

**College of Arts**  
**T&L Innovation case studies**  
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### **Lincoln School of History & Heritage**

#### The Whiteboard function on Teams and Collaborate Ultra

When the pandemic forced students and lecturers to spend most of their teaching time online, Giustina Monti (Lecturer in Classical Studies, School of History and Heritage) faced the challenge of keeping students engaged, connected, and interactive while teaching Latin. Students need as much interaction as possible with the lecturer, especially with an ancient language like Latin. They need to ask frequent questions to immediately understand how the language works.

Giustina came up with the idea of using an interactive shared whiteboard where students could type and engage with the translations and the main forms of the words. The whiteboard allowed learners and teachers to use different colours which helped them to visualize the different patterns of the language. Participants also used coloured circles, squares, and arrows to highlight the connections between words and to isolate subjects, objects, and verbs.

The reaction from students was very positive. They responded and engaged with the material, they felt at ease, and they were keen to contribute to class discussion. Given the extremely positive response, Giustina decided to develop this technique for History seminars (particularly the asynchronous activities). Again, the students responded very well. Interestingly, the level of students' interaction was higher than when using Talis Elevate. This innovative usage of the interactive whiteboard/white sheet allowed the lecturer to help students overcome anxieties related to posting comments before or after their peers, as they had no pre-set questions to answer, just comments on the readings. Finally, this methodology allowed Giustina to further develop 'student as producer' – students felt encouraged to do independent research and explore their own interests, thus shaping their learning paths.

Heraclitus because his view on how the soul is a carrier of identity and character make more sense than the soul just being of use when you die. Also he suggests that one can become daimons and so you can't really die and that sounds a lot more interesting than death.

I found the cosmology writing interesting, particularly Heraclitus, although quite confusing too. However, Heraclitus' unity in opposites was the most interesting part I found, the way he used everyday examples to highlight how things are opposite, but also interdependent on one another. It helped simplify what he was actually saying. His use of U-I-O to help with his theory that individual souls were made up of fragments of the cosmos is also very interesting because I mean that's technically right, in the sense were all made up of atoms (right?) Yeah that's true I suppose. It was bits like that where they discussed how the universe was created, like with hot and cold etc. That also proved interesting to read, as it's surprisingly reminiscent of the Big Bang and the actual creation of the universe. (once again, I'm not a scientist so I don't know much about the big bang other than there were hot gases and things went boom).

Heraclitus is my most preferred. Although I did find the others to have some rather interesting points about their view on cosmology; linking it all to their Gods was weird at first but made more sense as I thought about it.

Heraclitus because he was different to what I personally think of in regards to philosophers which is schools of thought ect, as he was extremely critical of others and didn't hold a bias towards his contemporaries despite his respect for them.

Yeah I agree with that, It seems as he was a bit all over the place with his writing that he didn't really ascribe to a mainstream way of thinking and therefore had differing views to many of the other philosophers of his day. It makes him seem kind of like a romantic poet in a way??

I prefer the first part on cosmology and writers there, especially with how the aspects of the divine were kept within early philosophy which was something I did not expect. Although I think I agree more with Heraclitus the writers method of explaining it felt very round about and complex, and gave me a migraine. I'm with you on that Harry, I had to take so many breaks whilst reading it. I still don't understand most of it, so had to do some further reading of more simplified sources. You say that as if Zeno made any more sense, when he just appears to not understand maths? I am not saying Zeno made more sense, he was a bit of a weirdo in terms of content as it came across as simple parables, yet it

Spoiler: there was philosophy was c

Yes, migraine is th