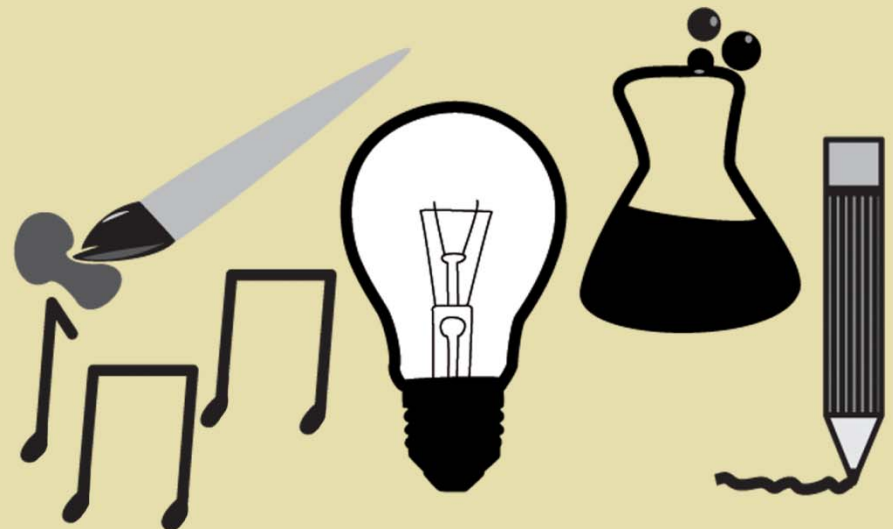


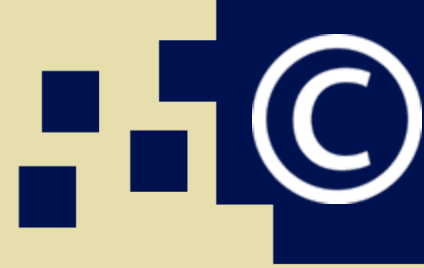


Copyright Can Do

A Guide to Understanding the Basics
about Copyright



What is Copyright?



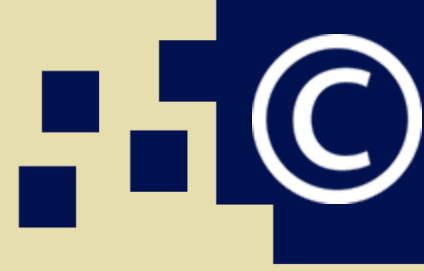
copy + right = Copyright

It is a set of legal protections (or rights) provided by the government to the creators of Intellectual property.

Anything YOU create that is fixed in a tangible form (something that can be seen, reproduced or communicated for more than a temporary period of time) is automatically protected by copyright.



What is Copyright?



copy + right = Copyright

It is a set of legal protections (or rights) provided by the government to the creators of Intellectual property.

These rights protect your creations from being copied, distributed, performed, or changed without your permission.

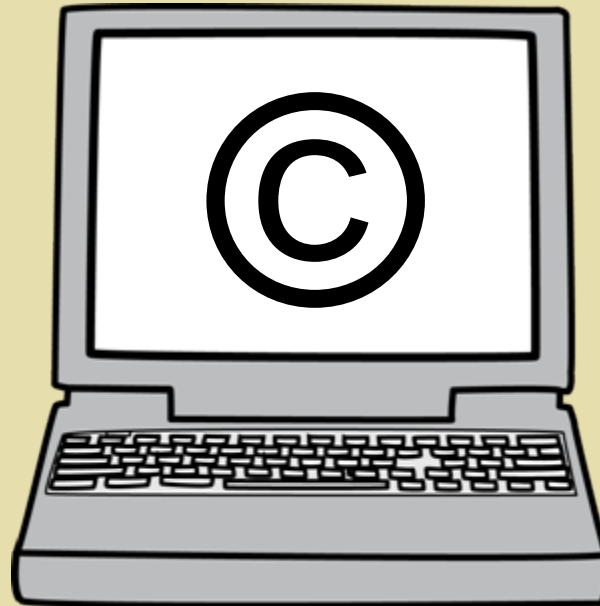


Labeling your work with the copyright symbol is very important! It helps others know it is yours and that it is protected.

The Copyright Symbol



The copyright symbol is a C surrounded by a circle.
You can type CTRL + ALT + C

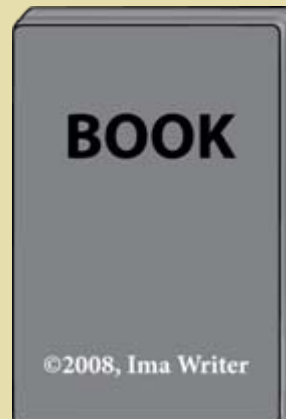


Show it's Yours

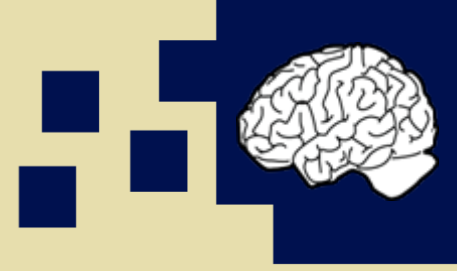


- When you write, draw, or create something – show that it belongs to YOU:
 - Circle “C”, Year and Name

© 2008, Ima Writer



The Public Domain

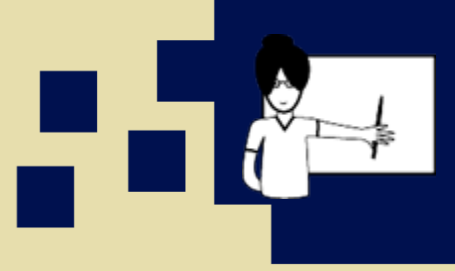


Some items are not protected by copyright. Their copyright protection has expired, they are government works, or they were never protected to begin with.

Use what you have learned to give a few examples.



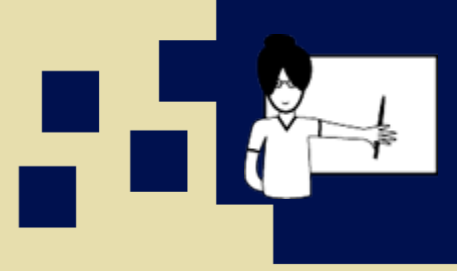
Fair Use



There are also some exceptions to copyright laws – called The Fair Use Doctrine. Fair use allows one to use materials for education and research purposes.

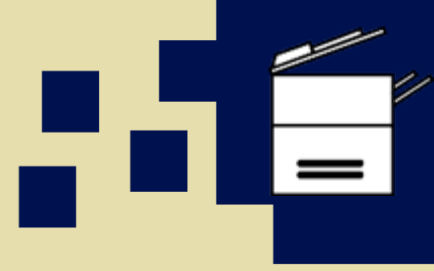


Four Criteria of Fair Use



- Purpose and reason for use (will you make money off it or is it for nonprofit educational reasons?)
- Nature of the work (is it fact based or highly creative?)
- How much you will use (is it a large portion or just a small section?)
- How your use will affect value (are you taking away someone's ability to make money?)

Plagiarism



Plagiarism is the use of someone else's work as your own. For example, this includes another's ideas you have paraphrased, direct quotes, pictures, and photos.

If you want to use someone else's work, make sure you get permission or give credit to the creator.



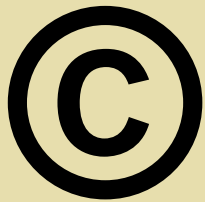
Giving credit is called **CITING** the source. Cite the source for anything created by someone else, including writings, songs, artwork, and photographs.

Giving Credit



Demonstrate that you understand a copyright owner's rights by citing sources you use for your schoolwork.


Use the format your teacher provides – in most cases this includes the name of the creator, the year it was created, and where you found the material.



Think about it: If you give permission for a poem you wrote to be published on the school Web site, should your name be cited as the creator?

The answer is YES! Your original work is valuable and should be recognized.

Use What U Have Learned



- Give examples of work you have created in class that you can show the copyright symbol on.
- Find the copyright symbol on several items in the classroom and discuss what this means to each owner.