**HNRS 260 Social Scientific Reasoning** rev July 2016

**Catalog description:** Introduces the methodologies of the social sciences through an inquiry-focused approach to a topic. The course seeks to develop students' critical thinking skills through the exploration and application of social scientific methods. Course cap = 25

**Topics:** All HNRS courses must have a central organizing question. They must be inquiries. Instructors should be sure that they choose an area of inquiry with readings that are accessible to first year students and questions that students can research and engage.

The most challenging Honors requirement for recent proposers has been #8 engagement in a community beyond the classroom. When you are designing a new Honors course, please start with a topic and this requirement. Make them work together before you start putting in the content and all of the other requirements. Tacking a token engagement piece onto a largely completely conceived proposal will show, and GEC is likely to return the proposal to you for revision. No one wants that. Start with a topic and imagine community engagement first. Integrate it into your course, then the other stuff will follow. The Honors Director or Gen Ed Director would be happy to bounce around some ideas.

**Requirement Highlights**

Each HNRS 260 course will:

1. Address social science content and methodologies as outlined below
2. Provide work in at least two of three critical thinking skills: writing, oral presentation, and quantitative reasoning
3. Cultivate the development of critical thinking skills
4. Require a paper or a series of papers that cultivates complex ideas and appropriate writing skills.
5. Require Hacker’s *A Writer’s Reference*, Roanoke College custom edition
6. Include assignments and reading that are more challenging or more sophisticated than would be used in equivalent non-Honors courses
7. Require students to make connections between course content and personal, civic, or global issues.
8. Require students to engage with a community beyond the classroom. This engagement will be a significant course component, equivalent at a minimum to several hours of class time or a significant graded assignment

**Social Science Content**

Social sciences apply scientific principles and processes to the study of human behavior.   Although specific methodologies will vary from one discipline to another, every HNRS 260 course should address, in the context of the course topic, the processes by which hypotheses are developed and tested in the social sciences. No single course needs to address all of these methodologies, but students should actively apply related principles throughout the course, whether in guiding their own work or in analyzing the work of others. Not only will the students use some of these methodologies, but they will also have a broader awareness that these methods are typical of the social sciences.

1. Systematic collection of quantitative and/or qualitative data
2. Interpretation of data or ideas within an established theoretical framework
3. Public verification via peer review
4. Replication of results
5. Ethical guidelines for social research

**Critical Skills**

All 200-level HNRS courses address at least two core critical skills. All must address writing. For the second critical skill, faculty may choose either oral presentation or quantitative reasoning.

While informal writing is valued, courses must also require at least one polished paper that cultivates complex ideas and appropriate writing skills for the discipline and topic. The faculty has not designated any particular required length or format. We urge faculty to teach writing rather than simply requiring it. Introduce students to the style of writing used in the discipline and why it is valued in that discipline. Show them how source material is incorporated and cited in the discipline. We urge faculty to require a draft and to consider use of peer review, conferences, and consultations with the Writing Center.

Courses with oral communication as the second critical skill must require a formal oral presentation. Participation in discussion is not sufficient. Oral presentations may be individual or group. Debates and other variants of presentations are welcomed as long as the assignment requires thesis, support, and advance preparation. Faculty members are urged to teach presentation skills rather than simply requiring a presentation.

Courses that emphasize quantitative reasoning as the second critical skill must teach QR skills appropriate for the course’s discipline and include one major or a series of smaller assignments that require students to demonstrate at least three of the following five skills:

1. Gather or select data appropriate for its intended purpose including consideration of appropriate controls, variables, and conditions.
2. Represent data to help reveal its utility for a given purpose by creating tables, graphs, figures, calculations or models.
3. Interpret important features or trends in data from tables, graphs, figures or models.
4. Use data in decision-making; explain how quantitative evidence supports conclusions.
5. Handle uncertainty or significance of data by applying or interpreting measures of uncertainty, error, or statistical significance.

**Syllabus Checklist**

In addition to the elements above, the syllabus must include

1. Instructor's office location and office hours
2. Description of course content and teaching methods
3. The learning outcomes for HNRS 260 as listed below. Instructors may, if they wish, include additional learning outcomes beyond the common set or may include some additional comments about how the common learning outcomes are realized in this specific course.
4. Any materials that students are expected to buy, read, or use during the course
5. Classroom and attendance policies (with penalties explained)
6. Assignments students will be required to undertake
7. Grading policy (ideally a grading scale with penalties explained)
8. Testing policy, including make-up tests
9. RC's academic integrity policy as it applies to the class
10. An outline showing proposed topics, students' assignments, reading list, laboratory work, etc. to be required.
11. The focus of inquiry
12. Be sure that any boilerplate sections (e.g. related to tutoring or Writing Center) are up to date and appropriate for the course.

**Learning Outcomes for HNRS 260—**these must go on the syllabus. Instructors may add section-specific outcomes if desired.

1. Students will be able to describe and apply social science methodologies appropriate for the course’s discipline and topic.
2. Students will be able to write about course topics clearly and effectively.
3. If the course is emphasizing oral communication:

Students will be able to communicate effectively about the course topic in an oral format.

If the course is emphasizing quantitative reasoning:

Students will be able to interpret quantitative information related to the course topic.

1. Students will connect course content to their lives and to communities beyond the classroom.

**Does your course meet the Global Requirement?**

You can request that GEC designate your course as meeting the Global requirement at the time you propose it or at a later date.

Each Global Perspective course must

1. Address at least one of the global learning outcomes:
   1. Analyze selected issues or events by applying cultural frames of reference or perspectives.
   2. Analyze selected issues or events in terms of global interconnections and interdependencies
2. Include global content from at least one country outside the United States, and
3. Devote at least 50% of course time or assignments to topics supporting the global focus. Global interconnections and interdependencies assume an anthropocentric context, i.e., focus on ways humans affect or are affected by such global interconnections and interdependencies.

Note that the 50% rule is in support of the global focus. This includes content needed to prepare students for the analyses we are asking them to apply. GEC does not expect courses to spend 50% of their time directly on one of the learning outcomes. Laboratory or similar course may count time or assignments from both lecture and lab. Laboratory courses that want to make a case based in course time rather than assignments need only reference 3 hrs/week. In other words, they don’t need twice as much global content to make up for the extra lab hours. Student time spent working outside of class, in service-learning, or other activities may also be cited in support of a global focus.

**Assessment Requirements:**

TBA

**Additional Notes**

The topic is intended to give focus to the course content, and should be chosen with an eye to encouraging students to understand the broader significance of the material they are studying. Topics and course content should not presume any prior knowledge of the instructor’s discipline on students’ part. In some cases, connecting the course topic to a Perspective will mean that all or most of the course content and application will relate directly to the perspective. In other instances, where broad foundational knowledge may be required, the course’s connection to the perspective will occur mainly at the application level. Acceptable methods for fulfilling the critical thinking standards should be implicit within the methodologies and best thinking of each field and the goals of a particular course. In all cases, faculty should be deliberate about teaching these methods, and about clarifying expectations within their field.

A “focus of inquiry” statement of not more than 150 words is required on the Curriculum Committee proposal form. Remember that this is published in the faculty meeting agenda, but is also the description that students will read in the COL when choosing courses. Think about your audience.

**Proposal Components**

The course proposal has three components that the committees can review to determine whether the course is clearly addressing the required components and characteristics: syllabus, focus of inquiry statement, and course proposal form. Committee members can’t read your mind; be sure the required elements are clearly laid out in these places.

**Focus of Inquiry**: Not more than 150 words to describe the essence of your course and its inquiry. Students are the main audience, so write to draw them in. Faculty will also see this description in the faculty meeting agenda. This is a good place to describe the inquiry aspects of the course. Be careful not to include very specific information that could vary in later offerings since changes to this description have to be reported to CC.

**Syllabus**: In addition to all the regular stuff you put on a syllabus, this is where the committees look for information on the level and volume of readings, types of assignments, instruction on writing, timing of drafts, etc. Help the committee by giving more detail than “Paper 3.” Consider including a paragraph that describes the assignment. (E.g., “Paper 3 will be a research paper on x, in which you will do y and z. Topic approval is due by this date, the annotated bibliography by another date, and the first draft by third date.”)

**Proposal Form**: The questions on the proposal form try to focus on required elements, but also the most common concerns that the committee has had about proposals in past. Please try to answer the questions on the proposal form as directly as possible. Direct, specific answers need not be lengthy.

**Focus of Inquiry**Each HNRS course must have a central organizing question. In the course proposal, this question must be included in the *focus of inquiry*, a statement of not more than 150 words that explains what focused questions the course addresses and how they are approached in the course structure. The focus of inquiry will be listed on the COL and should also appear on the course syllabus. Remember that students become the audience for this description in the COL. The course needs a focus; it should not be a survey.

In typical gen-ed courses of old, the content was the primary driver, while the intellectual questioning wouldn’t be that obvious to the students. An HNRS course should make inquiry the primary driver. We should try to design courses where students are intrigued by the topics, stimulated by   the questioning aspect and become interested in the content. Their intellectual curiosity is enhanced when they seek answers to the critical questions they’ve been posed or they ask of themselves.  The bottom line is, we want to challenge our students to become thinkers by posing critical questions in a more deliberate way and provide them with useful tools to help them seek answers. Are some course features incompatible with inquiry? Not really, but courses that are emphasizing content delivery and where the classroom is instructor-centered rather than student-centered will need to work harder to develop inquiry features in other aspects of the course. All courses deliver content. Inquiry is a way of framing the course and its content.

The inquiry nature of an HNRS course should also be evident in some aspects of the course’s structure, activities, or assignments. Questioning skills are promoted by deliberately framing the topic as an intellectually rigorous inquiry. Courses should make explicit attempts to explain to students why a particular investigation might be interesting or important. Many inquiry courses share features with scholarly inquiry. They go beyond merely exploring interesting topics to engage students in posing significant questions, seeking information, and proposing solutions. Other courses exhibit inquiry by emphasizing active roles for the students. In particular, a course may ask students to design experiments or choose topics to research. Many instructors choose to use questions to structure sections of a course and assignments. For example, the first third of a course might explore content related to a major question about the course topic. At the end of that section, students write papers where the theses propose answers to the question. While some may consider structuring a course around questions to be a mere mechanical device, it can be an easy way to keep inquiry visible to students. Questions that may seem mechanical to experts can be new and intriguing to students. Instructors should help students be aware of inquiry features in the course through aspects of the syllabus or assignments.

**Methodology**  
Each of the 200-level perspectives courses also serves to introduce the methods of a particular discipline. Instructors may do this in many ways, but should insure that students develop an awareness of the disciplinary methods used in the course. So, for example, a humanities course might ask students to analyze a number of works and to place these works in historical and cultural context. These same methods might be used in any humanities course, but in HNRS 270 or 271, the instructor should make students aware that these are methods commonly used in the humanities. The instructor might spend some time early in the term discussing humanities methods and how this approach might vary from the approach used in other disciplines. The instructor might give explicit instruction in methods, such as textual analysis. The instructor might re-visit these methods in a paper assignment, pointing out the methods that the class had been employing and asking students to use them again in an assignment. Instructors should use several core methods of their discipline. The choice is the instructor’s. The methods used in the perspectives courses aren’t different from those that an instructor would use in any other course; it is rather the intentionality and awareness that is the important distinction.

Foregrounding methodologies can change an instructor’s approach to a topic. An excellent way to develop an HNRS perspectives course is to start with the topic and disciplinary methodologies. Next create the learning outcomes and key assignments. Once these are in place, the instructor designs the rest of the course to provide students with the experiences needed to eventually satisfy those key assignments and learning outcomes.

**Details of Course Schedule and Assignments**Instructors will be asked to describe how this course satisfies all the requirements, and especially how the course satisfies those requirements that distinguish between INQ and HNRS courses. How much detail of the course schedule and assignments does an instructor need to include in a course proposal? Enough to allow the members of GEG and CC to see that the course is meeting the requirements. The committees look at course schedules to see how much time is being spent on readings, how class time is being used, whether instruction in writing and oral communication is included, whether methodologies are being discussed, if sufficient time for drafting is allowed, and if sufficient time for oral presentations is allowed. Details of assignments can be very helpful to the committee especially in appreciating the use of inquiry or how drafting is being used. While few instructors will have fully detailed assignments sheets, providing some details of the assignment topic and focus helps the committees appreciate what the instructor is doing (with inquiry, methodologies, writing instruction, or other outcomes) and can help avoid a round of clarifying questions.

**Writing**All HNRS courses must require at least one polished paper. Instructors are strongly encouraged to do more than simply assign writing by including techniques that can help students improve their writing and reasoning. Instructors should consider the use of drafts, peer review, workshops, and Writing Center visits. No minimum page totals are specified.

**Second critical reasoning focus**

The HNRS curriculum focuses on three critical reasoning skills: writing, oral communication, and quantitative reasoning. All HNRS courses must address writing. Each of the 200-level HNRS courses must include either oral communication or quantitative reasoning as a second critical reasoning skill.

**Oral Communication**  
Courses that select oral communication as their second critical skill should require at least one graded oral presentation, debate, or similar assignment. Instructors may use either individual or group presentations. Class schedules should show the time allotted for presentations. Remember to multiply the length of presentations by the number of students, and then add some time to change between speakers to find the total time required. Instructors are encouraged to consider using techniques that will help students develop oral skills, such as requiring drafts of PowerPoint, or having class members critique presentations of their classmates. (This also helps keep audience members engaged while listening to their peers.) Be sure to think through the consequences of timing of presentations. For example, do you want to sit through four days of student presentations at the end of the term, or do you want presentations dispersed across the term?

**Quantitative Reasoning**Instructors who select quantitative reasoning as their second critical skill should include sufficient information on topics or assignments to make the quantitative aspects of the course clear.