

Global and Cultural Perspectives Learning Outcomes

The General Education Committee embraces a broad definition of culture adapted from the classical definition proposed by Edward B. Tylor in *Primitive Culture* (1871) and more current definitions including those proposed by Clifford Geertz in *The Interpretation of Cultures* (1973). Culture, taken in its broadest sense, is the full range of learned patterns of human interaction and cognition, which includes shared and historically transmitted knowledge, language, symbols, beliefs, art, morals, laws, customs, and any other capabilities and habits humans may acquire.

Courses qualifying for Global and Cultural Perspectives (GLOCUP) credit must meet at least 4 of the 8 objectives. Those objectives are:

Global Perspectives

1. Examine and critique information and argument related to substantive problems that have a global dimension.
2. Learn how to evaluate sources from a variety of perspectives and use those sources to inform their critique of problems in the global community.
3. Demonstrate the ability to develop informed judgments about global issues.
4. Synthesize and balance information in developing appropriate evidence-based conclusions about global issues.

Cultural Perspectives

5. Examine theoretical and methodological approaches to cultural differences specific to a disciplinary tradition.
6. Demonstrate an ability to analyze differences and similarities within (or) across cultures.
7. Examine the role of social factors, e.g., race, gender, ethnicity, class, sexual orientation, religion, etc., in shaping social interaction, cultural worldviews, and individual identity.
8. Demonstrate an understanding of the interconnectedness of society, culture and individual identity.

In summary, students who complete GLOCUP courses will:

- a. Identify cultural differences and examine how these differences influence cross-cultural understanding and conflict.
- b. Recognize and evaluate the implications of various social structures and the ways people are grouped by such characteristics as status, race, ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation.
- c. Identify and analyze sources of cultural bias and prejudice in our everyday life and develop ways to reduce these and other forms of biases and prejudices.
- d. Describe and analyze the concepts of globalization and transnationalism in order to evaluate the interdependent nature of the world we live in.