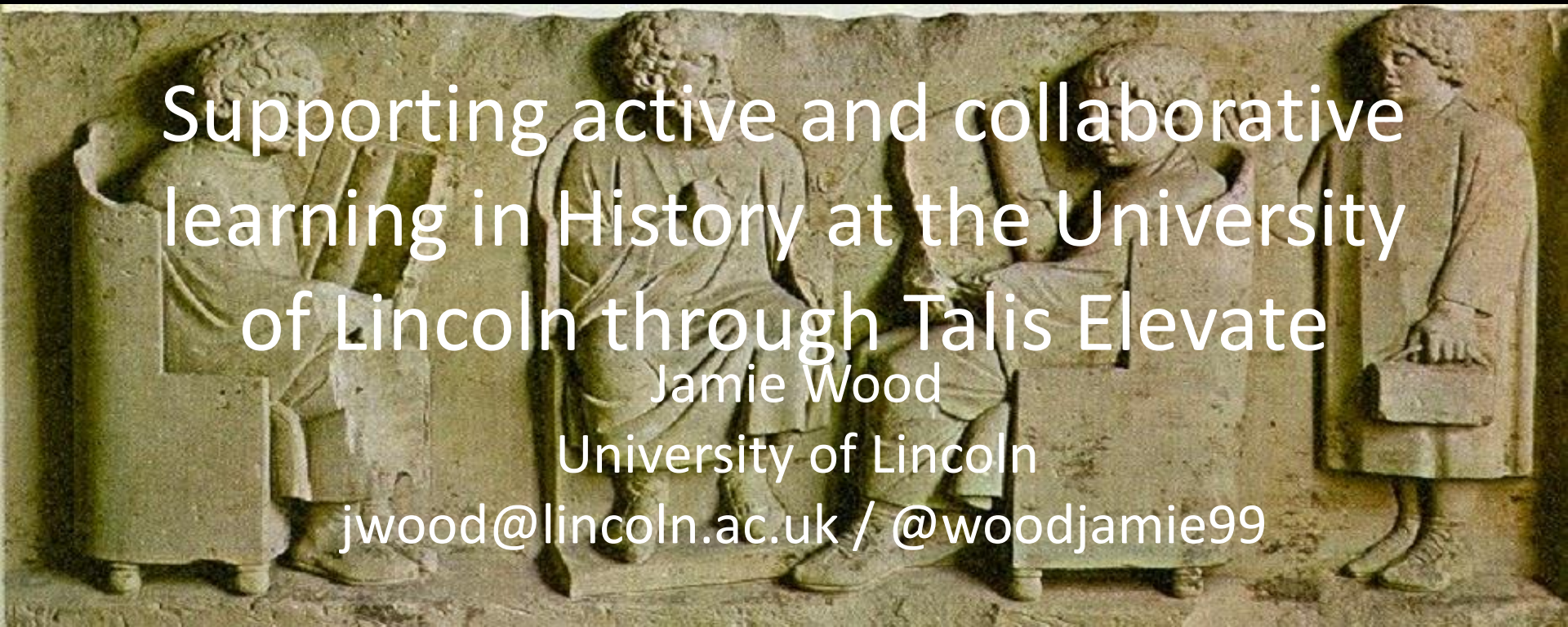




UNIVERSITY OF  
LINCOLN



# Supporting active and collaborative learning in History at the University of Lincoln through Talis Elevate

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# Today

- Previous experiences
- Using Talis Elevate in History at Lincoln
- What the students thought
- Reflections



The  
University  
Of  
Sheffield.



**del.icio.us**

**diigo**



Jamie Wood, "Helping Students to Become Disciplinary Researchers Using Questioning, Social Bookmarking and Inquiry-Based Learning", *Practice and Evidence of the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning in Higher Education* 6.1 (2011): <https://tinyurl.com/y2xp3n5n>





# Context

- New module
- Level 3 UG
- Semester A, 2018/19
- 19 students
- 1 seminar group
- 1 x 2-hour class per week
- Participation marks (10%)
- Talis Aspire reading list



Titian, *The Allocution of the Marquis del Vasto to his Troops*, El Prado (1540-41)

# Weekly tasks

- Students post 2-3 comments on weekly reading
  - Questions
  - How materials inter-relate
  - (mis)understanding
  - Points of interest
- Used to help structure classes
- A record for individual essays





## Weekly preparation activities and participation marks

Each week you will be expected to complete the preparatory readings (this will be up to 50 pages of primary and/or secondary source reading - sometimes it will be much less). We will base our discussion in class around these readings so it is vital that you do them.

In order to focus discussion in class, you will also be expected, on a weekly basis and in advance of the seminar, to share a minimum of two comments or questions based on the weekly reading via the modules TALIS Elevate site. I will show you how to use this tool in the first week.

Your participation marks (worth 15% of the grade for the module) will be determined by a combination of your preparatory activities and your work in class (either individually, in small group work or with the class as a whole). See the module handbook for details of how these marks are calculated and do come to see me if you have any questions.



## Week 1 - An introduction to Roman education

[PowerPoint slides](#)

In preparation for the first class, please do two things:

1. Read the following: J. Gardner and T. E. F. Wiedemann, *The Roman Household: A Sourcebook* (London: Routledge, 1991), pp. 102-116 (covering upbringing, education, schooling and discipline) - this is available as a scan on the module TALIS reading list (link to TALIS Elevate: <https://app.talis.com/lincoln/player#/modules/5b9e851459faa3074500036/resources/5be0c3cd97f7b5b119000004>)
2. Based on your reading, think up 2-3 questions, write them down and bring them to class.

The module will incorporate participation marks so please do these preparatory activities so that you can contribute to the discussion and work immediately!

We'll spend the first class discussing the ideas underpinning the module, assessment (including what I mean by 'assessment' and how it will work) and how we will work together more generally, so please also bring along any other questions that you've got.

The screenshot shows the TALIS Elevate interface. The main content area displays a reading passage titled "Days in the Lives of Schoolchildren" on page 13. The text discusses the literacy skills of ancient children, noting that many never actually learned to read, and that the ability to sign one's name was a significant achievement. The text is highlighted in pink. On the right side, there is a comment thread with three comments. The first comment, by user A, asks why reading was considered less important than writing. The second comment, by user M, suggests that the issue might be related to the ability to read. The third comment, by user L, mentions that these activities perpetuate tradition as discussed in week 1.

*Days in the Lives of Schoolchildren* 13

antiquity, when a significant number of children never actually learned to read. The ability to sign one's name to a document put one in the category of the literate rather than the illiterate, so it was an important skill to achieve – and far easier than learning how to read the document one was signing. Pupils also copied out verses of poetry, particularly Homer (for Greek speakers) and Virgil (for Latin speakers). This type of activity was individual, like the reading practice: the teacher handed the child a clearly-written model text and expected the child to copy it repeatedly and then to produce the copies for correction.

The third type of assignment commonly depicted in the Colloquia is memorisation and recitation. Ancient children recited from memory not only poetry but also oratorical works, lists of obscure words and their definitions, and grammatical treatises. Knowledge of a large body of vocabulary, including difficult words, was crucial to enable readers to

9 2 COMMENTS

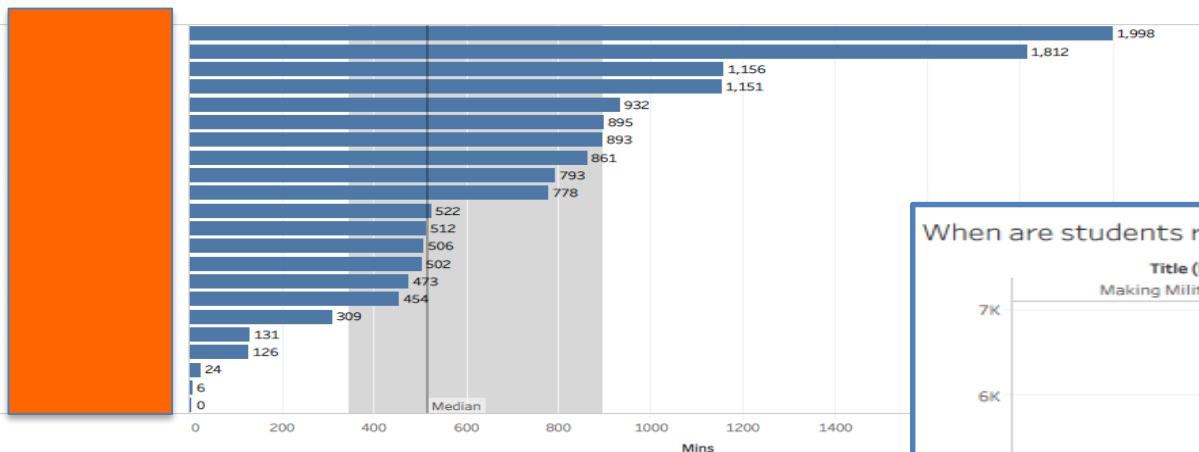
A 1 month ago  
Was reading considered less important if writing was prioritised? Why was that?

M 1 month ago  
Potentially a bigger issue than not having the ability read. Could cause further issues if people are signing documents that they don't know the meaning of.

L 1 month ago  
These activities perpetuate tradition as we discussed in week 1, the creation of model Romans based on replication.

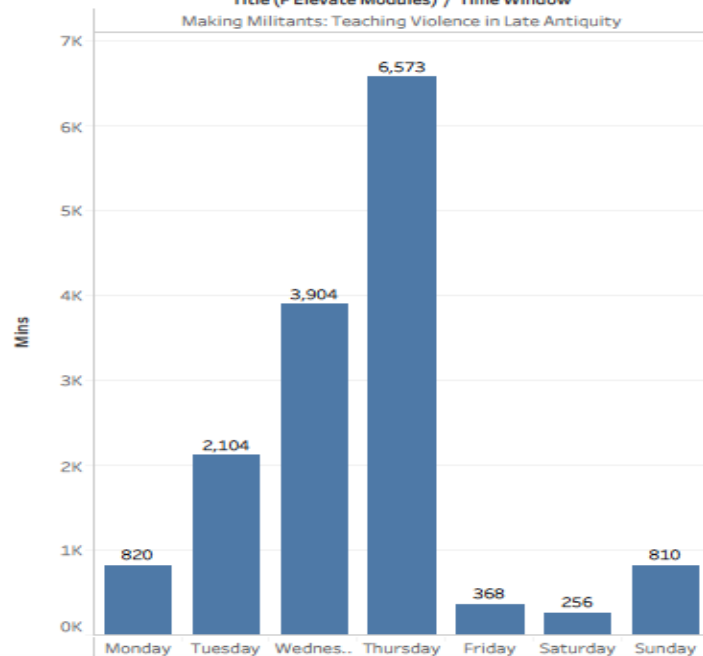
## Student Mins across module w/median

Title (F Elevate Modules)  
Making Militants: Teaching Violence in Late Antiquity

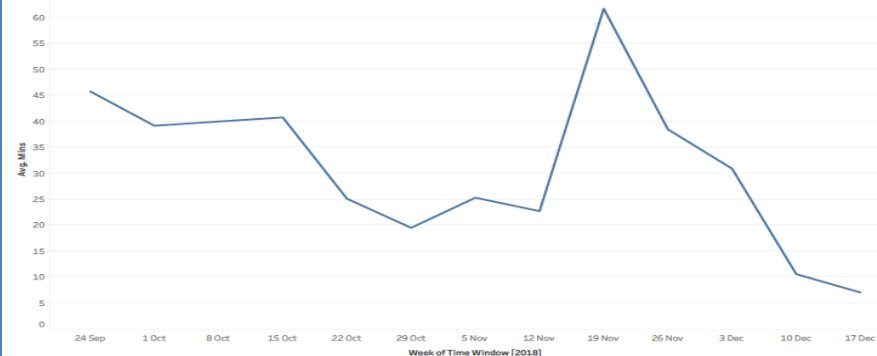


## When are students reading?

Title (F Elevate Modules) / Time Window  
Making Militants: Teaching Violence in Late Antiquity



## How does interaction vary week on week (AVE)?







Total comments: 526

Week 5: 107 comments

7 other weeks had 40+ comments

Every student commented at least twice

12 students had 20+ comments

1 student had 69 comments

## Resource use by week

Title (F Elevate Mo..	Title	24 Septe mber 2..	Oct
<b>Making Militants: Teaching Violence in Late Antiquity</b>	Week 1: Gardner and Wei..	275	
	Week 2: Dickey, Stories of..		
	Week 3: Brown, Power an..		
	Week 3: Maas, Readings i..		
	Week 4: Campbell, The Ro..		
	Week 4: Vegetius, Epitom..		
	Week 5: Ausonius, Mosell..		
	Week 5: Green, Still water..		
	Week 5: Libanius, To the A..		
	Week 7: Alberii and Harlo..		
	Week 7: Jerome, Letter 107		
	Week 7: Katz, Educating P..		
	Week 8: Cribiore, The Sch..		
	Week 8: Sandwell, Libaniu..		
	Week 9: Libanius, Selecte..		
	Week 10: Bloomer, School..		
	Week 10: Breij, Vitae Neci..		
	Week 11: Hillner, Monks a..		
	Week 11: Isidore of Seville..		
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>275</b>	

## Resource use by week

Title (F Elevate Mo..	Title	Week of ..	Grand Total
<b>Making Militants: Teaching Violence in Late Antiquity</b>	Week 1: Gardner and Wei..		<b>357</b>
	Week 2: Dickey, Stories of..		<b>1,544</b>
	Week 3: Brown, Power an..		<b>1,603</b>
	Week 3: Maas, Readings i..		<b>647</b>
	Week 4: Campbell, The Ro..		<b>1,973</b>
	Week 4: Vegetius, Epitom..		<b>1,105</b>
	Week 5: Ausonius, Mosell..		<b>670</b>
	Week 5: Green, Still water..		<b>465</b>
	Week 5: Libanius, To the A..		<b>774</b>
	Week 7: Alberii and Harlo..		<b>561</b>
	Week 7: Jerome, Letter 107		<b>615</b>
	Week 7: Katz, Educating P..		<b>653</b>
	Week 8: Cribiore, The Sch..		<b>651</b>
	Week 8: Sandwell, Libaniu..		<b>559</b>
	Week 9: Libanius, Selecte..		<b>1,136</b>
	Week 10: Bloomer, School..		<b>689</b>
	Week 10: Breij, Vitae Neci..		<b>380</b>
	Week 11: Hillner, Monks a..		<b>407</b>
	Week 11: Isidore of Seville..		<b>47</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>14,835</b>

ve 2..	26 Nove mber 2..	3 Decem ber 2018	10 Dece mber 2..	17 Dece mber 2..
		3	26	8
	6	14	30	
		79	6	2
		22	3	2
		6	129	10
	52	20	174	36
			12	3
				5
		6	15	2
		78	17	0
			50	
		385	5	
	7	121	28	1
			23	
18			80	0
0	624		44	13
0	348		26	5
		333		73
	1	45		1
19	1,038	1,112	668	162

# What the students thought

(online survey with 8/19 respondents)

- How often? 8/8 weekly
- Useful learning support? 8/8 yes
- Would you recommend? 8/8 yes

“It perpetuates discussion in seminars when combined with a participation mark. Everyone is able to contribute and has background knowledge for the week’s topic at a minimum.”

“being able to make comments helps to better process the reading and makes it more memorable so it can be discussed in seminars.”

“it actually makes you do the reading as the tutor knows when you have skipped it.”

“When I don't completely understand the reading, seeing other people's comments can help me gain a better understanding”

“It offers a platform for peer interaction and posing questions that seems more organic (and safer? less awkward at least) than in the seminar room.”

# Module evaluation

“Using TALIS elevate has really helped me understand the themes of the module better than I thought I would, and has really helped me with participation. I think basing the seminars around comments for the reading has worked really well, as people have an idea what to discuss and what issues to address.”



# Reflections



- Visibility
- Reward
- Integration
- Assessment
- Design