

Chapter 1.2

Preparing Teachers to Teach Online

Gregory C. Sales
Seward Incorporated, USA

INTRODUCTION

The vast majority of today's teachers were never taught using computers. They have no firsthand experience using computers for teaching and learning and they may even believe computers are a threat to their jobs. Helping these teachers to become effective online teachers requires a systematic multi-layered approach to professional development. First, teachers have to be convinced of their institution's commitment to online instruction. Then, they need support and guidance as they move through various levels of understanding and concern about what online learning is and its role and value in education. Finally, teachers need to develop competencies that will enable them to be successful online teachers. This chapter presents a brief background

on the use of technology in education, research on approaches to professional development, and specific information on the competencies required to be an effective online teacher.

BACKGROUND: TECHNOLOGY AND TEACHING

Even in the world's most advanced schools, computers have only been available for a few decades. During that time, huge advances have been made in the technologies available for use in schools, their educational applications, and our understanding of how to use them to promote learning.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, as computers were just beginning to appear in classrooms, professional development focused on operating the computer and running software packages. This included basic operation and maintenance,

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-60960-503-2.ch102

programming, using productivity tools (e.g., word processors, databases, and spreadsheets) and eventually the use of grade-level appropriate curriculum-specific instructional programs.

By the late 1980s professional development had changed its focus. No longer was the goal to simply make teachers competent users. Rather, it was to help them develop strategies to increase the effective student use of technology for learning. Teachers were exposed to concepts such as the use of collaborative learning in technology-based learning environments. They also began requiring students to use technology for research, data collection, and presentation of findings. Teachers' roles shifted from using technology to teach, to using technology to facilitate learning.

The introduction of the Internet and online resources in the late 1990s presented another change in the use of technology in education. Teachers and students began to browse this virtual library for information and resources heretofore unavailable to them. Computers became a tool for searching, retrieving, manipulating, and sharing information. Teachers began to see the online environment as an information repository that contributed to student learning and through which students could contribute to the learning of others. Teaching strategies began to make use of this rich resource by including online research and reporting activities.

By the early 2000s, use of the Internet for communication had evolved beyond mere text messages to include a full range of media — images, audio, and video. Online distance education began to gain popularity. All levels of education began to see online learning as a vehicle for expanding the reach of institutions and by offering educational services to potential students they could not previously reach. The concept of online education presented yet another opportunity to change the role of teachers. The personal relationship between teachers and students, which was so often a critical component of classroom instruction, took on

an entirely different character. Online distance education courses created instructional environments where teachers and students interacted in a digital world and where they might never meet, speak, or even see each other in person.

Overview

Online distance education (also commonly referred to as distance education, online learning, online teaching, and distributed learning), as the name implies, delivers instruction using a computer network, without requiring face-to-face meetings of students and faculty (Arabasz & Baker, 2003). These online courses, taught in virtual classrooms, are often facilitated by use of the Internet (Spector & de la Tega, 2001), and may be synchronous, asynchronous, or a combination thereof.

Online distance education offers exciting opportunities for learners, teachers, and educational institutions. Internet technology allows distance education to make efficient, content-rich, interactive learning opportunities available to learners at locations and in ways previously not possible. For an increasing number of institutions, this capability is broadening and extending their methods of delivering education. Consequently, online distance education has been the focus of numerous research studies, position papers, standards documents, and guidelines. These documents (e.g., Sales, 2005; Smith, 2005; The Institute for Higher Education, April, 2000; The Higher Education Program, and Policy Council of the American Federation of Teachers, May, 2000; Twigg, 2003a, 2003b), address the relative instructional effectiveness of online learning, educational quality, student needs, institutional support, instructional strategies, costs, required teacher competency, and more.

One report, *Quality On the Line* (The Institute for Higher Education, 2000), studied six institutions actively involved in online education and constructed a list of 24 “benchmarks that

8 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/preparing-teachers-teach-online/51805

Related Content

Online Technological Media in the Higher Education Classroom: An Exploratory Investigation of Varied Levels of Twitter Use

Eric Fife, C. Leigh Nelson and Theresa B. Clarke (2014). *International Journal of Online Pedagogy and Course Design* (pp. 35-45).

www.irma-international.org/article/online-technological-media-in-the-higher-education-classroom/114995

Game-Based Pilot System for English Learning

Kuo-Chen Li, Cheng-Ting Chen, Hui-Chih Wang and Jia-Sheng Heh (2012). *International Journal of Online Pedagogy and Course Design* (pp. 86-99).

www.irma-international.org/article/game-based-pilot-system-english/65742

Implementing SEAD Statewide: A Three-Year Case Study of SEAD Support for Educators

Silvana Carolina (Diaz) Gorton and Marie J. DuFresne (2021). *Leading Schools With Social, Emotional, and Academic Development (SEAD)* (pp. 78-100).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/implementing-sead-statewide/274173

Learner-Centred Pedagogy Framing Authentic Identity and Positionality in Higher Education

Catherine Hayes and Ian Corrie (2020). *Optimizing Higher Education Learning Through Activities and Assessments* (pp. 77-95).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/learner-centred-pedagogy-framing-authentic-identity-and-positionality-in-higher-education/258332

Lessons Learned: Teaching Latinx Teacher Candidates Through Digital Literacy and Community Service Learning

Kathy Bussert-Webb and Karin A. Lewis (2019). *Handbook of Research on Innovative Digital Practices to Engage Learners* (pp. 198-223).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/lessons-learned/232128