

Teaching with video: Using materials made by others

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If you have a question that isn't answered here, contact copyright-lib@uwa.edu.au.

This guide is intended to provide general information about copyright in educational contexts. It does not provide statements of the law or specific legal advice, and may be updated from time to time.

Open educational resources



The internet abounds with Open Educational Resources (OERs)—that is, materials for which their creators have given permission for reuse (sometimes within particular parameters). OERs can include any type of learning material, including images and graphics, videos, textbooks, handouts, presentations, lesson plans, and academic articles. There are many sources of OERs: individuals' personal websites; universities, governments, and NGOs; initiatives like Wikipedia; and specialised 'repositories' of OERs.

This guide is not exhaustive, but it offers advice on finding and using other people's digital videos for teaching, or using others' materials in your own videos.

Where to find materials

Check the Library's guide to [Copyright for Teaching](#) for information about using materials in your teaching at UWA as well as finding OERs. Additional links are available from [Murdoch University Library](#).

You can find many stable, searchable and growing repositories of OERs. You can also search many sites for material licensed under Creative Commons, e.g. Flickr, Wikipedia, YouTube. One well known example of sites for course materials is MIT's open courseware, which includes videos and other materials.

The OER movement has now spawned many more repositories, including oercommons.org and jorum.ac.uk. Or ask around in your professional or disciplinary community.

There are many sources of images to use in videos and presentations that can be used under open licences. For example, Flickr has millions of images with open Creative Commons (CC) licences (put a tick in the box for CC content – you'll find it under 'advanced search'). [Search Creative Commons](#) is a useful starting point to find images, music, and videos from several sites with open materials.

Finding music

(From the [WordStream blog](#))

- [MusOpen](#): Offering free music resources such as recordings, sheet music, etc.
- [Free Sound](#): A database of Creative Commons licensed audio samples and recordings.
- [YouTube](#): The king of video itself offers some free background music to use in video creations.
- [Audio Jungle](#): Royalty free audio files including loops, sound effects, and more.

Starting points:

1. Save time! Consider using a **resource that is already available** that you can legally and ethically reuse before producing your own.
2. **Check before you take...**many websites say what you can do with the materials on the site. If they don't, you may need to ask for permission before using anything. **It doesn't hurt to ask for permission!**
3. Regardless of the licence or source of the material, **acknowledge the author**, contributors and source. Why not be generous? And it is good practice too. For example, if you are using material in the LMS for UWA students, it is required to provide attribution of the creator and source (unless explicitly *not* required by the licence or other agreement).

Here are some considerations:

1. **Copyright:** Copyright law applies to the digital environment. Copyright material in digital form is protected in the same way as material in any other format. For example, text and images on a website are protected by copyright in the same way as printed material. More information about this below.
2. **Creative Commons Licences:** Creative Commons is an organisation which provides ready-made licencing agreements which are less restrictive than the "all rights reserved" terms of standard international copyright. Owners of material and creators can decide if they want to apply Creative Commons licences to their works. There are several Creative Commons licence types, and you need to be sure that the material you are using has a licence which meets your needs. The Creative Commons (CC) website (creativecommons.org) provides advice on what licence to use if you want to publish your own work and also on what the different licences mean. For example, the simplest licence ([Creative Commons Attribution](#) or CC BY) just requires you to attribute the work to its creator and then you can use it freely.
3. **Linking:** You also can use nearly anything online as long as you **link to it**, rather than copying it. Linking is fine in copyright terms in almost all jurisdictions, and is **not** a copyright infringement (that is, something which is the exclusive right of the copyright owner). You can link to web content where *copying* it may be a breach of the copyright owner's rights. However, it's best to avoid linking to material that seems to be a clear infringement of someone else's rights, such as a full-length commercial film or TV programme on YouTube.

Modified from: Salmon, G. (2013). *E-tivities: The key to active online learning* (2nd ed). London and New York: Routledge. *Many thanks to Derek Whitehead of Swinburne University of Technology for his invaluable help with the original version of this guide. Gilly Salmon, 2013. Updated by Chloe Czerwiec and Megan Fitzgibbons, March 2016.*

Using videos created by others

For more information about using videos created by others in classroom settings, including DVDs and broadcast media, consult the Library's guide about [Copyright and Teaching](#).

University Library video collections



The University Library has a range of audio and video resources that can be used for educational purposes, including thousands of DVDs, which can be located through [OneSearch](#). In addition, the Library has subscriptions to streaming audio and video databases that allowing for linking or embedding content in the LMS. Some resources include:

[Kanopy streaming video](#) includes thousands of award-winning documentaries, training films and theatrical releases. You can easily share films, create clips or playlists, and embed them in the LMS. Offers diverse content in areas such as architecture, teacher education, health and safety, culture and politics in media, and health studies.

[Education in Video](#) provides a large and rich online collection of video available for the study of teaching methods and education theory.

[Ethnographic video online](#) is a video streaming platform that includes classic and contemporary documentaries; previously unpublished footage from working anthropologists and ethnographers in the field; and select feature films. Thematic areas include: language and culture, kinesthetics, body language, food and foraging, cooking, economic systems, social stratification and status, caste systems and slavery, male and female roles, kinship and families, political organization, conflict and conflict resolution, religion and magic, music and the arts, culture and personality, and sex, gender, and family roles. Most documentaries provide transcripts with searchable full text.

[Acland's Video Atlas of Human Anatomy](#) contains over 300 anatomical videos using cadavers.

[Medici.tv](#) offers over 900 programs available on streaming VOD. The majority of films are accessible in very high quality (HD). The catalogue offers: filmed concerts performed by the today's greatest names in classical music; archive movies that bring back to life the legends of the past; documentaries on performers and composers; educational programs and master classes.

[Naxos Music Library](#) and [Naxos Video Library](#). Naxos Music Library is the most comprehensive collection of classical music available online. The Naxos Music Library offers complete catalogues or selected recordings of over 400 independent labels. Resources include music notes, cover artwork, track listings, instrumentation and publisher information, libretti and synopses of more than 700 operas, more than 40,000 composer and artist biographies, pronunciation guide for composer and artist names, glossary, guide to musical terms and work analyses. Also includes streaming video library of classical music performances, opera, ballet, live concerts and documentaries.

[Music Online](#) brings together on a single cross-searchable platform Alexander Street Press music products, including: African American Music Reference; American Song; Classical Music in Video;

Classical Music Library; Contemporary World Music; Jazz Music Library; Smithsonian Global Sound for Libraries.

Copyright

Copyright and videos: why it matters



A copyright holder has the right to be credited as the owner of a work and to have control over how it's used. This means that there are limits on copying or sharing work that is created by others, including material found on the internet. Complying with copyright is an essential part of ethical learning and teaching.

Staff and students own copyright in their own work, but when creating videos, they often incorporate images, music, and videos created by others. This guide focuses on videos created by academic staff that are shared with students digitally.

Creating and sharing your own videos digitally

Many academics ask: *Can I include materials created by others in my videos?*



Video: [Quick overview from Federation University](#)

Type of material to be included in your video	If you're sharing your video through the UWA LMS or LCS:	If you're posting your video on YouTube, or any non-university service, or any open website:
Images from websites or printed works	In most cases, it is ok to include images. The source must be properly referenced and a Part VB copyright notice must be included in the video and/or in your LMS unit.	Cannot use without permission from the copyright holder(s)
Images that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are in the public domain, or • have an open licence (see Open Educational Resources section above), or • you have permission from the copyright holder to use. 	Ok!	Ok!
Music — general	You can use music that is covered by UWA's music licences. Check the APRA/AMCOS website to see if the sound recording is covered by the licence. The music must be legitimately acquired (from a purchased CD or download) and properly referenced with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the title of each musical work • the name of each composer lyricist and arranger of the musical work • the artist/group name and the record 	Cannot use without permission from the copyright holder(s)

	<p>company label</p> <p>If licensed music is used, the following text must be spoken or shown in the video (at the beginning or end):</p> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 5px;"> <p>This music recording has been made by The University of Western Australia under the express terms of an educational licence between it, ARIA, AMCOS, APRA and PPCA, and may only be used as authorised by the University pursuant to the terms of that licence.</p> </div> <p>It is not permitted to include music outside of these licences.</p> <p>If you are recording a lecture, you must pause the lecture recording to omit any music not covered by the licences.</p>	
<p>Music that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has an open licence (see Open Educational Resources section above) • you have permission from the copyright 	<p>Ok!</p> <p>Tip: you can find free music to use here:</p>	<p>Ok!</p> <p>Tip: you can find free music to use here:</p>

<p>holder to use (note that music recordings have multiple copyright holders)</p>	<p>https://www.youtube.com/audiolibrary/music</p>	<p>https://www.youtube.com/audiolibrary/music</p>
<p>Clips of videos and other audio recordings — general</p>	<p>You can include recordings of free-to-air, cable or satellite TV and radio broadcasts (including webcasts, Freeview, and iView if the material is identical to that already broadcast on TV). You must cite the source and display a Part VA copyright warning notice.</p> <p>If you are recording a live lecture when video is played that does <i>not</i> meet the criteria above, such as a film on DVD, you must pause the lecture recording to omit the video -- it cannot be recorded and shared digitally.</p>	<p>Cannot use without permission from the copyright holder(s).</p>
<p>Clips of videos and other audio recordings that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has an open licence (See Open Educational Resources section above • you have permission from the copyright holder to use (note that films and audio productions may have multiple copyright holders) 	<p>Ok!</p> <p>...Note that most YouTube clips are <i>not</i> 'open'. It's ok to <i>link to</i> or <i>embed</i> YouTube videos that other people have created, but not to use them in your own video without permission.</p>	<p>Ok!</p> <p>...Note that most YouTube clips are <i>not</i> 'open'. It's ok to <i>link to</i> or <i>embed</i> YouTube videos that other people have created, but not to use them in your own video without permission.</p>

Before copying material from any online source, check the site for a statement which defines how material on the site may be used. You should abide by this statement as with any “licence”. If the site contains no permitted use statement or only contains a basic copyright statement, then you may incorporate content from the site into your video following the guidelines above.

If you use YouTube:

In addition to complying with copyright as a UWA staff member, you must also abide by YouTube’s [terms of service](#)—which means that you cannot upload content created by others without the copyright holder’s permission.



Video: [Quick overview from Federation University](#)