

African-American Studies Department

Contact People: Robert Choflet & Marshal Washington

Theoretical, Historical and Contextual Skills

Learning Outcome 1:

Describe the social and historical context of the issues in African American and African Diaspora communities related to health and well-being, family functioning, economic development, political participation and contemporary culture.

Learning Outcome 2:

Explain the dynamic interplay between social oppression and resistance in African American Communities and the African Diaspora

Learning Outcome 3:

Identify critical events and historical periods and analyze their implications for politics, economics, health and psychological functioning in African American and African diaspora communities.

Methodological Skills

Learning Outcome 4:

Use social science methods and data to analyze social problems and propose solution.

Learning Outcome 5:

Evaluate the validity of claims and conclusions in secular and scientific publications.

Learning Outcome 6:

Identify, compute, and interpret common methods for analyzing quantitative data.

Communication Skills

Learning Outcome 7:

Write clearly and speak persuasively.

Anthropology

Contact Person: George Hambrecht

- 1) To understand the discipline of Anthropology, and its sub-fields, including its core concepts, methods, and theory and its historical development
- 2) To apply various methods and theories applied to understanding the importance of culture.
- 3) Demonstrate an understanding of diversity in aspects such as gender, sexuality, race, ethnicity, class, and age.
- 4) Critically evaluate and understand the impacts of globalization process.
- 5) Demonstrate and understand how patterns of thought and knowledge are directly produced by and influenced by relations to political, economic, and social structures.
- 6) Develop an understanding of cultural diversity through practical experiences.

Criminology and Criminal Justice

Contact Person: Laure Brooks

- LO1. Students will demonstrate understanding of the three pillars of our criminal justice system—courts, policing, and corrections
- LOA2. Students will demonstrate understanding of the major theories that are used to explain criminal behavior
- LO3. Students will demonstrate competency in the ability to read, interpret, and synthesize (in writing) important research related to criminological theory and the criminal justice system.
- LO4. Students will demonstrate understanding of the research methods used in the study of criminology and criminal justice
- LO5. Students will demonstrate competency in applying quantitative skills to criminological concepts.

Economics

Contact Person: Erin Moody

Learning outcomes for B.A. in Economics (ECON): After completion of the economics bachelors of arts degree, students will be able to:

1. Understand and use economic models as tools for explaining and evaluating economic outcomes
2. Understand and interpret empirical analysis
3. Apply findings of economic research and inform decision-making

Learning outcomes for B.S. in ECON: After completion of the economics bachelors of science degree, students will be able to:

1. Understand and use economic models as tools for conducting economic analysis
2. Understand, produce, and explain econometric analysis
3. Produce economic research and communicate findings

Geographical Sciences

Contact Person: Amanda Hoffman-Hall

Students earning a Bachelor of Science degree in Geographical Sciences should be able to,

- 1. Geographic Theory: Demonstrate and apply knowledge of general geographic theory.**
 - a. Understand physical geographic processes, the global distribution of landforms and ecosystems, and the role of the physical environment on human populations.
 - b. Explain how social and cultural systems develop in response to varying geographical, environmental, and historical circumstances.
 - c. Comprehend fundamental concepts and practices of geospatial methods (i.e. GIS and/or Remote Sensing) and apply basic graphic and data visualization concepts such as color theory, symbolization, and use of white space.
 - d. Apply geographic literature and theory by authors of diverse backgrounds to explain what has occurred in the past as well as applying those geographic principles to understand the present and plan for the future.
- 2. Integrative Thinking: Synthesize material within and between sub-disciplines of geography for application to an array of global issues.**
 - a. Understand the human dimensions of global change through synthesizing knowledge from geography sub-disciplines such as physical, human, economic, and technical.
 - b. Analyze global issues with a clear sense of scope, context, and geographic scale.

- c. Acknowledges complexity and bias of vantage and values when assessing global issues.
 - d. Discuss the influences that shape the perspectives of various social groups and evaluate the consequences of differential power and privilege.
- 3. Research Skills: Design and implement a research project.**
- a. Evaluate, assess, and critique scientific literature and popular media.
 - b. Identify a problem, sufficiently supported by evidence and citations, and define a hypothesis or research question.
 - c. Select and implement an appropriate geographic method to address the hypothesis.
 - d. Engage critical thinking and academic research skills to investigate and refute possible bias, error, and faulty argumentation in discussions of diversity.
- 4. Communication: Communicate effectively orally, in writing, and through geovisualization.**
- a. Engage with a variety of perspectives in classroom activities and in assigned coursework.
 - b. Create maps and other geographic representations using cartographic best principles.
 - c. Present completed research, including an explanation of methodology and scholarly discussion, both orally and in written form and, wherever possible, utilize cartographic tools and other visual formats.
 - d. Demonstrate skills in cross-cultural communication (including oral, written, and/or graphical modes) and in collaboration within diverse work groups.

Government and Politics

Contact Person: David Cunningham

1. Develop an understanding of basic political science concepts including power, institutions, political systems, theories of the state, political conflict, citizenship, and contending analytical and theoretical approaches.
2. Develop proficiency in research and analytical skills.
3. Develop a basic knowledge of the methods, approaches, or theories used in accumulating and interpreting information applicable to the discipline of political science.
4. Develop effective oral and written communication skills to clearly and coherently present information in the discipline of political science.

Hearing and Speech Sciences

Contact Person: Kathleen Skinker

Learning Outcome #1: Students in the Hearing and Speech Sciences undergraduate program Department will demonstrate improved knowledge in the areas of neuroanatomy and neurophysiology as they relate to normal and disordered speech, language and hearing.

Learning Outcome #2a: Students in the Hearing and Speech Sciences undergraduate program will demonstrate knowledge of normal language acquisition by completing an accurate language sample analysis.

Learning Outcome #2b: Students in the Hearing and Speech Sciences undergraduate program will demonstrate knowledge retention of the information required to complete an accurate language sample.

Learning Outcome #3: Students in the Hearing and Speech Sciences undergraduate program will demonstrate the ability to write a behavioral objective containing 1) a “Do” or “action” statement, 2) a “Condition” statement and 3) a Criterion statement.

Psychology

Contact Person: Nazish Salahuddin

Students who successfully complete their coursework and engage in experiential learning will be able to:

1. Knowledge base in psychology

- Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
- Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
- Describe applications of psychology

2. Scientific inquiry and critical thinking

- Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena
- Demonstrate psychology information literacy
- Engage in innovative and integrative thinking and problem solving
- Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
- Describe sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry

3. Ethics

- Articulate ethical practices in academic study and scientific research

- Apply the concepts and practice of ethical principles in a broad range of professional contexts

4. Multiculturalism and diversity

- Explain the socio-cultural influences on human development and behavior
- Demonstrate critical awareness of one's own worldview, values, and biases and their influence on one's approach to psychology science and practice
- Exhibit the ability to work respectfully and constructively with individuals of different backgrounds, values, and experiences
- Demonstrate the ability to integrate multicultural concepts into psychology research, theory, practice, and service to others

5. Communication

- Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes
- Exhibit effective presentation skills for different purposes
- Interact effectively with others

6. Professional development

- Apply psychological content and skills to career goals
- Exhibit self-efficacy and self-regulation
- Refine project management skills
- Demonstrate teamwork capacity
- Develop meaningful professional direction for life after graduation

Sociology

Contact Person: Nicole Cousin-Gossett

Upon completion of the curriculum, sociology majors should be able to:

LO1. Explain the **sociological perspective**, broadly defined, use **sociological theory** to explain social problems and issues, **make theoretically-informed recommendations to address current social problems**, and demonstrate the utility of the sociological perspective for their lives.

LO2. Demonstrate the ability to interpret, locate, evaluate, generate and use **sociologically relevant data to test hypotheses and draw evidence-based conclusions**.

LO3. Integrate sociological theory, research, and data in order to assess various **explanations of social phenomena and to assess social policy**.