

# Creative Commons for Education

Sharing and Using Resources: The Basics



[Creative Commons for Education, Sharing and Using Resources: The Basics](#) by Daniel Stewart ([DrStew82](#))  
Is licensed under [CC BY 4.0](#).

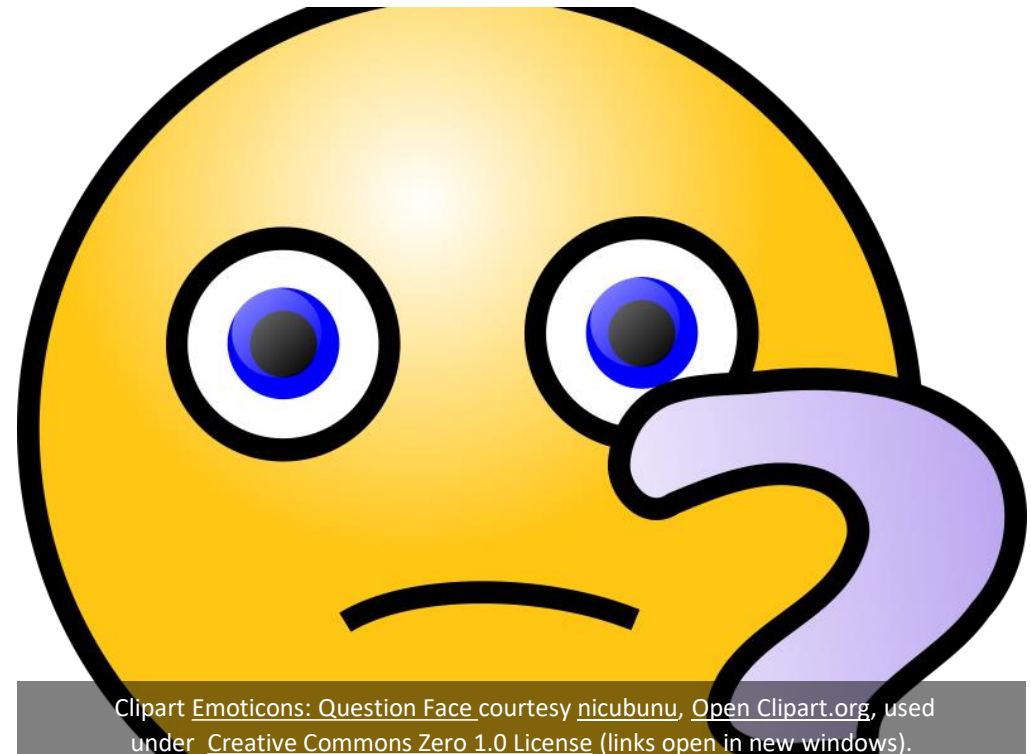
Clipart [Presentation Icon](#), [Open Clipart.org](#), by [pusia](#), used under [Creative Commons Zero 1.0 License](#) (links open in new windows).

# 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?



Clipart Emoticons: Question Face courtesy [nicubunu](#), [Open Clipart.org](#), used under [Creative Commons Zero 1.0 License](#) (links open in new windows).

# 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).



Logo courtesy Creative Commons, [Creative Commons logo trademark](#), marked as public domain, more details on [Wikimedia Commons](#) (links open in new windows).

# 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.



Image [By large](https://creativecommons.org/), courtesy <https://creativecommons.org/>, marked as public domain, more details on [Wikimedia Commons](#) (links open in new windows).

## 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.



Image [NC large](https://creativecommons.org/), courtesy <https://creativecommons.org/>, marked as public domain, more details on [Wikimedia Commons](#). (Links open in new windows).

## 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).



Image\_Cc-sa, 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 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 *NoDerivatives* or ND condition applies.
- The ***NoDerivatives*** 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).

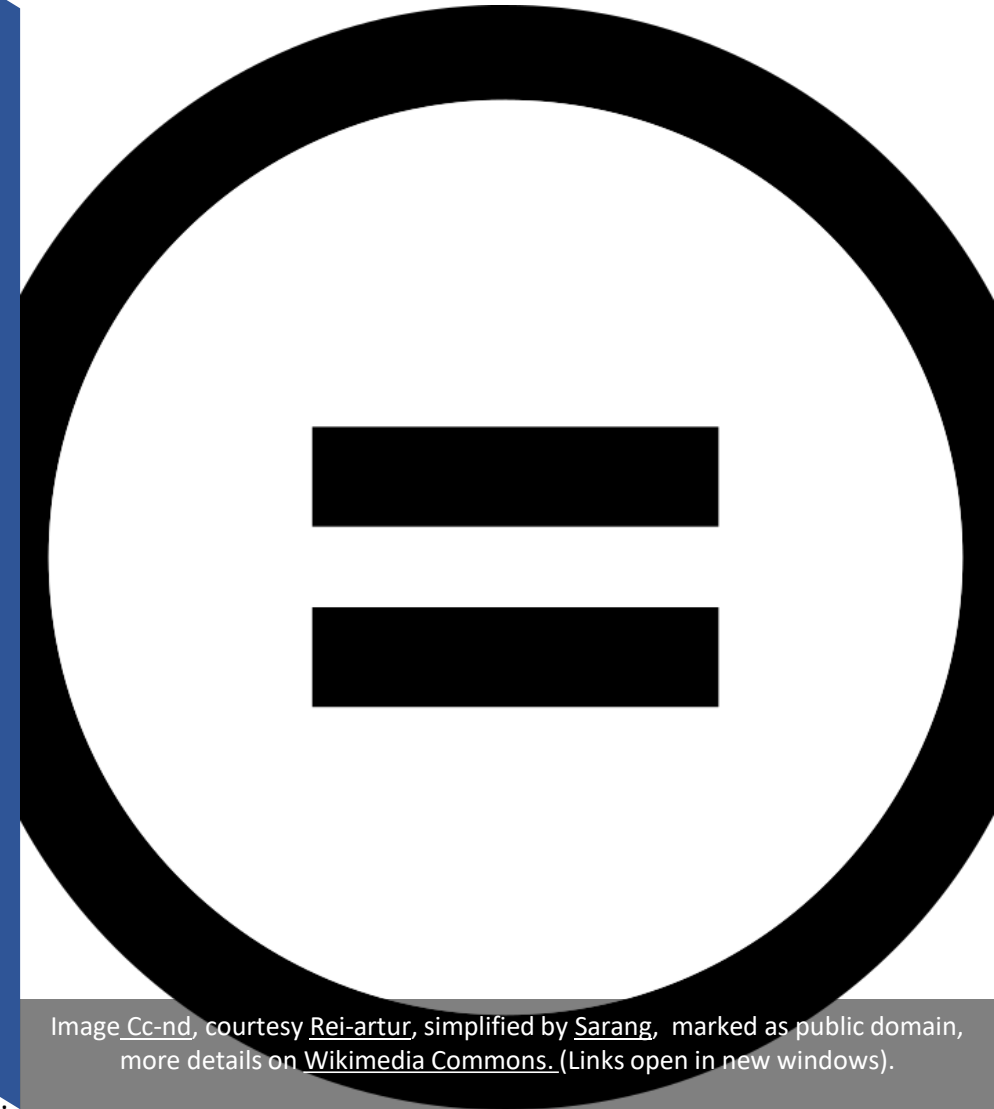


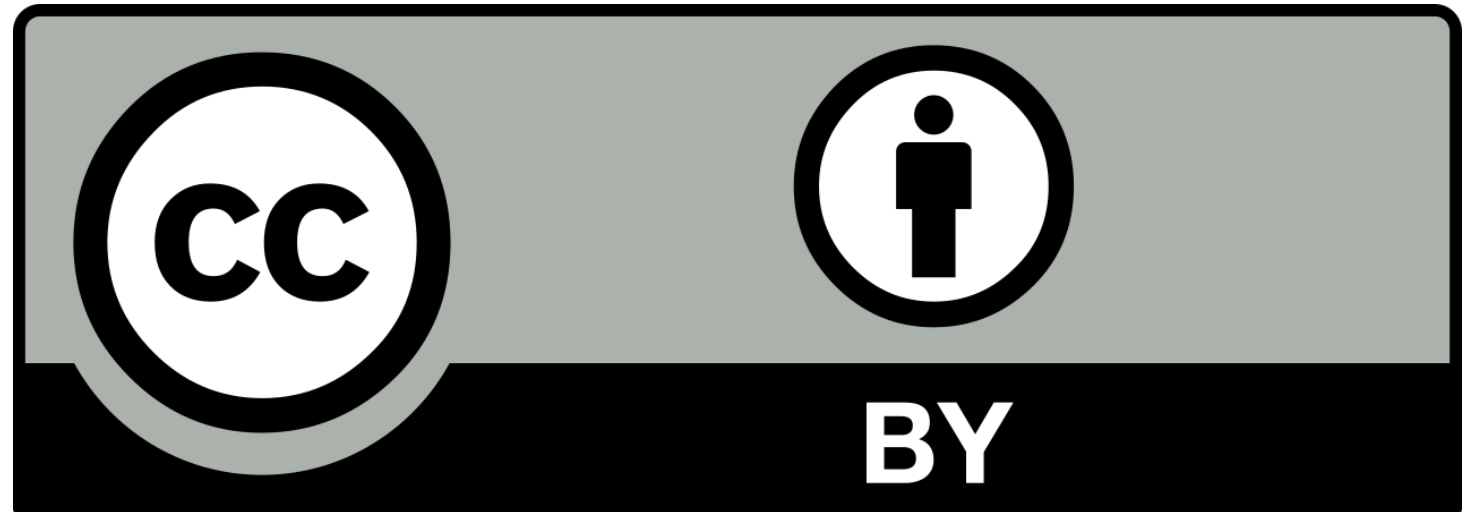
Image [Cc-nd](#), courtesy [Rei-artur](#), simplified by [Sarang](#), marked as public domain, more details on [Wikimedia Commons](#). (Links open in new windows).

# 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.

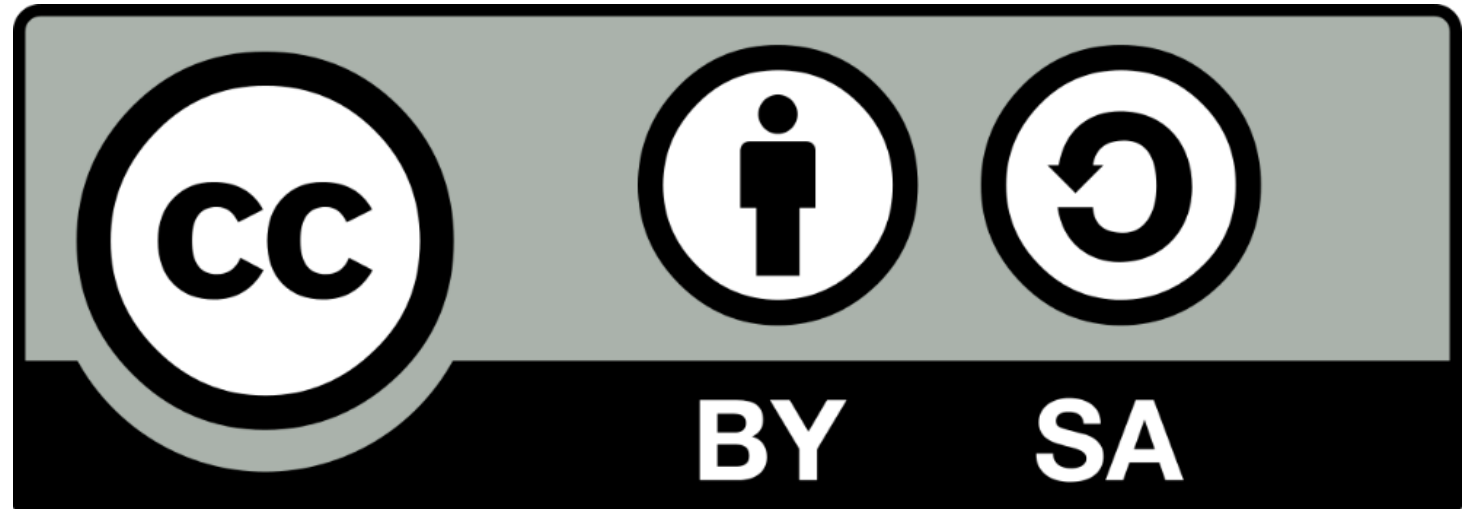


Photo [Let's get the party started #1](#) by [jinterwas](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#) (links open in new windows).



# 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.

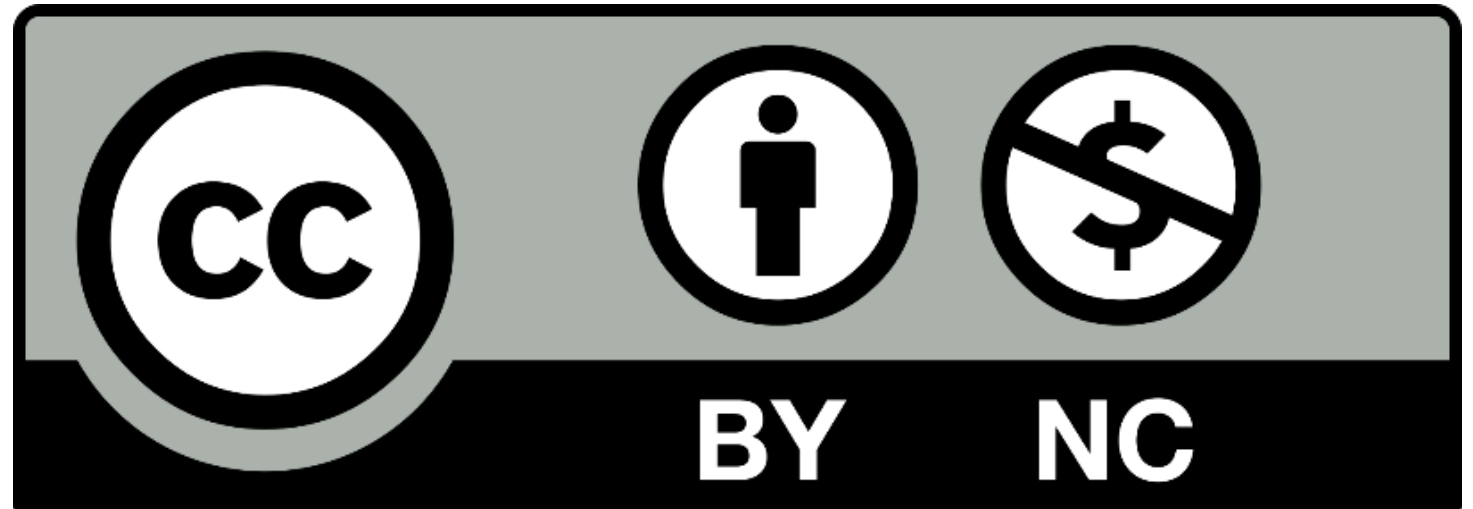


Image [Cc-by-nc icon](#), courtesy [Creative Commons](#), marked as public domain, more details on [Wikimedia Commons](#). (Links open in new windows).

# 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.

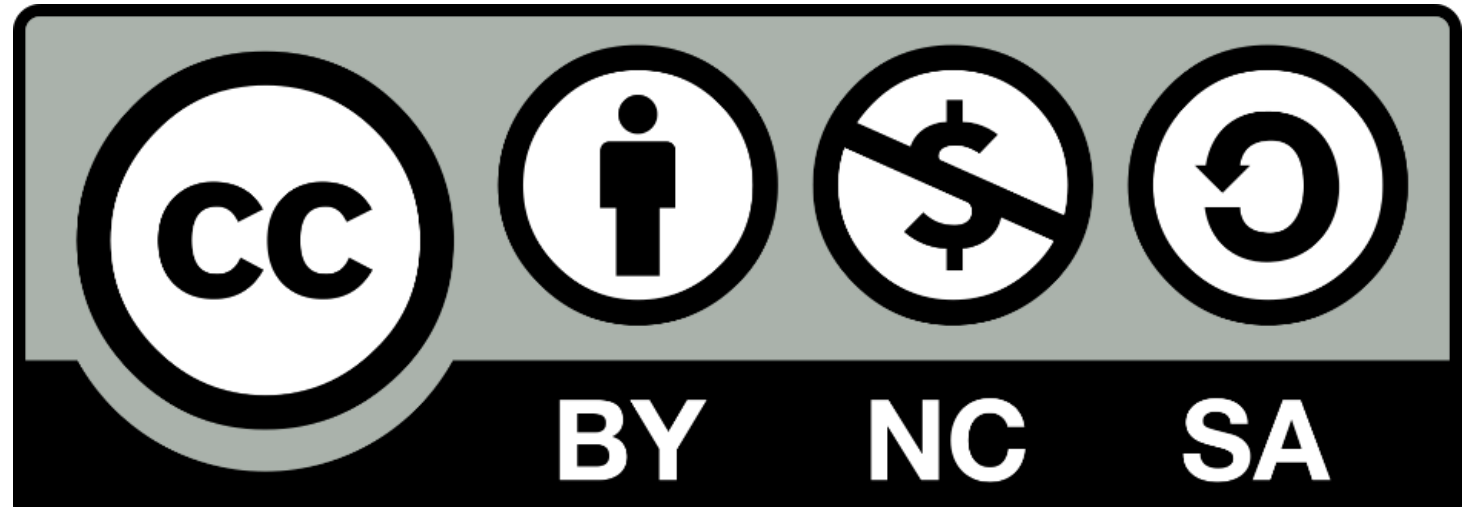


Image [Cc-by-nc-sa icon](#), courtesy [creativecommons.org](https://creativecommons.org), marked as public domain, more details on [Wikimedia Commons](#) (links open in new windows).

# Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses slide 18

- The fifth Creative Commons license is the **Attribution-NoDerivatives** 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.

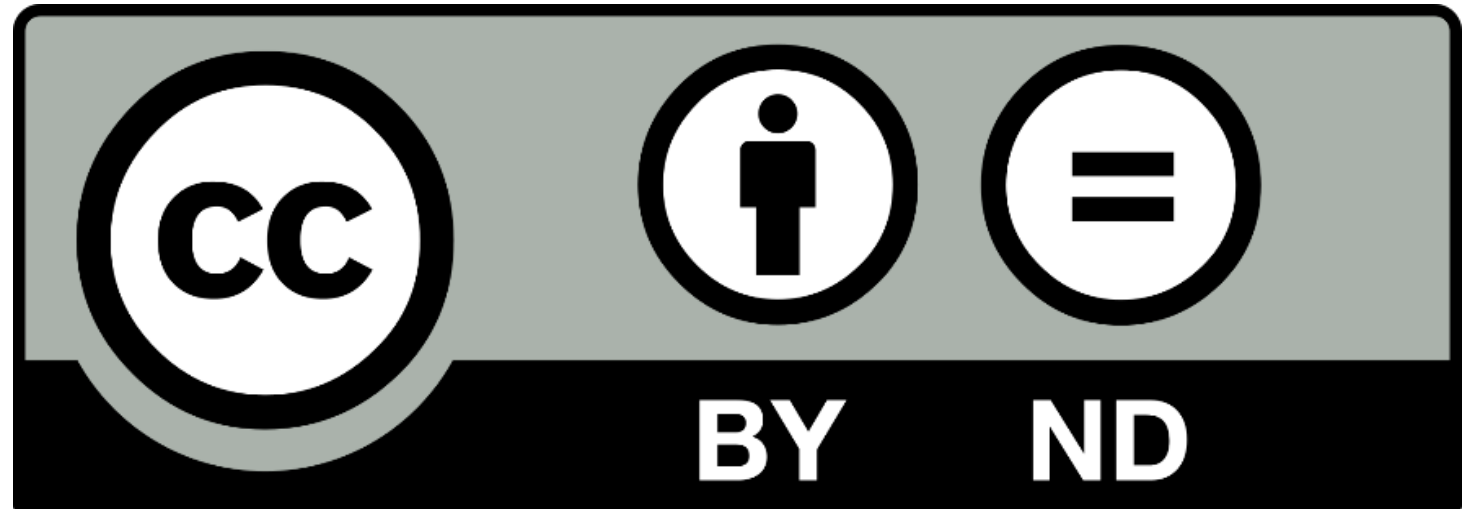


Image [Cc-by-nd icon](#), courtesy [creativecommons.org](#), marked as public domain, more details on [Wikimedia Commons](#). (Links open in new windows).

# 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.



Image [Cc-by-nc-nd icon](#), courtesy [creativecommons.org](#), marked as public domain, more details on [Wikimedia Commons](#). (Links open in new windows).

# 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).

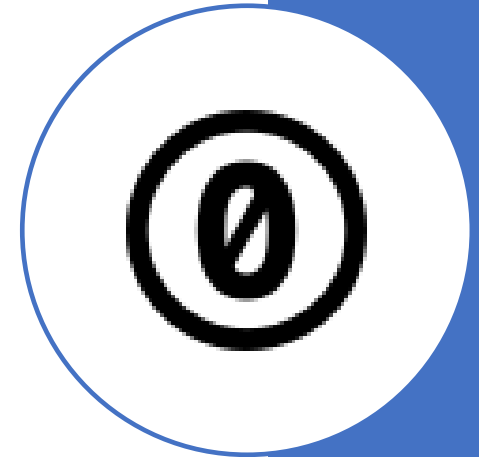


Image [Cc-zero](#), courtesy Creative Commons (modifications: transparency & slight path simplification), marked as public domain, more details on [Wikimedia Commons](#).  
(Links open in new windows)



# 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.

[\\_Cc-public domain mark white](#), 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 27

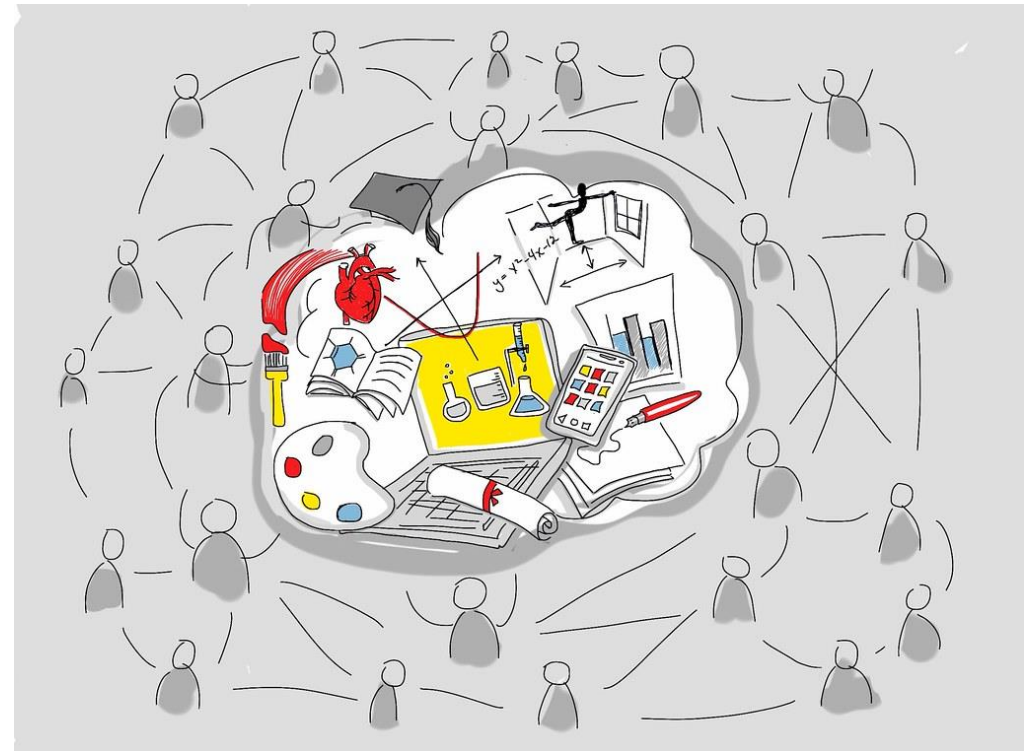
- This picture of a sea monster from a late-medieval manuscript is an example of a work in the public domain that has been marked as such by an uploader using the Creative Commons Public Domain Mark.



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.

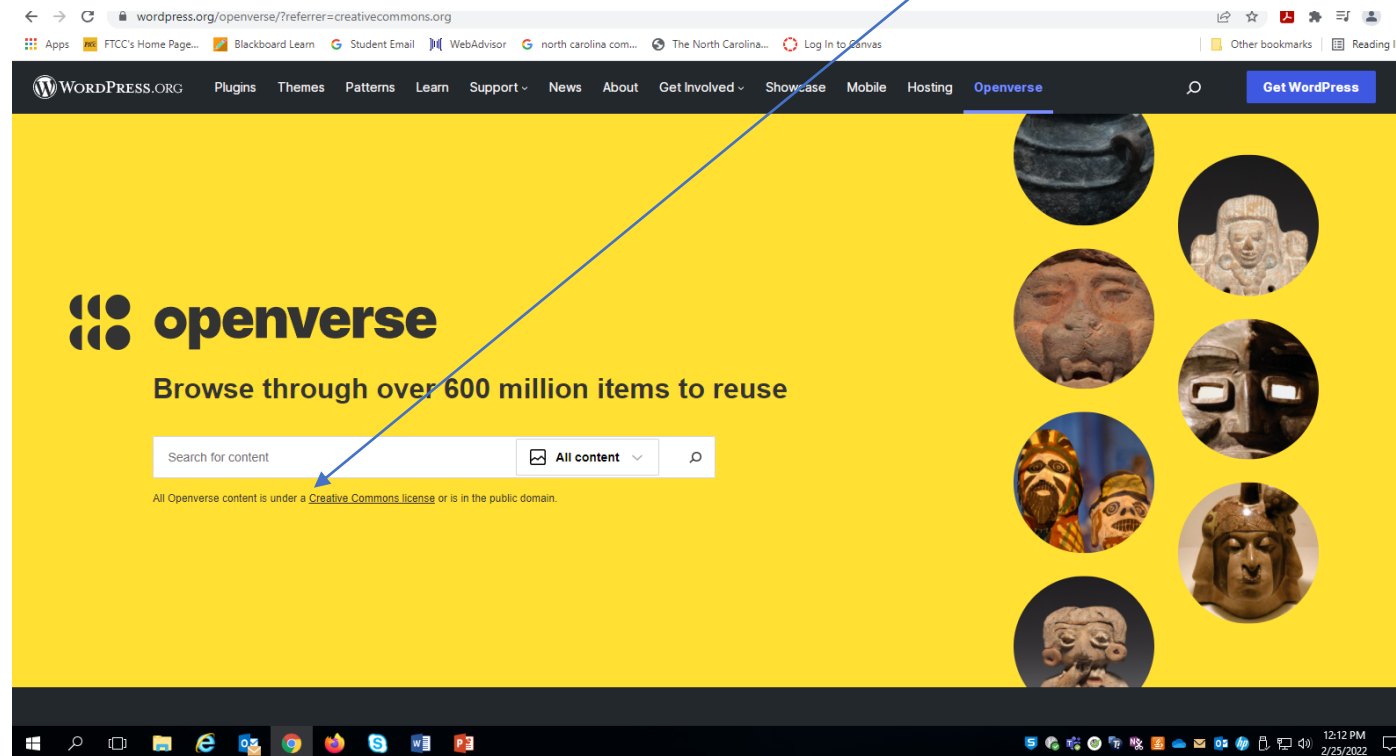


# Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 2

- 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

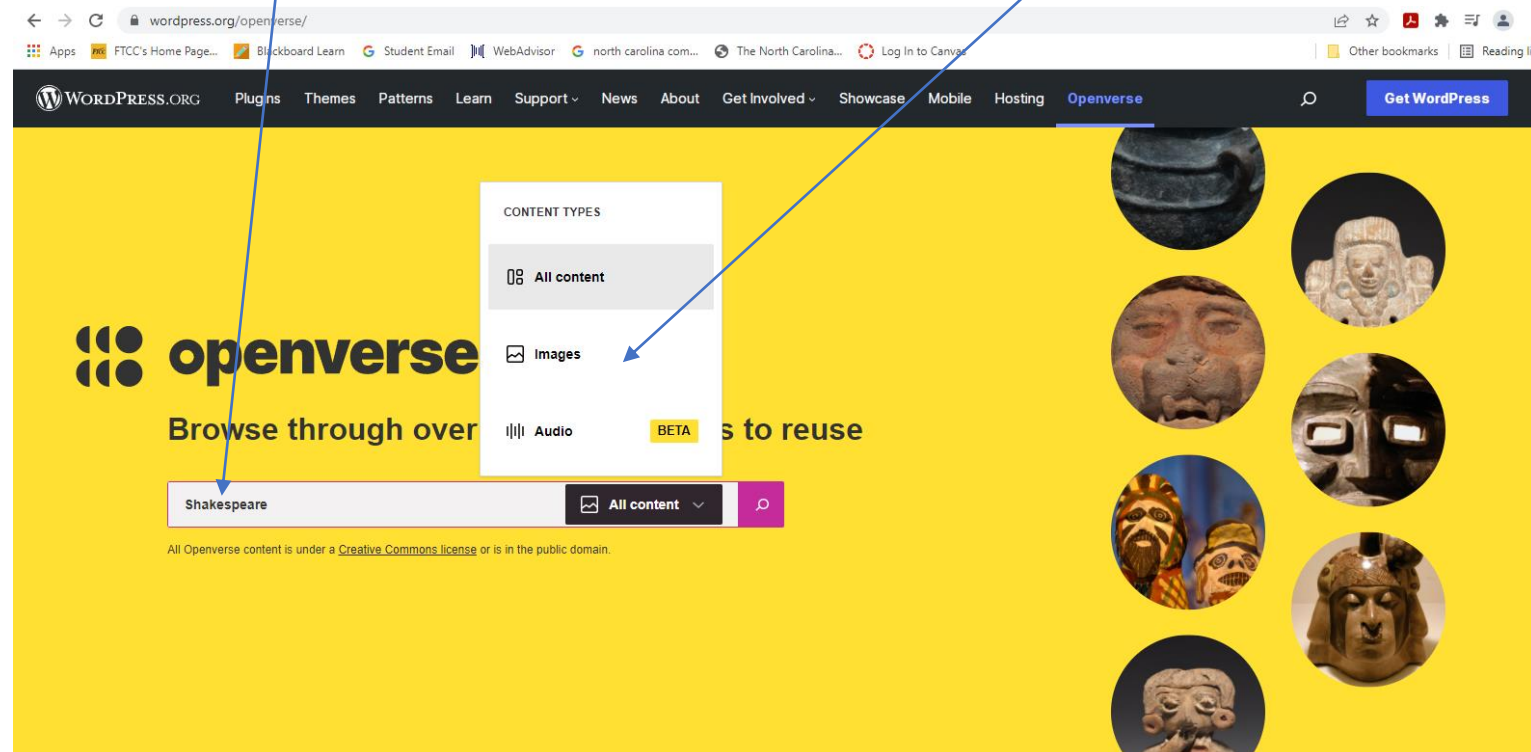
- Perhaps one of the easiest ways to find CC licensed work can be found on the **Openverse** website! Note that under the **search window** it states “All Openverse content is under a [Creative Commons license](#) or is in the public domain.”



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

# 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**....



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



# Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 5

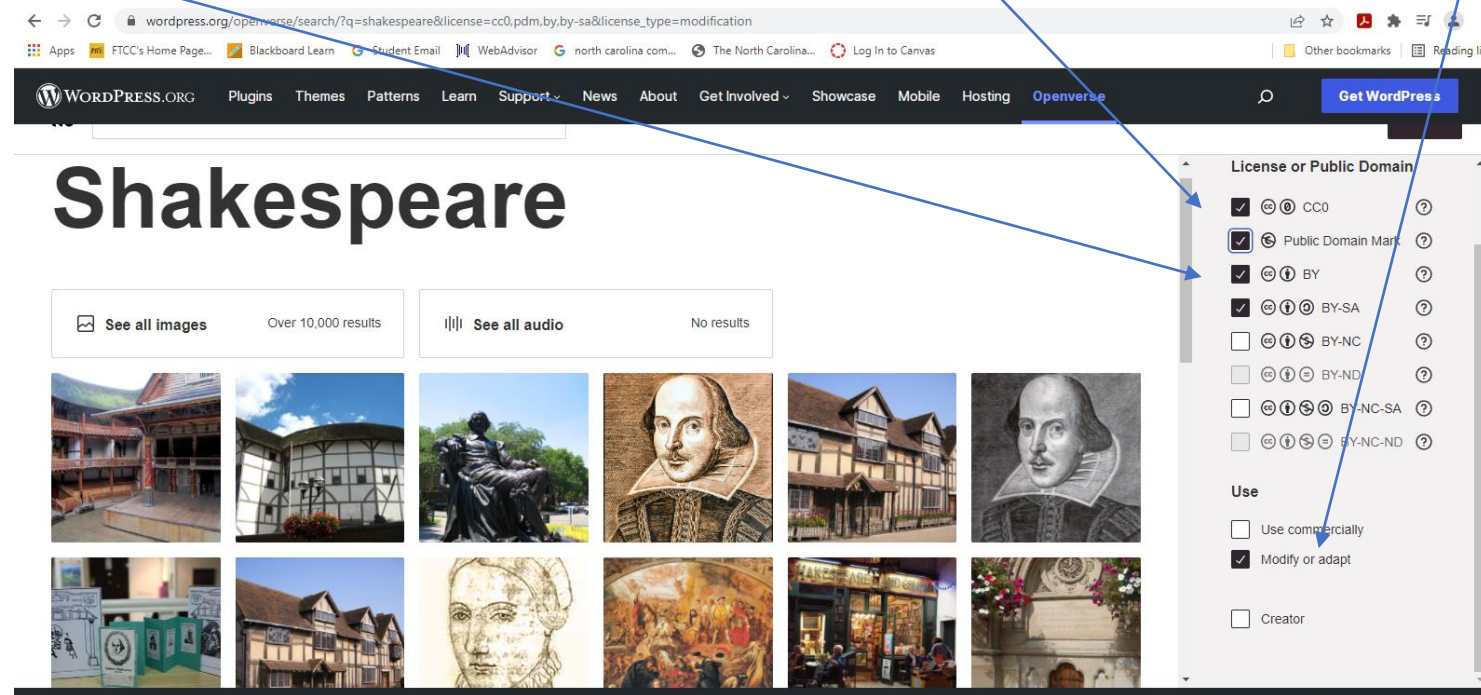
- We now see these results. There are over **10,000 results**. Let's narrow it with some of the **license limiters**.

The screenshot displays the Openverse search interface on WordPress.org. The search term is 'Shakespeare', resulting in over 10,000 images. The sidebar on the right provides filtering options for licenses and public domain status. The 'License or Public Domain' section includes checkboxes for CC0, Public Domain Mark, BY, BY-SA, BY-NC, BY-ND, BY-NC-SA, and BY-NC-ND. The 'Use' section includes checkboxes for 'Use commercially' and 'Modify or adapt'. The page also features a navigation menu at the top and a footer with links to About, Support, Showcase, WordCamp, and WordPress.com.

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

# Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 6

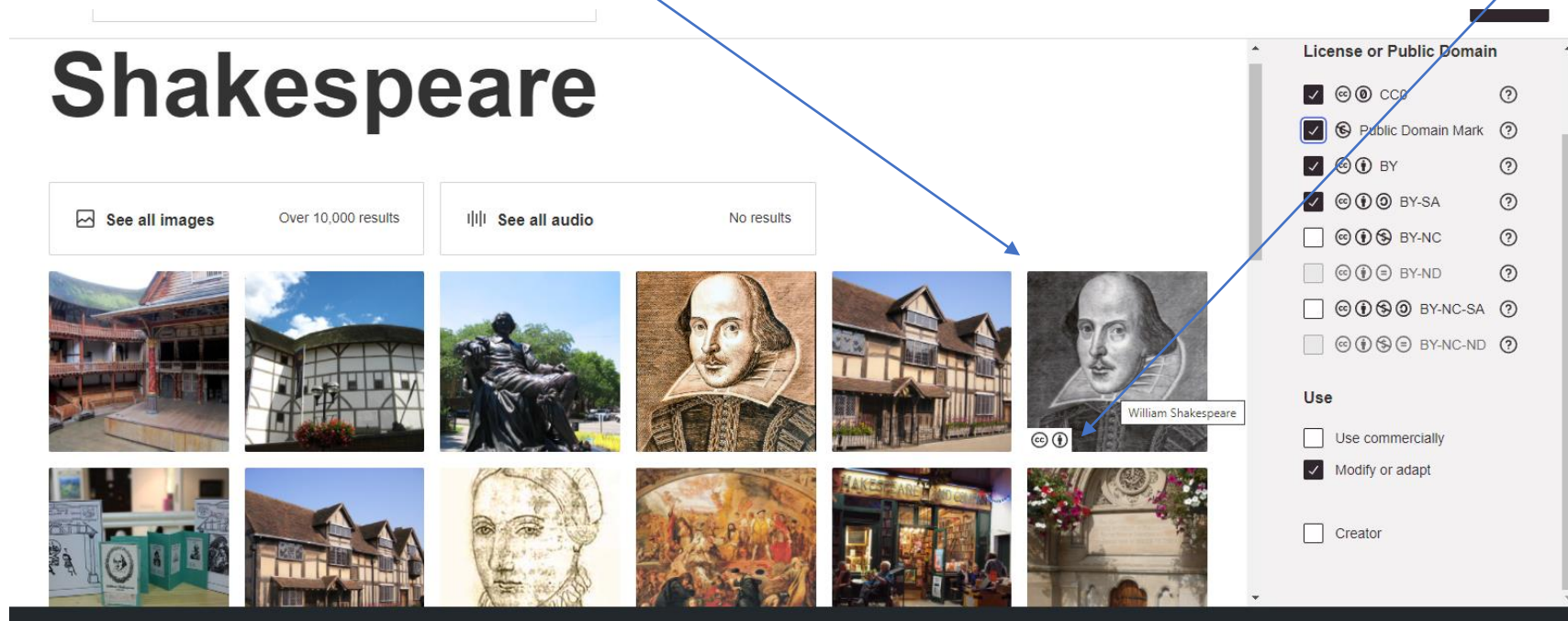
- Let's limit our search to the **two public domain tags** and the two most lenient **CC licenses**. Let's also limit it to images that can be **modified or adapted**.



Note: if you move your cursor over the images, it will show the license the image is available under or its public domain status.

# Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 7

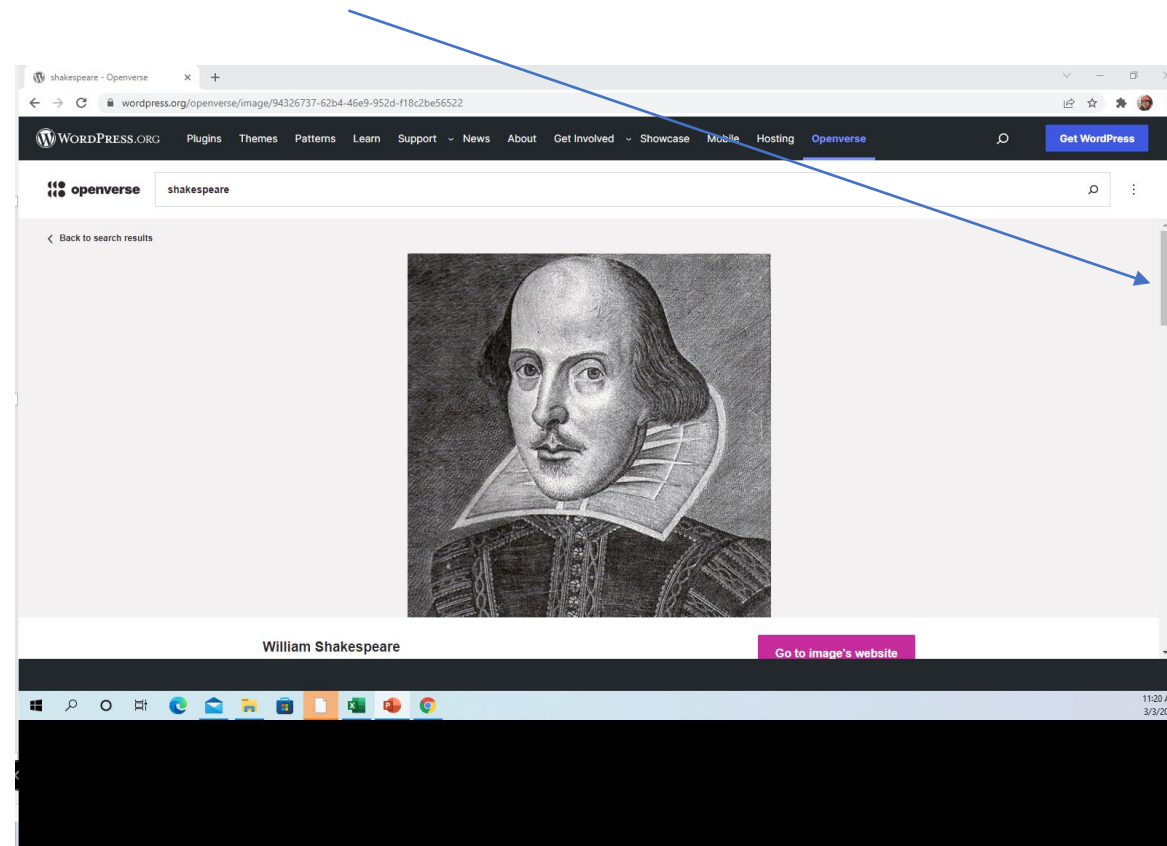
- Let's use **this image**. We can see it is available under the **CC BY** license.



Let's click on the selected image.

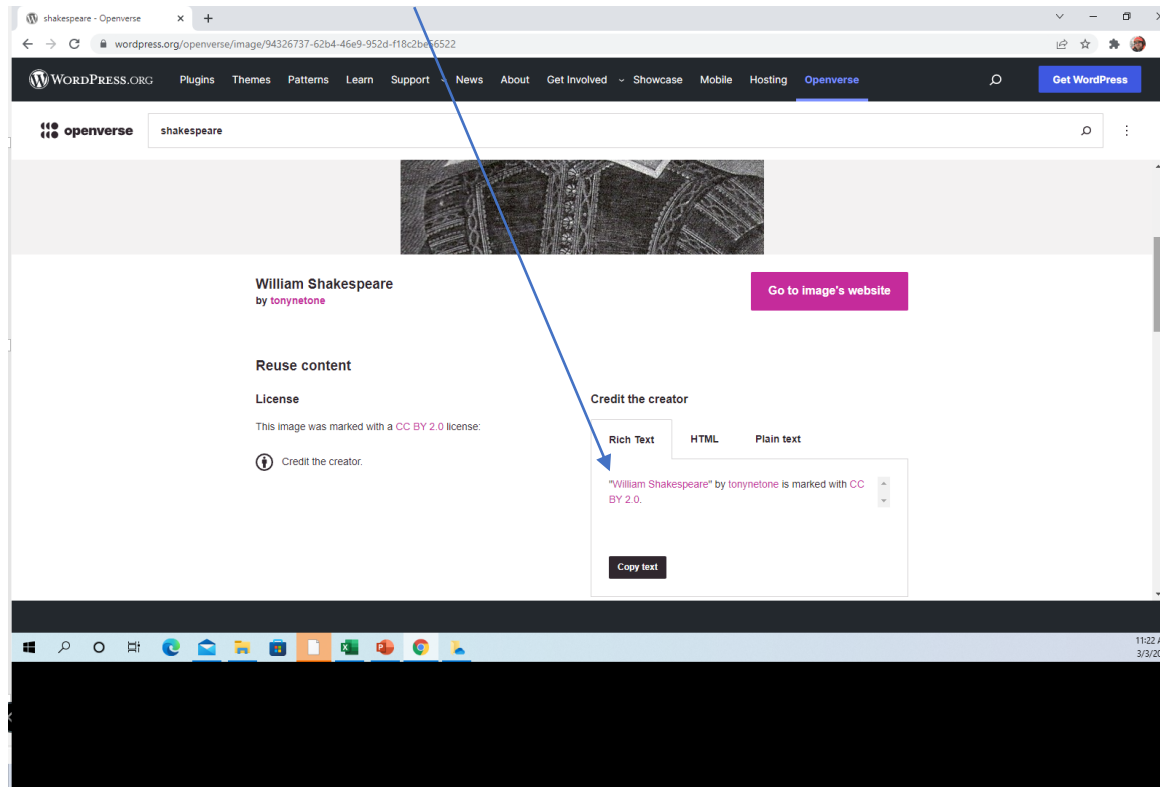
# Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 8

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



# Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 9

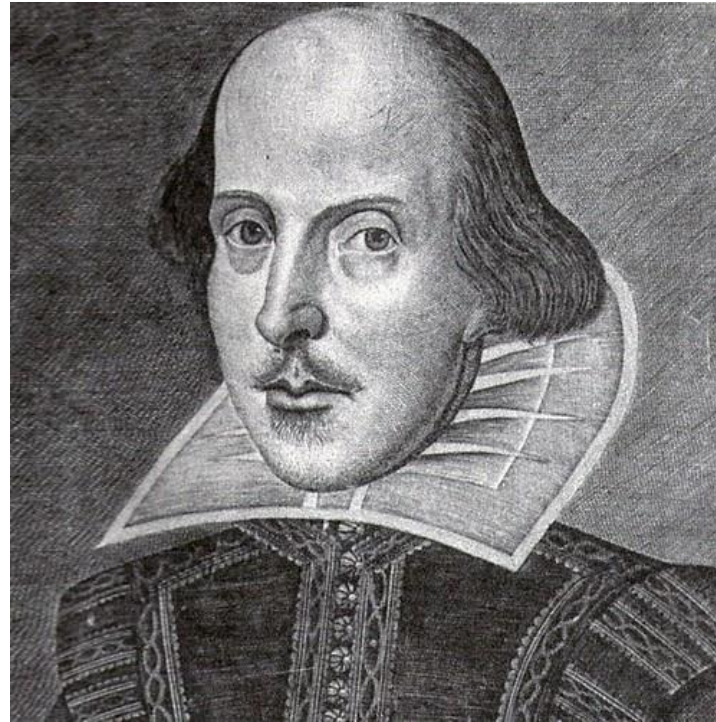
- All that is necessary to download the image from this screen is to right click on it and select **save file as** or **copy image**, based on your needs. Then copy and paste the **TASL attribution** below the image.



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

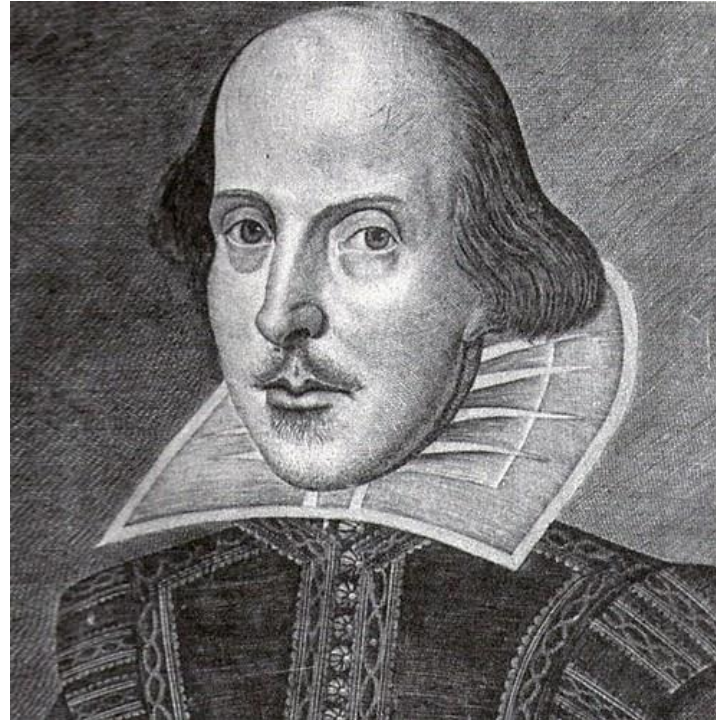
- Here is how the image would look with the proper attribution.



"[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](#).

.

# Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 12

- Here is how the image would look with the proper attribution modified for MLA format.

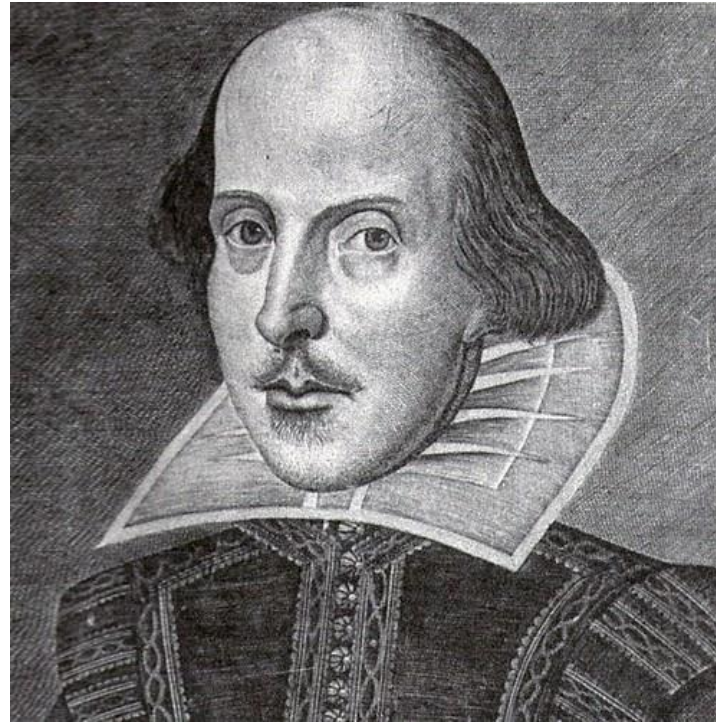


Fig. 1. "[William Shakespeare](#)" from [tonynetone](#) .; Flickr, 21/07/2008, [CC BY 2.0](#).



# Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 13

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

## **APA**

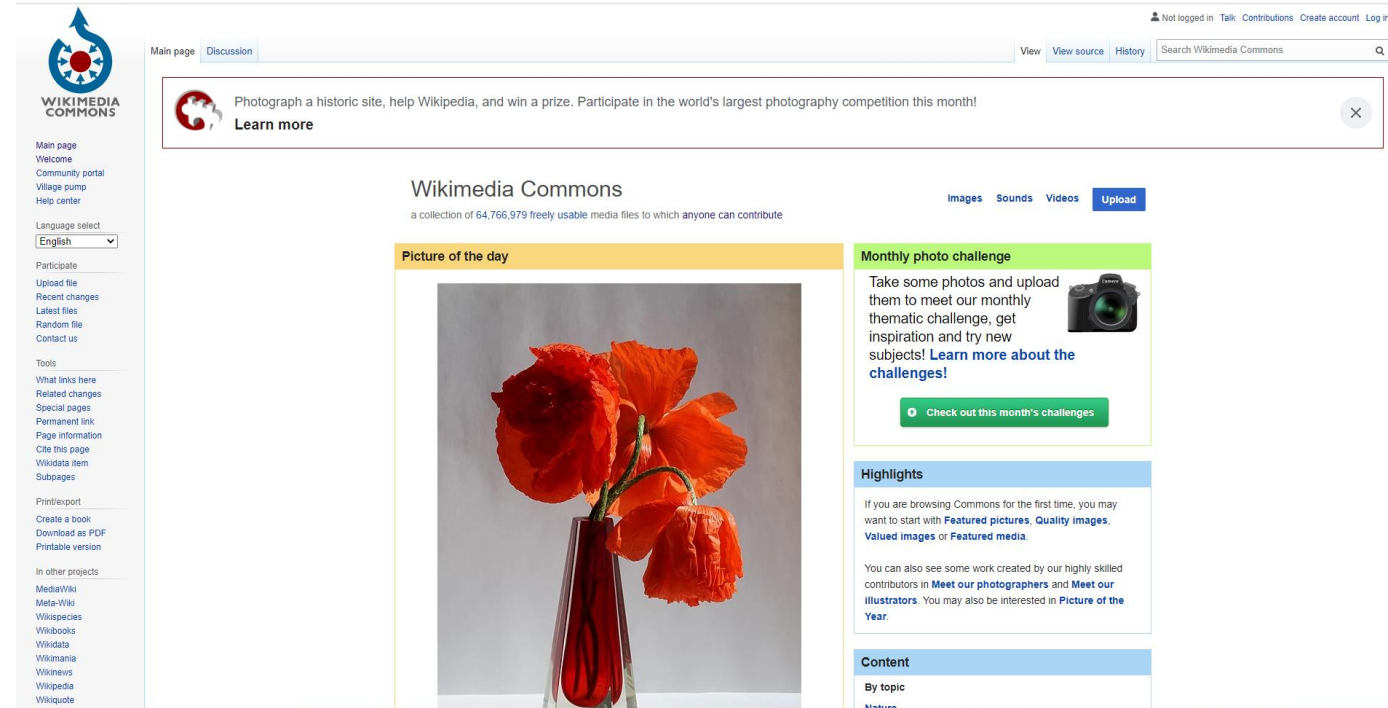
From *Title of Webpage*, by A.A. Author, year, Site Name (DOI or URL).  
Copyright [year] by Name, OR In the public domain., OR Creative Commons license such as CC BY-NC.

## **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

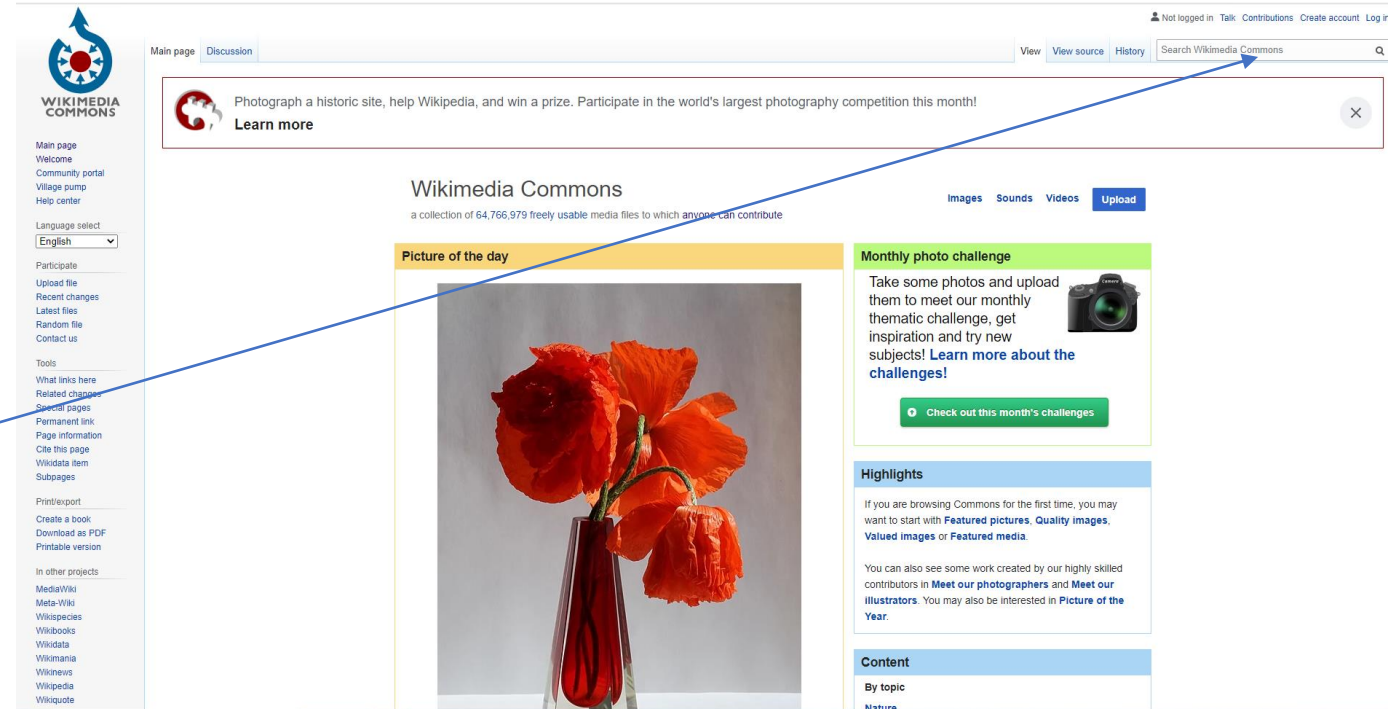
- One of the most common sources of CC licensed images is [Wikimedia Commons](https://commons.wikimedia.org/). (Link opens in new window).



This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](https://www.wikimedia.org/) project, [Wikimedia Commons Home main page](https://commons.wikimedia.org/). Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/). Photo of the day on page courtesy [George Chernilevsky, Poppies bouquet 2017 G1](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:George_Chernilevsky_Poppies_bouquet_2017_G1), marked as public domain, more details on [Wikimedia Commons](https://commons.wikimedia.org/). (Links open in new windows).

# Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 12

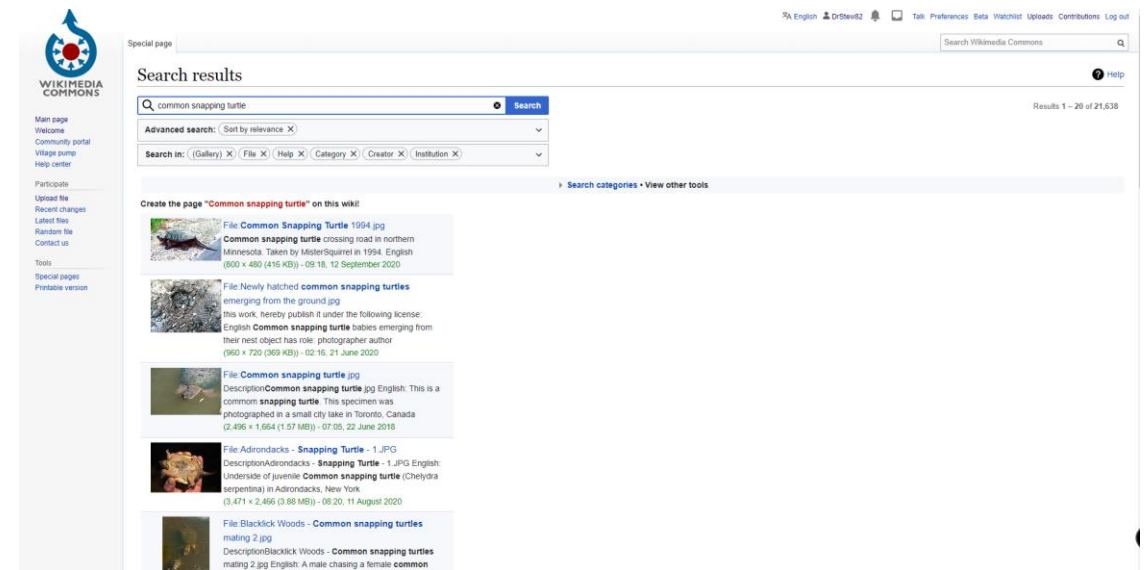
- Let's try an image search in Wikimedia Commons for the "common snapping turtle," a reptile common here in NC.
- Simply type the search term into the **search box**.



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

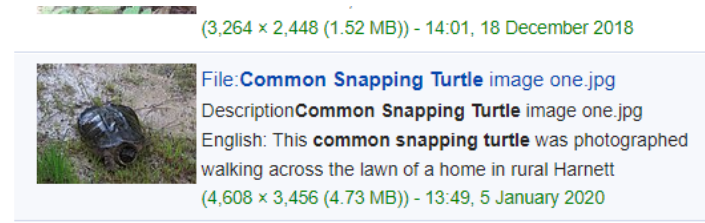
- You will now get your search results. Select an image.



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 courtes y 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.



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 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...



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 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**.

Summary [ edit ]

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Description | English: 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. |
| Date        | 14 April 2014, 18:12:07   |
| Source      | Own work  |
| Author      | DrStew82  |

Licensing [ edit ]

I, the copyright holder of this work, hereby publish it under the following license:

This file is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International](#) license.

You are free:

- **to share** – to copy, distribute and transmit the work
- **to remix** – to adapt the work

Under the following conditions:

- **attribution** – You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use.
- **share alike** – If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the [same or compatible license](#) as the original.

File history

Click on a date/time to view the file as it appeared at that time.

|         | Date/Time                          | Thumbnail | Dimensions              | User                                       | Comment                             |
|---------|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| current | <a href="#">12:13, 8 July 2017</a> |           | 4,608 × 3,456 (4.73 MB) | <a href="#">DrStew82</a> (talk   contribs) | User created page with UploadWizard |

You cannot overwrite this file.

File usage on Commons

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 19

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

Licensing [edit]

I, the copyright holder of this work, hereby publish it under the following license:


This file is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International](#) license.

You are free:

- **to share** – to copy, distribute and transmit the work
- **to remix** – to adapt the work

Under the following conditions:

- **attribution** – You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use.
- **share alike** – If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the [same or compatible license](#) as the original.



# Finding Resources Licensed under Creative Commons slide 20

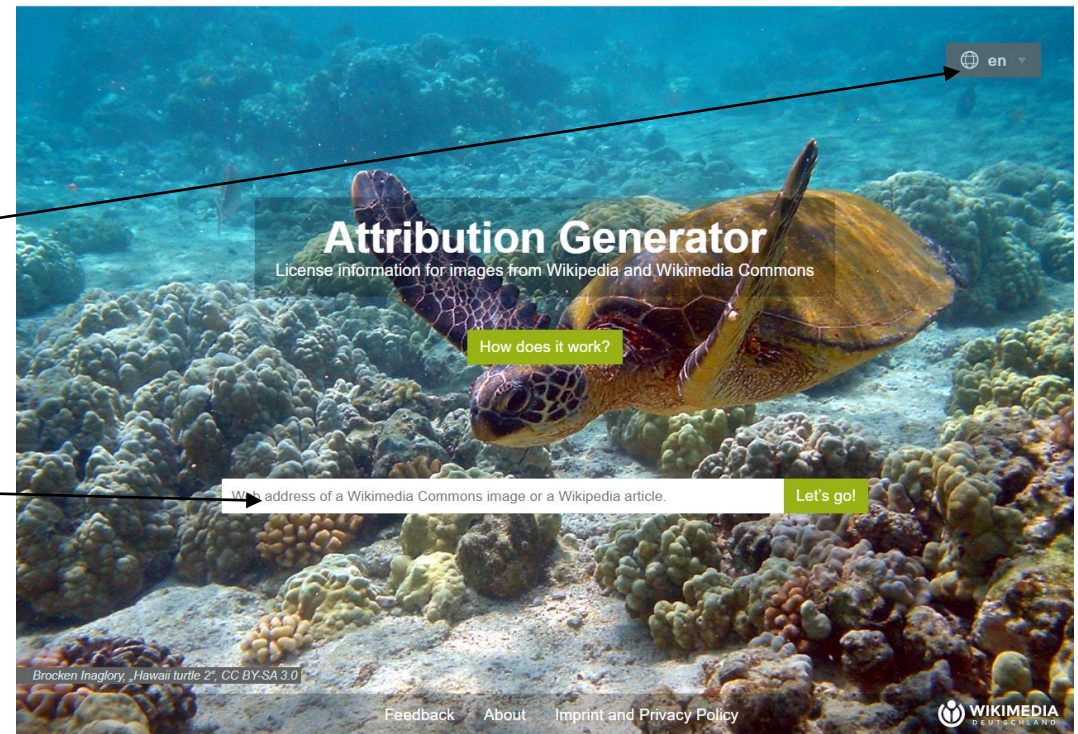
- So you are free to use this image, you can even modify it if you want, but...
  1. You must give credit to the creator/licensor of the image.
  2. You must provide a link to the license of the image.
  3. You must indicate if you have made changes to the image.
  4. You may not indicate that the producer 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)



# Attributing Resources using the Wikimedia Commons Attribution Generator slide 2

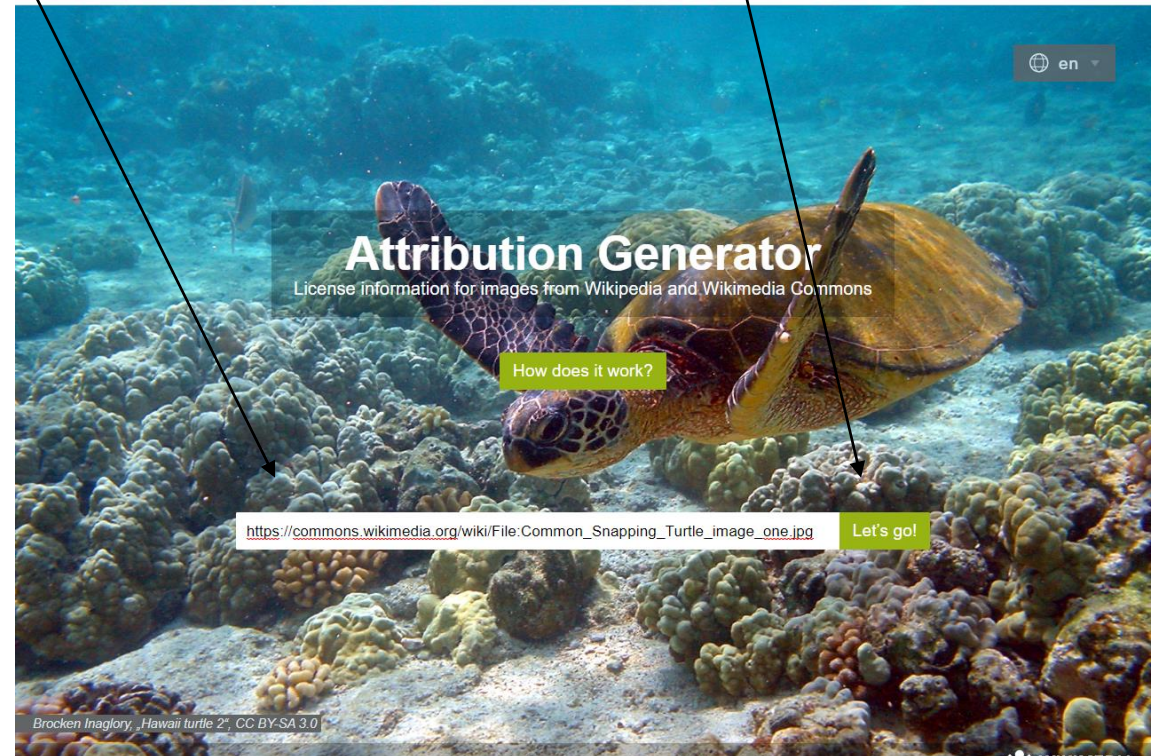
- Simply **copy the weblink** for your image from the Wikimedia or Wikipedia page.



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

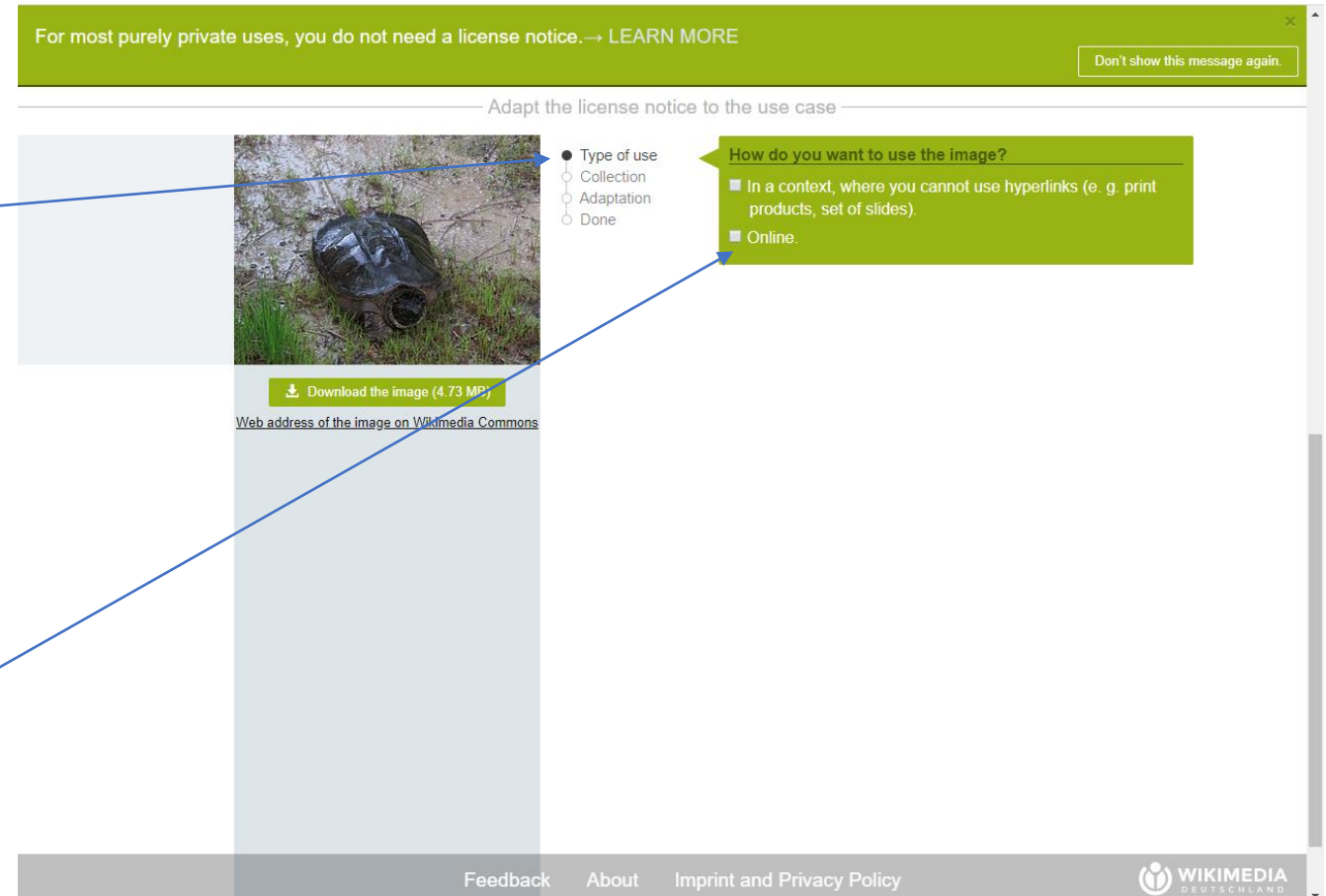
- Now paste the weblink into the **generator**. Then click the **Let's go** button.



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](#).

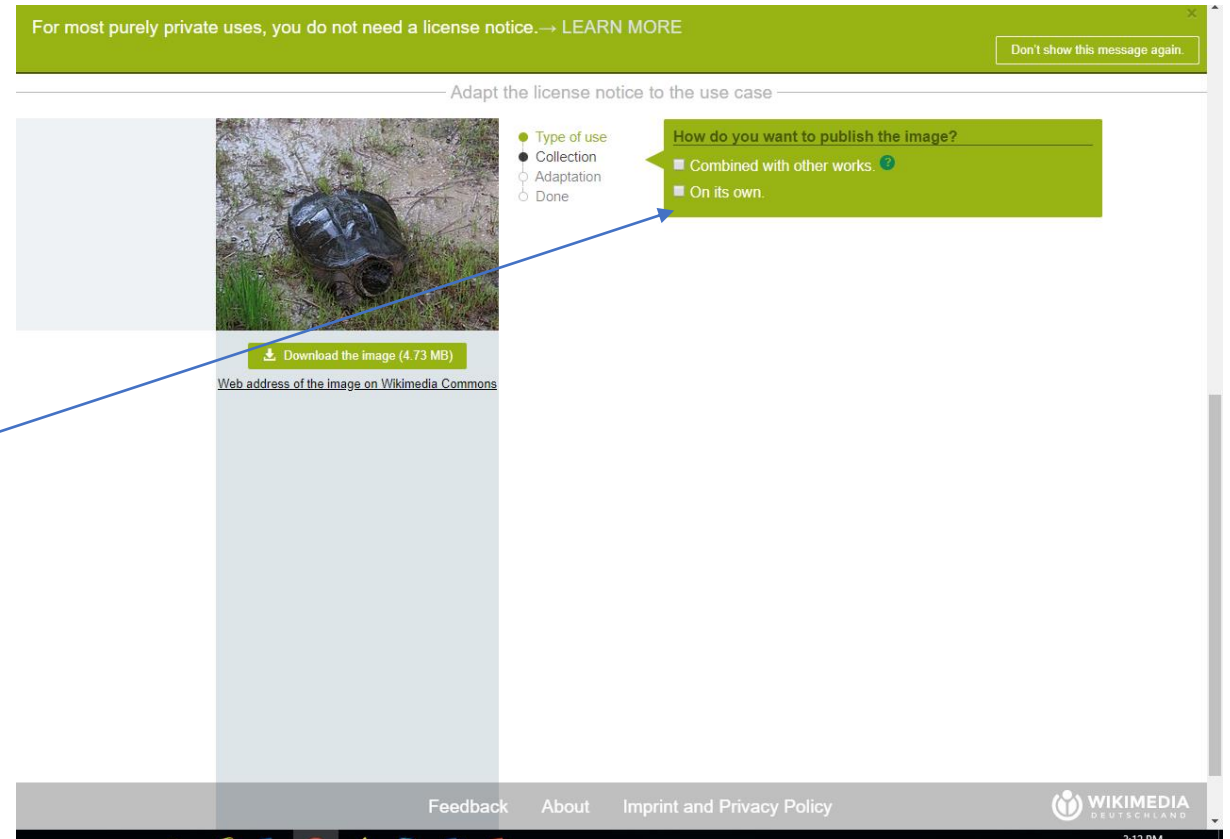
# Attributing Resources using the Wikimedia Commons Attribution Generator slide 4

- 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**.



# Attributing Resources using the Wikimedia Commons Attribution Generator slide 5

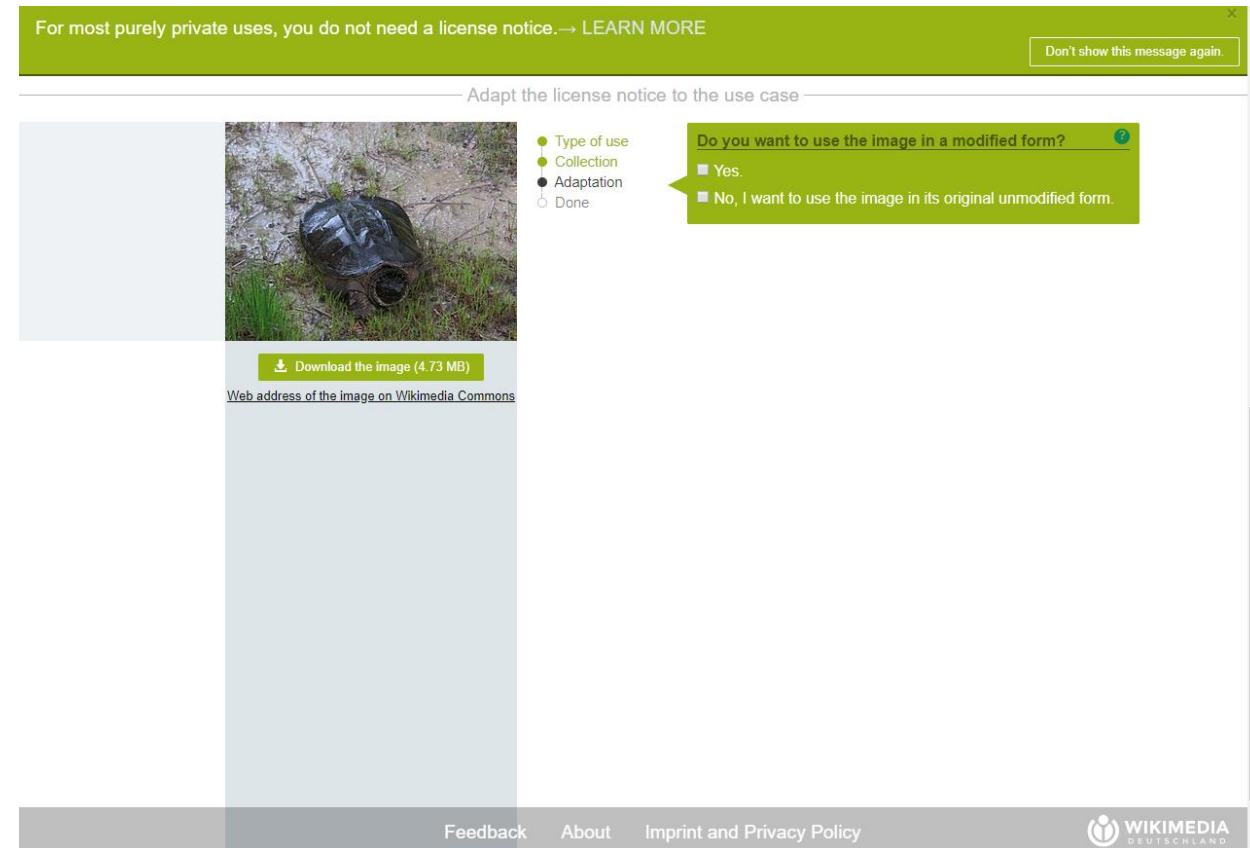
- You will next be asked if you wish to use the image on its own or with other images. Select as appropriate. In this case we will select “on its own.”





# 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.

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

**Congratulations!**  
You have answered all questions. You are ready to use the correct license notice.

### Your license notice

[DrStew82, Common Snapping Turtle image one, CC BY-SA 4.0](#)

Text Plain Text HTML Copy

Download the image (4.73 MB)

Web address of the image on Wikimedia Commons

✓ Please note, that the license notice includes hyperlinks, which have to be included wherever you make use of the license notice. You should show this information as close to the image as reasonably possible (e.g. directly below it). In any case, viewers must be able to find the information easily. To make it easier for you, the tool provides the attribution including all hyperlinks in plain text format and as an html snippet. This way, you can transfer it directly into the source code of your webpage.

- ! Do not impose any further conditions
- ! No sublicensing allowed
- ! Existing legal notices
- ! Do not impose any technical protection measures
- ! No special connection to the rightsholder

© See the full license text (CC BY-SA 4.0) Check another image

Feedback About Imprint and Privacy Policy

# 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

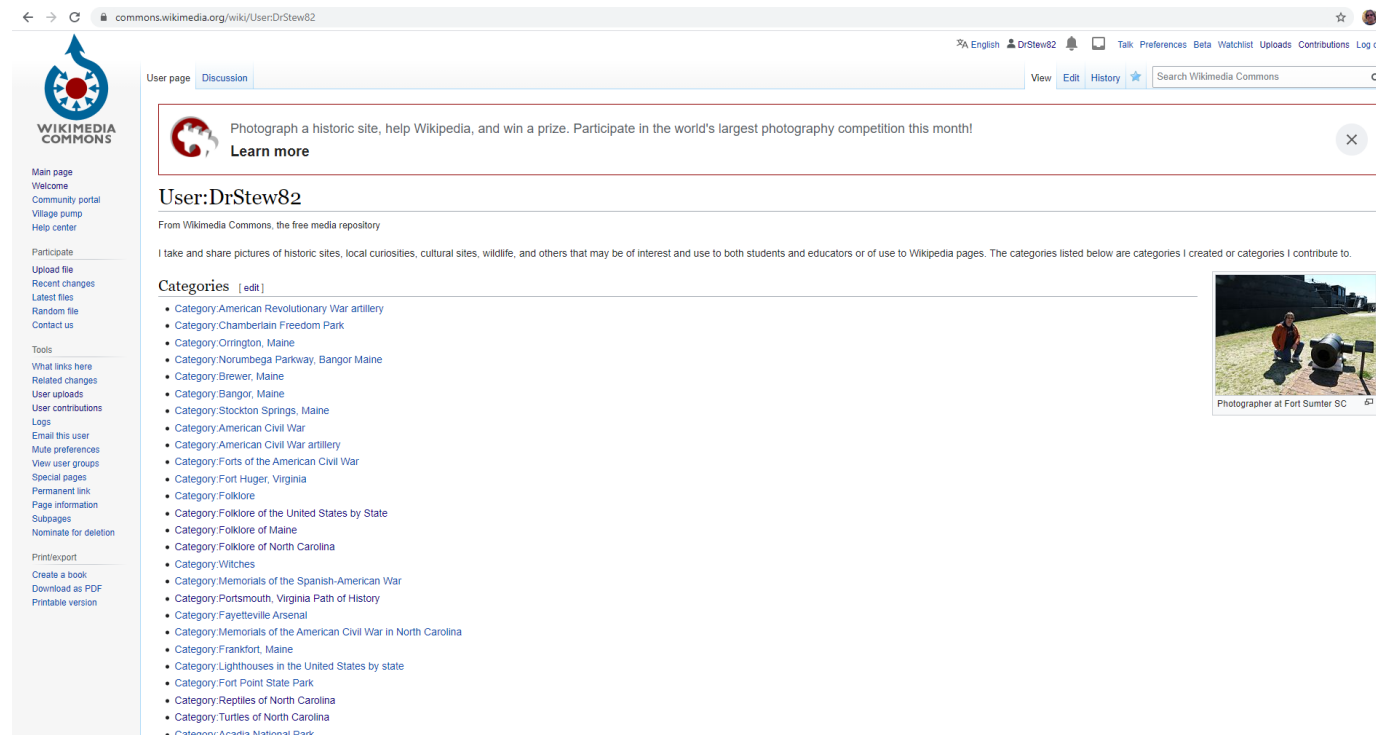
- Let's take a closer look at the attribution.
- [Common Snapping Turtle image one](#), courtesy [DrStew82](#), [CC BY-SA 4.0](#)



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.



This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](#) project, [User: DrStew82](#). Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license](#). Picture in screenshot [Photographer at Fort Sumter SC](#), courtesy [DrStew82](#), [CC BY-SA 4.0](#) (links open in new windows).

# 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.



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](#) (links opens in new window).

# Attributing Resources using the Wikimedia Commons Attribution Generator slide 13

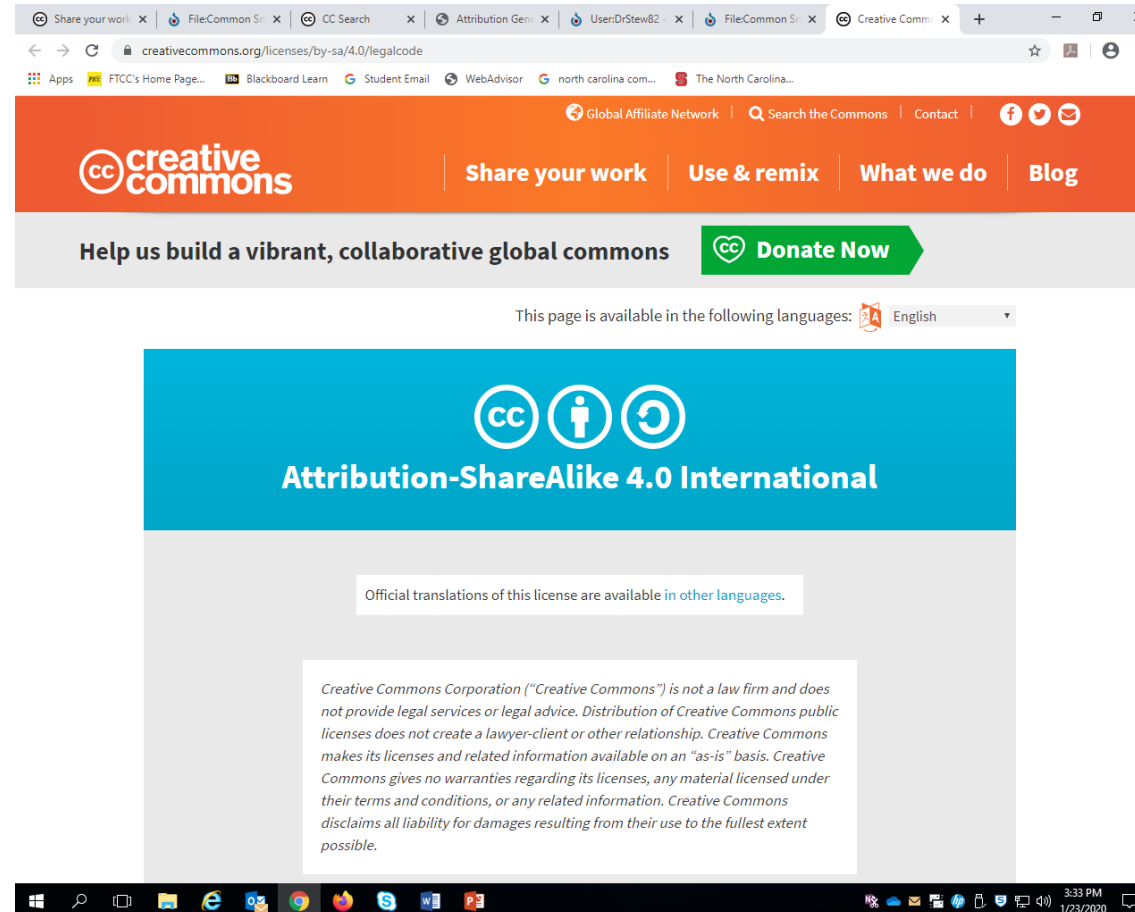
- Continuing our closer look at the attribution.
- [Common Snapping Turtle image one](#), courtesy [DrStew82](#), [CC BY-SA 4.0](#)

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](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license, [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/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.



Image courtesy Creative Commons (modifications: transparency & slight path simplification), [Cc-zero](#), marked as public domain, more details on [Wikimedia Commons](#). (Links open in new windows)

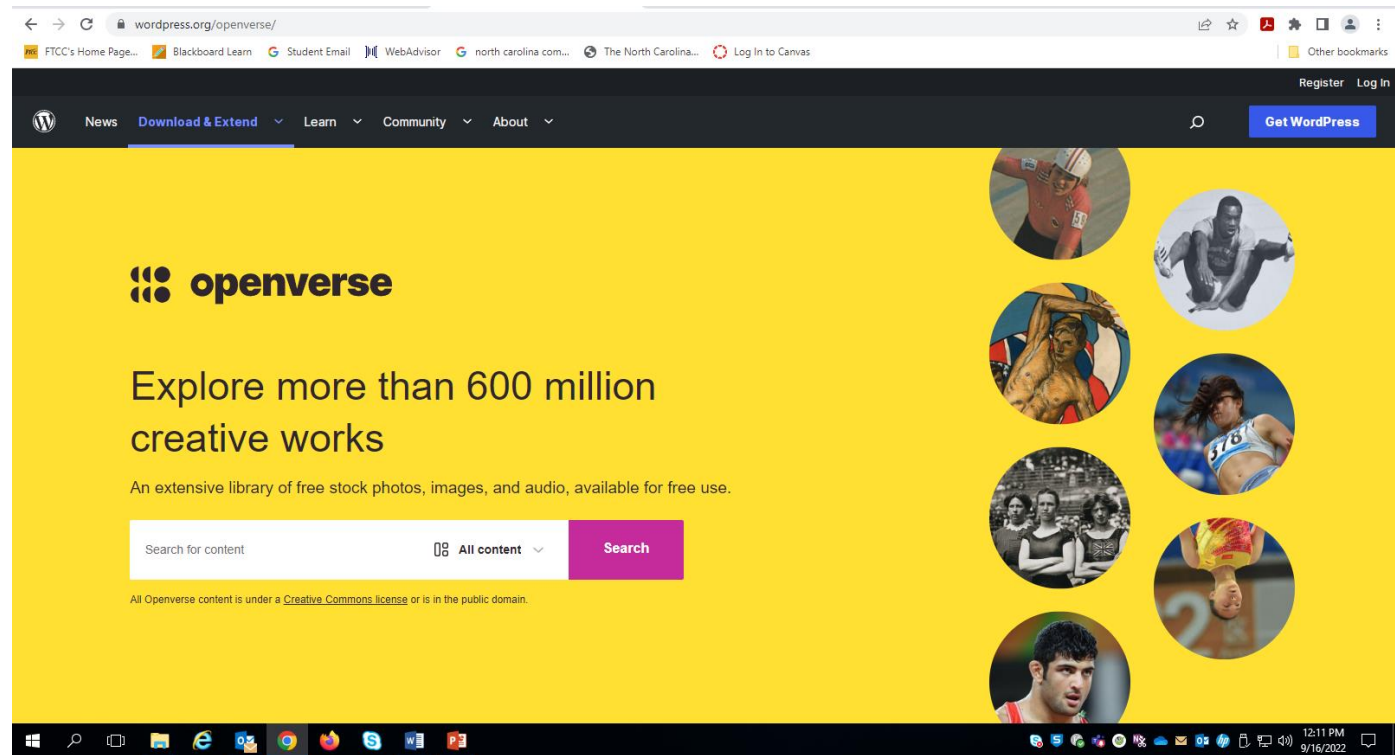


Creative Commons (modifications: smaller, 64px, and white)  
[Cc-public domain mark white](#), marked as public domain,  
more details on [Wikimedia Commons](#). (Links open in new windows).

# Finding and Using Public Domain Resources

## Slide 2

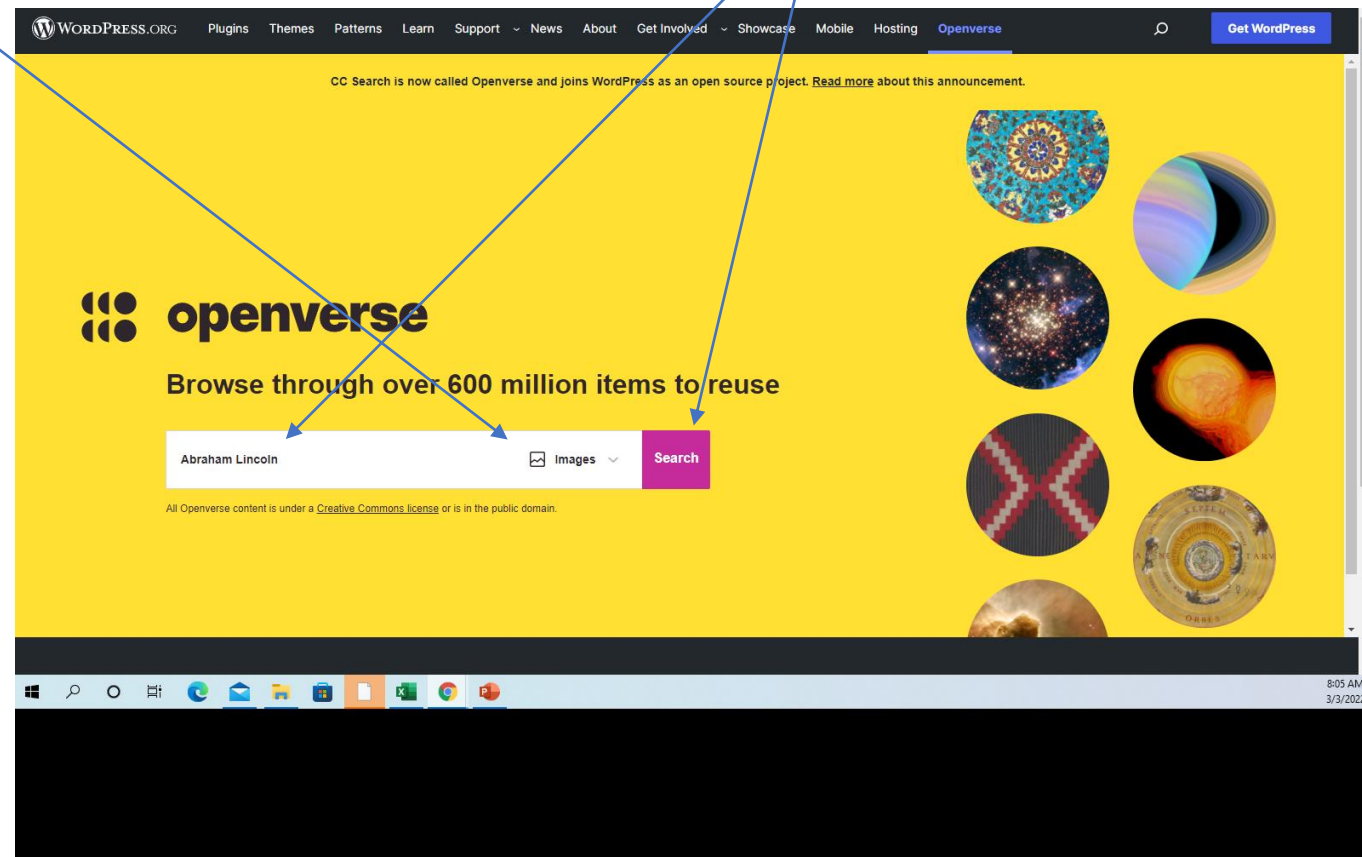
- A very easy way to find resources in the public domain is to use the **Openverse search page**.



# 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**...

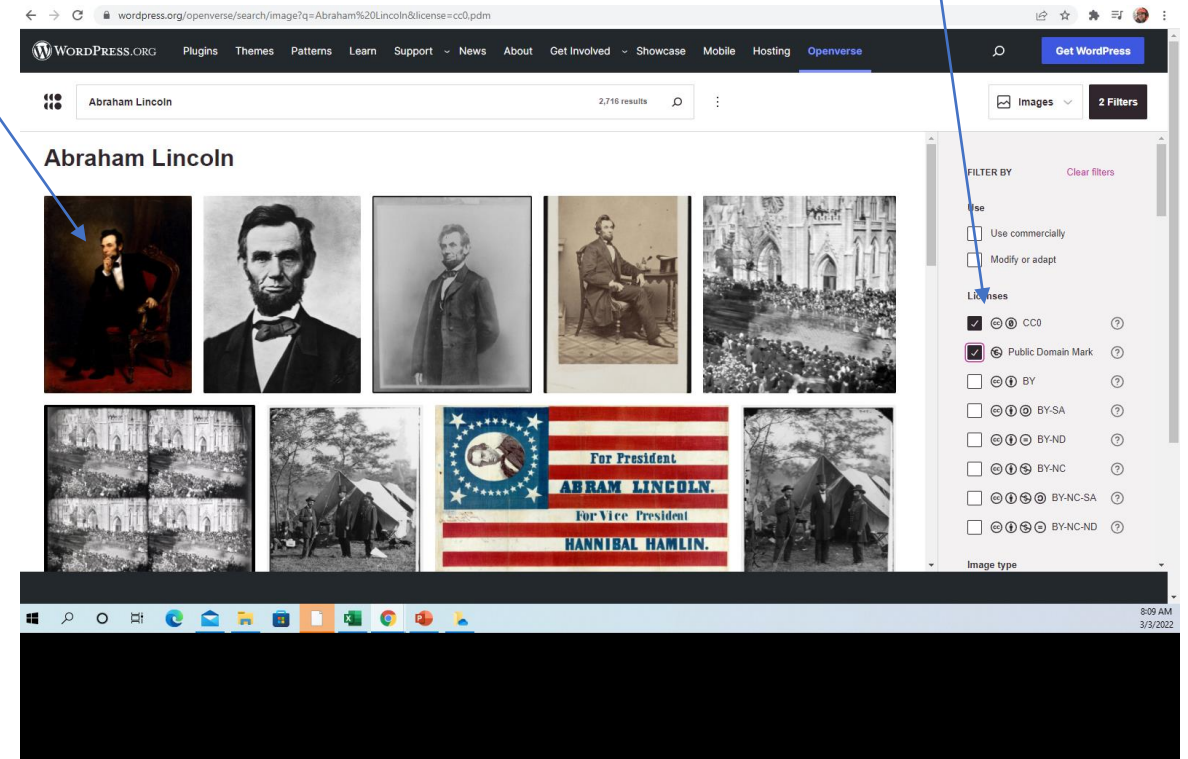


# Finding and Using Public Domain Resources

## 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**.

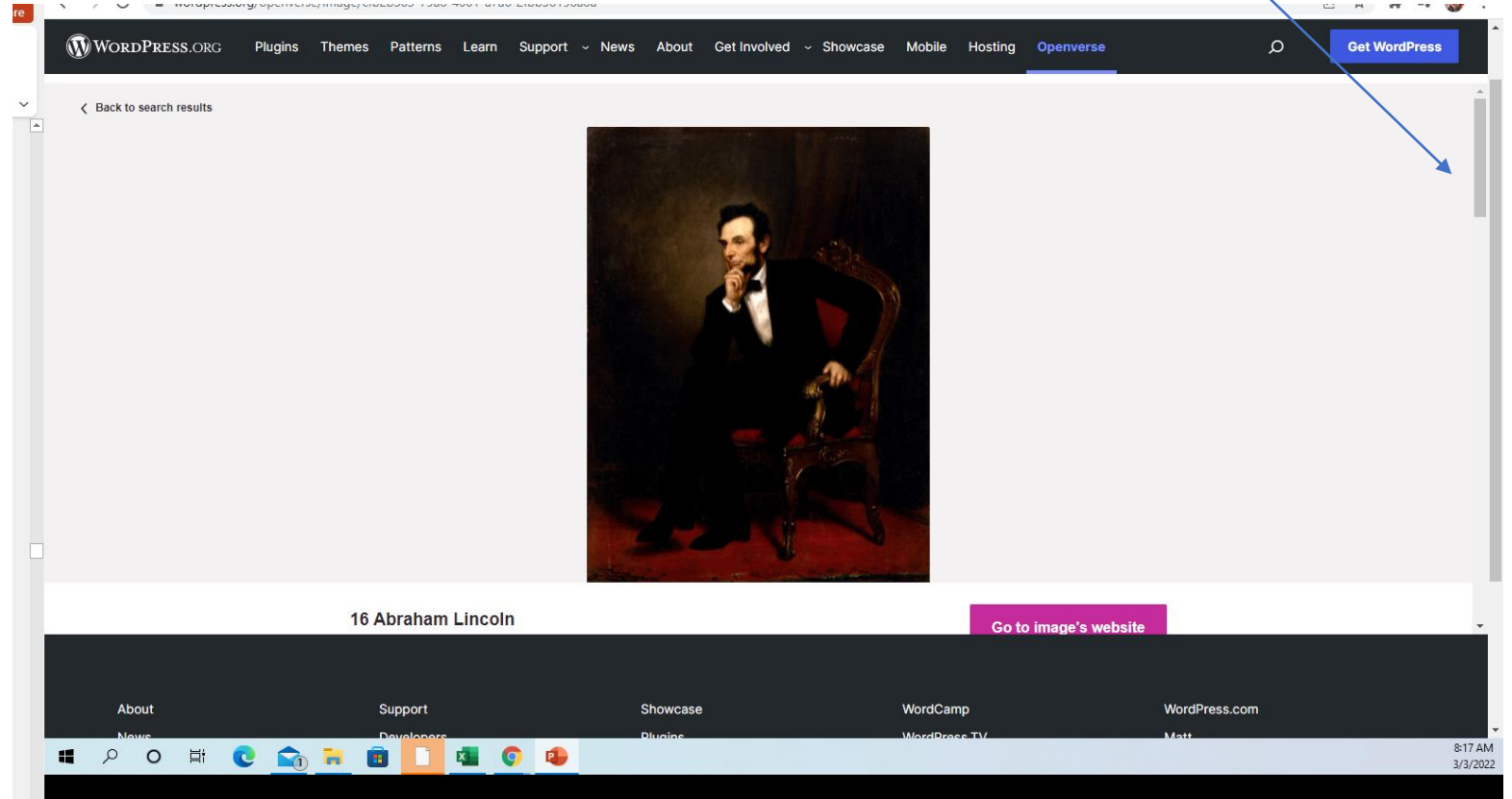
Note: when you scroll the cursor over the images, it will show you the license or public domain icon for each image!



# 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.

WordPress.ORG Plugins Themes Patterns Learn Support News About Get Involved Showcase Mobile Hosting Openverse Get WordPress

16 Abraham Lincoln  
by US Department of State

Go to image's website

Reuse content

Public Domain

This work is marked as being in the public domain.

Read more about the tool here.

Credit the creator

Rich Text HTML Plain text

"16 Abraham Lincoln" by US Department of State is marked with CC PDM 1.0.

Copy text

Report this content

Image Title of image.

Public Domain Mark

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

About Support Showcase WordCamp WordPress.com  
News Developers Plugins WordPress TV Matt

8:22 AM  
3/9/2022

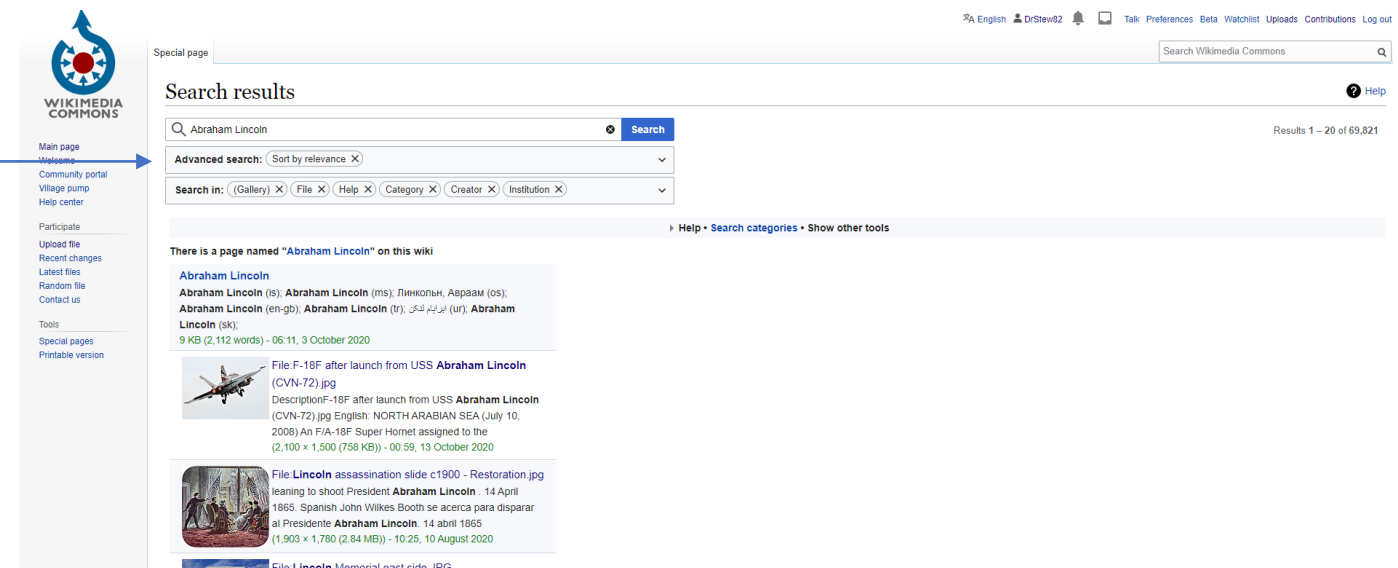


# Finding and Using Public Domain Resources

## 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.

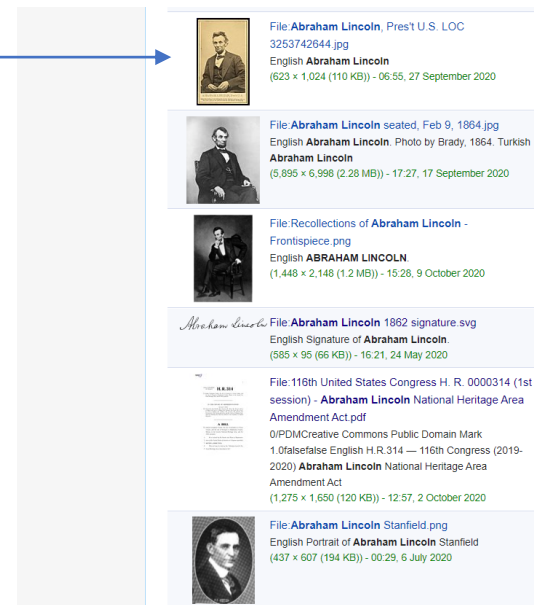


This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](#) project [Search results for Abraham Lincoln](#). Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license](#) (Links open in new windows). Both images seen in this search are in the public domain.

# Finding and Using Public Domain Resources

## Slide 7

- Scrolling down we find an **appropriate image** for our needs right away.

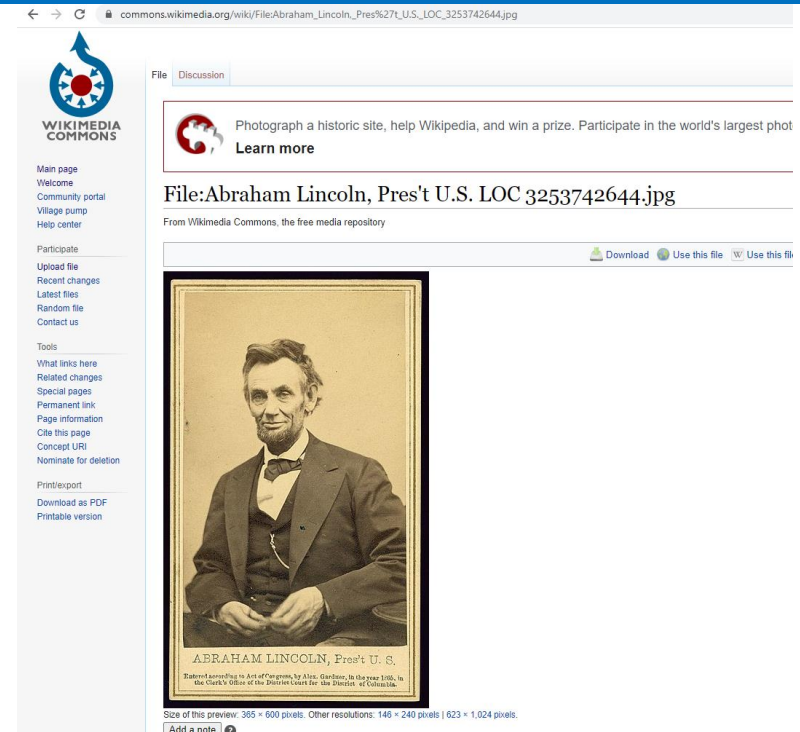


This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](#) project [Search results for Abraham Lincoln](#). Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license](#) (Links open in new windows). All images seen in this search are in the public 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), [CCO 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.

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Photographer                      | Alexander Gardner (1821–1882)   |
| Title                             | English: Abraham Lincoln, Pres't U.S. / Alex. Gardner, photographer to the Army of the Potomac.   |
| Description                       | English: Photograph from the last formal portrait sitting, Feb. 5, 1865, in Washington, D.C. "One of five poses taken by Gardner ten weeks before the President was assassinated." (Source: Ostendorf, p. 219)  |
| Depicted people                   | Abraham Lincoln   |
| Depicted place                    | Washington, D.C.  |
| Date                              | 5 February 1865   |
| Medium                            | 1 photographic print  |
| Dimensions                        | Height: 10 cm (3.9 in), Width: 6 cm (2.3 in)  |
| Collection                        | Library of Congress   |
| Current location                  | Miscellaneous Items in High Demand  |
| Accession number                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call Number: Unprocessed in PR 13 CN 1972:018 [Item] [F&amp;P]</li><li>• Repository: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA <a href="http://hdl.loc.gov/loc/pp/pp.print">http://hdl.loc.gov/loc/pp/pp.print</a></li></ul>   |
| Notes                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On mount: 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.</li><li>• Title from item.</li><li>• Ostendorf, no. 116</li><li>• Meserve, no. 97</li><li>• Published in: Lincoln's photographs: a complete album / by Lloyd Ostendorf. Dayton, OH: Rockywood Press, 1998, p. 224-5.</li><li>• Exhibited: "With Malice Toward None: The Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Exhibition" at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 2009.</li><li>• Accessions box no: DLOC:PP - 1972.018</li></ul>  |
| Source                            | <p>This image is available from the United States Library of Congress's Prints and Photographs division under the digital ID <a href="#">ppmsca.19215</a>.</p> <p>This tag does not indicate the copyright status of the attached work. A normal copyright tag is still required. See <a href="#">Commons Licensing</a> for more information.</p> <p>LIBRARY OF CONGRESS<br/>العربية   Senaryoan (rapaneelua)   čeština   Deutsch   English   español   العربية   suomi   français   עברית   magyar   italiano   日本語   Lietuvių   मराठी   বাংলা   Azərbaycanca   ភាសាខ្មែរ   Nederlands   polski   português   português do Brasil   pyowól   sicilianu   slovenčina   slovensčina   Türkçe   укрáїнська   中文   中文(简体)   中文(繁體)   ...</p> <p>Abraham Lincoln, Pres't U.S. (LOC)</p> |
| Permission<br>(Reusing this file) | <p>This work is in the <b>public domain</b> in its country of origin and other countries and areas where the copyright term is the author's life plus 100 years or fewer.</p> <p> You must also include a United States public domain tag to indicate why this work is in the public domain in the United States.</p> <p><small>This file has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighboring rights.</small></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No known restrictions on publication.</li><li>• The Library of Congress @ Flickr Commons</li></ul>   |
| Other versions                    | <a href="http://www.physical-lincoln.com/exposure/0116">http://www.physical-lincoln.com/exposure/0116</a>   |

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](#). (links open in new windows).

# Finding and Using Public Domain Resources

## Slide 10


- Note the stipulations for use of such files:



The screenshot displays a file's metadata on Wikimedia Commons. On the left, a purple sidebar contains the sections "Permission (Reusing this file)" and "Other versions". The main content area is white with a blue border. It features a copyright symbol with a slash through it, indicating public domain status. The text states: "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." Below this, a warning icon (a triangle with an exclamation mark) is followed by the text: "You must also include a United States public domain tag to indicate why this work is in the public domain in the United States." A smaller line of text below that reads: "This file has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighboring rights." At the bottom of the main area, there are two bullet points: "No known restrictions on publication." and "The Library of Congress @ Flickr Commons" with an external link icon. The "Other versions" section at the bottom left of the main area contains the URL "http://www.physical-lincoln.com/exposure/o116" with an external link icon. A blue arrow points from the bullet point in the slide above to the "life plus 100 years or fewer" text in the screenshot.

**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> [↗](#)

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](#). (Links open in new windows). The image has been cropped to show only the public domain information.

# 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.

The screenshot shows the 'United States of America' section of the Commons:Copyright tags/ Country-specific tags page. It lists various public domain tags for the United States, such as PD-US, PD-US-expired, PD-1996, PD-US-not renewed, PD-US-no notice, PD-US-no notice advertisement, PD-US-1978-89, PD-US-unpublished, PD-US-record, PD-Edison Records, PD-EdictGov, PD-US-Codes-and-Standards-as-Statutory-Law, and PD-US-Medical imaging. It also includes sections for U.S. Government agencies, Legislative Branch, Department of Agriculture, and Department of Commerce, each with their respective tags and descriptions.

**United States of America** Text transcluded from COM:TAG United States

- `{{PD-US}}` – U.S. work public domain in the U.S. for unspecified reason but presumably because it was published in the U.S. before 1925.
- `{{PD-US-expired}}` – published anywhere before 1925 and public domain in the U.S. (preferred over `{{PD-US}}`)
- `{{PD-1996}}` – public domain in a source country on January 1, 1996 and in the U.S.
- `{{PD-US-not renewed}}` – published and copyrighted in the United States between 1925 and 1963, with its copyright not renewed
- `{{PD-US-no notice}}` – published in the U.S. between 1925 and 1978 but without copyright notice
- `{{PD-US-no notice advertisement}}` – any advertisement published in the U.S. prior to 1978 in a collective work without a copyright notice specific to the advertisement
- `{{PD-US-1978-89}}` – published in the United States between 1978 and March 1, 1989 but with neither copyright notice nor registration within 5 years
- `{{PD-US-unpublished}}` – never published anywhere prior to 2003
- `{{PD-US-record}}` – for sound recordings that were first fixed prior to February 15, 1972
- `{{PD-Edison Records}}` – for public domain sound recordings from Edison Records
- `{{PD-EdictGov}}` – all edicts of government are in the public domain in the U.S.
- `{{PD-US-Codes-and-Standards-as-Statutory-Law}}` – U.S. standards and codes become edicts of government when adopted, thereby losing copyright protection
- `{{PD-US-Medical imaging}}` - medical imaging created in the US, without any particular originality or creativity to make it copyrightable

See also #US States and Territories

**U.S. Government agencies** [ edit ]

- `{{PD-USGov}}` – for images created by the U.S. Federal Government that are ineligible for copyright. Shortcut COM:USGOV

**Legislative Branch** [ edit ]

- `{{PD-USGov-Congress}}` – for public domain images from the **United States Congress**.
  - `{{PD-USGov-Congress-AOC}}` – for public domain images from the **Architect of the Capitol**.
  - `{{PD-USGov-Congress-Speaker}}` – for public domain images from the **Speaker of the United States House of Representatives**.
  - `{{PD-USGov-GAO}}` – for public domain media from the **General Accounting Office**.
  - See also #US Library of Congress public domain collections

**Department of Agriculture** [ edit ]

- `{{PD-USGov-USDA}}` – for public domain images from the United States **Department of Agriculture**.
  - `{{PD-USGov-USDA-ARS}}` – for public domain images from the **Agricultural Research Service**.
  - `{{PD-USGov-USDA-FS}}` – for public domain images from the **Forest Service**.
  - `{{PD-USGov-USDA-NAL}}` – for public domain images from the **National Agricultural Library**.
  - `{{PD-USGov-USDA-NRCS}}` – for public domain images from the **Natural Resources Conservation Service**.
  - `{{PD-USGov-FSA}}` – for images from the defunct **Farm Security Administration** or **Office of War Information**.

**Department of Commerce** [ edit ]

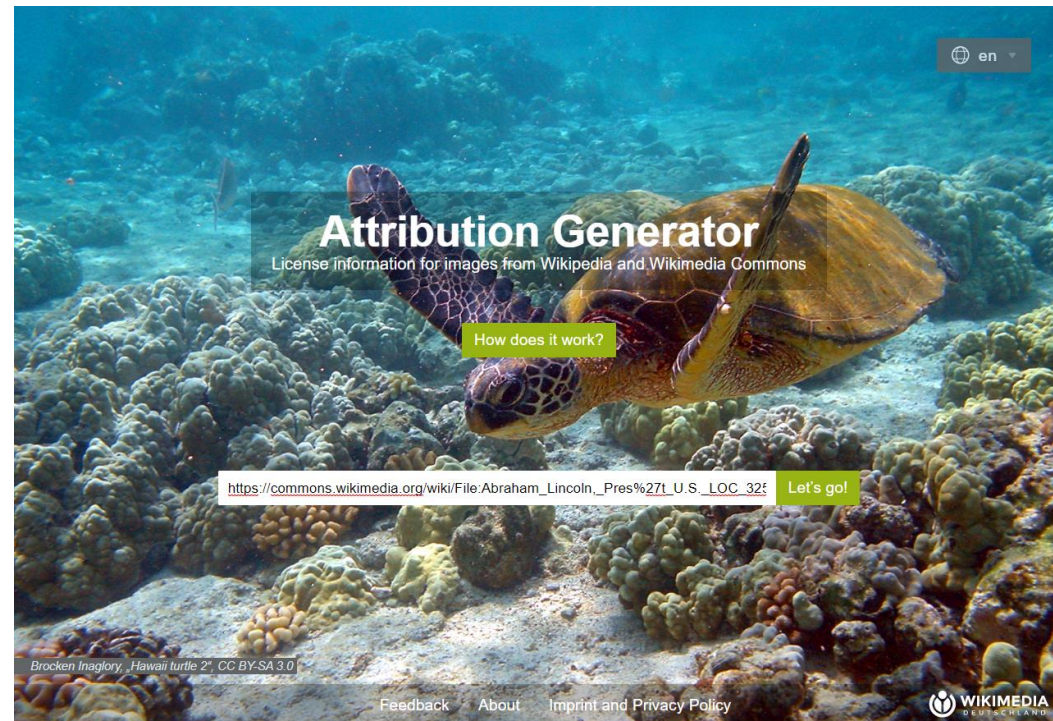
- `{{PD-USGov-DOC}}` – for public domain images from the **Department of Commerce**

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...

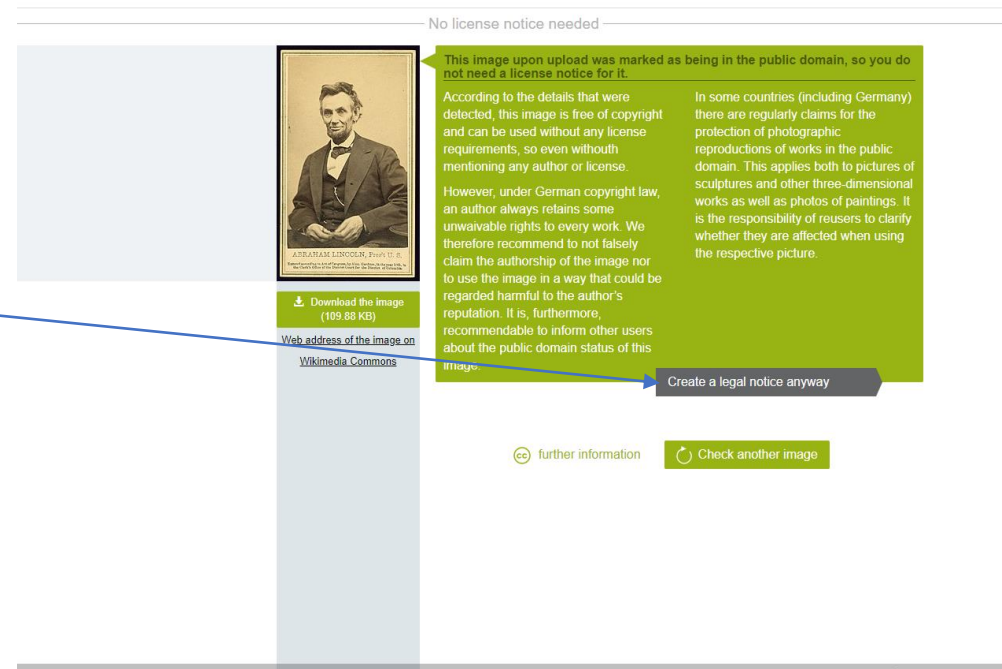


This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](#) project, [Attribution Generator](#). Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license](#). (Links open in new windows).

# 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.



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 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**.

Adapt the legal 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 (109.88 KB)

Web address of the image on [Wikimedia Commons](#)

Feedback About Imprint and Privacy Policy

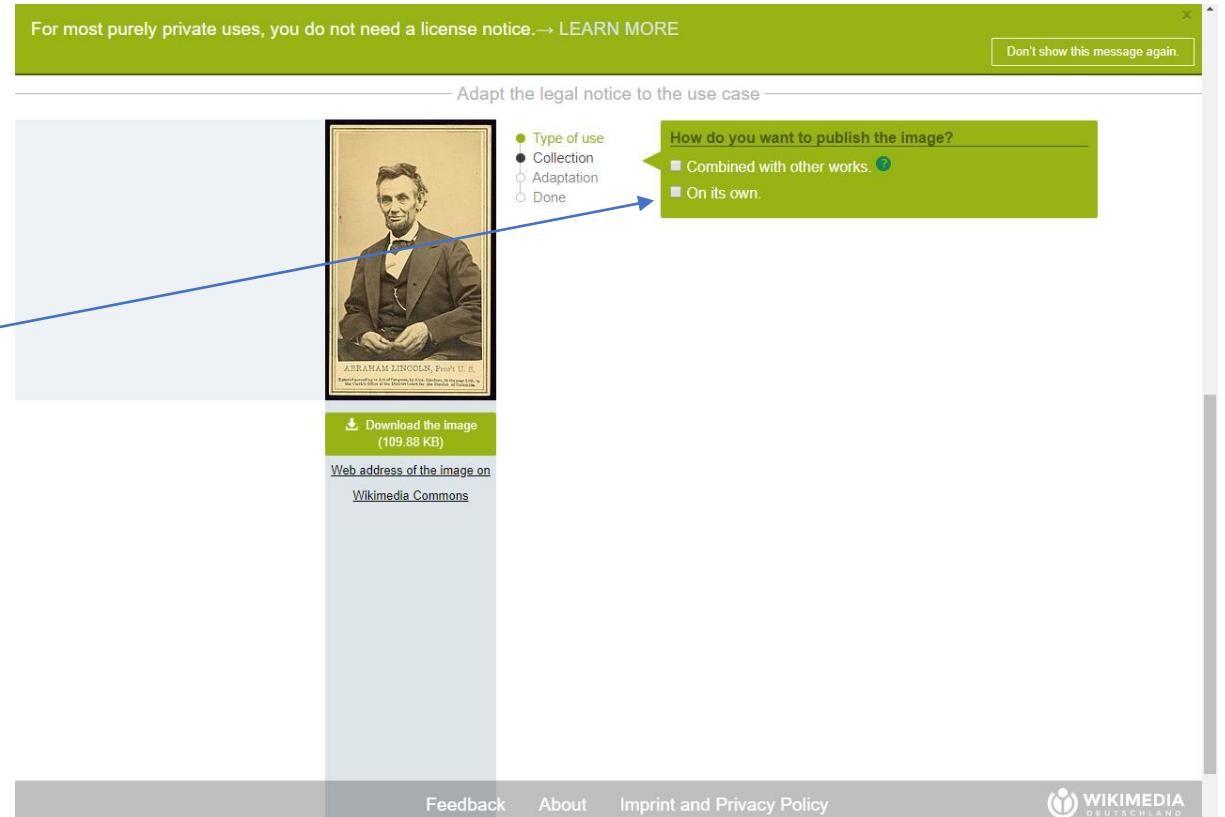
WIKIMEDIA DEUTSCHLAND

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**.

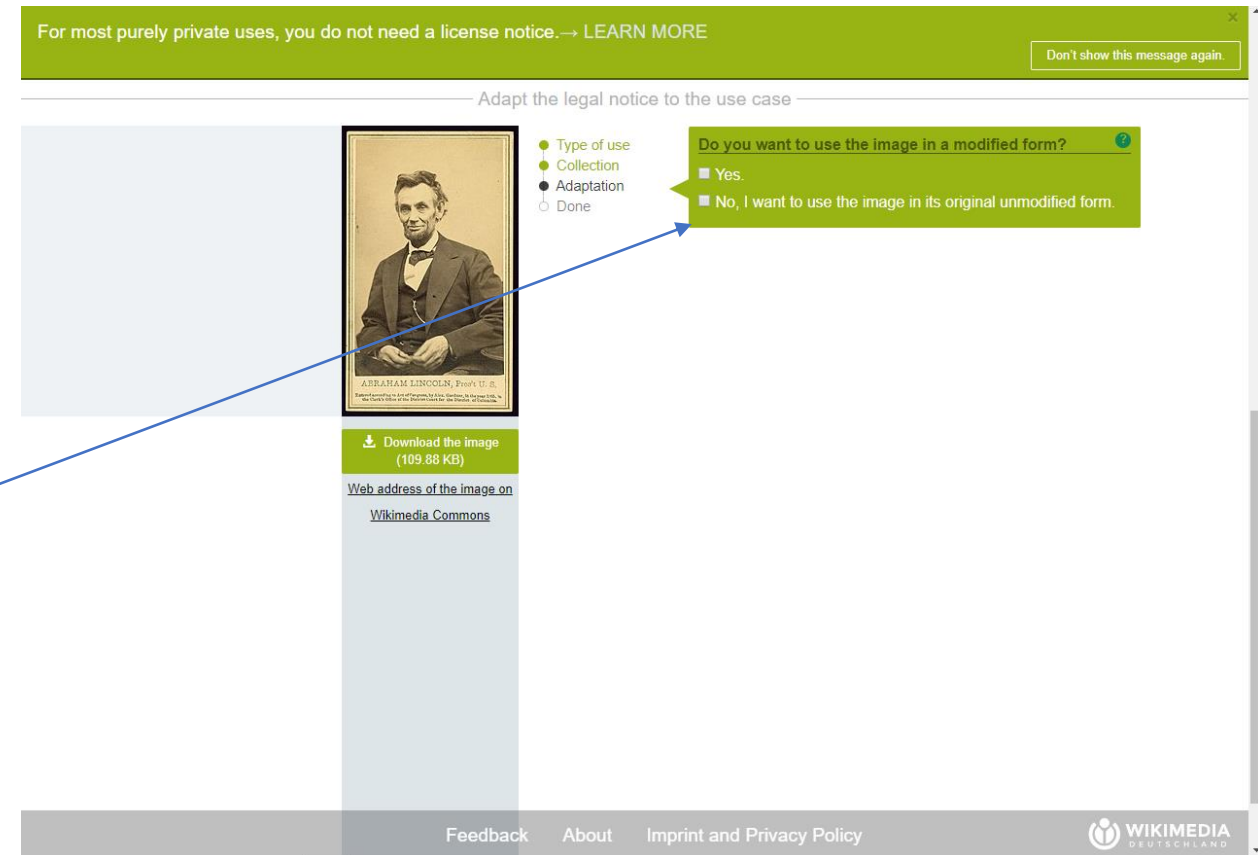


This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](#) project, [Attribution Generator](#). Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license](#). Picture of Lincoln [Alexander Gardner](#) photographer QS:P170,Q661176, [Abraham Lincoln,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

# Finding and Using Public Domain Resources

## Slide 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**.

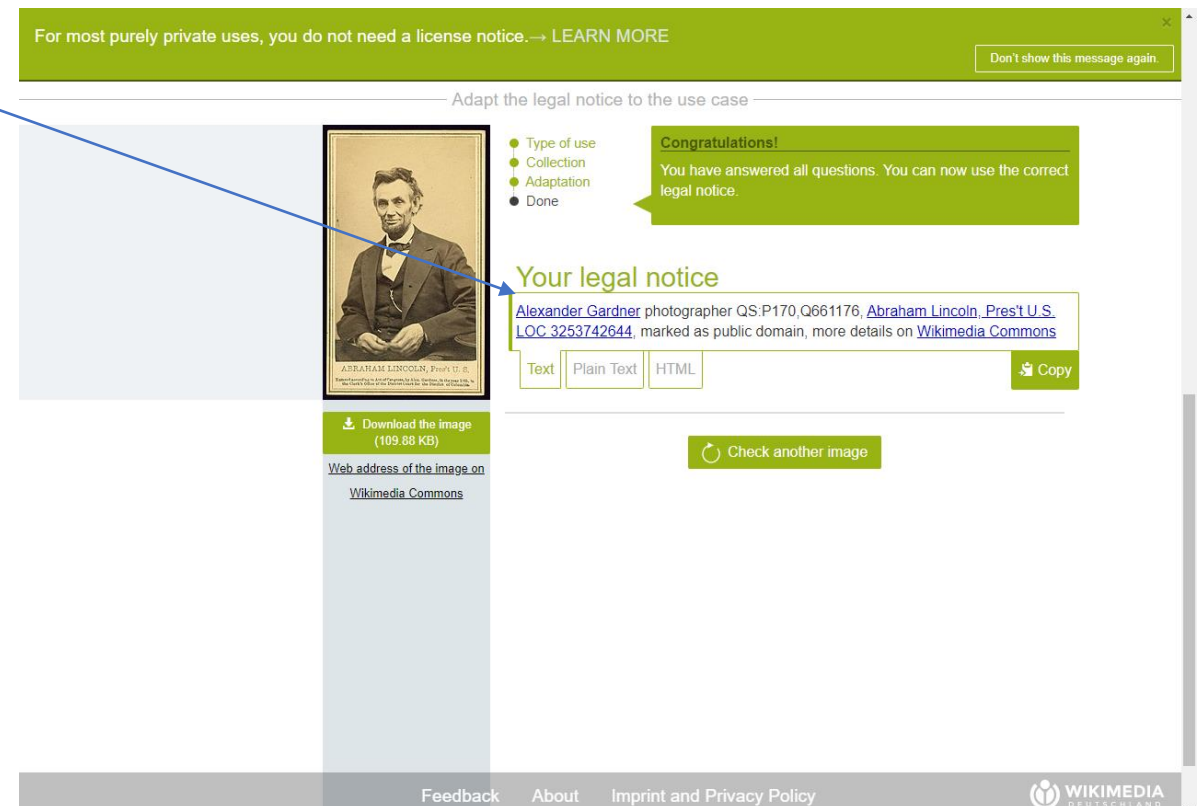


This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](#) project, [Attribution Generator](#). Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license](#). Picture of Lincoln [Alexander Gardner](#) photographer QS:P170,Q661176, [Abraham Lincoln,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

# Finding and Using Public Domain Resources

## Slide 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.



The screenshot shows the Attribution Generator interface. At the top, a green banner reads: "For most purely private uses, you do not need a license notice. → LEARN MORE" with a "Don't show this message again" button. Below this, a progress indicator shows "Adapt the legal notice to the use case" with a list of steps: "Type of use", "Collection", "Adaptation", and "Done". A green box on the right says "Congratulations! You have answered all questions. You can now use the correct legal notice." The main section, titled "Your legal notice", displays the generated text: "Alexander Gardner photographer QS:P170,Q661176, Abraham Lincoln, Pres't U.S. LOC 3253742644, marked as public domain, more details on Wikimedia Commons". Below the text are buttons for "Text", "Plain Text", and "HTML", and a "Copy" button. A "Download the image (109.88 KB)" button is also visible. At the bottom, there is a "Check another image" button and a footer with "Feedback", "About", "Imprint and Privacy Policy", and the "WIKIMEDIA DEUTSCHLAND" logo.

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 18

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

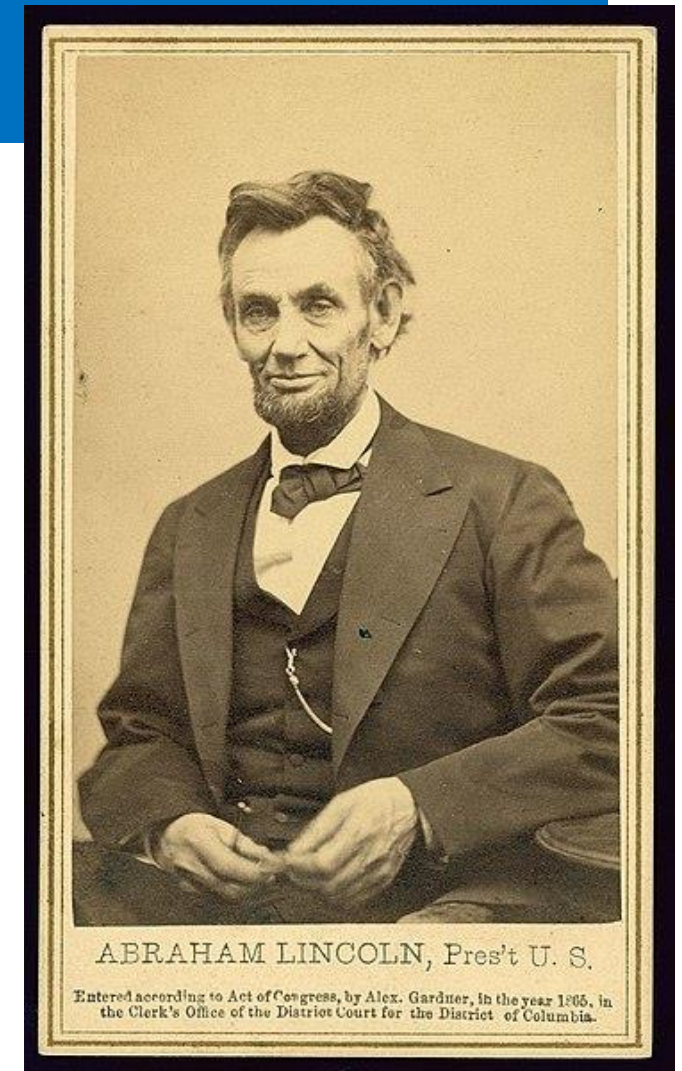
- [Alexander Gardner](#) photographer QS:P170,Q661176, [Abraham Lincoln, Pres't U.S. LOC 3253742644](#), marked as public domain, more details on [Wikimedia Commons](#)

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.



[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**.

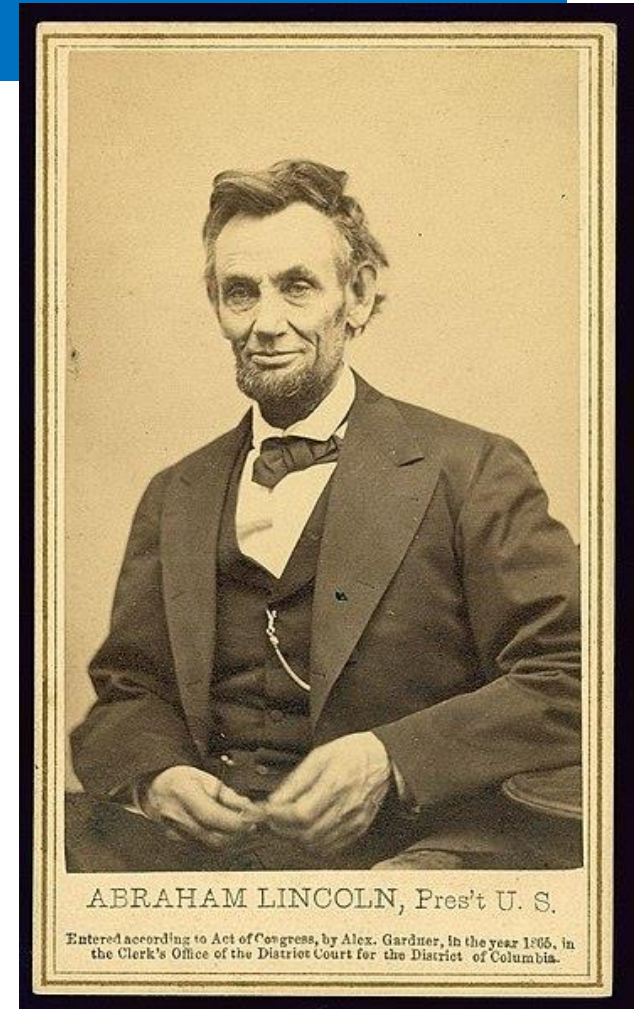
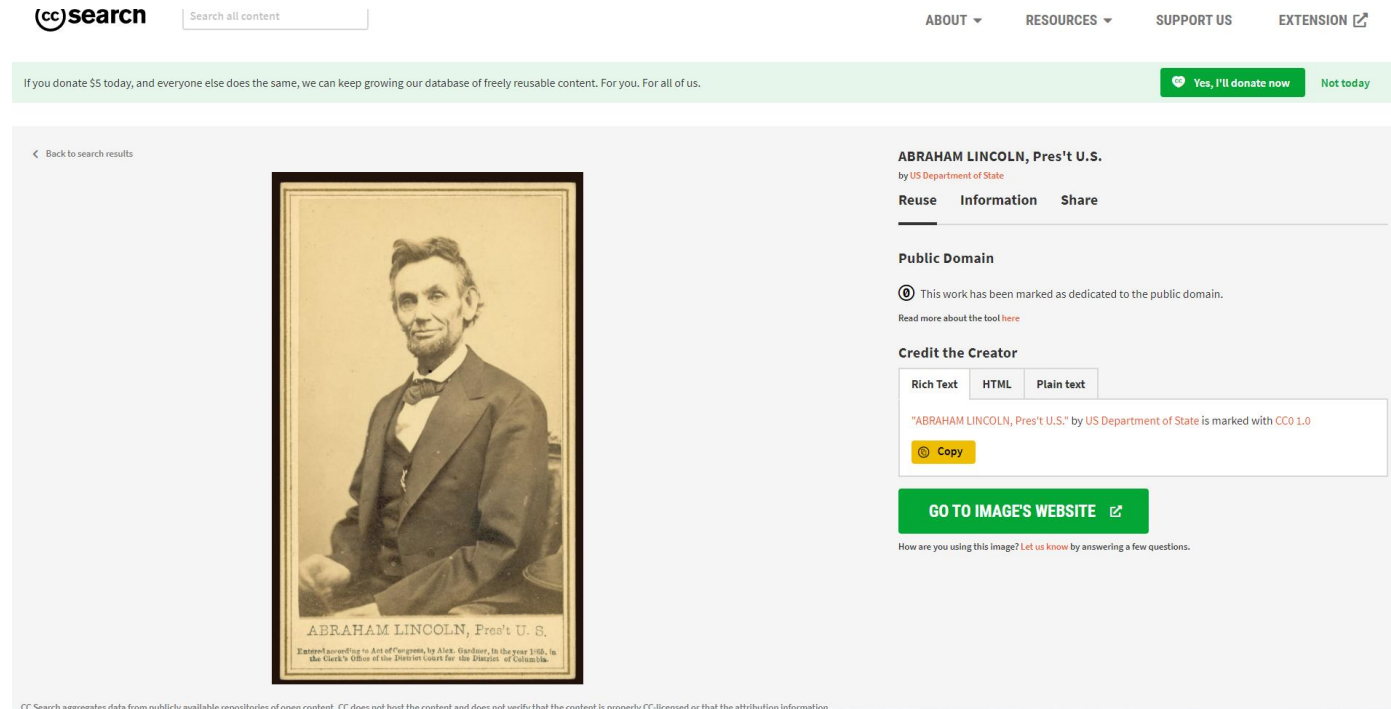


Image of [Abraham Lincoln](#) by [Alexander Gardner](#) (photographer) retrieved from [Wikimedia Commons](#). [PD-old-70](#). Links open in new windows.

# 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.



The screenshot shows the CC Search interface. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation links for ABOUT, RESOURCES, SUPPORT US, and EXTENSION. A green banner at the top right encourages donations. The main content area displays a search result for 'ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Pres't U.S.' by the US Department of State. The image is a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, and the text below it reads 'ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Pres't U.S.' and 'Entered according to Act of Congress, by Alex. Gardner, in the year 1860, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the District of Columbia.' The right sidebar shows the image is in the Public Domain and provides options to reuse, share, and credit the creator. A 'GO TO IMAGE'S WEBSITE' button is also visible.

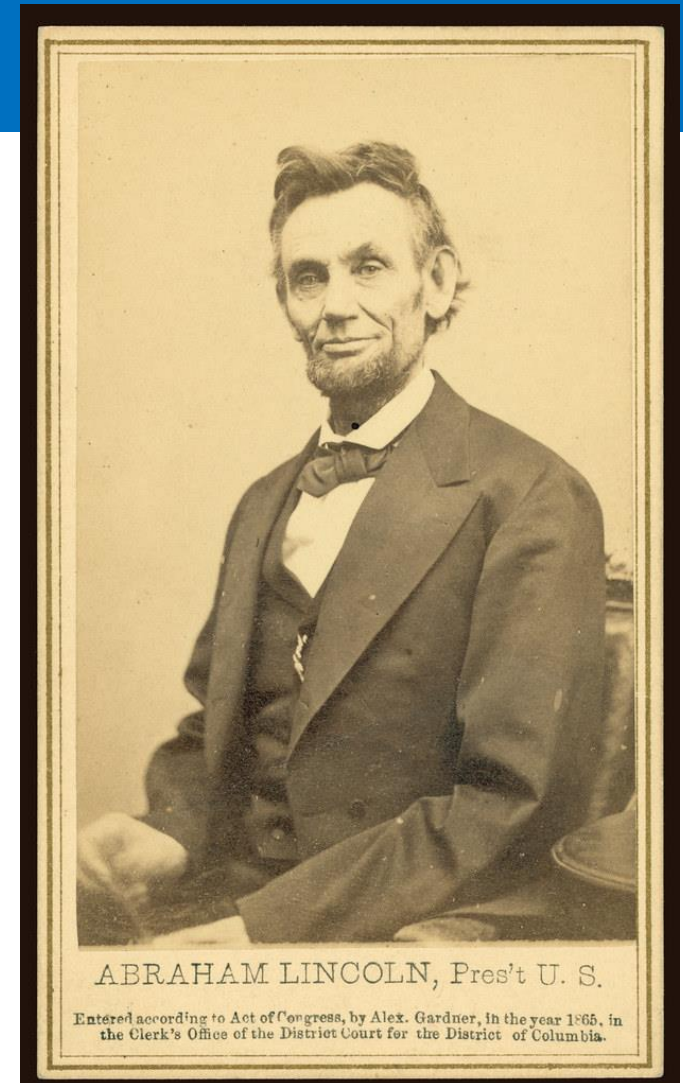
Screenshot of [Creative Commons](#), [ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Pres't U.S.](#), [CC BY 4.0](#).  
Photo "[ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Pres't U.S.](#)" by [US Department of State](#) is marked with [CC0 1.0](#)  
(Links open in new windows).



# Finding and Using Public Domain Resources

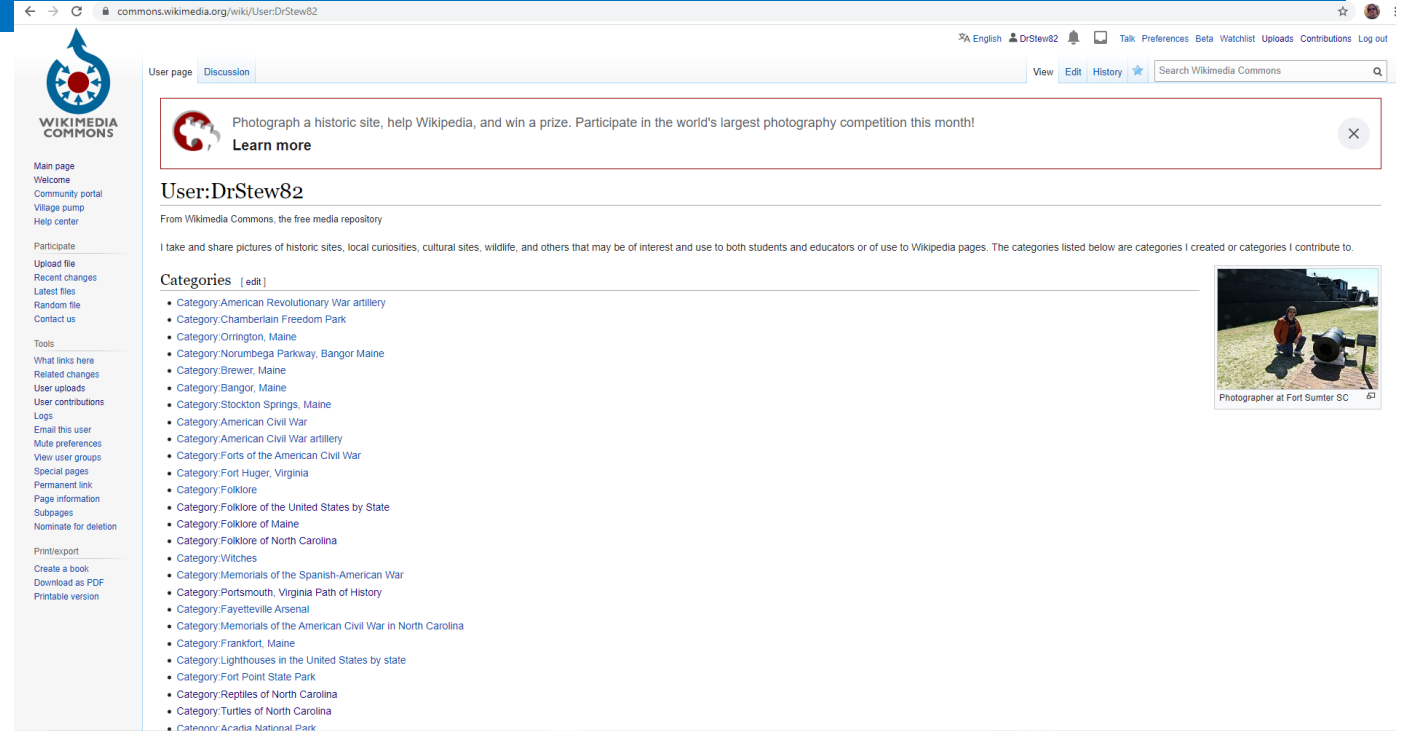
## Slide 22

- 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.



# 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.



The screenshot shows the user page for 'User:DrStew82' on Wikimedia Commons. The page includes a navigation menu on the left with options like 'Main page', 'Welcome', 'Community portal', 'Village pump', 'Help center', 'Participate', 'Upload file', 'Recent changes', 'Latest files', 'Random file', 'Contact us', 'Tools', 'What links here', 'Related changes', 'User uploads', 'User contributions', 'Logs', 'Email this user', 'Mute preferences', 'View user groups', 'Special pages', 'Permanent link', 'Page information', 'Subpages', 'Nominate for deletion', 'Print/export', 'Create a book', 'Download as PDF', and 'Printable version'. The main content area features a banner for a photography competition, the user's name 'User:DrStew82', a description of Wikimedia Commons, and a list of categories the user has created or contributed to. A small thumbnail image of a person at a fort is also visible.

commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:DrStew82

English DrStew82 Talk Preferences Beta Watchlist Uploads Contributions Log out

User page Discussion View Edit History Search Wikimedia Commons

Photograph a historic site, help Wikipedia, and win a prize. Participate in the world's largest photography competition this month! Learn more

User:DrStew82

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository

I take and share pictures of historic sites, local curiosities, cultural sites, wildlife, and others that may be of interest and use to both students and educators or of use to Wikipedia pages. The categories listed below are categories I created or categories I contribute to.

Categories [edit]

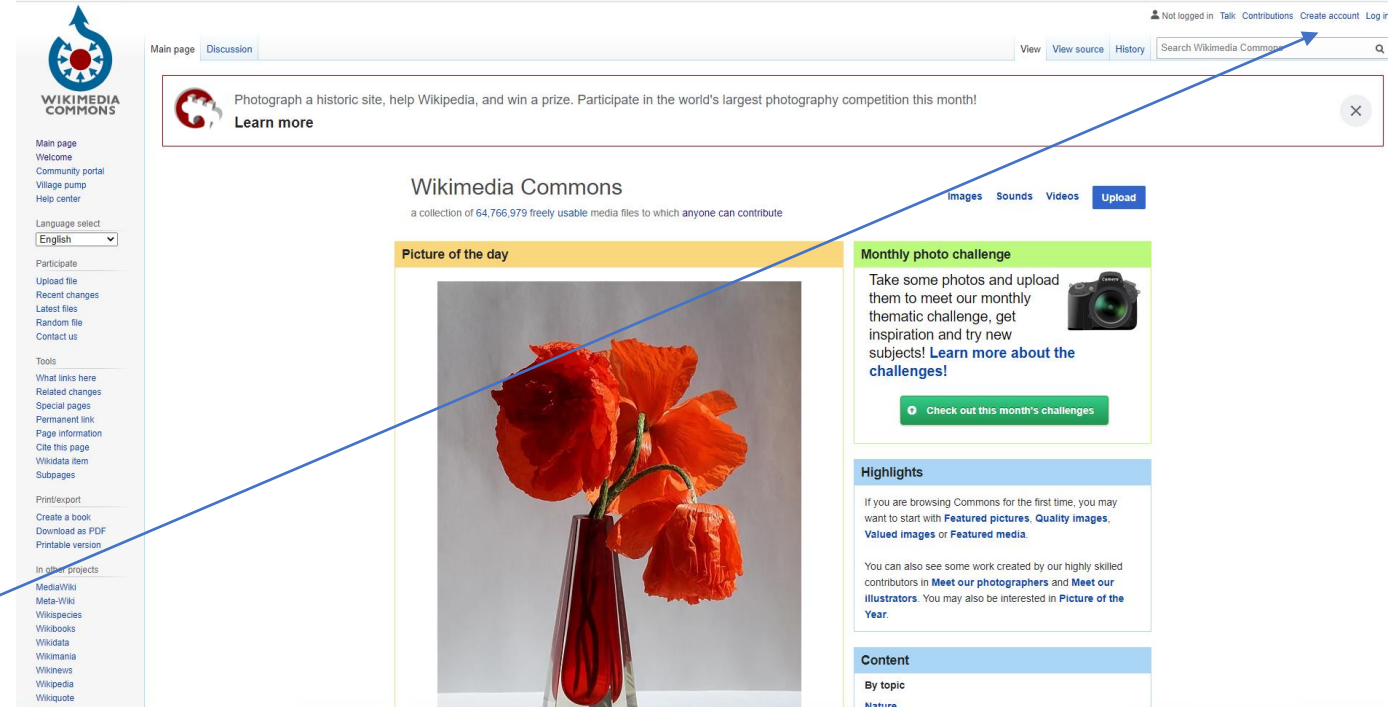
- Category:American Revolutionary War artillery
- Category:Chamberlain Freedom Park
- Category:Orrington, Maine
- Category:Norumbega Parkway, Bangor Maine
- Category:Brewer, Maine
- Category:Bangor, Maine
- Category:Stockton Springs, Maine
- Category:American Civil War
- Category:American Civil War artillery
- Category:Forts of the American Civil War
- Category:Fort Huger, Virginia
- Category:Folklore
- Category:Folklore of the United States by State
- Category:Folklore of Maine
- Category:Folklore of North Carolina
- Category:Witches
- Category:Memorials of the Spanish-American War
- Category:Portsmouth, Virginia Path of History
- Category:Fayetteville Arsenal
- Category:Memorials of the American Civil War in North Carolina
- Category:Frankfort, Maine
- Category:Lighthouses in the United States by state
- Category:Fort Point State Park
- Category:Reptiles of North Carolina
- Category:Turtles of North Carolina
- Category:Acardia National Park

Photographer at Fort Sumter SC

This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](#) project, [User: DrStew82](#). Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license](#). Picture in screenshot courtesy [DrStew82](#), [Photographer at Fort Sumter SC](#), [CC BY-SA 4.0](#) (links open in new windows).

# 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.

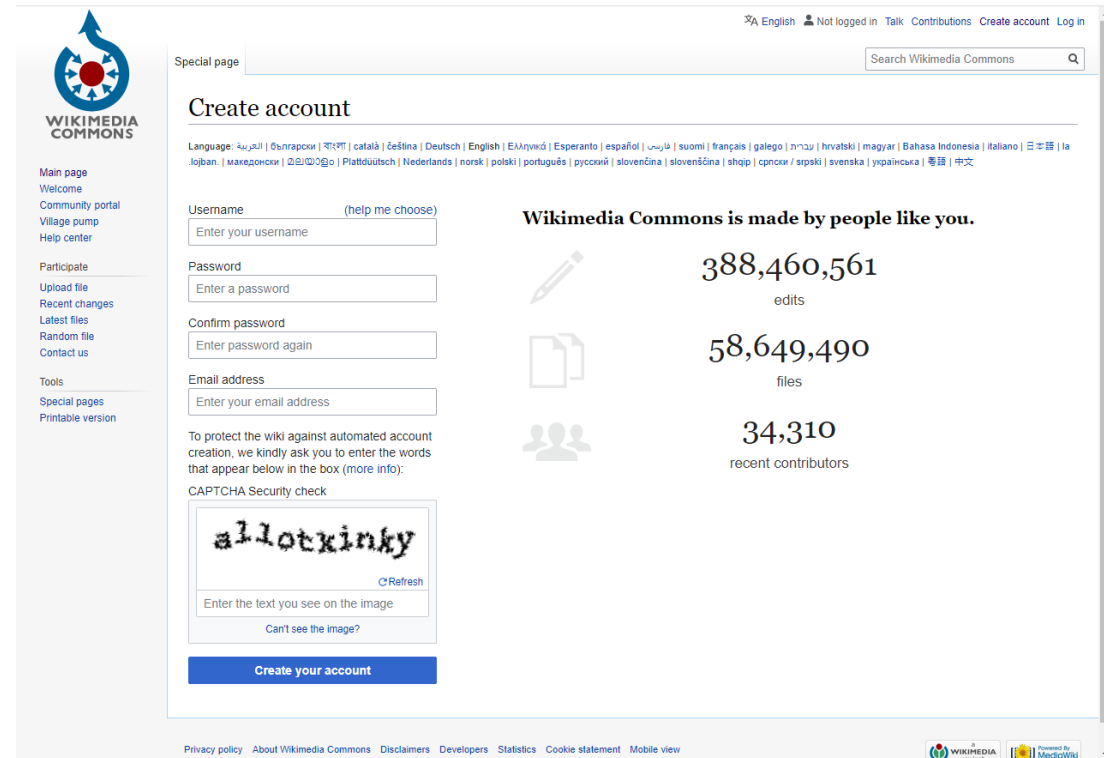


This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](#) project, [Wikimedia Commons Home main page](#). Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license](#). Photo of the day on page courtesy [George Chernilevsky](#), [Poppies bouquet 2017 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.



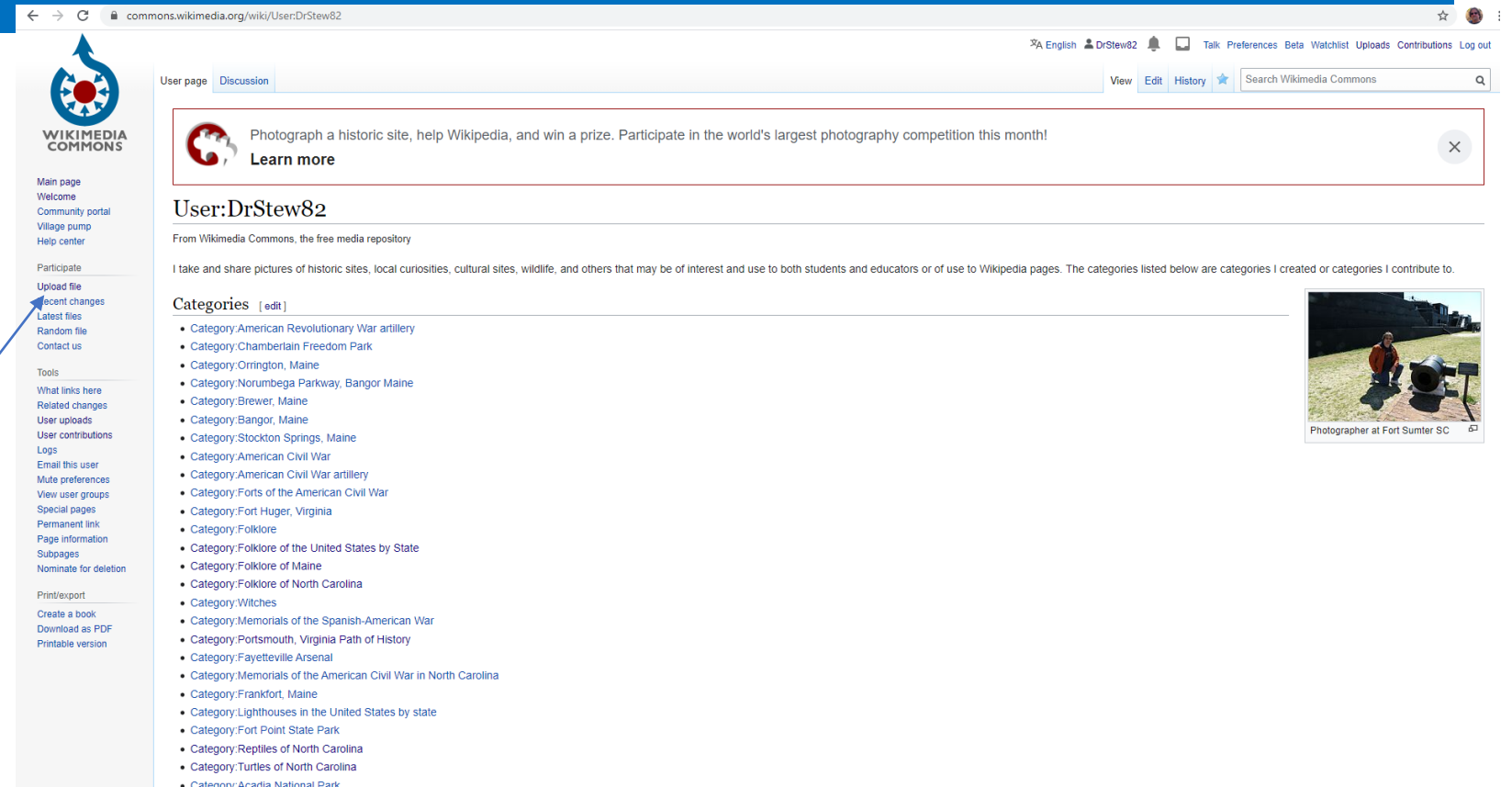
The screenshot shows the 'Create account' page on Wikimedia Commons. The page is in English and includes a search bar at the top right. The main content area is titled 'Create account' and contains several input fields: 'Username' (with a '(help me choose)' link), 'Password', 'Confirm password', and 'Email address'. Below these fields is a CAPTCHA security check with a refresh button and a 'Create your account' button at the bottom. To the right of the form, there is a section titled 'Wikimedia Commons is made by people like you.' which displays statistics: 388,460,561 edits, 58,649,490 files, and 34,310 recent contributors. The page also features a sidebar with navigation links and a footer with various policies and logos.

This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](#) project, [Wikimedia Commons Create Account Page](#). Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license](#). (links open in new windows).

# 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.**



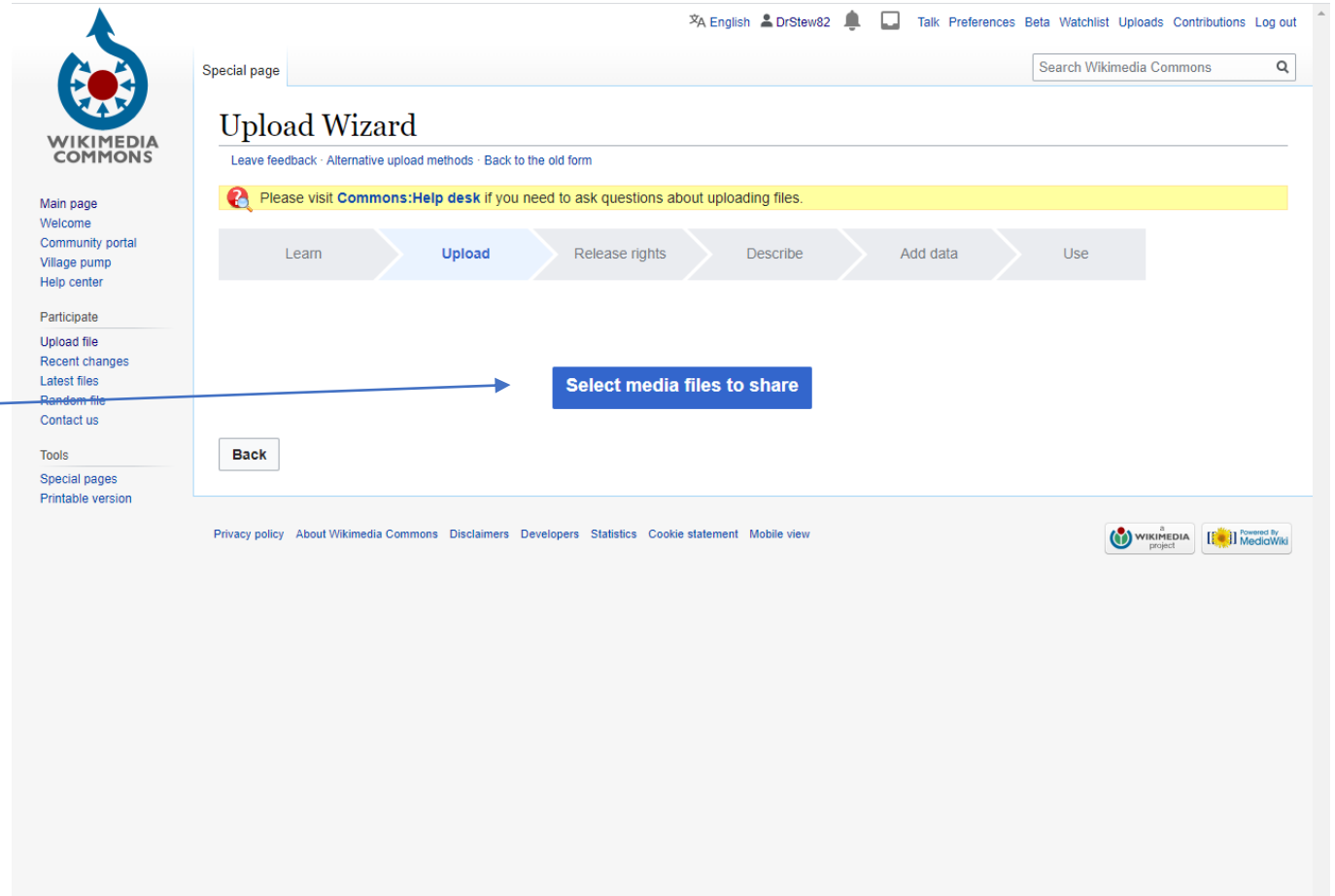
The screenshot shows the Wikimedia Commons user page for [User:DrStew82](#). The page includes a navigation sidebar on the left with links such as 'Main page', 'Welcome', 'Community portal', 'Village pump', 'Help center', 'Participate', 'Upload file', 'Recent changes', 'Latest files', 'Random file', 'Contact us', 'Tools', 'What links here', 'Related changes', 'User uploads', 'User contributions', 'Logs', 'Email this user', 'Mute preferences', 'View user groups', 'Special pages', 'Permanent link', 'Page information', 'Subpages', 'Nominate for deletion', 'Print/export', 'Create a book', 'Download as PDF', and 'Printable version'. The main content area features a banner for a photography competition, the user's name 'User:DrStew82', a description of their work, and a list of categories they have created or contributed to. A featured image titled 'Photographer at Fort Sumter SC' is displayed on the right. A blue arrow points from the 'Upload File' link in the sidebar to the 'Upload File' link in the main content area.

This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](#) project, [User: DrStew82](#). Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license](#). Picture in screenshot [Photographer at Fort Sumter SC](#), courtesy [DrStew82](#), [CC BY-SA 4.0](#) (links open in new windows).

# Become a Contributor

## slide 5

- Next you will have to select the file you wish to share.
- Click on **Select media files to share**.

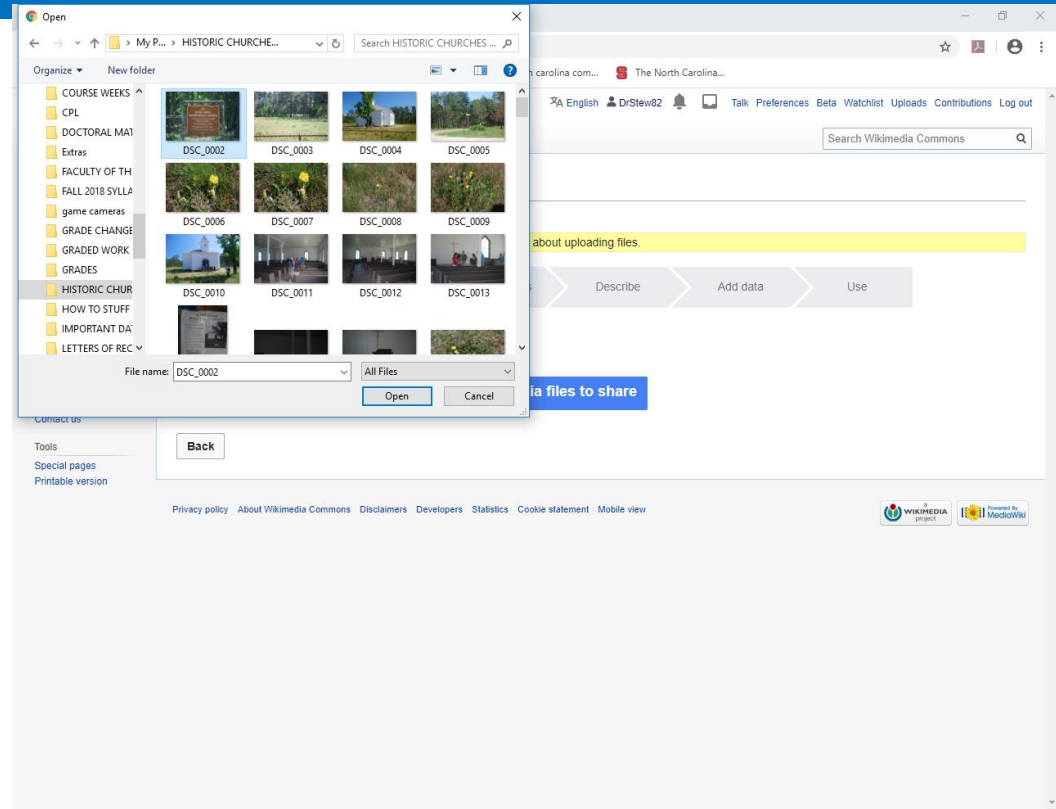


This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](#) project, [User: DrStew82](#) using upload wizard. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license](#). [A 4.0](#)(links open in new windows).

# Become a Contributor

## slide 6

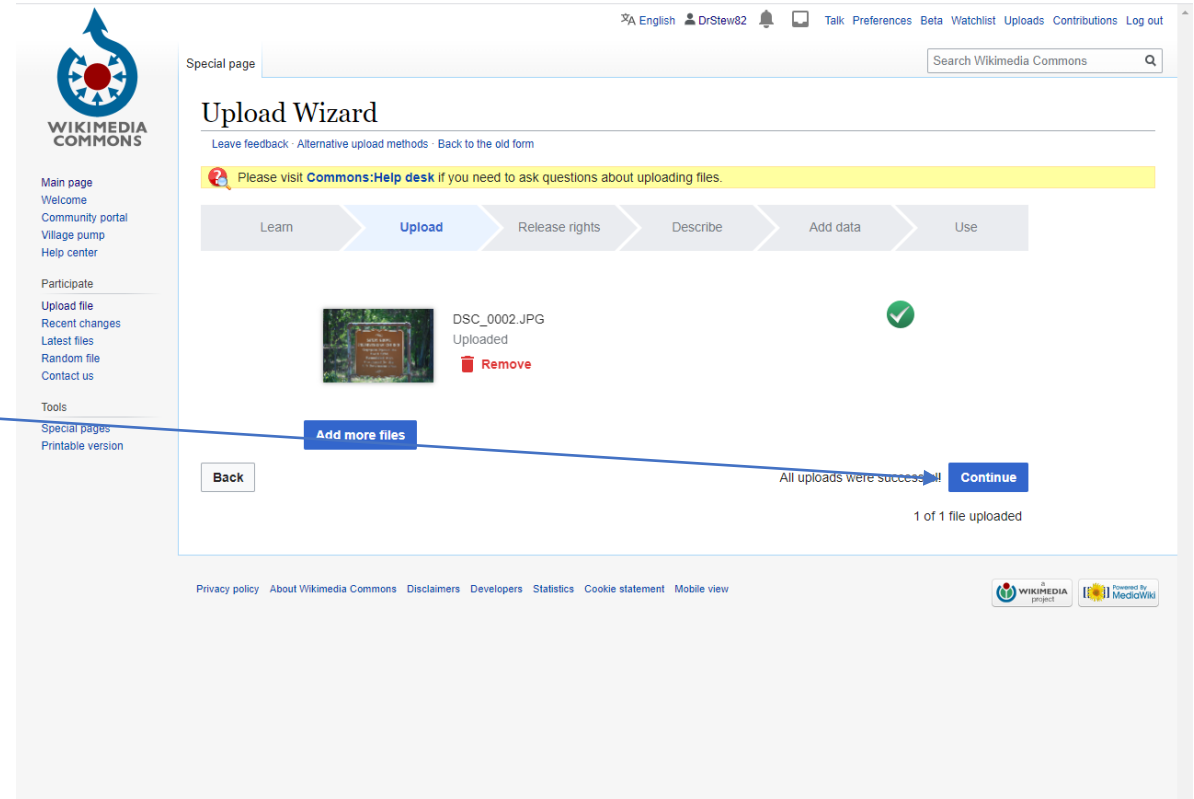
- Select the file you wish to share. In this case I am going to share a photo of the historical marker for the Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church on Fort Bragg.



This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](#) project, [User: DrStew82](#) using upload wizard. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license](#). [A 4.0](#)(links open in new windows).

# 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**.



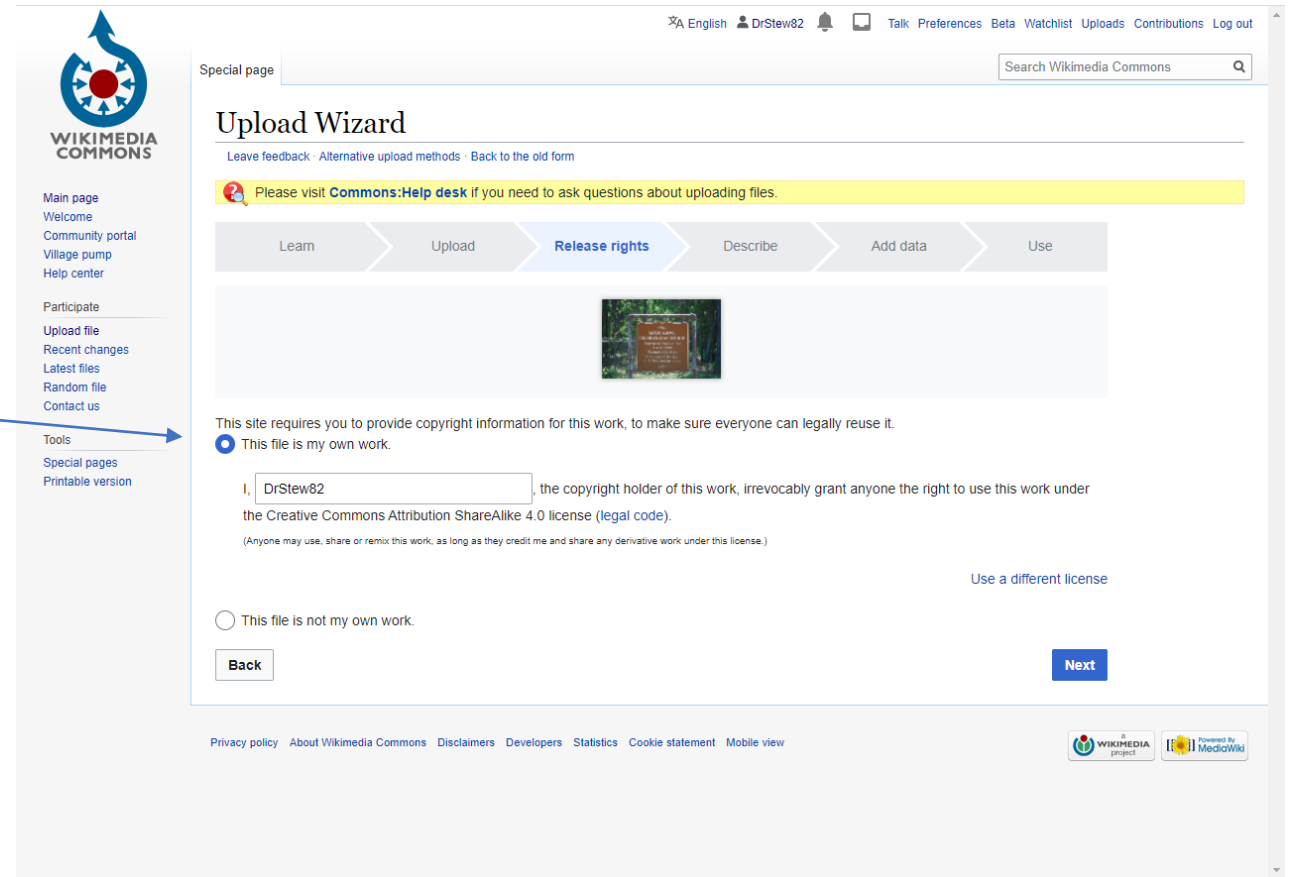
This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](#) project, [User: DrStew82](#) using upload wizard. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license](#). [A 4.0](#)(links open in new windows). [DrStew82](#), [Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church Historical Marker](#), Image is shown on a cropped screenshot of the Wikimedia Commons page on which it is featured. by Daniel Stewart (DrStew82), [CC BY-SA 4.0](#).(Links open in new windows).



# 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.



The screenshot shows the 'Upload Wizard' interface on Wikimedia Commons. The 'Release rights' step is active, indicated by a blue arrow pointing to the 'Tools' menu item in the left sidebar. A yellow banner at the top reads: 'Please visit Commons:Help desk if you need to ask questions about uploading files.' Below this is a progress bar with steps: Learn, Upload, Release rights (selected), Describe, Add data, and Use. A small thumbnail of a wooden marker is shown. The main content area contains the following text: 'This site requires you to provide copyright information for this work, to make sure everyone can legally reuse it.' There are two radio button options: 'This file is my own work.' (selected) and 'This file is not my own work.' Below the first option is a text input field containing 'DrStew82' and the text: 'I, DrStew82 the copyright holder of this work, irrevocably grant anyone the right to use this work under the Creative Commons Attribution ShareAlike 4.0 license (legal code). (Anyone may use, share or remix this work, as long as they credit me and share any derivative work under this license.)' There is a 'Use a different license' link to the right. At the bottom of the form are 'Back' and 'Next' buttons. The footer includes links for Privacy policy, About Wikimedia Commons, Disclaimers, Developers, Statistics, Cookie statement, and Mobile view, along with logos for Wikimedia and the Project Gutenberg.

This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](#) project, [User: DrStew82](#) using upload wizard. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license](#). [A 4.0](#)(links open in new windows). [DrStew82](#), [Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church Historical Marker](#), Image is shown on a cropped screenshot of the Wikimedia Commons page on which it is featured. by Daniel Stewart (DrStew82), [CC BY-SA 4.0](#). (links open in new windows).

# Become a Contributor

## slide 9

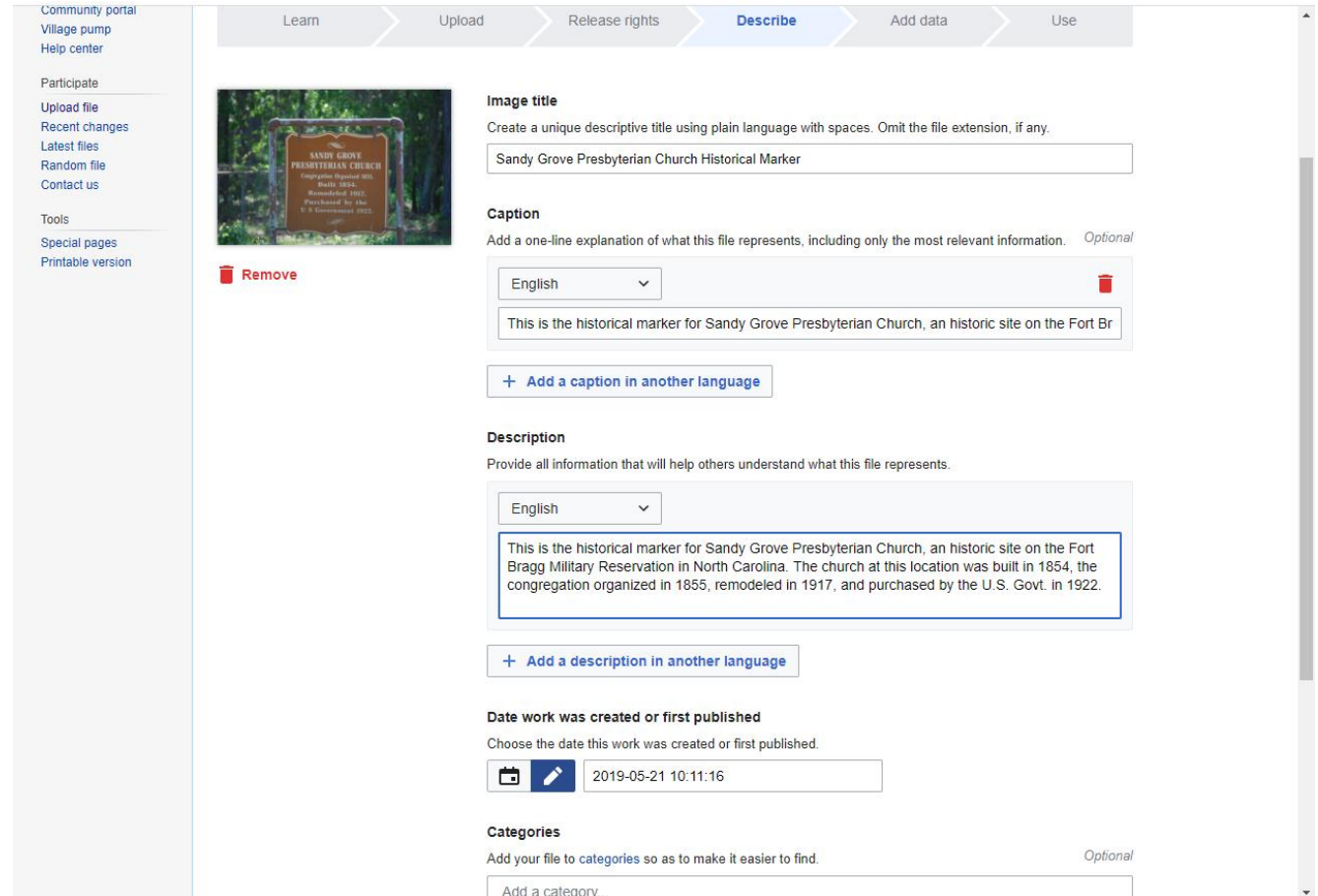
- The default license upload in Wikimedia Commons is CC BY SA 4.0, but by clicking **use a different license** it does give you more options that include CC BY 3.0, CC BY 4.0, CC BY 3.0, and CC0. For this example we will use the default CC BY 4.0.
- Click on **Next**.

The screenshot shows the 'Upload Wizard' interface on Wikimedia Commons. The 'Release rights' step is active, indicated by a blue arrow in the progress bar. A yellow banner at the top says 'Please visit Commons:Help desk if you need to ask questions about uploading files.' Below the progress bar, there is a preview of an image (a wooden marker) and a text area for providing copyright information. The text area contains the following text: 'I,  the copyright holder of this work, irrevocably grant anyone the right to use this work under the Creative Commons Attribution ShareAlike 4.0 license (legal code). (Anyone may use, share or remix this work, as long as they credit me and share any derivative work under this license.)' There are two radio buttons: the first is selected and labeled 'This file is my own work.', and the second is labeled 'This file is not my own work.'. To the right of the text area, there is a link 'Use a different license'. At the bottom of the form, there are 'Back' and 'Next' buttons. The footer of the page includes links for 'Privacy policy', 'About Wikimedia Commons', 'Disclaimers', 'Developers', 'Statistics', 'Cookie statement', and 'Mobile view', along with logos for 'WIKIMEDIA project' and 'Powered by MediWiki'.

This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](#) project, [User: DrStew82](#) using upload wizard. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license](#). [A 4.0](#)(links open in new windows). [DrStew82](#), [Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church Historical Marker](#), Image is shown on a cropped screenshot of the Wikimedia Commons page on which it is featured. by Daniel Stewart (DrStew82), [CC BY-SA 4.0](#). (links open in new windows)

# Become a Contributor slide 10

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




Community portal  
Village pump  
Help center

Participate  
Upload file  
Recent changes  
Latest files  
Random file  
Contact us

Tools  
Special pages  
Printable version

Learn Upload Release rights **Describe** Add data Use

 Remove

**Image title**  
Create a unique descriptive title using plain language with spaces. Omit the file extension, if any.

Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church Historical Marker

**Caption**  
Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents, including only the most relevant information. *Optional*

English

This is the historical marker for Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church, an historic site on the Fort Br

+ Add a caption in another language

**Description**  
Provide all information that will help others understand what this file represents.

English

This is the historical marker for Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church, an historic site on the Fort Bragg Military Reservation in North Carolina. The church at this location was built in 1854, the congregation organized in 1855, remodeled in 1917, and purchased by the U.S. Govt. in 1922.

+ Add a description in another language

**Date work was created or first published**  
Choose the date this work was created or first published.

2019-05-21 10:11:16

**Categories**  
Add your file to categories so as to make it easier to find. *Optional*

Add a category...

This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](#) project, [User: DrStew82](#) using upload wizard. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license](#). [A 4.0](#)(links open in new windows). [DrStew82](#), [Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church Historical Marker](#), Image is shown on a cropped screenshot of the Wikimedia Commons page on which it is featured. by Daniel Stewart (DrStew82), [CC BY-SA 4.0](#)(links open in new windows)

# 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.

Village pump  
Help center

Participate  
Upload file  
Recent changes  
Latest files  
Random file  
Contact us

Tools  
Special pages  
Printable version

  
Remove

**Image title**  
Create a unique descriptive title using plain language with spaces. Omit the file extension, if any.  
Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church Historical Marker

**Caption**  
Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents, including only the most relevant information. *Optional*  
English  
This is the historical marker for Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church, an historic site on the Fort Br

+ Add a caption in another language

**Description**  
Provide all information that will help others understand what this file represents.  
English  
This is the historical marker for Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church, an historic site on the Fort Bragg Military Reservation in North Carolina. The church at this location was built in 1854, the congregation organized in 1855, remodeled in 1917, and purchased by the U.S. Govt. in 1922.

+ Add a description in another language

**Date work was created or first published**  
Choose the date this work was created or first published.  
2019-05-21 10:11:16

**Categories**  
Add your file to categories so as to make it easier to find. *Optional*  
Add a category...

This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](#) project, [User: DrStew82](#) using upload wizard. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license](#). [A 4.0](#)(links open in new windows). [DrStew82](#), [Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church Historical Marker](#), Image is shown on a cropped screenshot of the Wikimedia Commons page on which it is featured. by Daniel Stewart (DrStew82), [CC BY-SA 4.0](#). (Links open in new windows).

# 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.

Remove

English

This is the historical marker for Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church, an historic site on the Fort Br

+ Add a caption in another language

**Description**

Provide all information that will help others understand what this file represents.

English

This is the historical marker for Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church, an historic site on the Fort Bragg Military Reservation in North Carolina. The church at this location was built in 1854, the congregation organized in 1855, remodeled in 1917, and purchased by the U.S. Govt. in 1922.

+ Add a description in another language

**Date work was created or first published**

Choose the date this work was created or first published.

2019-05-21 10:11:16

**Categories**

Add your file to categories so as to make it easier to find. Optional

(Historical markers in North Carolina X) Add a category...

Historical markers in North Carolina

▶ Add location and more information ...

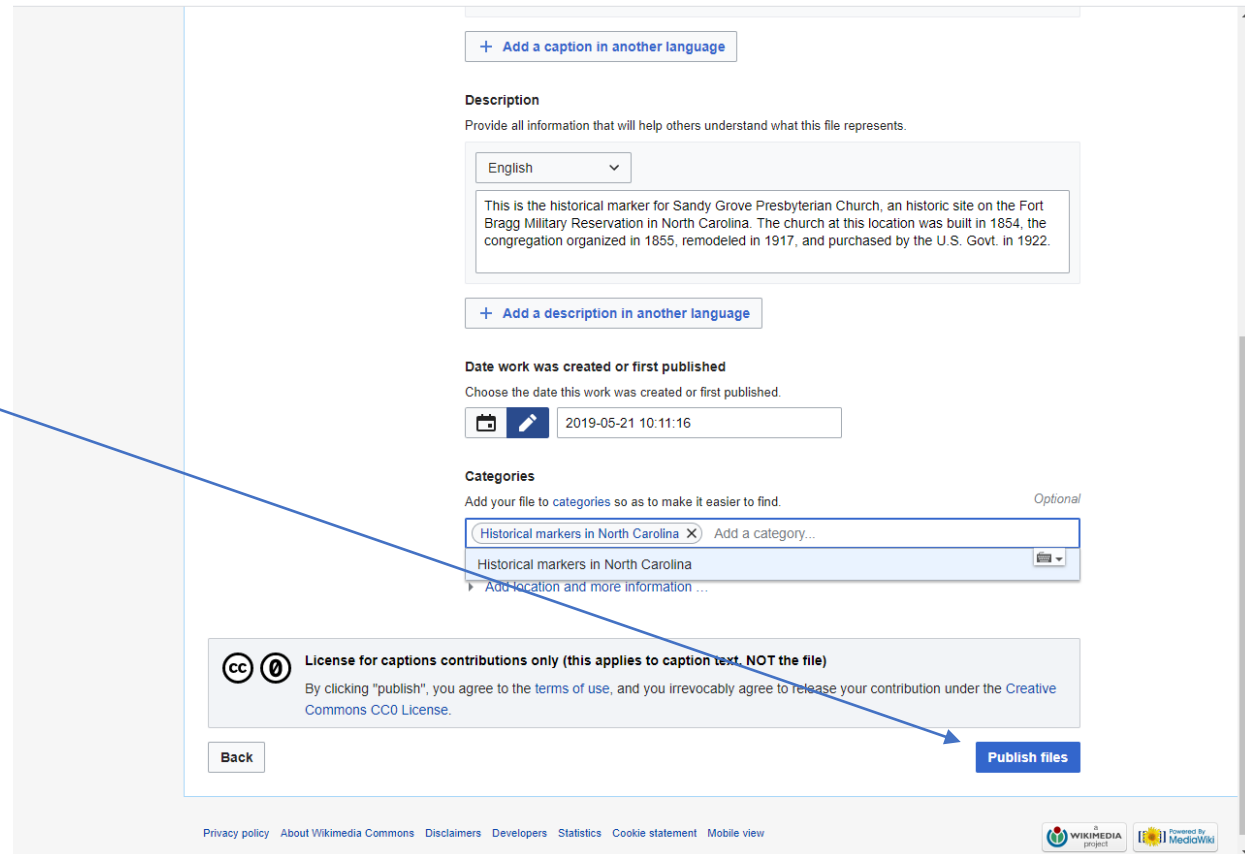
**License for captions contributions only (this applies to caption text, NOT the file)**

By clicking "publish", you agree to the [terms of use](#), and you irrevocably agree to release your contribution under the [Creative Commons CC0 License](#).

# Become a Contributor

## slide 13

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



The screenshot shows the 'Publish Files' step of the Wikimedia Commons upload wizard. It includes the following sections:

- + Add a caption in another language** (button)
- Description**: Provide all information that will help others understand what this file represents. Includes a language dropdown set to 'English' and a text area containing: "This is the historical marker for Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church, an historic site on the Fort Bragg Military Reservation in North Carolina. The church at this location was built in 1854, the congregation organized in 1855, remodeled in 1917, and purchased by the U.S. Govt. in 1922." Below the text area is a button: **+ Add a description in another language**.
- Date work was created or first published**: Choose the date this work was created or first published. Includes a date picker icon, an edit icon, and a text field containing "2019-05-21 10:11:16".
- Categories**: Add your file to categories so as to make it easier to find. Includes a search bar with "Historical markers in North Carolina" and a dropdown menu showing "Historical markers in North Carolina". A link "Add location and more information ..." is visible below.
- License for captions contributions only (this applies to caption text, NOT the file)**: By clicking "publish", you agree to the terms of use, and you irrevocably agree to release your contribution under the Creative Commons CC0 License.
- Buttons**: "Back" and "Publish files".

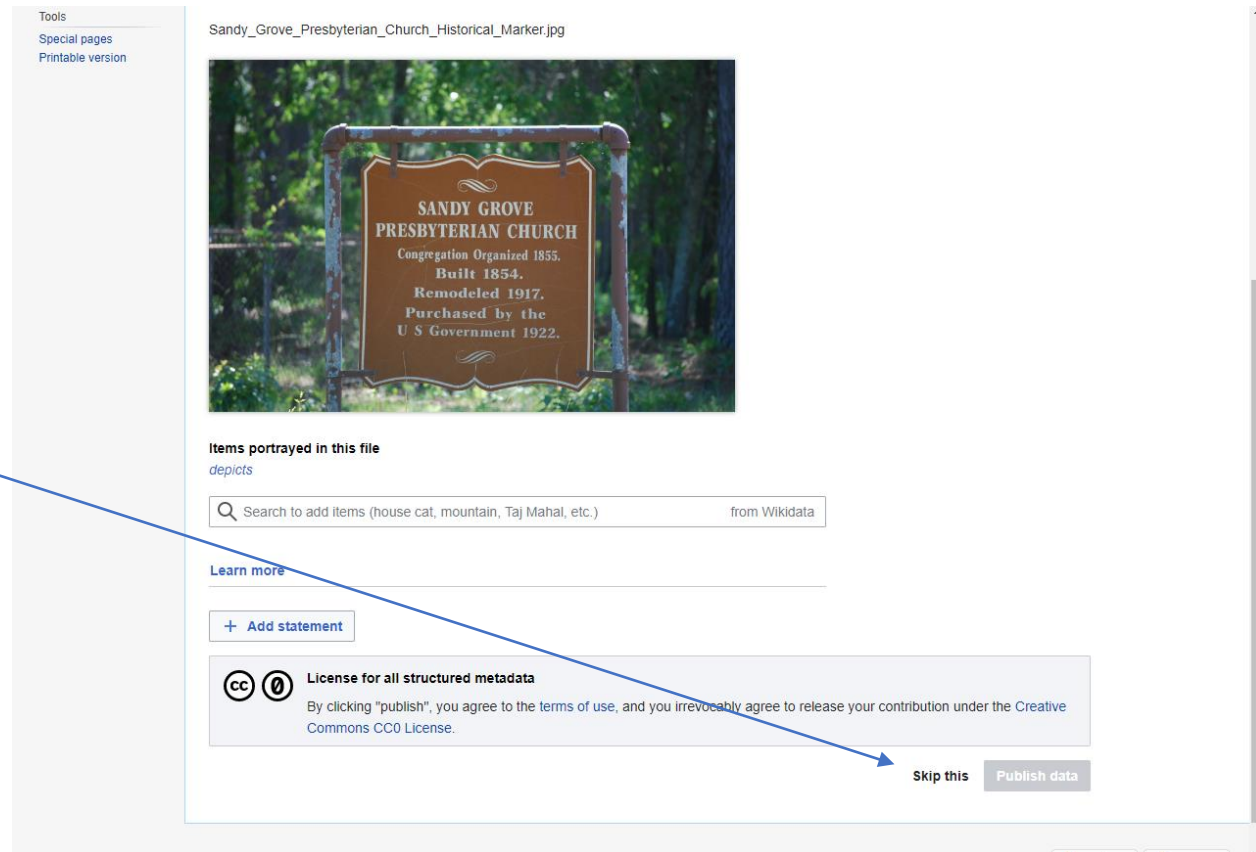
At the bottom of the page, there are links for "Privacy policy", "About Wikimedia Commons", "Disclaimers", "Developers", "Statistics", "Cookie statement", and "Mobile view". Logos for "WIKIMEDIA project" and "Powered by MediaWiki" are also present.

This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](#) project, [User: DrStew82](#) using upload wizard. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license, A 4.0](#)(links open in new windows).

# Become a Contributor

## slide 14

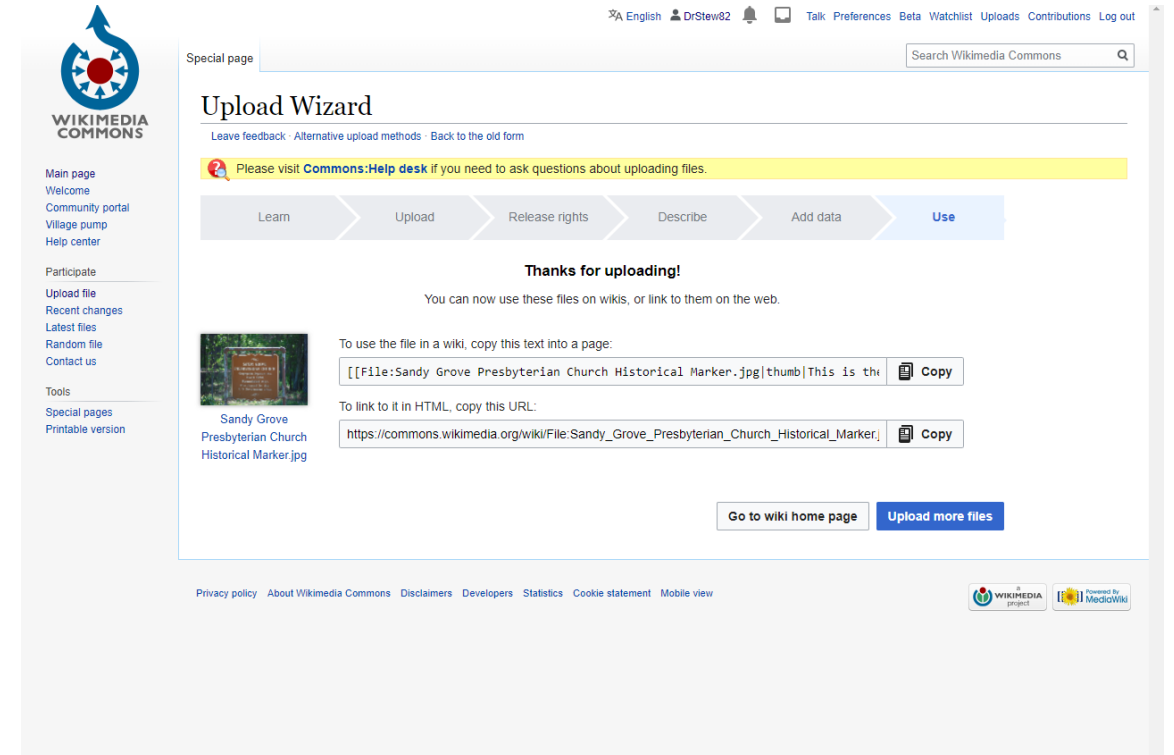
- You can now add metadata if you wish. I am not planning to, so I will select **Skip This**.



This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](#) project, [User: DrStew82](#) using upload wizard. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license. A 4.0](#) (links open in new windows). [DrStew82](#), [Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church Historical Marker](#), Image is shown on a cropped screenshot of the Wikimedia Commons page on which it is featured. by Daniel Stewart (DrStew82), [CC BY-SA 4.0](#). (links open in in new windows).

# Become a Contributor slide 15

- We are finished uploading!
- Now let's look at the file.



The screenshot shows the Wikimedia Commons 'Upload Wizard' interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'English', 'DrStew82', and various utility links. The main heading is 'Upload Wizard' with sub-links for 'Leave feedback', 'Alternative upload methods', and 'Back to the old form'. A yellow banner contains a message: 'Please visit Commons:Help desk if you need to ask questions about uploading files.' Below this is a progress bar with steps: 'Learn', 'Upload', 'Release rights', 'Describe', 'Add data', and 'Use' (which is highlighted). The main content area displays 'Thanks for uploading!' and 'You can now use these files on wikis, or link to them on the web.' It shows a thumbnail of the uploaded image, 'Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church Historical Marker.jpg'. Two text boxes provide instructions: 'To use the file in a wiki, copy this text into a page:' followed by a code box containing '[[File:Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church Historical Marker.jpg|thumb|This is the ...]]' and a 'Copy' button; and 'To link to it in HTML, copy this URL:' followed by a code box containing 'https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sandy\_Grove\_Presbyterian\_Church\_Historical\_Marker.jpg' and a 'Copy' button. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Go to wiki home page' and 'Upload more files'. The footer includes 'Privacy policy', 'About Wikimedia Commons', 'Disclaimers', 'Developers', 'Statistics', 'Cookie statement', 'Mobile view', and logos for 'WIKIMEDIA project' and 'Powered by MediaWiki'.

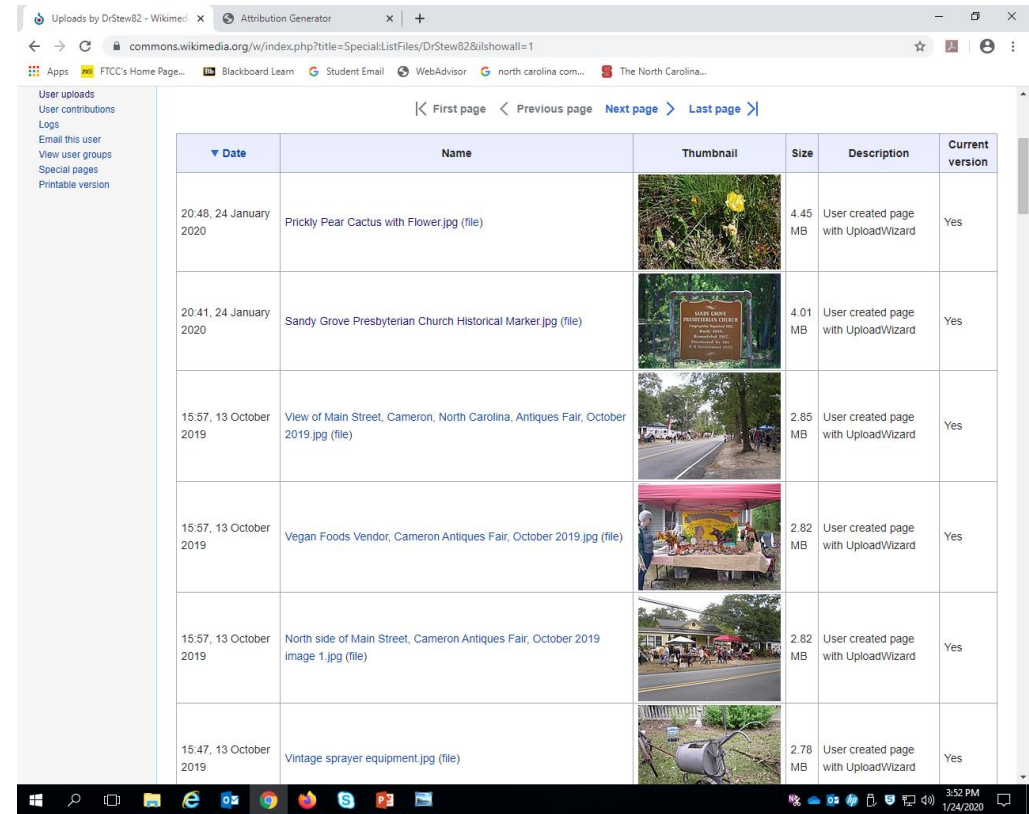
This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](#) project, [User: DrStew82](#) using upload wizard. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license](#). [A 4.0](#)(links open in new windows). [DrStew82](#), [Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church Historical Marker](#), Image is shown on a cropped screenshot of the Wikimedia Commons page on which it is featured. by Daniel Stewart (DrStew82), [CC BY-SA 4.0](#). (links open in new windows).









# 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.



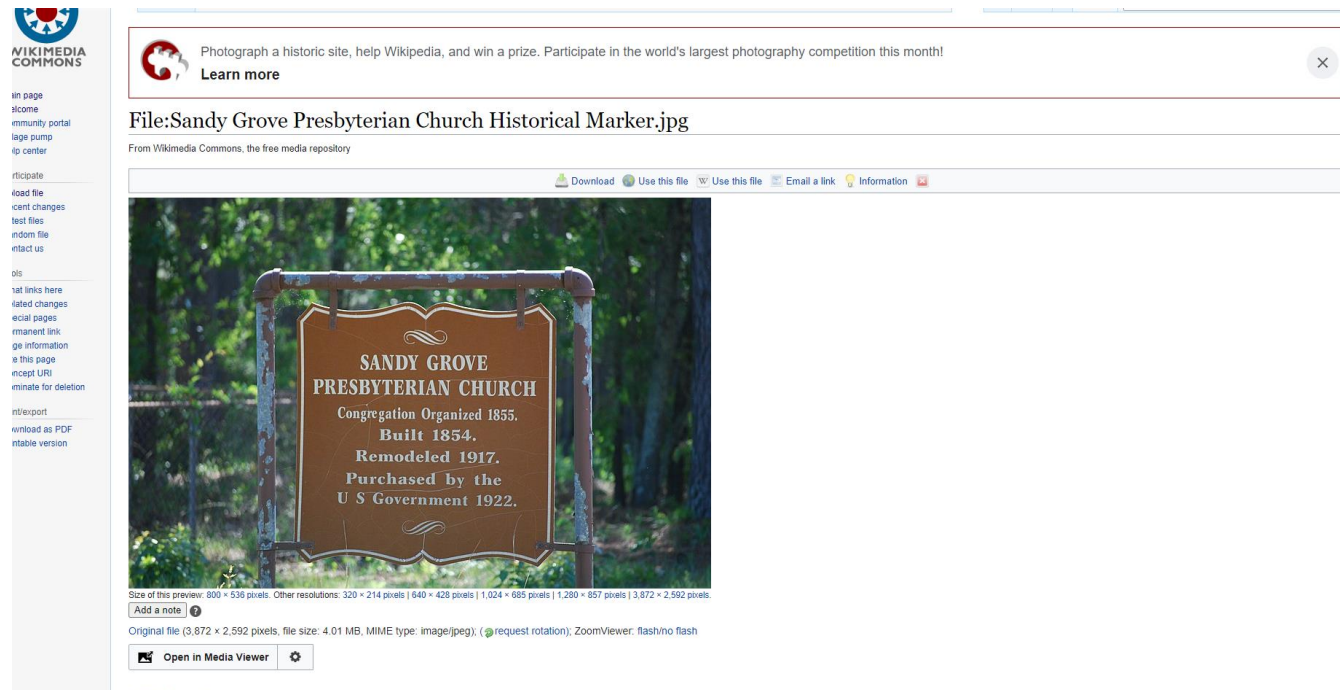
| ▼ Date                 | Name   | Thumbnail   | Size    | Description                         | Current version |
|------------------------|--|---|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 20:48, 24 January 2020 | Prickly Pear Cactus with Flower.jpg (file)   |    | 4.45 MB | User created page with UploadWizard | Yes             |
| 20:41, 24 January 2020 | Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church Historical Marker.jpg (file)                         |    | 4.01 MB | User created page with UploadWizard | Yes             |
| 15:57, 13 October 2019 | View of Main Street, Cameron, North Carolina, Antiques Fair, October 2019.jpg (file) |    | 2.85 MB | User created page with UploadWizard | Yes             |
| 15:57, 13 October 2019 | Vegan Foods Vendor, Cameron Antiques Fair, October 2019.jpg (file)                   |    | 2.82 MB | User created page with UploadWizard | Yes             |
| 15:57, 13 October 2019 | North side of Main Street, Cameron Antiques Fair, October 2019 image 1.jpg (file)    |   | 2.82 MB | User created page with UploadWizard | Yes             |
| 15:47, 13 October 2019 | Vintage sprayer equipment.jpg (file)   |  | 2.78 MB | User created page with UploadWizard | Yes             |

This is a screenshot of a web page of a [Wikimedia Foundation](#) project, [User: DrStew82](#) uploads. Text of Wikimedia projects are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 license](#). [A 4.0](#)(links open in new windows). All images in this screenshot by [DrStew82](#), [CC BY-SA 4.0](#). (links open in new windows).

# Become a Contributor

## slide 17

- This is the page for the uploaded photo.



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](#). [DrStew82](#), [Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church Historical Marker](#), Image is shown on a cropped screenshot of the Wikimedia Commons page on which it is featured by Daniel Stewart (DrStew82), [CC BY-SA 4.0](#). (links open in new windows).

# Become a Contributor

## slide 18

- And here is the photo with the attribution.



# 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](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Creative_Commons_for_Education_Sharing_and_Using_Resources.pdf)



# Works Cited slide 1

- AB, Raúl. "Castle." *Flickr*, Yahoo!, 29 Jan. 2013, [www.flickr.com/photos/29413803@N00/8426851512](http://www.flickr.com/photos/29413803@N00/8426851512).
- Blmiers2 (uploader). "Cruise Ship – Celebrity Infinity." Creative Commons Organization image search. Accessed 11 Oct 2020. <https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/3201eeb4-5e40-4e39-8d5c-1e0932124a15>
- Bobosh. "Bee." Creative Commons Organization image search, 11 Oct. 2020. <https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/5bf4759f-41e7-449f-91dc-0cdb8bbf7e78>
- Chernilevsky, George. "File:Poppies bouquet 2017 G1.jpg." *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. 8 Oct 2020, 23:47 UTC. 11 Oct 2020, 20:27 <[https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Poppies bouquet 2017 G1.jpg&oldid=484544834](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Poppies_bouquet_2017_G1.jpg&oldid=484544834)>.
- Creative Commons (Organization). *Creative Commons for Educators and Librarians*. Chicago, Ala Editions, 2020.
- Creative Commons (Organization). "File:By large.png." *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. 3 Jul 2020, 01:01 UTC. 4 Oct 2020, 22:07 [https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:By\\_large.png&oldid=430417977](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:By_large.png&oldid=430417977)
- Creative Commons (Organization). "File:CC-BY icon.svg." *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. 19 Dec 2019, 23:28 UTC. 8 Oct 2020, 19:52 <[https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:CC-BY icon.svg&oldid=381526528](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:CC-BY_icon.svg&oldid=381526528)>.
- Creative Commons (Organization). "File:Cc-by-nc icon.svg." *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. 28 Apr 2020, 15:08 UTC. 8 Oct 2020, 19:54 <[https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Cc-by-nc icon.svg&oldid=415573653](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Cc-by-nc_icon.svg&oldid=415573653)>.
- Creative Commons (Organization). "File:Cc-by-nc-nd icon.svg." *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. 19 Dec 2019, 23:18 UTC. 8 Oct 2020, 19:56 <[https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Cc-by-nc-nd icon.svg&oldid=381524887](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Cc-by-nc-nd_icon.svg&oldid=381524887)>.
- Creative Commons (Organization) "File:Cc-by-sa (1).svg." *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. 19 Dec 2019, 23:18 UTC. 8 Oct 2020, 19:53 <[https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Cc-by-sa \(1\).svg&oldid=381524882](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Cc-by-sa_(1).svg&oldid=381524882)>.
- Creative Commons (Organization). "File:Cc-nd.svg." *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. 23 Jun 2020, 20:38 UTC. 8 Oct 2020, 19:51 <<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Cc-nd.svg&oldid=428517360>>.

# Works Cited slide 2

- Creative Commons (Organization). "File:Cc-public domain mark white.svg." *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. 13 Jul 2018, 21:12 UTC. 8 Oct 2020, 21:14 <[https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Cc-public\\_domain\\_mark\\_white.svg&oldid=311084175](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Cc-public_domain_mark_white.svg&oldid=311084175)>.
- (Creative Commons (Organization). "File:Cc-sa.svg." *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. 6 Sep 2020, 08:08 UTC. 8 Oct 2020, 19:50 <<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Cc-sa.svg&oldid=449573808>>.
- "Creative Commons: Share Your Work." *Creative Commons*, <https://creativecommons.org/share-your-work/>. Accessed 23 Sept 2020.
- "Creative Commons: What We Do." *Creative Commons*, <https://www.lib.ncsu.edu/citationbuilder/#/website/modern-language-association-8>. Accessed 23 Sept 2020.
- (Creative Commons (Organization). "File:Cc-zero.svg." *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. 23 Jun 2020, 20:33 UTC. 8 Oct 2020, 21:36 <<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Cc-zero.svg&oldid=428516950>>.
- Creative Commons (Organization) "File:Nc large.png." *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. 2 May 2019, 15:06 UTC. 4 Oct 2020, 22:23 <[https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Nc\\_large.png&oldid=348387980](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Nc_large.png&oldid=348387980)>.
- DrStew82. "File. American Bullfrog." *Wikimedia Commons*, 7 June 2014, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:American\\_Bullfrog\\_image\\_4.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:American_Bullfrog_image_4.jpg). Accessed 11 Oct 2020.
- DrStew82. " File. Common Snapping Turtle Image 114." *Wikimedia Commons*, 14 Apr. 2014, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Common\\_Snapping\\_Turtle\\_image\\_one.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Common_Snapping_Turtle_image_one.jpg). Accessed 11 Oct 2020.
- DrStew82. "File:Guns of Captain Goodspeed's Battery A 1st Ohio Light Infantry at Chickamauga.jpg." *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. 4 May 2020, 21:27 UTC. 11 Oct 2020, 15:39 <[https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Guns\\_of\\_Captain\\_Goodspeed%27s\\_Battery\\_A\\_1st\\_Ohio\\_Light\\_Infantry\\_at\\_Chickamauga.jpg&oldid=417177156](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Guns_of_Captain_Goodspeed%27s_Battery_A_1st_Ohio_Light_Infantry_at_Chickamauga.jpg&oldid=417177156)>.

# Works Cited slide 3

- Gardner, Alexander. "Abraham Lincoln Pres'n't U.S." *Wikimedia Commons*, 5 Feb. 1865, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Abraham\\_Lincoln,\\_Pres't\\_U.S.\\_LOC\\_3253742644.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Abraham_Lincoln,_Pres't_U.S._LOC_3253742644.jpg) Accessed 11 Oct 2020.
- "General APA FAQs." *The OWL at Purdue*, Purdue University, 2019, [https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research\\_and\\_citation/apa\\_style/apa\\_formatting\\_and\\_style\\_guide/general\\_apa\\_faqs.html](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/general_apa_faqs.html).
- Forsythe, Giulia (giulia.forsythe, uploader). "Online learning." Creative Commons Organization image search. Accessed 11 Oct 2020. <https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/789ee5cd-4074-48af-90cb-c097c7d99d98>
- Jinterwas (uploader). "Let's get the party started #1" Creative Commons Organization, 11 Oct. 2020. <https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/d5c7c66f-e9c1-41d3-8774-2e105743981b>
- Renaldi, Alex. Bird. Flickr. 20 Dec. 2008. Retrieved 11 Nov. 2020. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/13750596@N06/3124045342>
- Stewart, Daniel. "File:Copyright, Public Domain, and Fair Use What Every Educator Should Know v1.pdf." *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. 29 Sep 2020, 07:45 UTC. 14 Oct 2020, 13:38 <[https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Copyright,\\_Public\\_Domain,\\_and\\_Fair\\_Use\\_What\\_Every\\_Educator\\_Should\\_Know\\_v1.pdf&oldid=475211072](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Copyright,_Public_Domain,_and_Fair_Use_What_Every_Educator_Should_Know_v1.pdf&oldid=475211072)>.
- Stewart, Daniel. "File:The Creative Commons A Short History of a Global Phenomenon.pdf." *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. 4 Oct 2020, 16:05 UTC. 12 Oct 2020, 15:53 <[https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:The\\_Creative\\_Commons\\_A\\_Short\\_History\\_of\\_a\\_Global\\_Phenomenon.pdf&oldid=480741656](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:The_Creative_Commons_A_Short_History_of_a_Global_Phenomenon.pdf&oldid=480741656)>.
- Stewart, Daniel. "File:Understanding the Creative Commons Licenses v1.pdf." *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. 9 Oct 2020, 23:05 UTC. 11 Oct 2020, 14:38 <[https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Understanding\\_the\\_Creative\\_Commons\\_Licenses\\_v1.pdf&oldid=485423071](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Understanding_the_Creative_Commons_Licenses_v1.pdf&oldid=485423071)>.
- Template: Wikimedia Screenshot. Wikimedia Commons. Accessed 11 Oct 2020. <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Template:Wikimedia-screenshot>