Teaching with Technology

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Today's Topics



- Visual aids
- Students' devices
 - Polling

What are Visual Aids?

Things you want students to look at while you speak.

- Potential media for visual aids
 - Slide show (e.g. Power Point)
 - Blackboard / Whiteboard
 - Document Camera
 - Handouts
 - More!

Goals for Visual Aids

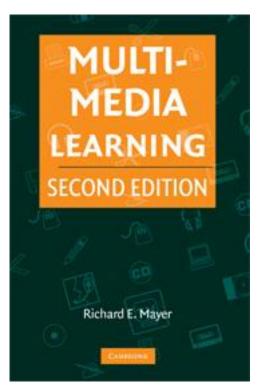
Display words and images to complement what the ears hear ...



... without unduly duplicating what is spoken.

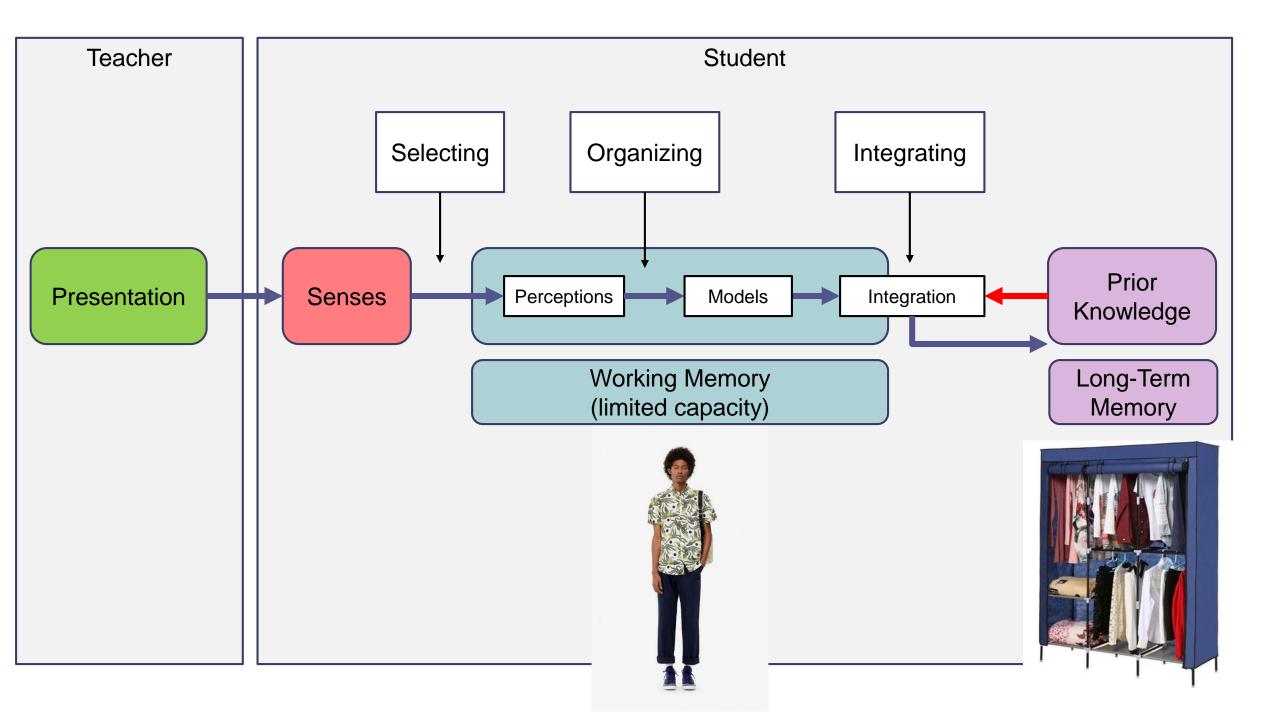


Mayer's Cognitive Theory of Multimedia Learning

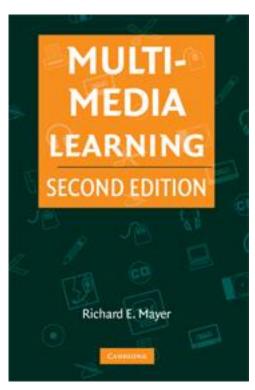


Richard Mayer Multi-Media Learning (2nd Ed. 2012)

 Learning is an active process of selecting, organizing, and integrating new information based upon prior knowledge.



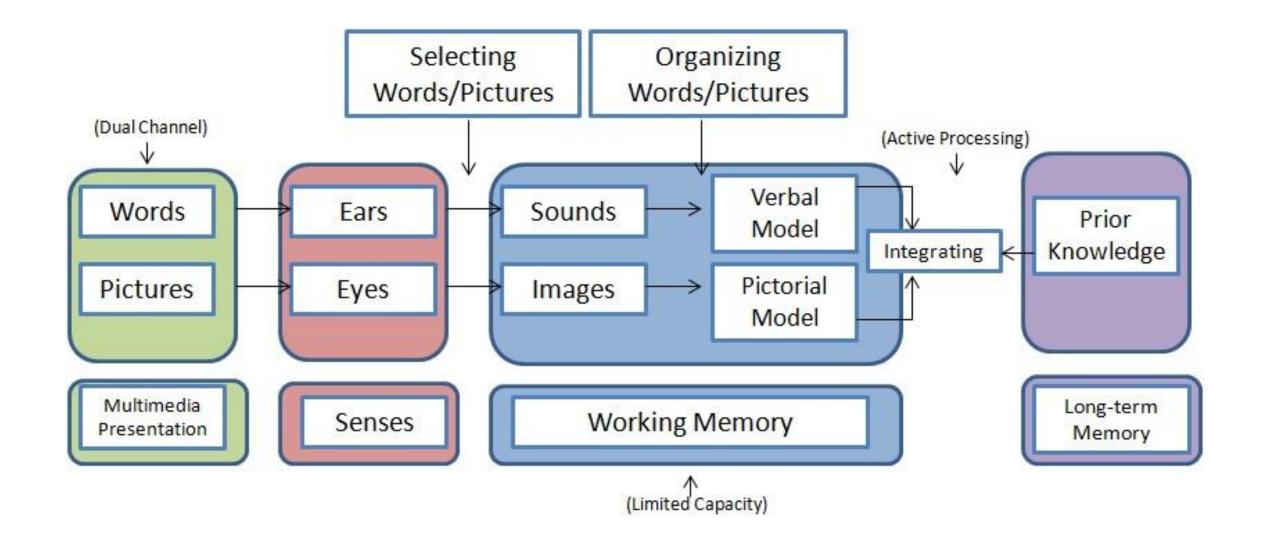
Cognitive Theory of Multimedia Learning (continued)



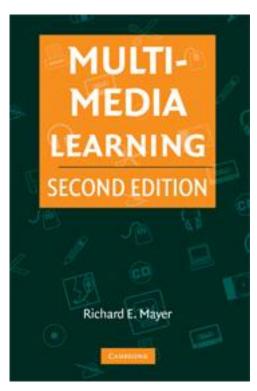
Richard Mayer Multi-Media Learning (2nd Ed. 2012)

- Learning is an active process of selecting, organizing, and integrating new information based upon prior knowledge.
- There are two separate channels (auditory and visual) for processing information.
 - Each channel has limited capacity and is subject to overload.

Two-Channel Model



Cognitive Theory of Multimedia Learning (continued)



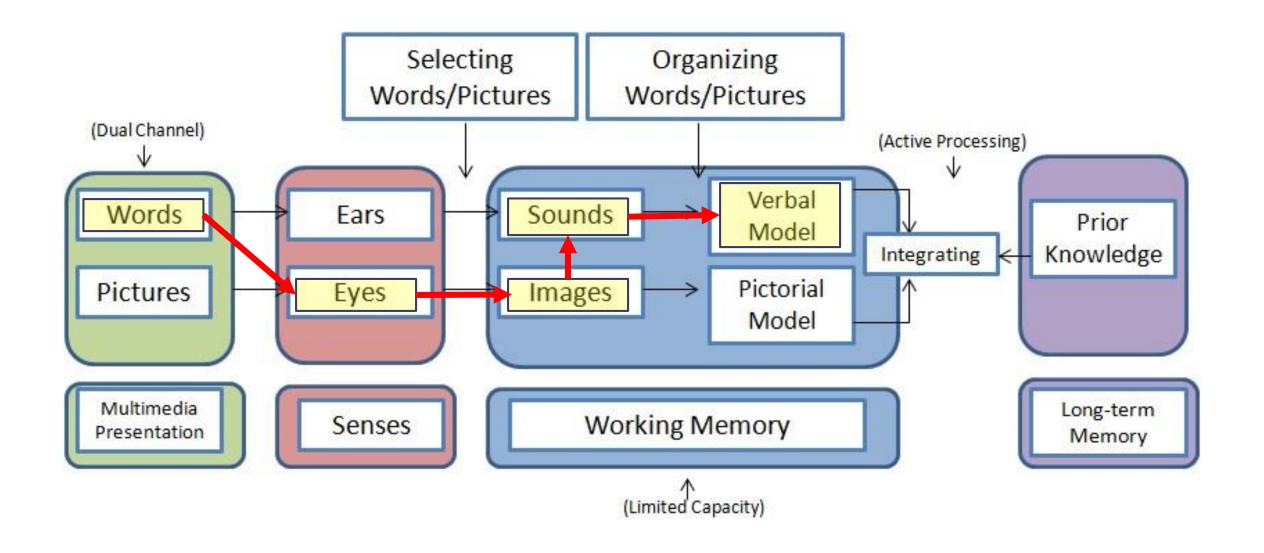
Richard Mayer Multi-Media Learning (2nd Ed. 2012)

- Learning is an active process of selecting, organizing, and integrating new information based upon prior knowledge.
- There are two separate channels (auditory and visual) for processing information.
 - Each channel has a limited capacity and is subject to overload.
- Presenting to both channels can, if done skillfully, result in better learning than presenting to a single channel.

An example of a bad visual aid

- Lots of presenters seem to think that projected words should be identical to a set of speaking notes. Or even a verbatim script, like I'm doing now.
- You've probably seen slides like this. They are actually worse than no slide at all!
- You could probably read this entire slide in the time it takes me to read that
 previous bullet point. So now I bet you are getting restless and bored,
 waiting for my slow speech to catch up with your fast reading.
- The slide doesn't help you select the most pertinent information.
 Everything is at the same level of emphasis.
- Paradoxically, the fact that I am reading the words to you aloud makes your understanding worse, not better. The visual channel is not truly engaged, while the verbal channel is overloaded with two copies of everything.

Printed Words in the Two-Channel Model



Goals for Visual Aids

Display words and images to complement what the ears hear ...



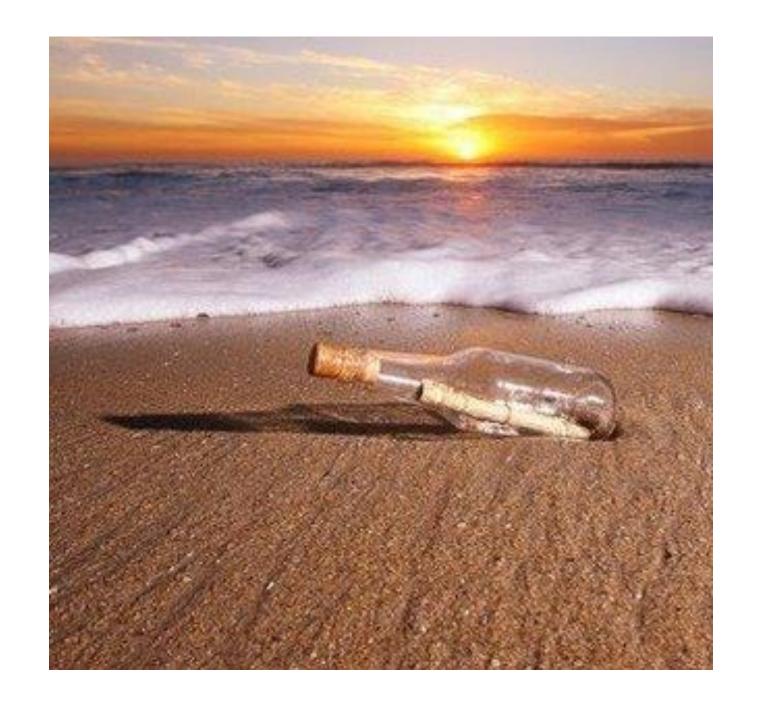
... without unduly duplicating what is spoken.



Examples

- Illustrations
- Visualizing Text
- Visualizing Concepts
- Visualizing Cases
- Orientation Tools / Roadmaps
- Discussion Organizers

Illustrations

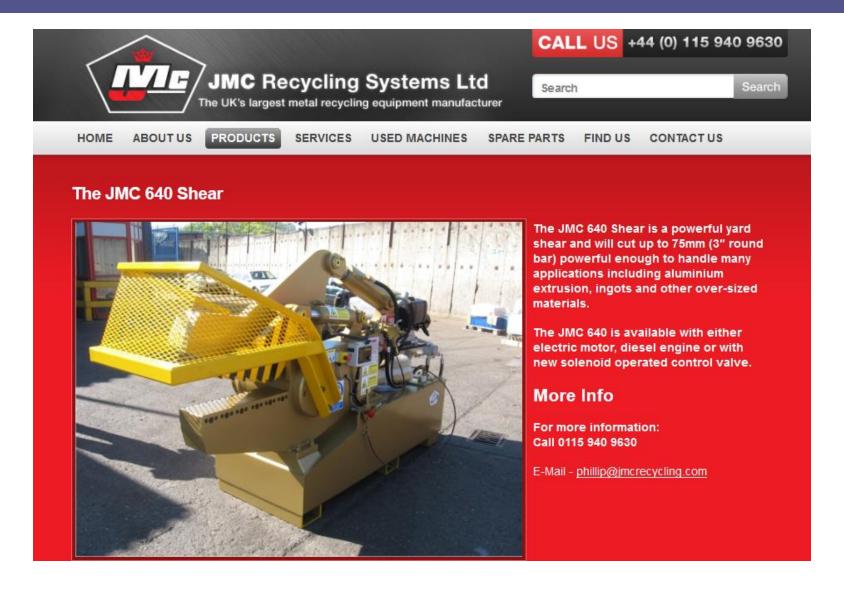




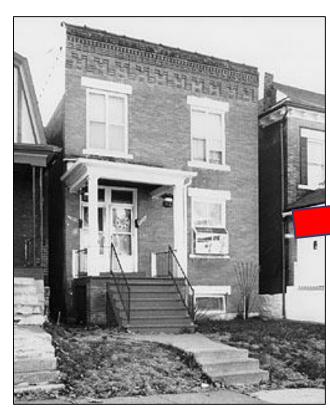




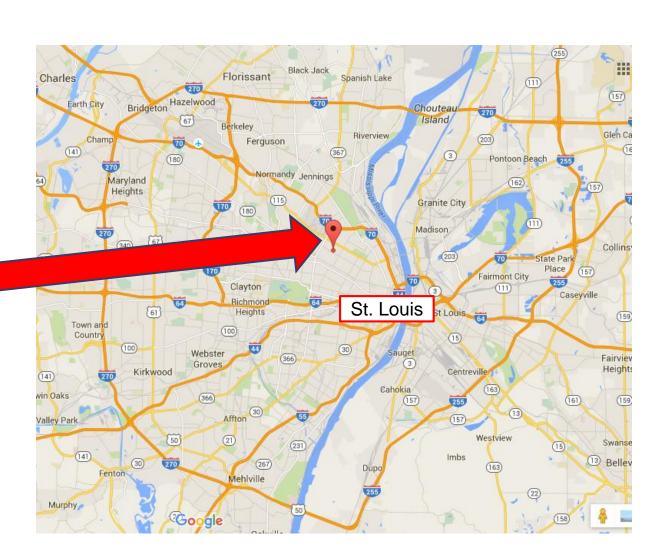
The Scrap Metal Shearer in *J. McIntyre v. Nicastro* (US 2015)



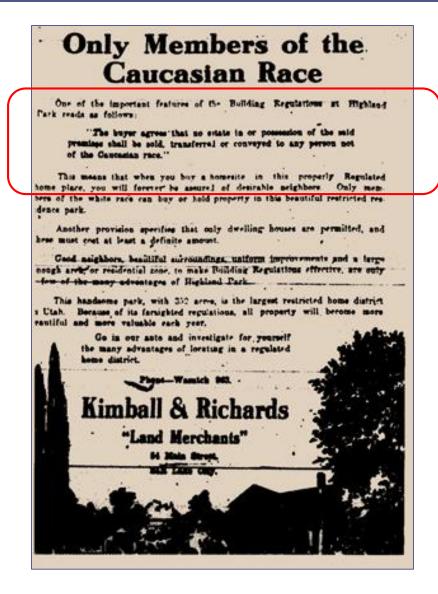
The House in Shelley v. Kraemer



Shelley House 4600 Labadie Ave.



Real Estate Advertisement for Highland Park, near Salt Lake City, UT (1919)



One of the important features of the Building Regulations at Highland Park reads as follows:

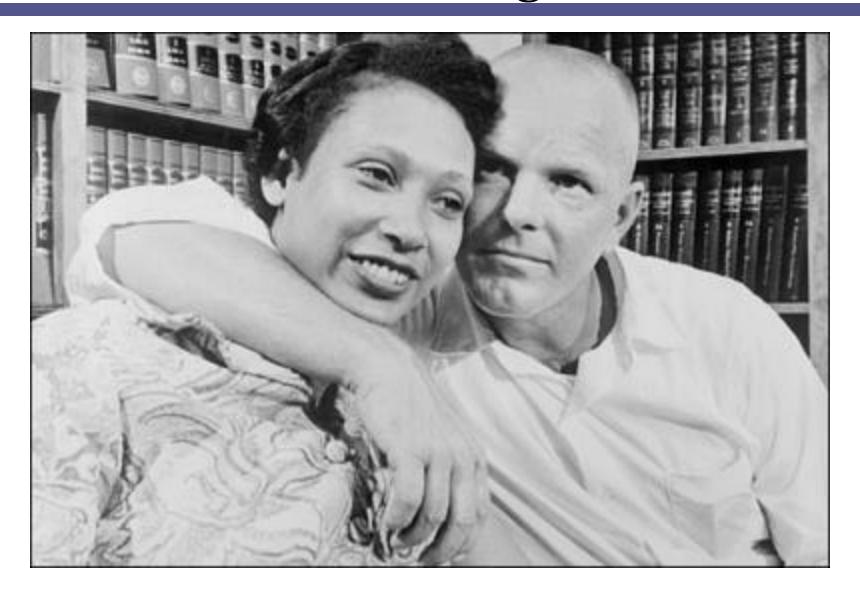
"The buyer agrees that no estate in or possession of the said premises shall be sold, transferred, or conveyed to any person not of the Caucasian race."

This means when you buy a homesite in this properly regulated home place, you will forever be assured of desirable neighbors.

Enforcing "Separate But Equal" in *McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents* (1950)



Mildred and Richard Loving



Mullane on Personal Service



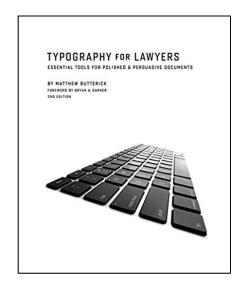
 "Personal service of written notice within the jurisdiction is the classic form of notice always adequate in any type of proceeding."

 "Personal service has not in all circumstances been regarded as indispensable ..."



Visualizing Text

Recommended Reading: Matthew Butterick, *Typography for Lawyers (2nd Ed. 2018)*



Parties' Arguments in McCulloch

Plaintiff Maryland

1. <u>CLAIM:</u> "You violated state law."

3. REBUTTAL OF

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE:

"(a) Congress had no power to enact that law.

(b) Even if it did, the federal law does not preempt the state law."

Defendant McCulloch

2. AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE: "I may ignore that state law, because it conflicts with an act of Congress."

The Necessary and Proper Clause Art. I, §8, cl. 18

"Congress shall have the power...to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers; and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

The Necessary and Proper Clause Reformatted

- "Congress shall have the power...
 to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution
- the foregoing [Art. I, §8] powers; and
- all other powers vested by this Constitution
 - in the government of the United States, or
 - in any department or officer thereof."

The Necessary and Proper Clause Side by Side

Original

"Congress shall have the power...to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers; and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

Reformatted

"Congress shall have the power...
to make all laws which shall be
necessary and proper for carrying
into execution

- the foregoing [Art. I, §8] powers;
 and
- all other powers vested by this Constitution
 - in the government of the United States, or
 - in any department or officer thereof."

The Famous *McCulloch* Quote: Means and Ends

"Let the **end** be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the constitution, and all **means** which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the constitution, are constitutional."

The Famous *McCulloch* Quote: Reformatted

- "Let the end be legitimate,
 - let it be within the scope of the constitution, and

all means

- which are appropriate,
- which are plainly adapted to that end,
- which
 - > are not prohibited, but
 - >consist with the letter and spirit of the constitution,

are constitutional."

You Say Tomayto, I Say Tomahto

Deferential Reading (New Deal Consensus)

"Let the end be legitimate,

let it be within the scope of the constitution, and

all means

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Skeptical Reading (Roberts Opinion in *Sebelius*)

"Let the end be legitimate,

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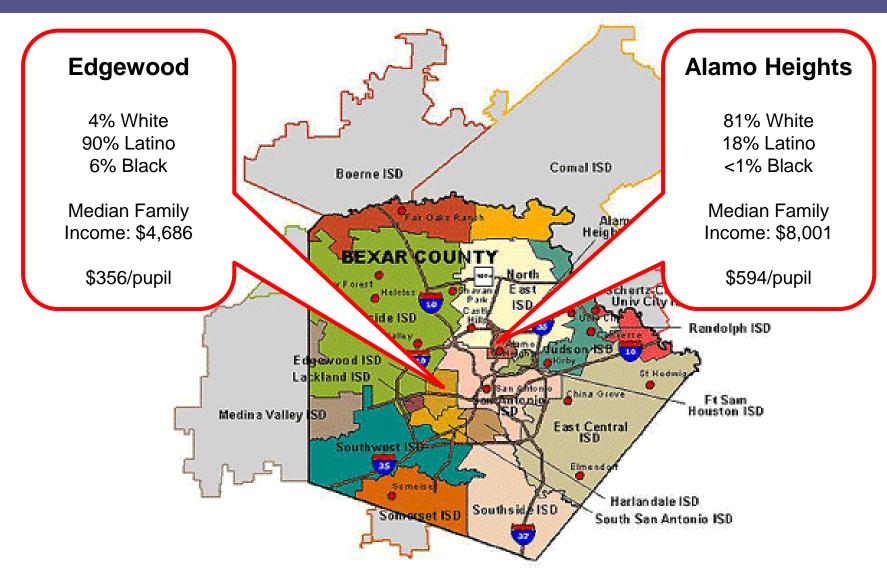
all means

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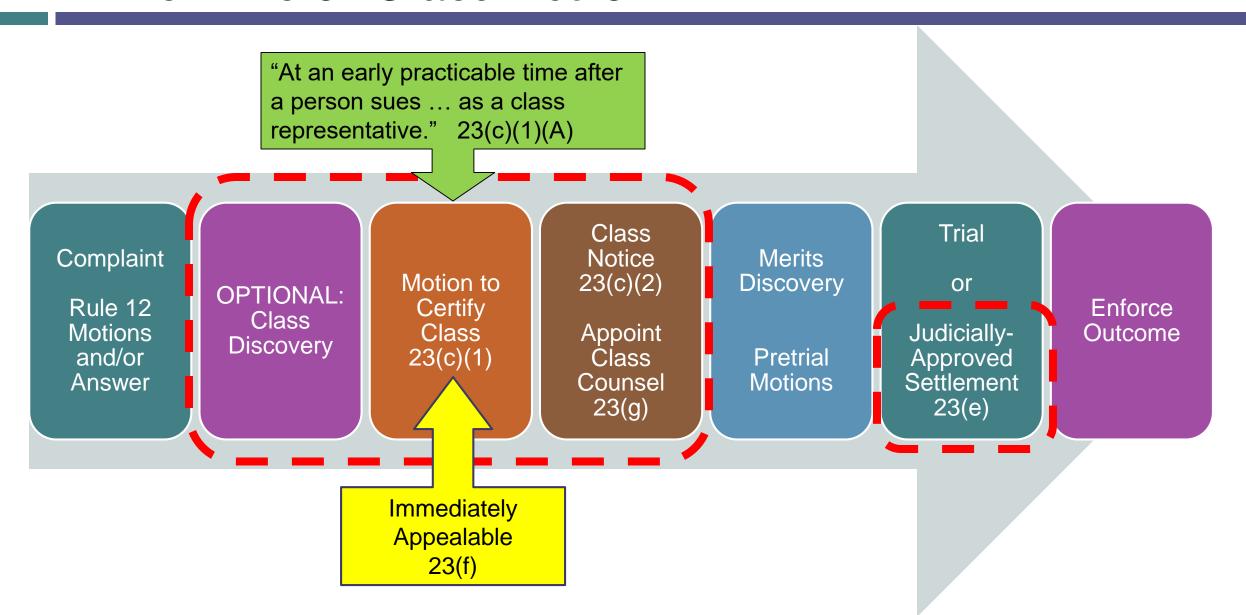
are constitutional."

Visualizing Concepts

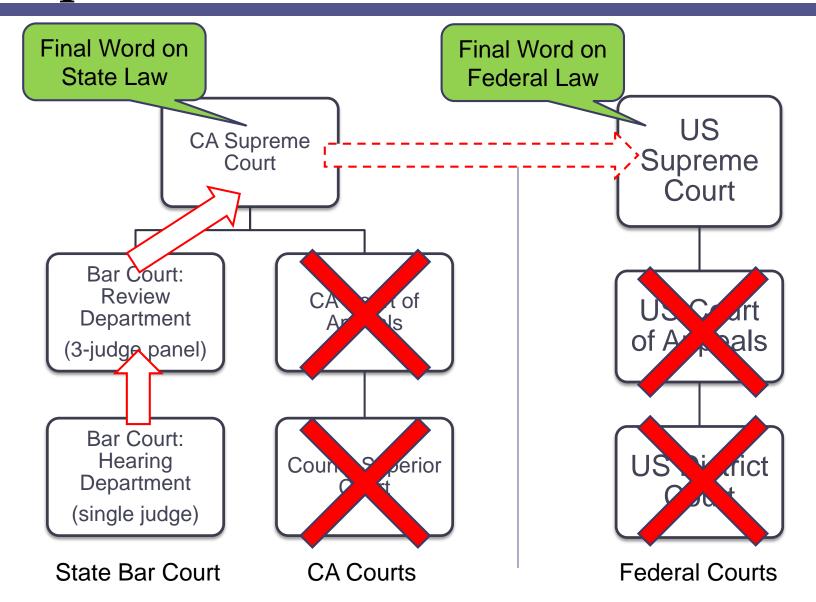
San Antonio Area School Districts (statistics taken from *Rodriguez*, 1973)



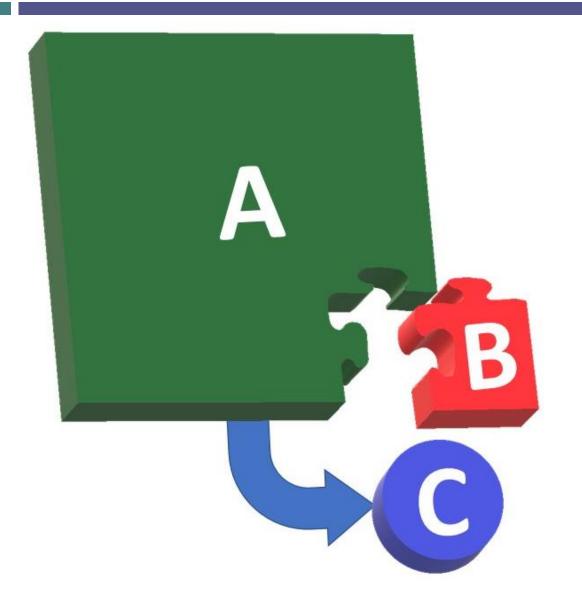
Time Line of Class Action



Bar Discipline in California



Structure of 28 U.S.C. §1367



- A. Except as in B & C, court "shall have" supplemental SMJ over claims that are part of the same case/controversy as the anchor claim.
- B. Court "shall not have" supplemental SMJ over some claims identified in A.
- C. Court "may decline" supplemental SMJ authorized in A.

Combining The Two Prongs of Equal Protection

	Suspect Classification	Non-Suspect Classification
Fundamental Right	Strict Scrutiny	Strict Scrutiny
Non- Fundamental Right	Strict Scrutiny	Rational Basis Review

The New Deal Consensus on Judicial Review of Federal Legislation

Judicial Approach to Legislation	Scope of Federal Enumerated Powers	Less Important Individual Rights (includes most economic rights)	More Important Individual Rights (mostly non-economic)
Skeptical			 Carolene Products n4 (1938) (dicta) Skinner (1942) Barnette (1943) Internment Cases (1943-44)
Deferential	 Jones & Laughlin (1937) Carolene Products (1938) Darby (1941) Filburn (1942) 	 Parrish (1937) Carolene Products (1938) Railway Express Agency (1949) Williamson v. Lee Optical (1955) 	

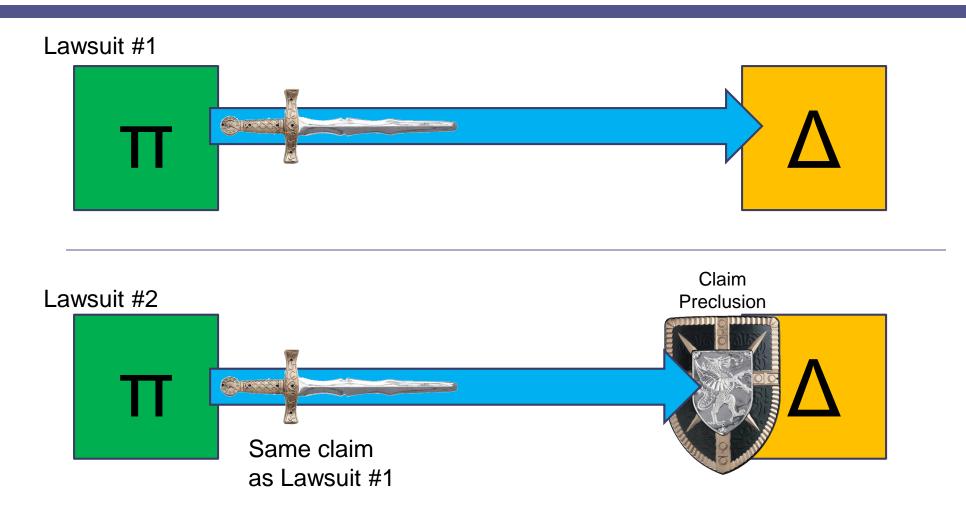
The New Deal Consensus on Judicial Review of Federal Legislation

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Skeptical			
Deferential			

Offense = Sword Defense = Shield

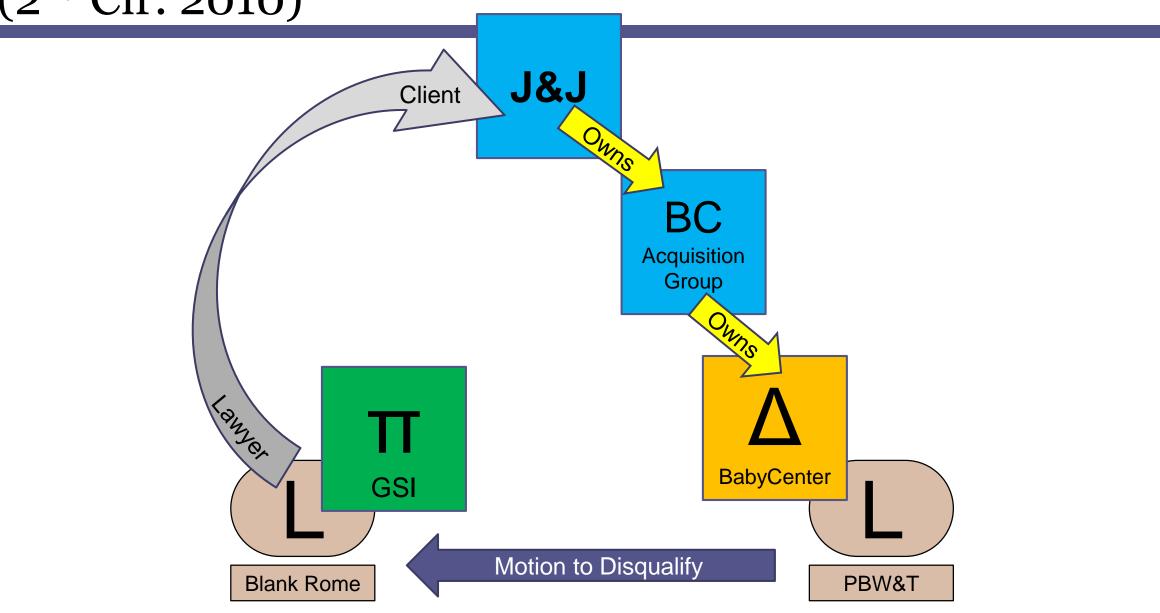


Claim Preclusion

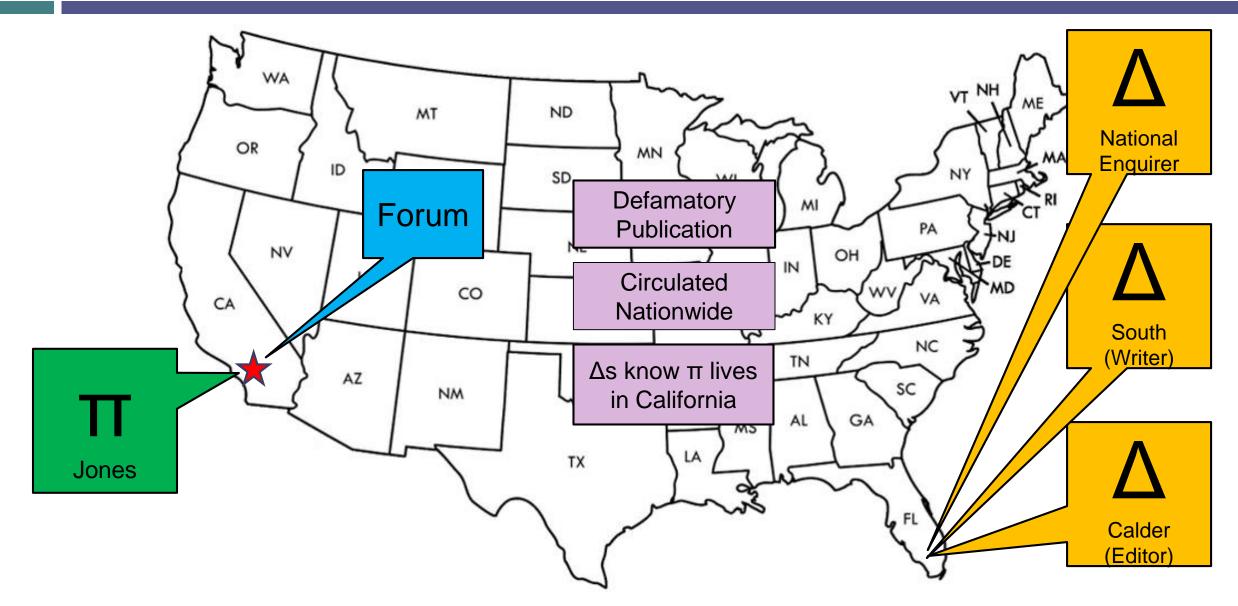


Visualizing Cases

GSI Commerce Solutions v. BabyCenter (2nd Cir. 2010)



Calder v. Jones (US 1984)



The Charges from *In re Murray* (Bar Court 2016)

- COUNT 1: Dishonesty and moral turpitude
 - CA B&P 6106 (forbidding acts "involving moral turpitude, dishonesty, or corruption")
- COUNT 2: Deprivation of constitutional rights
- COUNT 3: Violation of criminal discovery statutes
 - CA B&P 6068(a) (duty to "support the constitution and laws of the United States and this state")

Orientation Tools (Roadmaps)

Pretrial

Trial

Post-Trial

Forum Selection

- Personal Jurisdiction
- Subject Matter Jurisdiction
- Venue

Information Exchange

- Service of Process
- Pleadings
- Discovery —

Pretrial Resolution

- Settlement
- Forfeit
- Dismissal
- Summary Judgment

Litigation Management

Judgment as a Matter of Law (JMOL)

Post-Trial Motions

- Renewed JMOL
- New Trial
- Vacate Judgment

Appeals

Discovery

- Scope of Discovery
 - Discoverable Information
 - > Exceptions:
 - Privilege
 - Work Product
 - Undue Burden
- Discovery Methods

The Attorney's Duties: Mnemonic Device

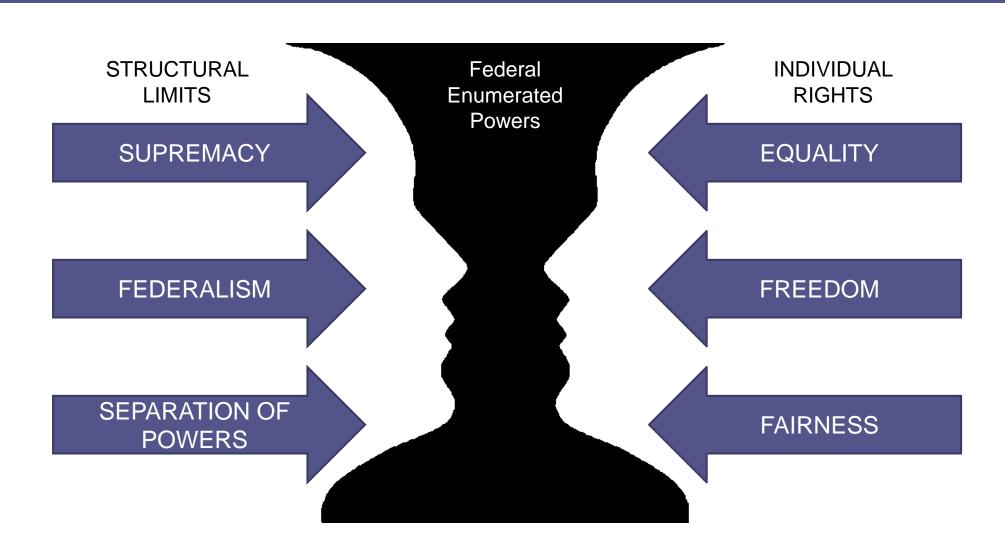
- Duties to Client: The Four C's
 - ✓ Competence
 - ✓ Communication
 - ✓ Confidentiality
 - ✓ Conflict-free Representation
- Duties to Court: The Three C's
 - ✓ Candor
 - ✓ Compliance
 - □ Civility
- Duties to Society: FAIR
 - □ Fairness
 - □ Access to Justice
 - □ InfoRmation



A CONTEXT AND PRACTICE CASEBOOK

Barbara Glesner Fines

Federal Government: Powers and Limits



Discussion Organizers

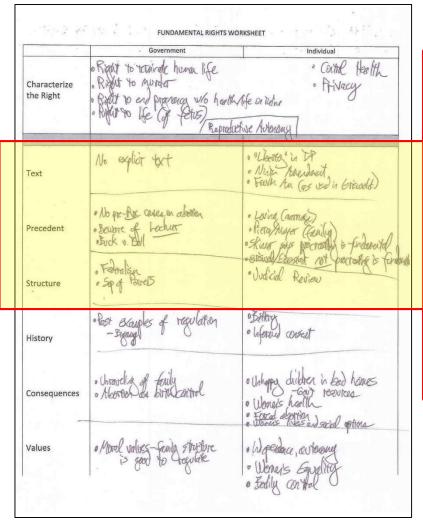
Service and Notice

	Adequate Notice	Inadequate Notice
Proper Service	A	В
Improper Service	С	D

Government Interests in Cleburne

	Neighbors don't want group home for mentally retarded	Protect mentally retarded from mean junior high kids	Protect mentally retarded in flood zone	Avoid the density of a group home
ENDS: Legitimate Gov't Interest?				
MEANS: Reasonable Relationship?				

Constitutional Right to Obtain Contraception



	GOVERNMENT	INDIVIDUAL
Text	No explicit text	· Virta Americant · Fourn Am (es used in Grewold)
Precedent	· No pre-Por codes on abortion · Beware of Lochuer · Buck v. Bell	· Levine (names) · Piera Mayer (Family) · Skiner says procreoting is finderental
Structure	· Federalism · Sep of Powers	· Ordicial Review

Today's Topics



- Visual aids
- Students' devices
 - Polling

Laptops for Note-Taking



Recommended Reading: Classroom Laptop Use

- Pam Mueller & Daniel Oppenheimer, The Pen Is Mightier Than the Keyboard: Advantages of Longhand Over Laptop Note Taking, 25 PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE 1159 (2014)
- Colleen Murphy, Christopher Ryan & Yajni Warnapala, Note-Taking Mode and Academic Performance in Two Law School Courses (2018), https://ssrn.com/abstract=3134218
 - "We find that handwriting class notes has a strong positive association with academic performance in these two law school courses, supporting findings of the benefits of handwriting class notes in other academic settings."





- Visual aids
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Technology in the Classroom



For our polling demonstration, please choose one:

Web



- Go to PollEv.com
- 2 Enter CAPLAN
- Respond to activity when prompted

Text



- 1 Text CAPLAN to 22333
- 2 Text in your message when prompted

■ Vhich super-power would you rather have? CHOOSE ONE

Flying

Invisibility

Super-speed

Mind Reading



▼Vord Cloud: Which super-power would you like to have?



in auto accident case, plaintiff presents one witness who said defendant was at fault. The witness's credibility is called into question during cross-examination. At the close of plaintiff's case, defendant moves for JMOL, and judge denies. Then defendant presents five witnesses who all say defendant was not at fault, and none are cross-examined. Plaintiff wins a jury verdict. Defendant renews the motion for JMOL and moves in the alternative for a new trial. How should the judge rule?

Grant the motion for JMOL, and conditionally grant the motion for new trial.

Grant the motion for JMOL, and conditionally deny the motion for new trial.

Deny the motion for JMOL, but grant the motion for new trial.

Deny the motion for JMOL, and deny the motion for new trial.

BGF 378:1. Drafting the aunt's will

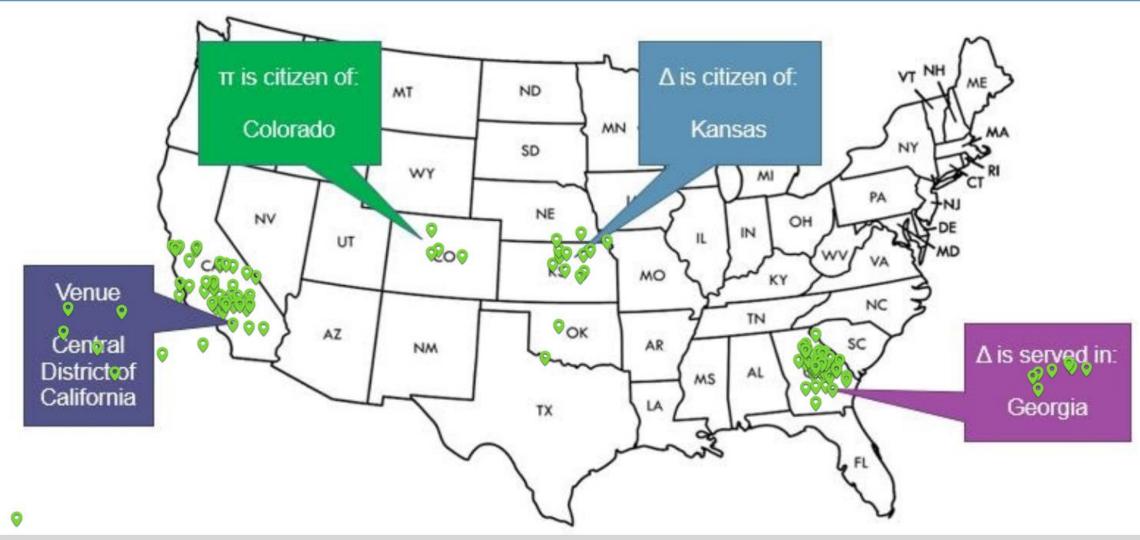
Allowed

Allowed if conflicts waived

Forbidden



Rule 4(e)(1): Place a marker on any state whose service-of-process law could be used as a method to serve defendant in Georgia.



reemption: Which category (or categories) apply?

Not Preempted

Express Preemption

(Implied) Impossibility Preemption (Implied) Obstacle Preemption (Implied) Field Preemption

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