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**Renewing Our Commitment to
Liberal Education**

**Report of the
Council on Liberal Education
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities**

**Approved by the Twin Cities Assembly
April, 2008**

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List of Council Members

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------------|----|------------------------------------------------|
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| 3 | <i>Department of Microbiology</i> | 43 | <i>Department of American Studies</i> |
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| 32 | <i>Geology & Geophysics</i> | 72 | |
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| 39 | <i>University Honors Program</i> | | |
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1 PROLOGUE

2 In its final report of May 6, 1991, the Twin Cities Campus Task Force on Liberal
3 Education described a challenge issued by University President Nils Hasselmo that the
4 University of Minnesota provide "a special kind of undergraduate education' grounded in
5 the research and artistic activities of the faculty and given social purpose by the
6 University's land-grant, service mission." The Task Force understood its task as one of
7 renewing the University's commitment to liberal education. Sixteen years later, we are
8 asked to rethink that challenge and to renew that commitment.

9
10 The essential attitudes and qualities of the mind, the fundamental skills and
11 competencies, the understanding of different modes of intellectual inquiry described
12 eloquently by the Task Force in 1991 are still very much at the heart of our work. The
13 vision of liberal education remains strong and compelling; its value and importance have
14 not diminished over the years. **Our challenge today is to realize that vision in ways so**
15 **vibrant and powerful that it transforms the lives of our students and the future of**
16 **our communities, our society, our state, and our world.**

17
18 Our efforts to define the values and goals of liberal education and to instill in students
19 those fundamental competencies and qualities of mind have focused, rightfully so, on the
20 undergraduate curriculum. For the sake of administrative and conceptual clarity, the
21 "special kind of undergraduate education" that is a liberal education will be formulated at
22 one level as a list of course requirements. At their best those requirements become the
23 framework for an educational experience of growth and discovery through which
24 students become knowledgeable, thoughtful, ethical, and engaged public citizens. Too
25 often, however, the requirements have been explained and experienced as a list of courses
26 to be completed in the most expeditious and undemanding way possible, so that students
27 can concentrate on the courses of their major degree programs.

28
29 Although liberal education will take its clearest form in the undergraduate curriculum, we
30 will not succeed in the endeavor of liberal education unless its values are infused
31 throughout the life of our university. It is not enough to offer courses that fulfill a list of
32 requirements, however brilliant that list, our courses, and our faculty might be. Rather,
33 the meaning and values of liberal education ideally shape, on a daily basis, our
34 conversations, our interactions, our cultures of teaching, learning, and working. We --
35 staff, faculty, and students alike -- must understand, model, and live the values of ethical
36 reasoning, social and cultural diversity, and global perspectives; we must understand, and
37 show that we understand and appreciate, the different ways in which knowledge, truth,
38 and beauty are pursued, created, or discovered. As a university, we are defined at our
39 best by liberal education. It helps make us a community; it enables the lives we lead as
40 teachers, learners, and citizens; it defines the world of learning, engagement, and public
41 service that we invite and educate our students to join.

42
43 On Commencement Day our students pass under this inscription, carved in stone, on the
44 entrance to Northrop Auditorium: "The University of Minnesota, founded in the faith
45 that men are ennobled by understanding, dedicated to the advancement of learning and

1 the search for truth, devoted to the instruction of youth and the welfare of the state." The
2 words, which we take to embrace men and women, speak to the heart of our University
3 and to the heart of liberal education. We seek the full realization of the values of liberal
4 education in the life and spirit of the University of Minnesota.

5
6 **THE CLE REVIEW PROCESS**
7

8 In fall, 2006, the Council on Liberal Education was charged by Vice Provost Craig Swan
9 with undertaking a "systematic review" of the University's liberal education
10 requirements. In response to this charge, the Council met every two weeks throughout
11 the 2006-07 academic year, and issued a preliminary report in October, 2007. As part of
12 its deliberations, the Council reviewed and discussed a variety of resources including
13 Derek Bok's *Our Underachieving Colleges*, liberal education/general education models
14 at other research universities, essays about the goals of liberal education, and feedback
15 from faculty, staff, and students about what is wrong and right with the current liberal
16 education requirements. We focused especially on understanding the 1991 University of
17 Minnesota report on liberal education, "A Liberal Education Agenda for the 1990s and
18 Beyond" (known as the Howe committee report for the name of its chairman, history
19 professor John Howe). We find that this report, which established the current liberal
20 education requirements, still speaks eloquently to the value of liberal education and to the
21 constraints and opportunities available for liberal education at a major research university
22 such as ours. The Howe Committee report can be viewed at
23 <http://www1.umn.edu/usenate/cle/cletaskforce.html>
24

25 We drew several broad conclusions from our reading and discussions, and from the
26 feedback we received from the University community, both initially and in response to
27 our preliminary report issued October 2007:
28

29 **There is strong support at the University of Minnesota for the goals and values of**
30 **liberal education.** Council members heard from faculty, staff, and students who are
31 passionate about liberal education and who think that it is an important component of any
32 degree. We heard that liberal education makes better engineers, better medical students,
33 better citizens. We also heard lots of advice—often contradictory—about how to
34 strengthen liberal education at Minnesota.
35

36 **Intelligent and reasonable people can and do disagree about how to achieve the**
37 **educational goals to which we aspire.** We looked closely at Harvard's very public
38 process, through a number of years and four different sets of recommendations for
39 revising its famous "core." If an institution as small and relatively homogeneous as
40 Harvard College struggles with how to achieve these goals, we should not be surprised
41 that for Minnesota, the task is even more complex and challenging.
42

43 **Despite disagreement about specifics, there was a pervasive sense that our standards**
44 **need to be raised, our implementation process needs to be strengthened, and our**
45 **communications about liberal education need to be more thoughtful and engaging.**

1 We undertook our review in the context of an active national discussion about liberal
2 education, as well as a changing University of Minnesota landscape.

5 **THE NATIONAL CONTEXT**

7 A series of national reports and some well-publicized university curricular reviews have
8 put liberal education in the spotlight nationally. The single most influential organization
9 addressing this issue has been the American Association of Colleges and Universities
10 (AAC&U) (<http://www.aacu.org/index.cfm>). In their 2002 report *Greater Expectations:
11 A New Vision for Learning as a Nation Goes to College*, AAC&U called for “a new
12 vision that will promote the kind of learning students need to meet emerging challenges
13 in the workplace, in a diverse democracy, and in an interconnected world.” Following up
14 on the recommendations of their 2002 report, AAC&U in 2005 launched a major
15 advocacy campaign called Liberal Education and America’s Promise (LEAP), “a ten-year
16 campaign to champion the value of a liberal education—for individual students and for a
17 nation dependent on economic creativity and democratic vitality.” The LEAP campaign
18 has in turn spawned conferences, reports, and a variety of pilot projects, including a
19 statewide initiative in Wisconsin.

21 Perhaps in part as a result of the AAC&U activities, a number of major research
22 universities conducted thorough reviews of their liberal education over the past six years,
23 and most of their reports were available to review online. The Council looked at a
24 number of reports and curricula, including University of North Carolina’s 2003 report
25 *Making Connections: A Proposal to Revise the General Education Curriculum*, and the
26 University of California’s 2007 report *General Education in the 21st Century*. And we
27 followed the Harvard journey, from its 2004 *Report on the Harvard College Curricular
28 Review* through a series of faculty essays commissioned in response to that report, to their
29 November 2005 report, October 2006 preliminary report, and the final report in January,
30 2007. Much of the Harvard discussion revolved around values: what values should be
31 represented in the curriculum and how should they be explored? What in fact should *all*
32 students be required to study? This is the basic question that any institution must address
33 in considering its liberal education requirements.

36 **THE MINNESOTA CONTEXT**

38 Prior to the Howe report of 1991, the Twin Cities campus had managed its liberal
39 education requirements via a set of general principles and goals that were implemented
40 differently in the different colleges. Students moving from one college to another could
41 find that they had not met the liberal education requirements in their new college. In
42 addition, there was no campus-wide oversight body for liberal education, and no clear
43 campus-wide articulation of the standards and criteria for approving a course to meet a
44 liberal education requirement. The result was that students on the Twin Cities campus
45 had very disparate experiences of liberal education.

1 The Howe committee report was wide-ranging and included recommendations on
2 advising, on the major, and on freshman seminars (“new student colloquia”), as well as
3 on liberal education. But it is best remembered for three important contributions. First, it
4 assured that there would be a common vision and set of requirements for liberal
5 education for all students on the campus. Second, it established a campus-wide oversight
6 body (the Council on Liberal Education) to review and approve courses to be included in
7 the liberal education component of the curriculum. And third, it articulated a vision of
8 liberal education that included not only the more traditional breadth or distribution
9 requirements (the “Diversified Core”), but also a set of requirements (“Designated
10 Themes”) that were identified as bringing together “new modes of academic inquiry and
11 issues of compelling social importance,” those ideas of critical relevance to society.
12

13 The recommendations of the Howe report were broad and deep; the requirements it
14 articulated in 1991 required three years for implementation, and went into effect for
15 students entering the University on fall, 1994. Those requirements have continued in
16 place since that time. When the University converted to semesters in 1999, the
17 requirements were modified to fit the structure of semesters, but no substantive changes
18 were made in the basic framework of the requirements. However, from 2002-2004, the
19 Council on Liberal Education undertook the important task of reviewing and recertifying
20 all courses that had previously been approved for LE credit. That review raised a number
21 of questions that have helped frame some of the discussions during the past year’s review
22 process.
23

24 Two further developments at the University of Minnesota are important components of
25 the context in which we undertook this review of liberal education requirements. First, in
26 May, 2003, the Twin Cities Learning Assessment Council adopted a “Statement of
27 Foundations for Learning Assessment.” This statement reflected a growing interest in
28 learning outcomes assessment that was fueled both by individual faculty commitment and
29 by a national move to incorporate learning outcomes into university accrediting
30 requirements. To ensure that there would be ongoing commitment to the development of
31 learning outcomes, the Provost appointed a Council for Enhancing Student Learning
32 (CESL) which held a series of conferences and workshops and which proposed a
33 common set of undergraduate Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs) for all University of
34 Minnesota students. The outcomes approved by the University Senate in spring 2007 are
35 intended to help departments and curriculum committees identify how both individual
36 courses and entire curricula develop the kind of well-educated graduates we expect for
37 the University of Minnesota. The SLOs are very closely connected to the goals of liberal
38 education as we have outlined them here. The outcomes are stated as follows:
39

40 ***At the time of receiving a bachelor’s degree, students:***

- 41 ○ *Can identify, define, and solve problems*
- 42 ○ *Can locate and critically evaluate information*
- 43 ○ *Have mastered a body of knowledge and a mode of inquiry*
- 44 ○ *Understand diverse philosophies and cultures within and across societies*
- 45 ○ *Can communicate effectively*

- 1 ○ *Understand the role of creativity, innovation, discovery, and expression*
- 2 *across disciplines*
- 3 ○ *Have acquired skills for effective citizenship and life-long learning.*

4

5 These learning outcomes are complemented by a set of Student Developmental Outcomes
6 that guide students toward experiences that will help develop the following
7 characteristics: responsibility and accountability, independence and interdependence,
8 goal orientation, self-awareness, resilience, appreciation of differences, and tolerance of
9 ambiguity. Both the Student Learning Outcomes and the Student Developmental
10 Outcomes are a product of the whole educational experience; some of them will come
11 primarily through the major (mastery of a body of knowledge, for example) but others
12 may come from liberal education or from all of the other experiences and interactions that
13 students have throughout their college years. As departments and colleges explore how
14 these outcomes are expressed in their curricula, they need to think both about the majors
15 that they teach and about the liberal education courses that they are responsible for. We
16 have suggested in our recommendations several places where we see a strong linkage
17 between the SLOs and the LE requirements.

18

19 The second major development is strategic positioning and the task forces related to
20 undergraduate education. We are three years into a process that has examined every
21 component of our mission and how it is implemented. With its goal of making the
22 University one of the top three public research institutions in the world, the strategic
23 positioning initiative exhorts us to “Recruit, educate, challenge, and graduate outstanding
24 students who become highly motivated lifelong learners, leaders, and global citizens.”
25 There were a number of strategic positioning task forces whose work related to
26 undergraduate education; the one most immediately relevant to our liberal education
27 review was the Task Force on Writing. Among other recommendations, they called for a
28 Writing-Enriched Curriculum (WEC) requiring a transformative review of writing in
29 each major, with the goal of ensuring that writing and writing instruction are integrated in
30 ways that are meaningful to discipline-specific instruction and goals. Supported by a
31 generous grant from the Bush Foundation, that review process is now in a pilot phase,
32 and as with Student Learning Outcomes, this review has substantial implications for the
33 liberal education requirements. The Vice Provost and Dean of Undergraduate Education
34 has made a commitment to ensuring that these three curricular efforts (LE, SLO, and
35 WEC) are interconnected wherever possible.

36

37 We take seriously the Strategic Positioning call for excellence, with a dynamic focus on
38 learning, leadership, and citizenship, and we want to assure that our future liberal
39 education requirements provide the best framework possible for the transformative
40 education of our undergraduate students.

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1 **LISTENING TO THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY**

2
3 What we learned from students

4
5 Since no formal assessment mechanism for the current LE requirements was ever
6 approved, we used three methods for getting feedback about student perceptions of the
7 LE requirements. First, we reviewed data from the survey of graduating seniors, done
8 each year since 2001. Second, we commissioned a formal focus group study asking
9 students about their understanding of and experience with their LE requirements. And
10 third, we asked each member of the Council to have a discussion about liberal education
11 with a group of students, either in a class they were currently teaching or in an informal
12 setting.

13
14 The senior survey includes a subset of questions related to “life skills” and “general
15 knowledge,” for which we have data both from a 1989 (pre-CLE) survey and from later
16 (post-CLE) surveys. Many of the “general knowledge” questions on the post-1999
17 surveys were specifically designed to address the CLE requirements (and therefore are
18 not represented in the 1989 survey). Because we don’t have pre-1999 measures for these
19 questions, they are only moderately useful as a tool for answering a question such as “are
20 we doing better now than we were before?” However, they can still be helpful in
21 thinking about whether we are meeting our stated goals in our liberal education
22 requirements. Data from these surveys is included in Appendix 2.

23
24 Beyond this somewhat limited data in the senior survey, we wanted to hear directly from
25 students about their experiences with, and perceptions of, liberal education. Working
26 with Professor Richard Krueger (College of Education and Human Development), we
27 designed and implemented a focus group study. Professor Krueger and his associate
28 Mary Anne Casey met with four groups of students (a total of 30 undergraduates) for in-
29 depth discussions of liberal education. The focus groups dealt with issues ranging from
30 messages students get about liberal education and their perception of why we have such
31 requirements, to how they choose courses and how effective they thought the courses
32 were. A copy of the final report is included as Appendix 3.

33
34 Several observations and recommendations from this report helped shape our discussions.
35 It is important to note that students support liberal education requirements and think that
36 liberal education is an important part of a university education: “Students consistently
37 gave three reasons [for the LE requirements]: to create well-rounded graduates, to help
38 students appreciate diversity, and to give students who have not decided on a major the
39 chance to explore.” Despite students’ somewhat grudging affirmation, however, it was
40 also clear that we do an inadequate job of explaining to students why liberal education
41 courses are important and what the outcomes are supposed to be. We are not explicit
42 about the value of LE courses, either in our general communications or in the context of
43 each individual course. As the conclusion of the report notes, “Many students view the
44 [liberal education requirements] as a burden, not an opportunity.” It was clear that we
45 could do much more to capitalize on the generally positive sense students expressed of
46 the importance of liberal education; we need to help them understand what these courses

1 are trying to accomplish. And to do that, we need to be clear about these goals and
2 embrace and articulate them broadly and passionately.

3
4 Finally, members of the Council discussed liberal education with their students in classes,
5 labs, and advising sessions. While these discussions were not structured, they produced
6 results that mirrored the more structured focus groups. In general, across the board,
7 students thought that LE courses were valuable. There was real disagreement on whether
8 students should be able to fulfill most LEs within the major or whether they should be
9 “forced” to go outside their major and perhaps outside their comfort zones. Students see
10 the purpose of LEs as helping them to be “well-rounded” (the same language used by
11 students in the focus groups). Some students said that they were encouraged to “just get
12 the LEs out of the way” and also that the value was “poorly articulated.” “The message
13 is to just get through it or to pick classes that are fun or easy.”

14
15 What we learned from faculty and staff

16
17 Early in fall 2006 the committee sent a series of letters to key university community
18 members soliciting their input. Letters went to deans, to members of the Council of
19 Undergraduate Deans, to directors of college student services/advising units, to
20 departmental directors of undergraduate studies, and to those members of the Howe
21 committee who were still at the University. The request (see Appendix 1) included
22 several specific questions but also asked for any open-ended comments respondents
23 wanted to make about liberal education.

24
25 We received 34 responses including representation from all of the above groups. A
26 handful of responses were variations on “all students should be required to take a course
27 in [my discipline],” but most were thoughtful and wide-ranging. There were some
28 common themes but also a good bit of advice that was conflicting and contradictory:
29 some said make it simpler and others warned not to oversimplify; some wanted to limit
30 the number of courses, and others said expand choices. Some advocated having more LE
31 courses within their major and other said to prohibit students from completing LE within
32 the major. **But there was substantial agreement on two points. The current LE
33 structure is workable and seems to meet a variety of needs and goals; and the
34 implementation of our structure has become ragged and less coherent than it should
35 be.** Here are some typical comments:

36
37 *The flexibility in the fulfillment of the liberal education requirements is certainly*
38 *appreciated by students, and the general topics appropriate. . . . [But] Narrowing*
39 *fulfillment options, paying attention to rigor and quality of the course content*
40 *meeting LE requirements would ultimately serve our students better*

41
42 *The most common issue I have seen with LE courses is that they become too*
43 *content-focused to the exclusion of broader skill-sets and perspectives that are*
44 *meant to permeate the outcomes.*

1 *Liberal education is still, unfortunately, a set of courses and requirements to be*
2 *gotten through, that simply has no enduring meaning to many students, and no*
3 *demonstrable meaning to the world outside the U.*

4
5 *Students currently perceive LE as a list of requirements to check off, not*
6 *something that is important to their education. A central CLE focus should be on*
7 *communicating the importance of the LE experience to students [and faculty].*

8
9 *Articulate the coherence and objectives of the general education curriculum in*
10 *the context of the totality of the student's undergraduate career—including post-*
11 *graduation goals such as employment and graduate and professional school*
12 *attendance.*

13

14 The responses sent to the Council also included some larger concepts and new ideas that
15 the Council discussed.

16

17 In addition to the letters soliciting input, three members of the Council met with members
18 of the Academic Advising Network. Our discussion with advisers included a range of
19 perspectives, but again there was support for providing better, clearer, more consistent
20 and deeper understanding of liberal education: “The system needs to be transparent to
21 students.” Advisers said that students were goal-oriented and career-focused, so don’t
22 always understand how liberal education requirements fit in. Advisers can play an
23 important role in helping students understand the meaning and value of liberal education
24 as a part of their degree.

25

26 We also reviewed twelve years’ worth of reports from CLE to SCEP to determine if there
27 was a pattern of issues or concerns that had been raised. Here are some notes from the
28 minutes:

29

30 [November 16, 1995, the first year review of CLE] *Faculty and departments*
31 *need to “buy in” if the liberal education curriculum is to succeed. Students in*
32 *departments with tightly structured curricula have particular difficulty finding*
33 *time to satisfy requirements.*

34

35 [February 28, 2001] *The establishment of themes did work, but there is a problem*
36 *of “credit creep.” . . . The establishment of “cores” has generally worked well,*
37 *but perhaps there are a few too many. . . . The intent was not to simply take an*
38 *introductory course and tweak it.*

39

40 [February 26, 2003] *There were not supposed to be a huge number of [core]*
41 *courses, but the number in the core has proliferated.*

42

43 In general, the SCEP discussions are very positive, but there is a consistent thread of
44 concern about the size of the Core and about whether the institution has drifted away
45 from the intent of the Howe committee.

46

1 Over the years since semester conversion (1999), the Council on Liberal Education has
2 kept a record of large and small questions, issues, or concerns related to its decisions
3 about which courses would be approved for LE credit. Some of these issues have also
4 been addressed in the annual report that CLE has provided to the Senate Committee on
5 Educational Policy (SCEP) or in other discussions that the chair of CLE had with SCEP.
6 Here is a sampling of the important issues that were raised:

- 7
- 8 • Not all courses can or should meet the LE requirements. Courses are being pushed
9 to meet the LE requirements for enrollment or programmatic purposes. There has
10 been a substantial increase in the number of courses in parts of the Diversified
11 Core, which was originally defined as a limited number of courses. What is the
12 “right size” for the Core?
- 13
- 14 • Many students want, or need, to take courses that meet more than one LE
15 requirements. Is such “double-dipping” a good thing? Some advisers and
16 programs are concerned that this drives course design and that there are too many
17 such courses; others want more. Double- and triple-dipping (with WI) is essential
18 for some majors because of the high number of credits required for those majors.
19 As we enforce our standards for higher quality and greater rigor, can courses
20 reasonably meet these multiple expectations?
- 21
- 22 • Some programs require or expect students to do the majority of LEs in the
23 major—is this desirable or not?
- 24
- 25 • Can a 1xxx level course teaching an introduction to a discipline also devote a
26 substantial component of the material to a theme? In some cases, a theme may be
27 a natural fit, for others the theme is an added (and sometimes forced) component.
- 28
- 29 • Should any of the Themes be dropped or new ones added? Are they still
30 appropriate for today’s students? Should the whole idea of Themes be revisited?
- 31

32 Again, all of these questions were taken up by the Council during its deliberations.

33

34 Finally, after we submitted the preliminary report of this committee on October 2007, we
35 solicited feedback through a web site and through four open forums held in various
36 locations on campus. The Council then met four times to review all the comments and
37 make a final determination on its recommendations. On the whole, the feedback on the
38 preliminary report was positive, and many excellent specific suggestions have been
39 adopted and included in this final report. A list of the major changes made is included in
40 Appendix 1.

41

42 What we learned from data

43

44 When the new liberal education curriculum went into effect in 1994, there were 273
45 approved courses in the Diversified Core and 252 courses in the Designated Themes. In
46 1999, the university converted from quarters to semesters and in theory (though not in

1 practice) there should have been a reduction of 1/3 in the total number of courses offered.
2 But in a count done in fall, 2006 (after the CLE recertification review), we found that
3 there were 638 courses approved for the Diversified Core and 798 for the Designated
4 Themes, an increase of over 135% in Core and 160% in Themes. Details are included in
5 the tables in Appendix 2.

6
7 The most dramatic increases in courses were in Historical Perspectives, Social Sciences,
8 and Arts and Humanities. The number of approved science courses (Physical and
9 Biological Sciences with Lab) actually decreased slightly. All of the Themes increased
10 substantially, with the biggest increases coming in Citizenship and Public Ethics (from 34
11 to 177) and Cultural Diversity (from 53 to 222). Because so many courses meet the
12 liberal education requirements, most students are actually completing more liberal
13 education courses than they are required to take.

14
15 Almost 60% of courses in the Core also carry a Theme designation; courses meeting the
16 Social Science Core were the most likely to have a Theme, with almost 80% of these
17 courses approved for double-dipping. In addition, there were 75 courses that were
18 approved to meet two Themes; the biggest single combination was Environment with
19 Citizenship and Public Ethics (23 courses).

20 21 22 **FINDING A FRAMEWORK**

23
24 *The transformational experience of attending the university . . . goes beyond preparation*
25 *for a career to include preparation to be a competent individual within society as a*
26 *whole.*

27 Michael J. Houston, Professor and Associate Dean, Carlson School of Management

28
29 The Council's discussions ranged over three major areas:

- 30 • Conceptual approach: Should we require special integrative courses or use regular
31 courses that are already in the curriculum? Should LE courses be focused on broad
32 outcomes or on specific subject matter content?
- 33 • Structure: Should we have a distribution list or some sort of matrix? Complex or
34 simple? "One of each" or "take x courses from y subject areas"?
- 35 • Relationship to major: Integrated with the major or separate from the major? What
36 percentage of the degree? Concentrated in the first two years or spread through four
37 years?

38
39 *Conceptual approach.* Many small liberal arts colleges offer special integrative courses
40 that are required for all students. In some cases this is one set of courses; in others,
41 students can choose from a small number. But among these institutions a common thread
42 is the belief that introductory courses in majors are not appropriate to meet the broad,
43 general requirements of liberal education. Students need to be exposed explicitly and
44 specifically to courses that are designed to help them integrate ways of knowing or
45 concepts from various fields into a coherent whole. This integrative approach generally
46 works well for small, homogeneous colleges that admit mostly freshman students. The

1 largest institution we identified that has taken this approach in its liberal education
2 requirements is Michigan State, which has created three Centers for Integrative Studies
3 (Arts and Humanities, General Sciences, and Social Sciences), each of which offers
4 courses that “integrate multiple ways of knowing into an enhanced appreciation of our
5 humanity, creativity, knowledge, and responsibilities for ourselves and our world.” The
6 MSU program is still in its early stages, so they do not yet have a long track record. The
7 sense of the Council is that Minnesota should encourage the development of new
8 integrative courses but not limit our liberal education requirements to such courses, in
9 part because our current budget model does not provide incentives for this type of cross-
10 disciplinary course development. We continue to support the inclusion of “introduction
11 to the discipline” courses within liberal education, although we are asking for a much
12 stronger articulation of how and why these courses meet liberal education expectations.
13 We also support and encourage the development of rigorous and compelling alternative
14 courses for non-majors.

15
16 *Distribution list or matrix approach.* Some institutions have a simple list of
17 requirements (“take one course in each of the following areas”) or a “choice” option
18 (“take at least eight courses from at least six of the following ten areas”). These
19 approaches are very attractive for their simplicity and flexibility. They are easy to explain
20 to students and easy for a curriculum committee to evaluate. However, there are
21 limitations inherent in this apparent simplicity. Allowing choice allows students to avoid
22 one or more subjects, usually based either on a sense that they don’t like something or
23 that they aren’t good at it. The Council (and some of the students we talked with) felt
24 that getting students out of their comfort zone was an important byproduct of liberal
25 education requirements, so after discussion, we voted not to support a “choice” approach.
26 Nor did we ultimately support the simpler “distribution list” approach of “take one course
27 in each area.” Given the complexity of the world in which we live, and the limitations
28 imposed by our broad range of majors, we returned again and again to the need for
29 something beyond a “one of each” approach. The Council therefore opted to continue the
30 use of a matrix approach, with a set of “Core” courses and a set of Themes that can stand
31 alone or that can be incorporated into the Cores. This structure allows a richer and more
32 nuanced approach to liberal education.

33
34 *Liberal education as a component of a four-year degree.* The Council strongly reaffirms
35 the Howe committee recommendation that, as much as possible, students complete their
36 liberal education work outside the major. One important goal of liberal education is to
37 foster breadth. Students should be encouraged by their advisors and instructors to choose
38 liberal education courses that complement their interests but stretch them in new
39 directions. We also support and advocate advising interactions that help students
40 distribute at least some part of their liberal education across the full four years of the
41 degree.

42
43

1 RECOMMENDATIONS

2
3 *Because we cannot predict the future we need to equip our students with a foundation*
4 *from which they can adapt and evolve as the world changes. . . .Liberal education*
5 *courses and experiences will challenge students' belief systems about the world and help*
6 *them to develop different ways of thinking.*

7 Deborah E. Powell, M.D., Dean of the Medical School

8
9 We issue our report as a call to revitalize our commitment to liberal education, with four
10 main goals:

- 11
12 • **We must have a campus-wide commitment to liberal education, assuring that**
13 **important conversations about liberal education happen in advising sessions, in**
14 **classrooms, and in faculty meetings. Creating effective liberal education must be**
15 **everyone's responsibility.**
- 16
17 • **We must clearly articulate and uphold the standards that courses have to meet**
18 **to be approved for liberal education credit.**
- 19
20 • **We must transform our communication with students about what we expect of**
21 **them as they move through their liberal education courses. Every piece of**
22 **communication—from admissions to OneStop, from course syllabi to final**
23 **exams and course evaluations, should be designed to help students understand**
24 **what liberal education is, why a particular course meets a liberal education**
25 **requirement, and what this means for them as students and as citizens. We must**
26 **make explicit what is now implicit.**
- 27
28 • **We must strengthen our implementation of these courses by finding effective**
29 **ways to assess outcomes and then holding colleges and departments accountable.**
30

31 We found no compelling evidence that the design of our current LE requirements is
32 fundamentally flawed or out of line with what other institutions are doing. For this
33 reason, the changes we recommend focus on strengthening the existing framework for
34 our liberal education requirements. Our recommendations have reduced the core
35 requirements by one, added a theme of special current importance, sharpened and
36 clarified the goals for the Core and Theme courses, and stated the criteria for the
37 requirements in such a way that the Council on Liberal Education will have more clearly
38 articulated and defined standards against which to judge courses proposed for the liberal
39 education requirements. These sharpened definitions should also offer clarity to those
40 who are proposing courses.

41 42 43 WRITING AS A CRITICAL COMPONENT OF A LIBERAL EDUCATION

44
45 We share the Howe committee's certainty that writing is of bedrock importance to a good
46 liberal education. We expect that students in all disciplines will use writing to clarify

1 their thinking, to analyze problems, to develop and express their ideas, to summarize
2 data, and for myriad other purposes central to liberal education. In all liberal education
3 courses, writing must be recognized as fundamental to disciplinary and interdisciplinary
4 learning. One of the Student Learning Outcomes is the expectation that students “can
5 communicate effectively.” We advocate that writing in forms appropriate to each
6 discipline be incorporated into every liberal education course. This does not mean that
7 every course needs to be “writing-intensive,” but it does mean that liberal education
8 courses should use writing in a wide variety of ways, from short essays to written
9 comments/questions at the end of a lecture to opinion pieces to summaries of reading.
10 Writing is an important tool for learning, and especially for the kind of learning
11 envisioned in liberal education.

12
13 Because of the recommendations of the Strategic Positioning Task Force on Writing and
14 the recent appointment of a Campus Writing Board, along with the Bush grant to support
15 the development of a Writing Enriched Curriculum (WEC), the Council determined that
16 it would not reconsider writing as part of its liberal education recommendations. We
17 have, however, made some limited recommendations (below) to strengthen and clarify
18 the current Writing Intensive (WI) requirements established by the Howe committee. It
19 is our understanding that through the WEC process, writing instruction will evolve over
20 the next five to ten years and eventually will replace the WI rubric, with responsibility for
21 oversight of writing passing from CLE to the Campus Writing Board. In the short term,
22 however, WI courses will continue and will be approved under the revised guidelines
23 outlined below. As part of the WEC initiative, the Vice Provost and Dean of
24 Undergraduate Education has appointed a Campus Writing Board whose responsibilities
25 will include not only reviewing new writing-enriched curricula but also reviewing new
26 courses that are proposed for WI designation as well as recertifying existing courses. The
27 Council will work with the Campus Writing Board to define the future relationship
28 between these two bodies and to ensure clear communications and meaningful
29 conversations during the transition period.

30 31 32 **REVITALIZING THE CORE**

33
34 *The major value of a liberal education is that it provides depth and perspective, enabling*
35 *an individual to see and evaluate many sides of issues and problems.*

36 Robin Wright, Professor and Associate Dean, College of Biological Sciences

37
38 In its proposal for what it called the “Diversified Core,” the Howe committee proposed
39 courses that required “familiarity with the basic factual information that discipline-based
40 and interdisciplinary fields of knowledge rely on,” but that also required:

41
42 ...acquaintance with different ways of knowing, that is to say, with different kinds
43 of questions that are asked, theories that are employed, and data that are used in
44 different intellectual domains....In sum, programs of educational breadth should
45 introduce students to the diverse ways of knowing that have characterized human
46 societies and civilizations and that characterize our world today; explain the

1 factual content, methods, and theories of specific disciplines and arts across the
2 spectrum of the university; reveal the ways in which knowledge is culturally and
3 intellectually constructed and changes, over time; and demonstrate that ‘knowing’
4 is an active, ongoing process.
5

6 What the Howe committee could not have envisioned in 1991 is the explosion of easily
7 accessible information (and misinformation) available to all of us via the internet.
8 Students’ interpretive and evaluative skills have not kept pace with this information
9 explosion. They can google “facts” and information, but if they don’t understand how
10 knowledge is created and how information is interpreted, then how can they assess what
11 they google? Students skim the surface of the “basic factual information” mentioned by
12 Howe, and many of the courses now approved for the “Diversified Core” do the same.
13 What we are looking for here is a paradigm shift for the Core, away from “what” and
14 toward “how and why.” The “what” questions are essentially retrospective in nature; the
15 “how and why” questions are prospective and help students to prepare for the future. We
16 also want students to understand the complexity of information, the extent to which
17 knowledge may be socially constructed, and the role of diversity in perspective in relation
18 to disciplinary and interdisciplinary ways of knowing.
19

20 **In that context, then, we propose that students take one course in each of the**
21 **following seven areas: Arts and Humanities, Biological Sciences, Historical**
22 **Perspectives, Literature, Mathematical Thinking, Physical Sciences, and Social**
23 **Sciences.** There is no doubt that one course in each of these areas is inadequate to assure
24 true breadth; the Core is not about “coverage” but rather about introducing students to a
25 range of “ways of knowing.” The areas selected represent the Council’s best thinking
26 about skills and knowledge that students need if they are to be informed and productive
27 employees and citizens in an environment where they are bombarded with information
28 that requires assessment, analysis, and synthesis. While a case could be made for other
29 requirements or skills, we compromised on this list because we felt it represented
30 significant breadth without expanding the number of courses students are required to
31 complete.
32

33 Why these seven? The explanations are included in part in the descriptions of each of the
34 areas below, but briefly, over a period of more than a year of deliberation, we decided on
35 these seven through a two-stage process. There was strong agreement, to begin with, that
36 four significant and important approaches to knowledge could be said to reside in the
37 areas of mathematics, natural sciences, social sciences, and arts and humanities. These
38 are the four Core areas originally proposed by Howe, and they are represented in virtually
39 all of the liberal education/general education requirements we looked at from peer
40 institutions. It is clear, however, that the traditional division of knowledge and ways of
41 knowing into these four broad categories is becoming increasingly blurry. For this reason
42 we do not advocate an approach based on identifying departments or disciplines with one
43 broad category or another. In anthropology, for example, there are faculty members
44 using methodologies traditionally associated with biological sciences, with social
45 sciences, and with humanities/cultural studies. By identifying core areas, we do not
46 intend to create rigid demarcations, but we do want to assure that students encounter a

1 variety of ways of analyzing information and thinking about questions and problems. To
2 that end the four traditional categories represented here are as functional as any other
3 structure in assuring some breadth of experience for students.
4

5 If it was clear from the start that those four broad areas would somehow be represented in
6 the core, it was less clear how we might address the question of sub-requirements within
7 each, and the second stage of these discussions focused on whether and how the four
8 large categories might be subdivided. For example, should work be required in **both** arts
9 and humanities, in **both** physical and biological sciences, in specific branches of social
10 sciences (such as economics), and so on. While good cases could be made for an array of
11 other options in an institution as diverse and with as many perspectives and strengths as
12 this one, the Council elected to limit the “subrequirements” to three by splitting the
13 physical and biological sciences, creating two separate requirements, and breaking out
14 both historical perspectives and literature as a separate requirements. Each of these
15 decisions is discussed below.
16

17 The Council is requiring work in both the **physical and the biological sciences**, with
18 laboratory work in each, because we became convinced of the importance of helping
19 students understand how scientists create knowledge by developing and testing
20 hypotheses, and how the study of living organisms differs fundamentally from the study
21 of non-living matter. Disciplines within the natural sciences (physical and biological
22 sciences) and some social sciences advance knowledge by using variations of the
23 scientific method. While they thus share some common methodology, the contextual
24 framework and ways of approaching questions within these disciplines is often radically
25 different. Bodies such as the National Academies and various federal agencies
26 acknowledge the distinctive ways of thinking within the physical and biological sciences,
27 and emphasize the need for citizens to have a basic grasp of how both affect humans and
28 the world around us. We are immersed in information about, and choices related to, the
29 physical and biological sciences. From global warming to stem cell debates, from the age
30 of the earth to the health impacts of obesity, we encounter people with passionate (and
31 often poorly-informed) perspectives on every issue. Among the general public, even
32 those with a college education, there is an increasing sense that science is “both
33 intellectually inaccessible and intrinsically dangerous.”¹ The Council thinks it is critical
34 that U of M graduates be able to bring both knowledge and critical thinking skills to bear
35 as they face these challenges. An education that includes both physical and biological
36 sciences will help to build this foundation.
37

38 Similarly, learning about history and how scholars create **historical knowledge** about the
39 human past is essential to helping students sort out the claims of competing historical
40 data and methods. Courses with an historical perspective will teach students about the
41 historical sources and analytical approaches that are used to create narratives and
42 explanations about the past, allowing students to make more informed judgments about
43 the histories that shape our understanding of the past, present, and future. Students who
44 can adequately and independently evaluate how historical knowledge is produced will not

¹ Andrew W. Murray, “Reinventing General Education,” Essays on General Education in Harvard College, 2004,

1 be at the mercy of anyone who has a point of view and a few facts to support it. An
2 understanding how historical knowledge is made, and the ability to evaluate historical
3 claims, is crucial to our students' ability to analyze information they encounter every day.
4

5 Finally, Council members from many different disciplines felt that a serious focus on
6 written texts and specifically on **literature** would provide students with knowledge and
7 skills that are important in many other areas of their lives. We are privileging literary
8 studies specifically over other forms of cultural endeavor such as film or visual arts
9 because of its emphasis on the written word. While reading is critical to every discipline,
10 in no other field is the focus so uniquely on words and their meaning. Given the alarming
11 data about the decline in reading that has been the focus of numerous recent articles, the
12 committee wanted to ensure that all U of M students would have close analysis of written
13 texts and a serious study of literature as part of their Core experience.
14

15 Because the Core is the central focus of the university's liberal education requirements,
16 there are some unique expectations and requirements that will be employed in assessing
17 whether courses will be included in the Core. Under these revised requirements, courses
18 that meet the Council's standards for approval in the Core will have to address the
19 different ways of thinking through which various disciplines arrive at and justify their
20 distinctive results. We must help students understand how *this* course (for example, in
21 economics) can also teach them how we construct the social sciences more broadly, and
22 how social scientists ask questions and analyze information, with a specific eye towards
23 helping students gain an understanding of a variety of principles and processes important
24 for their lives as engaged citizens. In other words, in this example, it will not be
25 sufficient for a course in the Core just to teach economics; the course must also situate
26 economics in the realm of social sciences *and* help students understand why it matters for
27 them to study economics specifically as an example of the social sciences in general.
28

29 We expect that Core courses, as they explicitly address "ways of knowing," will also
30 contribute to at least two of the Student Learning Outcomes approved by the University
31 Senate ("*identify, define, and solve problems; locate and critically evaluate*
32 *information*"), acknowledging that there are multiple ways of knowing and that
33 knowledge may be socially constructed.
34

35 To summarize, then, all courses in the Core must meet the following requirements:
36

- 37 • They explicitly help students understand what liberal education is, how the content
38 and the substance of this course enhance a liberal education, and what this means for
39 them as students and as citizens.
- 40 • They employ teaching and learning strategies that engage students with **doing** the
41 work of the field, not just reading about it.
- 42 • They include small group experiences (such as discussion sections or labs) and use
43 writing as appropriate to the discipline to help students learn and reflect on their
44 learning.
- 45 • They do not (except in rare and clearly justified cases) have prerequisites beyond the
46 University's entrance requirements.

- They are offered on a regular schedule.
- They are taught by regular faculty (except under extraordinary circumstances).

The Howe committee envisioned “a limited number of courses developed *specifically to serve these objectives*” [emphasis added]. The Council welcomes the creation of separate, new courses specifically to meet liberal education objectives, and especially to meet them in creative, interdisciplinary ways. The Council will be pleased to work with colleges who want to propose a unique approach to Core courses.

Requirements in the Core

Arts and Humanities

Courses that meet the Arts and Humanities Core requirement fall into two broad groupings of disciplines: first, the arts; and second, humanistic studies. Students must choose work in one of these areas to fulfill this requirement.

CLE Guidelines for Arts Courses

Study in the arts broadens the understanding of how we think. Arts courses that meet the Arts and Humanities Core requirement provide the opportunity to explore and engage with the concepts and processes of historical and contemporary practice in the arts. Such courses may be courses of artistic practice in, for example, creative writing, visual arts, music, theatre, dance, film, design and collaborative arts. These courses will promote the open exploration of creative media in new ways as well as supporting traditional practice. These courses will explore the ways in which art derives its value from various histories and perspectives, means and methods. Among the specific traits fostered in such courses are thoughtful analysis, flexibility, experimentation and ingenuity in problem solving and making use of complex concepts. These courses are designed to initiate a lasting connection to the arts for students as creators, viewers, or participants.

To satisfy the Arts and Humanities Core requirement in Arts a course must meet these criteria:

- Students create their own artistic efforts.
- Students reflect on their artistic efforts in writing or in discussion that develops awareness of the considerations that guide artistic practice and response.
- Students become aware of why and how artists select their content, media, and method.
- Students develop an understanding of the arts in relation to communities in and for which art is created.
- Students examine how the historical dimensions of time, place and culture inform artistic practice.

1 ***CLE Guidelines for Humanistic Studies Courses***

2 The second group, Humanistic Studies, includes such disciplines as art history, classics,
3 cultural studies, design history, film and media studies, philosophy, and religious studies.
4 These courses could come from a great variety of departments. Courses that focus on the
5 humanities introduce students to theories and methods for critically analyzing and
6 interpreting the arts, culture, or religious and philosophical traditions of distinct human
7 societies across the globe and in various historical eras. Courses in this group examine
8 works that invite or compel critical thought. Reflection on such works helps students to
9 develop an appreciation for the humanities, and also to become more thoughtful and
10 perceptive actors in their cultural worlds.

11
12 To satisfy the Arts and Humanities Core requirement in Humanistic Studies a course
13 must meet these criteria:

- 14 • Students engage in detailed analysis of and reflection on some humanistic
15 literature or creative product – for example, a philosophical essay, a religious
16 treatise, a work of cultural commentary, or a documentary film.
 - 17 • Students develop their understanding of the works or cultural practices they
18 consider. Where appropriate (for example, in considering a philosophical work)
19 they engage in critical evaluation of the work.
 - 20 • Students examine how the work under consideration arose out of its cultural or
21 historical context.
 - 22 • The course explores the role that the work plays in the larger society of which it is
23 a part.
- 24
25

26 **Biological Sciences**

27
28 There has been a veritable explosion in the amount of biological information in the past
29 few decades, and perhaps more so than in any other discipline, the body of knowledge we
30 claim as foundational to the field has changed radically in that period of time. We are
31 barraged daily by reminders of how we are biological organisms living and interacting
32 with a world full of other biological organisms, our lives profoundly affecting each other.
33 Graduates of the University of Minnesota need to have a measure of biological literacy
34 that will allow them to analyze new biological information as it becomes available, put it
35 into the framework of previous knowledge, and appreciate how it affects the earth's
36 organisms. Because biology is not static, the important element of biological literacy lies
37 not in students memorizing lists of facts about various topics in the many areas that
38 constitute biology, but in seeing for themselves how biology is done and reaching an
39 appreciation of the creative spark that drives discovery in biology. This requires
40 providing students with opportunities to formulate and test hypotheses, interpret
41 experimentally obtained data, and draw conclusions from the data that may challenge
42 their preconceptions.

43
44
45

1 ***CLE Guidelines for Biological Sciences Courses***

2 Elements of the biological sciences can be found in numerous colleges and departments
3 at the University of Minnesota. Courses that meet the Biological Sciences Core
4 requirement might be broad survey courses or they might focus more specifically on a
5 particular type of organism, topic, or process of living organisms. Courses that emphasize
6 the relevance of biology by addressing contemporary issues (e.g., stem cell research,
7 genome projects, HIV/AIDS, obesity, exercise, evolution of disease microbes, sustainable
8 agriculture, human effects on global warming, conservation biology, behavioral biology,
9 or organisms useful to humans) and use modern technologies for analysis are likely to
10 attract the most interest from non-majors. Courses that meet the Biological Sciences
11 Core requirement must present the evidence for our current knowledge (i.e., how did we
12 learn what we know), guide students through the process of acquiring knowledge using
13 the tools of the discipline, present the limitations of current research, convey the message
14 that questions of the future may require new ways of gathering information, and
15 emphasize that new knowledge may require substantial revision of our current thinking.
16 Courses that guide students through an understanding of examples from the primary
17 research literature in biological sciences are encouraged. The aim is not to simply
18 capture a snapshot of what we currently know in a given field, but to guide students to
19 develop skills that will enable them to undertake analysis of information pertaining to
20 biological sciences.

21
22 Because interpretation of biological data relies so intimately on quantitative skills,
23 courses in this Core area also need to demonstrate integration of mathematical thinking,
24 such as interpretation of graphs and figures, to a level suitable for an introductory, non-
25 major course. Presenting the human side of the endeavor of discovery, including the
26 quirks, foibles, rivalries, dead-ends and once misinterpreted data should be considered in
27 order to help students understand that the people who advance the natural sciences are not
28 so different from themselves, and that science is still able to advance in spite of the
29 imperfect nature of the researchers and their tools for analysis.

30
31 To satisfy the Biological Sciences Core requirement, a course must meet these criteria:

- 32 • The course provides experimental evidence for how current knowledge in biology
33 was obtained.
 - 34 • The course explores examples of unanswered questions in biology.
 - 35 • Students integrate mathematical thinking into analysis and interpretation of data.
 - 36 • The course includes at least two hours of laboratory per week, in which students
37 have first-hand experience in producing and handling data, using tools of the
38 discipline (i.e., thinking and working like a biologist).
 - 39 • The course includes laboratory experiences in which students do hands-on testing
40 of principles presented in the lecture portion of the course; some laboratory
41 sessions may include computer simulations of experiments or observations that
42 otherwise cannot readily be addressed during a semester (e.g. evolution of a
43 population over thousands of years).
 - 44 • The course provides laboratory experiments that allow students to confront
45 interpretation of mistakes and unexpected results.
- 46

1 A lab experience in the Biological Sciences Core requires students to do one or more of
2 the following:

- 3 • perform hands-on experiments, measurements, or analyses that test basic
4 concepts or hypotheses about living organisms;
- 5 • analyze, interpret, and draw conclusions from data;
- 6 • examine the relationship between structure and function of biological
7 specimens;
- 8 • explore biological systems to understand how individual organisms interact
9 with each other and the environment;
- 10 • use mathematical models to describe or predict responses and behaviors in
11 living systems.

14 **Historical Perspectives**

15
16 Courses in the Historical Perspectives core investigate how historical knowledge is
17 produced from artifacts (primary sources) that have remained from the past. By
18 discerning between ‘the past’ as that which happened and ‘historical knowledge’ as what
19 we know about the past, these courses self-consciously examine the methods and sources
20 people (and not just professional historians) use to produce historical knowledge. A
21 central question in any Historical Perspectives course concerns both the value and the
22 limitations of certain sources, be they written, oral, visual, or material. The incomplete
23 and partial nature of the sources, and the distinctive perspective any given individual
24 brings to them, leads inevitably to multiple and conflicting interpretations of the past.
25 And yet not all historical analyses and arguments are equally persuasive; there are
26 (changing) rules about what constitutes reliable and trustworthy history. Historical
27 Perspectives courses equip students with a deep understanding of particular approaches to
28 the past and teach them to think critically and in an informed manner about their own and
29 others’ assumptions and assertions about the human past.

31 ***CLE Guidelines for Historical Perspective***

32 Each course admitted to the Historical Perspectives core must have a three-part mission,
33 one related to content, namely past human experience in specific contexts, another to
34 questions of methodology and how historical knowledge is produced, and a third that
35 involves students in analyzing and interpreting primary sources. Not all history or
36 historically informed courses meet the criteria for Historical Perspectives, and courses
37 that meet the requirement may come from a wide variety of disciplines.

38
39 First, Historical Perspectives courses examine the human past, studying the beliefs,
40 practices, and relationships that shaped human experience over time. Historical
41 Perspectives courses must be primarily about *people* and their changing experiences in
42 particular contexts, whether the sources examined in a course are hieroglyphic political
43 tracts in ancient Egypt, oil paintings depicting gentility in Renaissance Italy, court
44 records from nineteenth-century Brazil, or the artifacts of popular culture that create and
45 perpetuate memories of the 1989 Tiananmen Square protests in China. An Historical
46 Perspectives course in art history, for example, may draw heavily on art as its source

1 base, but the analytical focus of the course is not so much on the art itself (its aesthetic
2 and technical qualities) as on the human makers and consumers of the art or on the
3 historically specific meanings people attributed to it. Change over time is a fundamental
4 category of analysis in Historical Perspectives courses, and attention to the specific and
5 distinctive historical context is crucial.

6
7 Second, an explicit and significant focus of any Historical Perspectives course must be on
8 the methods and conceptual frameworks with which scholars interpret primary sources.
9 Students will learn about and critically assess methods and concepts employed in
10 producing historical knowledge.

11
12 Third, students must themselves work with primary sources, i.e. materials produced in the
13 time period under investigation, whether written, oral, visual, or material, and either in
14 the original language or in translation. Students will learn how to analyze primary
15 sources and do the interpretive work that makes meaning out of historical material.
16 Students will also evaluate the uses and the limitations of those sources. Historical
17 Perspectives courses should consider how the questions we ask and the sources available
18 to us shape our knowledge of the past and our understanding of its significance.

19
20 To satisfy the Historical Perspectives Core requirement, a course must meet these
21 criteria:

- 22 • The course examines the human past, studying the beliefs, practices, and
23 relationships that shaped human experience over time.
- 24 • The course focuses on change over time, giving attention to specific historical
25 contexts.
- 26 • The course introduces and critically assesses methods and concepts employed in
27 producing historical knowledge.
- 28 • Students work with primary sources, learning how to do the interpretive work that
29 makes meaning out of historical material.
- 30 • Students evaluate the uses and the limitations of certain primary sources.
- 31 • The course considers how the questions we ask and the sources available to us
32 shape our knowledge of the past and our understanding of its significance.

33 34 35 **Literature**

36
37 Courses that meet the Literature Core requirement will introduce students to the
38 challenges and joys of the close study of literature. Literature uses language in creative
39 and powerful ways to entertain and engage, instruct and inspire, and shock or sadden us.
40 In so doing it enlarges our understanding of the human experience, transforms our
41 thinking and our lives, and helps us to imagine new possibilities for our society and the
42 world. Penetrating analysis of literature teaches the power of literature to express the
43 breadth and complexity of human lives past and present, near and far. Careful study of
44 literature can enrich students' individual and professional lives and make them more
45 understanding and reflective members of their multiple communities.

46

1 Courses that meet the Literature Core requirement focus on the ways in which the written
2 word articulates and explores human experience. Courses that meet this requirement may
3 be offered in any world language that has a strong body of written literature. Like other
4 courses in the arts and humanities, literature classes analyze creative works, but their
5 special emphasis is on the relationship between language and meaning in literary texts:
6 we may find more complex meanings when we examine the author, the readers, the social
7 or historical context, as well as the written text itself. Because informed readers of
8 literature appreciate the aesthetic qualities of good writing, courses about literature teach
9 students to work with language as both a vehicle through which ideas and images are
10 expressed and as the material from which aesthetic works are composed. A poem is, for
11 example, a text that communicates ideas as well as an aesthetic object that is composed of
12 words (just as a painting conveys ideas and emotions but is made up of paint and brush
13 strokes).

14 ***CLE Guidelines for Literature Courses***

15 To satisfy the Literature Core requirement, a course must meet these criteria:

- 16 • The course focuses on analysis of written works of literature (fiction, creative
17 nonfiction, poetry, and other kinds), and specifically addresses issues of language
18 and meaning in the works studied.
- 19 • Students study the formal dimensions of literature: they study how the author's
20 choices – such as the choice of genre, style, character presentation, vocabulary,
21 meter or the use of symbolism – have created the work's effect of powerfully
22 evoking the reader's response.
- 23 • The course examines the social and historical contexts of the literary works as
24 well as their content.
25

26 **Mathematical Thinking**

27
28 Mathematics has a dual nature: It is a science and way of thinking, with its own language
29 designed for logical discourse, and it also provides unique approaches to describing and
30 understanding reality. Much of modern life rests on intellectual and scientific
31 developments that are directed by mathematical equations and algorithms: space flight,
32 computers, the Internet, weather modeling, security codes, and a host of others. To
33 function as effective and responsible citizens, students need some understanding of the
34 analytic processes that underlie these developments. Students should have some
35 familiarity with two primary aspects of mathematical thinking.
36

37
38 The first aspect is mathematics as a body of knowledge. It is concerned with such issues
39 as enumeration and computation, quantifying change, geometrical figures, shape, and
40 symmetry. It deals with these topics via precise, unambiguous symbolic language.
41 Students need some facility in communication with these symbols to appreciate the
42 power of its manner of expression. Students should understand some of the esthetically
43 beautiful ideas and their history that have implications so powerful that science and
44 technology would be impossible without this underpinning—selected from topics such as
45 number theory, geometric analysis, calculus, probability and statistics, combinatorics,
46

1 and symbolic logic, among others. Students should appreciate that mathematical results
2 are established by logical proofs or algorithms with rigorous methods for testing whether
3 something in a symbolic language is an acceptable proof.

4
5 The second aspect of mathematical thinking is its broad applicability, its “unreasonable
6 effectiveness” in the physical, biological and engineering sciences, as well in many of the
7 social sciences and psychology. The essential concept is “mathematical modeling.”
8 Using mathematical ideas many problems that arise in the everyday world can be
9 abstracted and expressed as mathematical problems. The solutions, often obtained via
10 scientific computation, are then applied to the original problem, and their conformance to
11 reality checked. It is amazing that the same mathematical ideas are applicable in so many
12 different disciplines. These elegant solutions to applied problems are necessary for a
13 deeper understanding of the forces that continuously transform our world.

14
15 ***CLE Guidelines for Mathematical Thinking Courses***

16 There should be a variety of courses on mathematical thinking if the diverse needs of our
17 students are to be met, and faculty from a variety of disciplines should participate.
18 Responsibility for introducing students to mathematical thinking rests mainly with the
19 courses in this part of the Core, but courses in the physical, biological, applied, and some
20 of the social sciences will also properly address these issues. While courses should have
21 applied dimensions, all should focus on the manipulation of mathematical or logical
22 symbols. An appropriate course helps students develop mathematical literacy, using the
23 special symbols of mathematics or logic (not prose only), and indicates how these
24 concepts could be applied to analyze applied problems.

25
26 In the face of the pervasive influence of mathematical ideas and methods in modern life,
27 the problems of math anxiety and innumeracy continue to afflict American society at all
28 educational levels. Accordingly, we urge the continued development of a different
29 approach for those students for whom the traditional calculus route is inappropriate or not
30 required for subsequent course work. Special courses dealing with “Great Ideas in
31 Mathematics and its Applications” could be substantially more effective in providing
32 these students with an understanding of diverse mathematical ways of thinking.

33
34 Acceptable options are: 1) courses dealing with “great ideas in mathematics and its
35 applications,” 2) calculus or other traditional courses in the mathematical sciences, 3)
36 formal logic or applied courses that emphasize mathematical modes of thinking that go
37 beyond rote computational skills. Courses on specific applications of mathematics, such
38 as statistical methods, to a particular field are fine if there is emphasis on underlying
39 mathematical ideas, rather than just recipes for the particular application.

40
41 To satisfy the Mathematical Thinking Core requirement a course must meet these criteria:

- 42 ● The course exhibits the dual nature of mathematics both as a body of knowledge and
43 as a powerful tool for applications.
44 ● Students manipulate mathematical or logical symbols.
45 ● The math prerequisites and mathematics used in the course must be at least at levels
46 that meet the standards for admission to the University.

1 **Physical Sciences**

2
3 Studies of the physical sciences, from the interstellar to the sub-atomic, provide insights
4 into the nature of matter and energy. Physics, chemistry, geology, astronomy and other
5 related disciplines that explore the dynamics of our world, and indeed the universe, are
6 fundamental to our daily lives. An appreciation of the ways of knowing employed in the
7 physical sciences is important for making decisions concerning future investments and
8 public policy regarding such pressing topics as global climate change, alternative energy
9 sources, space exploration, resource management and nanotechnology.

10
11 The physical science core requirement is intended to acquaint students with the theory
12 and practices of some aspects of this broad area of inquiry. Courses that satisfy the
13 physical sciences core requirement will expose students to key basic concepts and results
14 regarding the natural laws, processes and properties of matter, as they pertain to a
15 particular discipline, and will expose students to the processes of producing such
16 knowledge, albeit on a basic level. Courses fulfilling this requirement may be part of the
17 fundamental coursework taken by majors in the physical sciences, or they may be
18 designed for students who have a limited exposure to a particular field and desire a
19 general introduction to key concepts and results of a given discipline.

20 21 ***CLE Guidelines for Physical Sciences***

22 All knowledge in the physical sciences is based upon empirical data and creative, often
23 collaborative work in producing and reflecting about it; and, thus, a proper exposure to
24 the ways of knowing and thinking in the physical sciences requires a laboratory or
25 fieldwork component.

26
27 To satisfy the Physical Science Core requirement, a course must meet these criteria:

- 28 • The course imparts an understanding of physical phenomena by analyzing and
29 describing the nature, constitution and properties of non-living matter and energy.
30 • Students employ mathematical or quantitative analysis in the description and
31 elucidation of natural phenomena.
32 • The course includes a laboratory or field work component, consisting of, on average,
33 two hours per week, which may involve direct experimentation, fieldwork, or
34 computer simulations.
35 • The course provides an understanding of the scientific method, by which observations
36 lead to the formulation of hypotheses or explanations of physical phenomena that are
37 then empirically tested by experiment or observation.

38
39 A lab experience in the physical sciences requires students to do one or more of the
40 following:

- 41 • perform hands-on experiments, measurements, simulations or analyses that test basic
42 concepts or hypotheses;
43 • quantitatively examine and test phenomena that may be described in terms of
44 principles recognized within the discipline;
45 • do discovery-based experiments.
46 • manipulate data sets.

1 **Social Sciences**

2
3 The social sciences comprise a broad range of topics, approaches, and methodologies
4 from the humanistic to the mathematical. Broadly, social scientists focus on individual
5 behavior in the context of society, and explore the many dimensions of human practices
6 including economics, education, politics, cultures, human development, cognition, and
7 space. Knowledge of the social sciences brings students a better understanding of
8 themselves in relation to others; shows how individuals, institutions, events, and ideas are
9 connected; leads students to be more thoughtful and active citizens; and enhances
10 personal capacities and welfare. Through the social sciences students more fully
11 comprehend the patterns and problems of their own and other societies. Social scientists
12 work at multiple spatial and temporal scales, from the individual to the global, and from
13 periods of days to centuries. Social scientists may use advanced computation, models,
14 and empirical research to study markets and market-like behavior; use medical imaging
15 to understand the human mind; deploy experimental and quasi-experimental methods to
16 delineate the cognitive and affective processes that guide human behavior; study public
17 spaces, the concept of “place,” and advanced mapping techniques. Social scientists also
18 may undertake ethnographic research to interpret and compare cultures and group
19 practices. These and other ways of knowing provide a variety of ways to understanding
20 humans, including positivism, realism, poststructuralism, and critical theory.

21
22 Some of the questions social scientists pursue include: How do race, class, gender, and
23 sexuality intersect? What are the social implications of intergenerational family
24 dynamics? How do urban systems evolve? How do the media affect human behavior?
25 How do state and world politics relate to economies? What are the sources of
26 revolution, resistance, and terrorism? How are human judgment and behavior shaped by
27 the interplay between genes and environment? How do educational systems serve their
28 societies? A required course must address questions that are central to social science and
29 relate to current societal themes, such as race and class, environmental equity, economic
30 development, world economies, and local cultures. Courses that fulfill the Social Science
31 Core requirement must expose students to appropriate quantitative and/or qualitative
32 approaches and methods for the collection and analysis of data, including textual
33 analysis, discourse analysis, surveys, interviews, experimental and quasi-experimental
34 methods, focus groups, ethnographic work, statistics, modeling, or spatial analysis. A
35 variety of disciplinary, theoretical, or methodological content can be included in courses
36 that meet the Social Science Core.

37 38 ***CLE Guidelines for Social Sciences Courses***

39 To satisfy the Social Science Core requirement, a course must meet these criteria:

- 40 • The course demonstrates how social scientists describe and analyze human
41 experiences and behavior.
- 42 • Students manipulate social science data (primary or secondary) using one or more
43 of the primary quantitative or qualitative methods for collecting and/or analyzing
44 these data.
- 45 • The course identifies key disciplinary resources and evaluates their quality.

- 1 • The course explores the interrelationships among individuals, institutions,
2 structures, events and/or ideas.
- 3 • Students examine the roles that individuals play in their cultural, social,
4 economic, and/or political worlds.
- 5 • The course promotes multidisciplinary ways of thinking that can be used to
6 synthesize and analyze local, national, and global issues, and the connections
7 among these.
- 8 • Students work collaboratively and individually to construct new knowledge.
9

10 **RETHINKING THE THEMES**

11 *Recognize that the past is not adequate prologue with regard to the future needs of our*
12 *graduates. Liberal education is not just about the classic areas of study emblematic of a*
13 *liberal arts education, but must include the knowledge and skills required for a lifetime of*
14 *learning and imbue the learner with the ability to make informed personal and public*
15 *decisions in a modern society.*

16 Vernon Cardwell, Morse-Alumni Distinguished Teaching Professor, Agronomy and Plant
17 Genetics
18
19

20 In its report, the Howe committee proposed a set of “Designated Themes” that challenge
21 students to consider compelling issues that are at the heart of decisions they will have to
22 make as citizens and as human beings. We recommend a continuation of Themes to
23 complement the intellectual foundation offered by the Core.

24 As originally conceived in the Howe Report, the Themes are clearly intended to have the
25 common goal of cultivating in students a number of habits of mind:

- 26 • thinking ethically about important challenges facing our society and world;
- 27 • reflecting on the shared sense of responsibility required to build and maintain
28 community;
- 29 • connecting knowledge and practice;
- 30 • fostering a stronger sense of our roles as historical agents.

31 With their emphasis on compelling contemporary issues, the Themes identified below
32 offer opportunities for students to consider timely and engaging questions in all of their
33 complexity; to reflect on ethical implications; to discuss and to debate; to formulate
34 opinions; to have their opinions respectfully challenged and to respectfully challenge the
35 opinions of others; and to connect what they are learning to their own lives and to the
36 world around them. Courses in these areas offer students a sustained opportunity to
37 engage in difficult debates around moral, legal, and ethical issues that require critical
38 inquiry from a variety of perspectives and the cultivation of independent thinking. Theme
39 courses, like Core courses, will contribute to the first two Student Learning Outcomes
40 (identify, define, and solve problems; locate and critically evaluate information), and
41 they may also address the final SLO, requiring that students by the time they graduate
42 “have acquired skills for effective citizenship and life-long learning.” These courses will

1 also strongly support a number of the Student Developmental Outcomes, such as
2 “tolerance for ambiguity” and “appreciation of differences.” Because Theme courses deal
3 with issues that may require a higher level of knowledge or specialization, they may have
4 prerequisites (in contrast with Core courses, where prerequisites are discouraged).

5 Theme courses offer fertile opportunities for interdisciplinary inquiry, problem-based
6 learning, and community engagement and service learning. Activities such as these are
7 important to the development of students as active and engaged citizens, and we
8 encourage their implementation in the liberal education requirements and particularly in
9 the Themes, which are highly amenable to structured civic engagement. By providing
10 students with the opportunity to engage actively with the community at large and in
11 learning activities that involve participation, we encourage them to connect their formal
12 knowledge with the world in which they live. The Council considered including an
13 experiential learning requirement that would have expected all students to be engaged in
14 the community. However, we came to the conclusion that through the University’s
15 continuing initiatives to support and enhance these opportunities, the goals of an
16 experiential learning requirement will be substantively achieved without the necessity for
17 a formal requirement that would only add complexity to the liberal education
18 requirements.

19 Each of the five proposed Themes introduces students to issues that are crucial to being
20 informed and engaged citizens; that are of special importance to the educational mission
21 of the University; and that provide opportunities for engaged discussions. As originally
22 conceived in the 1990 Howe Report, each of these Themes is:

23
24 solidly grounded in the scholarly work of the faculty, draws on the perspectives of
25 numerous disciplines, focuses on issues of lasting importance for our nation and the
26 world, offers students opportunities to explore the connections between formal study
27 and the obligations of responsible citizenship, and has been previously identified as of
28 special importance in the educational mission of the University. Together they offer a
29 new and complementary dimension of liberal learning for our time.
30

31 In response to the Howe committee’s call to review the Themes to keep them relevant to
32 the students’ lives, we have reworked the four existing Themes, modifying them subtly or
33 substantially, and have added a fifth Theme, “Technology and Society.” **Students will
34 complete one course that meets each of the following themes: Civic Life and Ethics,
35 Diversity and Social Justice in the United States, the Environment, Global
36 Perspectives, and Technology and Society.**
37

38 39 **Theme Requirements**

40 41 **Civic Life and Ethics**

42
43 Education in civic life and ethics will help students as they continually shape their
44 identities and character in the context of civic life and public engagement. Civic life and

1 public engagement is not simply political activity; it inevitably encompasses the everyday
2 actions that individuals take in their personal, professional, and public lives. Ethics
3 involves acquisition of insight into experiences that help us to make decisions about what
4 is good or bad, right or wrong, just or unjust – and to recognize the ambiguity inherent in
5 many public problems.

6
7 Courses that meet the Civic Life and Ethics Theme may emphasize very different content
8 and may weight essential components quite differently. The Civic Life and Ethics Theme
9 explores the social construction of ethics and the role of ethics in decisions that affect the
10 general population in their everyday lives. It also explores how decisions are made or
11 influenced by public engagement. Students will be best equipped to manage
12 contemporary problems if they learn how civic and ethical principles have been
13 historically developed, critically assessed by individuals and groups, and negotiated
14 within specific cultural settings. It is desirable but not required of this Theme that
15 students have opportunities to apply their knowledge and skills to contemporary
16 problems in civic life.

17 ***CLE Guidelines for Civic Life and Ethics Courses***

18 To satisfy the Civic Life and Ethics Theme requirement, a course must meet these
19 criteria:
20

- 21 • The course presents and defines ethics and the role of ethics in civic life.
 - 22 • The course explores how the ethical principles of a society or societies have been
23 derived and developed through group processes, and debated in various arenas.
 - 24 • The course encourages students to develop, defend, or challenge their personal
25 values and beliefs as they relate to their lives as residents of the United States and
26 members of a global society.
 - 27 • Students have concrete opportunities to identify and apply their knowledge of
28 ethics, both in solving short-term problems and in creating long-term forecasts.
- 29
30

31 **Diversity and Social Justice in the United States**

32
33 Understanding the internal diversity of the United States and the complex ways in which
34 diversity can be both an asset and a source of social tensions is integral to an informed,
35 responsible, and ethical citizenry. Our graduates must be prepared for life in this diverse
36 democracy and in the broader interdependent world. Liberal education supports an
37 understanding of a diverse people and their myriad ways of being, knowing, and
38 learning.

39
40 Courses fulfilling the Diversity and Social Justice in the United States Theme
41 requirement may emphasize very different content and be taught from a variety of
42 disciplinary or interdisciplinary perspectives. They promote historical and contemporary
43 understanding of how social differences (such as race, ethnicity, class, gender, religion,
44 sexual orientation, and disability) have shaped social, political, and cross-cultural
45 relationships within the United States. More specifically, courses fulfilling this Theme
46 will critically investigate issues of power and privilege, instead of merely promoting a

1 surface-level “celebration” of diversity. The objective of this requirement is to ensure
2 that students’ educational experience and knowledge-base of the United States is
3 inclusive of group and social differences. Through this type of educational experience,
4 our students will be better able to live and work effectively in a society that continually
5 grows more diverse and inclusive.

6
7 ***CLE Guidelines for Diversity and Social Justice in the United States Courses***

8 To satisfy the Diversity and Social Justice in the United States Theme requirement, a
9 course must meet these criteria:

- 10 • The course explores one or more forms of diversity through the multi-layered
11 operation of social power, prestige, and privilege.
- 12 • The course advances students’ understanding of how social difference in the U.S.
13 has shaped social, political, economic, and cross-cultural relationships.
- 14 • Students examine the complex relationship between a particular form of diversity
15 in the United States and its impact on historical and contemporary social
16 dynamics, democratic practices, and institutional stratification.
- 17 • The course enhances students’ understanding of diversity as a social construct that
18 has promoted the differential treatment of particular social groups and served as
19 the basis for response to subsequent social inequities by these groups.
- 20 • The course engages scholarship that has emerged in response to epistemological
21 gaps in information and perspective in traditional disciplines.

22
23
24 **The Environment**

25
26 As the 21st century begins, there is probably no set of issues on which academic research,
27 educational instruction, the demands of public policy, and the requirements of informed
28 citizenship are more powerfully joined than those relating to the environment. Over the
29 last half century, even with a doubling of the human population, human health and per
30 capita income have improved dramatically in many parts of the world as supplies of food
31 and energy increased in combination with advances in technology. This success has
32 required a vast increase in the intensity of human use of the environment with the
33 inadvertent, environmental impacts such as global climate change, air and water quality
34 degradation, loss of biological diversity, and invasions by exotic species. During the
35 coming 50 years, the human population is projected to increase by 40%, leading to
36 further stresses on the environment. Societal policies and practices must change to
37 minimize environmental impacts. Now more than ever all citizens need to be engaged
38 with the science and policy surrounding the environment to minimize unintended
39 environmental impacts from the local to global scale.

40
41 ***CLE Guidelines for the Environment Courses***

42 Environmental issues are complex. Finding solutions to these environmental issues will
43 have students vigorously debating the myriad of solutions; weighing the costs with the
44 benefits and tradeoffs among alternative policies and practices; exploring the roles of
45 science and technology; learning to become involved, informed, and constructive citizens
46 after graduation. Issues such as sustainability and the ethics of intergenerational equity

1 must be weighed against meeting current needs and wants. The pursuit of solutions to
2 environmental issues is a highly synthetic and interdisciplinary endeavor. Therefore,
3 courses that fulfill this Theme need to connect students, in explicit ways, to solving
4 problems. A broad array of disciplines, from physical and biological sciences, to the
5 social sciences and humanities need to be integrated into the proposed solutions, which
6 must be based on science, but which will be implemented and sustained only if they are
7 consistent with the ethics and values of society.

8
9 To satisfy the Environment Theme requirement, a course must meet these criteria:

- 10 • The course raises contemporary environmental issues of major significance.
- 11 • The course gives explicit attention to interrelationships between the natural
12 environment and human society.
- 13 • The course introduces the underlying scientific principles behind the
14 environmental issues being examined
- 15 • Students explore the limitations of technologies and the constraints of science on
16 the public policy issues being considered.
- 17 • Students learn how to identify and evaluate credible information concerning the
18 environment.
- 19 • Students demonstrate an understanding that solutions to environmental problems
20 will only be sustained if they are consistent with the ethics and values of society.

21 22 23 **Global Perspectives**

24
25 Undergraduates, regardless of field of study or intended career path, must develop the
26 competence to function effectively and ethically in a complex, rapidly changing world
27 that is increasingly interdependent yet fraught with conflicts and disparities. With a
28 curriculum that spans the globe, study abroad programs in more than 60 countries,
29 undergraduate instruction in more than two dozen languages, thousands of international
30 students, scholars, and visitors on campus, and a metropolitan community that draws
31 immigrants from around the world, the University has exceptional resources for global
32 education. The Global Perspectives Theme assures that graduates from the University
33 have had at least one significant academic exposure to the world beyond U.S. borders,
34 and the opportunity to consider the implications of this knowledge for the international
35 community and their own lives.

36 37 ***CLE Guidelines for Global Perspectives Courses***

38 Courses in many disciplines and interdisciplinary areas may be suitable for the Global
39 Perspectives Theme, and efforts should be made to assure that all world regions are
40 represented among courses meeting this requirement. Courses focusing on non-Western
41 cultures and regions are especially encouraged. Topics addressed in a Global
42 Perspectives Theme course might include (but are not limited to) contemporary popular
43 culture; nationalism; globalization; human rights; comparative politics, economics, or
44 cultures; historical studies; different modes of material and political life; regional, ethnic,
45 or religious conflict; artistic and literary responses to colonialism or the colonial legacy,
46 and the role of governments, corporations, or international organizations. Through

1 concentrated study of a particular country, culture, or region, through in-depth focus on a
2 particular global issue with reference to two or more parts of the world, or through the
3 study of global affairs by a comparative method, students may cultivate a broader and
4 more thoughtful perspective; increase their global awareness; and learn the importance of
5 the particularities of place, time, and culture to understanding our world.

6
7 To satisfy the Global Perspectives Theme requirement, a course must meet these criteria:

- 8 • The course, and most or all of the material covered in the course, focuses on the
9 contemporary world beyond the United States.
- 10 • The course either (1) focuses in depth upon a particular country, culture, or region or
11 some aspect thereof; (2) addresses a particular issue, problem, or phenomenon with
12 respect to two or more countries, cultures, or regions; or (3) examines global affairs
13 through a comparative framework.
- 14 • Students discuss and reflect on the implications of issues raised by the course material
15 for the international community, the United States, and/or for their own lives.

16
17 The Council also recommends that *all* Learning Abroad experiences for which students
18 earn at least three college credits should fulfill the Global Perspectives Theme
19 requirement.

20 21 22 **Technology and Society**

23
24 Advances in science and engineering produce technologies that have a profound impact
25 on society. Informed and engaged citizens must be thoughtful rather than passive
26 consumers of new technology. As a major research institution, the University is not
27 merely a witness to, but is also a conspicuous participant in, the tide of technological
28 change. Because developing innovative technologies is essential to the University's
29 mission, it is crucial that students and faculty reflect upon the complex and compelling
30 ethical issues raised by technological change and its effects on society. Society,
31 explicitly or indirectly, defines the context in which new technologies are developed, the
32 ways in which they are adopted and implemented, and the rules by which they are used.
33 Undergraduate education at the University of Minnesota must prepare students to make
34 sense of, evaluate, and respond to present and future technological changes that will
35 shape their workplaces and their personal and public lives.

36 37 ***CLE Guidelines for Technology and Society Courses***

38 Technology and Society Theme courses consider the impact of technology on society as
39 well as how society has shaped, used, and responded to new technology. New
40 technologies often meet with resistance and stir debate because of the potential for
41 dramatic change that is both intended and unintended. In some cases, lack of
42 understanding of the science behind a new technology may create misconceptions or fear
43 of the unknown. Some new technologies, such as stem cell research or genetic
44 engineering, may raise ethical or religious issues. Other technologies, such as the internet
45 or global positioning systems raise issues of individual privacy. The rapid pace of
46 technological advancement requires thoughtful and meaningful consideration so that the

1 use of technology reflects the shared needs and values of society. Technology and
2 Society Theme courses should introduce students to a broad range of perspectives on the
3 adoption and use of certain technologies.

4
5 Courses that fulfill the Technology and Society Theme requirement will come from a
6 wide range of colleges and units across the university. The emphasis on both the
7 underlying science and the societal context may require current courses that are primarily
8 science and/or engineering oriented to enhance social science aspects of the course.
9 Likewise, courses that focus primarily on the societal context of technology will need to
10 address the underlying science and engineering. Examples of current courses at the
11 university that may fulfill this requirement with appropriate modification include:
12 CFAN 1501 Biotechnology, People, and the Environment; JOUR 3552 - Internet and
13 Global Society; GEOG 3561 - Principles of Geographic Information Science; DHA 5342
14 Residential Technology; EDPA 5308 Emerging Issues and School Technology; Comm
15 1102 Introduction to Communication; HSci 4321 History of Computing; IofT 1311
16 Engineering Basics.

17
18 To satisfy the Technology and Society Theme requirement a course must meet these
19 criteria:

- 20 • The course examines one or more technologies that have had some measurable
21 impact on contemporary society.
- 22 • The course builds student understanding of the science and engineering behind
23 the technology addressed.
- 24 • Students discuss the role that society has played in fostering the development of
25 technology as well as the response to the adoption and use of technology.
- 26 • Students consider the impact of technology from multiple perspectives that
27 include developers, users/consumers, as well as others in society affected by the
28 technology.
- 29 • Students develop skills in evaluating conflicting views on existing or emerging
30 technology.
- 31 • Students engage in a process of critical evaluation that provides a framework with
32 which to evaluate new technology in the future.

33 34 35 **REVISITING WRITING INTENSIVE COURSE GUIDELINES**

36
37 As noted above, we anticipate that over the next five years the University will move from
38 Writing Intensive (WI) courses to a Writing Enriched Curriculum (WEC), as envisioned
39 in the Strategic Positioning process. However, in the interim, we need to clarify and
40 strengthen the current WI guidelines in response to questions and concerns that the
41 Council has heard throughout this review process.

42
43 The two pieces of the current requirement that require further explanation and greater
44 clarity are the requirement for revision and resubmission and the requirement for “writing
45 instruction.” The requirement for revision and resubmission is for all students, not just
46 for those whose work is below average, and requires that comments be made by the

1 instructor of record. Peer response can also be used to great effect between drafts, but the
2 Council notes that peer response cannot replace instructor response. Because writing is a
3 continuously developed ability, rather than a set of skills that can be mastered, the intent
4 of revision is to help students understand that all writing, no matter how good, can be
5 made stronger and clearer. We want to help students understand that there are almost
6 always better, clearer ways to say what they want to say, and that revision is a natural and
7 organic part of writing.

8
9 The second clarification regards the requirement that “writing instruction” take place in
10 WI courses. As intended within the rubric of writing intensive courses, instruction is not
11 limited to telling students what the margins of their papers should be or what font size
12 they need to use. “Writing instruction” as envisioned here includes helping students
13 understand what it means to write in your discipline—how does one approach the
14 questions of audience, use of evidence, structure, and writing conventions? Why does
15 writing in this field have certain expectations and conventions? What are models of good
16 writing in this field? Why? How is writing integral to learning and discovery in this
17 discipline? What will students learn through writing that they would not learn through
18 other teaching and learning methods?

19
20 A third issue that has often been mentioned in discussions of the WI requirement is not a
21 matter of clarification but rather of making a policy decision. Many faculty who teach
22 WI courses have asked what level of preparation they can expect from their students.
23 Now that the University’s freshman writing requirement has been revised and
24 strengthened, and is under a single administrative structure, we want to urge the Senate
25 Committee on Educational Policy to consider adopting a policy that students cannot
26 enroll in WI courses until they have passed the university’s freshman writing
27 requirement. This will assure that all students who enroll in a WI course have been
28 introduced to a common set of concepts and to a common core of expectations for
29 college-level writing. It will mean that faculty teaching WI courses can at least have
30 some expectations about the types of writing that their students have done, which will
31 allow them to focus on the more subtle and complex issues related to writing in the
32 discipline.

33 34 35 **IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

36 37 **Combining Cores and Themes**

38
39 Some students attending the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities will complete one
40 course in each of the seven Core areas and one course in each of the five Theme areas,
41 for a total of twelve courses. But the curriculum offered will make it possible for
42 students to meet the requirement with fewer courses, because some courses may meet
43 both a Core and a Theme requirement (“double-dipping”). In response to a widely
44 perceived need to hold these courses to equally high standards for both the Core and
45 Theme component, the Council has strengthened its standards in two important ways.
46 First, when combined with a Core, the Theme must truly be imbedded as a crucial

1 component of how the Core is taught; it will not be sufficient for Themes to be addressed
2 in a perfunctory or minimal way as part of the Core. The course syllabus needs to
3 document explicitly, both in the stated course objectives and the course activities such as
4 the readings and lecture topics, how the Theme functions as an integral part of the course.
5 The Theme needs to be interwoven throughout the course material.

6
7 Second, the Council will no longer approve a course to meet two Themes; while courses
8 may integrate materials relevant to two different Themes, the department proposing the
9 course must choose what Theme they will address when they seek CLE approval. (The
10 exception to this rule is that a course offered through Learning Abroad will automatically
11 be granted credit in Global Perspectives and may also be reviewed for award of another
12 Theme).

13 14 **Size of the Core**

15
16 One of the most persistent questions about the Core over the past 14 years has been
17 whether there is a “right size” for the Core. The Howe committee envisioned a limited
18 number of courses; as the data presented above show, the number of courses approved for
19 the Core has nearly tripled since the first year of implementation of the Howe report. The
20 Council remains concerned about this explosion in the number of approved Core courses
21 for two reasons. First, we think it would be preferable for departments to invest time,
22 energy, and resources in creating one or two stellar Core courses rather than trying to
23 have many courses approved for the Core, especially if they are doing this for reasons
24 related to tuition revenue. There is clear evidence that at some point having a CLE
25 designation no longer enhances enrollment in a course because so many courses have
26 been approved. Second, there is a real administrative and opportunity cost to faculty,
27 departments, colleges, and the Council for approving, monitoring, and maintaining a
28 larger number of courses.

29
30 Rather than dictate an arbitrary number of courses to be approved for the Core, the
31 Council has defined a rigorous set of criteria for inclusion. It is our expectation that the
32 application of these criteria will result in a smaller number of approved courses; there are
33 many very fine courses that will not, and should not, meet the expectations for inclusion
34 in the Core. We urge departments and colleges to consider carefully what courses to
35 propose for the Core, and to invest in fewer courses but pay greater attention to the intent
36 of those courses. The Council will also have a “sunset” policy for Core courses; any
37 courses approved for the Core and not offered in a three-year window will be decertified
38 and will no longer be listed as meeting the Core requirements..

39
40 The Council’s goal in writing clear criteria and specifications is to provide as much
41 transparency as possible, not only to simplify the process of review but also to help
42 students who are taking the courses understand what the course is supposed to do, as well
43 as to help faculty who are developing courses.

1 **Number of Credits**

2

3 We will continue the current policy that courses in the Physical and Biological Science
4 Cores must be four credits each because of the lab requirements; courses in all other
5 Cores and Themes must be at least three credits.

6

7 **Timeline**

8

9 It is our expectation that the new requirements will go into effect for students coming to
10 the university in fall 2010. This allows two full years for the development of new
11 courses for the new Theme requirement and the restructuring of courses that currently
12 meet a CLE requirement but will not do so under the new guidelines. A plan for
13 recertification of currently approved courses will be developed and disseminated as soon
14 as this report is approved.

15

16 **Creating Coherence**

17

18 In addition to considering what we should require, the Council also considered how the
19 University could create an environment that allowed students to experience more
20 coherence in their liberal education or more connection to the broader vision of liberal
21 education. To that end we talked about the critical role played by both instructors and
22 advisors, about the role of the new Welcome Week experience, and about two new ideas
23 that were developed in part in response to feedback on our Preliminary Report: the
24 “liberal education minor” and “individualized liberal education.”

25

26 The **faculty** are crucial in communicating with students about liberal education. In every
27 course that meets liberal education requirements, there must be explicit and cumulative
28 opportunities for faculty to discuss with students the reason this course meets liberal
29 education requirements, what this means for the students and for the course structure, and
30 why learning about this area is important for students’ careers and personal lives. This
31 cannot be a matter of chance or instructor personality—it must be solidly imbedded in the
32 structure of the course and reflected in the syllabus. This is especially important because
33 instructors may change over time, but the course is approved for liberal education
34 designation based on the course syllabus. Faculty who are uncomfortable with
35 discussions about liberal education should be given the opportunity to work on
36 developing these skills in a supportive seminar structure, perhaps offered through the
37 Center for Teaching and Learning workshop series. One way we propose to assure that
38 these goals are being met is to require that evaluation forms for all courses that meet
39 liberal education requirements include explicit questions about the extent to which
40 students perceive the course as having met the goals of that particular liberal education
41 requirement.

42

43 Similarly, **advising** conversations about liberal education must go beyond check-off lists
44 to encourage real and meaningful discussions of what courses to choose and why. We
45 know that many advisers, both professional and faculty, are eager to have these
46 discussions; colleges need to provide opportunities and developmental support to assure

1 that these conversations can and do happen in ways that provide greater coherence for
2 students.

3
4 A related issue noted by the Howe committee was timing of LE registrations. They
5 recommended that students do about a third of their LEs in their junior or senior year.
6 This recommendation was never implemented, in part because it would have created
7 barriers for many transfer students who complete most of their liberal education
8 requirements before transferring. Nevertheless, the intent of this recommendation is
9 important for advisers to take into consideration as they help students understand their
10 options on the timing of liberal education course-taking. While liberal education courses
11 can help undeclared students explore possible major options, we conclude that the
12 message to “get all your LEs done in the first two years” does not help students
13 understand the purpose of liberal education and in fact mitigates against a positive
14 student experience. Students told us very powerfully that they wish they had not been
15 told to take all of their liberal education courses in their first two years; they said they
16 developed interests that they would have liked to explore in more depth in their later
17 years, if only they had “saved” an LE or two for this time. For this reason, we support
18 and advocate advising interactions that help students distribute at least some part of their
19 liberal education across the full four years of the degree.

20
21 We encourage the incorporation into **Welcome Week** of an interesting and meaningful
22 introduction to the concept of liberal education and the University’s liberal education
23 requirements. There has never been enough time in the summer orientation experience to
24 have such discussions, but Welcome Week affords an exciting opportunity to have
25 creative interactions with students about why liberal education is an important component
26 of their studies. We advocate active faculty involvement in these discussions.

27
28 Finally, we encourage the development of a concept we called “**liberal education**
29 **minors**”: a cluster of courses, centered around a topic, that as a totality meet most or all
30 of the liberal education requirements, and that have a conscious, explicit focus on helping
31 students to integrate knowledge across the disciplines. With a minimum of new courses
32 (perhaps one per minor), we can build on existing courses and disciplines to help students
33 achieve coherence. One can imagine, for example, a minor with all its topics centered on
34 water: from hydrology and environmental concerns to literature and music, from
35 international issues about water rights to symbolic meanings of water. Or a minor
36 focused on religion in the modern world could encompass social sciences, literature,
37 historical perspective, arts, and themes such as global perspectives, civic life and ethics,
38 and cultural diversity. Some existing minors, such as the two that are focused on
39 sustainability, could be refocused to more explicitly integrate liberal education
40 requirements including science, international issues, philosophy, ethics, and history. A
41 list of currently approved interdisciplinary minors is included in Appendix 2. The
42 creation and approval of interdisciplinary, cross-college liberal education minors would
43 allow students to have a more clearly structured way to understand and make sense of
44 their liberal education experience. To support these efforts, we encourage the
45 development of mechanisms to allow freer exchanges across colleges, as the current
46 budget structure is widely perceived as an impediment to such exchanges.

1
2 We would also like to offer the opportunity on a pilot basis for students admitted to the
3 University Honors Program for fall, 2010 to propose their own unique approach to
4 **individualizing their liberal education**. We envision that student proposals might
5 include two components:

- 6 • A 3-5 page essay that demonstrates an understanding of the university's liberal
7 education requirements and the philosophy and goals of liberal education, and
8 proposes a framework for a personalized approach to meeting these same goals
- 9 • A list of specific courses and activities (with alternatives) that would be included in
10 the student's individualized plan (these courses would not necessarily have been
11 approved to meet the LE requirements.)

12 Students would have their individualized plan reviewed and approved by their UHP
13 academic advisor and then by someone with cross-campus responsibility for approving
14 such plans (to assure equity across advisors, majors, and colleges). On completion of
15 their individualized plan, students would be required to submit a 2-3 page essay reflecting
16 on what they learning by creating their own liberal education plan, how they think their
17 experience compares with that of students who completed the regular university
18 requirements, and what they would change if they were to do it over. Completing this
19 essay could be a requirement of graduating with honors for students who choose this
20 route.

21
22 Operationalizing this system would require that students on individualized liberal
23 education programs be flagged in the records system, that approved courses be entered as
24 exceptions in APAS where necessary, and that someone have responsibility for approving
25 plans and reviewing final papers. We recommend that advisers currently involved in
26 individualized degree programs (ICP, PIL, BIS, IDIM) be involved with UHP staff and
27 CLE in helping to develop guidelines and processes to make this proposal functional.
28 After the pilot has been in place for two years, it should be carefully evaluated to
29 determine whether to continue it, and if so, whether it should continue to be for honors
30 students or whether there are resources available to extend it more broadly across
31 campus.

32 33 34 **ASSESSMENT OF LIBERAL EDUCATION**

35
36 The University is increasingly accountable, through accreditation and other processes, for
37 demonstrating that our students are learning what we say they are learning. We are being
38 asked, in increasingly public ways, to demonstrate how we know that we are educating
39 our students. Providing such evidence is perhaps easiest in the context of the major,
40 where students often have to do a senior paper or project, or where curricula are built on
41 students' successful mastery of increasingly complex knowledge and skills. It is much
42 more difficult, however, to propose appropriate ways to measure the effects of our liberal
43 education. How do we know that we are achieving even a part of the lofty goals we have
44 espoused in this and earlier documents?
45

1 We propose three strategies to address the issue of assessment of liberal education. The
2 first is to include in our end-of-course evaluations (Student Evaluations of Teaching, or
3 SET) one or more questions that ask students to address explicitly the extent to which
4 they understood the liberal education focus of each course that is approved to meet one or
5 more liberal education requirements. This strategy will not answer the question of
6 whether we achieved our educational goals, but it will at least conclusively answer the
7 question of whether students perceived that someone was trying to help them understand
8 how/why this particular course was important to their broader education and their future
9 lives.

10
11 A second strategy is intertwined with the Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs) and the
12 campus-wide discussions about assessment that are now taking place. As the University
13 moves forward with their implementation and with the accreditation processes related to
14 Student Learning Outcomes, the Council on Liberal Education will work collaboratively
15 to assure that any assessment measures used for the SLOs are also in some measure
16 applicable to the liberal education requirements. The Vice Provost for Faculty
17 Development, who is charged with implementing these learning outcomes, is hiring an
18 Assessment Coordinator who will have oversight of this process. We also hope that
19 faculty from around the campus and especially from the College of Education and
20 Human Development who have expertise in educational assessment will be involved in
21 these discussions.

22
23 The third assessment strategy is the one that is least likely to give us specific information
24 but that is most likely to meet the growing demands for external validation of our
25 educational outcomes. As part of a project sponsored by NASULGC (the National
26 Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges), President Bruininks has
27 committed the University to be one of 79 institutions from public colleges and
28 universities across the nation that will work to develop recommendations for a Voluntary
29 System of Accountability (VSA) Program. One of the requirements of this program is
30 the development of “direct learning outcome measurement of the value-added by the
31 university to undergraduates in the areas of critical thinking, analytic reasoning and
32 written communications ability.”

33
34 In the context of this initiative, it is likely that the university will undertake the use of one
35 or more externally-developed assessment instruments whose results can be compared
36 across institutions. There are many instruments that have possible relevance to assessing
37 general or liberal education outcomes, and no decision has been made about which
38 instrument might be used, or when or how it might be implemented. One such
39 instrument is the “Collegiate Learning Assessment” (CLA) developed by the Council for
40 Aid to Education (whose President, Roger Benjamin, is a former U of M provost).
41 Information about this assessment can be found on the website of the Council for Aid to
42 Education. We are not advocating the use of this instrument, and in fact there are many
43 concerns in the assessment literature about various “value added” approaches to
44 assessment. But we do note that it seems likely that in collaboration with other
45 NASULGC institutions, the University will be participating in or developing some form
46 of overarching assessment of learning through the college years. We look forward to

1 learning more about this project and its relationship to the assessment of liberal education
2 at the University of Minnesota.

3

4

5 **EPILOGUE**

6

7 The world has changed since the 1980s, the era in which the 1991 Howe committee
8 report was based. We have experienced an information explosion through technological
9 resources that twenty years ago were unimaginable to most of us. Our world seems more
10 dangerous and more fragile after 9/11 and also more interconnected. Within the
11 academy, our disciplinary silos are breaking down and we are engaging with more
12 diverse perspectives on knowledge and scholarship. In the midst of all this change and
13 complexity, a strong liberal education has never been more important. It is not enough to
14 prepare our students for the present, and we cannot predict the future. But what we can
15 do, and do very well, is to offer them an education that provides a framework for
16 learning, a capacity for analysis, the ability to ask and respond to difficult questions, and
17 the habits of mind that will make them thoughtful, engaged, and productive citizens.

Appendix 1: Charge Letter, Readings, Consultation

1A CHARGE LETTER:

TO (List names from roster)

From: Craig Swan, Vice Provost and Dean of Undergraduate Education

Thank you for agreeing to serve on the Council on Liberal Education. As you know, for the 2006-07 academic year we will undertake a systematic review of liberal education requirements for the Twin Cities campus. We have not had such a review since the report of the Howe Committee in 1991.

Because this is a large group and no single calendar will work for everyone, we have set a schedule for the fall meetings of the Council.

Meetings will be on Tuesday afternoons from 3-5 PM, on the following dates:

October 24 Room 300 Morrill

November 7 Room 300 Morrill

November 21, Room 510 Morrill (note: 510 is not accessible space; let me know if this is a problem)

December 5 Room 300 Morrill

December 19 Room 510 Morrill

If you already know that you will have to miss more than two of these meetings, please let me know as soon as possible. I recognize that this will be a substantial commitment of time for committee members, but this is an important task requiring strong and clear faculty direction. We have assembled a stellar group of faculty for this task, and I am pleased to announce that Leslie Schiff from Microbiology has agreed to serve as chair.

I am asking the Council to spend much of the fall semester studying the larger framing issues related to liberal education. By the end of the fall semester/beginning of the spring semester, I expect that the Council will be in a position to compare our current structure of requirements against the framework developed in the fall. Much of the rest of the spring semester will then be used to review current practices and to develop specific recommendations, where appropriate, for change. I am also asking the Council, by the end of the spring semester, to make recommendations on developing plan to assess the outcomes of liberal education requirements.

In the context of our overall strategic positioning initiatives, it is important that we think broadly and creatively about how we hope to prepare our students for the second decade of the 21st century. In “Advancing the Public Good,” the committee led by Provost Thomas Sullivan called for a five action strategies, one of which is to “recruit, nurture, challenge and educate outstanding students who are bright, curious, and highly motivated.” The report goes on to say that “we provide an education that is transformative for students and faculty, and that prepares students to make a difference in the lives of people. . . . Our graduates, whatever their course of studies, will be equipped

to lead and to promote democratic values and the search for wisdom and understanding in our multiracial, multicultural society.”

Because our students are participating in so many highly differentiated and specialized majors, our liberal education requirements are the only single place where we can address the questions of shared knowledge, experience, and values. Our liberal education requirements should ensure that all of our undergraduate students, regardless of major, are broadly educated to be thoughtful, effective, and well-informed participants in their personal, work, and civic lives. The Howe committee said that our students ought to have “a liberal education appropriate for our times and suited to their diverse educational needs.” Historically, the goals and requirements of liberal education in American universities have changed frequently and sometimes dramatically to reflect changing times, and we must ask ourselves what this goal means for tomorrow's students. We undertake a review of this critical component of our curriculum in the context of our overall effort to become one of the top three research universities, and our task is to create a framework for a distinctive and effective liberal education that will prepare our students for a future we cannot begin to predict.

We do not undertake this review in a vacuum. There is an extensive body of literature on liberal education and on liberal education reforms, and a selection of this material will be provided to the Council at the organizational meeting. Council members will be asked to suggest other materials that may be pertinent to the task. Many similar reviews undertaken by our peer institutions have also been fairly public processes, and there is substantial information on the web that documents both successful and problematic reviews/reforms at various peer institutions. These reviews reflect individual institutional cultures, but all are driven by fundamental questions about what universities want all students to know or be able to do when they graduate, and what values or experiences they are expected to share.

In addition to general discussions of liberal education and specific institutional case studies, we will also provide the Council with data about how our students experience their liberal education. The data will be derived from two sources. First, we have for the last five years conducted a survey of graduating seniors in which we ask students to tell us how much (or how little) they feel they have learned in each of the areas covered by our current liberal education requirements. Second, we have commissioned a set of focus groups to be held this fall to ask students about their experiences in liberal education courses and their overall views of liberal education requirements.

Over the past several years, past Councils have identified some specific issues or concerns related to our current requirements, policies, and practices. A list of these issues will be shared with the Council as it moves into the second semester's implementation phase. Some of the items are more general issues relating to how large the Core should be or what the goals or particular requirements should be; others are small questions about wording of requirements.

Any recommendations on revised liberal education requirements must be accompanied by an assessment plan to allow us to determine whether our liberal education

requirements are achieving their desired goals. As part of this effort, we need to integrate the work that the Council for Enhanced Student Learning has done on student outcomes. Most of these outcomes are directly related to liberal education—how can we incorporate them in the CLE review process, and how can we evaluate/assess them?

Recommendations from the Council will be submitted to the Senate Committee on Educational Policy (SCEP) at the end of spring semester 2007, and will be taken up by SCEP and the University Senate in the following fall. Recommendations should include the goals for liberal education, the outcomes expected from the University's liberal education plan, and specific language for each requirement. The recommendations should also include a clear process and timeline for developing an assessment plan, though the assessment plan itself does not need to be in place.

I anticipate that for the coming academic year the workload of the Council will be largely focused on the task of reviewing liberal education goals and formulating recommendations, rather than on reviewing course proposals. I have discussed with the undergraduate college associate deans the idea of a “soft” moratorium on review of new courses, and they have agreed in principle, though details are yet to be worked out. I anticipate that there would be some cases, particularly in the “new” colleges, where the Council will want to make exceptions to the moratorium. However, colleges have agreed that it is critical to allow the Council ample time for thoughtful consideration of all of the complex issues before them.

I plan to participate in the Council deliberations in an *ex officio* capacity, and I very much look forward to working with all of you on this review.

1B LIST OF MATERIALS PROVIDED TO THE COUNCIL

Council on Liberal Education 2006-07 Review of Liberal Education Requirements Notebook of Background Materials

Contents:

Committee Charge

Tab 1: Conceptualizing Liberal Education

[Purpose: to provide context. First, define liberal education and provide some history. Then survey main proposals being discussed right now. What is being debated? What is controversial? What is the AAUC report about?]

Excerpt from “The Baccalaureate Degree: What Does it Mean? What Should it Mean?” by Howard R. Bowen (1969?)

“Only Connect...”: The Goals of a Liberal Education,” by William Cronon (1998)

American Association of Colleges and Universities (AACU) Liberal Education Project:
AACU Statement on Liberal Education (1998)

Greater Expectations: The Commitment to Quality as a Nation Goes to College
(Executive Overview and Chapter 3) (2002)

Responses to the AACU’s recommendations

“Liberal Education on the Ropes,” by Stanley Katz (Chronicle, April 1, 2005)

“The Liberal Arts in the 21st Century, According to Change and Liberal Education,” by George Allan (2005)

“Colleges Fail to Teach Civic Literacy,” John Gravois, *Chronicle of Higher Education*, Sept. 27, 2006

Tab 2: Liberal Education Requirements and Reforms at Peer Institutions

[Purpose: to provide information on both requirements and reports on decisions to change at peer institutions, large top-ranked state schools like Michigan, Wisconsin, Berkeley, as well as some other universities undertaking reform]

Comparison Chart: *General Education Requirements – Big Ten and Other Institutions*

Liberal Education (or equivalent) Requirements:

University of Michigan—Ann Arbor (LSA)

University of California--Berkeley

University of North Carolina (requirements and excerpt from 2003 report:

Making Connections: A Proposal to Revise the General Education Curriculum Duke University—Excerpt from 1999 report *Curriculum 2000*

Undergraduate Degree Requirements at Selected COFHE Schools (from the Duke *Curriculum 2000 Report, 1999*) (COFHE=Consortium on Financing Higher Education—these are all private schools)

AAC&U “Promising Models” for General Education

Michigan State

Fairleigh Dickinson University

Portland State University—with a summary of a report:

A Model for Comprehensive Reform in General Education: Portland State University” by Charles R. White *The Journal of General Education* 43 (3), 1994, 168-237.

University of California--Los Angeles

University of Southern California

Tab 3: Harvard Core Curriculum: A Case Study

[purpose: an in-depth look at the very public core curriculum revision process undertaken by the country’s most visible institution]

“Introduction to the Core Curriculum.” A discussion of the requirements in the current Harvard core, put in place after a 1978 review.

Excerpt from the April, 2004 “Report on the Harvard College Curricular Review.” This was an extensive review of many pieces of the curriculum; the section on General Education is included here.

Commentary (response to the 2004 report)

“What’s Wrong With Harvard?” by Thomas Bartlett, in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* (2004)

Selected essays from Harvard faculty in response to the 2004 report:

Peter Bol, “Another Generation of General Education”

Julie Buckler, “Toward a New Model of General Education at Harvard”

Peter Galison, “If Wishes Were Horses: A Thoroughly Impractical Proposal or Two”

Stanley Hoffman, “Reflections on General Education at Harvard”

Richard Thomas, “General Education and the Fostering of Free Citizens”

Helen Vendler, “On a Harvard Education for the Future”

George Whitesides, “Undergraduate Education at Harvard”

E.O. Wilson, “On General Education at Harvard”

Excerpt from the “Report of the Committee on General Education,” (November, 2005), which built on the work of the 2004 report.

Commentary (response to 2005 report)

“Blue About the Crimson Plan for General Education,” by Tom Ehrlich, Carnegie Foundation (2006)

News article:

“New Plan to Overhaul the Harvard Curriculum Singles out Religion and History for Study,” *Chronicle of Higher Education*, October 5, 2006.

Excerpt from the “Preliminary Report, Task Force on General Education,” October , 2006.

Tab 4: Assessment of General Education

[Purpose: how to assess liberal education learning—recommendations and examples. Probably too many samples from other universities right now, could include fewer in more depth?]

“The Legitimacy of Assessment, *Chronicle of Higher Education*, Sept. 22, 2006 (opinion piece)

Liberal Education Outcomes: A Preliminary Report on Student Achievement in College AACU (2005)

Assessment Toolkit (Center of Inquiry in the Liberal Arts at Wabash College)

Assessing Student Learning Outcomes in Integrative Studies, Michigan State University

California State University, Los Angeles, *Assessment Plan for General Education* (2001)

Portland State University, “Assessment at University Studies” (sample learning rubric attached)

Minnesota State University at Mankato, “Introduction to GE Assessment”

The Art and Science of Assessing General Education Outcomes, AACU Publication, on order

Tab 5: University of Minnesota

Current UMN-Twin Cities Liberal Education Requirements

A Liberal Education Agenda for the 1990s and Beyond (Report of the Twin Cities Campus Task Force on Liberal Education, 1991)

Senior Survey data—by campus and by college (to be added later)

1C WORKPLAN FOR FIRST SEMESTER

Council on Liberal Education Fall, 2006 meetings and tasks

Meetings are 3-5 PM on Tuesdays

October 24

Introductions

Review of task and process

- (1) Fall--the big picture
- (2) Spring--the specifics of our requirements

Introduction to materials

Derek Bok, *Our Underachieving Colleges*

Resource Notebook

Gathering input from others—plans and suggestions

Liberal Education at Minnesota—a brief history and overview

Discussion:

Terminology: “liberal education” vs. “general education”

Components of an undergraduate degree: general education, the major, free electives

Small group brainstorming: Why do we have a liberal education or general education requirement?

Liberal education and values: what values does the University of Minnesota hold in common as an academic community, irrespective of disciplinary base?

Before next meeting, please read:

Bok, Introduction and Chapters 1-3

Materials in Tab 1 of notebook

The readings present an overview of the various historical views of liberal or general education, and current national thinking on this subject. As you read, please think about the goals YOU espouse for liberal education at the University of Minnesota. Be prepared to talk about your views at the next meeting.

November 7

Discussion of the readings; how do we develop a vision for liberal education at Minnesota?

Context of strategic positioning

Strengths of the University

Needs of the state

The national context: AAC&U and “Greater Expectations”

Student outcomes from CESL and Student Affairs

What ideas and themes begin to emerge?

Before next meeting please read:

Materials in tabs 2 and 3 of notebook

The readings look at what other institutions are doing—what their requirements are and how they are thinking about the issues of liberal and general education.

1. What are the most interesting and/or the most problematic approaches to liberal education in these materials?
2. What can we learn from the Harvard process, which is documented in some detail?

November 21

What do others do? Discussion of our peer institutions' requirements and the Harvard case study

What can we learn from others? What should we emulate? What should we avoid? How can we assure a successful process?

Before next meeting please review:

Summary of senior survey results (handout at meeting to insert in notebook)

Bok, chapters 4 and 5

Before the next meeting, please talk to at least five undergraduate students or recent university graduates (as a group or individually) about their experience with liberal education. In general, what worked? What didn't? (not looking for comments on specific courses; just general observations). What do they think the liberal education requirement was intended to accomplish? Was it successful?

December 5

The student perspective: Results of senior surveys and focus groups

What do we know about:

--what students think about liberal education?

--how successful we are in achieving our expected outcomes?

Before next meeting please read:

Bok, Chapters 6, 7, and 8

Before the next meeting, please talk with your colleagues about their experience in teaching courses that meet the LE requirements. What do your colleagues think should be the outcomes of a liberal education component of the curriculum?

December 19

The faculty and staff perspective: reviewing the comments and input solicited from faculty, deans, advisers, and former members of the Howe Committee

Emerging thoughts/themes; summary before a 4-week break

Discussion of calendars and agendas for next semester

Before the first meeting in January, please read:

Bok, Chapters 9, 10, 11, and 12

Over the semester break, please write a single page (double spaced) framing your vision of the future of liberal education at the University of Minnesota. These should be

considered drafts and confidential but be prepared to share them with your fellow committee members.

Overview of spring semester meetings:

Meeting 1: Review, summary, considering where we are and where we need to go. Review of current CLE requirements in the light of fall's discussions. Process for writing the first section (vision/mission) of our report

Meeting 2: Developing a vision, goals, outcomes for Minnesota liberal education

Meeting 3: Making the vision concrete: revisiting the core/theme structure and considering the strengths and weaknesses of our current structure

Meeting 4: Developing consensus around the future directions for liberal education at Minnesota; create working subgroups to develop specific expectations and criteria for review of courses

Meeting 5: replaced by subgroup meetings

Meeting 6: Reports from subgroups and group review and discussion. For next meeting: read materials in Tab 4 of notebook

Meeting 7: How can we create a plan for assessment of liberal education outcomes?

Meeting 8: Review of draft report and conclusion

Submission of "Preliminary recommendations" for comments and review.

1D LETTER SEEKING INPUT (SAMPLE):

Sent to Deans, Council of Undergraduate Deans members, Directors of Undergraduate Studies, Assistant Deans or Directors of Student Services

FROM: Leslie Schiff, Professor, Microbiology and Chair, Council on Liberal Education

SUBJECT: Liberal Education Review

I am writing to invite you to assist the Council on Liberal Education in its deliberations about future liberal education requirements for the University of Minnesota's Twin Cities campus. We are asking key University academic leaders to share with us in writing your best thoughts about how we should approach liberal education for students who will arrive at the University in the year 2010 and beyond.

The Council is spending fall semester in a high-level discussion of the history and purposes of liberal education, the values underpinning liberal education at the University, the practices of peer institutions, and the opinions of thoughtful individuals around the world and here at the University. In the spring, the council will create a framework for envisioning the future of liberal education at the University, and will discuss and propose specific requirements and criteria for liberal education courses.

The Council will seek input from University faculty, staff and students in a variety of formats and forums. At this point, we are asking key University leaders to share with us their thoughts and insights about liberal education. We invite comments on any or all of the following questions, or on any other related topic:

- What are the key concepts, values, or philosophies that should underpin liberal education at the University of Minnesota after the year 2010? What skills or knowledge should come primarily from the liberal education component of the degree? How can we best prepare all of our students to thrive in a future we cannot predict?
- What works well in the current liberal education requirements? What doesn't work well? What would you keep and what would you jettison? What does your ideal liberal education/general education component look like?
- What essential issues do you think the Council should consider? What essential resources should they consult?
- How can we assure that the liberal education component of the baccalaureate degree does not get squeezed out by ever-expanding majors?

The Council would like to have your comments by **December 6** for discussion at its December 19 meeting. We ask that you send your comments via e-mail to Margot Iverson at iver0200@umn.edu; Margot will assemble a single document for Council review. We will include the names of all respondents unless you request anonymity.

I recognize that all of you are very busy, but there is no other single topic that is more important for how we conduct undergraduate education at the University. This is our once-in-a-generation opportunity to think creatively and constructively about how we can use our liberal education requirements to articulate our expectations for everyone who graduates with a baccalaureate degree from the University of Minnesota. Your thoughtful input will be crucial to that process.

IE. FEEDBACK ON PRELIMINARY REPORT AND SUMMARY OF SUBSEQUENT CHANGES

A preliminary draft of this report was presented to the University community on October 17, 2007. The report was posted to a portal website that allowed feedback and comments via the web. The website was available for comments from mid-October to mid-November. An e-mail notification was sent to Council of Undergraduate Deans [UMTC only], Council of Deans, Academic Advising Network, Directors of Undergraduate Studies, Department Chairs, the Minnesota Student Association, and collegiate student boards (via Council of College Boards), and two ads were placed in the Daily with information about the web site and the Open Forums.

Four Open Forums were held in early November, two on the East Bank and one each on the West Bank and St. Paul. The Council chair, Leslie Schiff, and at least two other Council members attended each forum. In addition, Professor Schiff made presentations to SCEP, FCC, and the Twin Cities Campus Assembly.

Feedback from all of these sources was compiled and was reviewed by the committee at meetings in late November and early December. Final recommendations were then made by the committee; the redrafted document was reviewed by the committee in late January and early February.

Hundreds of minor changes were made in the preliminary document; here is a list of the major changes:

- In response to numerous questions about how the committee arrived at its recommendations, nine pages of material formerly in Appendix 2 was revised and included in the body of the report (pages 4-13)
- There is a more extensive explanation of why and how the seven Cores were chosen (pages 16-18)
- There is more explanation about writing, WI, and the relationship of WI to the new Writing-Enriched Curriculum (pages 7, 14, 35)
- There is stronger linkage between the Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs) and the CLE requirements (see especially pages 6-7, 18, 29)
- The bullets in the guidelines for the Arts and Humanities Core were extensively reworked with the assistance of faculty from those areas (19-20)
- Specific criteria for labs in both Physical and Biological Sciences were added to those guidelines
- The “Diversity in the United States” Theme was revised to become “Diversity and Social Justice in the United States,” and the guidelines were strengthened to clarify the intent of that theme.
- Additional suggestions and thoughts about implementation were added to the implementation section (pages 36-39). In particular, in response to strong suggestions at two of the four Open Forums, the proposal for a pilot project allowing students to propose individualized liberal education was added.

- Language was added to express the Council’s willingness to review innovative and creative interdisciplinary proposals for Core and Theme courses that might not otherwise meet the stated criteria.
- In response to concern about the size of the Core, the Council has added a “sunset” policy for Core courses that are not offered in a three-year window (p. 36).

1 **Appendix 2 Additional Supporting Information**

2
3 **FURTHER EXPLANATIONS OF CHOICES WE MADE**

4
5 We also considered a requirement for studies in **health and/or physical education** or
6 movement (any sort of movement-based study to include dance, physical education,
7 sport). Given the increasing struggles of our society with health issues related to eating
8 and exercise, a compelling argument can be made for the importance of increasing
9 students' knowledge of, and participation in, nutrition or health or physical recreation
10 studies. But we are also aware that many, or perhaps even most, college students are
11 already voluntarily involved in such activities—for fall 2007 more than 2500 students
12 enrolled in PE activity courses and another 800 in dance; hundreds more are engaged in
13 intramural sports or are using the rec center. We determined that the opportunity cost of
14 adding such a requirement (by reducing requirements in some other area) was greater
15 than we were willing to pay.

16
17 We also discussed a proposal that has come up many times for a “quantitative literacy” or
18 “quantitative reasoning” requirement comparable in its structure to the “writing
19 intensive” requirement. That is, in addition to taking a course to meet the math
20 requirement, students would also be expected to take some number of courses that use
21 math or mathematical reasoning intensively. This is something that the Council felt
22 might be better discussed at some future date after the university has implemented
23 uniform and increased high school preparation standards in mathematics.

24
25 Other possibilities briefly considered included a visual thinking requirement, an “arts
26 performance” requirement (requiring students to “do” art and not just study it) and a
27 theme related to the “built environment.” Again, while we heard attractive arguments for
28 all of these alternatives, we thought that the cost of adding another requirement was too
29 great.

30
31
32 **ANOTHER IMPLEMENTATION IDEA**

33
34 Laura Koch and Jon Binks, both in the Provost's office, submitted a proposal which they
35 called “Connecting Liberal Education.” It outlines a framework that supports the liberal
36 education requirements and extends the coherence of undergraduate education. This
37 proposed year-long program, required for all first-year students, is divided into three
38 separate but interrelated parts: a bi-weekly lecture series, a student support seminar, and
39 a first-year writing course and quantitative reasoning course.

40
41 The bi-weekly *campus-wide lectures* by faculty would focus on broadly important
42 topics related to a liberal education Theme or Core. The faculty member(s) would
43 be asked to probe a particular problem that engages their discipline, other
44 disciplines, and a vexing contemporary intellectual issue critical for first-year
45 students to grapple with. Each Theme or Core would be addressed at least once
46 throughout the year. This lecture series would be offered to the entire University

1 community, but geared towards first year students. Students would be encouraged
2 to attend the lecture, but they could also watch the lecture through streaming
3 video or as a Podcast.

4
5 Then on alternate weeks, students would meet in *small seminars* (20 - 25
6 students) offered through the freshman admitting colleges, and taught or co-taught
7 by faculty and student service personnel. The role of the seminar is to serve as a
8 small learning community for the students and to discuss and reflect questions
9 such as: *What is a liberal education? What was important about that lecture?*
10 *How do I know if I am on the right path this semester, this year, this lifetime?*
11 *What does it mean to take intellectual risks? What does being part of a*
12 *community mean?*

13
14 In addition to the seminars, students would also enroll in a *freshman writing*
15 *course* one semester and a *quantitative reasoning* course the other semester.
16 Ideally, these courses could be linked to the small seminar class (same students
17 will be in each class). In each course, students will analyze a problem related to
18 issues presented in the lectures, either in writing or quantitatively. The
19 quantitative reasoning course can be developed to reflect the strengths of various
20 colleges so that students would be able to select problems or issues they are
21 interested in delving into more deeply. Both the writing and the quantitative
22 reasoning courses will present opportunities to discuss the problems and issues
23 presented in the lectures more deeply, and will contribute to the development of
24 problem-solving and communication skills.

25
26 This proposed three-part program would not only support the development of
27 greater understanding of the University's liberal education requirement, but would
28 also expand freshman learning communities, better introduce students to faculty
29 and advisors, provide an introduction to the University, and encourage students to
30 develop a social network.

31
32 This proposal offers some attractive ideas, but the Council felt that it went well beyond
33 the scope of its charge; if there is sufficient interest, the idea could be taken up for further
34 discussion by other administrative or governance groups.

35
36

1 **Currently Available Interdisciplinary Minors (for ease of reference, these are**
2 **divided roughly into two groups based on whether they require math/science or not)**
3

- 4 • Asian American Studies: includes (but does not necessarily require) courses that
5 could meet literature, history, social sciences, humanities, cultural diversity
- 6 • Comparative US Race and Ethnicity: centered around diversity but also includes
7 social sciences, humanities, historical perspective, literature
- 8 • Design: includes humanities/art, historical perspective and possibly also global
9 perspective, social science, society and technology, environment
- 10 • Family Violence Prevention: includes diversity, social science, possibly historical
11 perspective, ethics, literature, global perspectives
- 12 • Gay, Lesbian, Bi-Sexual Transgender: currently includes diversity, historical
13 perspective, social science, could be more.
- 14 • History of Science and History of Medicine: as currently structured, include global
15 perspective and historical perspectives; might be reconceptualized?
- 16 • International Agriculture: global perspectives, social science, could have integrated
17 science and historical perspective, plus technology and society theme.
- 18 • New Media Studies: could easily include historical perspective, civic life and ethics,
19 social science, humanities, technology and society, etc.
- 20 • Social Justice: long list of possible electives includes courses currently certified for
21 three cores and three themes
- 22 • Sustainability Studies: currently includes two cores and two themes; could easily
23 expand to include physical and biological sciences, society and technology
- 24 • Youth Studies: currently includes social science, diversity and citizenship/public
25 ethics; could include global perspectives, historical perspectives, others.
- 26
- 27
- 28 • Climatology: currently includes courses that meet physical science and environment;
29 could easily be extended to social sciences and biology. Modeling courses could be
30 mathematical (not currently approved for math).
- 31 • Food Systems and the Environment: environment, global perspectives; nothing
32 currently in the minor that has a biology or physical science designation, but Biol
33 1009 is a prerequisite for some of the courses and could be explicitly included in the
34 minor, for example. A social science such as economics could also be included.
- 35 • Information Technology: includes programming courses that could meet math (?),
36 plus courses that meet global perspectives; could be broadened to include social
37 science, and is a natural for Technology and Society as well.
- 38 • Management: Currently includes social science, math, international perspectives;
39 might be broadened to include historical perspectives, other themes
- 40 • Soil Science: includes physical science, environment, could easily have social
41 science, tech and society, biological sciences.
- 42 • Sustainable Agriculture—see Sustainability Studies above; great potential for breadth
- 43 • Water Science—includes environment and physical science but could easily include
44 biology, social science, more.
- 45

1 **SENIOR SURVEY DATA**

2

3 Senior survey questions show a slight decline in students' perceptions of whether they
 4 "gained a broad general education about different fields of knowledge" (73% in 1989 to
 5 68% in 2006), however, in general the responses on the "life skills" questions are
 6 encouraging. In 2006, almost 82% of students say that they made substantial gains in the
 7 ability to think analytically and logically; 75% said they gained "very much" or "quite a
 8 bit" in "recognizing assumptions, making logical inferences, and reaching conclusions."
 9 More students agreed that they developed quantitative skills (72%) than said that they
 10 made substantial gains in writing (62%), although on both of these items the responses
 11 from 2002 to 2006 varied quite a lot and showed no pattern of increase or decrease.

12

13 On the specific items related directly to LE requirements (international perspective,
 14 environment, historical perspective, arts and literature, cultural diversity, scientific
 15 reasoning), the outcomes seemed more mixed. If we combine the top two (out of four)
 16 responses, we see that students perceive that they made only modest gains:

17

<i>Response item</i>	<i>Percent saying that they gained "very much" or "quite a bit"</i>
Developing a global perspective on issues and problems	59%
Understanding how scientists ask questions	55%
Developing an understanding of U.S. cultural diversity	51%
Deepening your engagement with arts and literature	42%
Understanding complex environmental issues	40%
Understanding world events through history	40%

18

19

20

1 **COURSE DATA ON CLE OFFERINGS**

2

3 The following five tables provide data on the total number of courses approved in 2006 to
 4 meet various CLE requirements.

5

6 **Table 1**

7

CLE CORE by Level								
Level	BioSci/ Lab	HP	Lit	Math	Other Hum	PhysSci/ Lab	SSci	Grand Total
1 XXX	12	36	26	22	64	30	37	227
2 XXX	1	1		2	2		6	12
3 XXX	2	144	65	5	88	1	79	384
4 XXX		3			2		6	11
5 XXX			1		2		1	4
Grand Total	15	184	92	29	158	31	129	638

8

9

10 **Table 2**

11

CLE Themes by Level					
Level	C/PE	CD	Envt	IP	Grand Total
1 XXX	37	47	30	67	181
2 XXX	2	1	5	3	11
3 XXX	92	141	41	161	435
4 XXX	36	20	9	47	112
5 XXX	10	13	14	22	59
Grand Total	177	222	99	300	798

12

13

1 **Table 3**
2

Core Courses with Theme						
CORE	Envt	C/PE	CD	IP	No Theme	Grand Total
BioSci/Lab	5				10	15
PhysSci/lab	15				16	31
Math		1			28	29
HP	4	9	37	63	71	184
Lit		4	22	17	49	92
OH	1	16	30	48	63	158
SSci	2	16	42	43	26	129
Grand Total	26	46	131	171	263	638

3
4
5 **Table 4**
6

Courses with Two Themes					
Theme	C/PE	CD	Envt	IP	Grand Total
C/PE					0
CD	20				20
Envt	23				23
IP	11	7	14		32
Grand Total	54	7	14		75

7
8

CLE REPORT FEBRUARY, 2008 APPENDIX 2

1

Table 5 Approved CLE courses 1994 and 2006

1994					
College	Phys & Bio Sci w/ Lab	Hist & Social Sciences	Arts & Humanities	Math	Grand Total
CALA			7		7
CBS	4				4
CCE					
CEHD		5	1		6
CHE	2	3	2	1	8
CLA	4	63	81	3	151
CNR	4				4
COAFES	10	2	5		17
CSOM					
GC	3	4	5	2	14
HHH					
IT	32	16		10	58
Med Nurs PubH		4			4
Grand Total	59	97	101	16	273

1994					
College	CD	IP	C/PE	Envt	Grand Total
CALA		2			2
CBS				5	5
CCE					
CEHD	1		1		2
CHE	4	5	4		13
CLA	37	82	22	4	145
CNR		1	1	20	22
COAFES	5	9	4	10	28
CSOM		1			1
GC	4	1	2	1	8
HHH					
IT	2	13		10	25
Med Nurs PubH				1	1
Grand Total	53	114	34	51	252

2006					
College	Phys & Biol Sci w/ Lab	Hist & Social Science	Arts & Humanities	Math	Grand Total
CBS	2				2
CDES		4	5		9
CEE					
CEHD		14		1	15
CEHD PSTL	8	13	14	5	40
CFANS	8	10	8	1	28
CLA	3	251	223	9	487
CSOM					
DENT					
HHH					
IT	24	15		12	51
MED	1	5		0	6
NURS PUBH SVPP (Nav Sci)		1		1	2
Grand Total	46	313	250	29	638

2006					
College	CD	IP	C/PE	Envt	Grand Total
CBS			3	6	9
CDES	2	9	6	1	17
CEE					0
CEHD	10	3	9		22
CEHD PSTL	13	7	5	3	28
CFANS	7	14	28	39	87
CLA	184	251	109	28	569
CSOM		2			2
DENT					0
HHH		1	3		4
IT	3	9	11	20	43
MED	2	2		1	5
NURS PUBH SVPP (Nav Sci)	1	2	2		5
PUBH SVPP (Nav Sci)				1	1
Grand Total	222	300	177	99	798

Liberal Education Requirements Focus Group Findings

Conducted for the University of Minnesota
Office of the Provost for Undergraduate Education
Conducted by Richard Krueger and Mary Anne Casey
November 2006

We conducted four focus groups with University of Minnesota students to get their perceptions of the liberal education requirements (LER). A total of 30 Twin Cities campus students participated. All were juniors or seniors. Students came from CLA, CBS, IT, and the Carlson School. Margot Inverson, administrative fellow in the Office of the Assistant Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education, managed the recruitment and logistics.

The focus group participants were bright. Many had taken honors courses. A number were completing double majors. Some had completed college courses while still in high school. Almost all were planning to complete their degree in four years.

This report summarizes what we heard in the focus groups. Student quotes are in italics.

What messages do students get about liberal education requirements?

Students said the main message they hear is to complete the liberal education requirements in their first two years or they will be behind for graduation. The emphasis is on getting these requirements done. (CBS students are an exception to this. They said they are encouraged to distribute the LER throughout their four years.)

The LER are seen as requirements, not opportunities. Students take these courses because they have to, not because they get to. The LER are not framed as valuable or beneficial to the students.

Most of these students had completed all their LE requirements.

A few people said they were “saving” a LER. They were anticipating a challenging semester in their senior year and were saving the LER to balance the workload and provide variety during a demanding semester.

My advisor told me to take the lib eds early. Take them your freshman and sophomore years so you can decide what you want to major in your junior and senior years.

As a freshman I remember signing up and it was like, ‘OK, you need to get all these done as soon as possible. If you are doing them in your senior year you are way behind.’ I remember it was like, ohmigod. I have all these requirements; I better do them all right away. They made it seem like if you didn’t do them right away you weren’t going to graduate on time.

How do students select courses to meet the LE requirements?

Students said they typically take basic introductory courses to fulfill the science and math requirements. Students take a variety of courses to fulfill the social science / humanities requirements, writing intensives, and designated themes.

Some students start looking for courses at One Stop. They use the search tool to look for courses that meet their criteria and they look at the lists of courses that meet the liberal education requirements. They select a course from that pool by weighing a combination of the factors described below. (Students don't always use One Stop to select courses. Some seem to select courses from a more limited pool based on word-of-mouth.)

Here are factors that students said they weigh when selecting classes. They are not listed in any order of importance. Different students gave different weights to these factors at different times in their college careers.

- Requirements. How many requirements does a course meet?
 - Many students looked for “double-” and “triple-dippers.” This seemed particularly true for students whose majors had little room for additional courses (e.g., IT students, students with double majors).
- Schedule. How does the course fit my schedule? Schedule is a major factor. One student said, “Schedule trumps everything else.”
 - Students schedule major courses first. Liberal education requirements must fit around their major classes.
 - Some students select classes to fit around a work schedule.
 - Some students select classes to fit a commuting schedule.
 - Some students select classes to fit personal time preferences (e.g., not wanting early morning classes, wanting time for lunch, wanting evening courses, wanting only Tuesday / Thursday classes, wanting an even schedule across the week).
 - Students in one focus group talked about a new online program called the Scheduler that, based on class numbers, will generate possible schedules.
- Reputation. What's the reputation of the course or instructor? Students said they use a variety of sources including:
 - Word-of-mouth. Students said they frequently ask for or get advice from friends and upper-class students.
 - Online sites.
 - www.ratemyprofessor.com. Students said there are a number of similar sites, but ratemyprofessor is the most popular. We were surprised by how many students said they used this site. They believe the site provides credible information.
 - One Stop. A few students said they use One Stop to search for instructors who have received teaching awards. (Some students don't know this option exists.)

Liberal Education Requirements Focus Group Findings

- Workload. How much work is required? What type of work is required?
 - Students said they are looking for a balanced workload.
 - If they have several courses that will require a lot of work, they will try to balance them with courses that require less work.
 - Students tend to look for “easy” LER courses to achieve balance.
 - They said they only take a LER course with a reputation of being hard if they are really interested in the topic or professor.
- Potential grade. What impact will this course have on my GPA?
 - Some students look for LER courses that can help boost their GPA.
 - One IT student said the LER hurt his GPA because he had to take biology even though he was not interested in biology. He got a C. He said it has been hard to recover from that.
- Interest. What course looks interesting or fun?
 - Students said they select LER courses based on their interests when possible, but sometimes interest is given less weight than other factors in this list.
- Variety. Does this course provide a break from the intensity of my other courses?
 - Some students (e.g., CBS and IT) said they purposefully look for courses that are different from their major courses.

One Stop has been my friend throughout all this. I use it all the time.

I found the course search tool on One Stop to be really helpful. I would wonder what the heck fits this and it helped me find classes. I did a writing intensive through mortuary science. I would have never thought of that. So the search tool is great.

Most of it [my information] came from word-of-mouth. ‘So and so is really good.’ ‘This class is really easy.’ Especially when it came to the physical and biological sciences. I am not in that sort of major so I would typically go ask which class is easiest. Otherwise it is a lot of guesswork. I like to make sure it meets two requirements, a double-dipper. I can knock two birds out with one stone and go on with my own interests. That way you can save credits for something you actually find interesting.

I was looking at courses for astronomy for the physical science requirement. When I was choosing which professor I noticed one had an award for teaching so I picked him. I am in love with my astronomy class right now.

Most of us [dorm mates] were humanities, English, and psychology majors so we tried to get out of the heavy sciences. I think a lot of people take the most basic class you can to meet the requirements. I took Bio 1001. I took Math 1301. It is the most basic math. I just took them to get them done. Get them out of the way. I looked for the easiest. It felt like high school level. I learned it all

Liberal Education Requirements Focus Group Findings

before but it was fun to be in a college setting and learning it again. You get to school and you hear by word-of-mouth, 'Take Bio 1001.' 'Take math 1301.' I think for people who are undecided, they just fill the first year with lib ed requirements.

IT is really technical and a lot of work. So sadly, my first couple of years I looked for liberal education requirements that were easy and not time-consuming.... Now in the last couple years I have been choosing courses that would broaden my perspective on things.... I am not looking at it in terms of hard or easy, but more towards what I can get out of it. I had a shift in views over the four years.

Professors are really important to me. Spring semester of my freshman year I used ratemyprofessor.com to schedule my classes. I based my entire schedule off other people's comments—from the website and from my peers.... I would recommend it.

One reason I take lib eds is to give myself a break from other classes and to boost my GPA. But classes that you take because they fulfill a requirement but that you are not interested in, that is what lowers your GPA.

What role do advisors play?

Students said they listened to their advisors most when selecting classes for their first semester of freshman year. After a student's initial registration as a freshman, advisors seem to have less influence on students' selections of LER courses. Most students said they only go to their advisor for technical reasons (e.g., to change their APAS, to get a hold lifted, as a check that they haven't missed something needed to graduate). Many students said their advisor doesn't really know them or their interests, so they don't trust their advisor to suggest courses. Advisors seem to play a monitoring role.

Some students had two advisors: a faculty member in their major and an advisor who dealt with registration issues. While the faculty advisors help students select classes in their major, students said faculty provide less help selecting LER courses because they typically aren't familiar with courses outside their discipline.

Some students complained about the advising they received. One student said she met with a peer advisor during orientation who gave her inaccurate advice about the liberal education requirements, which caused her to take courses she did not need.

A few students said that early in their college career they thought they needed to take a separate course to directly address each LER designated theme. They did not realize that most of the theme requirements would be fulfilled by courses in their major. Students said they wished they hadn't taken courses in their first two years to specifically address the themes because they would have more time as juniors and seniors to take courses they truly want to take. (Students in CBS and IT said their major courses do not usually fulfill the LER designated themes, so they do need to pay attention to these requirements.)

They [advisors] never helped me with classes. They don't really help you. They print out your APAS and say, oh, looks like you need some credits in this or that, but they don't go in-depth with you. It's not coaching. It's more like a checklist of what you have met and what you haven't. It is not about where you intend to go or what you want to do.

I never ask my advisor for help with that kind of stuff. They have been helpful with other classes, but not with the lib ed.

I see the advisor as a check that I am not going completely wrong.

Professors don't know your schedule or what your interests are. They expect you to look it up yourself and find out what is interesting to you. They tell you that you still have this requirement to be fulfilled, but they don't help you pick classes.

Why does the University require liberal education courses?

We asked students to list the reasons they thought the University requires liberal education courses. Students consistently gave three reasons: to create well-rounded graduates, to help students appreciate diversity, and to give students who have not decided on a major a chance to explore. Many students said their LER did help them grow and explore, but some said their courses didn't do what they were meant to do (e.g., broaden their interests, make them better citizens).

I have become interested in a lot more things. I took psychology and liked it a lot and was thinking of minoring in it. I have also taken Intimate Relationships through the Family Social Science department and I loved that and was thinking of minoring in that. I have taken classes in Fisheries and Wildlife and it made me think in a completely new way. It was really an interesting class and it changed me. It was about the impact of an individual on the environment and to think about your impact. I think I am a better citizen [because of that class]. I think I have a lot more interests because of the liberal education requirements.

I've had a lot of good courses. The best was a freshman honor seminar. What made it the best is that there were probably 20 people in there. The first day I am looking through the book and I see the picture of the author and suddenly he walks in the room and starts teaching the class. I was like, Oh cool. Wow! He wrote the book and he is teaching the class. It was like meeting a minor celebrity. And the reason it was good is that it shocked me into college. This is the type of thing that you can do at this major university. You can have a class with 20 students with a tenured professor who has written a book.... He knew so much. I wish everyone could have that experience sometime during their university career—to have a very good professor in a very small setting.

I think that is what they are designed for, for diversity and being well-rounded, but I don't know that it really does that. I feel I am plenty well-rounded taking the courses that I would have taken anyway. I think a lot of them were a waste of time. I can't think of any specific class that I was like, wow, this really opened my eyes to something.

A lot of the classes I took I just took to complete all the requirements. It is not like I read through the course descriptions and was really truly interested in taking these classes. I just wanted to get the requirements met. Maybe I learned a few new things, but I don't think it satisfied the purpose of the requirements.

A few students said liberal arts courses are required because they distinguish a four-year degree from a two-year technical degree. A few said the courses are required so the

Liberal Education Requirements Focus Group Findings

University can produce high quality graduates and compete with other higher education institutions.

A few students said they thought the courses were required as a way to generate additional revenue for the University or to keep consistent enrollment in certain courses.

We then asked students to rate how strongly they agree with the following statements related to the liberal education requirements. This is based on only 30 responses and is not meant to reflect the population of all students.

Statements (n=30)	Mean
My LE courses increased the breadth of my knowledge	3.9*
I understand why the University requires LE courses	3.9
My LE courses helped me understand how people think in other fields and disciplines	3.7
My LE courses increased my understanding of the environment, cultural diversity, international perspectives, or citizenship and ethics	3.7
My LE courses are a valuable part of my university education	3.5
My LE courses caused me to have new interests	3.4
My LE courses prepared me to be a better citizen	3.2
My LE courses improved the quality of my life	2.6

*5=Strongly agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2= Disagree, 1=Strongly disagree

Students said instructors do not explicitly describe how people in their discipline think or explore problems, nor do they compare how that is similar to or different from the ways people in other disciplines think and explore. Students must discern this for themselves. Students said faculty sometimes dismiss other disciplines and other ways of knowing.

Some students said the LER did cause them to have new interests. Some used the LER to find a major. Some changed majors or added a minor based on LER. Others said it did not cause them to have new interests. They said they already had broad interests.

Few students could cite examples of how the LER prepared them to be better citizens.

Students said the LER did not add to quality of life. They said the courses did not bring them more food or money. Instead courses added stress and took time from other things.

General versus specific courses.

We said to students:

Many courses will meet the liberal education requirements. You can meet the LE requirement by taking a general introductory course in a discipline or a specialized course within the field. Some have said that the specialized courses might be so narrow or diluted that the student doesn't get an understanding of the discipline. Others say that the specialized courses give the students more choices. What are your thoughts?

Some students said this isn't an issue because there are usually prerequisites to get into the higher level, more specialized courses. Students typically have to take an introductory course before they can register for a more specialized course.

Other students said they prefer to have both options. Students like choice. One student said she took the History of the Typewriter through Journalism to fulfill the historical perspectives requirement. (We did not see a course by this name listed.) She said she wasn't interested in history, but was interested in journalism. This course made the history requirement palatable. Another student said he wished the courses were even broader. As an IT student he said he would have been much happier taking an international perspectives course in his major, for example, on how the Chinese build bridges, but no such course is offered.

I think it is great to give students options. If someone wants to take the History of the Typewriter, let them. If they want to take a broad class, that is fine too. I think students should be able to make those decisions for themselves. They are legal adults. As long as you say they have to take a history class, at least let them pick which history it will be. They will probably enjoy the class more and get more out of it.

I think we should have the option for both [general and specific courses]. I don't see the problem. I took the History of Rock Music and a general history and they both fill the same requirement.

Comments on writing intensives.

Students didn't question the need for the writing intensive requirement. Students agreed that they, and other U of M students, need good writing skills.

Students wondered how courses are selected to satisfy the writing intensive requirement. They said some courses that meet the writing intensive requirement require little writing, while other courses that require much more writing don't meet the requirement. Some said courses they took that filled the writing intensive requirement weren't intense.

Students complained that feedback they received in the courses they took to address the writing intensive requirement didn't help them become better writers. Some said the feedback was minimal and at a low level, like minor editing. It did not challenge them or help them move to a higher level. (These students may have been good writers already, but they wanted to be challenged to improve their writing.)

Some students speculated that overworked TAs grade these papers and that they really don't put much effort into providing feedback.

Several students said they did learn how to write better but it was because they took the initiative to meet with their instructor to discuss what was wrong with their writing and how to improve it. They said students are not required to get face-to-face feedback or help.

While discussing writing, several students said the information on One Stop that describes the liberal education requirements is not well written. It should be rewritten to be more direct and less confusing.

I am a TA for a marketing class. I have graded a few papers and despite being sophomores and juniors and Carlson majors, people still can't write. It is pretty bad.

The writing intensive requirement is complete bull. My writing intensive courses have not been writing intensive at all and my other courses that have been more writing intensive are not counted as that. I don't mind, but why are they requiring this when it doesn't mean anything? I think Intro to Theater was my writing intensive and we wrote one paper in the whole class, but we got it back and then we turned it in again. It was just ridiculous. Then my history class, the whole grade was based on three papers that were each about 10 pages, so we wrote about 30 pages. The papers were really intense. We had to do research. [But the history course didn't count as a writing intensive course.]

I think the writing intensive courses are missing the mark. The ones who don't need them are stuck in classes that don't make sense and the students who truly need help aren't getting it.

**Liberal Education Requirements
Focus Group Findings**

What I turn in [initially] is basically what I turn in later. They might point out a grammatical error or they might say this needs to be stronger, but there are no major revisions. When I hear writing intensive, I assume intense writing. It should be called the 'we look at your paper once before you turn it in' course.

Ninety percent of the writing [courses] are done by TAs. A bunch of my friends are TAs and I have watched them correct papers and [they aren't putting much effort into it].

It is minor editing.

It is not teaching writing.

Complaints about the liberal education requirements.

The students' biggest complaint about the LER is that some felt forced to take courses they weren't interested in and didn't want to take. They said this meant:

- They couldn't take other courses that they were really interested in but that didn't fulfill the requirements.
- They wasted time and money.
- They didn't learn much.
- The courses didn't have the desired impact (students didn't become more well-rounded, etc., and in some cases actually disliked the subject more after taking the course).

I had to take care of a Citizenship and Public Ethics course... and I couldn't find one that I liked at all. So I took one and I knew going into it that I wouldn't like it. I just hated it. So it made me dislike the subject even more.

If you are not interested, you are going to have a crappy attitude.

A lot of it is your attitude. If you go into it wanting to gain more knowledge for yourself, then you will. But if you go in, 'Oh, I hate this class' then you are not going to end up better.

Sometimes it is hard to find a class that fulfills what you need. Sometimes you have to find one that fulfills the two requirements you have left and you end up in a class you don't care about and have no interest in.

In IT they really want to push you out in four years. That means you have to find classes that double-dip and fulfill a couple requirements. So that was what I looked for first, courses that fulfilled two requirements and then I went with the ones that sounded better. Freshman year I ended up in a class that I really did not like and did not enjoy and wish I hadn't taken. I found out since that I had plenty of time to take all the classes I wanted and I could have spread them out. I still take lib eds for fun. I don't need the requirements but it is a break from all the other work.

Instead of taking a class to become more diverse or well-rounded, they take it to fulfill the requirements. They push people to get through everything quickly... I think that puts them down a path of, oh, I want to take this class because it fills a requirement, not because they actually want to learn stuff.... I think it is a good idea that they require some liberal education...but I can't agree with the way they do it. I think they could improve it if they said, find something you want, then see if it fills a requirement. Instead of fill these requirements whether you like it or not.

**Liberal Education Requirements
Focus Group Findings**

People end up taking classes they don't care about and don't get anything out of.

I still have to take my other humanities course and none of them really interest me. [Moderator] But aren't there hundreds of courses to choose from? [Student] There might be hundreds to choose from but it is all social science and humanities and you don't have an interest in it. It doesn't matter how many hundreds of classes you have to choose from, they are all getting at the same thing.

We don't want to give the wrong impression. Not everyone was complaining about taking liberal education courses. Almost everyone said they would take liberal education courses even if they were not required.

What advice would you give to the people who make decisions about the liberal education requirements?

Advice on the LER.

- Continue to require liberal education courses. Most of the students in the focus groups believe that they should be required to take liberal education courses. They believe the courses can help them be well-rounded.

Advice on the LER structure.

- Students argued for and against the specific requirements (e.g., so many credits in various fields and themes). Some students want maximum flexibility (just require so many credits outside the major). Other students say that without some structure students might limit their selections, like only eating dessert at a buffet.

I don't mind having to take classes outside my major. I think it is good. But I don't like having such a strict emphasis. If we could just take 20 credits outside our major that would be beneficial because we could choose what we want.

I don't think students despise these requirements. It is just inconvenient for us to take them because they are so structured and we are limited to certain types of classes. I think better advising could help and I think if they were less structured it would be easier and students would be more accepting of the classes. Students will take classes they are interested in. I think less structure would be a good thing.

I like the structure. It forces you to take classes that you wouldn't think you are interested in and it forces you to explore other areas. I think they should keep the structure. I would change the advising. Tell students they can spread the lib eds out and a lot may just get taken care of with their normal classes.

I think we need to do a better job of advising and less pushing right away for students to get things out of the way. I think they should tell students to relax a little more and find something they are interested in. As far as the structure goes, I think maybe they should just say 15 credits of social science and humanities rather than a specific number in history, etc. So they have a little flexibility. If you just say take some liberal eds they may take them all in the same area.... Someone might just take guitar every semester to fulfill their requirements. That defeats the purpose. I think you need some guidance but loosen it up a little bit so students have more options.

Liberal Education Requirements Focus Group Findings

When I was a freshman it was really beneficial to me to be able to check things off my list and know exactly what I had done. So have a stricter first year.

Advice to increase choice.

- Offer more courses that meet LE requirements, so students have more choice.
- Offer more courses within majors that meet the LE themes.

Advice on writing intensives.

- Improve the quality of the writing intensive courses.
- Require students to meet face-to-face with writing instructors to get feedback.
- Improve the quality of the feedback in writing intensives so all students are challenged to improve their writing.

Advice on advising.

- Tell freshman that they can spread their liberal education requirements out over their four-year career.
- Tell freshman not to concentrate on the designated themes. The themes will probably be fulfilled by courses in their major.
- Challenge students to take courses they will learn from, not just easy courses.

Advice on ways of knowing.

- If you want students to understand different “ways of knowing” then develop a course that explicitly focuses on this. Tell why it is important to know about the different ways of knowing.

Our Observations and Suggestions

Students, in general, support liberal education requirements. They believe liberal education courses are part of a university education. They believe it is important to be well-rounded.

Many students view the LER as a burden, not an opportunity.

Change the image of the LER. Many students said they were taking additional liberal education classes (beyond those required) for fun, or balance, or just because they are interested—almost as a treat. But that is not the way they talked about the courses they took to fulfill the LER. Students see value in liberal education classes. Therefore, be explicit about the value of the LER to students. Emphasize the benefits or value of the LER to the student in ways that are credible, clear, and enticing. Place less emphasis on abstract benefits.

Provide more explicit help to students in selecting classes. Let them know the protocol used by other students. Help students find courses that are highly rated (not because they are easy, but because the professor teaches well or the students are challenged, etc.). Make One Stop easier to navigate.

Rewrite the description of the LER on One Stop so it presents a clear rationale to students, not just institutional rhetoric.

Spot-check LER courses to ensure that they actually do continue to meet requirements.

Considering being more explicit about the purpose of the LER. How are students supposed to be different because of these courses? Then determine to what extent the current structure achieves that purpose.

GENERAL CORE GUIDELINES

OLD (Current) GUIDELINES*	NEW (Proposed) GUIDELINES*
<p>Core courses: Introduce students to the "ways of knowing" in the discipline or field of knowledge-the kinds of questions asked, kinds of experiences explored, kinds of skills utilized; the types of theories employed; and the ways in which insight, knowledge, and data are acquired and used.</p>	<p>Core courses: Explicitly help students understand what liberal education is, how the content and the substance of this course enhance a liberal education, and what this means for them as students and as citizens.</p>
<p>Set forth at a basic level the factual information and theoretical and/or artistic constructs that form the foundation of the discipline or field of knowledge, and describe how those facts and constructs were acquired</p>	<p>They employ teaching and learning strategies that engage students with doing the work of the field, not just reading about it.</p>
<p>Courses in the liberal education curriculum should be of high quality, offered frequently and predictably, and of sufficient number to facilitate the timely academic progress of undergraduate students.</p>	<p>They do not (except in rare and clearly justified cases) have prerequisites beyond the University's entrance requirements.</p> <p>They are offered on a regular schedule.</p>
<p>Instruction by regular faculty members and the availability of small group or individual learning opportunities in large classes contribute to a high quality education. We urge that, in the long term, all courses in the liberal education curriculum have both of these characteristics.</p> <p>Core courses include a writing component as appropriate to the discipline (e.g., a final paper, essay examinations, or other graded writing assignments), even if the course is not intended to meet the separate writing intensive requirement.</p>	<p>They are taught by regular faculty (except under extraordinary circumstances).</p> <p>They include small group experiences (such as discussion sections or labs) and use writing as appropriate to the discipline to help students learn and reflect on their learning.</p>
<p>The liberal education requirements include a diversified core in which the number of approved courses is limited. The limited number of approved courses allows students to experience a common curriculum. The Council intends to maintain the reduced size of the diversified core but invites faculty participation from across the Twin Cities Campus</p>	<p>The Howe committee envisioned "a limited number of courses developed <i>specifically to serve these objectives</i>" [emphasis added]. The Council welcomes the creation of separate, new courses specifically to meet liberal education objectives, and especially to meet them in creative, interdisciplinary ways. The Council will be pleased to work with colleges who want to propose a unique approach to Core courses.</p> <p>Rather than dictate an arbitrary number of courses to be approved for the Core, the Council has defined a rigorous set of criteria for inclusion. We urge departments and colleges to consider carefully what courses to propose for the Core, and to invest in fewer courses but pay greater attention to the intent of those courses.</p> <p>The Council will also have a "sunset" policy for core courses; any courses approved for the Core and not offered in a three-year window will be decertified and will no longer be listed as meeting the Core requirements.</p>
	<p>The Council encourages development of "liberal education minors": a cluster of courses, centered around a topic, that as a totality meet most or all of the liberal education requirements, and that have a conscious, explicit focus on helping students to integrate knowledge across the disciplines. A list of currently approved interdisciplinary minors is included in Appendix 2.</p> <p>The Council proposes a pilot program in which students in the University Honors Program would have the opportunity to individualize their liberal education including courses and activities not otherwise approved to meet the requirements. After the pilot has been in place for two years, it should be carefully evaluated to determine whether to continue it, and if so, whether it should continue to be for honors students or whether there are resources available to extend it more broadly across campus.</p>

CORE REQUIREMENTS: COMPARISON

OLD (Current) WORDING*	NEW (Proposed) WORDING*
<p>PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES (two courses, one each in physical and biological science with lab)</p> <p>Comprehension of the hierarchical nature of scientific ideas from fundamental principles to detailed applications;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understanding of the important interrelationship between theory and experimental observation; • appreciation that scientific theories are human constructs with well-defined rules of evidence that lead to testable theories through the construction of experiments and the analysis of data; • comprehension of the relationships between simple and complex systems; • and consideration of the personal and social implications of scientific perspectives. <p>(For either physical or biological science) Laboratories or field experiences must engage students in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the testing of scientific questions; • the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; and • the critique of alternative explanations and knowledge claims using the accepted criteria of the discipline. 	<p>To satisfy the Biological Sciences Core requirement, a course must meet these criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The course provides experimental evidence for how current knowledge in biology was obtained. • The course explores examples of unanswered questions in biology. • Students integrate mathematical thinking into analysis and interpretation of data. • The course includes at least two hours of laboratory per week, in which students have first-hand experience in producing and handling data, using tools of the discipline (i.e., thinking and working like a biologist). • The course includes laboratory experiences in which students do hands-on testing of principles presented in the lecture portion of the course; some laboratory sessions may include computer simulations of experiments or observations that otherwise cannot readily be addressed during a semester (e.g. evolution of a population over thousands of years). • The course provides laboratory experiments that allow students to confront interpretation of mistakes and unexpected results. <p>A lab experience in the Biological Sciences Core requires students to do one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • perform hands-on experiments, measurements, or analyses that test basic concepts or hypotheses about living organisms; • analyze, interpret, and draw conclusions from data; • examine the relationship between structure and function of biological specimens; • explore biological systems to understand how individual organisms interact with each other and the environment; • use mathematical models to describe or predict responses and behaviors in living systems. <hr/> <p>To satisfy the Physical Science Core requirement, a course must meet these criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The course imparts an understanding of physical phenomena by analyzing and describing the nature, constitution and properties of non-living matter and energy. • Students employ mathematical or quantitative analysis in the description and elucidation of natural phenomena. • The course includes a laboratory or field work component, consisting of, on average, two hours per week, which may involve direct experimentation, fieldwork, or computer simulations. • The course provides an understanding of the scientific method, by which observations lead to the formulation of hypotheses or explanations of physical phenomena that are then empirically tested by experiment or observation. <p>A lab experience in the Physical Sciences Core requires students to do one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • perform hands-on experiments, measurements, simulations or analyses that test basic concepts or hypotheses; • quantitatively examine and test phenomena that may be described in terms of principles recognized within the discipline; • do discovery-based experiments. • manipulate data sets.

<p>Social Sciences (2 courses). Courses admitted to the Social Sciences Core must address the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) How social scientists describe and analyze human experiences and behavior; (2) The interrelationships among individuals, institutions, structures, events and ideas; and (3) The roles that individuals play in their cultural, social, economic, and political worlds. 	<p>To satisfy the Social Science Core requirement, a course must meet these criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The course demonstrates how social scientists describe and analyze human experiences and behavior. • Students manipulate social science data (primary or secondary) using one or more of the primary quantitative or qualitative methods for collecting and/or analyzing these data. • The course identifies key disciplinary resources and evaluates their quality. • The course explores the interrelationships among individuals, institutions, structures, events and/or ideas. • Students examine the roles that individuals play in their cultural, social, economic, and/or political worlds. • The course promotes multidisciplinary ways of thinking that can be used to synthesize and analyze local, national, and global issues, and the connections among these. • Students work collaboratively and individually to construct new knowledge.
<p>Courses admitted to the Historical Perspective core both examine the human past, studying the beliefs, practices, and relationships that have shaped human experience over time, and introduce students to sources, methods, and conceptual frameworks with which historians interpret the past.</p> <p>In their application of historical methods of study to particular topics, Historical Perspective courses must focus on methods and concepts of historical inquiry, considering how the questions we ask shape the knowledge we make; and on sources from which historians construct interpretations of the past, reflecting on what we can and cannot learn from different kinds of evidence (oral, written, visual, and material; primary and secondary; public and private).</p>	<p>To satisfy the Historical Perspectives Core requirement, a course must meet these criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The course examines the human past, studying the beliefs, practices, and relationships that shaped human experience over time. • The course focuses on change over time, giving attention to specific historical contexts. • The course introduces and critically assesses methods and concepts employed in producing historical knowledge. • Students work with primary sources, learning how to do the interpretive work that makes meaning out of historical material. • Students evaluate the uses and the limitations of certain primary sources. • The course considers how the questions we ask and the sources available to us shape our knowledge of the past and our understanding of its significance.
<p>Mathematical Thinking. The goals of the mathematical thinking core requirement are acquisition of mathematical modes of thinking; ability to evaluate arguments, detect fallacious reasoning, and evaluate complex reasoning chains; and appreciation of the breadth of applications of mathematics and its foundations. Courses that satisfy the mathematical thinking requirement can be from a variety of disciplines that introduce and emphasize mathematical modes of thinking rather than computational skills. Courses are encouraged that pique intellectual curiosity and are rooted in clear applications.</p>	<p>To satisfy the Mathematical Thinking Core requirement a course must meet these criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The course exhibits the dual nature of mathematics both as a body of knowledge and as a powerful tool for applications. • Students manipulate mathematical or logical symbols. • The math prerequisites and mathematics used in the course must be at least at levels that meet the standards for admission to the University. <p>Acceptable options are: 1) courses dealing with “great ideas in mathematics and its applications,” 2) calculus or other traditional courses in the mathematical sciences, 3) formal logic or applied courses that emphasize mathematical modes of thinking that go beyond rote computational skills. Courses on specific applications of mathematics, such as statistical methods, to a particular field are fine if there is emphasis on underlying mathematical ideas, rather than just recipes for the particular application.</p>

<p>Arts/Humanities requirement (one course in literature, one in “other humanities”) Course proposals for the Art/Humanities core requirement should indicate how the course will address some or all of the following questions:</p> <p>--How and why do writers, filmmakers, studio artists, actors, dancers, musicians, and other creative artists interpret the human condition through their activities?</p> <p>--How and why do scholars interpret the human condition through their study of philosophy, the arts, and cultural expressions?</p> <p>--What are the historical and contemporary contexts in which these artists and scholars comment on the human condition?</p> <p>--What comparisons can they and their audiences make across national, cultural, regional, genre, or other "boundaries" in the process of studying and/or producing art and culture?</p> <p>--What are the tools, perspectives, and methods of the arts and humanities? How and why have these changed over time, and how might they change in the future?</p>	<p>To satisfy the Literature Core requirement, a course must meet these criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The course focuses on analysis of written works of literature (fiction, creative nonfiction, poetry, and other kinds), and specifically addresses issues of language and meaning in the works studied. • Students study the formal dimensions of literature: they study how the author’s choices – such as the choice of genre, style, character presentation, vocabulary, meter or the use of symbolism – have created the work’s effect of powerfully evoking the reader’s response. • The course examines the social and historical contexts of the literary works as well as their content. <p>(One course meeting either of the following)</p> <p>To satisfy the Arts and Humanities Core requirement in Arts a course must meet these criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students create their own artistic efforts. • Students reflect on their artistic efforts in writing or in discussion that develops awareness of the considerations that guide artistic practice and response. • Students become aware of why and how artists select their content, media, and method. • Students develop an understanding of the arts in relation to communities in and for which art is created. • Students examine how the historical dimensions of time, place and culture inform artistic practice. <p>To satisfy the Arts and Humanities Core requirement in Humanistic Studies a course must meet these criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students engage in detailed analysis of and reflection on some humanistic literature or creative product – for example, a philosophical essay, a religious treatise, a work of cultural commentary, or a documentary film. • Students develop their understanding of the works or cultural practices they consider. Where appropriate (for example, in considering a philosophical work) they engage in critical evaluation of the work. • Students examine how the work under consideration arose out of its cultural or historical context. • The course explores the role that the work plays in the larger society of which it is a part.
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*Document sources:

Current LE language from the Call for Proposals; full document available at <http://www1.umn.edu/usenate/cle/liberaleducation.html>

Proposed Liberal Education language from the February 2008 CLE Report available at <https://www.myu.umn.edu/public/cle.html>

Comparison of Theme Requirements: General Information

OLD (Current) Requirements	NEW (Proposed) Requirements
Courses may meet both a core and a theme; the theme must comprise at least 1/3 of the content of the course.	The course syllabus needs to document explicitly, both in the stated course objectives and the course activities such as the readings and lecture topics, how the Theme functions as an integral part of the course. The Theme needs to be interwoven throughout the course material (i.e., the "one-third" rule is no longer applicable).
An approved course may count for . . . two designated theme requirements	The Council will no longer approve a course to meet two Themes; while courses may integrate materials relevant to two different Themes, the department proposing the course must choose what Theme they will address when they seek CLE approval.

THEME REQUIREMENTS: COMPARISON

OLD (Current) WORDING	NEW (Proposed) WORDING
<p>Courses proposed to satisfy the environmental education theme must:</p> <p>a. focus on the interdependency of humans and the natural environment and use critical issues of this interaction for illustrative and explanatory purposes,</p> <p>b. consider the regenerative capacity of the biosphere, and</p> <p>c. consider both the cultural and social implications of human intervention in biophysical planetary processes.</p>	<p>To satisfy the Environment Theme requirement, a course must meet these criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The course raises contemporary environmental issues of major significance. • The course gives explicit attention to interrelationships between the natural environment and human society. • The course introduces the underlying scientific principles behind the environmental issues being examined • Students explore the limitations of technologies and the constraints of science on the public policy issues being considered. • Students learn how to identify and evaluate credible information concerning the environment. • Students demonstrate an understanding that solutions to environmental problems will only be sustained if they are consistent with the ethics and values of society.
<p>To qualify as an International Perspectives course, a course must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explicitly compare, across national boundaries, important interdependencies, similarities, and differences of people, ideas, cultures, or institutions in today's world. • The perspective of the people of each of the nations involved must be explicitly addressed. • Attention to the historical background of the interdependencies, similarities, or differences being studied is welcome, as long as the main focus remains on the relevance of that history to today's world. 	<p>To satisfy the Global Perspectives Theme requirement, a course must meet these criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The course, and most or all of the material covered in the course, focuses on the contemporary world beyond the United States. • The course either (1) focuses in depth upon a particular country, culture, or region or some aspect thereof; (2) addresses a particular issue, problem, or phenomenon with respect to two or more countries, cultures, or regions; or (3) examines global affairs through a comparative framework. • Students discuss and reflect on the implications of issues raised by the course material for the international community, the United States, and/or for their own lives.

<p>To meet the Citizenship and Public Ethics requirement approved courses will have the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A consideration of issues and themes of citizenship, public affairs, and public ethics in the abstract, as these relate to the discipline or field of knowledge in question, including professional ethics. The course readings and lectures present general theoretical frameworks to help define and analyze citizenship or public ethics. • An application of these general or theoretical frameworks to concrete instances; and • the inclusion of class discussions, writing components, or other pedagogies that would help students develop their own civic judgment, skills, and capacities for civic and ethical deliberation. 	<p>To satisfy the Civic Life and Ethics Theme requirement, a course must meet these criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The course presents and defines ethics and the role of ethics in civic life. • The course explores how the ethical principles of a society or societies have been derived and developed through group processes, and debated in various arenas. • The course encourages students to develop, defend, or challenge their personal values and beliefs as they relate to their lives as residents of the United States and members of a global society. • Students have concrete opportunities to identify and apply their knowledge of ethics, both in solving short-term problems and in creating long-term forecasts.
<p>To qualify for Cultural Diversity designation, a course must:</p> <p>a. focus on historical and /or contemporary manifestations of social and cultural diversity with an emphasis on issues such as gender, race, ethnicity, age, socioeconomic status, affectional orientation or religious belief; and</p> <p>b. offer students an opportunity to critically examine issues of social and cultural diversity through instructional methods that foster interpersonal interactions.</p>	<p>To satisfy the Diversity and Social Justice in the United States Theme requirement, a course must meet these criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The course explores one or more forms of diversity through the multi-layered operation of social power, prestige, and privilege. • The course advances students' understanding of how social difference in the U.S. has shaped social, political, economic, and cross-cultural relationships. • Students examine the complex relationship between a particular form of diversity in the United States and its impact on historical and contemporary social dynamics, democratic practices, and institutional stratification. • The course enhances students' understanding of diversity as a social construct that has promoted the differential treatment of particular social groups and served as the basis for response to subsequent social inequities by these groups. • The course engages scholarship that has emerged in response to epistemological gaps in information and perspective in traditional disciplines.
<p>(NOT IN OLD REQUIREMENTS—NEW THEME)</p>	<p>To satisfy the Technology and Society Theme requirement a course must meet these criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The course examines one or more technologies that have had some measurable impact on contemporary society. • The course builds student understanding of the science and engineering behind the technology addressed. • Students discuss the role that society has played in fostering the development of technology as well as the response to the adoption and use of technology. • Students consider the impact of technology from multiple perspectives that include developers, users/consumers, as well as others in society affected by the technology. • Students develop skills in evaluating conflicting views on existing or emerging technology. • Students engage in a process of critical evaluation that provides a framework with which to evaluate new technology in the future.

May 23, 2008

TO: Twin Cities Faculty, Academic Advising Staff, and Academic Administrators

FROM: Robert McMaster, Professor of Geography and Vice Provost and Dean, Undergraduate
Education

Leslie Schiff, Professor of Microbiology and Chair, Council on Liberal Education

SUBJECT: Guidelines for Course Submission for Liberal Education Designation

This communication will outline the guidelines that colleges must follow in submitting their courses for Liberal Education designation. Since the new guidelines developed by the Council on Liberal Education are clearer and more rigorous, those proposing courses, as well as those reviewing courses, now have an unambiguous basis from which to work. Guidelines are outlined in the following document.

As a reminder, any course submitted now must meet the new guidelines; courses that were submitted with permission under the soft moratorium (before May 1) using the old guidelines must be resubmitted and reviewed again under the new guidelines before January, 2010. The new requirements for liberal education will go into place for students entering the University in fall, 2010. Further implementation and recertification timelines were outlined in a previous memo, dated April 30, 2008.

If you have questions about the guidelines or about the implementation process, please contact Laurel Carroll at l-carr@umn.edu or Linda Ellinger at ellin001@umn.edu.

Guidelines for Proposing a Liberal Education Course

The new requirements for liberal education, approved by the Faculty Senate on April 3, will go into effect for students entering the university in fall, 2010.¹

<u>CORE</u>	<u>THEMES</u>
<p>One course of at least three credits in each of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arts/Humanities• Historical Perspectives• Literature• Mathematical Thinking• Social Science <p>One course of at least four credits, with a laboratory or field experience, in each of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical Science• Biological Science	<p>A minimum of one course of at least three credits in each of the following thematic areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Civic Life and Ethics• Diversity and Social Justice in the United States• The Environment• Global Perspectives• Technology & Society <p><i>Courses may be certified for both a Core and a Theme if the theme is fully infused into the Core course.</i></p>

PROCEDURES

- Courses in the liberal education curriculum should be of high quality, and offered frequently and predictably so undergraduate students are able to plan their degree programs and make timely academic progress.
- The text of the proposal for the liberal education (LE) requirement must be entered in the Electronic Course Authorization system (ECAS) under the Liberal Education section. This documentation includes a new expectation that courses in the liberal education curriculum must meet one or more of the [Student Learning Outcomes](#) (SLO). Under the Liberal Education section on ECAS, check which of the SLOs that the course meets, and provide a brief paragraph (300 characters) explaining why. (See page 14 below for the complete list.)
- A copy of the current course syllabus is required for all proposals. The syllabus must be for a term within the past two years, in English or with an English translation provided. For courses under development, the syllabus may be provisional but still must document how the course will meet the LE requirement(s), both in the course objective and as a part of the

¹ This document replaces the previous Call for Course Proposals dated January 20, 2005. The full text of “Renewing Our Commitment to Liberal Education,” the report of the Council on Liberal Education, can be found at <https://www.myu.umn.edu/public/cle.html>. A summary document comparing the old and new requirements is available at the same URL. The University of Minnesota-Twin Cities liberal education requirements apply to undergraduate students entering a baccalaureate degree program.

course activities. A list of lecture topics or discussion topics should be included, with the understanding that dates, schedules, and readings may be tentative.

- The syllabus is a critical part of the proposal and *may be the determining factor* in whether a course is approved. The syllabus needs to conform to the University Senate Syllabi Policy, approved December 6, 2001. (The complete policy can be found at <http://www1.umn.edu/usenate/policies/syllabipol.html>.) The syllabus must document explicitly how the course meets the core or theme criteria through the stated course objectives, course topics, writing assignments, and required readings so students are aware of how and why the course meets the LE requirements. Supporting materials, such as lab manuals, sample assignments, or handouts, may be included.

CORE COURSES

All courses in the Core must meet the following requirements:

- They explicitly help students understand what liberal education is, how the content and the substance of this course enhance a liberal education, and what this means for them as students and as citizens.
- They employ teaching and learning strategies that engage students with **doing** the work of the field, not just reading about it.
- They include small group experiences (such as discussion sections or labs) and use writing as appropriate to the discipline to help students learn and reflect on their learning.
- They do not (except in rare and clearly justified cases) have prerequisites beyond the University's entrance requirements.
- They are offered on a regular schedule.
- They are taught by regular faculty or under exceptional circumstances by instructors on continuing appointments. Departments proposing instructors other than regular faculty must provide documentation of how such instructors will be trained and supervised to ensure consistency and continuity in courses.

Arts and Humanities

Courses that meet the Arts and Humanities Core requirement fall into two broad groupings of disciplines: first, the arts; and second, humanistic studies. Students must choose work in one of these areas to fulfill this requirement.

CLE Guidelines for Arts Courses

Study in the arts broadens the understanding of how we think. Arts courses that meet the Arts and Humanities Core requirement provide the opportunity to explore and engage with the concepts and processes of historical and contemporary practice in the arts. Such courses may be courses of artistic practice in, for example, creative writing, visual arts, music, theatre, dance, film, design, and collaborative arts. These courses will promote the open exploration of creative media in new ways as well as supporting traditional practice. These courses will explore the ways in which art derives its value from various histories and perspectives, means and methods. Among the specific traits

fostered in such courses are thoughtful analysis, flexibility, experimentation, and ingenuity in problem solving and making use of complex concepts. These courses are designed to initiate a lasting connection to the arts for students as creators, viewers, or participants.

To satisfy the Arts and Humanities Core requirement in Arts a course must meet these criteria:

- Students create their own artistic efforts.
- Students reflect on their artistic efforts in writing or in discussion that develops awareness of the considerations that guide artistic practice and response.
- Students become aware of why and how artists select their content, media, and method.
- Students develop an understanding of the arts in relation to communities in and for which art is created.
- Students examine how the historical dimensions of time, place, and culture inform artistic practice.

CLE Guidelines for Humanistic Studies Courses

The second group, Humanistic Studies, includes such disciplines as art history, classics, cultural studies, design history, film and media studies, philosophy, and religious studies. Works in Humanistic Studies reflect on the common and familiar human condition – our human limitations and unique failures together with our distinctive human capacities and achievements. Courses in this group examine works that invite or compel critical thought. Reflection on such works will enrich students' lives and make them more thoughtful and perceptive members of our communities.

To satisfy the Arts and Humanities Core requirement in Humanistic Studies a course must meet these criteria:

- Students engage in detailed analysis of and reflection on some humanistic literature or creative product – for example, a philosophical essay, a religious treatise, a work of cultural commentary, or a documentary film.
- Students develop their understanding of the works or cultural practices they consider. Where appropriate (for example, in considering a philosophical work) they engage in critical evaluation of the work.
- Students examine how the work under consideration arose out of its cultural or historical context.
- The course explores the role that the work plays in the larger society of which it is a part.

Biological Sciences

Students need to have a measure of biological literacy that will allow them to analyze new biological information as it becomes available, put it into the framework of previous knowledge, and appreciate how it affects the earth's organisms. Because biology is not static, the important element of biological literacy is in students seeing for themselves how biology is done and reaching an appreciation of the creative spark that drives discovery in biology. This requires providing students with opportunities to formulate and test hypotheses, interpret experimentally obtained data, and draw conclusions from the data that may challenge their preconceptions.

CLE Guidelines for Biological Sciences Courses

Courses that meet the Biological Sciences Core requirement might be broad survey courses or focus more specifically on a particular type of organism, topic, or process of living organisms. Courses in the Biological Sciences Core requirement must present the evidence for our current knowledge (i.e.,

how did we learn what we know), guide students through the process of acquiring knowledge using the tools of the discipline, present the limitations of current research, convey the message that questions of the future may require new ways of gathering information, and emphasize that new knowledge may require substantial revision of our current thinking. Courses that guide students through an understanding of examples from the primary research literature in biological sciences are encouraged. The aim is not to simply capture a snapshot of what we currently know in a given field, but to guide students to develop skills that will enable them to undertake analysis of information pertaining to biological sciences.

Because interpretation of biological data relies so intimately on quantitative skills, courses in this Core area also need to demonstrate integration of mathematical thinking, such as interpretation of graphs and figures, to a level suitable for an introductory, non-major course.

To satisfy the Biological Sciences Core requirement, a course must meet these criteria:

- The course provides experimental evidence for how current knowledge in biology was obtained.
- The course explores examples of unanswered questions in biology.
- Students integrate mathematical thinking into analysis and interpretation of data.
- The course includes at least two hours of laboratory per week, in which students have first-hand experience in producing and handling data, using tools of the discipline (i.e., thinking and working like a biologist).
- The course includes laboratory experiences in which students do hands-on testing of principles presented in the lecture portion of the course; some laboratory sessions may include computer simulations of experiments or observations that otherwise cannot readily be addressed during a semester (e.g. evolution of a population over thousands of years).
- The course provides laboratory experiments that allow students to confront interpretation of mistakes and unexpected results.

A lab experience in the Biological Sciences Core requires students to do one or more of the following:

- perform hands-on experiments, measurements, or analyses that test basic concepts or hypotheses about living organisms;
- analyze, interpret, and draw conclusions from data;
- examine the relationship between structure and function of biological specimens;
- explore biological systems to understand how individual organisms interact with each other and the environment;
- use mathematical models to describe or predict responses and behaviors in living systems.

Historical Perspectives

Courses in the Historical Perspectives core investigate how historical knowledge is produced from artifacts (primary sources) that have remained from the past. By discerning between ‘the past’ as that which happened and ‘historical knowledge’ as what we know about the past, these courses self-consciously examine the methods and sources people (and not just professional historians) use to produce historical knowledge. A central question in any Historical Perspectives course concerns both the value and the limitations of certain sources, be they written, oral, visual, or material. The incomplete and partial nature of the sources, and the distinctive perspective any given individual

brings to them, leads inevitably to multiple and conflicting interpretations of the past. And yet not all historical analyses and arguments are equally persuasive; there are (changing) rules about what constitutes reliable and trustworthy history. Historical Perspectives courses equip students with a deep understanding of particular approaches to the past and teach them to think critically and in an informed manner about their own and others' assumptions and assertions about the human past.

CLE Guidelines for Historical Perspective

Each course admitted to the Historical Perspectives core must have a three-part mission, one related to content, namely past human experience in specific contexts, another to questions of methodology and how historical knowledge is produced, and a third that involves students in analyzing and interpreting primary sources. Not all history or historically informed courses meet the criteria for Historical Perspectives.

First, Historical Perspectives courses examine the human past, studying the beliefs, practices, and relationships that shaped human experience over time. Historical Perspectives courses must be primarily about *people* and their changing experiences in particular contexts, whether the sources examined in a course are hieroglyphic political tracts in ancient Egypt, oil paintings depicting gentility in Renaissance Italy, court records from nineteenth-century Brazil, or the artifacts of popular culture that create and perpetuate memories of the 1989 Tiananmen Square protests in China. Change over time is a fundamental category of analysis in Historical Perspectives courses, and attention to the specific and distinctive historical context is crucial.

Second, an explicit and significant focus of any Historical Perspectives course must be on the methods and conceptual frameworks with which scholars interpret primary sources. Students will learn about and critically assess methods and concepts employed in producing historical knowledge.

Third, students must themselves work with primary sources, i.e. materials produced in the time period under investigation, whether written, oral, visual, or material, and either in the original language or in translation. Students will learn how to analyze primary sources and do the interpretive work that makes meaning out of historical material. Students will also evaluate the uses and the limitations of those sources. Historical Perspectives courses should consider how the questions we ask and the sources available to us shape our knowledge of the past and our understanding of its significance.

To satisfy the Historical Perspectives Core requirement, a course must meet these criteria:

- The course examines the human past, studying the beliefs, practices, and relationships that shaped human experience over time.
- The course focuses on change over time, giving attention to specific historical contexts.
- The course introduces and critically assesses methods and concepts employed in producing historical knowledge.
- Students work with primary sources themselves, learning how to do the interpretive work that makes meaning out of historical material.
- Students evaluate the uses and the limitations of certain primary sources.
- The course considers how the questions we ask and the sources available to us shape our knowledge of the past and our understanding of its significance.

Literature

Courses that meet the Literature Core requirement will introduce students to the challenges and joys of the close study of literature. Literature uses language in creative and powerful ways to entertain and engage, instruct and inspire, and shock or sadden us. In so doing it enlarges our understanding of the human experience, transforms our thinking and our lives, and helps us to imagine new possibilities for our society and the world. Penetrating analysis of literature teaches the power of literature to express the breadth and complexity of human lives past and present, near and far. Careful study of literature can enrich students' individual and professional lives and make them more understanding and reflective members of their multiple communities.

Courses that meet the Literature Core requirement focus on the ways in which the written word articulates and explores human experience. Courses that meet this requirement may be offered in any world language that has a strong body of written literature. Like other courses in the arts and humanities, literature classes analyze creative works, but their special emphasis is on the relationship between language and meaning in literary texts: we may find more complex meanings when we examine the author, the readers, the social or historical context, as well as the written text itself. Because informed readers of literature appreciate the aesthetic qualities of good writing, courses about literature teach students to work with language as both a vehicle through which ideas and images are expressed and as the material from which aesthetic works are composed. A poem is, for example, a text that communicates ideas as well as an aesthetic object that is composed of words (just as a painting conveys ideas and emotions but is made up of paint and brush strokes).

CLE Guidelines for Literature Courses

To satisfy the Literature Core requirement, a course must meet these criteria:

- The course focuses on analysis of written works of literature (fiction, creative nonfiction, poetry, and others), and specifically addresses issues of language and meaning in the works studied.
- Students study the formal dimensions of literature: they study how the authors' choices – such as the choice of genre, style, character presentation, vocabulary, meter or the use of symbolism – have created the literature's effect of powerfully evoking the reader's response.
- The course examines the social and historical contexts of the literary works as well as their content.

Mathematical Thinking

Mathematics has a dual nature: It is a science and way of thinking, with its own language designed for logical discourse, and it also provides unique approaches to describing and understanding reality. Much of modern life rests on intellectual and scientific developments that are directed by mathematical equations and algorithms: space flight, computers, the Internet, weather modeling, security codes, and a host of others. To function as effective and responsible citizens, students need some understanding of the analytic processes that underlie these developments. Students should have some familiarity with two primary aspects of mathematical thinking.

The first aspect is mathematics as a body of knowledge. It is concerned with such issues as enumeration and computation, quantifying change, geometrical figures, shape, and symmetry. It deals with these topics via precise, unambiguous symbolic language. Students need some facility in

communication with these symbols to appreciate the power of its manner of expression. Students should understand some of the esthetically beautiful ideas and their history that have implications so powerful that science and technology would be impossible without this underpinning—selected from topics such as number theory, geometric analysis, calculus, probability and statistics, combinatorics, and symbolic logic, among others. Students should appreciate that mathematical results are established by logical proofs or algorithms with rigorous methods for testing whether something in a symbolic language is an acceptable proof.

The second aspect of mathematical thinking is its broad applicability, its “unreasonable effectiveness” in the natural, biological and engineering sciences, as well in many of the social sciences and psychology. The essential concept is “mathematical modeling.” Using mathematical ideas many problems that arise in the everyday world can be abstracted and expressed as mathematical problems. The solutions, often obtained via scientific computation, are then applied to the original problem, and their conformance to reality checked. These elegant solutions to applied problems are necessary for a deeper understanding of the forces that continuously transform our world.

CLE Guidelines for Mathematical Thinking Courses

There should be a variety of courses on mathematical thinking if the diverse needs of our students are to be met, and faculty from a variety of disciplines should participate. Responsibility for introducing students to mathematical thinking rests mainly with the courses in this part of the Core, but courses in the physical, biological, applied, and some of the social sciences will also properly address these issues. While courses should have applied dimensions, all should focus on the manipulation of mathematical or logical symbols. An appropriate course needs both to involve education in mathematical literacy, including communication with the special symbols of mathematics or logic (not prose only), and indication of how these concepts could be applied to analyze applied problems.

The Council urges the continued development of a different approach for those students for whom the traditional calculus route is inappropriate or not required for subsequent course work. Special courses dealing with “Great Ideas in Mathematics and its Applications” could be substantially more effective in providing these students with an understanding of diverse mathematical ways of thinking.

Acceptable tracks are: 1) courses dealing with “Great Ideas in Mathematics and its Applications,” 2) calculus or other traditional math courses, 3) formal logic or applied courses that emphasize mathematical modes of thinking that go beyond rote computational skills. Courses on specific applications of mathematics, such as statistical methods, to a particular field are fine if there is emphasis on underlying mathematical ideas, rather than just recipes for the particular application.

To satisfy the Mathematical Thinking Core requirement a course must meet these criteria:

- The course exhibits the dual nature of mathematics both as a body of knowledge and as a powerful tool for applications.
- Students manipulate mathematical or logical symbols.
- The prerequisite math requirements and mathematics used must be at least at levels that meet the standards for regular entry to the University.

Physical Sciences

The physical science core requirement is intended to acquaint students with the theory and practices of some aspects of this broad area of inquiry. Courses that satisfy the Physical Sciences core requirement will expose students to key basic concepts and results regarding the natural laws, processes and properties of matter, as they pertain to a particular discipline, and will expose students to the processes of producing such knowledge, albeit on a basic level. Courses fulfilling this requirement may be part of the fundamental coursework taken by majors in the physical sciences, or they may be designed for students who have a limited exposure to a particular field and desire a general introduction to key concepts and results of a given discipline.

CLE Guidelines for Physical Sciences

All knowledge in the physical sciences is based upon empirical data and creative, often collaborative work in producing and reflecting about it; and, thus, a proper exposure to the ways of knowing and thinking in the physical sciences requires a laboratory or fieldwork component.

To satisfy the Physical Science Core requirement, a course must meet these criteria:

- The course imparts an understanding of physical phenomena by analyzing and describing the nature, constitution, and properties of non-living matter and energy.
- Students employ mathematical or quantitative analysis in the description and elucidation of natural phenomena.
- The course includes a laboratory or field work component, consisting of, on average, two hours per week, which may involve direct experimentation, fieldwork, or computer simulations.
- The course provides an understanding of the scientific method, by which observations of the natural world lead to the formulation of hypotheses or explanations of physical phenomena that are then empirically tested by experiment or observation.

A lab experience in the physical sciences requires students to do one or more of the following:

- perform hands-on experiments, measurements, simulations or analyses that test basic concepts or hypotheses;
- quantitatively examine and test phenomena that may be described in terms of principles recognized within the discipline;
- do discovery-based experiments.
- manipulate data sets.

Social Sciences

The social sciences comprise a broad range of topics, approaches, and methodologies from the humanistic to the mathematical. Broadly, social scientists focus on individual behavior in the context of society, and explore the many dimensions of human practices including economics, education, politics, cultures, human development, cognition, and space. Knowledge of the social sciences brings students a better understanding of themselves in relation to others; shows how individuals, institutions, events, and ideas are connected; leads students to be more thoughtful and active citizens; and enhances personal capacities and welfare. Through the social sciences students more fully comprehend the patterns and problems of their own and other societies. Social scientists work at multiple spatial and temporal scales, from the individual to the global, and from periods of

days to centuries. Social scientists may use advanced computation, models, and empirical research to study markets and market-like behavior; use medical imaging to understand the human mind; deploy experimental and quasi-experimental methods to delineate the cognitive and affective processes that guide human behavior; study public spaces, the concept of “place,” and advanced mapping techniques. Social scientists also may undertake ethnographic research to interpret and compare cultures and group practices.

A core course must address questions that are central to social science and relate to current societal themes, such as race and class, environmental equity, economic development, world economies, and local cultures. Courses that fulfill the Social Science Core requirement must expose students to appropriate quantitative and/or qualitative approaches and methods for the collection and analysis of data, including textual analysis, discourse analysis, surveys, interviews, experimental and quasi-experimental methods, focus groups, ethnographic work, statistics, modeling, or spatial analysis. Courses in the Social Science Core are not required to meet pre-defined standards for disciplinary, theoretical, or methodological content.

CLE Guidelines for Social Sciences Courses

To satisfy the Social Science Core requirement, a course must meet these criteria:

- The course demonstrates how social scientists describe and analyze human experiences and behavior.
- Students manipulate social science data (primary or secondary) using one or more of the primary quantitative or qualitative methods for collecting and/or analyzing these data.
- The course identifies key disciplinary resources and evaluates their quality.
- The course explores the interrelationships among individuals, institutions, structures, events and/or ideas.
- Students examine the roles that individuals play in their cultural, social, economic, and/or political worlds.
- The course promotes multidisciplinary ways of thinking that can be used to synthesize and analyze local, national, and global issues, and the connections among these.
- Students to work collaboratively and individually to construct new knowledge.

THEME COURSES

Theme courses have the common goal of cultivating in students a number of habits of mind:

- thinking ethically about important challenges facing our society and world;
- reflecting on the shared sense of responsibility required to build and maintain community;
- connecting knowledge and practice;
- fostering a stronger sense of our roles as historical agents.

With their emphasis on compelling contemporary issues, the Themes offer opportunities for students to consider timely and engaging questions in all of their complexity; to reflect on ethical implications; to discuss and to debate; to formulate opinions; to have their opinions respectfully challenged and to respectfully challenge the opinions of others; and to connect what they are learning to their own lives and to the world around them. Courses in these areas offer students a sustained opportunity to engage in difficult debates around moral, legal, and ethical issues that require critical inquiry from a variety of perspectives and the cultivation of independent thinking. Like core courses, theme courses are taught by regular faculty or by instructors on continuing appointments. Departments proposing instructors other than regular faculty must

provide documentation of how such instructors will be trained and supervised to ensure consistency and continuity in the courses.

Civic Life and Ethics

Education in civic life and ethics will help students as they continually shape their identities and character in the context of civic life and public engagement. Civic life and public engagement is not simply political activity; it inevitably encompasses the everyday actions that individuals take in their personal, professional, and public lives. Ethics involves acquisition of insight into experiences that help us to make decisions about what is good or bad, right or wrong, just or unjust – and to recognize the ambiguity inherent in many public problems.

The Civic Life and Ethics Theme explores the social construction of ethics and the role of ethics in decisions that affect the general population in their everyday lives. It also explores how decisions are made or influenced by public engagement. Students will be best equipped to manage contemporary problems if they learn how civic and ethical principles have been historically developed, critically assessed by individuals and groups, and negotiated within specific cultural settings. It is desirable but not required of this Theme that students have opportunities to apply their knowledge and skills to contemporary problems in civic life.

CLE Guidelines for Civic Life and Ethics Courses

To satisfy the Civic Life and Ethics Theme requirement, a course must meet these criteria:

- The course presents and defines ethics and the role of ethics in civic life.
- The course explores how the ethical principles of a society or societies have been derived and developed through group processes, and debated in various arenas.
- The course encourages students to develop, defend, or challenge their personal values and beliefs as they relate to their lives as residents of the United States and members of a global society.
- Students have concrete opportunities to identify and apply their knowledge of ethics, both in solving short-term problems and in creating long-term forecasts.

Diversity and Social Justice in the United States

Understanding the internal diversity of the United States and the complex ways in which diversity can be both an asset and a source of social tensions is integral to an informed, responsible, and ethical citizenry. Courses fulfilling the Diversity and Social Justice in the United States Theme requirement may emphasize very different content and be taught from a variety of disciplinary or interdisciplinary perspectives. They promote historical and contemporary understanding of how social differences (such as race, ethnicity, class, gender, religion, sexual orientation, and disability) have shaped social, political, and cross-cultural relationships within the United States. More specifically, courses fulfilling this Theme will critically investigate issues of power and privilege, instead of merely promoting a surface-level “celebration” of diversity. The objective of this requirement is to ensure that students’ educational experience and knowledge-base of the United States is inclusive of group and social differences. Through this type of educational experience, our students will be better able to live and work effectively in a society that continually grows more diverse and inclusive.

CLE Guidelines for Diversity and Social Justice in the United States Courses

To satisfy the Diversity and Social Justice in the United States Theme requirement, a course must meet these criteria:

- The course explores one or more forms of diversity through the multi-layered operation of social power, prestige, and privilege.
- The course advances students' understanding of how social difference in the U.S. has shaped social, political, economic, and cross-cultural relationships.
- Students examine the complex relationship between a particular form of diversity in the United States and its impact on historical and contemporary social dynamics, democratic practices, and institutional stratification.
- The course enhances students' understanding of diversity as a social construct that has promoted the differential treatment of particular social groups and served as the basis for response to subsequent social inequities by these groups.
- The course engages scholarship that has emerged in response to epistemological gaps in information and perspective in traditional disciplines.

The Environment

As the 21st century begins, there is probably no set of issues on which academic research, educational instruction, the demands of public policy, and the requirements of informed citizenship are more powerfully joined than those relating to the environment. Over the last half century, even with a doubling of the human population, human health and per capita income have improved dramatically in many parts of the world as supplies of food and energy increased in combination with advances in technology. This success has required a vast increase in the intensity of human use of the environment with the inadvertent, environmental impacts such as global climate change, air and water quality degradation, loss of biological diversity, and invasions by exotic species. During the coming 50 years, the human population is projected to increase by 40%, leading to further stresses on the environment. Societal policies and practices must change to minimize environmental impacts. Now more than ever all citizens need to be engaged with the science and policy surrounding the environment to minimize unintended environmental impacts from the local to global scale.

CLE Guidelines for the Environment Courses

Environmental issues are complex. Finding solutions to these environmental issues will have students vigorously debating the myriad of solutions; weighing the costs with the benefits and tradeoffs among alternative policies and practices; exploring the roles of science and technology; learning to become involved, informed, and constructive citizens after graduation. Issues such as sustainability and the ethics of intergenerational equity must be weighed against meeting current needs and wants. The pursuit of solutions to environmental issues is a highly synthetic and interdisciplinary endeavor. Therefore, courses that fulfill this Theme need to connect students, in explicit ways, to solving problems. A broad array of disciplines, from physical and biological sciences, to the social sciences and humanities need to be integrated into the proposed solutions, which must be based on science, but which will be implemented and sustained only if they are consistent with the ethics and values of society.

To satisfy the Environment Theme requirement, a course must meet these criteria:

- The course raises environmental issues of major significance.
- The course gives explicit attention to interrelationships between the natural environment and human society.
- The course introduces the underlying scientific principles behind the environmental issues being examined
- Students explore the limitations of technologies and the constraints of science on the public policy issues being considered.
- Students learn how to identify and evaluate credible information concerning the environment.
- Students demonstrate an understanding that solutions to environmental problems will only be sustained if they are consistent with the ethics and values of society.

Global Perspectives

Undergraduates must develop the competence to function effectively and ethically in a complex, rapidly changing world that is increasingly interdependent yet fraught with conflicts and disparities. The Global Perspectives Theme assures that graduates from the University have had at least one significant academic exposure to the world beyond U.S. borders, and the opportunity to consider the implications of this knowledge for the international community and their own lives.

CLE Guidelines for Global Perspectives Courses

Courses in many disciplines and interdisciplinary areas may be suitable for the Global Perspectives Theme, and efforts should be made to assure that all world regions are represented among courses meeting this requirement. Topics addressed in a Global Perspectives Theme course might include (but are not limited to) contemporary popular culture; nationalism; globalization; human rights; comparative politics, economics, or cultures; historical studies; different modes of material and political life; regional, ethnic, or religious conflict; artistic and literary responses to colonialism or the colonial legacy, and the role of governments, corporations, or international organizations. Through concentrated study of a particular country, culture, or region, through in-depth focus on a particular global issue with reference to two or more parts of the world, or through the study of global affairs by a comparative method, students may cultivate a broader and more thoughtful perspective; increase their global awareness; and learn the importance of the particularities of place, time, and culture to understanding our world.

To satisfy the Global Perspectives Theme requirement, a course must meet these criteria:

- The course, and most or all of the material covered in the course, focuses on the world beyond the United States.
- The course either (1) focuses in depth upon a particular country, culture, or region or some aspect thereof; (2) addresses a particular issue, problem, or phenomenon with respect to two or more countries, cultures, or regions; or (3) examines global affairs through a comparative framework.
- Students discuss and reflect on the implications of issues raised by the course material for the international community, the United States, and/or for their own lives.

The Council also recommends that *all* Learning Abroad experiences for which students earn at least three college credits should fulfill the Global Perspectives Theme requirement.

Technology and Society

Advances in science and engineering produce technologies that have a profound impact on society. Informed and engaged citizens must be thoughtful rather than passive consumers of new technology. Because developing innovative technologies is essential to the University's mission, it is crucial that students and faculty reflect upon the complex and compelling ethical issues raised by technological change and its effects on society. Society, explicitly or indirectly, defines the context in which new technologies are developed, the ways in which they are adopted and implemented, and the rules by which they are used. Students need to be prepared to make sense of, evaluate, and respond to present and future technological changes that will shape their workplaces and their personal and public lives.

CLE Guidelines for Technology and Society Courses

Technology and Society Theme courses consider the impact of technology on society as well as how society has shaped, used, and responded to new technology. The rapid pace of technological advancement requires thoughtful and meaningful consideration so that the use of technology reflects the shared needs and values of society. Technology and Society Theme courses should introduce students to a broad range of perspectives on the adoption and use of certain technologies.

Courses that fulfill the Technology and Society Theme requirement will come from a wide range of colleges and units across the university. The emphasis on both the underlying science and the societal context may require current courses that are primarily science and/or engineering oriented to enhance social science aspects of the course. Likewise, courses that focus primarily on the societal context of technology will need to address the underlying science and engineering.

To satisfy the Technology and Society Theme requirement a course must meet these criteria:

- The course examines one or more technologies that have had some measurable impact on contemporary society.
- The course builds student understanding of the science and engineering behind the technology addressed.
- Students discuss the role that society has played in fostering the development of technology as well as the response to the adoption and use of technology.
- Students consider the impact of technology from multiple perspectives that include developers, users/consumers, as well as others in society affected by the technology.
- Students develop skills in evaluating conflicting views on existing or emerging technology.
- Students engage in a process of critical evaluation that provides a framework with which to evaluate new technology in the future.

STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES

In fall 2003, the Council for Enhancing Student Learning (CESL) proposed a common set of undergraduate Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs) for all University of Minnesota students. The outcomes approved by the University Senate in spring 2007 are intended to help departments and curriculum committees identify how both individual courses and entire curricula develop the kind of well-educated graduates we expect for the University of Minnesota. The SLOs are very closely connected to the goals of liberal education:

At the time of receiving a bachelor's degree, students:

- *Can identify, define, and solve problems*
- *Can locate and critically evaluate information*
- *Have mastered a body of knowledge and a mode of inquiry*
- *Understand diverse philosophies and cultures within and across societies*
- *Can communicate effectively*
- *Understand the role of creativity, innovation, discovery, and expression across disciplines*
- *Have acquired skills for effective citizenship and life-long learning.*

WRITING INTENSIVE REQUIREMENT

Courses may continue to be submitted for both LE and WI designation, though the WI review will now be handled by the Campus Writing Board. Reviews by both bodies will be coordinated as much as possible to assure timely responses. The CLE strongly supports writing in the curriculum, and emphasizes the importance of writing as part of a liberal education curriculum.

April 30, 2008

TO: Twin Cities Faculty, Academic Advising Staff, and Academic Administrators

FROM: Robert McMaster, Professor of Geography and Vice Provost and Dean, Undergraduate Education
Leslie Schiff, Professor of Microbiology and Chair, Council on Liberal Education

SUBJECT: Implementation of the New Liberal Education Requirements

The new requirements for liberal education, approved by the Faculty Senate on April 3, will go into place for students entering the university in fall, 2010.¹ At the end of summer term, 2010, all current certifications for liberal education will expire. This communication will provide an initial overview of the process for implementing these new requirements.

The Council on Liberal Education has attempted to provide significantly greater clarity about its intent in each of the new Core and Theme requirements, so that those who are proposing or reviewing courses have surer ground on which to base their development and assessment efforts. The new requirements are clearer and more rigorous, and place greater emphasis on helping students understand why we have liberal education and explicitly what educational benefits these requirements provide.

Like the current requirements, the new requirements have a matrix structure, with seven Core areas (Arts and Humanities, Biological Sciences, Historical Perspectives, Literature, Mathematical Thinking, Physical Sciences, and Social Sciences) and five Theme areas (Civic Life and Ethics, Diversity and Social Justice in the United States, the Environment, Global Perspectives, and Technology and Society). Technology and Society is a new Theme requirement; a reduction of one course in the core (from two social science courses to one), means that we will continue to have twelve distinct requirements.

Course Certification

The current “soft” moratorium on proposal of new LE courses is officially lifted as of May 1, 2008. Since the Council will not meet over the summer, courses submitted during the summer will be held for review in the fall. Any course submitted on or after May 1 must meet the new guidelines; courses that were submitted **with permission** under the soft moratorium (before May 1) using the old guidelines must be resubmitted and reviewed again under the new guidelines before January, 2010.

In order to make the review process more manageable for college curriculum committees and for the Council on Liberal Education, we have developed a submission schedule that will help review committees focus on a more limited range of topics. We ask that courses be submitted according to the following schedule; each broad subject area will have three possible submission

¹ The full text of “Renewing Our Commitment to Liberal Education,” the report of the Council on Liberal Education, can be found at <https://www.myu.umn.edu/public/cle.html>. A summary document comparing the old and new requirements is available at the same URL.

dates, with courses submitted according to their proposed Core area (for Core courses only, or Core plus Theme), or by their proposed Theme area (for Theme-only courses):

Core only or Core+Theme submitted by Core topic; Theme only submitted by Theme topic	Round 1 Submission Date	Round 2 Submission Date	Round 3 Submission Date
Core courses in Mathematical Thinking, Biological Sciences, Physical Sciences (with or without any theme); Theme only courses in Environment, Technology and Society	October, 2008	February, 2009	October, 2009
Core courses in Historical Perspectives, Social Sciences (with or without any theme); Theme only courses in Global Perspectives, Diversity and Social Justice in the U.S.	November, 2008	March, 2009	November, 2009
Core courses in Arts and Humanities, Literature (with or without any theme); Theme only courses in Civic Life and Ethics	December, 2008	April, 2009	December, 2009

Courses may be submitted for review throughout the month during any of the three rounds noted above; courses submitted after the month indicated will be held for the next round of review. A final round of review in spring 2010 will be limited to resubmissions of courses formerly submitted and returned for revision. All course proposals initially submitted by December 2009 will be reviewed and acted on before spring 2010 registration and summer orientation and registration. During the review, course capacity in each requirement will be closely monitored to assure sufficient available seats to allow students to meet requirements.

Important points to remember when developing courses under the new criteria:

- Core courses must help students understand what liberal education is, how the content and the substance of this course enhance a liberal education, and what this means for them as students and as citizens.
- Core courses must employ teaching and learning strategies that engage students with **doing** the work of the field, not just reading about it.
- A course may be approved to meet one core or one theme or both a core and a theme. In the latter case, the theme must be **fully and meaningfully integrated** into the course (the old standard of “one-third of the course” will no longer be sufficient).
- Courses will no longer be approved to meet two themes; although the course subject matter may touch on more than one theme, proposers must choose the theme for which they request certification.
- Courses may continue to be submitted for both LE and WI designation, though the WI review will now be handled by the Campus Writing Board. Reviews by both bodies will be coordinated as much as possible to assure timely responses.
- We will continue the current policy that courses in the Physical and Biological Science Cores must be four credits each because of the lab requirements; courses in all other Cores and Themes must be at least three credits.

- Both the old and the new requirements for the Core stated that Core courses should be taught by regular faculty. The Council remains convinced that because liberal education is central to the teaching mission of the University it should be largely carried out by tenured and tenure-track faculty. Exceptions may be made in extraordinary circumstances.
- The Council endorses another current LE provision requiring that core courses include “small group experiences.” The Council does not define the nature or size of these groups; labs or discussion sections might be examples, but so would project work groups, online discussions, group presentations, or other kinds of learning. The goal is to support active and engaged learning rather than passive acceptance of information.
- The Council’s expectation is that, as much as possible, Core courses will not have prerequisites. (The same is *not* true for Theme courses.) The reason for this is simple: in most cases, the prerequisite course(s) will have already met the Core requirement. For example, there might be a number of excellent computer science courses that would meet the Mathematical Thinking requirement, but most of those courses require completion of another math course (calculus or college algebra) that would already have met the requirement.

Student Issues

As was the case when the current liberal education requirements went into effect, and again when the University converted from quarters to semesters, students will be accommodated as generously as possible during the change to new requirements. Students who matriculated at the University before fall 2010 will be under the old requirements; courses certified under the new requirements will be applicable to the old requirements for these students. Students may switch to the new requirements if they wish; this change will need to be noted as an exception on the student’s APAS report. Appeals will continue to be handled as at present. Transfer students will continue to be accommodated as at present; the Minnesota Transfer Curriculum will still meet all but the new Technology and Society Theme, which can be completed after students transfer to the Twin Cities campus. Some Advanced Placement (AP) courses will probably continue to meet liberal education requirements. The Council will review AP courses in relation to the new liberal education requirements in fall 2008.

Next Steps

Within the next month, colleges will receive more explicit information on proposing courses under the new CLE guidelines. During fall semester, the Council will also develop guidelines for the proposed “liberal education minor” designation, and for the pilot program (to be offered through the University Honors Program) that will allow students to individualize their liberal education requirements.

If you have questions about the guidelines or about the implementation process, please contact Laurel Carroll at l-carr@umn.edu or Linda Ellinger at ellin001@umn.edu. They will be able to answer your question, or will direct it to the Council for a response.