Classics, BA

Program Description

The B.A. in Classics (CLSS) is designed to give students a thorough grounding in the culture, history, literature, and intellectual accomplishments of ancient Greece and Rome from the Bronze Age to the Renaissance.

The Classics degree is divided into two tracks. The Literature and Language track has a traditional focus on Latin and Greek languages. Students choose to specialize in either language but are encouraged to take both. Students will be able to read and enjoy the great texts of classical antiquity (Homer, Herodotus, Plato, Cicero, Virgil, the New Testament, etc.) in the original languages, and to critically understand their cultural and historical context.

The Classical Civilization track focuses instead on the history, beliefs, and material culture of ancient Greek and Roman civilization. Students will be able to describe and analyze different historical, political, cultural, and religious aspects of ancient Greek and Roman civilization.

Outcome 1 - Intercultural Knowledge

Demonstrate competence in ancient Greek or Roman culture in the student's area of specialty, namely, literature, history, or archaeology, by showing an adequate understanding of the complexity of classical culture and society.

Measure - Intercultural knowledge- Final Course

Data Collection: In order to accumulate enough data points, the assessment officer (DUS) is collecting the final exam and/or project that classics majors write in their capstone seminar CLAS 491 over a period of three academic years, ending in the Spring 2022. Data will be gathered each semester by asking the instructors of record of CLAS 491 to share the artifacts produced by the classics majors enrolled in the course. For consistency, the artifacts will be evaluated all at the same time after the three years gathering period.

Methodology or data analysis strategy: The artifacts collected are going to be evaluated by a committee of faculty members using the "Rubric for Critical Thinking, Written Communication, Intercultural Knowledge and Global Learning" consisting of a 4-point scale ranging from 1 ("Benchmark") to 4 ("Capstone") for the category I of "Intercultural Knowledge" (Knowledge of cultural worldview frameworks). [See rubric under *Supporting Documentation*.]

Target

90% of students will achieve a score of at least 3 in the evaluation of their CLAS 491 final exam and/or project on the "Rubric for Critical Thinking, Written Communication, Intercultural Knowledge and Global Learning" consisting of a 4-point scale ranging from 1 ("Benchmark") to 4 ("Capstone") for the category I of "Intercultural Knowledge" (Knowledge of cultural worldview frameworks).

Finding: Not Met

After the CLAS 491 final projects were collected for three years, and those projects were assessed by a faculty committee using the "Rubric for Critical Thinking, Written Communication, Intercultural Knowledge and Global Learning," only 88.89% of students achieved a score of at least 3 in the category of "Intercultural Knowledge." The goal was that at least 90% of students would achieve a score of at least 3 in the category.

Although the target was not met as originally set out by the faculty, the fact that the average score in the "Intercultural Knowledge" category was 3.41 was seen as positive progress toward meeting the PLO.

Outcome 2 - Critical thinking: Issues, evidences, context

Demonstrate competence in ancient Greek or Roman culture in the students' area of specialty, namely, literature, history, or archaeology, by showing ability to critically analyze texts and evidence, interpret issues in their cultural and historical contexts.

Measure – Critical thinking: issues, evidence, context

Data Collection: In order to accumulate enough data points, the assessment officer (DUS) is collecting the final exam and/or project that classics majors write in their capstone seminar CLAS 491 over a period of three academic years, ending in the Spring 2022. Data will be gathered each semester by asking the instructors of record of CLAS 491 to share the artifacts produced by the classics majors enrolled in the course. For consistency, the artifacts will be evaluated all at the same time after the three years gathering period.

Methodology or data analysis strategy: As discussed and agreed upon by the classics faculty, all of the artifacts collected are going to be evaluated by a committee of faculty members using the "Rubric for Critical Thinking, Written Communication, Intercultural Knowledge and Global Learning" consisting of a 4- point scale ranging from 1 ("Benchmark") to 4 ("Capstone") for the categories I-III of "Critical Thinking" (Explanation of issues, Evidence, and Influence of context and assumptions). Based on the evaluation, the committee will consult with the classics faculty on what further

Target

90% of students will achieve a score of at least 3 in the evaluation of their CLAS 491 final exam and/or project on the "Rubric for Critical Thinking, Written Communication, Intercultural Knowledge and Global Learning" consisting of a 4-point scale ranging from 1 ("Benchmark") to 4 ("Capstone") for the categories I-III of "Critical Thinking" (Explanation of issues, Evidence, and Influence of context and assumptions).

Finding: Not Met

After the CLAS 491 final projects were collected for three years, and those projects were assessed by a faculty committee using the "Rubric for Critical Thinking, Written Communication, Intercultural Knowledge and Global Learning," only 88.89% of students achieved a score of at least 3 in the category of "Critical Thinking." The goal was that at least 90% of students would achieve a score of at least 3 in the category.

Although the target was not met as originally set out by the faculty, the fact that the average score in the "Intercultural Knowledge" category was 3.43 was seen as positive progress toward meeting the PLO.

Use of Results

In the immediate term, the faculty in the Classics program identified increased communication with regard to expectations and evaluation of written projects as an action that can be taken to improve student learning outcomes. Starting with students enrolled in CLAS 491 this academic year, faculty in the Classics program will include in their capstone courses more information about how students' papers can and will be assessed using rubrics and other methods. It is anticipated that this additional focus will cause students to be more reflective about their approach to their final project topic, specifically how they present and defend their central claims/arguments.

Status Update on a Previous Action

Since the department has moved to collect assessment data in the Classics program in three-year periods, it is not yet possible to provide a detailed update on curricular changes or content-based action from program assessment reports from the last two years (the first assessment report from this first three-year period will be submitted in the fall of 2022). Referring, however, to the Academic Program Review of the Department of International Studies that was submitted in January of 2019, an update can be provided on one of the action plans identified at that time. The Academic Program Review set as a goal the establishment of an in-person peer tutoring program within Classics that would help students improve their written communication, analytical skills, and achieve the learning outcomes set forward in the

current Classics assessment plan. Although the implementation of the new tutoring program was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the restructuring of the Department of International Studies into the Department of Global Languages and Cultures, the Classics faculty are optimistic that tutoring can begin in the upcoming academic year.

Supporting Documentation

Rubric for Critical Thinking, Written Communication, Intercultural Knowledge and Global Learning Department of International Studies, Texas A&M University

INTS 481 Rubric for Critical Thinking, Written Communication, Intercultural Knowledge and Global Learning

	Capstone 4	Milestones 3	Milestones 2	Benchmark 1
CT: Explanation of issues	Topic is stated clearly and described comprehensively, delivering all relevant information necessary for full consideration. Demonstrates full understanding of audience.	Topic is stated, described and clarified so that understanding is not seriously impeded by omissions. Demonstrates some understanding of audience.	Topic is stated, but description leaves some terms undefined, ambiguities unexplored, boundaries undetermined and/or backgrounds unknown. Demonstrates partial understanding of audience.	Topic is stated without clarification or description. Demonstrates limited understanding of audience.
CT: Evidence	Information is taken from sources with enough interpretation/ evaluation to develop a comprehensive analysis or synthesis. Viewpoints of sources are questioned thoroughly.	Information is taken from sources with enough interpretation/ evaluation to develop a coherent analysis or synthesis. Viewpoints of experts are questioned.	Information is taken from sources with some interpretation/ evaluation but not enough to develop a coherent analysis or synthesis. Viewpoints of experts are mostly taken as fact.	Information is taken from sources without interpretation/ evaluation. Viewpoints of experts are taken as fact, without question.
CT: Influence of context and assumptions	Thoroughly (systematically and methodically) analyzes own and others' assumptions and carefully evaluates the relevance of contexts when presenting a position.	Identifies own and others' assumptions and several relevant contexts when presenting a position.	Questions some assumptions. Identifies several relevant contexts when presenting a position. May be more aware of others' assumptions than one's own (or vice versa)	Shows an emerging awareness of present assumptions (sometimes labels assertions as assumptions). Begins to identify some contexts when presenting a position.

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CT: Student's thesis	Thesis is imaginative,	Thesis is organized in a	Specific thesis	Specific thesis is stated
(perspective/hypothesis)	organized in a coherent	coherent fashion, and	acknowledges different	but is simplistic and
	fashion; takes into	takes into account the	sides of an issue.	obvious.
	account the complexities	complexities of an issue.		
	of an issue and limits of	Others' points of view		
	thesis. Others' views are	are synthesized within		
	synthesized in thesis.	thesis.		
CT: Conclusions and	Conclusions and related	Conclusion is logically	Conclusion is logically	Conclusion is
related outcomes	outcomes are logical and	tied to a range of	tied to information	inconsistently tied to
(implications and	reflect student's	information, including	(because information is	some of the information
consequences)	informed evaluation and	opposing viewpoints,	chosen to fit the desired	discussed; related
	ability to place evidence	related outcomes	conclusion); some	outcomes (consequences
	and perspectives	(consequences and	related outcomes	and implications) are
	discussed in priority	implications) are	(consequences and	oversimplified
	order.	identified clearly.	implications) are	_
			identified clearly.	
WC: Control of syntax	Uses graceful language	Uses straightforward	Uses language that	Uses language that
and mechanics	that skillfully	language that generally	generally conveys	sometimes impedes
	communicates meaning	conveys meaning to	meaning to readers with	meaning because of
	to readers with clarity	readers. The language in	clarity, although writing	errors in usage.
	and fluency, and is	the written sample has	may include some errors.	
	virtually error-free.	few errors.	-	
IK: Knowledge of cultural	Demonstrates	Demonstrates adequate	Demonstrates partial	Demonstrates surface
worldview frameworks	sophisticated	understanding of the	understanding of the	understanding of the
	understanding of the	complexity of elements	complexity of elements	complexity of elements
	complexity of elements	important to members of	important to members of	important to members of
	important to members of	another culture in	another culture in	another culture in
	another culture in	relation to its history,	relation to its history,	relation to its history,
	relation to its history,	values, politics,	values, politics,	values, politics,
	values, politics,	communication styles,	communication styles,	communication styles,
	communication styles,	economy or beliefs and	economy or beliefs and	economy or beliefs and
	economy or beliefs and	practices.	practices.	practices.
	practices.	•	•	1

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IK: Cultural self- awareness	Articulates insights into own cultural rules and biases (e.g. seeking complexity; aware of how experience have shaped these rules and how to recognize and respond to cultural biases, resulting in shift in self-description)	Recognizes new perspectives about own cultural rules and biases (e.g. not looking for sameness; comfortable with the complexities that new perspectives offer)	Identifies own cultural rules and biases (e.g., with a strong preference for rules shared with own cultural group and seeks the same in others)	Shows minimal awareness of own cultural rules and biases, even those shared with own cultural group(s) (e.g. uncomfortable identifying possible cultural differences with others)
GL: Cultural diversity	Adapts and applies a deep, analytical understanding of worldviews, power structures and experiences of multiple cultures in historical or in contemporary contexts	Analyzes substantial connections between the worldviews, power structures and experiences of multiple cultures in historical or in contemporary contexts	Explains and connects two or more cultures historically or in contemporary contexts with some acknowledgement of those cultures' power structures, experiences and worldviews	Describes the experiences of others historically or in contemporary contexts primarily through one cultural perspective, demonstrating some openness to varied cultures and worldviews
GL: Understanding global systems	Uses deep knowledge of the historical and contemporary role and differential effects of human organizations and actions on global systems to communicate an informed view of complex problems in the human and natural worlds	Analyzes major elements of global systems, including their historic and contemporary interconnections and the differential effects of human organizations and actions to pose elementary solutions to complex problems in the human and natural worlds.	Examines the historical and contemporary roles, interconnections and the differential effects of human organizations and actions on global systems within the human and natural worlds.	Identifies the basic role of some global and local institutions, ideas and processes in the human and natural worlds.