

# Sketch: Compare and Contrast Building Block

This document is made to demonstrate how the Opening Up Historiana consortium envisages the Compare and Contrast Building Block to work in practice.

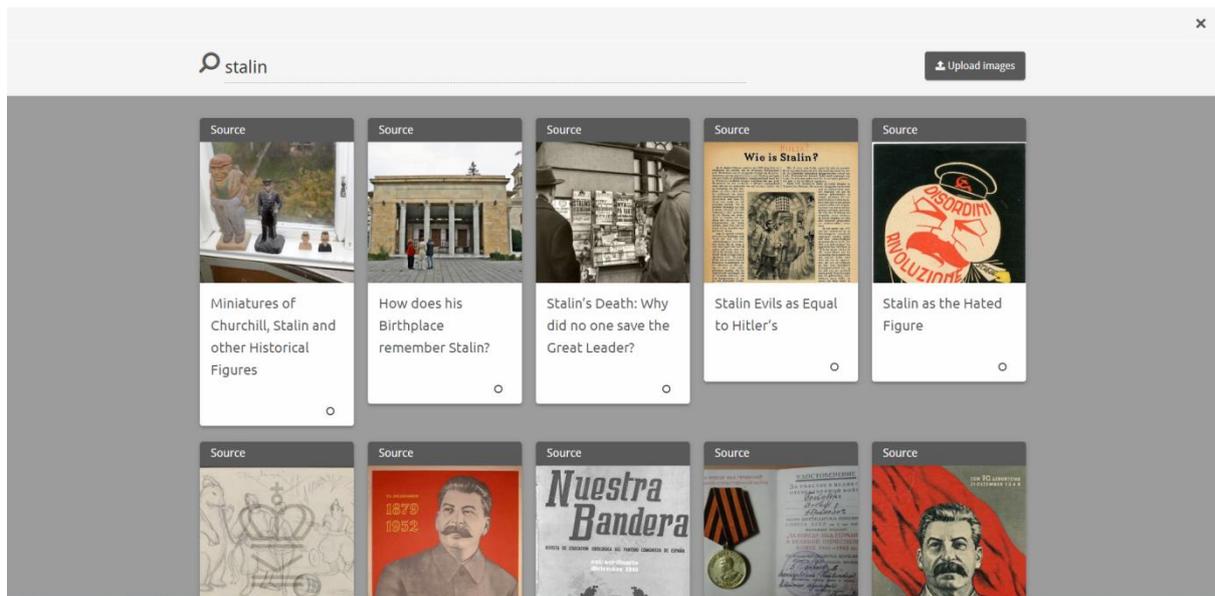
## Teacher mode: BUILD

The screenshot shows the 'e-Activity Builder' interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with icons for 'HISTORICAL CONTENT', 'TEACHING & LEARNING', 'SEARCH SOURCES', 'E ACTIVITY BUILDER' (highlighted in pink), and 'MY HISTORIANA'. To the right of the navigation bar are 'Demo' and 'Logout' buttons. Below the navigation bar is a large grey area titled 'Create your e-Learning Activity'. On the left side of this area is a white sidebar with a pink header 'e-Learning Activity'. The sidebar contains a '280 x 210' canvas area, a 'Powered by HTML.COM' logo, an 'Upload' button, a 'Title of Activity' field, a 'Description of your e-Learning Activity' field, and a 'Select tags' button. To the right of the sidebar is a large grey area with a horizontal bar containing six colored buttons: 'TEXT' (pink), 'QUESTION' (yellow), 'EMBED' (orange), 'SORTING' (purple), 'PRIORITIZING' (teal), and 'ANALYSING' (green). A dashed yellow box highlights the 'QUESTION' button. Below the buttons is a row of action buttons: 'Save', 'Discard', 'Delete', and '+ New'. Below the action buttons is a text prompt: 'Drag and drop the building blocks of your choice and put them in the order you want. Click pencil to edit.' In the bottom right corner of the main area, the number '1.3' is displayed.

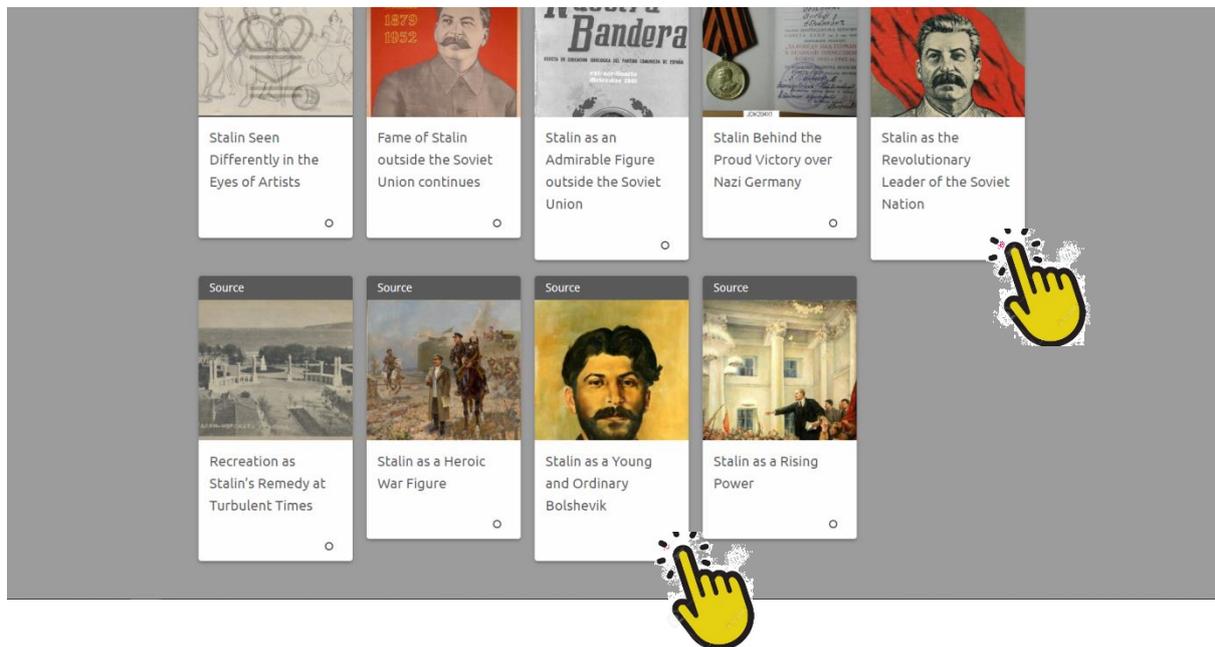
The compare and contrast building block that you will create shall be included in the eActivity Builder (see the yellow box above). Registered users can choose the building block by dragging and dropping it in the bar.



After users have chosen to edit the compare and contrast building block, they will see a canvas with two placeholders. They can fill these with sources by clicking on the “Add Sources” box. The coding for this action (adding visual sources) is already made for previous building blocks (Analyse, Sorting, Prioritizing) and should be re-used.



Clicking on the “Add Sources” button brings users to the media library of their account. Here they can see the sources that they have added to their MyHistoriana section. This is still part of the coding that should be re-used.



Users can select the sources of their choice by clicking on the circle and clicking “add selection”. The selected images should replace the placeholders.

Changing Representations of Joseph Stalin

**Stalin as a Young and Ordinary Bolshevik**

Portrait of Stalin in his youth painted in 1952. Though debated by some other sources, according to official accounts, Stalin was born on December 18, 1878 as a son of a cobbler. His name of birth was actually Josef Vissarionovich Djugashvili. He chose to use the name of 'Stalin' which means 'man of steel' in 1910. According to some commentators, the reason for this was to distance himself from his Georgian roots. Stalin became a revolutionary after reading Social Democrat pamphlets, especially those by V.I. Lenin. In 1903 he joined Lenin's Bolshevik faction. Stalin became well known to the Tsarist secret police, was arrested many times and sent to Siberia. Stalin specialised in direct action, including armed robberies to boost party funds. Many colleagues despised him as being 'uncouth' but Lenin developed a high regard for his loyalty and his ability to get things done. In 1914, Stalin volunteered for military service but was rejected because of his physical disabilities. He continued to work in the revolutionary underground and was one of those Bolsheviks who came to join Lenin when Lenin returned to Russia from exile in April 1917 Source: Stadtgeschichtliches Museum Leipzig, K/65/9 GOS-Nr. gm/002001 [Metadata]

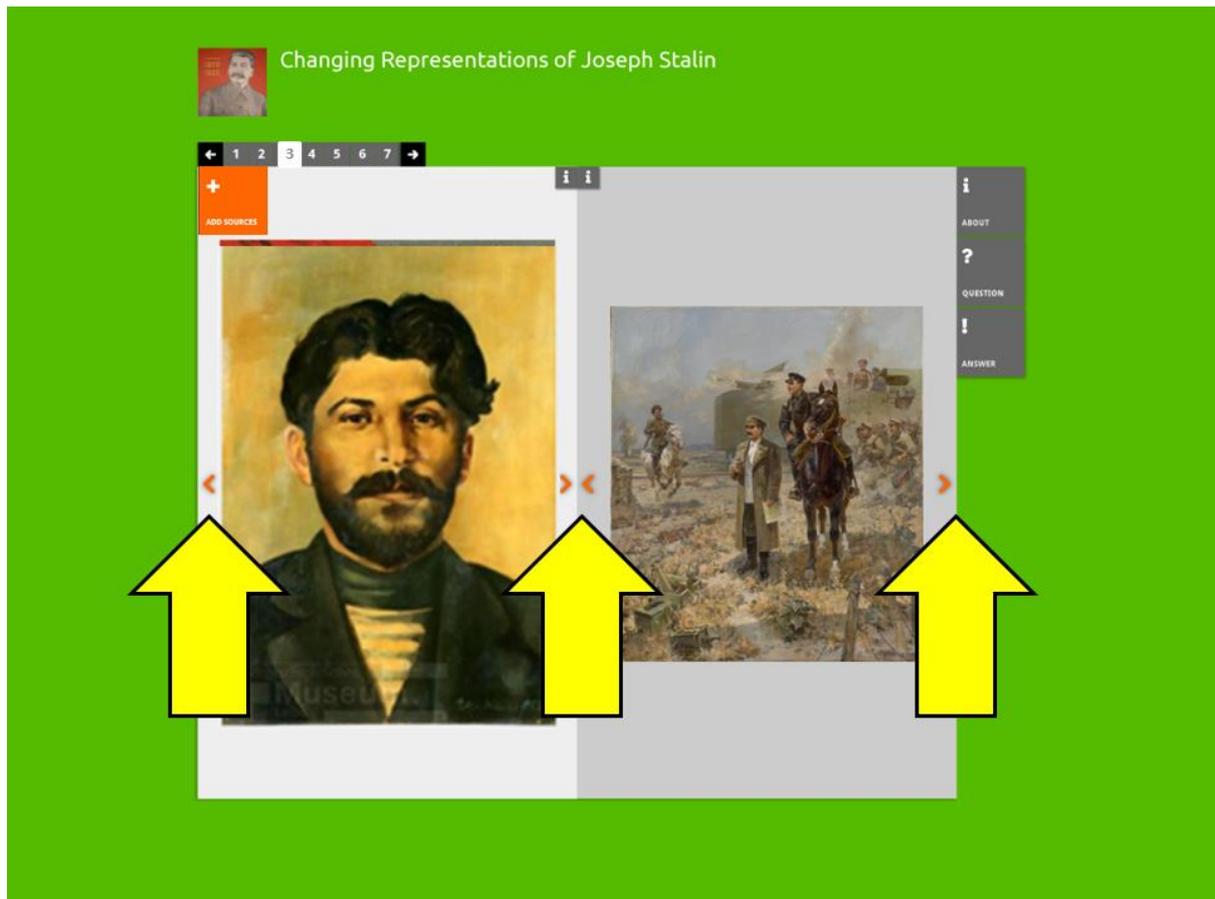
**ZUM 70. GEBURTSTAG  
21-DEZEMBER 1948**

**J·W·STALIN**  
**Der Führer und Lehrer der Menschheit  
im Kampf für Frieden, Demokratie und  
Sozialismus**

ABOUT  
QUESTION  
ANSWER

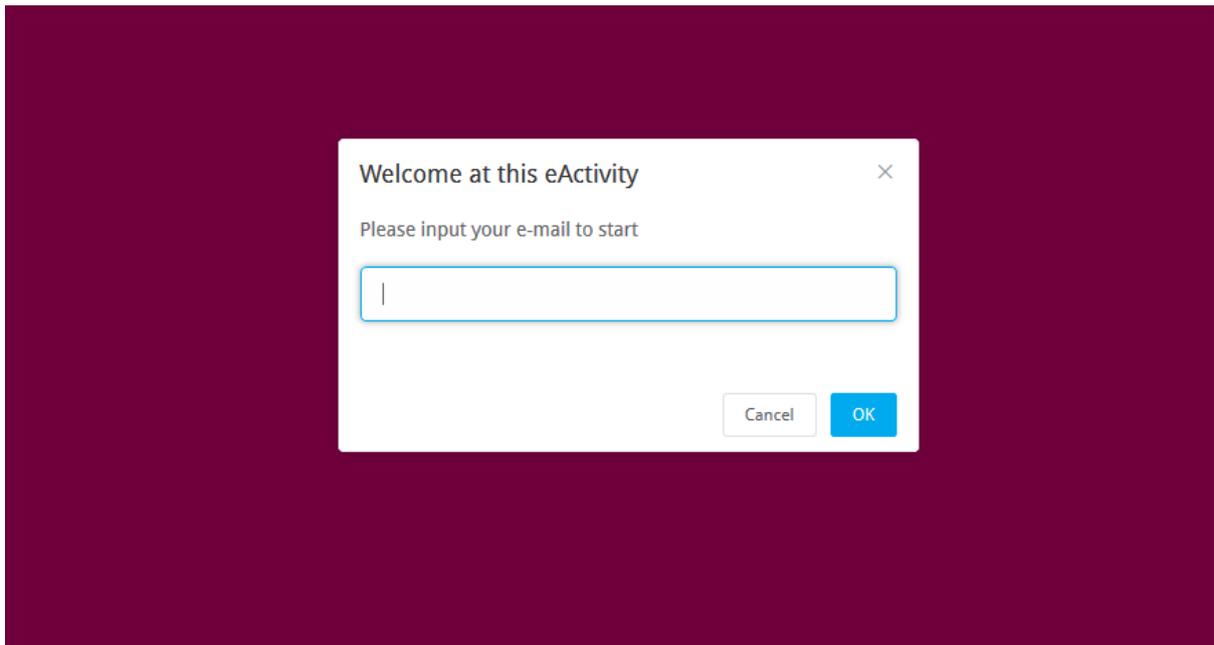
Next to each source there is an info button. If users click on this button, they can edit the text that is associated with the source by clicking on the edit button. Here it is also possible to remove the source from the selection by clicking on the trash bin / delete button.

A small version of the image is included to ensure that students understand to which sources the information relates.

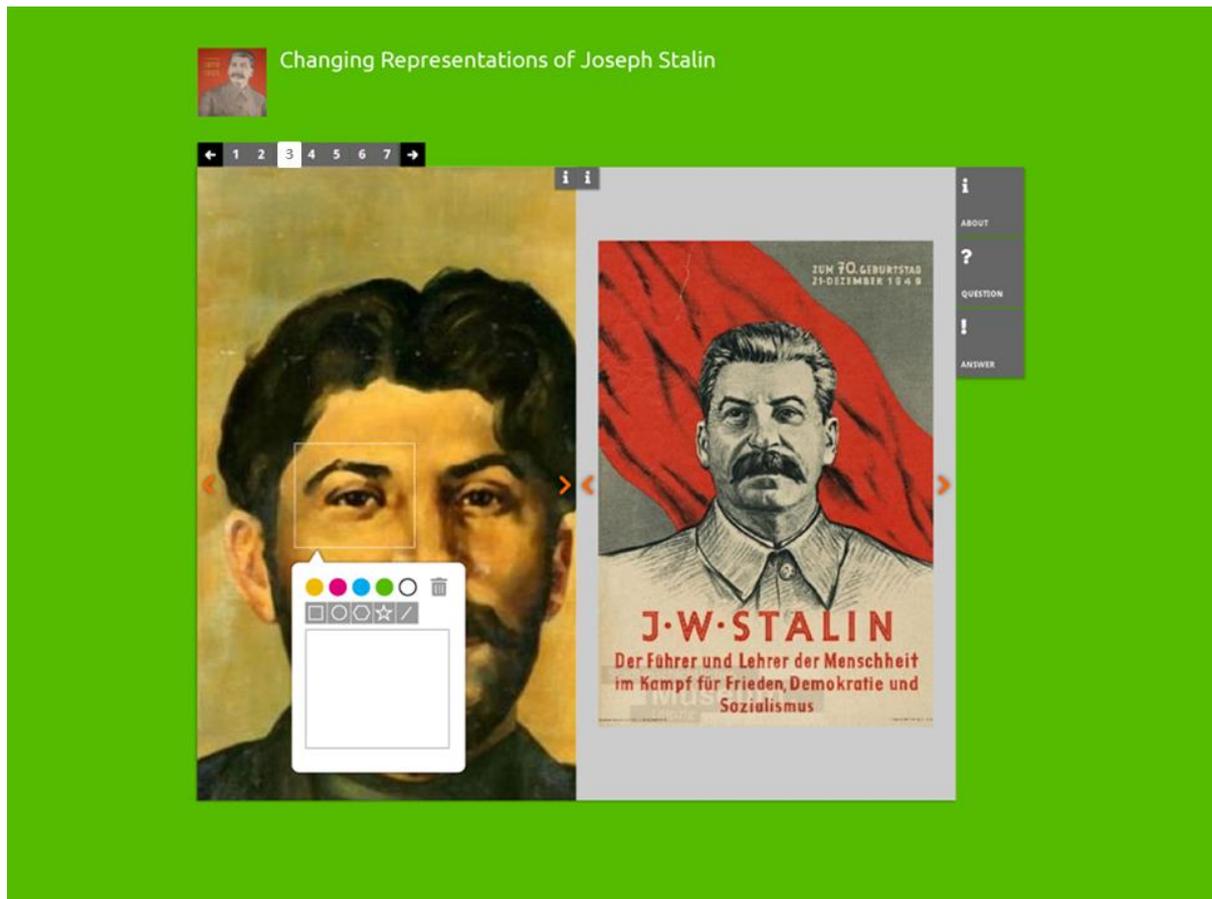


When more than two sources are selected by the user, arrows appear that can be used to navigate through the different sources. Because we don't want students or teacher to look at the same image twice, the source that is visible in one of the two placeholders, should be excluded from the selection of the second placeholder when navigating.

## Student Mode: USE



Students start doing an activity when they click on a link they received from their teacher. After they click on this link, they need to fill in their email address, which functions as their unique identity. This already exists.



Students who do the activity are able to make annotations to all of the selected images. They can add texts, choose the shape of the annotation, and choose the colour of the annotation. The colour is the colour of the shape's outline. Students can also delete the annotation.

When students navigate through the sources, the annotations should "stick" to the source they annotated.

Changing Representations of Joseph Stalin

The image displays a digital learning interface with a green background. At the top, the title "Changing Representations of Joseph Stalin" is shown next to a small thumbnail of a portrait. Below the title is a navigation bar with numbers 1 through 7, where the number 3 is highlighted. To the right of the navigation bar is an information icon (i). The main content area is split into two panels. The left panel shows a realistic oil painting of a young Joseph Stalin with a pink circle around his right eye. The right panel shows a propaganda poster for Stalin's 70th birthday, featuring a stylized portrait with a blue line through his eye and a pink box around the German text "Der Führer und Lehrer der Menschheit". To the right of the main content area is a sidebar with buttons for "ABOUT", "QUESTION", and "ANSWER".

This how the annotations of students look.



## Changing Representations of Joseph Stalin

← 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 →

Here Stalin is called "fuhrer", a term commonly associated with Adolf Hitler.

**J·W·STALIN**  
Der Führer und Lehrer der Menschheit  
im Kampf für Frieden, Demokratie und  
Sozialismus

Clicking on the shape allows students to see their annotation and make changes or delete them.



## Changing Representations of Joseph Stalin

← 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 →

**Stalin as a Young and Ordinary Bolshevik**

Portrait of Stalin in his youth painted in 1952. Though debated by some other sources, according to official accounts, Stalin was born on December 18, 1878 as a son of a cobbler. His name of birth was actually Josef Vissarionovich Djugashvili. He chose to use the name of 'Stalin' which means 'man of steel' in 1910. According to some commentators, the reason for this was to distance himself from his Georgian roots. Stalin became a revolutionary after reading Social Democrat pamphlets, especially those by V.I. Lenin. In 1903 he joined Lenin's Bolshevik faction. Stalin became well known to the Tsarist secret police, was arrested many times and sent to Siberia. Stalin specialised in direct action, including armed robberies to boost party funds. Many colleagues despised him as being 'uncouth' but Lenin developed a high regard for his loyalty and his ability to get things done. In 1914, Stalin volunteered for military service but was rejected because of his physical disabilities. He continued to work in the revolutionary underground and was one of those Bolsheviks who came to join Lenin when Lenin returned to Russia from exile in April 1917 Source: Stadtgeschichtliches Museum Leipzig, K/65/9 GOS-Nr. gm002001 [Metadata]

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Clicking on the info button will show students the information (that is associated with the source, and could be edited by the teacher). Students cannot edit this information.

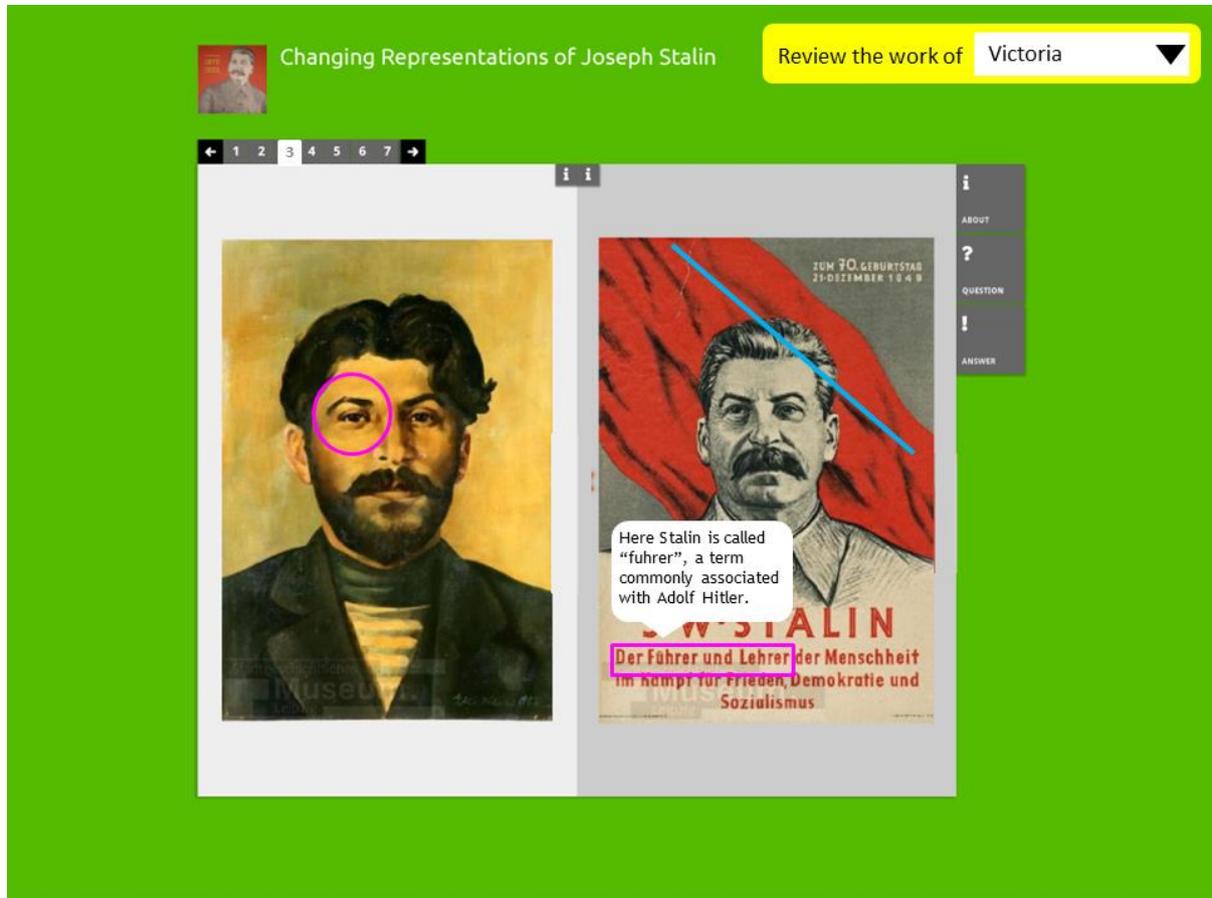


In case more than 2 sources have been selected, students can use the arrows to navigate through the sources. This works the same at the teacher view.

The annotations and the sources that are visible should be saved, so that students can go back and review and change what they did.

## Teacher Mode: REVIEW

At the moment it is not yet possible for teachers to review the complete activity made by a student, but we do envisage this to be possible in the future. Therefore the state of the student's activity should be stored in the database.



When teachers review the student's work they should see the annotations. They should not be able to edit them.