

COPYRIGHT

What was the catalyst for Copyright Protection?

The drive for copyright protection began in the 16th century in response to Johannes Guttenberg's invention of the movable type printing press. This new technology threatened the early church's monopoly on the dissemination of information. In the United States the first copyright law was passed in 1790 and was focused on giving authors some protection for their work but at the same time allow creativity. Since then the laws have been revised multiple time. Advancements in technology continue to challenge the concept of copyright.

Court cases have established the doctrine of [Fair Use](#) which allows limited use of copyrighted materials and the [Teach Act](#) which further codified educators' rights in relation to using copyrighted works in a distance education class. Some tools to help in determining what use of copyrighted material is allowed are listed below.

TOOLS

Background

[Copyright Basics](#) was produced by the United States Copyright Office.

[Copyright Crash Course](#) -Georgia Harper, Scholarly Communications Advisor for the University of Texas at Austin Libraries has developed this course and licensed it using

[Copyright Distance Education and the Teach Act](#)

[Copyright Quick Guide](#)

Does Fair Use or the Teach Act apply- how do I decide?

[Fair Use Checklist](#)

[Teach Act Checklist](#)

Additional Copyright Resources

[Government Copyright Office](#)

[Code of Best Practices in Fair Use for Media Literacy Education](#)

[Copyright and Fair Use from Stanford University Libraries](#)

[Creative Commons](#)