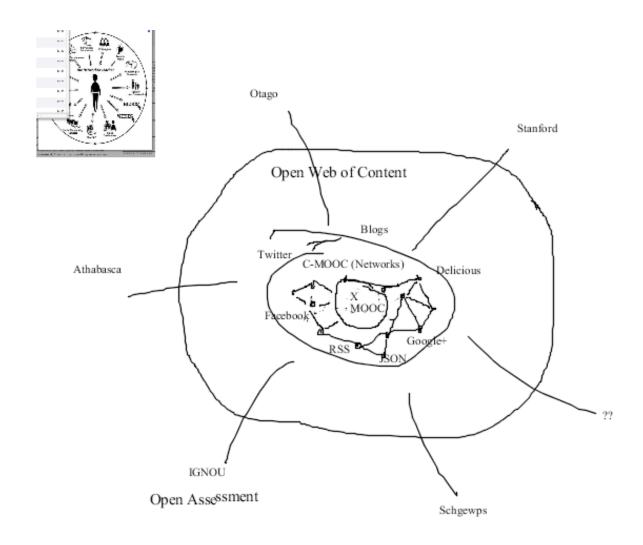
Jim Groom's ds106 Lisa M Lane's POT Cert Stanford AI edx Instructure Coursera and Udacity instructivist commercial or pre-commercial

Network-based

Task-based

Content-based

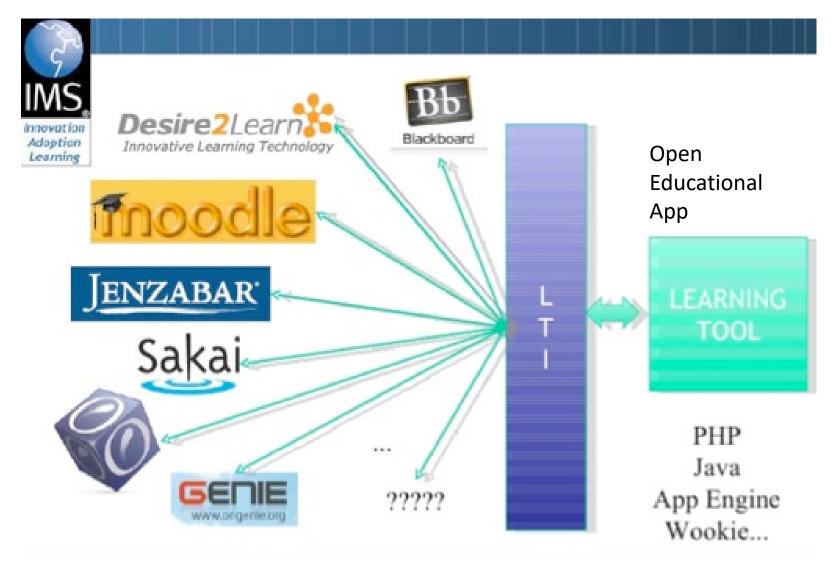
cMOOC vs xMOOC



For xMOOC to be truly viable, it will inevitably have to move in the direction of cMOOC.

Soon: Open Educational Apps

- Based on the 'App Store' model
- Publishers will distribute commercial educational apps
- Supported in MOOCs using IMS Learning Technology Interaction (LTI)
- Open app market will emerge



MOOC

Course as Network

- Near Future consortia combining to form a single course
- Far Future no central 'home' for a course; course is a common resource accessed by institutions

Assessment Models

- Near Future: open courses, commercialized assessment
 - testing centres eg. Brainbench
 - badges, open and closed
- Far future: community assessment, assessment as reputation
 - simplistic model: Klout, LinkedIn endorsements
 - long-term: data analysis (big data)

Sustainability

- Public (government) support basic infrastructure, 'core' or critical content
- Community infrastructure communities of practice, shared courses
- Specialized commercial content (+ body of open educational resources)
- Commercialized assessment (paid for by employers)

- Stephen Downes
- http://www.downes.ca

