# How to YOUR ONLINE CLASS



# What is humanizing?

Humanized learning increases the relevance of content and improves students' motivation to log-in week-after-week. When students relate to an online instructor as something more than a subject matter expert and begin to conceive of themselves as part of a larger community, they are more likely to be motivated, be satisfied with their learning, and succeed in achieving the course objectives (Picciano, 2002; Rovai & Barnum, 2003; Richardson & Swan, 2003).

# **FACILITATION**

## presence



Don't be a robot.

Create a lively welcome video.

Greet students with a video each

Offer synchronous meetings for those who need them.

# empathy



Sense when students need extra support.

Be approachable.

Check-in with students individually

Support students through difficult

Send a supportive video message to a struggling student.

## awareness



Know your students.

Survey students in week 1.

Use a fun, low-risk ice breaker to get students connected.

Build in formative feedback

# **COURSE DESIGN**

(Turner & Paris, 1995; Wang & Han, 2001)

## choice



Options increase intrinsic motivation.

students in

decision-

making.

Allow students to express themselves through writing, voice, and video.

Provide format and topic options for projects.

#### Allow students to:

- organize groups - create a portion of the
- class content suggest ideas for
- assessments

## constructing meanina

control



Have students discover realworld connections.

Use video as a catalyst for discussion.

Invite students to contribute videos, images, links that demonstrate examples of

## challenge



Get students out of their comfort zones. Encourage students to try new things - and believe in them!

Assess learning through content creation.

#### collaboration



Empower students to inspire one another.

Have students learn from each

Use social technologies to design connected learning activities.

### consequences

Turn students into content creators.



Design projects that last longer than your class.

Have students share work with peers and/or on open

# **LEARNING DOMAINS**

In education, Bloom's taxonomy is frequently used as a helpful framework to understand how learning occurs and, in turn, design a learning experience that fosters growth and development. The cognitive domain of learning, however, is often the primary domain educators consider. Humanized learning also involves a careful consideration of the role that attitude, motivation, and values play in a student's learning. These are associated with the affective domain of learning.

INTERNALIZING:
identifying with

ORGANIZING:
incorporating into a value system

VALUING: becoming committed to

RESPONDING: appreciating

RECEIVING: willingness to become aware

CREATING

EVALUATING

ANALYZING

APPLYING

UNDERSTANDING

REMEMBERING









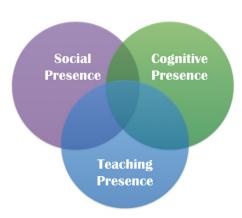
COGNITIVE learning



Affective learning outcomes involve attitudes, motivation, and values. The expression of these often involves statements of opinions, beliefs, or an assessment of relevance (Smith & Ragan, 1999).

Cognitive learning outcomes involve knowledge. The expression of these may involve reproduction of information, demonstration of concepts, and application of principles to different contexts (Garris, Ahlers, & Driskell, 2002).

# **COMMUNITY OF INQUIRY (COI)**



(Garrison, Anderson, & Archer, 2000)

Community of Inquiry (CoI) is a theoretical framework that educators may leverage to understand how to develop and assess deep, meaningful learning experiences.

The three elements in Col are:

#### **Social Presence**

"the ability of participants to identify with the community..., communicate purposefully in a trusting environment, and develop inter-personal relationships by way of projecting their individual personalities." (Garrison, 2009)

#### **Teaching Presence**

"the design, facilitation, and direction of cognitive and social processes for the purpose of realizing personally meaningful and educational worthwhile learning outcomes." (Anderson, Rourke, Garrison, & Archer, 2001)

#### **Cognitive Presence**

"the extent to which the participants in any particular configuration of a community of inquiry are able to construct meaning through sustained communication. (Garrison, Anderson,  $\mbox{\it \&}$  Archer, 2001)



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