Creative Commons for Education

Sharing and Using Resources: The Basics

Outline of Instruction

I.   Introduction

        A. Situations

        B. What is the Creative Commons?

        C. Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses

II.   Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons.

        A. Platforms hosting Creative Commons licensed works.

        B. Finding resources.

        B. Attributing the sources.

III.   Public Domain resources

IV.   Fair Use

V.   Become a Contributor

Introduction: Situations slide 1

- Have you ever:

    -had difficulty finding images or other resources like videos or sound files to use in your class without fear of copyright infringement?

    -wanted to share your own photos, drawings, or other resources for educational use?
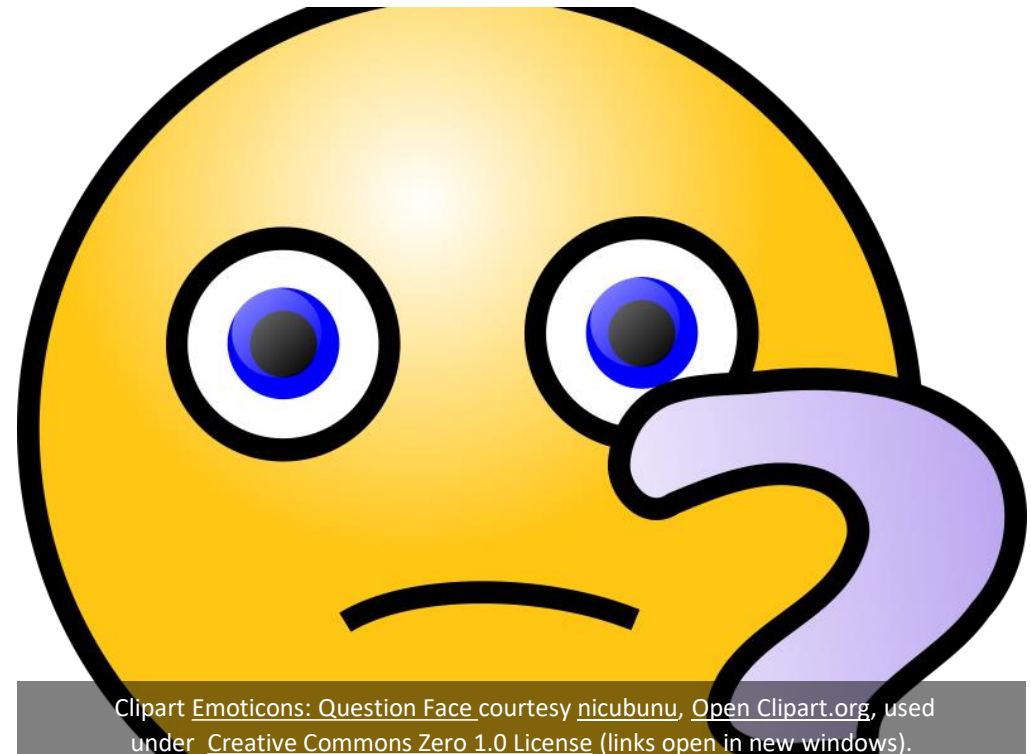
Introduction: Creative Commons slide 1

The Creative Commons are really three different things at once:

- A **nonprofit organization** dedicated to helping people realize the full potential of the Internet and stewarding the **CC legal tools** to do so.
- A set of licenses that allow creators to more freely share their work with the public.
- A movement made up of people around the world who create and/or use CC licensed resources as well as those who advocate for greater access to such resources (Creative Commons Organization 6- 8).

Introduction: Creative Commons slide 2

- Indicative of their success, **Creative Commons licenses** have become **widely accepted** as the global standard for open copyright licenses by numerous:

  1. **governments**
  2. **institutions**
 3. **individuals**

  (Creative Commons Organization 5)

Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools slide 1

- **Creative Commons licenses have several advantages** to include (but not limited to):

    1. Allowing **creators** to **maintain copyright** but **share** work on **flexible terms**.

    2. **Licenses** are **up to date** and designed to **function** in the **modern digital world**.

    3. **Licenses** are **free to use**.

(Creative Commons Organization 4-5)

Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools slide 2

As we know, traditional copyright operates under the "all rights reserved" approach.

By contrast, while building upon copyright, the Creative Commons licenses operate under a "some rights reserved" approach.

Creative Commons licenses are:

1. A free and voluntary way for creators to give up-front permission for others to use their work.

2. Designed so that they are understandable and accessible to non-lawyers.

3. Built upon a three-layer design.

Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools slide 3

- What are the three layers of a Creative Commons license?

- 1. **Legal code**: this is the part of the license that sets terms and conditions that are legally enforceable in court. This is considered the **base layer**.

- 2. **The commons deeds**: these are the web pages that in which the key license terms are explained in **"human readable"** terms. While not legally enforceable themselves, they do summarize the legal code. This is the middle layer.

- 3. **The machine-readable version**: this layer allows websites and webservices to know when a work is available under a CC license. It summarizes freedoms granted and obligations imposed in a format search engines, applications, and other technologies can understand. This makes it easier for people to find CC-licensed works using search engines. For example, new versions of **PowerPoint** allow you to do an online search for CC licensed clipart and images.

Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools slide 4

- When a creator makes a work available under a Creative Commons license, he or she will have some decisions to make. These decisions will affect which of the four CC license elements will apply to the work.

- The first element of a CC license involves **attribution,** which is **giving the creator credit** for creating the work in the first place.

- It should be noted that **all CC licenses include this condition**, so in deciding to make a work available under a CC license, the creator has effectively made the decision to use this element. However, the creator must let the potential user know how they wish to be attributed.

- For example, the creator of this presentation makes work available via Wikimedia Commons under the username DrStew82. This is how users would attribute this creator's work.

Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools slide 5

- Attribution is indicated in a CC license with "BY."

- Attribution is also indicated by a symbol showing a human figure within a circle, as seen here.

- A good attribution follows the acronym TASL and would include the **title** of the work, the **author** (or creator), the **source** of the work, and the **license** it has been made available under.

Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools slide 6

- The creator wishing to make a work available under a CC license will also have to decide whether they want to allow commercial use of their work.

- If they decide they don't want to allow commercial use, then the license will include "NC" and the symbol seen here.

Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools slide 7

- Another decision the creator of a work must make before licensing a work is how that work may be licensed if reused in an adaptation or modified version.

- The *ShareAlike* or SA condition means that any adaptation or modified version based on the creator's work must adhere to the conditions of the original license or a compatible license (Creative Commons Organization 43, 50).

Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools slide 8

- The creator of a work must also decide if he or she wishes to allow adaptations or modifications of the work. If the creator does not wish for the work to be altered by re-users, the *NoDeriviatives* or ND condition applies.

- The **NoDeriviatives** condition means that "reusers cannot share adaptations or modified versions of the work (Creative Commons Organization 43).

Adaptation is a term from copyright law referring to a work that has been modified or transformed from an already copyrighted work in a way original enough to make the new work copyrightable.
Derivative work is simply another term for adaptation used in some parts of the world. Simply put, it indicates that the new work was derived from an already existing copyrighted work (Creative Commons Organization 80.
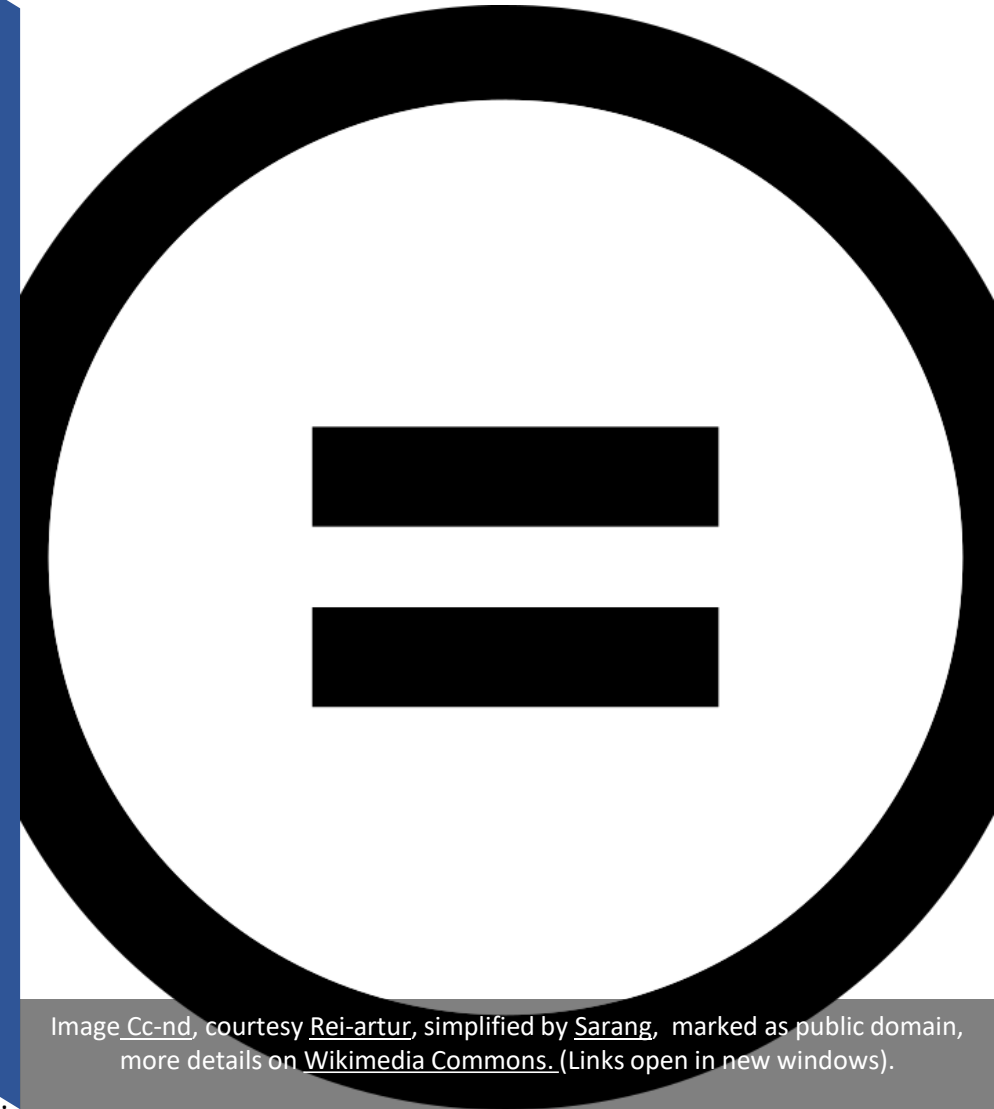
Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools slide 9

- The four elements of Creative Commons licenses may be combined to create the **six Creative Commons licenses**.

- Before examining these licenses, it is important to remember that:

- 1. "Creative Commons licenses are copyright licenses" (Creative Commons Organization 45).

- 2. "You can apply a CC license to anything protected by copyright that you own" but it is not recommended they be used for software since there are other licenses better suited for that use (Creative Commons Organization 48).

Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools slide 10

- The first of the six CC licenses is also the least restrictive.

- This license is known as the **Attribution**, or **CC BY license**.

- This license allows anyone to use a creator's work for any purpose with no restrictions on modifications or commercial use, so long as the creator of the work is given proper attribution.

- This license is seen here:
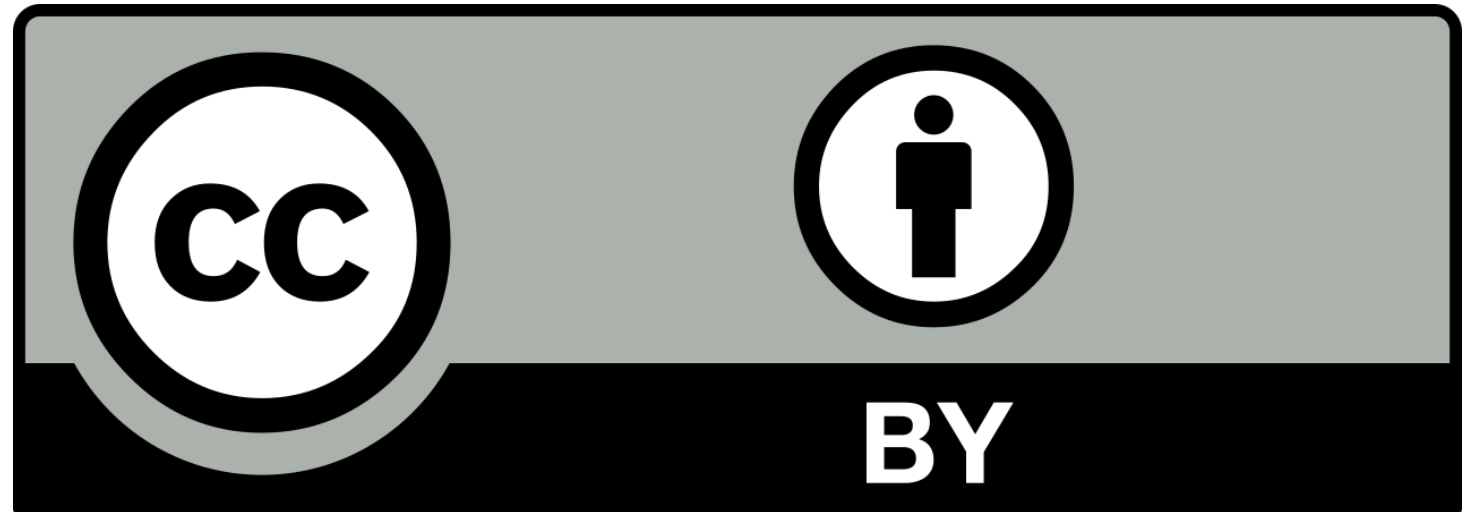
Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools slide 11

- Here is an example of a photo of a horse titled "Let's get the party started #1, licensed under the CC BY license. Notice in the attribution it shows CC BY 2.0. This is an earlier version of the CC BY license, but it is still valid. Note that the attribution follows TASL. The **title** is provided, the creator's (**author**) user name is given, the title is hyperlinked to the **source**, and the license is shown.

Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools slide 12

- A bit more restrictive is the Attribution-ShareAlike license, or BY-SA..

- This license also requires that the creator receive attribution, as do all six of the CC licenses.

- This license also allows people to use the work for any purpose, to include commercially and/or in modified form.

- However, this license sets the further condition that re-users must make any adaptations of the work they share available under the same or a compatible license.

- An example is seen here:
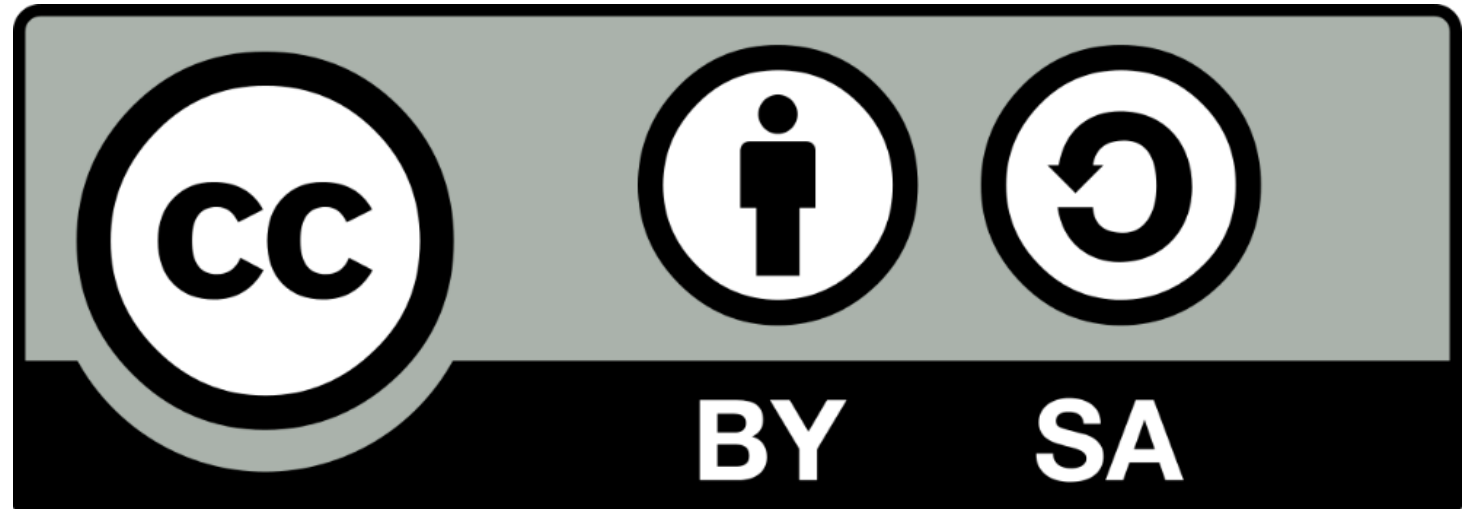
Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools slide 13

Here is an example of a photo released under the CC BY SA license.

Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools slide 14

- The third type of Creative Commons license is the ***Attribution-NonCommercial*** license, or **BY-NC**.

- Like the previous two licenses, this one also requires the re-user of a work to give attribution to the creator.

- This license sets the further condition that works licensed under it can be used for non-commercial purposes only (Creative Commons Organization 50).

- The license is seen below.
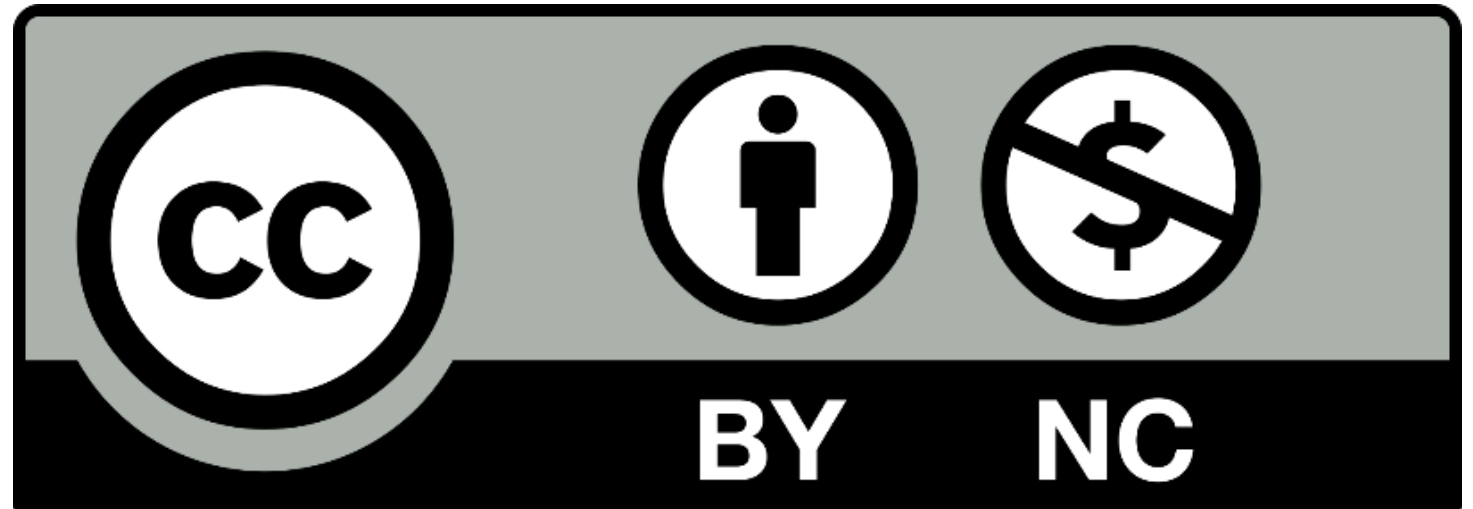
Image Cc-by-nc icon, courtesy Creative Commons, marked as public domain, more details on Wikimedia Commons. (Links open in new windows).

Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools slide 16

- The fourth Creative Commons license combines some elements of the previous two and is called the Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike, or BY-NC-SA license.

- Like the others, this license requires re-users give attribution to the creator.

- However, this license also requires that re-users not use works licensed under it for commercial purposes **and** make any adaptations using the work available under the same or a compatible license.

- The license is shown below.

Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses slide 18

- The fifth Creative Commons license is the **Attribution-NoDeriviatives** license, or **BY-ND**.

- This license allows people to use a work in any way they wish, to include commercially, with the condition that they **cannot share it if they modify or adapt the work in any way**.

- The license is seen below.

Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools slide 20

- The sixth of the Creative Commons licenses is the *Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives* license, or BY-NC-ND.

- This is the **most-restrictive** of the six CC licenses.

- Like all the CC licenses, it requires that users give **attribution** to the creator, but also sets the conditions that the work **may not be use for commercial purposes** and **no adaptations or modifications** of the work are permitted if the work is to be shared.

- The license is seen here.

Might be OK in an announcement, but not as part of a licensed presentation or similar work.

Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools slide 22

- In addition to the six licenses, the **Creative Commons also provides two ways to** help educators (and others) **identify work that is in the public domain.**

- As we will see, one of these ways **assists creators in releasing works to the public domain** as well as identifying it as such.

- The other is a way to **allow uploaders to mark works known to be in the public domain** as such.

Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools slide 23

- There may be times when a creator wants to take a "no rights reserved" approach and release their work to the public domain.

- For this purpose, the Creative Commons offers the **Public Domain Dedication tool**, **CC0**.

- Like the CC licenses, the CC0 uses the three-layer design (legal code, deed, and metadata).
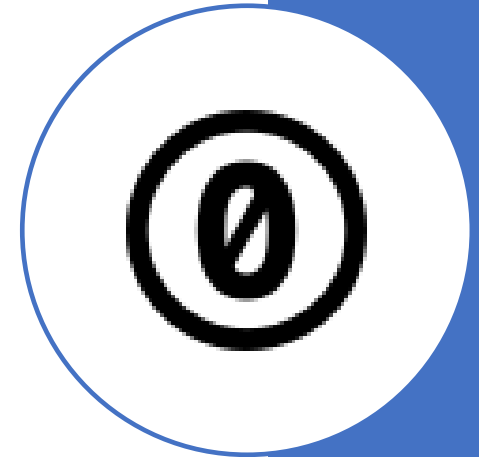
Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools Slide 24

- The CC0 legal code does three important things:
- 1. Demonstrates that the creator waives all rights to the work.
- 2. Provides a "fallback license" that allows anyone, anywhere, to do anything with it, out of recognition that some countries' laws do not allow for waiver of copyright.
- 3. Includes a promise by the person applying the CC0 that they will not assert copyright against re-users (Creative Commons Organization 53).

Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools slide 25

- This is an example of a photo that has been released to the public domain by its creator using the CC Public Domain Dedication Tool CC0.

Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools Slide 26

- Finally, in cases in which someone would like to make a work available that they already know to be in the public domain, they may mark it with the Creative Commons Public Domain Mark, seen at left.

- This is not a legal tool and has no legal effect.

- Rather, it is simply a label to inform potential users about the public domain status of a work.

Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses and Public Domain tools Slide 27

- This picture of a sea monster from a late-medieval manuscript is an example of a work in the public domain that has been marked as such by an uploader using the Creative Commons Public Domain Mark.

Image "gesner's sea monster" by The Public Domain Review is marked with CC PDM 1.0 (links open in new windows).

Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 1

- **How do you find resources licensed by Creative Commons** that you can use in the classroom, or online learning platforms like Blackboard, Canvas or Moodle (to name a few)?

- The Creative Commons homepage lists many platforms that allow the uploading and sharing of CC works.
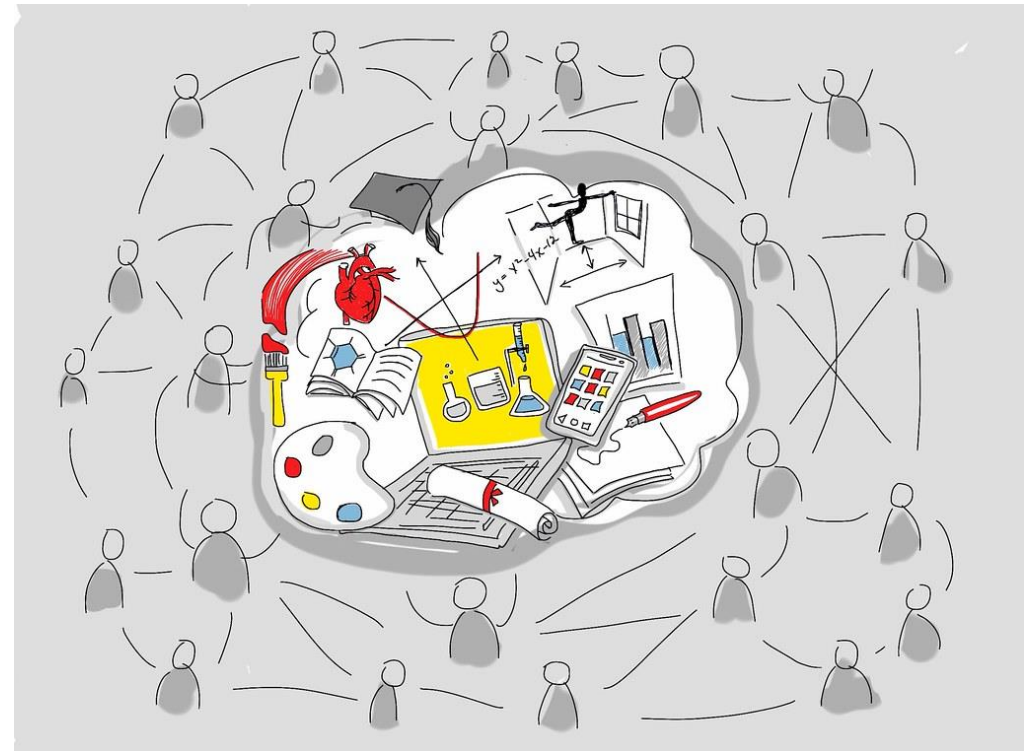
Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 2

- Below is a sampling of platforms (there are many others) hosting CC licensed works from the Creative Commons website:

1. The Internet Archive is a non-profit library of millions of free books, movies, software, music, websites, and more. Expect to find public domain resources through this platform too!

2. Flickr is an online photo sharing and management application with the stated goals of helping "people make their photos available to the people who matter to them" and "enable new ways of organizing photos and video" (Flickr: About).

3. Free Music Archive describes itself as "Your #1 resource for free music and royalty-free music." Be sure to use the Search FMA link on the home page (as opposed to the Search Pro) to go to the CC licensed works. The Pro option will also take you to music that must be purchased to use.

4. Wikimedia Commons which "is a **media file repository** making available public domain and freely-licensed educational media content (images, sound and video clips) to everyone, in their own language" (Commons Welcome).

5. Creative Commons Open Clip Art Project: A place where creators can upload clipart they release to the public domain using the CC public domain dedication. Users may download and use clipart found on this site.

6. Openverse: Perhaps the easiest to use and my personal favorite.

Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 3

- Perhaps one of the easiest ways to find CC licensed work can be found on the **Openverse** website! Note that under the **search window** it states "All Openverse content is under a Creative Commons license or is in the public domain."
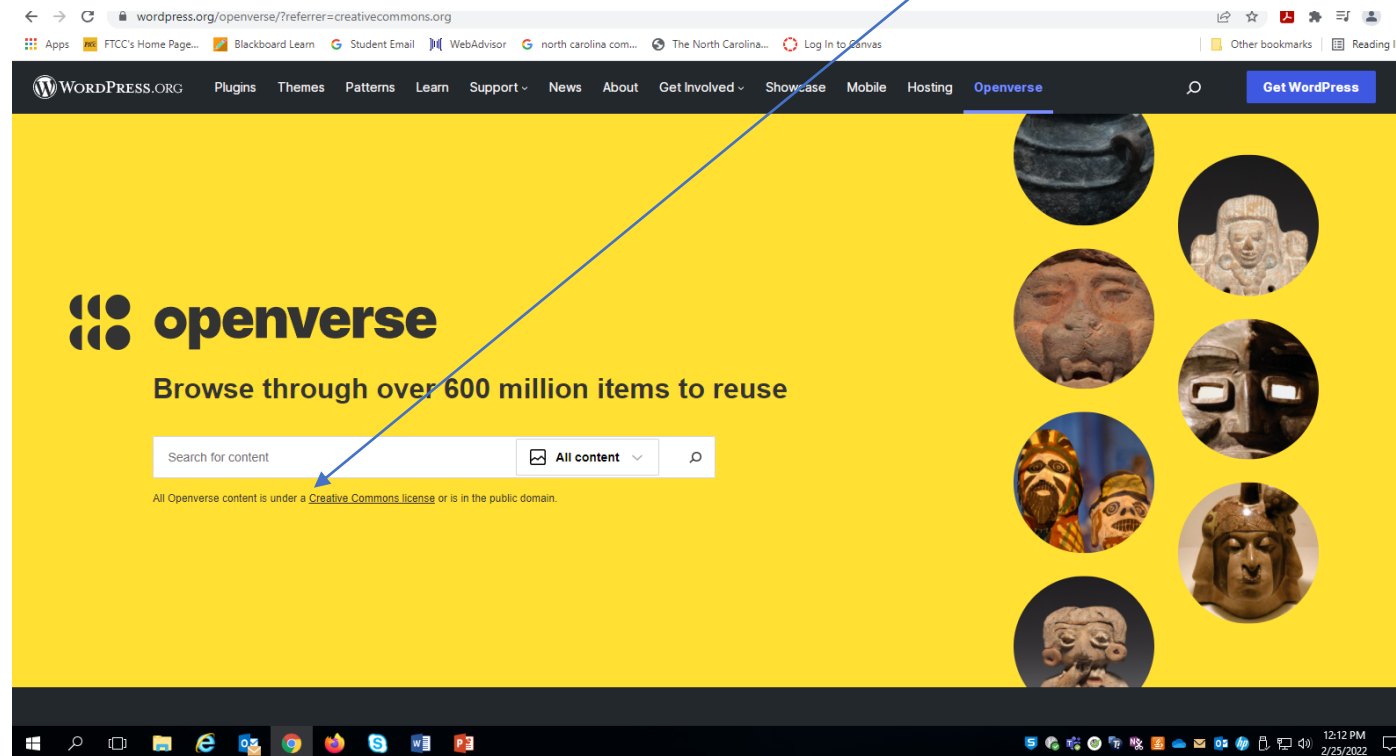
Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 4

- Let's do a search using the term **Shakespeare** and limited to **images only**. When we click on the **search button**….
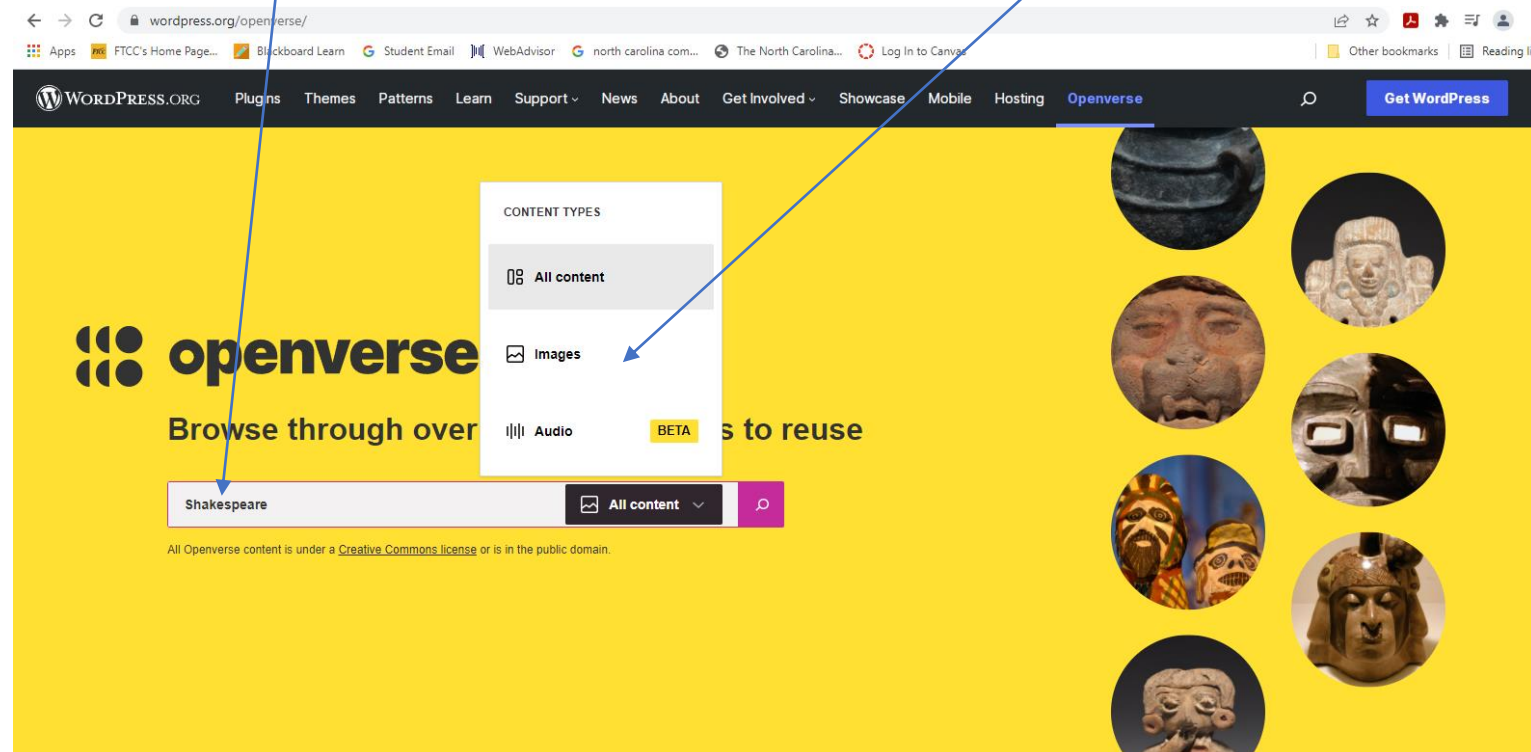
Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 5

- We now see these results. There are over **10,000 results**. Let's narrow it with some of the **license limiters.**

Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 6

- Let's limit our search to the **two public domain tags** and the two most lenient **CC licenses**. Let's also limit it to images that can be **modified or adapted**.
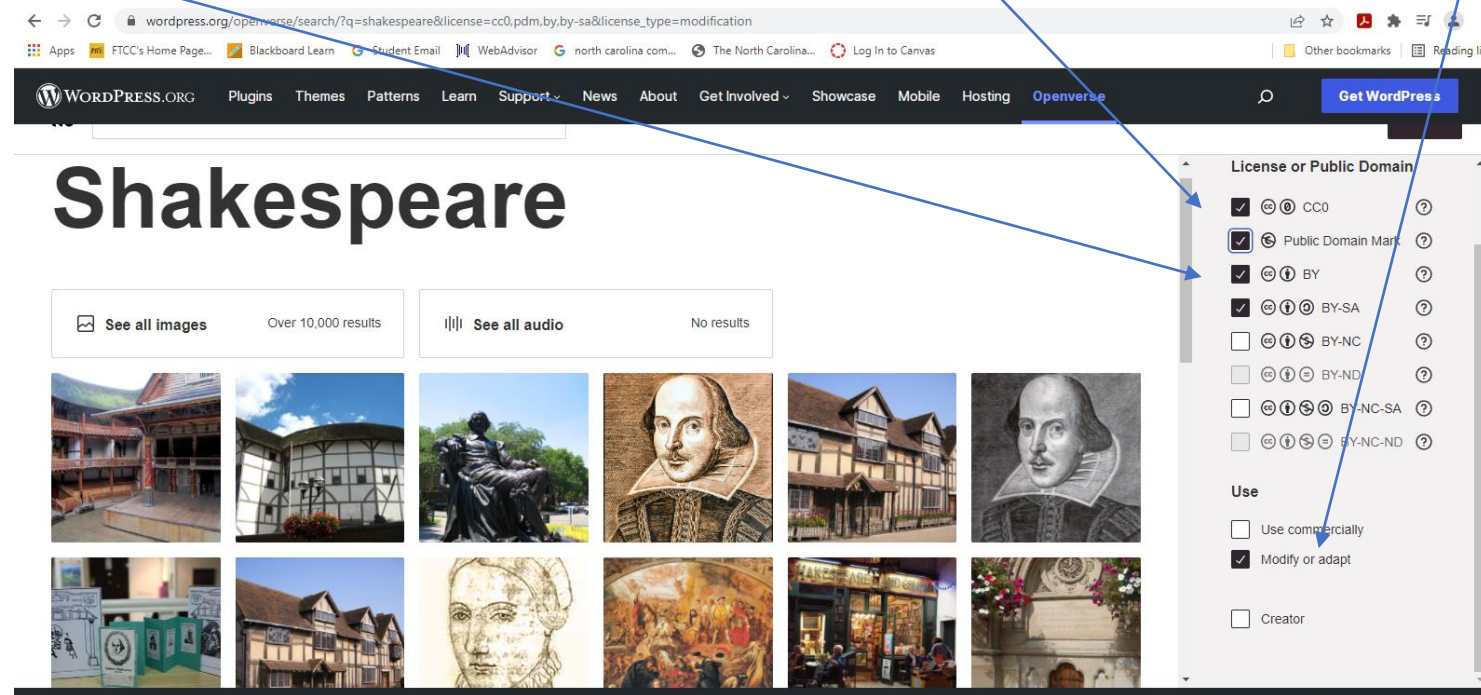
Note: if you move your cursor over the images, it will show the license the image is available under or its public domain status.

Screenshot of Openverse search page, Wordpress.org., used under GNU Public Licence (Links open in new windows).

Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 7

- Let's use **this image**. We can see it is available under the **CC BY license**.
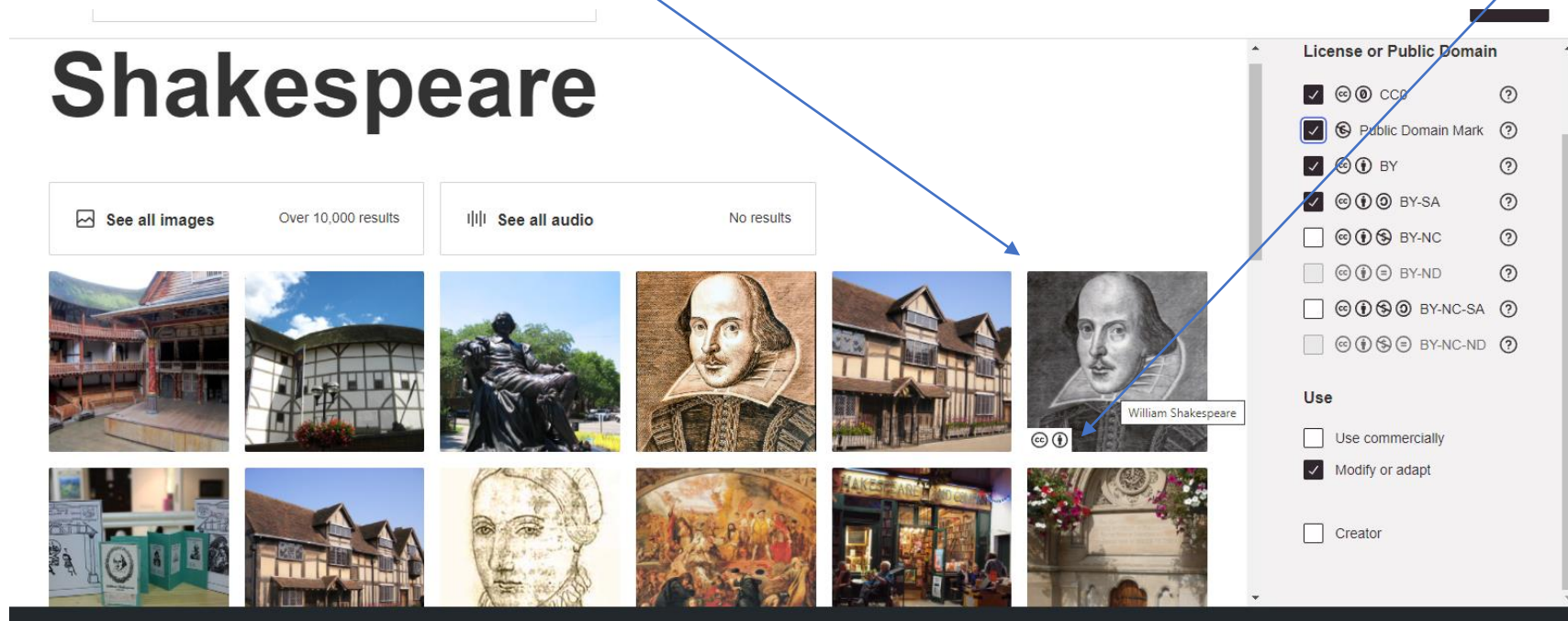
Let's click on the selected image.

Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 8

- Here is our result. Let's **scroll down** for our attribution.

Screenshot of Openverse search page, Wordpress.org., used under GNU Public Licence (Links open in new windows).
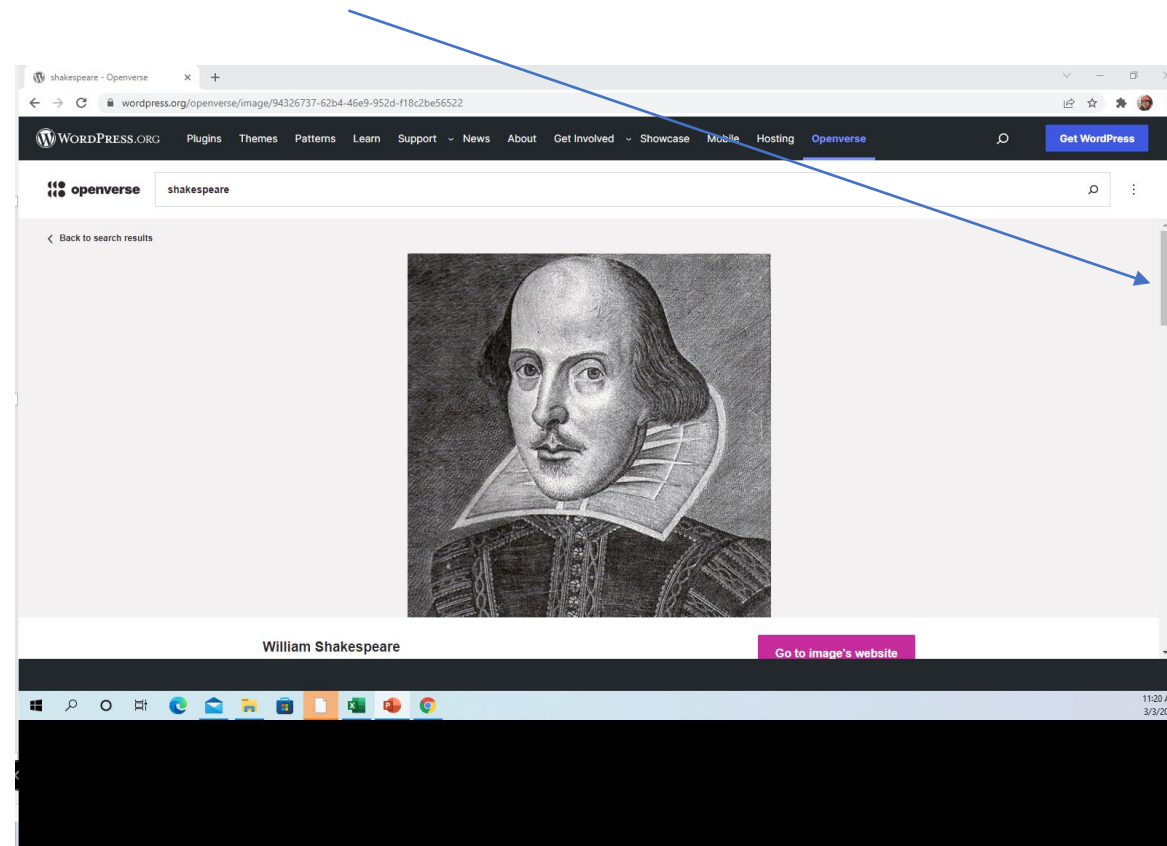
Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 9

- All that is necessary to download the image from this screen is to right click on it and select **save file as** or **copy image**, based on your needs. Then copy and paste the **TASL attribution** below the image.
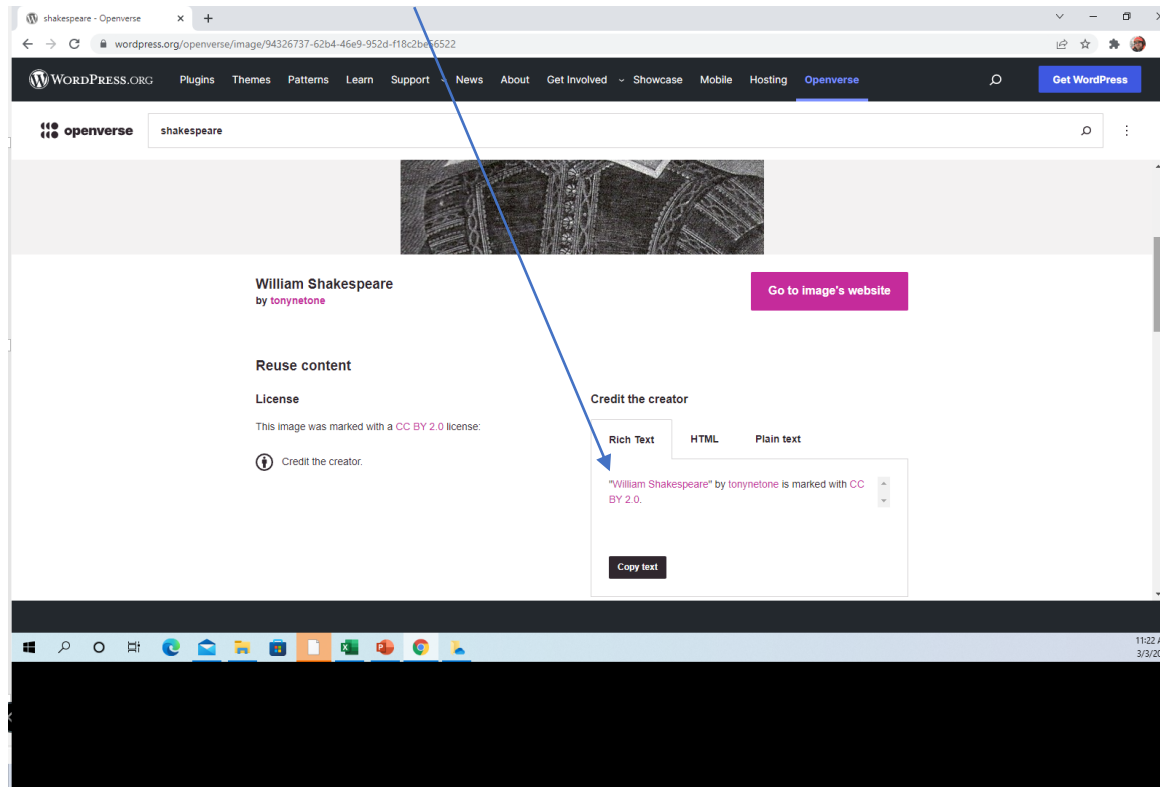
For this scenario, we will assume that we copied and pasted the image into a presentation we are working on.

Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 10

- Here is how the image would look with the proper attribution.
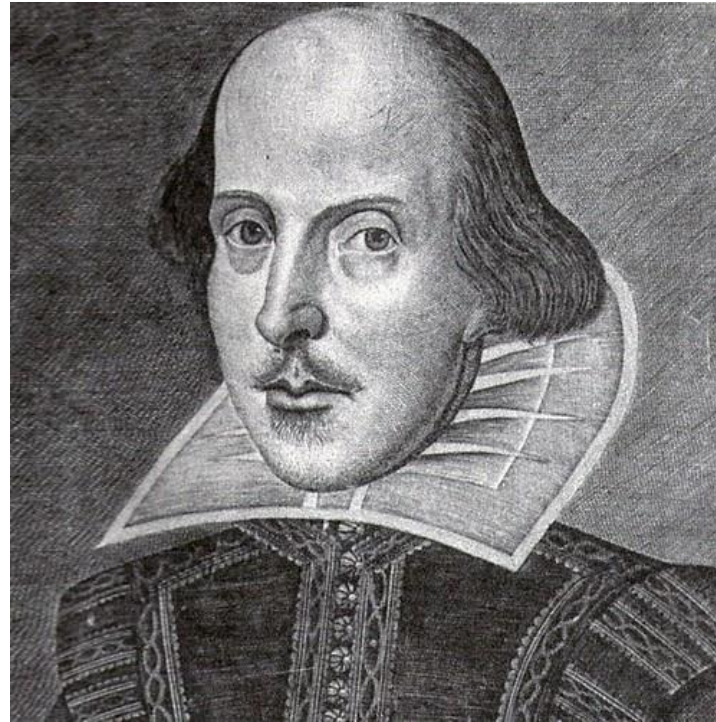
"William Shakespeare" by tonynetone is marked with CC BY 2.0.

Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 11

- Here is how the image would look with the proper attribution modified for APA format.
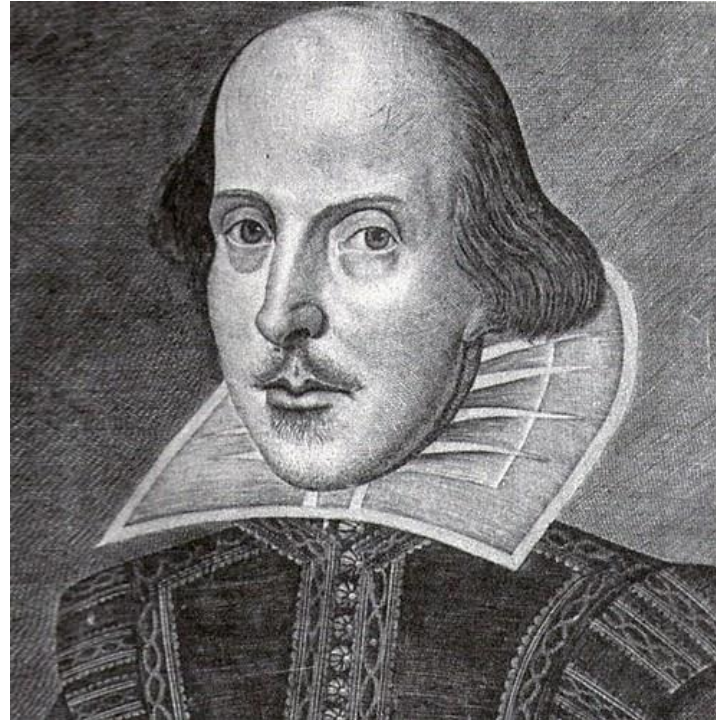
From "William Shakespeare" by tonynetone , 2008, Flickr. CC BY 2.0.

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Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 12

- Here is how the image would look with the proper attribution modified for MLA format.
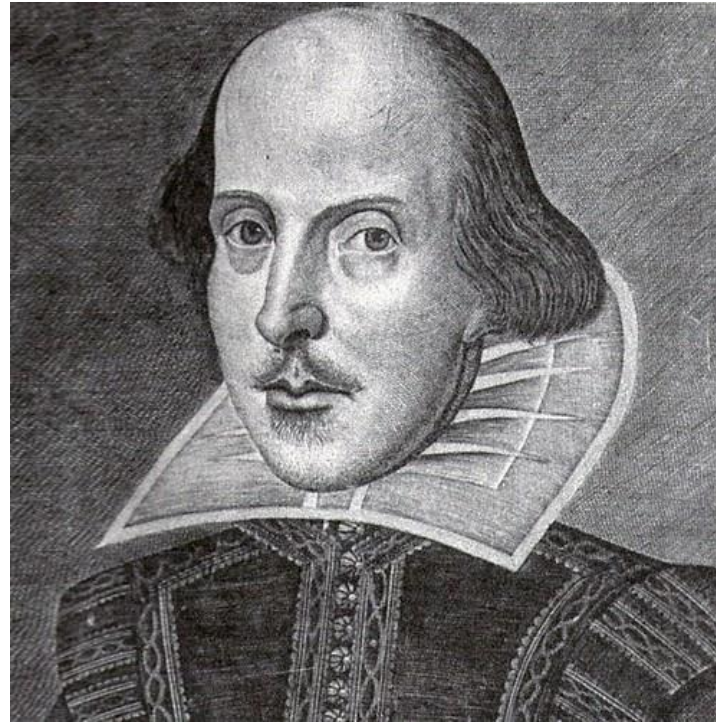
Fig. 1. "William Shakespeare" from tonynetone .; Flickr, 21/07/2008, CC BY 2.0.

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Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 13

- General guidance for in-text images, APA & MLA.

APA

From *Title of Webpage*, by A.A. Author, year, Site Name (DOI or URL). Copyright [year] by Name, OR In the public domain., OR Creative Commons license such as CC BY-NC.

MLA

Fig. 1. Title of image from Author.; Site name, DD/MM/YYYY, Public Domain or License.

Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 11

- One of the most common sources of CC licensed images is Wikimedia Commons. (Link opens in new window).
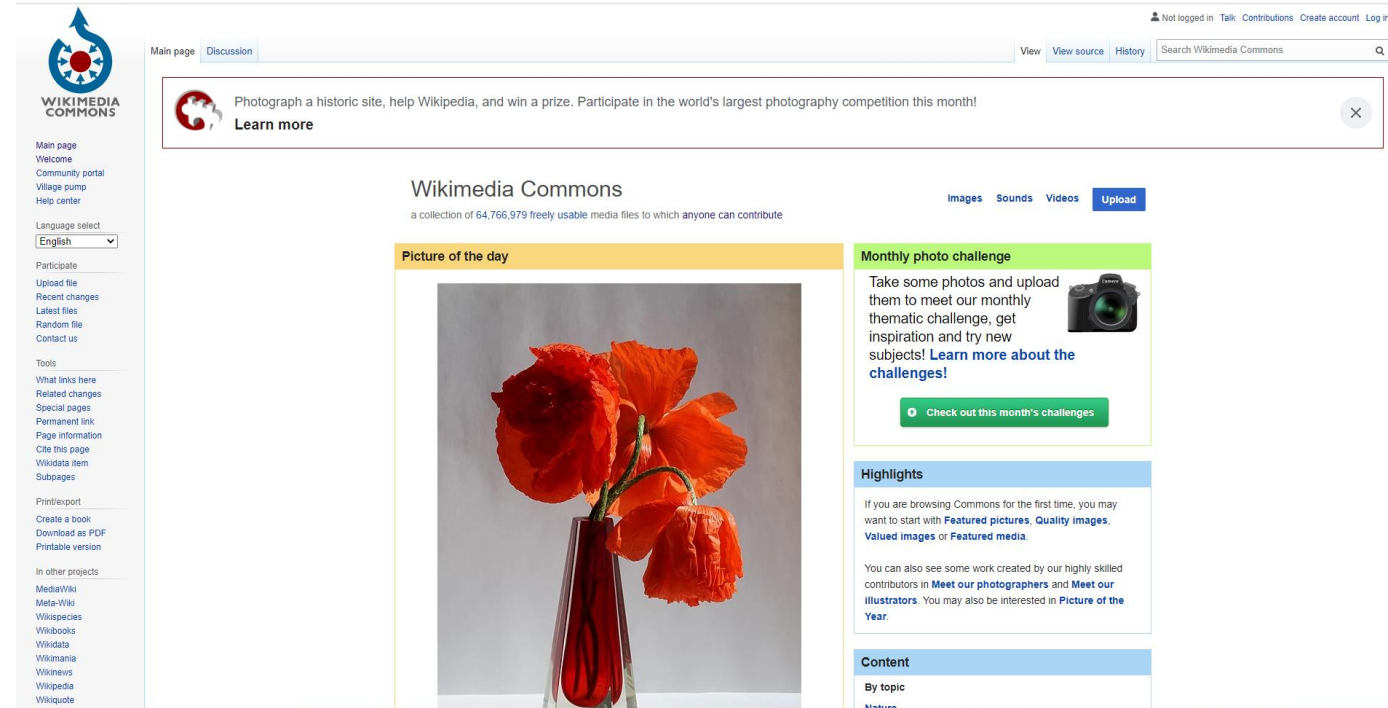
This is a screenshot of a web page of a Wikimedia Foundation project, Wikimedia Commons Home main page. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the **Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license**. Photo of the day on page courtesy George Chernilevsky, Poppies bouquet 2017 G1, marked as public domain, more details on Wikimedia Commons. (Links open in new windows).

Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 12

- Let's try an image search in Wikimedia Commons for the "common snapping turtle," a reptile common here in NC.

- Simply type the search term into the **search box**.
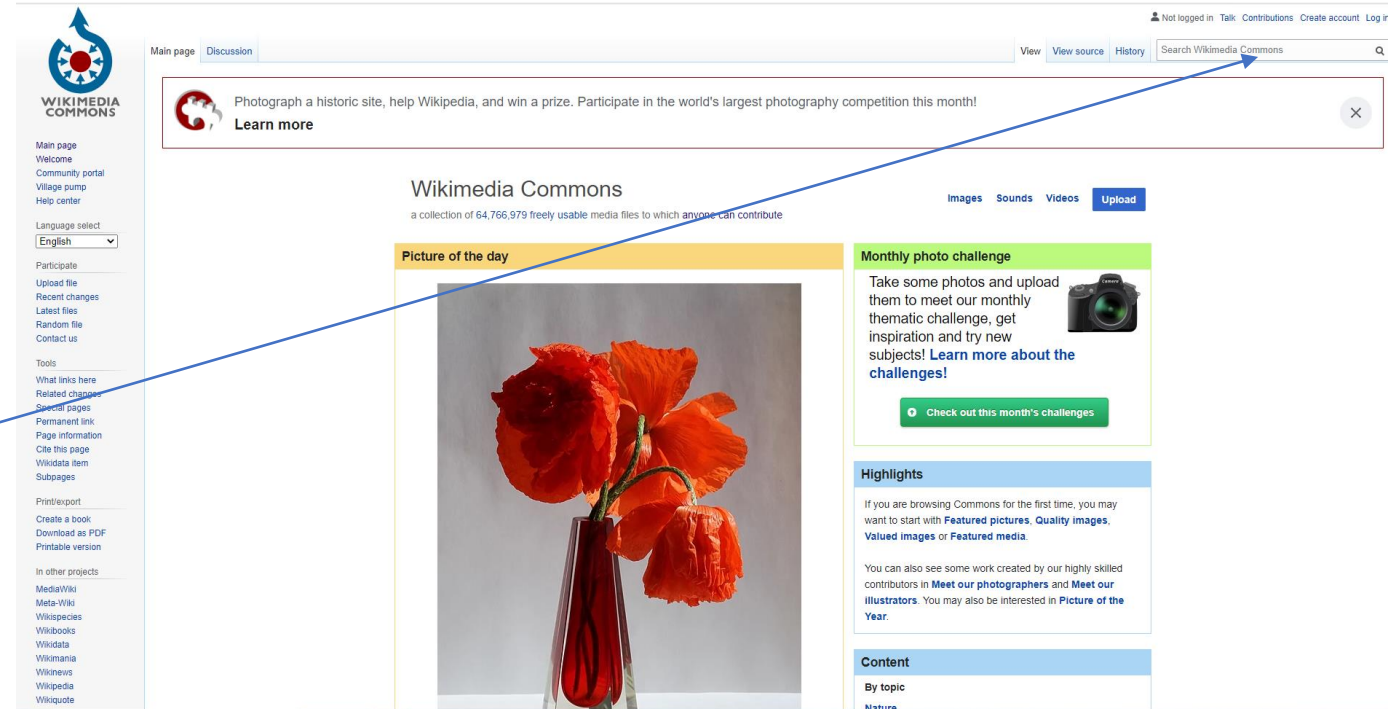
This is a screenshot of a web page of a Wikimedia Foundation project, Wikimedia Commons Home main page. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the **Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license**. Photo of the day on page courtesy George Chernilevsky, Poppies bouquet 2017 G1, marked as public domain, more details on Wikimedia Commons. (Links open in new windows).

Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 13

- You will now get your search results. Select an image.
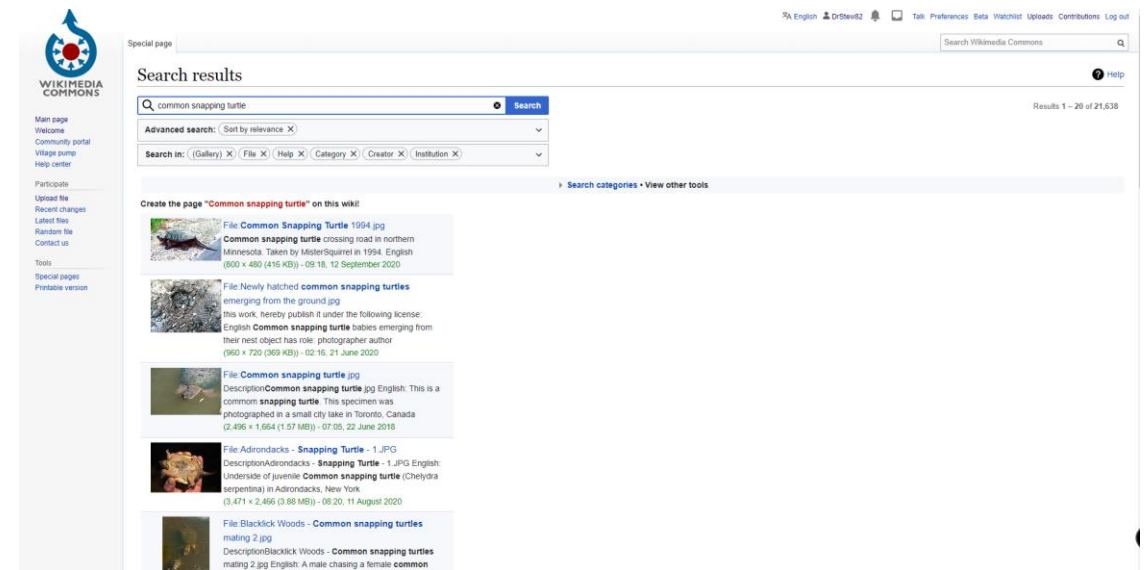
This is a screenshot of a web page of a Wikimedia Foundation project, Search Results for Common Snapping Turtle. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the **Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license**. Top image courtesy MisterSquirrel, Common Snapping Turtle 1994, marked as public domain, more details on Wikimedia Commons. Next photo courtesy Treggetrebor, Newly hatched common snapping turtles emerging from the ground, CC BY-SA 4.0 Center photo courtesy Maxquijano, Common snapping turtle, CC BY-SA 3.0,, fourth photo from top courtesy Jarek Tuszyński / CC-BY-SA-3.0, Adirondacks - Snapping Turtle - 1, CC BY-SA 3.0, and bottom photo courtesy Sixflashphoto, Blacklick Woods - Common snapping turtles mating 2, CC BY-SA 4.0 (links open in new windows).

Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 14.

- Scroll through the results until you find one that suits your purposes. Click on the image.
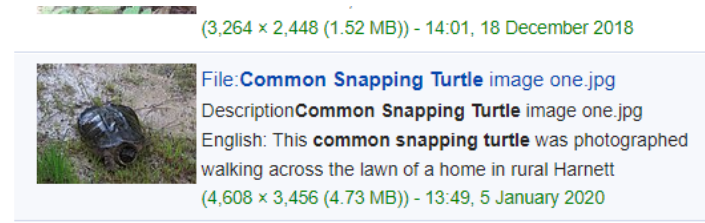
(3,264 × 2,448 (1.52 MB)) - 14:01, 18 December 2018

File:**Common Snapping Turtle** image one.jpg
Description**Common Snapping Turtle** image one.jpg
English: This **common snapping turtle** was photographed walking across the lawn of a home in rural Harnett
(4,608 × 3,456 (4.73 MB)) - 13:49, 5 January 2020

This is a screenshot of a web page of a Wikimedia Foundation project, Search Results for Common Snapping Turtle.
Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the **Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license**. Photo
Common Snapping Turtle image one, courtesy DrStew82, Image cropped from Wikimedia Commons search page by Daniel Stewart
 (DrStew82), CC BY-SA 4.0 (Links open in new windows).

Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 15

- You will now see this screen, which contains an **enlarged version of the image**, as well as the **name or screen name of the photographer**, and the **license the image has been released under**.

This common snapping turtle was photographed walking across the lawn of a home in rural Harnett County, NC during an early morning thunderstorm. Its shell was approximately 10 - 12 inches in length.

More details

DrStew82 - Own work

CC BY-SA 4.0
File: Common Snapping Turtle image one.jpg
Created: 14 April 2014

This is a screenshot of a web page of a Wikimedia Foundation project. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the **Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license**. Image Common Snapping Turtle image one, courtesy DrStew82, CC BY-SA 4.0 (link opens in new window).

Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 16

- Click on the **more details** button.

This is a screenshot of a web page of a Wikimedia Foundation project. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the **Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license**. Image Common Snapping Turtle image one, courtesy DrStew82 , CC BY-SA 4.0 (link opens in new window).

Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 17

- You will now find yourself on a page with more information about the image. You can simply **right click on the image to save it** or use the **download button** on the page menu. Note that you can also **cite this image** by clicking on the tab here. It will give you several variations such as MLA, APA, etc…

Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 18

- Notice also that if you scroll down on this page you will find **more information** about the image that may be of use. Such info includes the description, date taken, photographer/owner, and license the image is released under. Some of this may be of use when **citing the image** and some will be of use in **attribution of the image**.

Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 19

- **Attribution** of the source is important. Note the stipulations of this license:

Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 20

- So you are free to use this image, you can even modify it if you want, but...

1. You must give credit to the creator/licensor of the image.

2. You must provide a link to the license of the image.

3. You must indicate if you have made changes to the image.

4. You may not indicate that the producer of the image endorses your use of it in any way.

5. If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you can only release the modified work under the same or a compatible license.

Attributing Resources using the Wikimedia Commons Attribution Generator slide 1.

- This might sound like a lot of work, but it is actually not that difficult. You can do all of it manually, but for images from Wikimedia Commons and Wikipedia there is an Attribution Generator you can use.

- Recall that when doing an image search using the Creative Commons search, the attribution was generated automatically.

- Note that the default **language** of this site is German but you can change it to English and several other languages using the **pulldown** here.

- When using images from Wikimedia Commons, copy the link of the image you want to use in the **search window of the Attribution Generator.**

This is a screenshot of a web page of a Wikimedia Foundation project, Attribution Generator. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the **Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license**. (Links open in new windows)

Attribution Generator
License information for images from Wikipedia and Wikimedia Commons

How does it work?

Web address of a Wikimedia Commons image or a Wikipedia article.   Let's go!

Brocken Inaglory, „Hawaii turtle 2", CC BY-SA 3.0

Feedback   About   Imprint and Privacy Policy   WIKIMEDIA DEUTSCHLAND
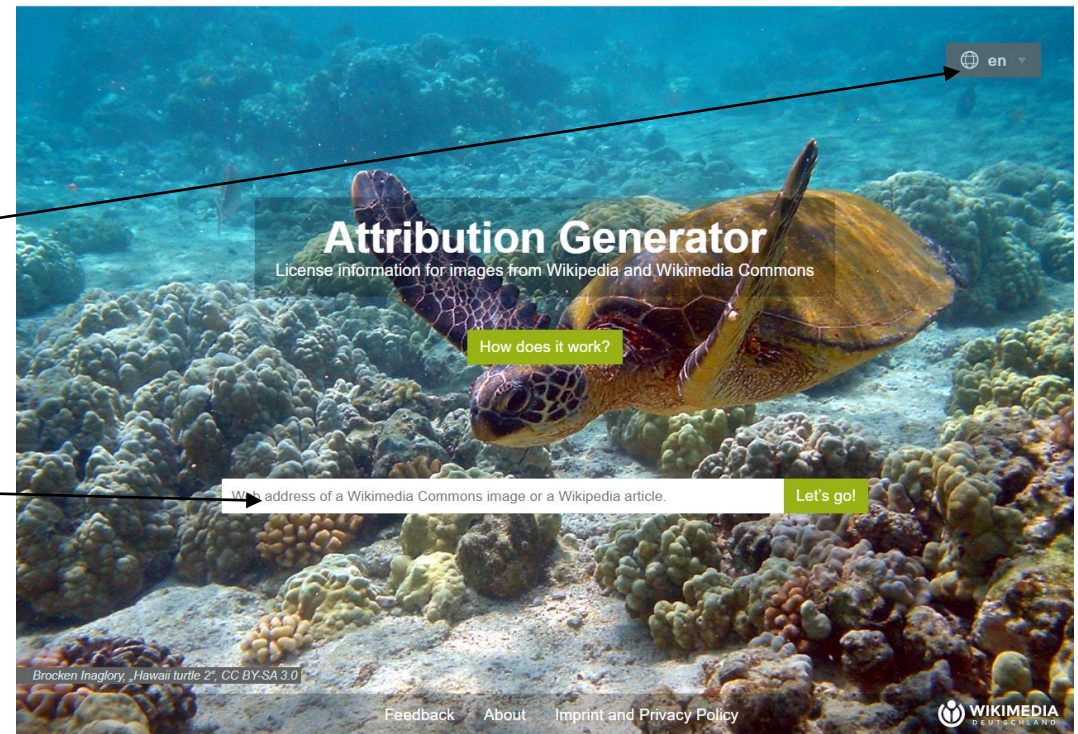
Attributing Resources using the Wikimedia Commons Attribution Generator slide 2

- Simply **copy the weblink** for your image from the Wikimedia or Wikipedia page.

This is a screenshot of a web page of a Wikimedia Foundation project. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the **Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license**. Image Common Snapping Turtle image one, courtesy DrStew82, CC BY-SA 4.0 (link opens in new window).

Attributing Resources using the Wikimedia Commons Attribution Generator slide 3

- Now paste the weblink into the **generator**. Then click the **Let's go** button.
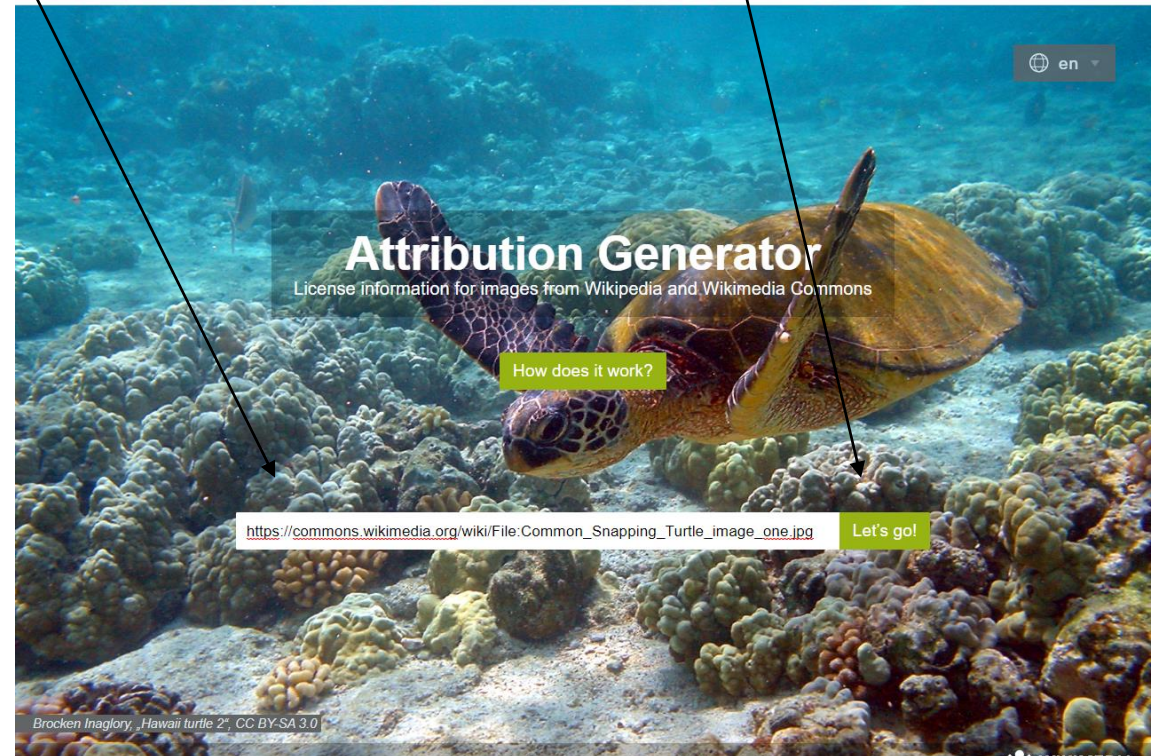
Attributing Resources using the Wikimedia Commons Attribution Generator slide 4

- You will be taken to this screen where you will have to **answer a few questions** to get the right attribution.

- The first question is about type of use. For this example let's assume we want to use it in Blackboard, so we will select **Online**.

For most purely private uses, you do not need a license notice. → LEARN MORE

Don't show this message again.

Adapt the license notice to the use case

- Type of use
- Collection
- Adaptation
- Done

How do you want to use the image?
- In a context, where you cannot use hyperlinks (e. g. print products, set of slides).
- Online.

⬇ Download the image (4.73 MB)
Web address of the image on Wikimedia Commons

Feedback   About   Imprint and Privacy Policy

WIKIMEDIA DEUTSCHLAND
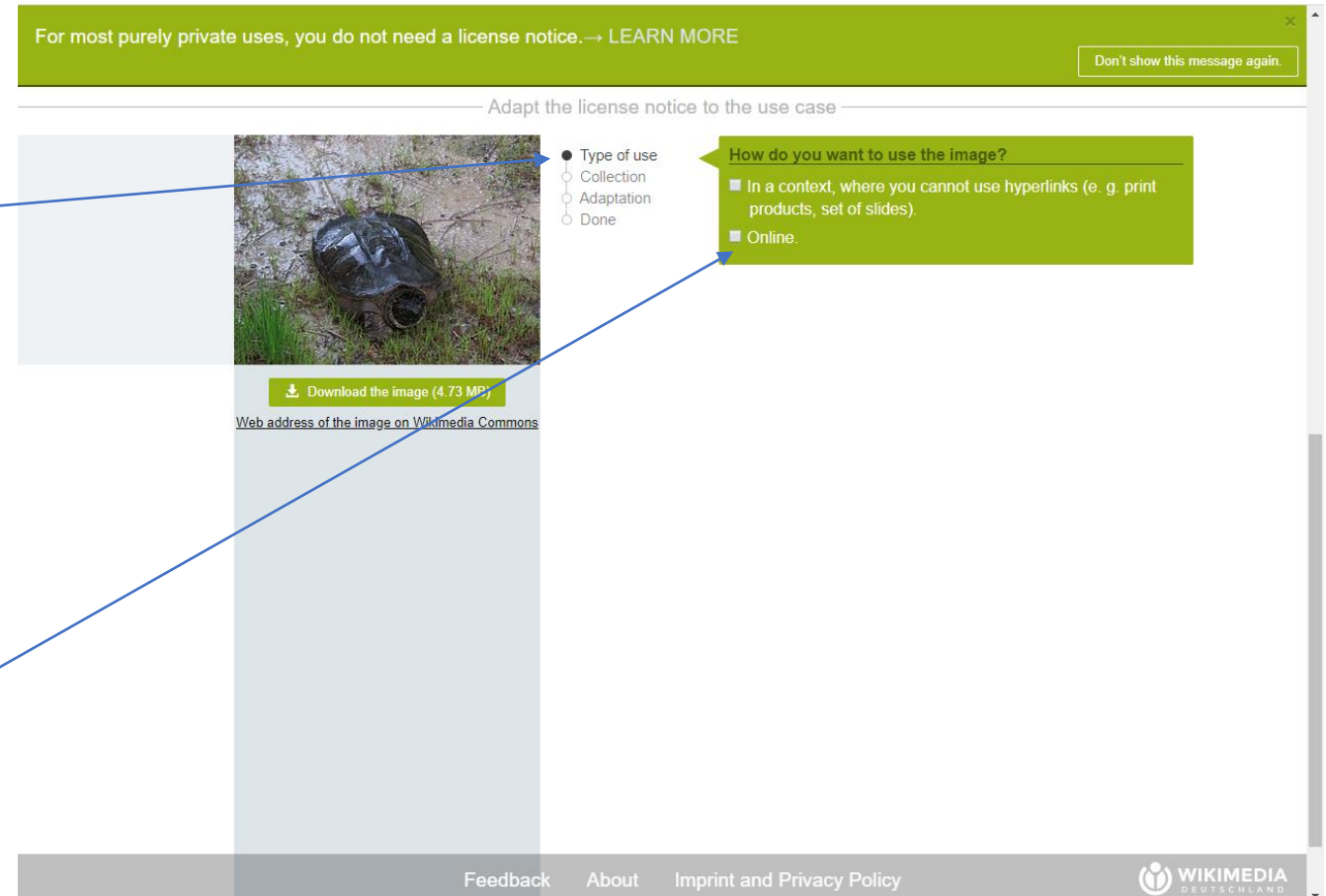
Attributing Resources using the Wikimedia Commons Attribution Generator slide 5

- You will next be asked if you wish to use the image on its own or with other images. Select as appropriate. In this case we will select "on its own."
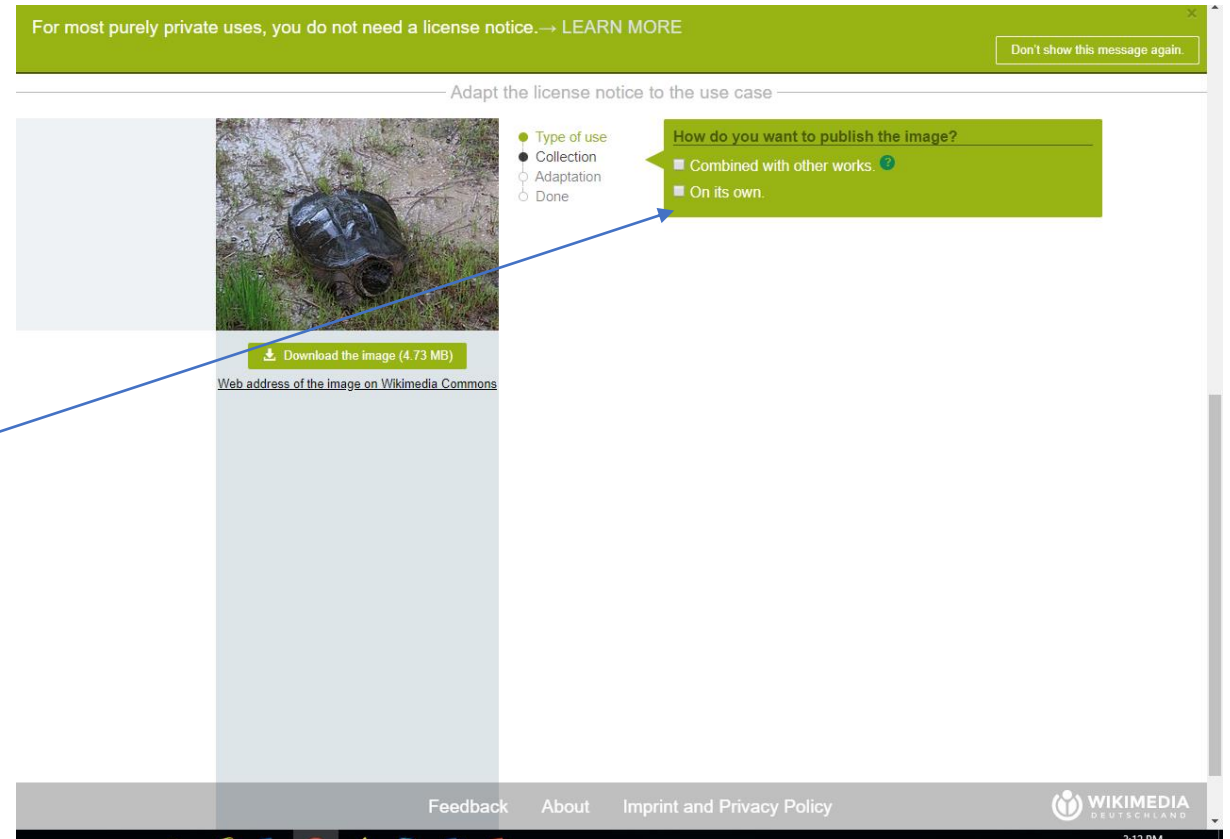
Attributing Resources using the Wikimedia Commons Attribution Generator slide 6

- You will next be asked whether you want to modify the image. For this example we will not. Once you select the appropriate choice you will automatically proceed to the next screen.
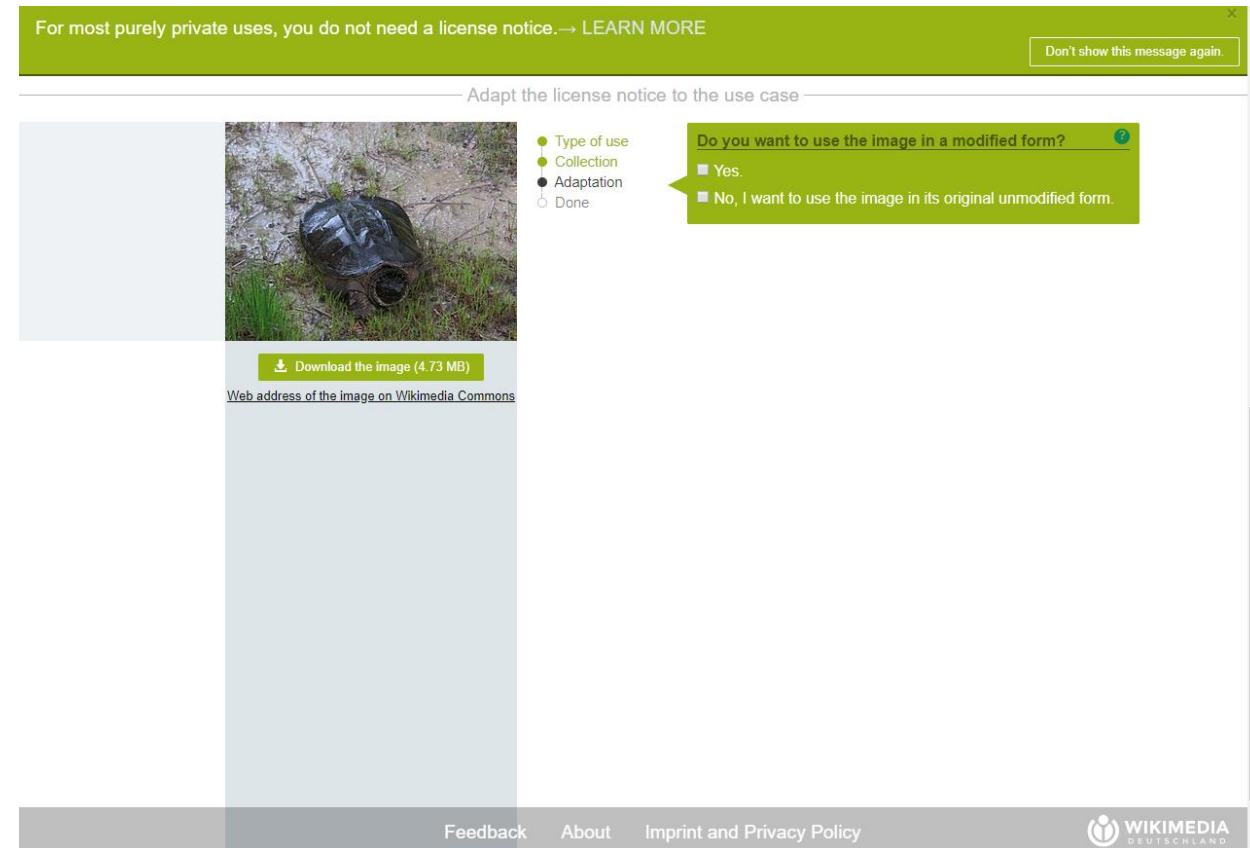
Attributing Resources using the Wikimedia Commons Attribution Generator slide 7

- You will now be provided with the **correct attribution for this image.** Copy and past it so that it is conspicuous and as close as possible to the image.

Attributing Resources using the Wikimedia Commons Attribution Generator slide 8

You can add additional text to the attribution caption if you wish. For ADA purposes don't forget to include alt text in the image and the statement that the links will open in a new tab or window as appropriate.

Image Common Snapping Turtle image one, courtesy DrStew82, CC BY-SA 4.0 (Links open in new windows).

Attributing Resources using the Wikimedia Commons Attribution Generator slide 9

- Let's take a closer look at the attribution.

- Common Snapping Turtle image one, courtesy DrStew82, CC BY-SA 4.0

This link will take you to the creator/licensor's web page.

Attributing Resources using the Wikimedia Commons Attribution Generator slide 10

- Clicking the creator's link will take you to that person's page. This is the page of the creator/licensor in this example.
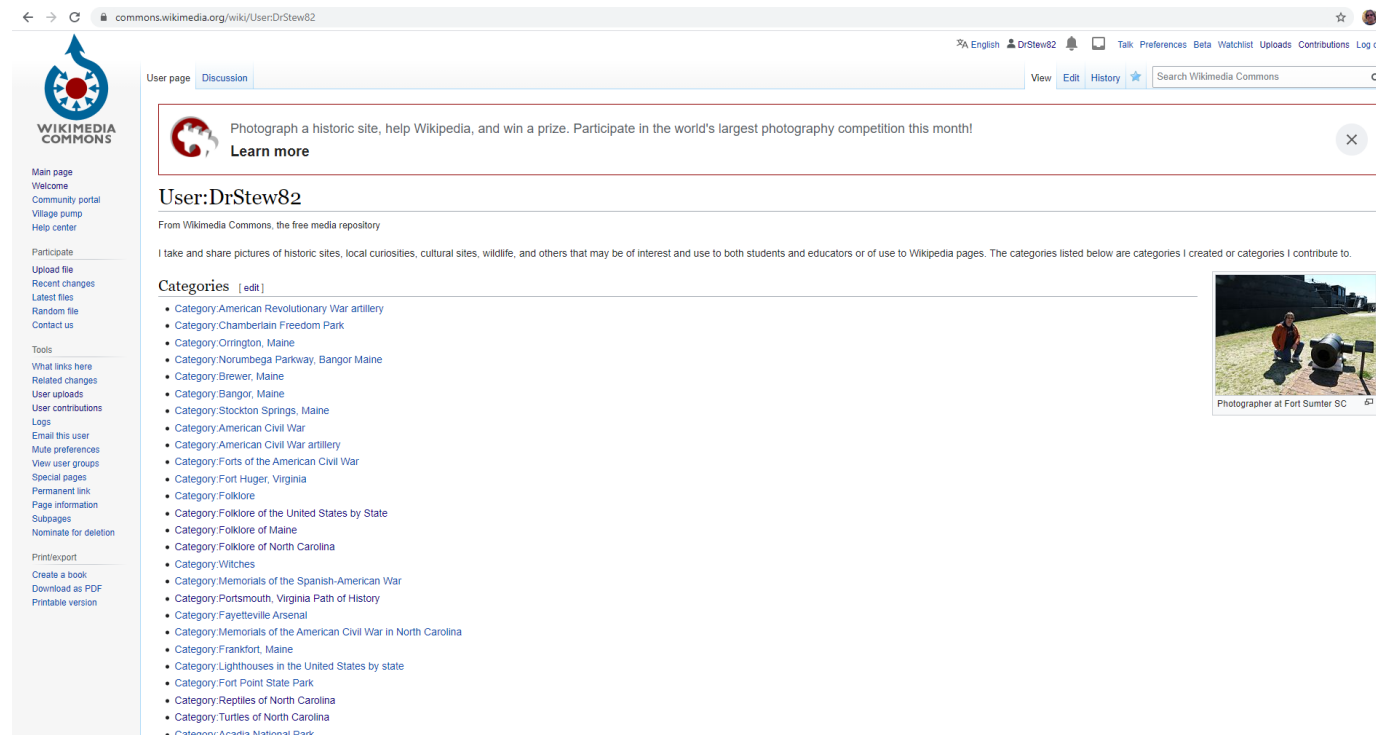
Attributing Resources using the Wikimedia Commons Attribution Generator slide 11

- Continuing our closer look at the attribution.

- Common Snapping Turtle image one, courtesy DrStew82, CC BY-SA 4.0

This link takes us to the actual image from the commons.

Remember the acronym TASL:
T- Title
A- Author (creator, photographer, scanner, etc)
S- Source
L- License (or public domain tag, if applicable)

Attributing Resources using the Wikimedia Commons Attribution Generator slide 12

As you see, the link took us back to the Wikimedia Commons page for the file.

Attributing Resources using the Wikimedia Commons Attribution Generator slide 13

- Continuing our closer look at the attribution.

- Common Snapping Turtle image one, courtesy DrStew82, CC BY-SA 4.0

This link shows us the type of license and takes us to the **license page**.

Attributing Resources using the Wikimedia Commons Attribution Generator slide 14
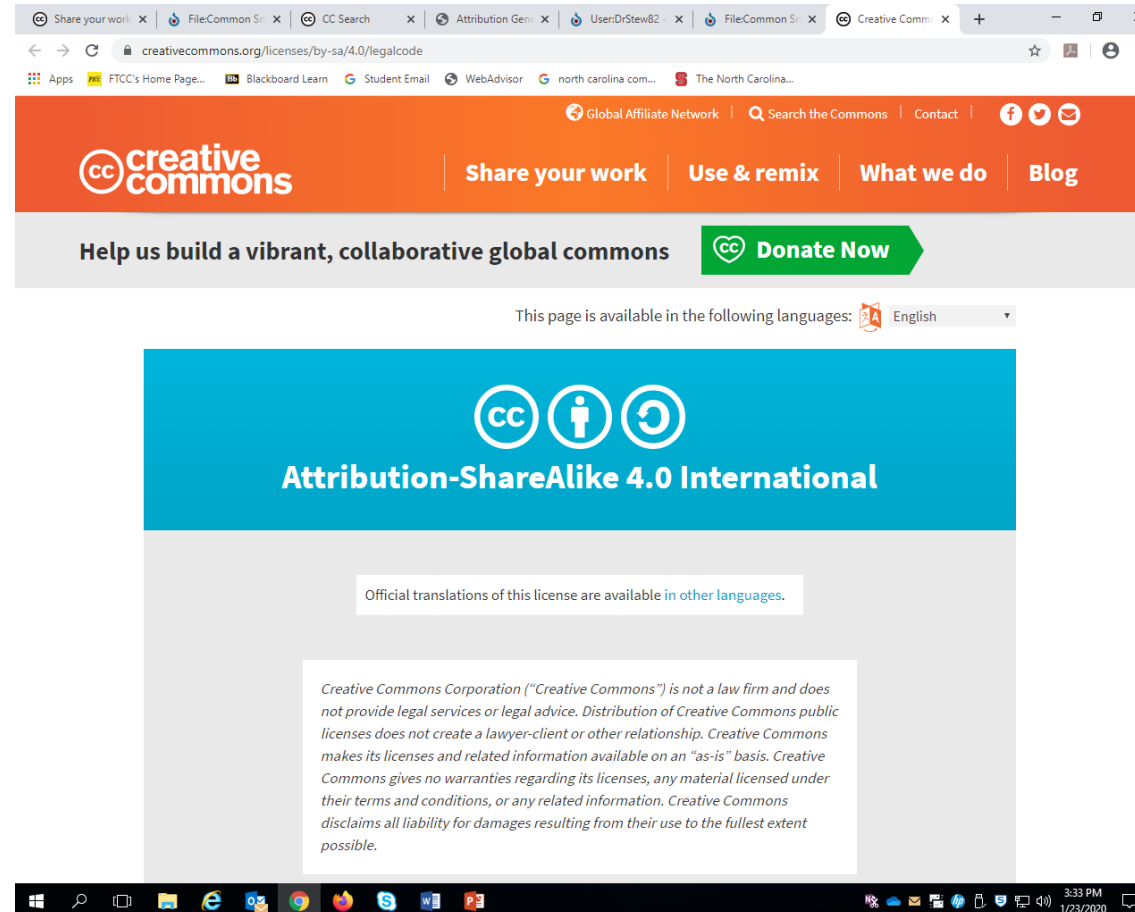
Screenshot of Creative Commons, Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 license, CC BY 4.0. (Links open in new windows).

Attributing Resources using the Wikimedia Commons Attribution Generator slide 15

- Here is how the attribution might look if we had modified the image in some way. In this case it was cropped to focus on the turtle's head. The steps to get here were about the same, but on the adaptation question you would have had to select that you were going to modify, and you would have been prompted to give a short explanation of the modification and how to cite the modifier.

Common Snapping Turtle image one, by DrStew82, Image has been cropped to focus on turtle's head by DrStew82, CC BY-SA 4.0 (Links open in new windows)

Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 1

- Many of the same platforms that host CC works also contain a wealth of public domain images.

- Recall that the Creative Commons has two public domain tools:

1. The Creative Commons **Public Domain Dedication tool**, **CC0,** which makes it possible for creators to release a work to the public domain and identifies works released using it.

2. The **Creative Commons Public Domain Mark** which is simply a label to inform potential users about the public domain status of a work.

Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 2

- A very easy way to find resources in the public domain is to use the **Openverse search page**.
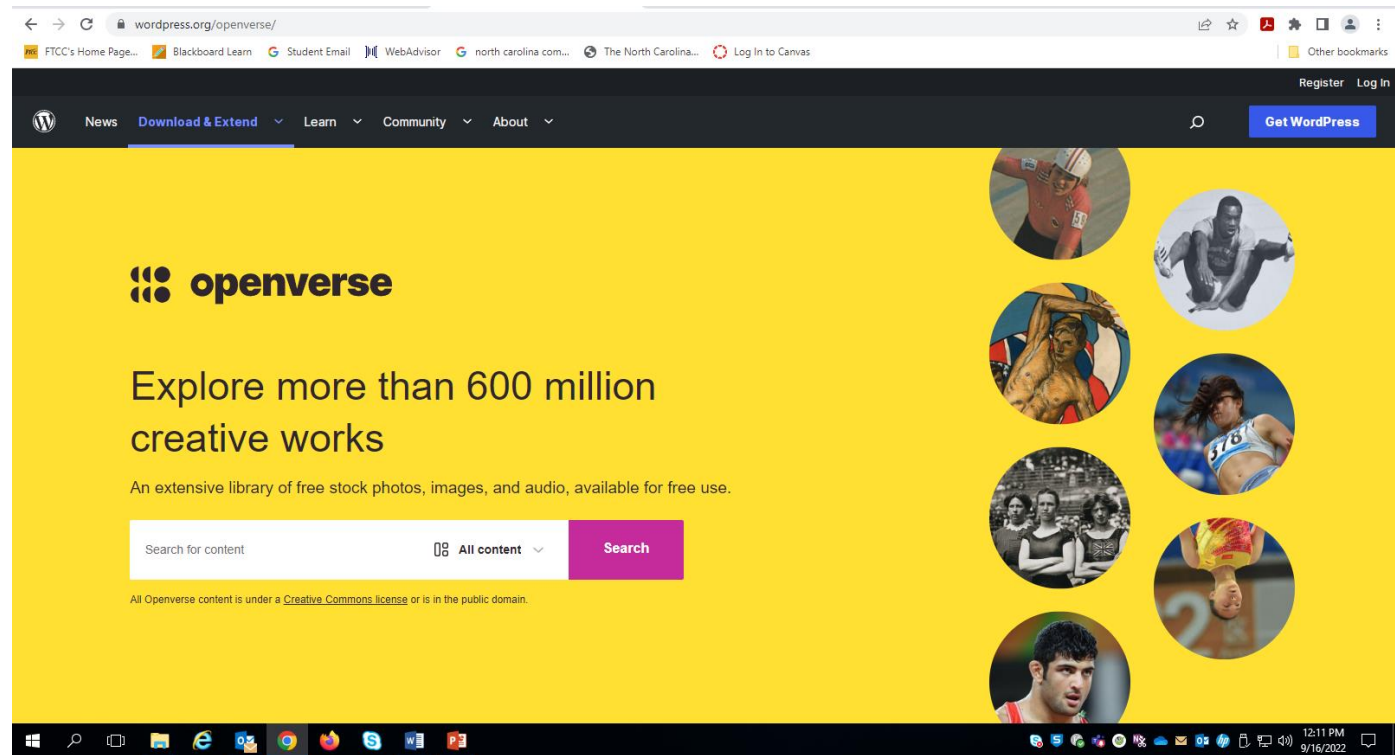
Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 3

- Let's do a search for public domain images of Abraham Lincoln. First, put the search term **Abraham Lincoln** in the **search window,** and set the **drop down to images only**. Then **click the search button**...

Screenshot of Openverse search page, Wordpress.org., used under GNU Public Licence (Links open in new windows).
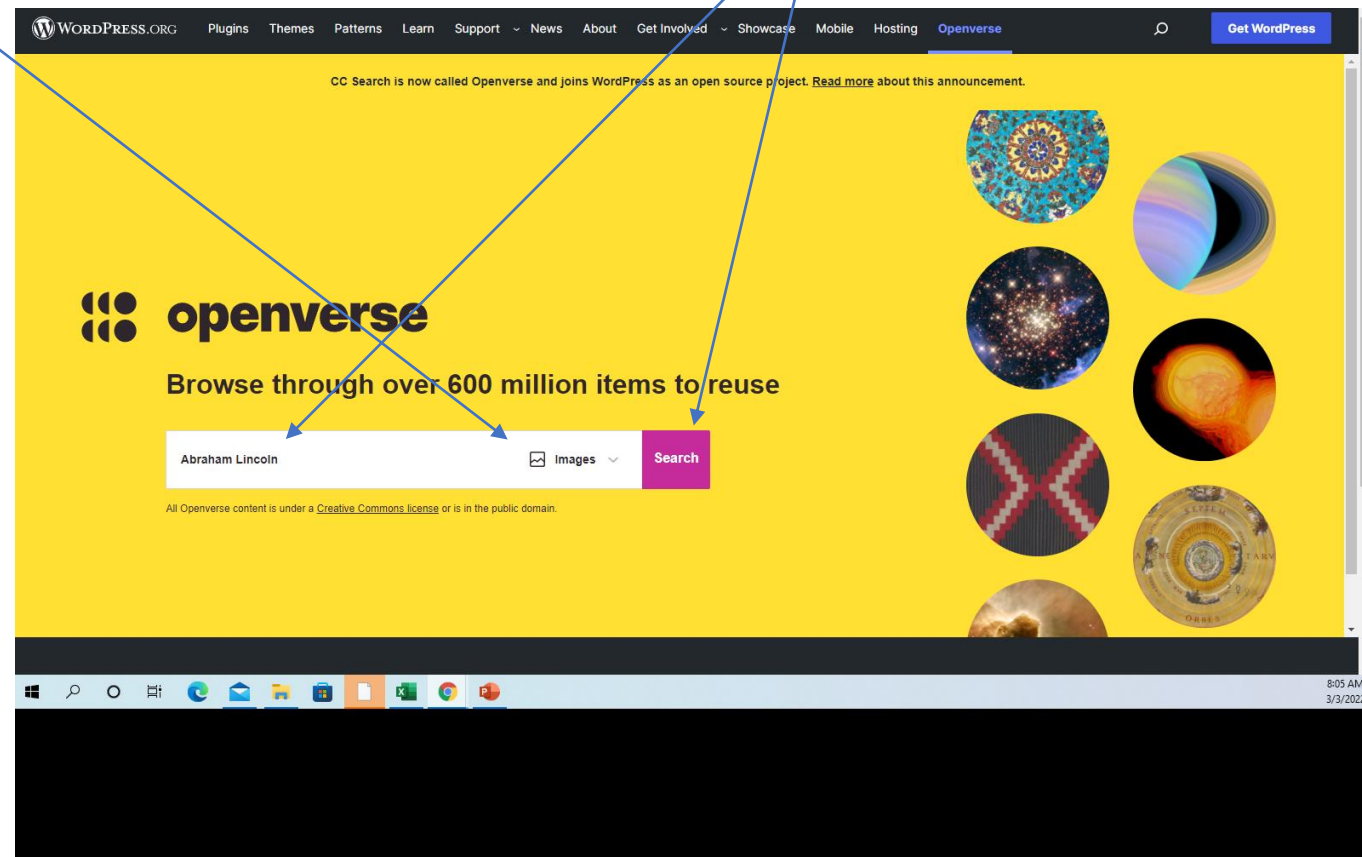
Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 4

- We will now find ourselves on the search results page. Now select the two **public domain filters** and you will only get the public domain images, as seen here. Let's look at one of these images by **clicking on it**.

Note: when you scroll the cursor over the images, it will show you the license or public domain icon for each image!
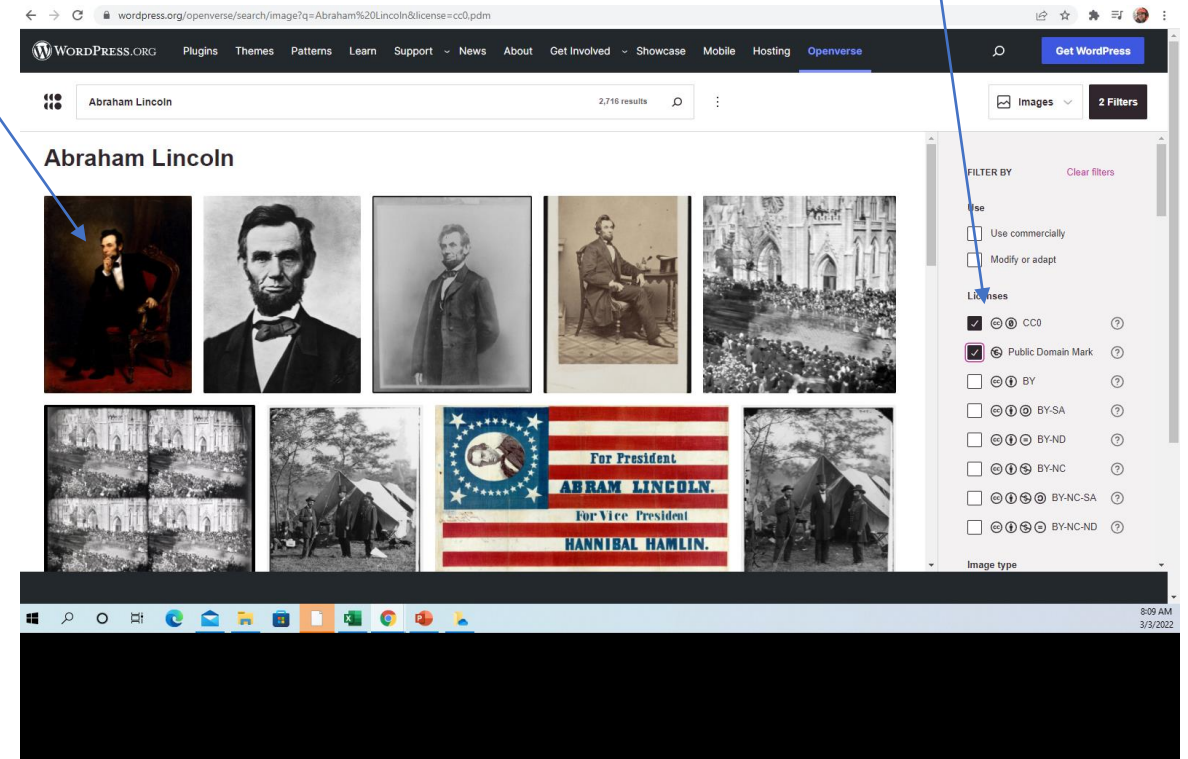
Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 5a

- We are now on the WordPress page for this image. We have the option to the images website. However, this page should have all the TASL info for our attribution statement. Simply **scroll down….**
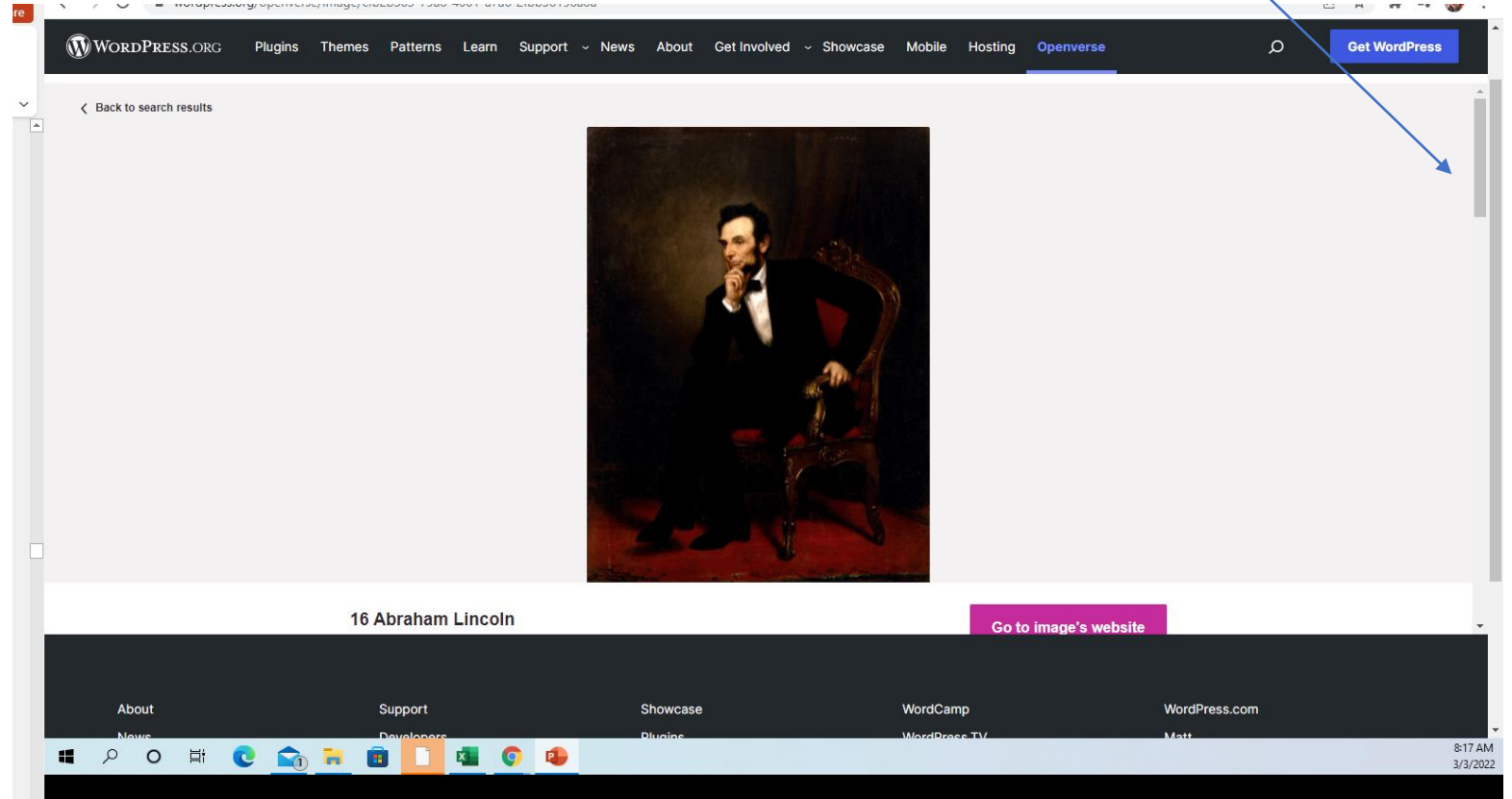
Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 5b

- We now see the **attribution statement, or TASL**. If you choose to use this image be sure to copy and past this statement under (or close by) the image when you use it.

Even when a work is in the public domain it is still good practice to provide the attribution information. While there are many reasons for this, in the world of education and academia, it is a good idea to provide the attribution to demonstrate clearly that it is in the public domain and can be used (in compliance with the requirements of many educational institutions) and to aid students and colleagues who may view the work in conducting further research.

Uploader. This image Was uploaded by the US Dept. of State.

Public Domain Mark

Title of image.

Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 6

- Many of the same platforms that host CC works also contain a wealth of public domain images.

- For this example we will look for a public domain image of **Abe Lincoln** in **Wikimedia Commons**.

Note: there are **advanced search options** if you need them, but in this case, we will simply **scroll down** to view more results of the initial search.

Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 7

- Scrolling down we find an **appropriate image** for our needs right away.
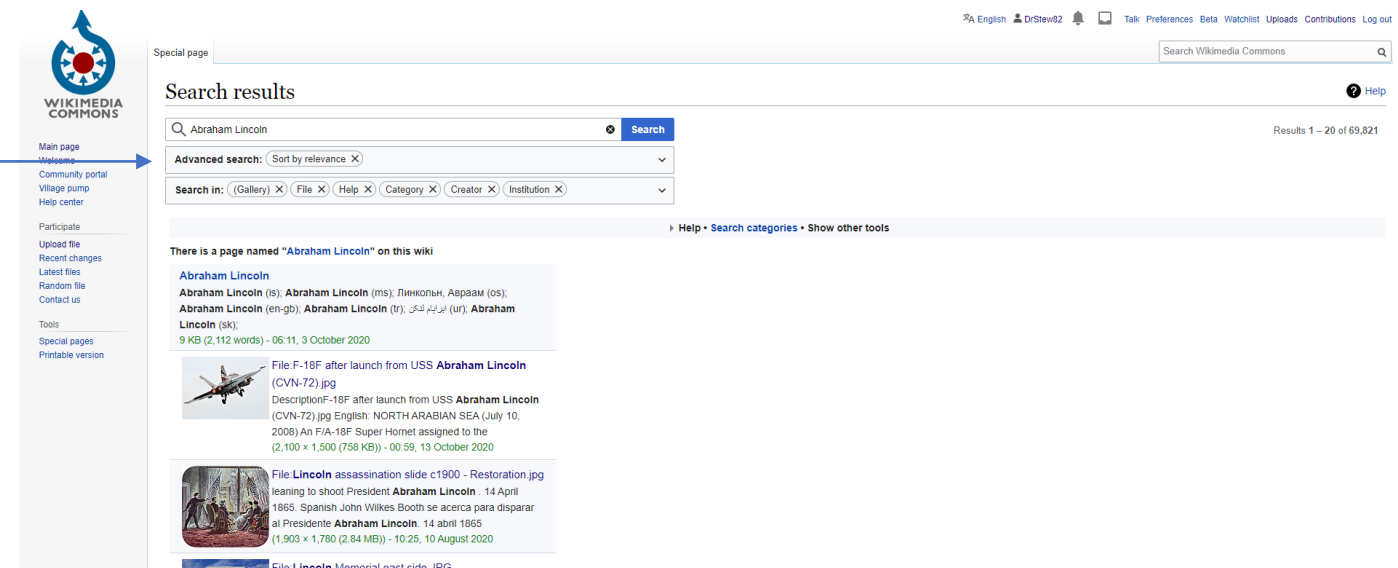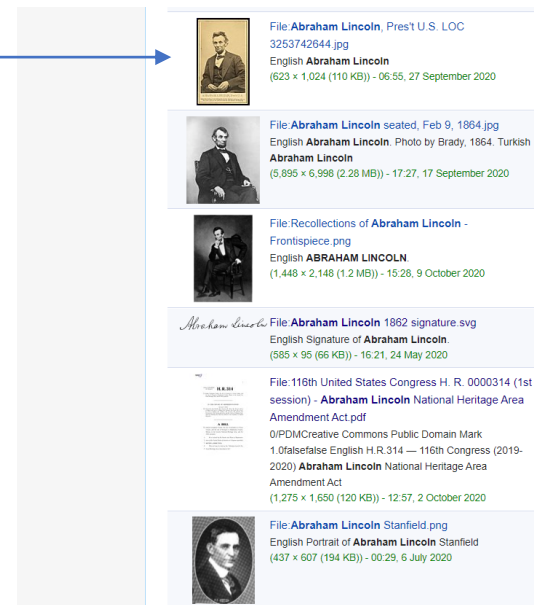
This is a screenshot of a web page of a Wikimedia Foundation project Search results for Abraham Lincoln. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the **Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license** (Links open in new windows). All images seen in this search are in the public domain.

Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 8

- Note that this image comes from the Library of Congress (LOC). It is almost certain to be in the public domain. Don't assume this, though. Be sure to check.
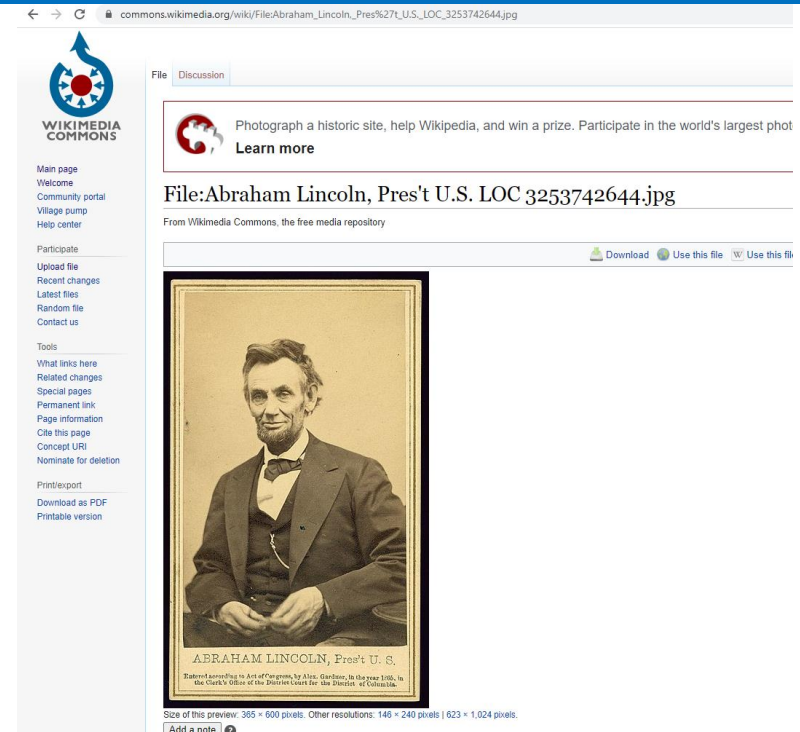
This is a screenshot of a web page of a Wikimedia Foundation project, Abraham Lincoln, Pres't U.S. LOC 3253742644. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the **Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license**. Picture of Lincoln Alexander Gardner photographer QS:P170,Q661176, Abraham Lincoln, Pres't U.S. LOC 3253742644, Image is shown on a cropped screenshot of the Wikimedia Commons page on which it is featured by Daniel Stewart (DrStew82), CC0 1.0 (links open in new windows).

Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 9

- Scrolling down, we find that it is, indeed, a public domain image. This part of the screen also provides additional information about the photo that may be of interest to users in education such as the name of the photographer, the date it was produced, and more.

Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 10

- Note the stipulations for use of such files:

Permission (Reusing this file)

This work is in the public domain in its country of origin and other countries and areas where the copyright term is the author's life plus 100 years or fewer.

⚠ You must also include a United States public domain tag to indicate why this work is in the public domain in the United States.

This file has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighboring rights.

- No known restrictions on publication.
- The Library of Congress @ Flickr Commons

Other versions http://www.physical-lincoln.com/exposure/o116

Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 11

- Following the link from the previous slide, [United States public domain tag](), we see there are a lot of different public domain licenses.

- Figuring out which one to use may seem daunting, but it is not that difficult.

- The very top one PD-US is a bit generic but will often suffice.

- However, a little extra research may reveal the right one for you.

This is a screenshot of a web page of a Wikimedia Foundation project, Commons:Copyright tags/Country-specific tags.
Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the **Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license**.
 (Links open in new windows)

Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 12

- Again, an attribution generator can be of great help. Copy the link of the Wikimedia or Wikipedia file into the generator...
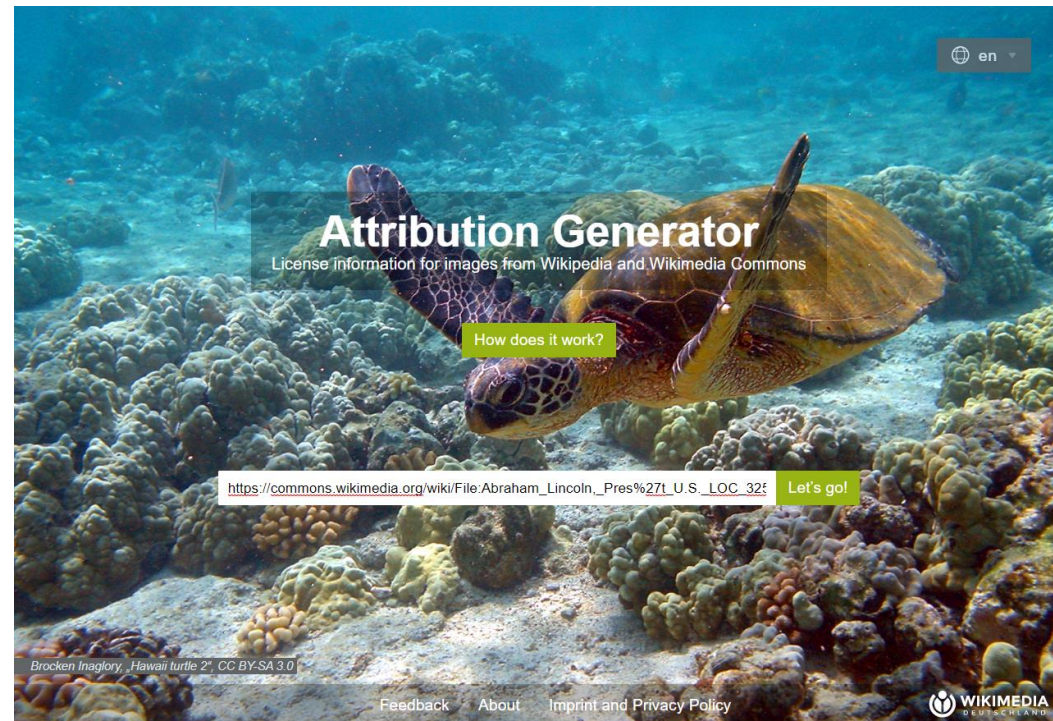
This is a screenshot of a web page of a Wikimedia Foundation project, Attribution Generator. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the **Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license**. (Links open in new windows).

Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 13

- You will get this screen letting you know you do not need a license, but, select "**create a legal notice anyway**."

- Remember, giving attribution is always a good practice, even if legally not required.
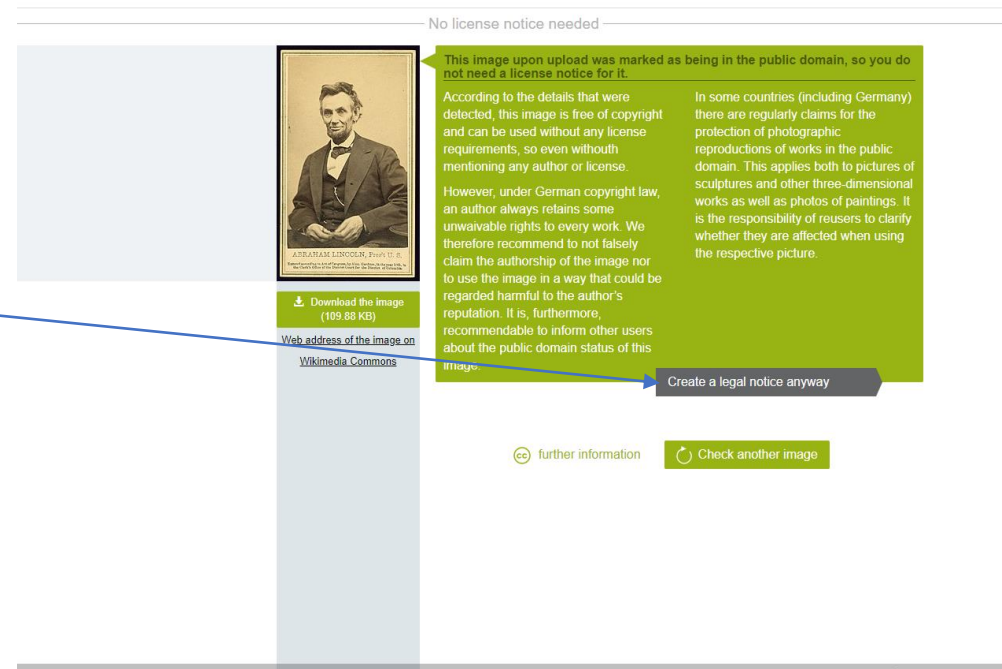
Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 14

- The steps will be like the CC image example. We will assume we are going to use the image in Blackboard, so we will select **Online**.

This is a screenshot of a web page of a Wikimedia Foundation project, Attribution Generator. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the **Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license**. Picture of Lincoln Alexander Gardner photographer QS:P170,Q661176, Abraham Lincoln, Pres't U.S. LOC 3253742644, CC0 1.0 . (Links open in new windows).

Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 15

- The screen will now change, and you will be asked whether you are going to use it on its own or with other works. In this case we will use it **on its own**.

Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 16

- The screen will now proceed to the adaption stage and ask whether we wish to modify the picture or use it in its original form. If you wanted to perhaps crop out the text at the bottom of the picture, you would have to select yes. You would then be prompted to provide a brief description of the modification and provide your username. For this example we will not modify it and so select **No**.

Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 17

- The generator will now provide our **attribution tag** to include with the image when we use it. This is good practice. While we may know the image is in the public domain, others (like auditors, accreditation reviewers, etc.)may not. The tag protects us.

Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 18

- Below is the attribution tag/legal notice generated. It provides info on the **photographer**, **the image**, and the **LOC image ID**.

- Alexander Gardner photographer QS:P170,Q661176, Abraham Lincoln, Pres't U.S. LOC 3253742644, marked as public domain, more details on Wikimedia Commons

Further documentation of the status of the image as being in the **PD** is also linked from Wikimedia Commons.

Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 19

- Here is how our image might look with the attribution tag from the generator. Note also that I have added the statement that the links open in new windows for ADA compliance. Also do not forget to include alt text when using images.
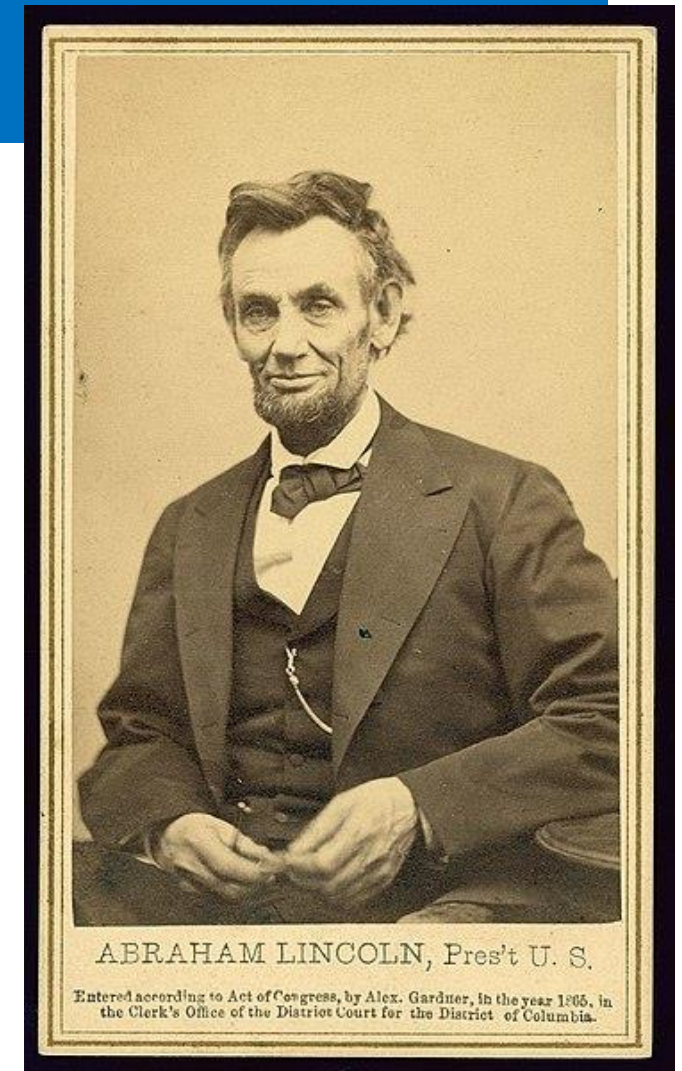
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Pres't U. S.

Entered according to Act of Congress, by Alex. Gardner, in the year 1865, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the District of Columbia.

Alexander Gardner photographer QS:P170,Q661176, Abraham Lincoln, Pres't U.S. LOC 3253742644, marked as public domain, more details on Wikimedia Commons (Links open in new windows)

Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 20

- Alternatively, you could simply tag it **PD-old-70**, showing that its copyright expired because **the author(s) died more than 70 years ago.** This is under **U.S. copyright laws.**

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Pres't U. S.

Entered according to Act of Congress, by Alex. Gardner, in the year 1865, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the District of Columbia.
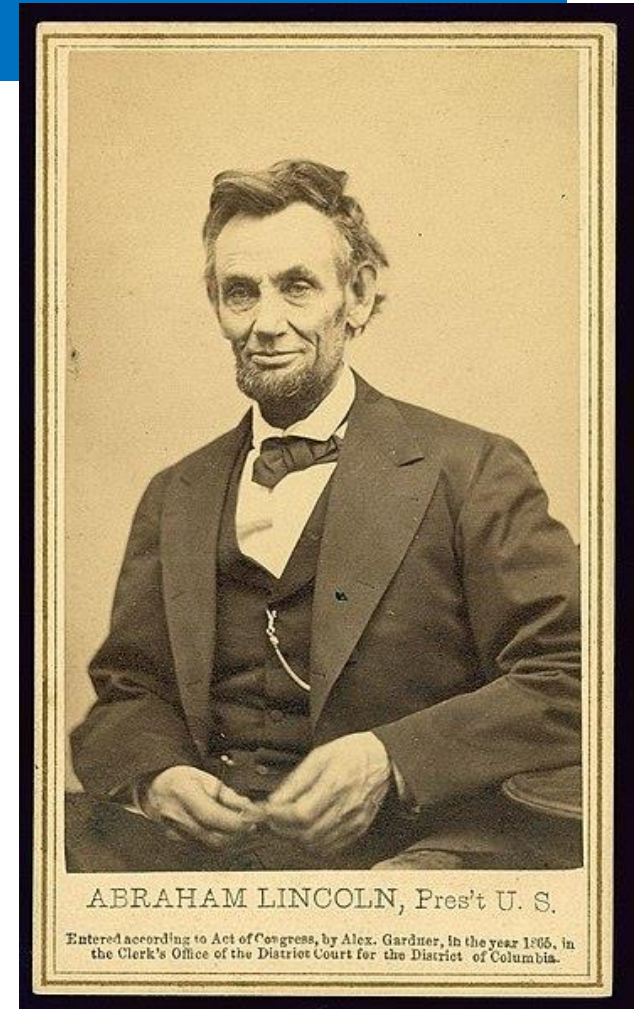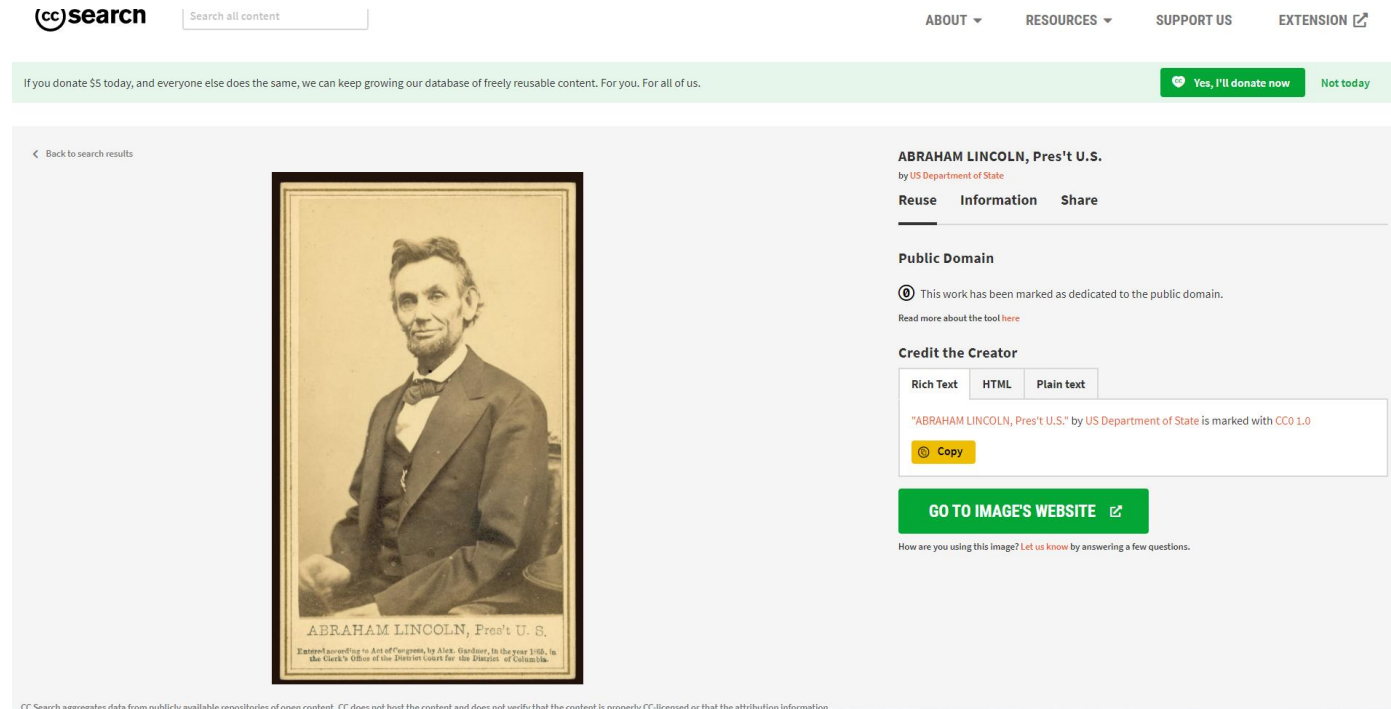
Image of Abraham Lincoln by Alexander Gardner (photographer) retrieved from Wikimedia Commons. PD-old-70. Links open in new windows.

Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 21

- Finally, you could also look for this file using the Creative Commons search tool. A quick check using the filters for CC0 and Public Domain Mark revealed it was available. Here is the file as obtained through CC.

Finding and Using Public Domain Resources Slide 22

- Here is the portrait of Lincoln with the attribution generated using the Creative Commons search. All three of the attributions that have been given are acceptable.

Photo "ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Pres't U.S." by US Department of State is marked with CC0 1.0 (Links open in new windows).
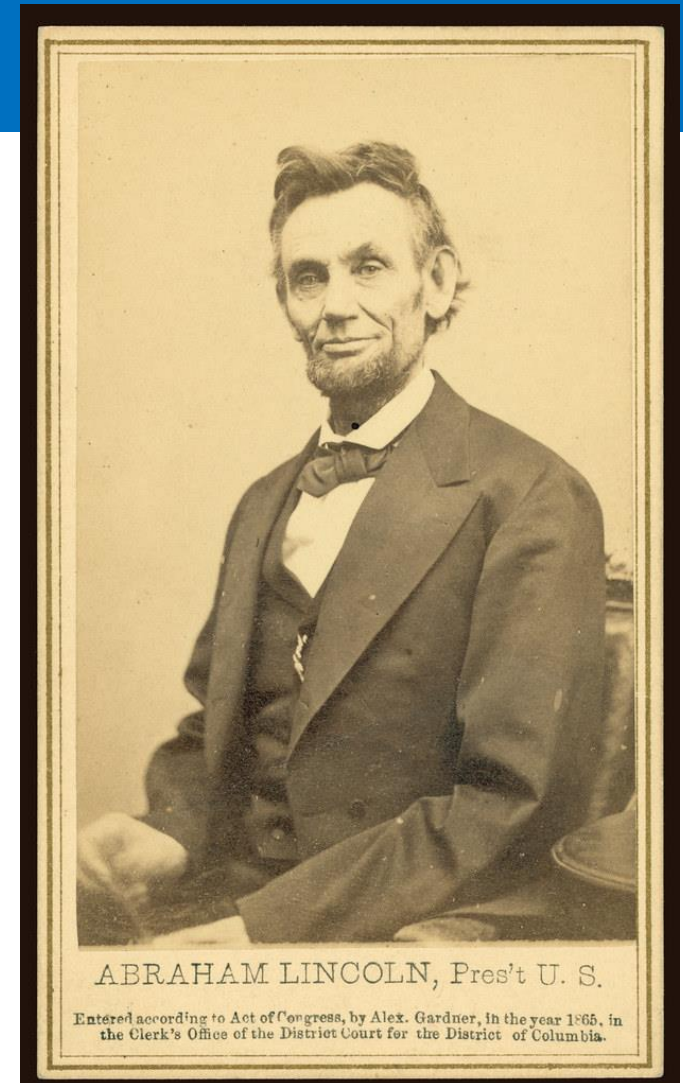
Become a Contributor slide 1

- There are many ways to begin contributing your photos, drawings, writings, etc.... to the public domain and/or creative commons.

Become a Contributor
slide 2

- Wikimedia Commons and Flickr are two well known platforms that will allow you to upload, license, and share your work. Creating an account is quite simple. For this example we will go with Wikimedia Commons.

- Click on the **create account** button.
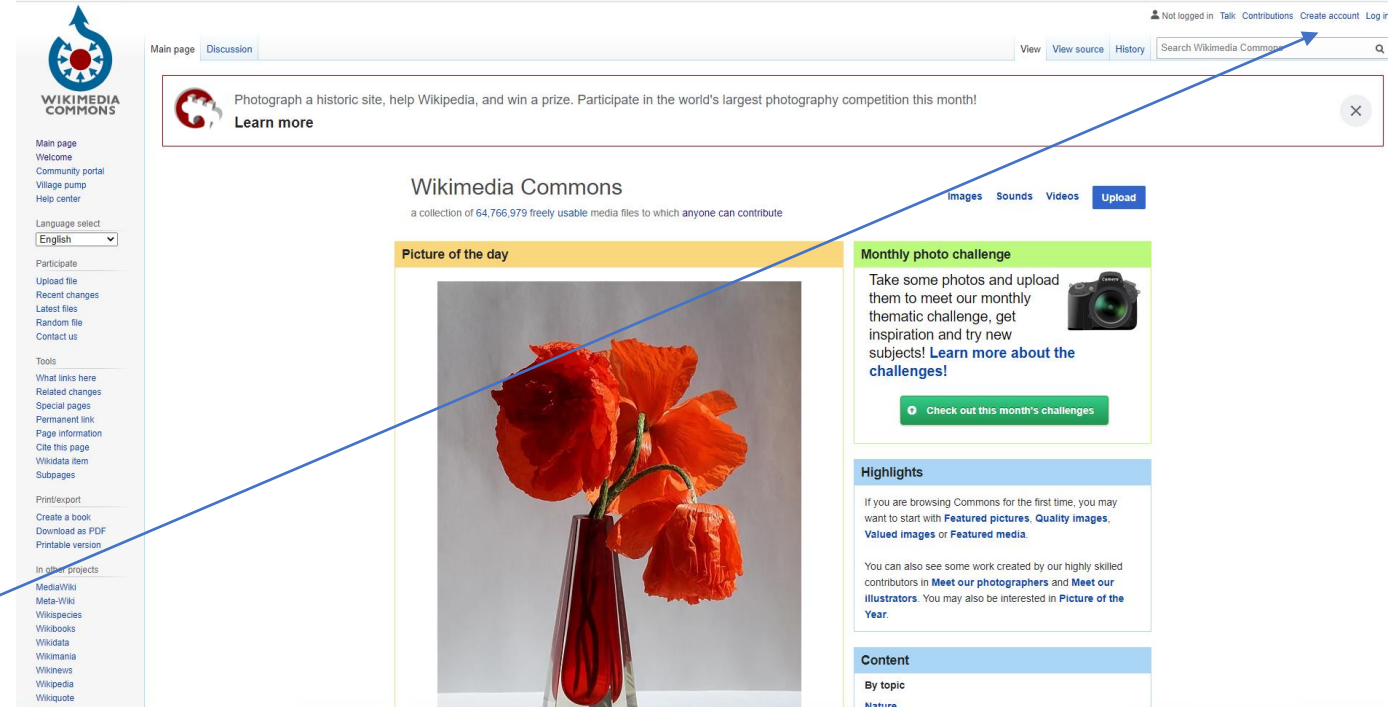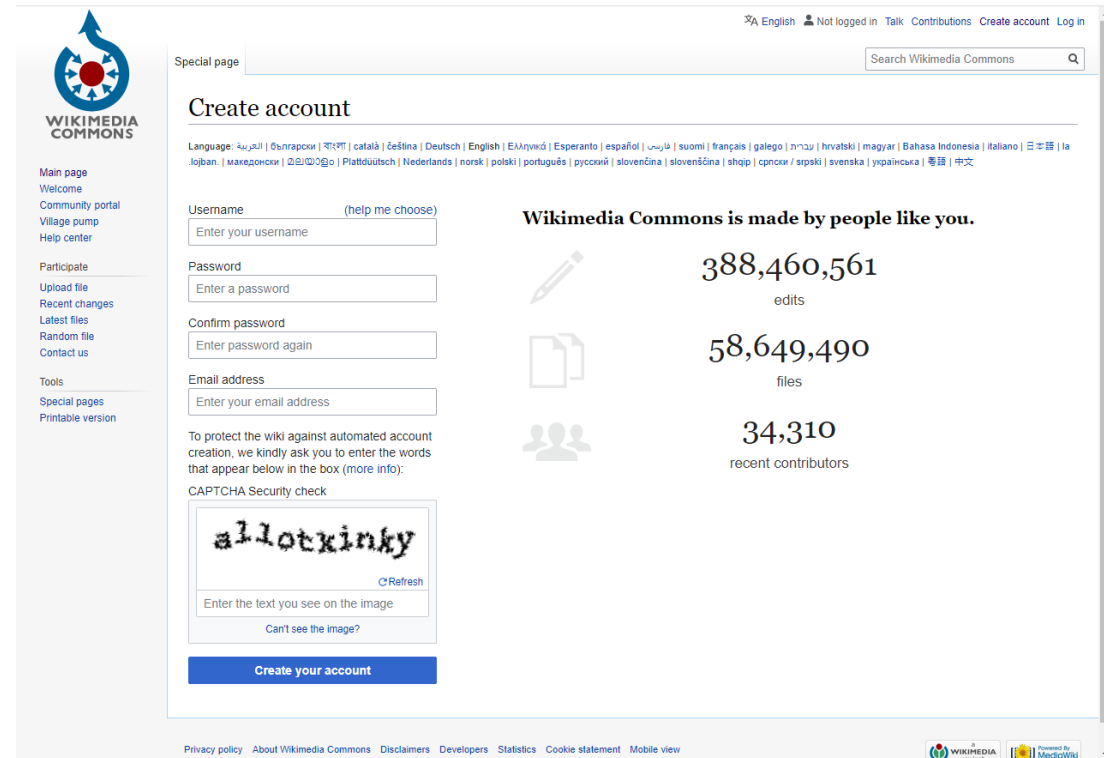
This is a screenshot of a web page of a Wikimedia Foundation project, Wikimedia Commons Home main page. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the **Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license**. Photo of the day on page courtesy George Chernilevsky, Poppies bouquet 2017 G1, marked as public domain, more details on Wikimedia Commons. (Links open in new windows).

Become a Contributor
slide 3

- All you need to have is a valid **email account**. You will have to create a **username** and **password**. Some users/contributors use their real name while others use a screen name.

Become a Contributor slide 4

- Uploading files is not difficult. Again, if you upload, make sure it is your own work.

- Simply select **Upload File.**

Become a Contributor slide 5

- Next you will have to select the file you wish to share.

- Click on **Select media files to share**.
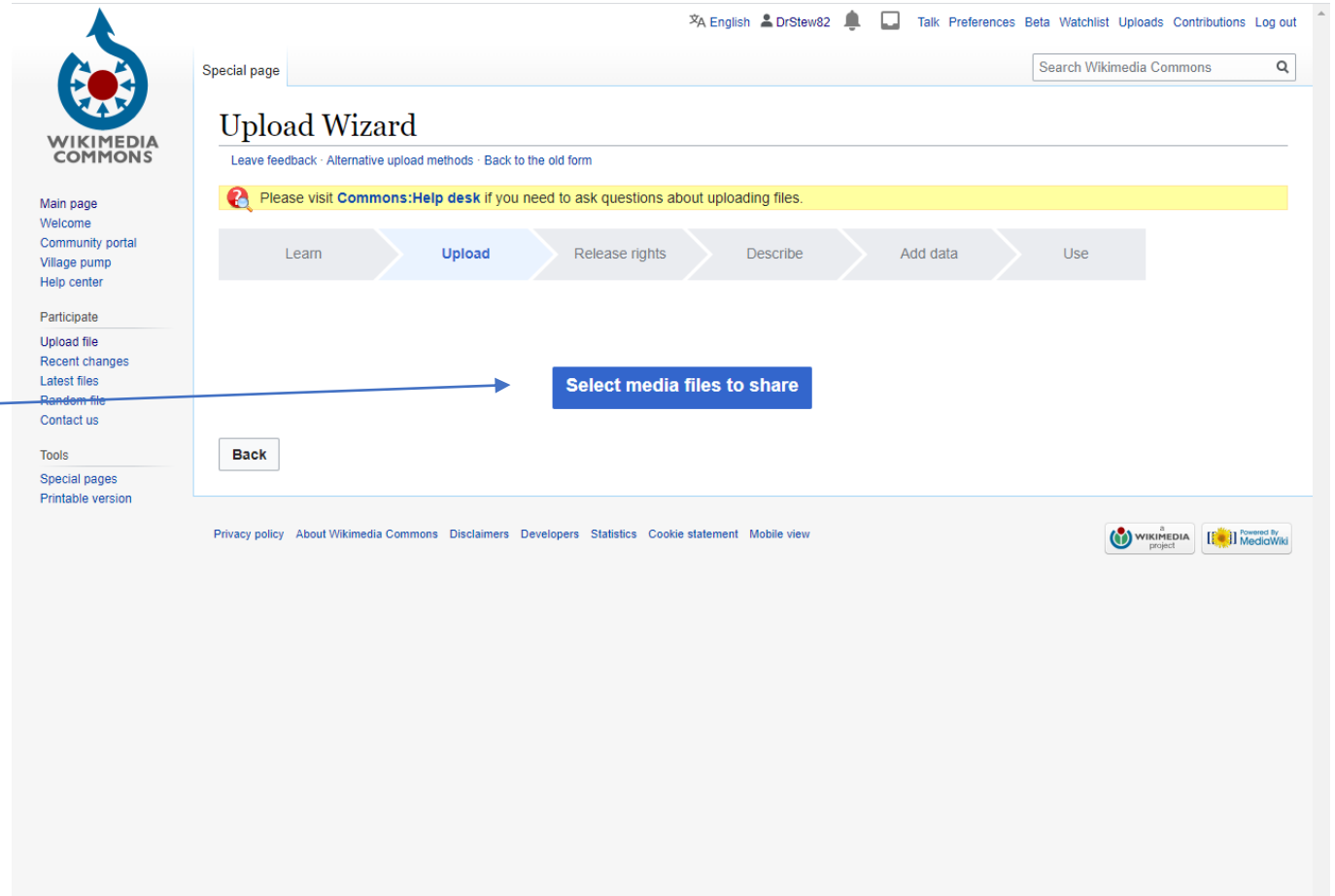
Become a Contributor slide 6

- Select the file you wish to share. In this case I am going to share a photo of the historical marker for the Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church on Fort Bragg.
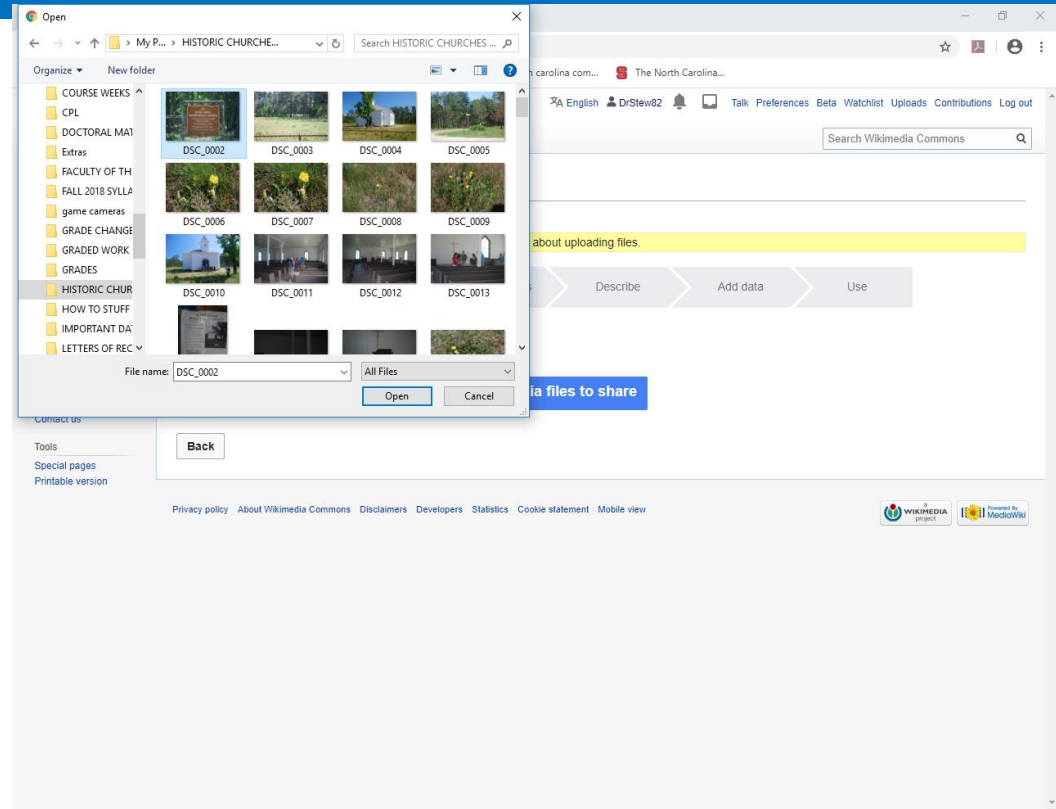
Become a Contributor slide 7

- I have now uploaded the image. I can add more if I wish or simply proceed from here. We will proceed by selecting **Continue.**
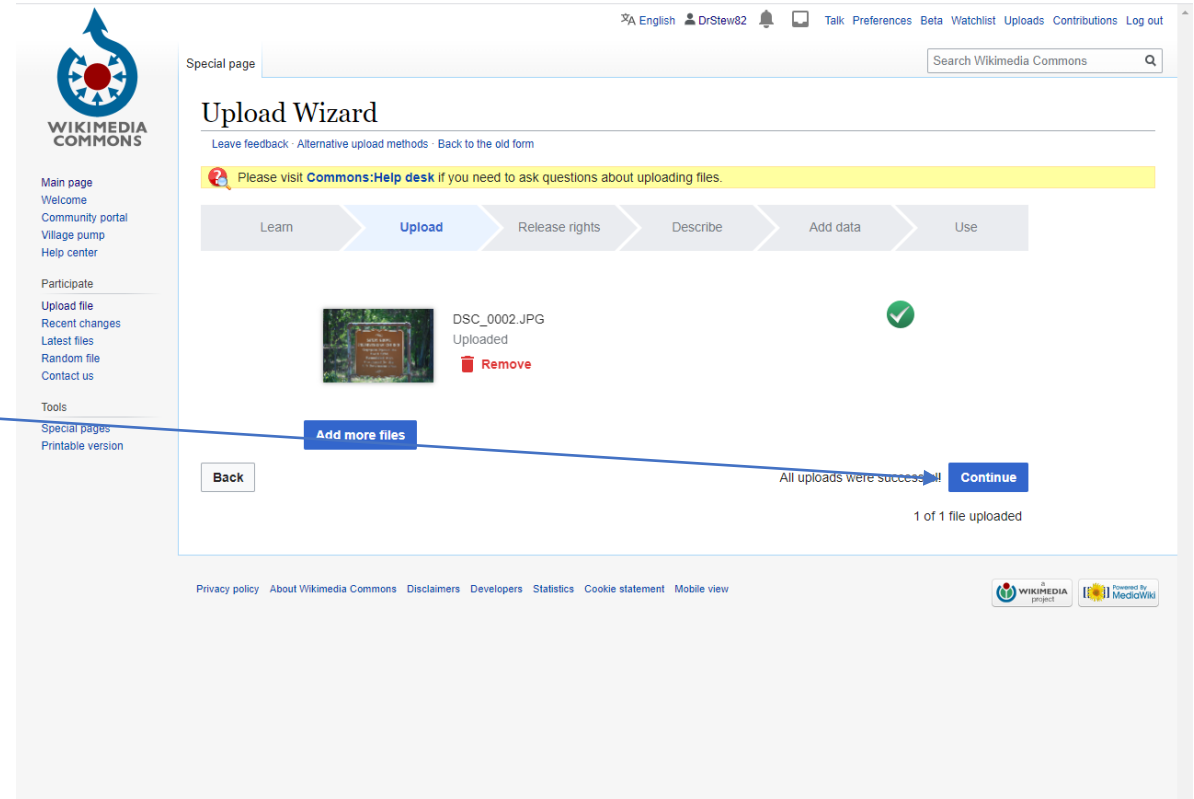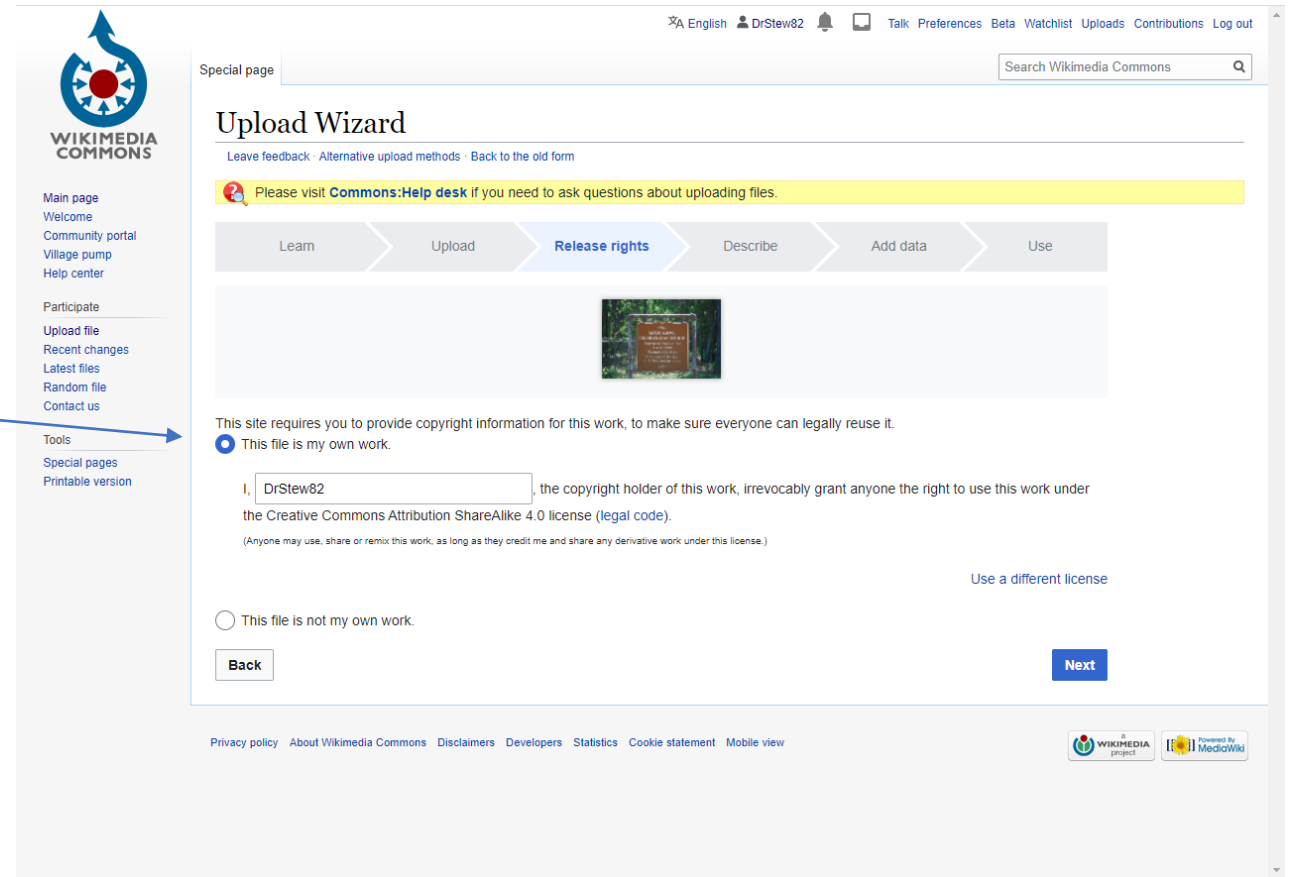
Become a Contributor slide 8

- You must now indicate whether or not this image is your own work.

- In this example I have indicated it is **my own** photo.

- Had it not, I would have had to provide justification for uploading the file. For example, proving the image was in the public domain.

Become a Contributor slide 9

- The default license upload in Wikimedia Commons is CC BY SA 4.0, but by clicking **use a different license** it does give you more options that include CC BY 3.0, CC BY 4.0, CC BY 3.0, and CC0. For this example we will use the default CC BY 4.0.

- Click on **Next.**

Become a Contributor slide 10

- You will now need to fill in some fields to help describe the image for potential users.

Become a Contributor slide 11

- Perhaps most importantly, you will have to assign this photo to one or more categories. These should be already existing **categories**. You can create new categories too, but for now let's stick with existing categories.

Become a Contributor
slide 12

- This step can require some trial and error but after a little searching, I have found an appropriate category- **historical markers in North Carolina**.
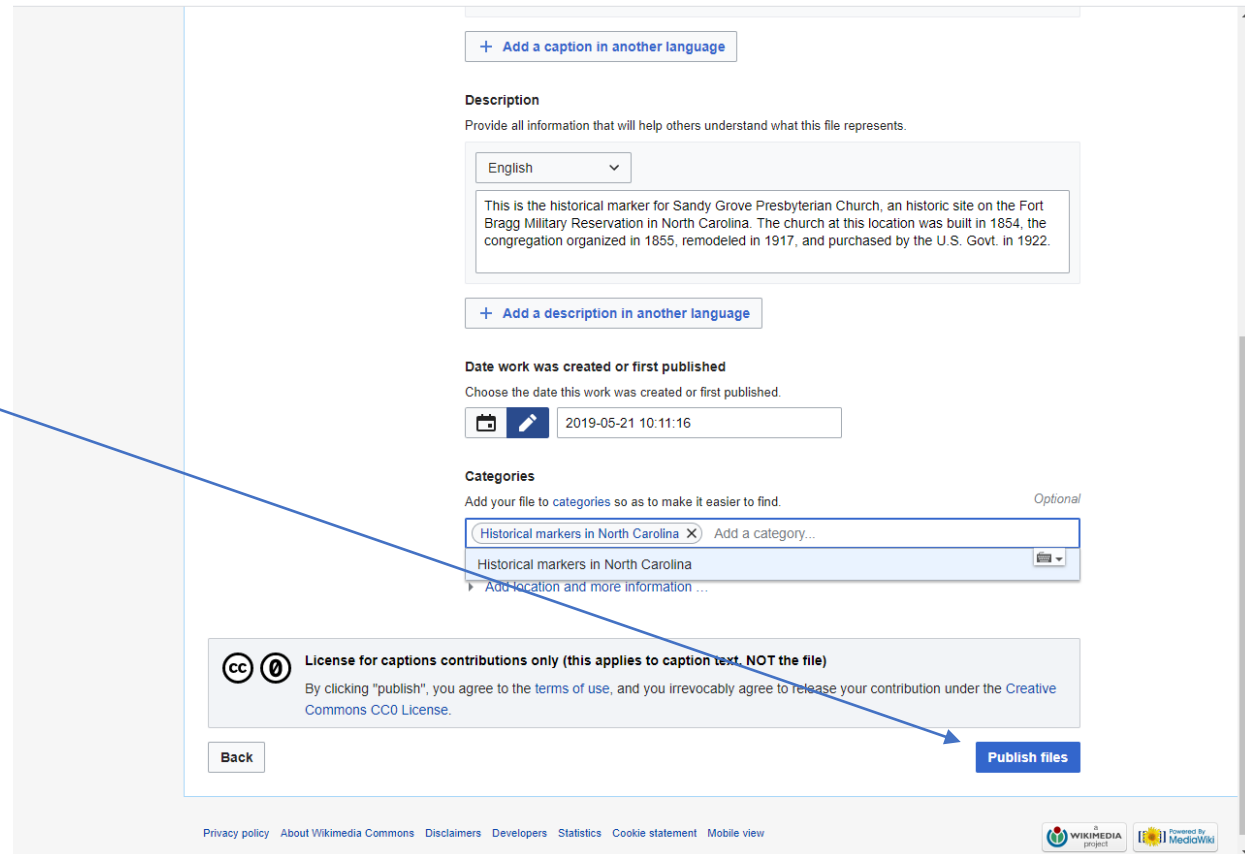
- Note that often there may be subcategories that are even more appropriate. Be sure to check for them.

Become a Contributor slide 13

- We are now ready to select **Publish Files.**

Become a Contributor
slide 14

- You can now add metadata if you wish. I am not planning to, so I will select **Skip This**.

Become a Contributor
slide 15

- We are finished uploading!

- Now let's look at the file.

Become a Contributor slide 16

- By going to my own profile menu and selecting uploads, I can see all the images I have uploaded and licensed. The most recent will be at the top of the list.

Become a Contributor
slide 17

- This is the page for the uploaded photo.
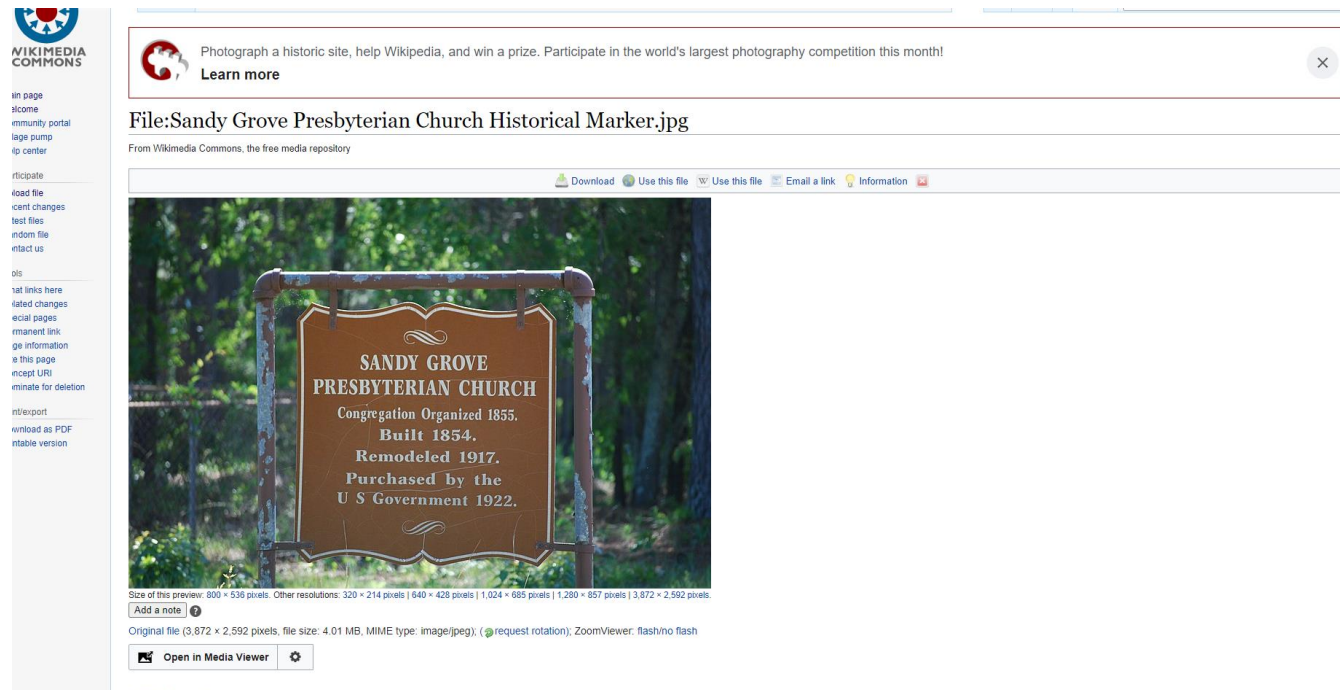
Become a Contributor
slide 18

- And here is the photo with the attribution.

Photo Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church Historical Marker, courtesy DrStew82, CC BY-SA 4.0 (Links open in new windows).

Closing thoughts.

- You should now be familiar with the six creative commons licenses, and understand the conditions set by the four elements that may be combined under each license.

- There are many platforms that host works made available under CC licenses. We have sampled a few but you should explore the others as well.

- The Creative Commons image search allows you to search for works and allows you to limit your search based on license or public domain tools.

- The Creative Commons search will automatically generate an attribution, and some (not all) platforms hosting CC licenses works also offer attribution generators.

- You can not only use CC licensed works and public domain resources with greater confidence, you can become a contributor yourself by creating an account in the platform of your choice.

Questions

- If you have any questions, now is the time to ask!

- If you would like a copy of this presentation, it is available via Wikimedia Commons at the following link: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Creative_Commons_for_Education_Sharing_and_Using_Resources.pdf

Clipart courtesy Dustwin , Question mark con, CCO 1.0. (Links open in new windows).

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