










How to Think Like A Disciplinarian

DISCIPLINE	TASK	APPLICATION
 HISTORY	<p>Historians study records of events and prepare written accounts based on my research. They attempt to explain the <i>causes</i> and <i>effects</i> of events and offer <i>interpretations</i> of them.</p>	<p>THINK LIKE A HISTORIAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> use <i>primary sources</i> and <i>secondary sources</i> to learn basic information and the state of current knowledge. <input type="checkbox"/> decipher and interpret documents and objects. <input type="checkbox"/> routinely master skills from other disciplines, ranging from art history archaeology to statistics and economics. <input type="checkbox"/> extract statistical information from original records and translate it into a form that computers can read and analyze.
 SOCIOLOGY	<p>Sociologists study the individuals, groups, and institutions that make up human society.</p>	<p>THINK LIKE A SOCIOLOGIST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> observe and record how people relate to one another and to their environments. <input type="checkbox"/> study the formation of groups; the causes of various forms of social behavior; and the role of churches, schools, and other institutions within a society. <input type="checkbox"/> examine relationships among individuals and groups in order to determine their effect on the overall function of the society. <input type="checkbox"/> formulate theories based on observations of various aspects of society. <input type="checkbox"/> use three chief scientific methods to test these theories: surveys, controlled experiments, and field observations.
 LINGUISTICS	<p><i>Linguists</i> study the sounds, words, phrases, and sentences that make up languages. They also study how history and culture affect languages.</p>	<p>THINK LIKE A LINGUIST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> trace how languages and language families develop, where words come from, and how words get invented. <input type="checkbox"/> study languages that are spoken today as well as "dead" languages, such as Latin, which are no longer spoken. <input type="checkbox"/> consider the way modern languages change and are influenced by cultural trends. <input type="checkbox"/> study sign language and how gestures are used to communicate thoughts and ideas.
 PHILOSOPHY	<p>A philosopher is one who seeks wisdom or <i>enlightenment</i>: a reflective thinker: SCHOLAR, INVESTIGATOR, traditionally, thought of as a person whose chief interest is in attempting to discover the innermost essence of reality.</p>	<p>THINK LIKE A PHILOSOPHER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>synthesizing knowledge</i>, attempt to give us theory of human destiny. <input type="checkbox"/> facilitates or makes meeting trouble with equanimity easier <input type="checkbox"/> consider essential questions for not only discussion, but also discovery and enlightenment
 PSYCHOLOGY	<p>Psychologists study the mental or behavioral processes and characteristics of an individual or group. They study the mind and behavior in <i>relation</i> to a particular field of knowledge or activity.</p>	<p>THINK LIKE A PSYCHOLOGIST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> diagnose and provide treatment of mental disorders [clinical] <input type="checkbox"/> applies psychological theory and research methods <input type="checkbox"/> consider the group dynamics and other aspects of human behavior in its social and cultural setting [social] <input type="checkbox"/> deals with behavior as it differs from one species of animal to another [comparative] <input type="checkbox"/> consider a wide spectrum of issues and factors, comprising learning, cognition, intelligence, motivation, emotion, perception, personality, mental disorders, and the study of the extent to which individual differences are <i>inherited</i> or are shaped <i>environmentally</i> [behavior genetics]

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 <p>ANTHROPOLOGY</p>	<p>Anthropology is the study of humanity and human culture, focusing on all societies and all aspects of human physical, social, and cultural life, including the <i>strategies</i> for living that people learn and share as members of social groups.</p>	<p>THINK LIKE AN ANTHROPOLOGIST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> examine the <i>characteristics</i> that human beings <i>share</i> as members of a single species <input type="checkbox"/> examine the <i>diverse</i> ways that people live in different environments <input type="checkbox"/> examine the <i>products</i> of social groups, such as beliefs and values, systematically observing for general patterns in human behavior <input type="checkbox"/> develop theories and use scientific methods to test them <input type="checkbox"/> determine how people who share a culture view their world
 <p>GEOGRAPHY</p>	<p>Geography is the study of the location and distribution of living things and the earth features among which they live. Geographers study where people, animals, and plants live and their <i>relationships</i> with rivers, deserts, and other earth features.</p>	<p>THINK LIKE A GEOGRAPHER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> examine the characteristics that human beings share as members of a single species <input type="checkbox"/> examine where the features of earth are located, how they came to be there, and why their location is important. <input type="checkbox"/> search for patterns in the distribution of features over the earth's surface and seek to discover the reasons for the patterns. <input type="checkbox"/> search for patterns in human economic, political, and social activities and try to find out why these patterns exist. <input type="checkbox"/> speculate the forces that create and change the landscape. <input type="checkbox"/> explore how human beings change the earth and the ways in which the surface of the earth has changed over time.
 <p>POLITICAL SCIENCE</p>	<p>Political Scientists study <i>government</i> and political <i>processes</i>, institutions, and behavior. They deal with questions closely associated with political theory.</p>	<p>THINK LIKE A POLITICAL SCIENTIST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> use political concepts and models that are subject to empirical validation and that may be employed in solving practical political problems. <input type="checkbox"/> consider political theories such as absolutism, activism, alienation, class struggle, exploitation, human nature, imperialism, liberalism, political correctness, racism, social Darwinism, and/or your own theory [also consider using http://www.politicsprofessor.com/politicaltheories.php for more theories] <input type="checkbox"/> apply theory to interpret and bring understanding
 <p>ECONOMICS</p>	<p>Economists used to say, with Alfred Marshall, the great English economist, that economics is "a study of mankind in the ordinary business of life; Another English economist, Lionel Robbins, has more recently defined economics as "the science which studies human behavior as a relationship between (given) ends and scarce means which have alternative uses."</p>	<p>THINK LIKE AN ECONOMIST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> examine that part of individual and social action which is most closely connected with the attainment and with the use of the material requisites of wellbeing <input type="checkbox"/> seek to analyze the <i>forces</i> determining prices—not only the prices of goods and services but also the prices of the resources used to produce them. <input type="checkbox"/> discover what it is that governs the way in which men, machines, and land are combined in production and that determines how buyers and sellers are brought together in a functioning market. Prices of various things must be interrelated; how does such a "price system" or "market mechanism" hang together, and what are the conditions necessary for its survival? <input type="checkbox"/> consider "development economics," which examines the attitudes and institutions supporting economic activity as well as the process of development itself. The economist is concerned with the factors responsible for self-sustaining economic growth and with the extent to which these factors can be manipulated by public policy. <input type="checkbox"/> assess the <i>effects</i> of governmental measures such as taxes, minimum-wage laws, rent controls, tariffs, changes in interest rates, changes in the government budget, etc.

NAME: _____
 CLASS: _____ DATE: _____



THINK LIKE A _____

DEFINITION



ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS/ATTRIBUTES  OR  OR 

FOCUS:

CONSIDERATIONS:

COGNITIVE/RESEARCH SKILLS:

EXAMPLES

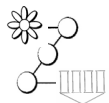


THINK LIKE A _____

Variations:



MY FINDINGS



SUMMARY/CONNECTION:

What **???** do you have for further study or discussion