



Open Education Resources (OER)

Source: UNESCO (2017)*

“Open Educational Resources (OER) are any type of educational materials that are in the public domain or introduced with an open license. The nature of these open materials means that anyone can legally and freely copy, use, adapt, and re-share them. OERs range from textbooks to curricula, syllabi, lecture notes, assignments, tests, projects, audio, video and animation.

Source: UNESCO. (2017). What Are Open Educational Resources?. Retrieved from: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/access-to-knowledge/open-educational-resources/what-are-open-educational-resources-oers/>

I. Introduction

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- f. Educause. (2010). 7 Things You Should Know About Open Educational Resources. Retrieved from: <http://net.educause.edu/ir/library/pdf/ELI7061.pdf>
- g. Bell, S. (2015). Start a Textbook Revolution, Continued: Librarians Lead the Way with Open Educational Resources. *Library Issues: Briefings for Faculty and Administrators*, 35 (5). Retrieved from <http://www.libraryissues.com/PDF3505May201588293.pdf>

*UNESCO. (2017). [Open Educational Resources Logo]. Retrieved from <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/access-to-knowledge/open-educational-resources/global-oer-logo/>



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- II. Initiatives, Examples of:
 - a. Open Textbook Network: <https://research.cehd.umn.edu/otn/>
 - b. Open Education Consortium: <http://www.oeconsortium.org/>
 - c. SPARC: <https://sparcopen.org/>

- III. Resources/Repositories, Examples of:
 - a. Affordable Learning Georgia (GALILEO): <http://oer.galileo.usg.edu/all-textbooks/>
 - b. MERLOT: <https://www.merlot.org/merlot/index.htm>
 - c. MITOPENCOURSEWARE: <https://ocw.mit.edu/index.htm>
 - d. OER Commons: <https://www.oercommons.org/oer>
 - e. Open Course Library: <http://opencourselibrary.org/>
 - f. Open Suny Textbooks: <http://textbooks.opensuny.org/category/available-now/>
 - g. Open Textbook Library: <http://open.umn.edu/opentextbooks/>
 - h. Openstax: <https://openstax.org/>

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