Designing Master Courses that Promote Significant, Engaged Learning

Amy M Grincewicz

Ambassador Crawford College of Business and Entrepreneurship

Kent State University

agrincew@kent.edu





Objectives

- Identify design strategies that promote significant engaged learning;
- Summarize the major research themes in the creation of a master course;
- Explain how a foundational design promotes meaningful interactions between students and the instructor during delivery.

Grincewicz, A.M. & Simunich, B. (2021). Designing master courses that promote significant, engaged learning. In B. Hokanson, E. Exter, A.M. Grincewicz, M. Schmidt, & A. A. Tawfik (Eds.), *Learning: design, engagement, and definition* (pp. 69-86). Switzerland: Springer International Publishing.

Educational Communications and Technology: Issues and Innovations

Brad Hokanson · Marisa Exter Amy Grincewicz · Matthew Schmidt Andrew A. Tawfik *Editors*

Learning: Design, Engagement and Definition

Interdisciplinarity and learning





Background and Context

In the early 1990s, innovative methods for delivering and expanding online education offerings dominated the research, but a new research emphasis emerged with a focus on the relationship between course development and course quality (Chao, Saj, & Hamilton, 2010).

As Kearsley (2012) observed, "the most important role of the instructor in online classes is to ensure a high degree of interactivity and participation" (p. 78).

The Master Course Model

Define master course....

Advantages and Opportunities



MULTI-EXPERT AND
MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM
- HIGHER QUALITY COURSE



TIME EFFICIENCY



LEARNER EQUITY – SIMILAR LEARNING EXPERIENCES



FINANCIAL BENEFIT (SCHMIDT ET AL., 2013)

Annotated Learning Guide

- Thinking and assumptions behind the design
- Opportunities for regular and substantive interaction
- Personalized learning experience

Contents

INTRODUCTION TO THE ANNOTATED LEARNING GUIDE	
Course Introduction	
Design Framework	
Essential Understandings/ Essential Questions	
Course Learning Outcomes	
Course Structure	
RECOMMENDED COMMUNICATION PRIOR TO THE START OF THE COURSE	
Module 1: Leslie Fay Companies Case	
Module 1 Introduction	
Learning Outcomes	
Discussion: Introduce Yourself to the Class	
Read:	
Watch:	
ANNOTATION Recommended Coffee House Post	
Discussion:	
Assignment:	
Assignment:	
ANNOTATION Recommended Announcement	
ANNOTATION: Recommended Announcement	
Module 1 Survey – Optional	
Module Component Summary	
Module 2: IDEA – Part 1	

Theoretical and Design Frameworks

Industrialization of Teaching (Peters, 1983)

Distance education provides teaching through a division of labor where planning, developing, and presenting subject matter are done by different persons at different times and at different locations

Key components: standardization, concentration, and centralization

"it is not reasonable to believe that a high caliber online course of instruction can be created by just one of two people"

Backwards Design (Wiggins & McTighe, 1998)

Alignment



Integrated Course Design (Fink, 2013)

Situational factors

Learning goals

Learning activities

Feedback and assessment

Integration

Fink's (2013) Taxonomy of Significant Learning

Foundational knowledge: Students' mastery of basic facts and concepts deemed relevant to the course;

Application: Students' ability to apply foundational knowledge;

Integration: Students' capacity to appreciate the application of foundational knowledge in other coursework:

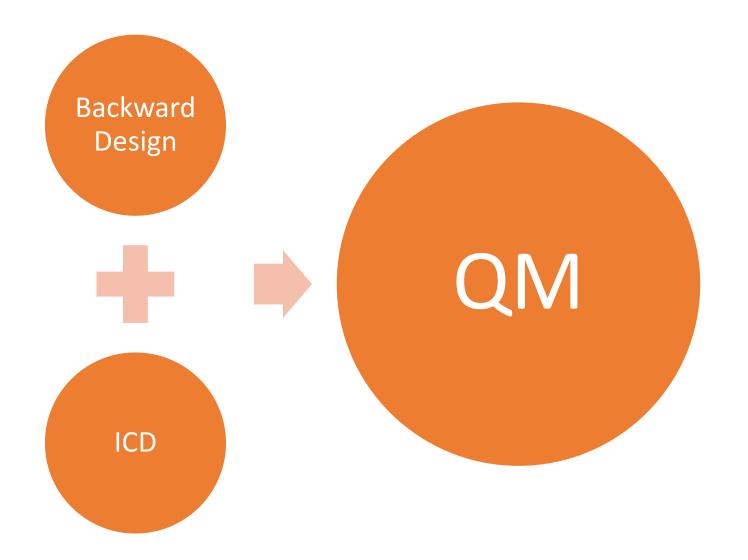
Human dimension: Students' ability to perceive the value of integrating foundational knowledge for oneself;

Caring: Students' reassessment of personal perceptions about a subject based upon a deeper understanding and application of the foundational knowledge; and

Learning how to learn: Students' having the ability to continue learning about a subject and using foundational knowledge learned in a course even after the course has ended.

Using MCM to Promote Quality Assurance

Integration



Learner Center Design



Strategies to include

- Indirect instruction reflective and problemsolving learning activities
- Interactive instruction peer-peer learning
- Independent instruction decision making through summative assessments

Learning Path Tasks

Select	Select Information
Link	Link new information with prior knowledge
Organize	Organize information
Link	Link new and existing information
Strengthen	Strengthen Memory

Feedback Loop

Communication

Before

Instructor meets with Design Team

During

Annotated Learning Guide

Ongoing Discussion

After

Course updates

Reflections

References

Caplan, D. (2004). The development of online courses. In T. Anderson & F. Elloumi (Eds.), *Theory and practice of online learning*. Athabasca, AB, Canada: Athabasca University.

Chao, I. T., Saj, T., & Hamilton, D. (2010). Using collaborative course development to achieve online course quality standards. International Review of Research in Open and Distance Learning, 11(3),106-126. http://dx.doi.org/10.19173/irrodl.v11i3.912

Fink, L. D. (2013). Creating significant learning experiences: an integrated approach to designing college courses. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

Kearsley, G. (2012). *Online education: Learning and teaching in cyberspace*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thomson.

Peters, O. (1983). Distance teaching and industrial production: A comparative interpretation in outline. In D. Sewart, D. Keegan, & B. Holmberg (Eds.). *Distance Education: International Perspectives* (pp. 95-113). London, England: Croom Helm.

Schmidt, S. W., Hodge, E. M., & Tschida, C. M. (2013). How university faculty members developed their online teaching skills. *The Quarterly Review of Distance Education, 14*(3), 131-140.

Wiggins, G. & McTighe, J. (1998). *Understanding by Design*., Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.