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Digital Badges, Bringing About Changes to STEM Credentialing and Instruction

Thomas Koballa
tkoballa@georgiasouthern.edu

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Digital Badging

Bringing About Changes to STEM Credentialing and Instruction

Thomas Koballa

College of Education

5th Annual Georgia Scholarship of STEM Teaching and Learning Conference

Statesboro, GA

March 4, 2016



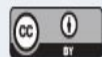
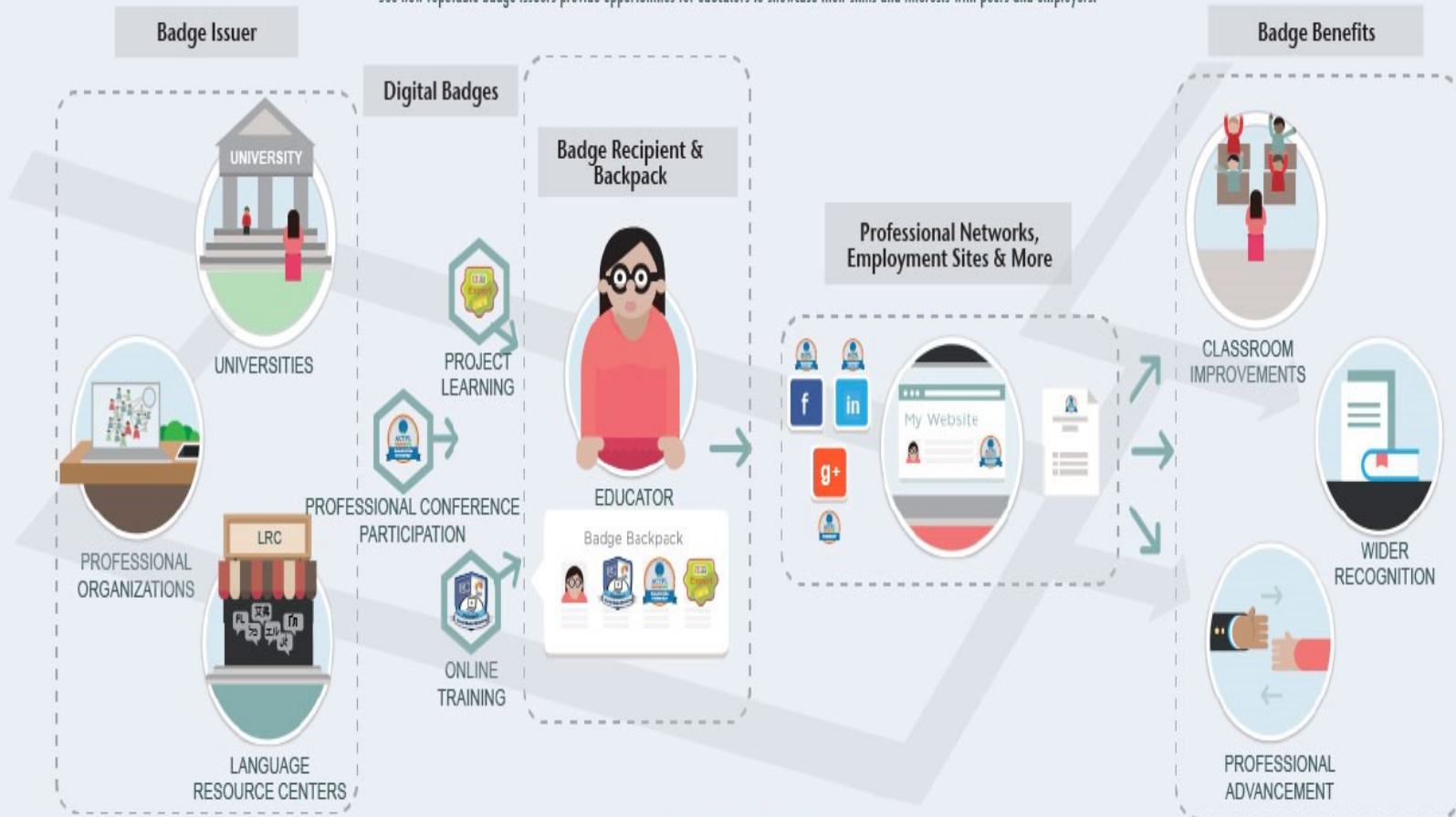
Digital Badging Project

New Path to Teacher Credentialing

- **Goal – Provide online, competency-based professional learning opportunities for Georgia teachers that lead to enhanced understandings and instructional performance relative to the Teacher Assessment on Performance Standards (TAPS).**
- **[The TAPS are a component of the Teacher Keys Evaluation System (TKES).]**

HOW DIGITAL BADGES WORK

Digital badges allow language educators to earn credentials for the 21st century classroom and share them with the world. See how reputable badge issuers provide opportunities for educators to showcase their skills and interests with peers and employers.



Original by Chris Appleton (Designer at Mozilla Foundation)
Modified by COERLL - <http://www.coerll.utexas.edu/coerll/>



Thinking About Metadata

Taking a photo with a smartphone

- image alone
- associated with the digital image is a wealth of data, including date and time the photo was taken, the file size, focus settings, and more
- if a GPS chip is in the phone, coordinates of where the photo was taken are also part of the data file



Metadata for Learning

Mozilla Foundation's Open Badges project - a set of common protocols for the kinds of data accessed when clicking on a badge

Metadata typically associated with a badge

- issuing institution and date issued
- perhaps an expiration date
- rubric or standards used for assessing competence
- the artifacts that provide evidence of learner accomplishment

Badges show accomplishments and learning pathways at a level of specificity not possibly revealed through diplomas, course grades, certificates or PLUs.



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**COMMUNICATING YOUR
RATIONALE FOR
DIFFERENTIATING INSTRUCTION**

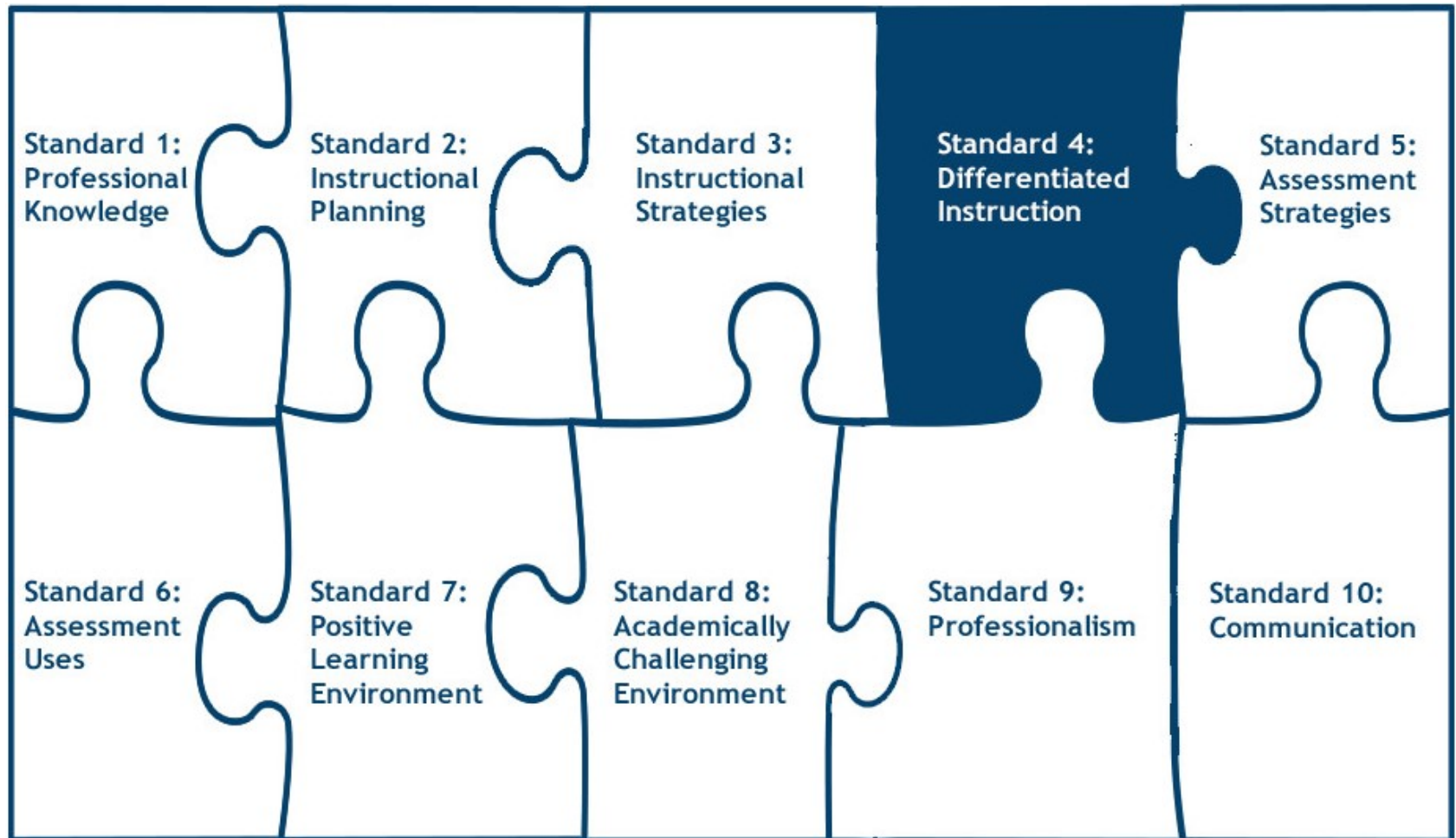
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION



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Digital Badging Project



Standard 4: Differentiated Instruction Modules



Standard 4: Differentiated Instruction

*Module 1 – Communicating
Your Rationale for
Differentiating Instruction
(Knowledge)*

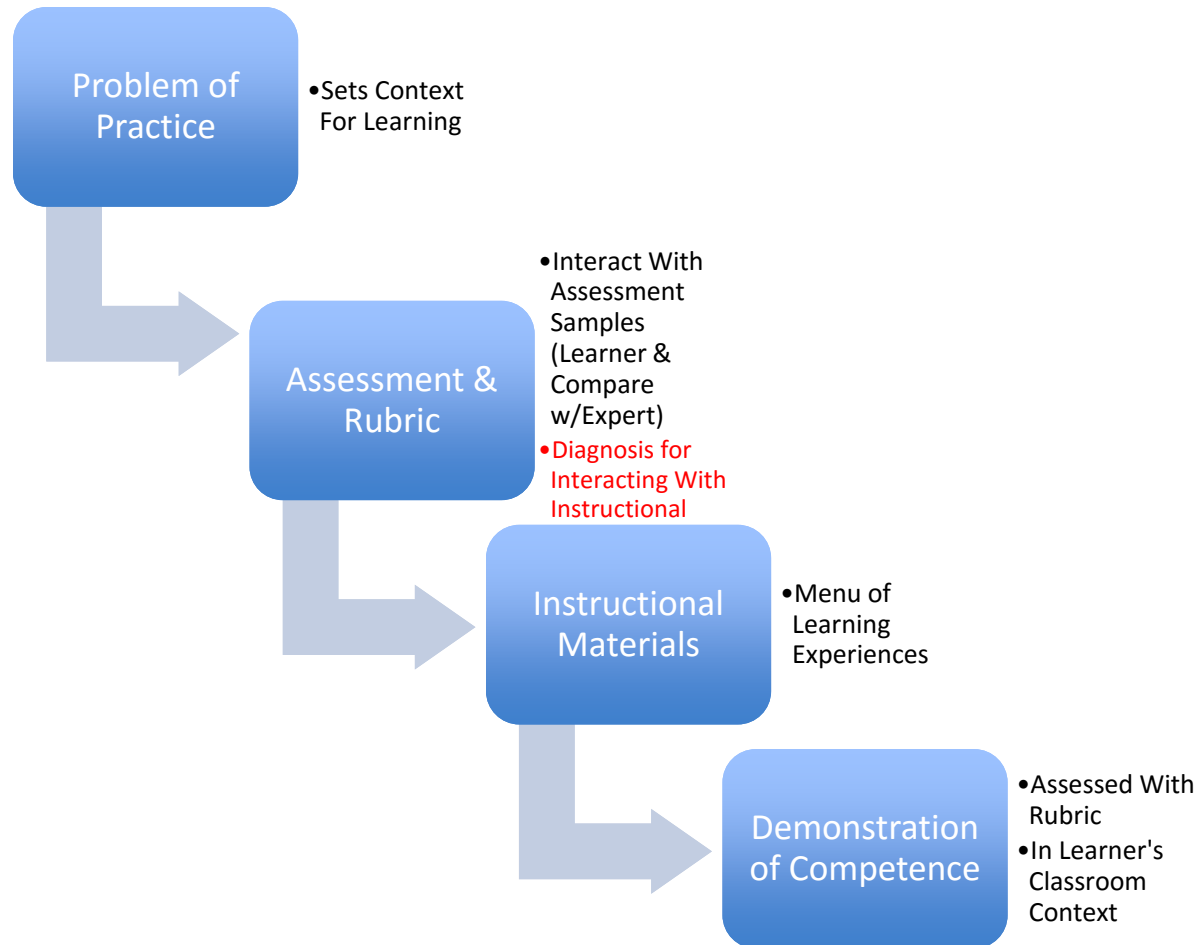
*Module 2 – Using Your Students’
Assessment Data to Differentiate
(Execution)*

*Module 3 – Remediating,
Enriching, Accelerating to
Further Your Students’
Learning (Execution)*

*Module 4 – Grouping Your
Students to Maximize Their
Learning (Execution)*

*Module 5 – Supporting Other
Teachers to Differentiate
Instruction (Leadership)*

Project Model of Instruction



Module 4.1: Communicating Your Rationale for Differentiating Instruction

<https://georgiasouthern.desire2learn.com/d2l/le/content/293122/Home>



Ms. Megan Bostian

Southeast Bulloch HS

Legislative Branch

The Legislative Branch is made up of the United States Congress.

- Congress is divided into two groups, the House of Representatives and the Senate.
- The primary duty of Congress is to write, debate, and pass bills that are given to the President of the United States for approval. These bills may become laws.
- Both houses of Congress work in committees to review bills, legislative budget, etc.
- Other important duties of Congress are to:
 - propose amendments to the Constitution,
 - make laws that change trade between states and between the United States and other countries,
 - make laws about taxes,
 - remove a President from office (only with one other branch),
 - investigate national and governmental problems.

Judicial Branch

interprets and makes decisions about what the laws mean and how they are applied. They also make sure that the Constitution and freedoms are protected. The Judicial Branch is made up of federal courts.

Supreme Court

- The Supreme Court was established by the Constitution as the highest court in the United States.
- The Court has no jury or United States citizens.
- The Court is made up of nine justices.
- The Chief Justice presides over the court.
- Justices are appointed by the President and approved by the Senate.
- Justices can serve for their entire lives unless they resign, step down, or are impeached by the House of Representatives and convicted by the Senate.

The Supreme Court:

- hears cases about questions regarding the Constitution,
- makes final decisions about cases that have been tried and appealed in lower courts,
- makes rulings that all other courts must follow.

Executive Branch

The Executive Branch is made up of the President and Vice President of the United States and the Executive Office of the President.

The President:

- can only be elected to 2 four-year terms for a total of 8 years,
- must be at least 35 years old,
- must be a natural born citizen (born citizen),
- must have lived in the United States for 14 years.

How a Bill Becomes a Law

1. A bill can originate in either house of Congress dealing with taxes or spending in the House of Representatives.
2. Once a bill is introduced, it is assigned to a committee to be studied.
3. After hearings, the committee makes a recommendation that it be passed (The committee may choose to release it or lay the bill aside and not consider it.)
4. If, after debate, the committee has a majority, it moves the bill to the next stage.
5. If the bill is passed in the second house, it is sent to the House of Representatives to be signed into law.
6. Congress can veto a bill.

Electing United States Federal Official

ELECTING A PRESIDENT

The Election Process

1. The Primary Election: Voters select delegates during their state primary election.
2. The National Conventions: Voters in each state select delegates to attend the party's national convention. Delegates will vote on the party's platform and elect delegates to the national convention.
3. The General Election: Voters vote for a candidate in the general election. The candidate who receives the most votes in the most states wins the election.
4. The Electoral College: The Electoral College elects the president and vice president. Each state has a certain number of electoral votes based on its size and population.
5. The Inauguration: The president is inaugurated on January 20 of the following year.

Qualifications for Senators

- Senators must be at least 30 years old.
- Senators must have been a U.S. citizen for at least seven years.
- Senators must be a resident of the state which they represent.

Qualifications for Representatives

- Representatives must be at least 25 years old.
- Representatives must have been 7 U.S. citizens for at least seven years.
- Representatives must be a resident of the state which they represent.

Parliamentary Facts

- Senates are elected by residents of their state. There are 100 senators in Congress.
- Representatives are elected by residents from each of their states. There are 435 representatives in Congress. The number of representatives from each state is determined by the percentage of the state's population that they represent as defined by the most recent census. Some population states are more representative.
- The two houses (Senate and House) are elected at the same time. States with large populations and states with small populations, both states in the same state in government in the large state, will have more representatives. The larger population states have more representatives. All states have the same number of senators because all states have roughly two senators. Larger states have more representatives because they have more people.
- Congressional districts are held every two years. At this time, all representatives are up for election and about a third of all senators are up for election.
- The Speaker of the House of Representatives is elected by the House members. The Speaker follows the vice president in the line of presidential succession.
- The vice president is the president of the Senate. The vice president has the deciding vote in tied senatorial elections.
- California has 53 representatives in Congress and the most of any state. Some states have only one representative in Congress.

“Open badges sit at the intersection of evidence, learning, human-computer interaction, and information technology.”

Kevin Carey, *The End of College* (2015)

Tom Koballa

tkoballa@georgiasouthern.edu

