

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES CURRICULUM - RUBRIC OF LEARNING OBJECTIVES (DESIRED OUTCOMES) & COMPETENCIES

Program goal: Guide and prompt students to develop **global perspectives** by analyzing systems and evaluating interrelationships.

<i>Learning objectives / Desired outcomes</i>	Levels of Competency				
	Unsatisfactory	Emerging	Developing	Proficient	Mastery
<p>Factors and Interactions <i>The student understands, compares and contrasts the factors in human and/or natural systems that contribute to the range of interactions among/between groups, cultures, states, regions or nations.</i></p>	<p>Fails to understand the factors that contribute to the possible range of interactions among/between groups, cultures, states, regions or nations.</p>	<p>Understands but is unable to compare and contrast the factors that contribute to the possible range of interactions among/between groups, cultures, states, regions or nations.</p>	<p>Describes an understanding of the factors that allows them to compare and contrast the possible range of interactions among/between groups, cultures, states, regions or nations.</p>	<p>Analyzes and evaluates the relative contributions of the factors that contribute to the possible range of interactions among/between groups, cultures, states, regions or nations.</p>	<p>Produces sophisticated and workable solutions to address complex social problems through analysis and synthesis of the study of such factors that contribute to the possible range of interactions among/between groups, cultures, states, regions or nations.</p>
<p>Representation and Sources <i>The student understands and/or uses appropriate quantitative data representations (e.g., graphs, maps, data sets, models, etc.) and/or qualitative sources relevant to the topic of study.</i></p>	<p>Fails to understand or use appropriate quantitative data representations or qualitative sources in even relatively simple cases.</p>	<p>Understands when quantitative data representations and/or qualitative sources in relatively simple cases are appropriate.</p>	<p>Explains which kind of quantitative data and/or qualitative sources are appropriate for relatively simple cases.</p>	<p>Evaluates the pros and cons of the appropriateness of quantitative data representations and/or qualitative sources in more complex cases.</p>	<p>Synthesizes across various quantitative data representations and/or qualitative sources to develop a conclusion.</p>
<p>Perspectives <i>The student has developed the capacity to understand the interrelationships among multiple perspectives (such as personal, social, cultural, disciplinary, environmental, local, and global) when exploring subjects within natural and/or human systems.</i></p>	<p>Fails to exhibit understanding of the interrelationships among multiple perspectives when exploring subjects within natural and/or human systems.</p>	<p>Identifies multiple perspectives while maintaining a value preference for own perspective when exploring subjects within natural and/or human systems.</p>	<p>Identifies and explains multiple perspectives in a neutral way when exploring subjects within natural and/or human systems.</p>	<p>Evaluates and applies multiple perspectives to complex subjects within natural and/or human systems in the face of multiple and even conflicting positions, acknowledging own.</p>	<p>Synthesizes multiple perspectives when exploring subjects within natural and/or human systems, including critique of own perspective.</p>

A **competency** is the ability to do something successfully.

A **program goal** is a clear statement that expresses what our program will do for students. Each goal is designed to prompt and guide teaching practice and program assessment.

A **student learning objective** is a clear statement about what we expect students to learn or accomplish. Like any type of objective, a student learning objective is a desired outcome.

A **student learning outcome** is the result of a learning process; in other words, it is an actual outcome. To foster assessment of student learning, student learning outcomes must be observable, observed, measurable, and measured. Student learning outcomes can be characterized using an ordinal scale of competency (e.g., unsatisfactory, emerging, developing, proficient, and mastery).