

How Lincoln won the Civil War

Mr. Lincoln's T-Mails: The Untold Story of How Abraham

Lincoln Used the Telegraph to Win the Civil War

by Tom Wheeler; Collins, 227 pages, \$24.95.
By Russ Justialian, Special for USA TODAY

Updated 11/26/2006 5:29 PM ET

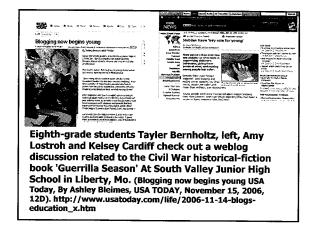
http://www.usabods.com/money/books/reviews/2006-11-26-lincoln-book_x.htm

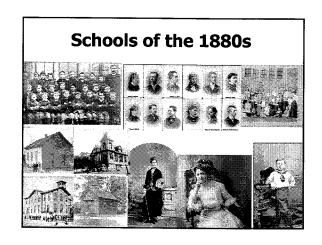
• Wheeler argues that the use of the telegraph by

Lincoln and his Union generals may have provided
the advantage necessary to win the war.

• The telegraph was a killer app for its use along rail
lines, enabling more efficient scheduling of trains—
which, in turn, increased traffic, and profits.

• With this breakthrough, telegraph lines exploded
across the Northern parts of the USA. The Southern
states, afraid that industrialization would change
their way of life dramatically, moved far more
slowly in establishing both railroads and telegraph
lines.



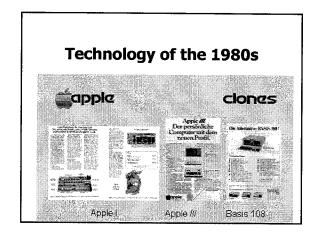


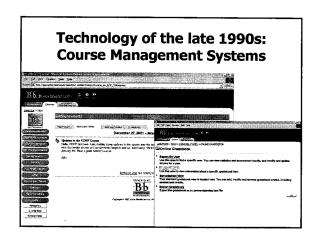


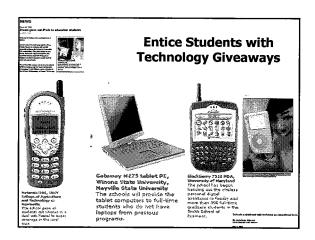








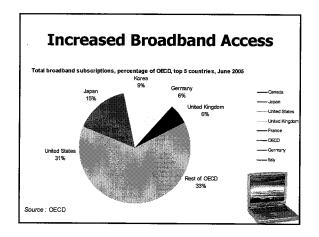




Effects of interactive multimedia in distance learning

Giti Javidi and Ehsan Sheybani, 2004, In Proceedings of the IASTED International Conference WEB-BASED EDUCATION

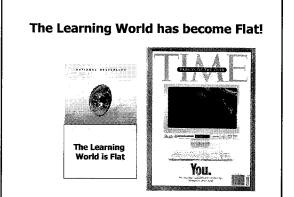
"The advancement in technology is shaping every aspect of our life, including education. One decade ago, the Internet was not critical to education. However, now, it has become an integral part of learning process. Internet technology is having a dramatic effect on colleges and universities, producing what may be the most challenging period in the history of higher education."



Singapore and Taipei

(Intel Press Release, 2006)

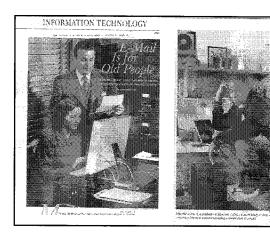
- Singapore, the island city-state in Southeast Asia, is about to complete a major new public/private project that will see large chunks of the 270 square mile city provided with Wi-Fi access by the end of 2008. The entire city, indoors and out, is due to be covered by 2015.
- In the coldest capital in Canada, the city residents
 of Iqaluit (pop. 6,000) enjoy free wireless from
 one free hotspot (with two more due soon to
 cover the suburbs), while Taipei, Taiwan
 (pop. 2.6 million) has a few more—over
 4,000 hotspots that provide coverage
 for 90 percent of the city.



A Different Generation??? Multitasking... "YOUNG AND WIRED," Katherine Seligman, San Fran Chronicle, Sunday, May 14, 2006



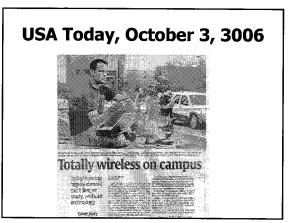
Gloria Kwan listens to her iPod while text messaging a friend who's in class. Chronicle photo by Mike Kepka



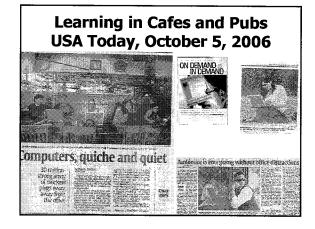
"YOUNG AND WIRED, Computers, cell phones, video games, blogs, text messages -- how will the sheer amount of time spent plugged in affect our kids?" Katherine Seligman, San Fran Chronicle, Sunday, May 14, 2006



Harker student Stephanie Lil (wearing a false nametag), during language class, recording her voice in Spanish for the teacher to evaluate later. Chronicle photo by Mike Keoka







Yahoo News Love me, love my blog," as Netorati couple-surf BY SARA LEDWITH Thu Aug 3, 8:30 AM ET

- Nick Currie and his girlfriend Shizu Yuasa (R) surf the internet over breakfast in Tokyo in this handout photo. As the Internet evolves -- with its webcams, iPods, Instant Messaging, broadband, wi-fi and weblogs -- its image as a relationshipwrecker is changing. Now a sociable habit is emerging among the Netorati: couple-surfing. (Nick Currie/Handout/Reuters)
- "For my birthday, he upgraded my RAM and I thought it was incredibly romantic," writes Jess.

Yahoo News Love me, love my blog," as Netorati couple-surf BY SARA LEDWITH Thu Aug 3, 8:30 AM ET

- Couple-surfing can apparently be as mundane as telling each other to take the trash out, as intimate as sharing a book by a blazing log fire, or as showy as a masked ball.
- "Our new relationship was often the subject of my LJ (blog) entries and I would often say things in there that I wouldn't tell him to his face," writes Kathryn.

 Another couple -- married for 12 years -say that for a while they communicated through weblogs without ever discussing their feelings face to face.

Generations: Dealing with Boomers, Gen-X, and Beyond N. Boyce Appel, April 1, 2005, Practice Management Digest

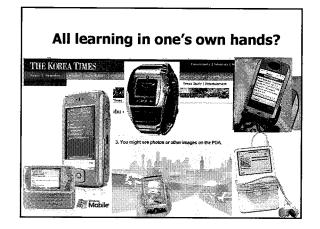
Generalizations about Generations—Categorizations vs. Stereotypes

Born	Age	Stereotype
1925 - 1942	61 - 78	Adaptive
1943 - 1960	43 - 60	Idealists
1961 - 1981	22 - 42	Reactive
1982 - ?	13 - 21	Civic
	1925 - 1942 1943 - 1960 1961 - 1981	1925 - 1942 61 - 78 1943 - 1960 43 - 60 1961 - 1981 22 - 42



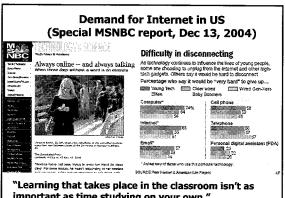
Freshmen Arrive Bearing Gadgets & Great Expectations September 22, 2006 **Chronicle of Higher Ed**

 Students will spend 27.5 percent more on electronic purchases this year than last year, according to a report on the National Retail Federation's annual Back-to-College **Consumer Intentions and Actions Survey.** That's \$10.46-billion, in a category that includes flat-panel TV's, video-game consoles, laptops, and, of course, digital music players.



Better Technology in High Schools Raises Students' Expectations, George Washington Univ., Sept 22, 2006, Chronicle of HE, JEFFREY R. YOUNG

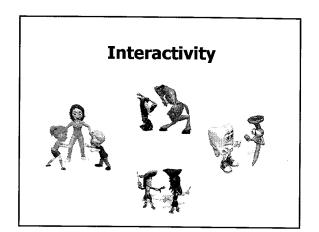
 Just a few aisles down at the bookstore, Meenoch Kim, another freshman, said upper-level classrooms in her high school, back in Knoxville, Tenn., also had Smart **Boards. She prefers PowerPoint** presentations over writing on chalkboards, she said, because instructors' handwriting is "messy," and she often cannot read it.



important as time studying on your own." Dziuban, Moskal, & Hartman (2005)

Generation Raised on the Internet Comes of Age, MSNBC, Dec., 13, 2004, Martha Irvine

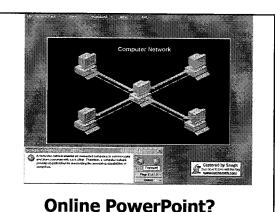
 For 21-year-old William Herbert, the Internet has replaced newspapers and TV weather reports (he visits Weather.com every morning). He pays his bills online, registers for classes, books airline and train tickets, checks TV listings, buys movie tickets and gets travel directions.



Simulation: Boomer

- Life experienced at a slower pace promotes an expectation of "it's ok to wait." Learning experienced from an early age as lecture with drill and practice without stimulation/response. Gaming as part of a learning context may be considered less effective because it is less "serious" and in some cases can be distracting.
- Older people prefer less interaction than younger people in distance education (Kearsley, 1995).

Behaviorist Interactivity



Interactivity Online

- Animations in small files (Macromedia (Adobe) Flash)
- Capture desktop activities (Matchware Screencorder)
- Collaborative writing (Writely.com, Jotspot)
- Desktop audio recordings (Audacity; iLife)
- Group Forums (Yahoo! Groups, Google Groups)
- Instant Messaging (AIM, MSN, Yahoo!)
- Noncollaborative writing (Blogger, Pitas)
- Photo Storage (Flickr)
- PP Slides with animation and narration (Articulate)
- VoIP (Skype and Google Talk) voice and text
- Web meetings (Ivisit)Wikis (PB Wiki, MediaWiki)



Simulation: Xer

 Conditioned to expect immediate gratification (they grew up with drive-through fast food, remote controls, automatic teller machines and microwave ovens), and an expectation that learning should be stimulating and fun (Sesame Street). Generation Xers crave stimulation and expect immediate answers and feedback.

Simulation: Xer

 Genxers have a rapid-fire information consumption capability. Rushkoff argues that many of the things for which this generation is maligned, such as short attention spans and lack of ability to concentrate on a single task at once are not problems but actually brilliant coping mechanisms for a world overloaded with information.

Simulation: Xer

 "The skill to be valued in the twentyfirst century is not the length of attention span, but the ability to multitask - to do many things well at once.... [and] the ability to process visual information very rapidly." (Rushkoff, 1996:50)



Learner Control: Boomer

 The traditional instructor-focus is what is expected. The instructor determines what is important to learn and how it should be learned. Consistency and control are maintained with the "tell me, tell me, tell me" approach.

Learner Control: Xer

- Xers expect a range of options, in terms of what they learn and how they learn it.
 They require autonomy and flexibility for their own learning. They demand a variety of instructional methods from which they can choose to learn, e.g., videotapes, selfpaced modules, interactive CDs.
 - "Online gives me something to do when I'm bored with the professor."
 - "I respect myself more as a self-
 - Dziuban, Moskal, & Hartman (2005)

Neomillenial Learning Styles

Planning for Neomillennial Learning Styles: Implications for Investments in Technology and Faculty Chris Dede, H*arvard University, Educause, 2005*

- Fluency in multiple media--value all types of communication, activities, experiences, not a single best medium
- Actively seek, collect, and synthesize experiences, rather than absorb a single best source
- Active learning and collective reflection
- Non-linear and associated webs of learning
- Co-design of learning experiences for individual needs and preferences not precustomized



Dual Coding Theory Excursor Control Experience Generaler Security Control Menory Menory Security Control Menory Menory Menory Menory Menory Menory Menory Menor

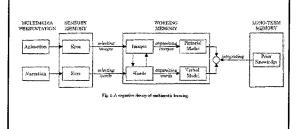
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The promise of multimedia learning: Using the same instructional design methods across different media

Richard E. Mayer, Learning and Instruction, 13 (2003) 125-139.



Verbal and Visual Systems

 The verbal system specializes in processing and storing linguistic information (words, sentences, etc.,).
 Information is stored in discrete, sequential units, In contrast, the visual system specializes in processing and storing image or 'picture-like' representations. The promise of multimedia learning: Using the same instructional design methods across different media

Richard E. Mayer, Learning and Instruction, 13 (2003) 125-139.

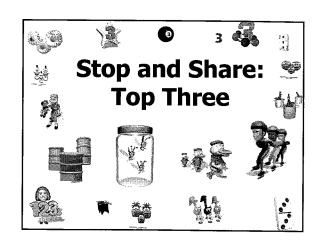
A review of research on the design of multimedia explanations:

- (a) a multimedia effect: in which students learn more deeply from words and pictures than from words alone—in both book-based and computer-based environments,
- (b) a coherence effect: in which students learn more deeply when extraneous material is excluded rather than included—in both book-based and computer-based environments,

The promise of multimedia learning: using the same instructional design methods across different media

Richard E. Mayer, Learning and Instruction, 13 (2003) 125-139.

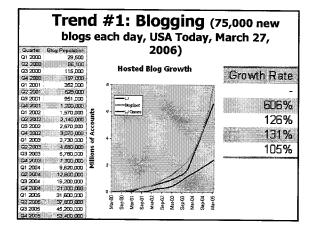
- (c) a spatial contiguity effect: in which students learn more deeply when printed words are placed near rather than far from corresponding pictures—in both book-based and computer-based environments, and
- (d) a personalization effect: in which students learn more deeply when words are presented in conversational rather than formal style—both in computerbased environments containing spoken words and those using printed words.

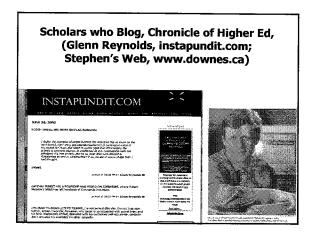




(1) Blogs, (2) Wikis, and (3) Podcasts

- Definitions
- Leading Figures
- Instructional Ideas
- Research, Data, and Other Examples





Stephen Downes (2004)

"A blog...is and has always been more than the online equivalent of a personal journal...But a blog is also characterized by its reflection of a personal style, and this style may be reflected in either the writing or the selection of links passed along to readers. Blogs are, in their purest form, the core of what has come to be called *personal publishing*. (p. 18)."

According to Linda Evarts (2003)

"Web logs — blogs for short — are the surprise wedding of the informational capacity of journalism and the speed of instant messaging....Composed of short and frequently updated postings arranged in chronological order, blogs are Web sites similar to online journals, offering information on topics ranging from foreign policy to poetry."

Not Just an American Phenomenon



Tuesday # Octobe

China says number of blogs tops 34 million with 55 million regular readers

Conadien Press

Tuesday, September 26, 2505

BEDING (AP) - The number of blogs in China has topped 34 million, more than 30 times as many as the country had four years ago, news reports said Tuesday.

Some 17.5 million people in China consider themselves Web log writers, while 55 million regularly read them, newspapers and the Xinhua News Agency said, otting a

Web logs are hugely copular in China, where the government controls all media and the Internet offers most people the only public forum for expressing opinions. Most blogs clear with pop outbure, travel, family matters and other nonpolitical subjects.

Educational use of Blogs

For instructors

- Professional practice
- Networking and knowledge sharing
- Course management tool
-

For students

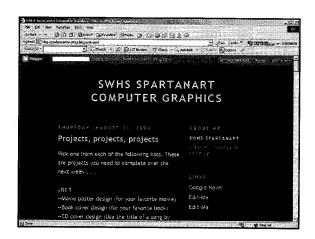
- Reflections or journals
- Dialogue with peers
- Group work
- Communicate with instructor
- ____

Blogging Questions

- 1. Who has a blog? Any for a specific class?
- 2. Who regularly reads other people's blogs?
- 3. Who assigns blogging tasks?
- 4. Who has created a video blog?
- 5. Who thinks it is an utter waste of time to blog?

Use of Weblogs (especially English writing class)

- Instructor or Tutor blog: resources, information, space to chat
- 2. Learner blog: reflections, sharing links and pics, fosters ownership of learning
- 3. Partner blog: work on team projects or activities
- Class blog: international exchanges, projects, PBL
- 5. Revision: review and explode sentences from previous posts, add details
- Nutshell: summarize themes or comments across blogs
- 7. Blog on blog: reflections on feelings, confusions, and experiences with blogs



Blogger Software: You have many choices!

- 1. Blogger: http://www.blogger.com/
- 2. Diaryland: http://www.diaryland.com/
- 3. Live Journal: http://www.sixapart.com/livejournal/
- 4. Movable Type:
 http://www.sixapart.com/movabletype/
- 5. Pitas: http://www.pitas.com/
- 6. TypePad: http://www.sixapart.com/typepad/pricing
- 7. Xanga: http://www.xanga.com/

New Pew Survey Defines Today's Bloggers Jimmy Moore, July 22, 2006

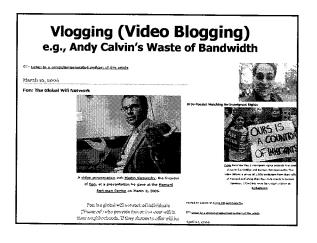
- Among the different kinds of blogs out there, here is the breakdown:
- Personal life 37 percent (can you say MySpace.com?)
- Political 11 percent
- Entertainment 7 percent
- Sports 6 percent
- News/Current Events 5 percent
- Business 5 percent
- Technology 4 percent
- Religion/Faith 2 percent
- Health 1 percent

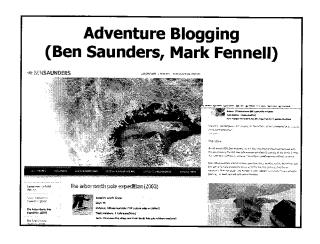
Pew Research Group New Pew Survey Defines Today's Bloggers Jimmy Moore, July 22, 2006

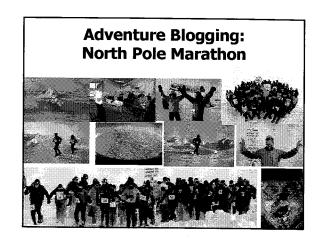
- Most bloggers are young, 18-30 year olds
- Most bloggers spend hours on Internet per day
- Most bloggers share their personal experiences
- · Most bloggers write daily or almost daily
- Most bloggers LOVE to write and are good at it
- Most bloggers never published their writings b4
- Most bloggers have a full-time job (and it's not blogging!)

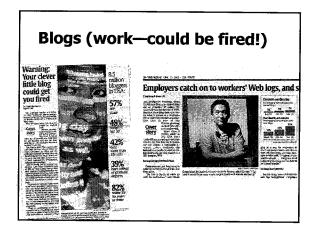
Blogs (diaries, writing)

	Blogs created	% of blags created
Male	1,810,900	40%
Female	2,310,000	56%
Total	4,120,000	100%
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Blog-City, Blog Weblogger and finds that over	red blogs on the following Spot, Diaryland, LiveJourna Kanga. As for the age of b me-half of bloggers are be owing this age group, 39.8	al, Pitas, TypePage, lloggers, Perseus Itween the ages of
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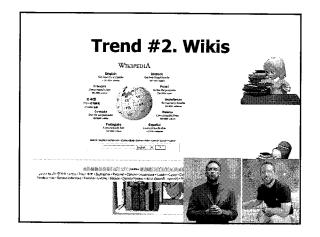


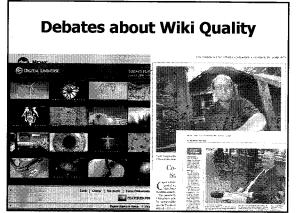












Brandon Hall, Chief Learning Officer Magazine, July 2006

"A wiki is a collection of Web pages that can be easily viewed and modified by anyone, providing a means for sharing learning and collaboration."

Brandon Hall, Chief Learning Officer Magazine, July 2006

"Wikis can be used to create content on-the-fly, as a repository for information and for archiving group learning. Benefits include speed, simplicity and a sense of ownership among participants."

For Teachers New to Wikis

- · Wikis are free, online writing spaces.
- Wikis use simple formatting rules, so no HTML understanding required.
- Highly collaborative composing and creativity
- Authors do not claim ownership
- Published online
- Wikis provide a history and anyone can revisit prior versions of text

How use in teaching

- 1. Provide space for free writing
- 2. Debate course topics and readings
- 3. Share resources (websites, conferences, writing, etc.)
- 4. Maintain group progress journal
- 5. Require group or class essay
- 6. Have student revise Wikipedia pages
- 7. Write a wikibook

Wiki Resources/Options

- Wikipedia
- Wikibooks
- Wiktionary
- Wikiversity
- Wikispecies
- Wikiquote
- Wikinews

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What is a wiki?

What I Know Is



- collaborative web-writing
- cross class/ interdisciplinary projects
- project spaces

What is a wiki?

- Ward Cunningham, in 1995
- · The name, wiki, is based on the Hawaiian term wikiwiki, meaning "quick"



Wiki Questions

- 1. Who regularly reads Wikipedia articles just for fun?
- 2. Who regularly reads Wikibooks?
- 3. Who seeks Wikipedia for content?
- 4. Who has edited or written new articles on Wikipedia or Wikibooks?
- 5. Who thinks it is ok for college students to cite from Wikipedia?

From Wikipedia, the five error lopedia Rentator house (Latest : Bariless) View (previous 50) (next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 200 (500). Lagard, (cur) = difference with current version, (last) = difference with preceding | Court | Cour (cut) (fast) C (cut) 21:55, 13 February 2006 81, 129,49,84 21:57, 13 February 2006 TexasAndroid (ng (cur) (last) (21.51, 13 February 2006 61 129 49.64 13 February 2006 Separate on [Revented antic by 203.10.121.81 (talk) to lest version by 8 04101. 13 February 2008 501.10.121.81 1112, 13 February 2006 541 Adequate (in user rest) × fourbitisoth C

Wiki Software

- · Wiki software is a type of collaborative software that runs a Wiki system.
 - Java based:
 - http://sourceforge.net/projects/friki
 - Perl based (Twiki) http://twiki.org/
 - PHP based
 - http://www.qwikiwiki.com/
 - PHP & MySOL

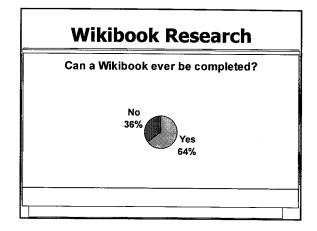
http://www.mediawiki.org/

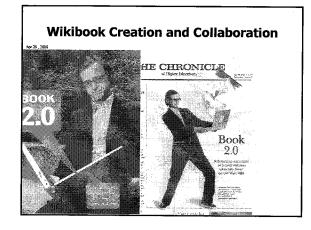
Wiki farm

- · A "Wiki farm" refers to a server or a collection of servers that provides wiki hosting, or a group of wikis hosted on such servers.
 - http://www.seedwiki.com/ (public, WYSIWYG)
 - http://pbwiki.com/ (password-protected, text editor)
 - http://www.jot.com/ (password-protected, WYSIWYG)

How to choose?

- Source code (Text editors vs. WYSIWYG)
- Access control (password vs. open to public)
- Editing control (various levels of editing controls)
- Free vs. license fee
- RSS awareness
- Advanced features (spell-check, emoticons, blogging, polling, calendar)



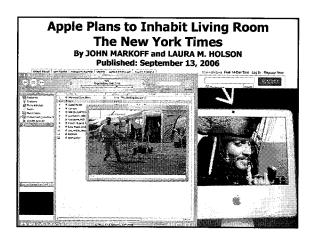




MIT Launches Center for Collective (Wiki) Intelligence, October 10, 2006 Campus Technology

- MIT opens the doors this week of the MIT Center for Collective Intelligence (CCI), which has set the ambitious goal to understand how to harness the power of large numbers of people – connected via the Internet and other technologies – to solve a range of business, scientific, and societal problems.
- CCI Director Thomas Malone said the recent successes of "Google and Wikipedia suggest that the time is now ripe for many more such systems." Malone, author of "The Future of Work," said the Center's research will address, "how can people and computers be connected so that collectively they act more intelligently than any individuals, groups, or computers have ever done before?"





Brandon Hall, Chief Learning Officer Magazine, July 2006

"Podcasts provide a way to distribute an audio or video episode via the Internet for playback at any time on any MP3 device or PC. Podcasts allow training in the form of event capture, new product information, sales tips, orientation, etc. to be delivered on a just-in-time, justenough basis to anyone anywhere."

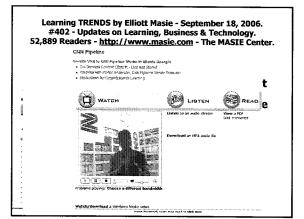
Podcast Questions

- 1. Who has listened to a podcast?
- 2. Who listens to a certain podcast on a regular basis?
- 3. Who has created a podcast?
- 4. Who has created a vodcast?
- 5. Who thinks podcasting is simply more talking heads?

Playfuls.com July 15, 2006



• Nielsen/NetRatings announced that 6.6 percent of the U.S. adult online population, or 9.2 million Web users, have recently downloaded an audio podcast. Also 4.0 percent, or 5.6 million Web users, have recently downloaded a video podcast. These figures put the podcasting population on a par with those who publish blogs, 4.8 percent, and online daters, 3.9 percent. However, podcasting is not yet nearly as popular as viewing and paying bills online, 51.6 percent, or online job hunting, 24.6 percent.



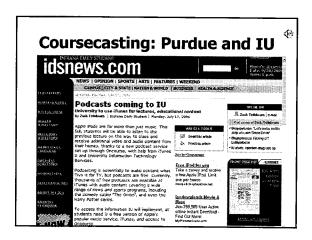
Webcasts: WorldBridges Goals

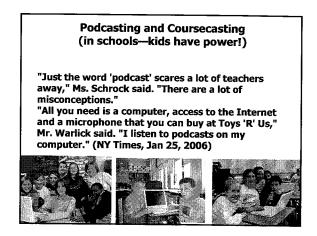
What is Worldbridges?

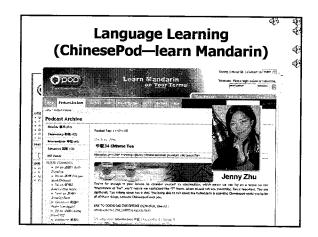
 Worldbridges is a network of individuals and organizations that use live, interactive webcasting and other new media technologies to help people connect, learn, & collaborate. (Webheads, Koreabridge, Worldbridges Tibet, EdTechTalk, etc.)

Goals & Values

Our primary goal is to foster understanding and cooperation amongst the citizens of the world. We value civility and respect, open source collaboration, fair distribution of income, and a sense of world identity.



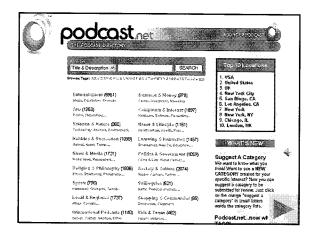






Podcast Guides

- · Short, to the point
- Not loaded with URLs and other stuff to write down--put that in the blog
- Informal, friendly, conversational



Educational Applications of Podcasting

- 1. Recordings of lectures (Coursecasting)
- Supplemental textbook or entire book
 Student projects

ic

- 4. Interviews
- 5. Language lessons
- 6. Oral reports
- 7. K-12 classroom interactions
- 8. Downloadable library of resources
- 9. Recordings of performances

What will e-learning look like in 2015???

