



Media Studies (Across the Curriculum)

EDCP 481.951

University of British Columbia

Summer 2a 2018 @ 8:00-10:00 in Scarfe 1106

<http://blogs.ubc.ca/etec/courses-2/edcp-481/> AND <http://wiki.ubc.ca/Edcp481>

Course Description and Valued Ends:

This course focuses on understanding media and associated freedoms of expression and the press for learning, teaching, and public pedagogy. Media studies is a dynamic discipline tailored to exploring a range of concepts or techniques. In addition to understanding media and the process of meaning-making, media studies also focuses on making and managing media across formats, creative expression, and civic engagement. Making minimal distinction among (the) media *of*, *on*, and *in* education, the course provides a survey of media studies and new media with an emphasis on media education and literacy. Media education and literacy are among the most relevant challenges to “official” knowledge and represent key movements in the sociology of curriculum. Hence, this course balances practice with ethical, legal, and theoretical aspects and emphasizes the design of curriculum and courses for teaching media studies and for integrating media literacy across the curriculum. This year's section of EDCP 481 focuses on meaningful media by and for children and youth. All media productions add meaning but those providing deep meaning are necessarily unique.

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Course Aims & Objectives

1. Map media studies and explore its key concepts and techniques.
2. Analyze the convergence of media and education through theoretical framings, legal interpretations and techniques of new media analysis (image, text, sound).
3. Provide a rationale for media education and literacy at all levels— elementary, middle, secondary, and adult.
4. Evaluate media education instructional materials and recommend appropriate revisions.
5. Design, produce and select appropriate materials and resources for media education courses.
6. Design and produce curriculum that incorporates and remediates a variety of new media, including image, text, and sound.

Required Text:

1. *Media Studies (Across the Curriculum) Readings*. (Download all from <https://canvas.ubc.ca>)

Assessment (Groups of 3: see details below):

1. Participation (20%)
2. PSA (30%)
3. Media Study Guide (50%)

Deadline:

Ongoing
July 16
July 27

Operational Definition of Letter Grade Categories (EDCP, Revised, June 1996)

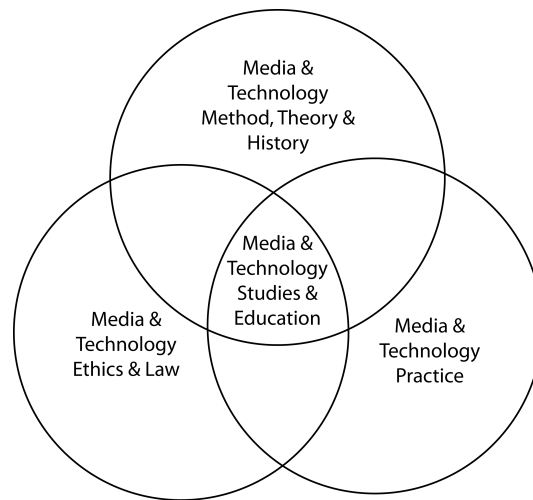
Letter Grade	Percent Range	Sample Description
A+	90-100	<p>Work of outstanding quality. Demonstrates excellent comprehension of the subject and use of existing literature and research. Consistently applies a high level of critical scrutiny to texts and discussions. Frequently articulates innovative ideas based on a broad background. Shows a high degree of personal engagement with the topic. Consistently integrates broad orientations towards curriculum with particular lesson objectives and instruction and assessment strategies.</p>
A	85-89	
A-	80-84	
B+	76-79	<p>Work of good quality with no major weaknesses. Demonstrates good comprehension of the subject. Is able on occasion to articulate original critical insights. Good use of existing knowledge in the subject. Shows personal involvement in the work. Understands the relationships among broad curriculum orientations, lesson objectives and instruction and assessment strategies.</p>
B	72-75	
B-	68-71	
C+	64-67	<p>Adequate work. Fair comprehension of the subject. Shows few original critical insights. Background knowledge may have significant deficits. Minimal personal involvement in the work. Inconsistently integrates broad curriculum orientations, lesson objectives and instruction and assessment strategies.</p>
C	60-63	
C-	55-59	
D	50-54	<p>Minimally adequate work, barely at a passing level. Serious flaws or deficits in understanding. Unable to integrate broad curriculum orientations, lesson objectives and instruction and assessment strategies.</p>
F	0-49	<p>Failing work. Inadequate for successful completion of the course or submitted beyond final date of acceptance.</p>

- **Academic Honesty and Standards, and Academic Freedom:** Please refer to *UBC Calendar*
- **Policies and Regulations (Selected):** <http://www.students.ubc.ca/calendar>
- **Academic Accommodation for Students with Disabilities:** Students with a disability who wish to have an academic accommodation should contact the Disability Resource Centre without delay (see UBC Policy #73 www.universitycounsel.ubc.ca/policies/policy73.pdf).

EDCP 481 Course Schedule & Readings:

Each class generally consists of activities, readings, video analysis, and discussion. Readings for each day include a balance of activities, often supplemented by image and sound resources.

Date	Topic	Assignment	Readings & Topics
Day 1 3 July	#1	Course Intro	Course introduction, Media Semantics (Mapping & Definitions)
Day 2 4 July	#1-2	Readings & Assignments	Media (<i>about</i>) and (<i>in</i>) Education What is or Who are the Media? What is Media Studies? New Media? Media Education? Media Literacy?
Day 3 5 July	#3	Readings & Assignments	Media Production & Social Media practice
Day 4 6 July	#3	Readings & Assignments	Media Production & Social Media practice
Day 5 9 July	#4	Readings & Assignments	Regulation of the Citizen and Media Free Speech and Freedom of the Press Free Inquiry & Freedom of Thought Regulatory Codes / Codes of Ethics
Day 6 10 July	#4	Readings & Assignments	Regulation of the Citizen and Media Right to be Forgotten
Day 7 11 July	#5	Readings & Assignments	Academic Freedom / Teaching Controversial Subjects
Day 8 12 July	#6	Readings & Assignments	Copyright and Intellectual Property Rights
Day 9 13 July	#6	Readings & Assignments	Copyright and Intellectual Property Rights
Day 10 16 July	#7	PSA Video Due	Media Education, Literacies & Methods PSA (rough cut or final) Presentations
Day 11 17 July	#7	Readings & Assignments	Media Methods
Day 12 18 July	#8	Readings & Assignments	Media & Technology Culture & Theory
Day 13 19 July	#9	Readings & Assignments	History of Media & Technology
Day 14 20 July	#1-#9	Readings & Assignments	MSG (rough or good draft) Presentations
Days 15-20 23-27 July	#1-#9	Media Study Guide Due	Online Research & Projects



Topic 1
Media Semantics
What is or Who are the Media?

Readings / Media

Media Semantics Resources

1. Davis, C. & Turkle, S. (2015, October 7). The flight from conversation. *The Atlantic*, 1-8.

Resources

- a. Petrina, S. (2014). On (the) media. Unpublished manuscript. Vancouver, BC.
- b. Guillory, J. (2010). Genesis of the media concept. *Critical Inquiry*, 36, 321-362.

Topic 2

Media & Technology Education / Media & Technological Literacy or Literacies

Readings / Media

2. Mahoney, K. R. & Khwaja, T. (2016) Living and leading in a digital age: A narrative study of the attitudes and perceptions of school leaders about media literacy, *Journal of Media Literacy Education*, 8(2), 77-98. Available at: <http://digitalcommons.uri.edu/jmle/vol8/iss2/5>
3. McClain, J. M. (2016). A framework for using popular music videos to teach media literacy. *Dialogue*, 3(1). <http://journaldialogue.org/issues/a-framework-for-using-popular-music-videos-to-teach-media-literacy/>

Media Education & Literacy Resources

- a. Anderson, N., Tyner, K. & Pugente, J. J. (2003). Introduction. *In Scanning Television* (pp. 5-12). Toronto, ON: Harcourt Canada.
- b. Hobbs, R. & Jensen, A. (2009). The past, present, and future of media literacy education. *Journal of Media Literacy Education*, 1, 1-11. <http://jmle.org/index.php/JMLE/issue/view/1>
- c. Hobbs, R. (2010, November). *Digital and media literacy: A plan of action*. Washington, DC: Aspen Institute. Downloaded from <http://www.knightcomm.org/digital-and-media-literacy-a-plan-of-action/>
- d. Rideout, V. J., Foehr, U. G. & Roberts, D. F. (2010). *Generation M2: Media in the lives of 8-18 year olds*. Menlo Park, CA: Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation.
- e. Center for Media Literacy. (2005). *MediaLit Kit*. Malibu, CA: Author. <http://www.medialit.org/cml-medialit-kit>
- f. NFB Education <https://www.nfb.ca/education/>
- g. Media Smarts <http://mediasmarts.ca/>

- h. Considine, D. (2003). *Media literacy across the curriculum*. Malibu, CA: Center for Media Literacy.
- i. Berry, K. S. (2007). Critical media studies meets critical (hyper-)pedagogues. In D. Macedo & S. Steinberg (Eds.), *Media literacy: A reader* (pp. 687-698). New York, NY: Peter Lang.
- j. Duncan, B., J. D'Ipollit, Macpherson, C. & Wilson, C. (1996). What are the mass media and popular culture?. In *Mass media and popular culture* (pp. 2-21). Toronto, ON: Harcourt Canada.
- k. Montana Department of Education. (1999). *Montana standards for media literacy*. Helena, MT: Author. <http://opi.mt.gov/PDF/TobaccoEd/StandardsMediaLiteracy.pdf>
- l. McLuhan, M. (1967). The medium is the message. *NEA Journal*, 56(7), 24-27.

Topic 3 Media Production & Social Media Practice

Readings / Media

- 4. Ralph, R. (2017). [Moana: Media study guide](#). *The Cinematheque Education Department*. Media Literacy Lesson Plans. Vancouver, BC.
- 5. Ralph, R. (2017). [The final frame: Amy media study guide](#). *The Cinematheque Education Department*. Media Literacy Lesson Plans. Vancouver, BC.

Social Media Practice

- 6. Clayton, K. E. and Murphy, A. (2016). Smartphone apps in education: Students create videos to teach smartphone use as tool for learning. *Journal of Media Literacy Education*, 8(2), 99-109. Retrieved from <http://digitalcommons.uri.edu/jmle/vol8/iss2/6>

Social Media Resources:

- a. Väljataga, T. & Fiedler, S. (2009). Supporting students to self-direct intentional learning projects with social media. *Journal of Educational Technology & Society*, 12(3), 58–69. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org.ezproxy.library.ubc.ca/stable/jeductechsoci.12.3.58>
- b. Nielsen, L. (2013). Using social media to engage students and families. *Educational Horizons*, 92(2), 16–20. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org.ezproxy.library.ubc.ca/stable/42927216>

Media Production Resources

- a. Saltau, M. (2007). Not just another teen movie: *Juno*. *Screen Education*, 51, 110-115.
- b. Lane, N. (2016). She slay, I teach: Lemonade by Beyonce. <http://thedoctorlane.com/2016/05/lemonade-lesson-plan/>
- c. Kilbourne, J. (1993). Killing us softly: Gender roles in advertising. *Adolescent Medicine*, 4(3), 635-649.
 - i. Gautreaux, M. (2015). *Killing us softly* Study guide. Vancouver, BC.
 - ii. Hodgson, K. (2012). *Killing us softly 4* Study guide. Toronto, ON: Media Education Foundation. https://www.mediaed.org/assets/products/241/studyguide_241.pdf
- d. Swaak, T. (2018, May 21). From viral video to the classroom: Childish Gambino's 'this is America' spurs discussion on race, gun violence, and history. *The 74*. <https://www.the74million.org/from-viral-video-to-the-classroom-childish-gambinos-this-is-america-spurs-discussion-on-race-gun-violence-and-history>
- e. Musburger, R. B. & Kindem, G. (2009). *Introduction to media production: The path to digital media production* (Chapter 2). Boston, MA: Elsevier.
- f. Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. (2008). *Teachers guide series*. <http://www.oscars.org/education-outreach/teachersguide/index.html>
- g. *Video Maker Magazine* <http://www.videomaker.com/>
- h. *Creative Cow Magazine* <http://forums.creativecow.net/>

- i. CyberCollege <http://www.cybercollege.com/>
- j. Student Filmmakers <http://www.studentfilmmakers.com/filmfestivals/>
- k. SchoolTube <http://www.schooltube.com/>
- l. Student Television Network <http://www.studenttelevision.com/>
- m. FilmSkills <http://www.filmskills.com>
- n. Beginning Reporting <http://www.courses.vcu.edu/ENG-jeh/BeginningReporting/Introduction/home.htm>
- o. Resources at NFB Education <https://www.nfb.ca/education/guides/>
- p. American Film Institute
- q. Royalty Free Music for Schools <http://www.soundzabound.com/>

Topic 4

Regulation of the Citizen and Media

Free Speech and Freedom of the Press

Free Inquiry and Freedom of Thought

Regulatory Codes / Codes of Ethics

Right to be Forgotten

Readings / Media

- 7. Khan, I. (1999, June). The censorship of Canadian children's literature. *Canadian Content*, <http://www.canadiancontent.ca/issues/back.html>.
- 8. Watkinson, A. M. (1999). Freedom of expression and assembly. In *Education, student rights, and the Charter* (pp. 74-91). Saskatoon, SK: Purich Publishing.
- 9. Cooper, M. A. (2008). Bong hits 4 Jesus... in Canada? *Educational Law Journal*, 18(1), 57-77.
- 10. Vasek, M. & Hendricks, R. (2016). Teachers, social media, and free speech. *eJournal of Public Policy*, Spring, 1-10.
- 11. Codes of Ethics
 - a. Society of Professional Journalists. (1996). *Code of ethics*. Download from <http://www.spj.org/pdf/ethicscode.pdf>.
 - b. Radio-Television News Directors Association. (2007). *Code of ethics*. <http://www.rtndacanada.com/ABOUT/PDF/RTNDAwelcomebooklet.pdf>.
 - c. National Scholastic Press Association. (2009). *Model code of ethics*.
 - d. Entertainment Software Rating Board. (2009). *A parent's guide to video games, parental controls, and online safety*. <http://www.esrb.org>

Topic 5

Academic Freedom / Teaching Controversial Subjects / Course and Resource Approval

Readings / Media

- 12. Gregory, M. R. (2014), The procedurally directive approach to teaching controversial issues. *Educational Theory*, 64, 627-648.
- 13. Salas, K. D. (2004). How to teach controversial content and not get fired. In *The new teacher book*. Milwaukee, WI: Rethinking Schools. <http://www.rethinkingschools.org/publication/newteacher/NTFired.shtml>
- 14. Petrina, S. (2008). Academic freedom for K-12 teachers. In S. Mathison & W. Ross (Eds.), *Battleground: Schools: An encyclopedia of conflict and controversy, Volume 1* (pp. 1-11). New York, NY: Greenwood.

Resources

- a) Clarke, P. (1993). Teaching controversial issues. *Green Teacher*, 31, 9-12.
- b) <https://www.rt.com/usa/388613-colorado-temporary-book-ban-suicide/>
- c) Petrina, S. (2007). Teaching controversial issues. In *Advanced teaching methods for the technology classroom* (pp. 93-103). London, UK: Idea Group, Inc.

- d) Tetrault, M. (2010, June 15). School yearbooks chopped up to remove student's comment. *Comox Valley Echo*.

Topic 6 Copyright & Intellectual Property Rights

Readings / Media

15. Liang, L., Mazmdar, A. & Suresh, M. (2004). Copyright/copyleft: Myths about copyright. *CounterCurrents.org*. <http://www.countercurrents.org/hr-suresh010205.htm>

Resources

- a. Potter, A. (2003). Is copyright unconstitutional? *THIS Magazine*, 37(2), 22-25.

Topic 7 Media Education, Literacies & Methods

Readings / Media

16. Fedorov, A. (2010). Media educational practices in teacher training. *Acta Didacta Napocensia*, 3(3), 57-70.
17. Merrin, W. (2009). Media studies 2.0: Upgrading and open-sourcing the discipline. *Interactions*, 1(1), 17-34.

Methods Resources

- a. Petrina, S. (2007). Teaching or instructional methods. In *Advanced teaching methods for the technology classroom* (pp. 93-103). London, UK: Idea Group, Inc.
- b. Digital Promise. (2015). *Analyzing media impacts*. Washington, DC: Author. http://www.digitalpromise.org/page/-/dpdocuments/microcredentials/mc_analyzingmediaimpacts.pdf?nocdn=1

Topic 8 Media & Technology Culture & Theory

Readings / Media

18. LaFlamme, M. (2014). Unsettling the West: First Nations films in British Columbia. In Levitin, J., Plessis, J., & Raoul, V. (Eds.), *Women filmmakers: Refocusing* (pp. 403-418). Vancouver, BC: University of British Columbia Press.
19. Downie, G. & Lemire, J. (2016). *Secret path* [Story of Chanie "Charlie" Wenjack]. <http://secretpath.ca>

Theory Resources

- a. Murphie, A. & Potts, J. (2003). *Culture and technology* (Chapter 1). New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan.

Topic 9 History of Media & Technology

Readings / Media

20. Hobbs, R. & Moore, D. C. (2014). Cinekyd: Exploring the origins of youth media production. *Journal of Media Literacy Education* 6(2), 23-34.
21. Hoehsmann, M. & Poyntz, S. (2008). Learning and teaching media literacy in Canada: Embracing and transcending eclecticism. *Taboo*, 12(1), 5-16.

History Resources

- a. NFB Education <https://www.nfb.ca/education/>

Assignments

1. Participation

Participation is valued at 20% of your final grade. We refer to scholarly levels of participation as **academic conversation**, which entails a variety of things including articulation and presentation. Participation is interdependent with **preparation** for each class, which involves **reading, writing, organizing, reflecting, speaking**, and, of course, **media production**. Each group will be responsible for coordinating **one** 30-40 min. activity during class time. Complete all readings + participate fully in Lectures/Discussions, and Activities. *An expectation is that you will dedicate about 10-15 hours per week outside of class reading, researching, preparing for in-class time, and completing assignments. (20%)

Participation		
Low	Avg	High
Appropriately and accurately articulates key constructs and themes in readings, videos, etc.		
1	3	6
Advances collective knowledge by engaging with authors, peers, and instructors		
1	3	6
Plans and coordinates an ITS activity for the class		
1	4	8
Total: xx / 20		

2. Public Service Announcement (PSA)

Public Service Announcement (PSA): Plan, script, perform, video, and broadcast (e.g., YouTube) a PSA. Develop an idea, storyboard, script, film, and edit for airing on YouTube. Various media provide air time to promote public service messages. Format: PSA must be 30-60 seconds in duration. Be sure to align your PSA with the CBC's Guidelines (<http://www.cbc.radio-canada.ca/en/reporting-to-canadians/acts-and-policies/programming/public-service-announcements/1-4/>). (Groups of 4) (30%)

The PSA videos should reflect your creative and thoughtful engagement with the challenge or problem. The videos should be engaging (e.g., dramatic, humorous, serious, punchy, cheeky, etc.) and designed to inspire dialogue, and pedagogical to address challenges for students and teachers.

PSA Marks		
Low	Avg	High
The PSA...		
Is Creative and Readily Lends itself to Instructional Issues		
1	5	10
Is Engaging and Professional		
1	2.5	5
Is Grade-Appropriate & Responsive to Ability, Class, Gender, Race, Religion & Sexuality		
1	2.5	5
Integrates Image, Text & Sound in Interesting Ways		
1	5	10
Total: xx / 30		

3. **Media Study Guide (Film / Theatre / TV Series / Music Video / Game Study Guide):** Contribute a section to a book created by EDCP 481 peers. The theme is: Meaningful Media. Choose a film / theatre show, TV or Netflix series, music video, or video game that: a) is coordinated with your peers; b) is appropriate, appealing, and meaningful to students at either the grades 8-10 or 11-12 levels (if there are students wishing to design for the elementary level, please speak with the Instructor); c) addresses key concepts or big ideas in media education. The study guide should be written for 8-10 or 11-12 students and include the following elements: (Groups of 4) **(40%)**
- a. **Introduction:** Introduce your topic and its learning outcomes.
 - b. **Key Concept/s / Big Ideas:** What key concepts or big ideas does this emphasize and reinforce?
 - c. **Content @ Image, Sound & Text:** Write effective text and insert appropriate images or reference sound files to give meaning to the topic.
 - d. **Focus Questions:** State questions that are both direct and open-ended to draw students into meaningful content and lead them toward inquiry and thought.
 - e. **Activities:** Provide 1-2 meaningful activities that actively involve the students and provide an experiential and media production dimension.
 - f. **Sources for Further Study:** Include sources that provide students with a means of following up on the topic.
 - g. **Study Guide Format:** Use graphic design and desktop publishing principles and software for laying out the final draft (4-5 colour pages).

Media Study Guide

Low-----Avg-----High
Development of Meaningful Content and Activities 1-----5.5-----10
Clarity of communication / writing 1-----5.5-----10
Key Concepts / Big Ideas and Focus Questions 1-----5-----10
Provision of effective and sufficient examples 1-----5-----10
Grammar & Format 1-----5.5-----10
Total: xx / 50

Key Concepts / Big Ideas of Media Education

1. **All media are constructions.** This is arguably the most important concept. The media do not simply reflect external reality. Rather, they present carefully crafted constructions that reflect many decisions and are the result of many determining factors. Media Literacy works towards deconstructing these constructions (i.e., to taking them apart to show how they are made).
2. **The media construct reality.** The media are responsible for the majority of the observations and experiences from which we build up our personal understandings of the world and how it works. Much of our view of reality is based on media messages that have been preconstructed and have attitudes, interpretations, and conclusions already built in. Thus the media, to a great extent, give us our sense of reality.
3. **Audiences negotiate meaning in media.** If the media provides us with much of the material upon which we build our picture of reality, each of us finds or "negotiates" meaning according to individual factors: personal needs and anxieties, the pleasures or troubles of the day, racial and sexual attitudes, family and cultural background, moral standpoint, and so forth.
4. **Media messages have commercial implications.** Media literacy aims to encourage awareness of how the media are influenced by commercial considerations, and how they impinge on content, technique, and distribution. Most media production is a business, and so must make a profit. Questions of ownership and control are central: a relatively small number of individuals control what we watch, read and hear in the media.
5. **Media messages contain ideological and value messages.** All media products are advertising in some sense proclaiming values and ways of life. The mainstream media convey, explicitly or implicitly, ideological messages about such issues as the nature of the good life and the virtue of consumerism, the role of women, the acceptance of authority, and unquestioning patriotism.
6. **Media messages contain social and political implications.** The media have great influence in politics and in forming social change. Television can greatly influence the election of a national leader on the basis of image. The media involve us in concerns such as civil rights issues, famines in Africa, and the AIDS epidemic. They give us an intimate sense of national issues and global concerns so that we have become McLuhan's Global Village.
7. **Form and content are closely related in media messages.** As Marshall McLuhan noted, each medium has its own grammar and codifies reality in its own particular way. Different media will report the same event, but create different impressions and messages.
8. **Each medium has a unique aesthetic form.** Just as we notice the pleasing rhythms of certain pieces of poetry or prose, so we ought to be able to enjoy the pleasing forms and effects of the different media.

Source:

Pungente, J. & O'Malley, M. (1999). *More than meets the eye: Watching television watching us*. New York: Martin McClelland & Stewart. (<http://www.medialit.org/reading-room/canadas-key-concepts-media-literacy>)

Adapted from:

Ontario Ministry of Education. (1989). *Media literacy: Intermediate and senior divisions, 1989 resource guide*. Toronto: Ontario Ministry of Education. (pp. 8-10)

