Michael L. Zukosky
Department of Anthropology and Geography
ANTH 349 GECR Assessment Report
Winter 2010

Goal being assessed: “Students will be able to recognize and understand a diversity of opinions and perspectives, in written and spoken discourse, concerning the course content.”

Course assessed: ANTH 349 taught by Dr. Michael L. Zukosky

Assessment instrument: The students were assessed on a pre/post-test instrument. The pretest was given in the course during the first week of classes and the post-test was given in week ten. The instrument was composed of questions related to the different theoretical paradigms/perspectives utilized in understanding modern Asia. The questions assessed the degree to which students can recognize the key figures associated with each theory and understand the different content of each: the theory of traditional society, classical modernization theory, socialist modernization theory, the theory of multiple modernities, and anti-modernism. The assessment was created by Dr. Zukosky based on the specific theoretical paradigms associated with course readings and lectures.

Summary of results: The pre-test shows an average of 2.81 correct answers per assessment. In the post-test, this average increases to 4.45. This reflects a 63% increase over the pre-test. Thus, effect of the course was to increase students ability to recognize and understand a diversity of opinions and perspectives.

Plan for improvement: In addition, it appears that these statistics are under-representative of the increase in knowledge gained from course work. Two of the questions, which many students continued to answer incorrectly on the post-test, seem to be inadequate to evaluate their knowledge. These two questions are particularly problematic and point to both needed changes in question wording as well as adequate contrast in answer choices. If repeated, these questions and answers will be revised. The evaluation could also be an exact mirror of course content rather than a general reflection i.e. there was one key theorist who was not selected to be discussed in class and an alternative chosen instead. As the post-test instrument does not reflect this change, the instrument is also problematic in evaluation for this reason too and should be revised.
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Average number of correct answers 2.81
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Average Number of Correct Answers 4.45
Post-Course GECR Diversity Test

Understanding Asia's complex place in the new world order and emerging Asian cultural formations presupposes a familiarity with the conceptual paradigms of modernization and modernity, both in its Western and Asian interpretations. There are five common approaches to the phenomena of modernity: traditionalism and non-modern social theories, classical modernization theory, Marxism and socialist modernity, pluralism and the theory of multiple modernities, and the anti-modernist critique. Below, please identify the letter that best completes the statement concerning each:

1. A theorist of the concept of traditional or non-modern societies is:
   A) Elinor Ochs   B) Max Weber   C) Yukio Hatoyama   D) Indira Gandhi,
   E) Muhammad Hosni Mubarak

2. What factor is NOT usually invoked in definitions of traditional societies?
   A) Technology   B) Religion   C) Subsistence   D) Language   E) Kinship

3. A theorist of economic modernization is:
   A) Sarah Palin   B) W.W. Rostow   C) Fei Xiaotong   D) Fuad Khuri
   E) Aung Sun Sung Kyi

4. The key driving force in classical theories of modernization is:
   A) Public health   B) Productivity   C) Welfare system
   D) Consumption   E) Infant mortality

5. A theorist of social modernity is:
   A) Ayn Rand   B) Deng Xiaoping   C) Dmitry Medvedev
   D) Smt. Pratibha DeviSingh Patil   E) Francis Fukuyama
Anthropology 349: Civilizations of Asia

Post-Course GECR Diversity Test

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6. What is a key difference between classical modernity and socialist modernity?
   - A) Individualism
   - B) Market economy
   - C) Religion
   - D) Technology
   - E) Education

7. A theorist for a contemporary anti-modern movements is:
   - A) Angela Merkel
   - B) Karl Popper
   - C) Hu Jintao
   - D) Ashis Nandy
   - E) Individualism

8. A key difference between modern and anti-modern ideologies is:
   - A) Raw materials
   - B) Fashion
   - C) Access to resources
   - D) Materialism

9. The concept of multiple modernities was developed by the following social scientist:
   - A) Selma Lagerlof
   - B) Franz Boas
   - C) Shmuel Eisenstadt
   - D) Erik Fromm
   - E) Bertha von Stuttner

10. A key difference between modernization theory and the theory of multiple modernities is NOT:
    - A) Eurocentrism
    - B) Religion
    - C) Universalism
    - D) Culture
    - E) Productivity
Post-Course GECR Diversity Test

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    A) Eurocentrism  B) Religion  C) Universalism  D) Culture  E) Productivity
Name: Jessica Edmunds  
Date: 3/1/10

Anthropology 349: Civilizations of Asia

Post-Course GECR Diversity Test

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Name: Ashley Howard  
Date: 3-11-10

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Name: Brook Payne
Date: 3-11-10

Anthropology 349: Civilizations of Asia

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Name: Aaron Zeddy
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Anthropology 349: Civilizations of Asia

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10. A key difference between modernization theory and the theory of multiple modernities is NOT:
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Name: Jillian Rasmussen
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Name: Katie Bohnet
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Name: Brook Payne  
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