

Update on the **GRONINGEN DECLARATION NETWORK**

Annual Meeting | Melbourne, Australia 2017

Extending our Engagement



Globe Trotting meeting in Australia
University of Melbourne



GD Problem Statement

- Addressing mobility and academic portability
- Methods of Storage and Access to digital records
- Methods of Representing Learning, Inputs and Outcomes
- Methods of Comparing, Evaluating, Assessing Learning Claims
- Methods of Authenticating Learning Documents/Claims
- Methods of Helping Citizens Gain Access to Education
- Methods of Addressing Portability of Credentials across Boundaries
- Methods of replacing paper dependent processes

GD Assumptions

- We all desire to improve how the eco-system works
- We all want to respect contributions and differences
- We all want to stimulate experimentation and pilots
- We all want to sustain and support business interests and models
- We all can share learning from one another

GD Participants (examples)

Institutional	Evaluator	Aggregator	Distributing	Agency	Software/SIS	Standards	Services	Associations
Monash, Adelaide, Charles Sturt, Melbourne, USC, Griffith	ECE, WES, CGFNS, VETASSESS	CHEPICC(China) CDSL(India)	Digitary, Parchment, National Student Clearing House	DUO, AHOVOKS	Paradigm, Collegenet, AcademyOne	PESC	HES	AACRAO, RS3G

GD Methods and Practices

- Centralized vs Decentralized
- Hub and Spoke
- Implications with/without “standards”
- Process Improvement vs Content Driven Focus
- Promise vs Hype (“BlockChain” removing ownership and control)
- Trust and Verification of Sources, Claims, Achievement
- Credentials
- Shared vs Private



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Football

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the overall concept of games called football. For specific versions of the game, the balls themselves and other uses of the term, see [Football \(disambiguation\)](#).

Football is a family of **team sports** that involve, to varying degrees, **kicking a ball** with the foot to score a **goal**. Unqualified, **the word *football*** is understood to refer to whichever form of football is the most popular in the regional context in which the word appears. Sports commonly called 'football' in certain places include: **association football** (known as soccer in some countries); **gridiron football** (specifically **American football** or **Canadian football**); **Australian rules football**; **rugby football** (either **rugby league** or **rugby union**); and **Gaelic football**.^{[1][2]} These different variations of football are known as **football codes**.

Various forms of football can be identified in history, often as popular **peasant games**. Contemporary codes of football can be traced back to **the codification of these games at English public schools** during the nineteenth century.^{[3][4]} The expanse of the **British Empire** allowed these rules of football to spread to areas of British influence outside of the directly controlled Empire.^[5] By the end of the nineteenth century, distinct regional codes were already developing: Gaelic football, for example, deliberately incorporated the rules of local traditional football games in order to maintain their heritage.^[6] In 1888, **The Football League** was founded in England, becoming the first of many **professional** football competitions. During the twentieth century, several of the various kinds of football grew to become some of the most popular team sports in the world.^[7]

Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- Common elements
- Etymology
- Early history
 - Ancient games
 - Medieval and early modern Europe
 - Calcio Fiorentino
 - Official disapproval and attempts to ban football
- Establishment of modern codes
 - English public schools
 - Firsts
 - Cambridge rules
 - Sheffield rules
 - Australian rules
 - Football Association
 - Rugby football
 - North American football codes



Several codes of football. Images, from top down, left to right: association football, Australian rules football, international rules football, a rugby union scrum, rugby league, and American football.

Convergence - Divergence - Transformation



Music Staff (when was it developed?)

The music staff is the foundation for music notation, consisting of a set of five horizontal lines and the four spaces that are between the lines. The term "staff" is more **common** in American English and "stave" is used in **British** English, but the plural in both instances is "staves." Apr 16, 2017



The treatise [Musica enchiriadis](#) (AD 900) uses [Daseian](#) notation for indicating specific pitches, but the modern use of staff lines is attributed to [Guido d'Arezzo](#) (AD 990-1050), whose four-line staff is still used (though without the red and yellow coloring he recommended) in [Gregorian chant publications](#) today. Five-line staves appeared in Italy in the 13th century, and staves with four, five, and six lines were used as late as 1600.^[6]

Use Cases (just some of them)

- Study Abroad (moving student records between SIS)
- Transcript/Credential Document Exchange
- Student Transfer (Credits, Prior Learning Assessment, etc.)
- Degree Rendering (Diploma Supplement, Extended Transcript, etc.)
- Degree Verification
- Securing Credential Repositories
- Access to Credential Repositories
- Storage of Citizen Data/Documents
- Assessment, Mapping, Relevancy, Applicability, Comparability