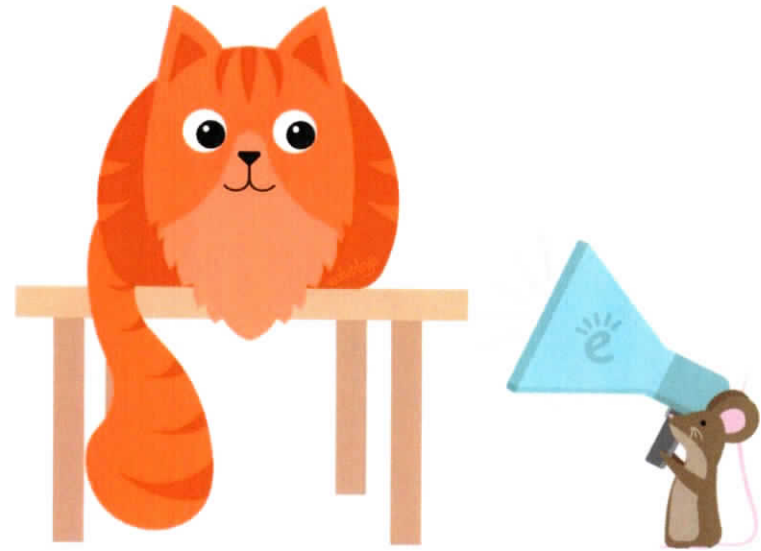


# Copyright, Creative Commons, and Fair Use for Educators

Summaries for the classroom or professional development



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# Copyright Rules to Remember



- 1 Just because you found it online, doesn't mean it's free to use (even if you're a teacher or student).
- 2 There are a lot of resources you can use freely including work that has a Creative Commons license or is in the public domain.
- 3 You have a right as a creator to have your work protected from copying and you can also give your own content a Creative Commons license.
- 4 If in doubt about using content, ask the creator for permission, find a free alternative, purchase an alternative, or make your own material.
- 5 Instead of looking for loopholes, consider whether you're being the most responsible and ethical digital citizen you can be.



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# What is Copyright?



**Copyright is a form of legal protection that gives a creator the right to say how others can use their work.**

Copyright applies automatically as soon as something is created or recorded. Material does not have to be registered for copyright protection.

Copyright covers works that are tangible including text, music, artwork, photos, plays, poems, novels, dance choreography, movies, software, and architecture.



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# What is Fair Use?



**Fair use is a U.S. legal concept that allows copyrighted work to be used for certain purposes without obtaining permission or making payment.**

Determining fair use is a notoriously gray area.

Fair use may apply if the copyrighted material is used for performances or displays, for face-to-face classroom teaching in a nonprofit educational institution, using a lawful copy of the works.



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# What is the Public Domain?



**Public domain materials are owned by the public and you don't have to get permission to use them.**

Materials (like images, books, or videos) could be in the public domain because:

- The copyright expired (e.g. 70+ years has passed since the creator's death)
- They are factual (e.g. charts or calendars)
- They are published before a certain date, or
- A creator assigned their work to the public domain.



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# What is Creative Commons?



**Creative Commons is an international non-profit organization that provides licenses for creators.**

CC licenses allow creators to select how they want others to reuse, share, or remix their work.

When a creator releases their work under a CC licence they make it clear what others can and can't do with the work.

There are 6 main CC licenses to choose from.



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# What is Attribution?



**When you use a resource with a Creative Commons license, you have to attribute it in a particular way.**

The acronym **TASL** reminds you what to include:

- T** Title of the image or material (if there is one).
- A** Author or creator of the image/material.
- S** Source of the image/material. Link if possible.
- L** License - which Creative Commons license applies?



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# Need Creative Commons Images?



The best place to look is the search engine on the official Creative Commons website.

This excellent tool allows you to search and filter millions of CC images from 20+ different collections.

[search.creativecommons.org](https://search.creativecommons.org)

**SEARCH FOR CONTENT TO REUSE**

I would like to see ...

**SEARCH**

All our content is under Creative Commons licenses. [Learn more](#) about CC licenses.



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# Copyright and Music for Educators



Music can play a crucial role in education, but steer clear of copyright violation by following these tips:

- ✓ **Use** Creative Commons Music or create your own.
- ✓ **Embed** a music video to your site from a service like YouTube where the embed code is provided.
- ✓ **Stream** music from a paid service for personal home use. Avoid streaming for public events or projects.
- ✓ **Perform** or play music in a face-to-face lesson for educational purposes, not for entertainment.



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# Copyright and Video for Educators



Where would we be without video in the classroom?

There's a lot you're legally allowed to do with video:

- ✓ **Link** to a public video on your blog or website.
- ✓ **Embed** a video to your site from a service like YouTube where the embed code is provided.
- ✓ **Show** a legitimate copy of a DVD in a face-to-face class for education (not for entertainment/reward).
- ✓ **Upload** your videos to sites like YouTube if you own the copyright and have school/parent permission.



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# Copyright and Curriculum



It pays to be careful about how you use purchased curriculum materials. Here are some things you can do:

- ✓ **Link** to third-party text, articles, or curriculum materials that are freely available online.
- ✓ **Share** textbooks and curriculum materials from Creative Commons sites like OpenStax.
- ✓ **Consult** the publisher before reusing curriculum materials or uploading to your blog or website.
- ✓ **Upload** your work to sites like TpT if you own the copyright of all elements including fonts and images.



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# What is Copyright Infringement?



**Most images, text, music, and other content are protected by copyright by default. Using work protected by copyright without permission is called copyright infringement.**

“Using” the work might involve reproducing, displaying, distributing, performing, or making your own derivatives.

This is unethical and illegal. The legal penalties for copyright infringement can be severe in some cases.



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# Copyright Considerations When Publishing Online

Be a legal and ethical digital citizen by remembering:

- ✓ **Steer clear of Google Images.** Images from most sites are protected by copyright. Even if you include an attribution it is still illegal and unethical to copy.
- ✓ **Embed or link to audio or video clips.** This is not considered copying. Avoid downloading content from streaming sites like YouTube.
- ✓ **Never copy someone else's full article or post to your own site.** Even if you include an attribution, this is copyright infringement.



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# Use Quotes in Your Blog Posts the Right Way

**You definitely can't copy and paste someone else's whole article or image, but you can quote some text.**

- ✓ Make it obvious which words belong to someone else by using quotation marks or block quotes.
- ✓ Make your quotes brief. If you're unsure if you're using too much of someone's article, contact them to ask permission.
- ✓ Attribute your quote: include the writer's name, and link to their site, book, or profile.



Learn more: [theedublogger.com/copyright-fair-use-and-creative-commons](https://theedublogger.com/copyright-fair-use-and-creative-commons)

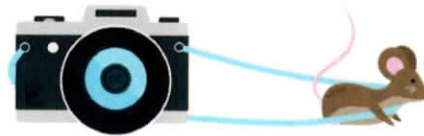
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# Adding Your Own CC License to Your Work

**If you're publishing online, you're a creator too!  
You might want to consider adding a Creative Commons license to your own original work.**

When you apply a CC license, you give permission for anyone to use your material in a way that you choose.


There's an interactive tool on the Creative Commons website (<https://creativecommons.org/choose>) to help you choose a license.



Learn more: [theedublogger.com/copyright-fair-use-and-creative-commons](https://theedublogger.com/copyright-fair-use-and-creative-commons)

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# Learn More About Copyright and Creative Commons

 **U.S. Copyright Office** <https://www.copyright.gov>

 **Australian Copyright** <https://www.smartcopying.edu.au>

 **UK Copyright** <https://www.copyrightuser.org>

 **Creative Commons** <https://creativecommons.org>



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