Presence Pedagogy: Building Communities of Practice in Virtual Worlds

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Presentation Overview

- Session text chat questions will be addressed by Amy Cheney and John Tashner
- Additional Questions/Discussions will be taken at end of presentation

Presentation Overview

- Who We Are
- Successful Pedagogical Approaches to Teaching and Learning in 3D Environments
 - Capitalizing on Social Aspects (Social Constructivism)
- Presence Pedagogy (P2) Model
- Questions/Discussion



Why Should We Care About Virtual Worlds?

- By 2011, over 80% of active Internet users will have a virtual presence (Gartner, 2007)
- More than 200 virtual worlds are active or in development for children 18 and under (Virtual Worlds Management, 2009)
 - □ This is 50 more than in August of 2008

Why a 3D Virtual Environment for Education?

- Population served
- Social constructivist philosophy
 - Wanted to build a community of learners throughout North Carolina
 - Hoped to facilitate meaningful interactions in the learning environment
 - Did not think that traditional web-based tools (i.e. WebCT) offered these types of opportunities

3D Environment

- Characterized by significant components of space, movement, physical presence and co-presence
- Conversational and presentation tools with small and large group shared workspaces
- Metaphors and artifacts that assist collaboration and learning online in new and different ways

AET Zone at Appalachian State

- First server purchased more than eight years ago (ActiveWorlds – www.activeworlds.com)
- Core environment for Instructional Technology Master's program
- Now serving students in Library Science, School Administration, Higher Education, Educational Leadership and Research Courses

What Has Happened?

- More than 2400 citizens of the Zone, including students, alumni, guests and speakers from around the nation and world
- Rich with content and interactive elements
- Collaborative learning environment has developed

What is Gained?



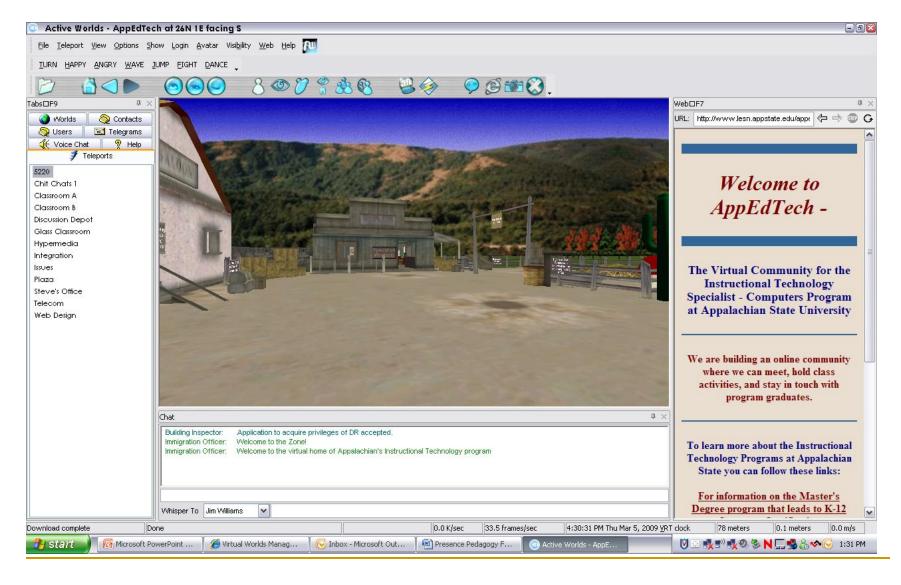
Social Constructivism and Virtual Worlds (RCOE Conceptual Framework)

- Learning occurs through participation in a Community of Practice;
- Knowledge is socially constructed and learning is social in nature in a Community of Practice;
- Learners proceed through stages of development from Novice to Expert under the guidance of more experienced and knowledgeable mentors and among likeminded peers in the Community of Practice;

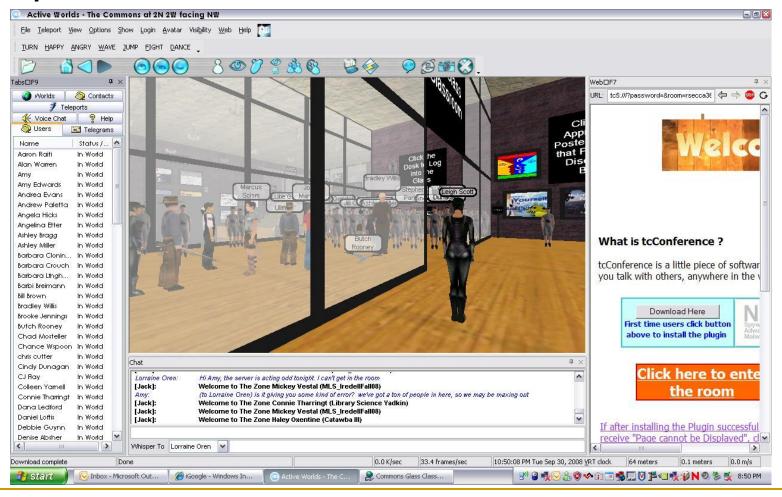
Social Constructivism

- An identifiable knowledge base that is both general in nature and also specific to specialties emerges from focused activity within the Community of Practice;
- All professional educators develop a set of Dispositions reflecting attitudes, beliefs, and values common to the Community of Practice.

See the Difference?



Group Discussion of Education in Japan in AET Zone



Presence and Co-Presence

- Studies by Rovai (2002) and Tu (2002):
 - Sense of presence and co-presence do seem to be critical factors in creating and maintaining online communities.
- Tashner et al (2007):
 - Combining communication and collaboration tools with a sense of presence and co-presence provides opportunities for developing authentic learning environments

Creation of Community

- Liu et al (2007),
 - Significant relationships between sense of community and perceived learning engagement, perceived learning, and student satisfaction with online learning experiences

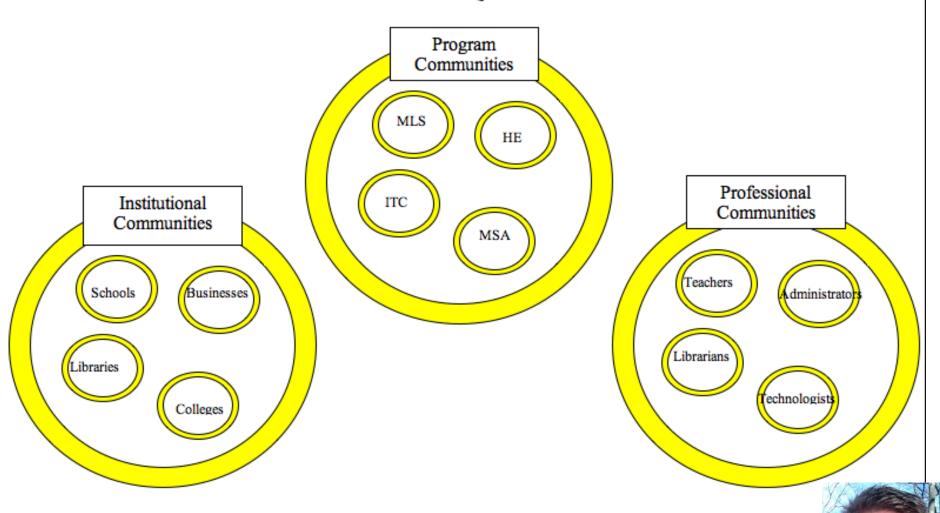
Conversations and Collaborations

- From web pages to web places
- Utilizing telecommunications tools for connections and linkages
- Connections are focused on conversations and collaborations
- Imbedded Web 2.0 tools enable many of these interactions

Necessary Conditions

- Presence and co-presence
 - Facilitated by avatars
 - Instructor presence a requirement
 - Modeling
 - Encouraging conversation and interaction
- Structuring of courses to require both small and large group student interactions around common goals

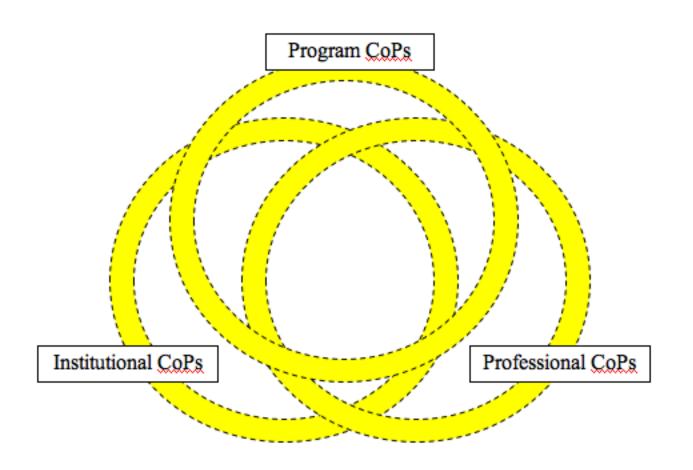
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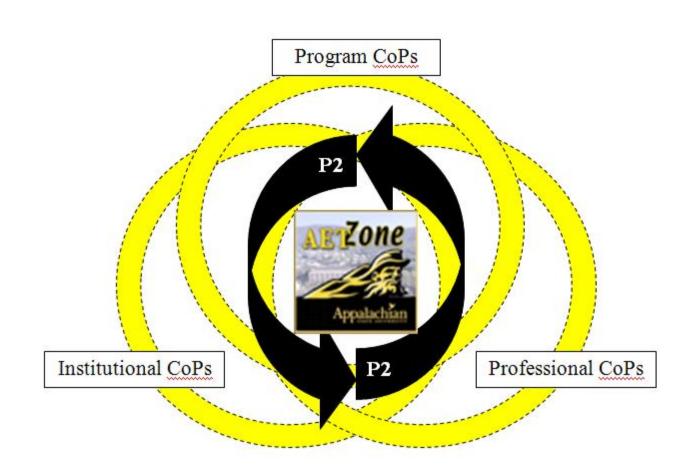
Paradigm Shift (Hargadon, 2008)

From:	To:
Consuming	Producing
Authority	Transparency
Expert	Facilitator
Lecture	Hallway
Access to information	Access to people
Learning about	Learning to be
Passive learning	Passionate learning
Presentation	Participation
Publication	Conversation
Formal schooling	Lifelong learning
Supply-push	Demand-pull.

CoPs After Shift



Presence Pedagogy (P2) 'Churn'



Presence Pedagogy (P2)

- Merger of Communities
- Forms new Community of Practice: AETZone
- AETZone = Transformative Space through which members move from CoP to CoP
- Response to Paradigm Shift
- P2 creates the churn of Transformative Learning in this new space
 - Characterized by ten catalytic behaviors

Presence Pedagogy (P2)

- The ways in which educators and learners interact in online environments:
 - ask questions and correct misperceptions;
 - stimulate background knowledge and expertise;
 - share tools and resources;
 - facilitate interactions and encourage community;

Presence Pedagogy

- provide and delineate context and goals to act upon;
- encourage exploration and discovery;
- facilitate distributed cognition;
- encourage reflective practice;
- capitalize on the sense of presence and copresence;
- utilize technologies to achieve and disseminate results. (Bronack, et al, 2008)

P2 in Action

- Faculty "Making Rounds"
- Commons Architecture
- Interview Assignment (All)
- Case Study Conference Center (ITC, MLS, MSA)
- MLS/MSA Scheduling Project
- Knowledge Communities Reading Project (All)

Resources

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Resources

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