Inst: Richard Bordner

Off. Hours: Upper (*mauka*) Portables, #114, MWF 11-2, T/R 11-12:20 or by app't.

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Website: www.socialresearchsystems.org. Blog at https://anthgeog.wordpress.com.

Note that syllabus, required readings are at the Google Group for this course.

Texts:

MacDonald, G. & W. Kyselka. 1967. <u>Anatomy of an Island: B.P.B.M. Special Pub. #55.</u> Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press.(pdf) [in Google Group]

Thrum, George T. (R. Bordner, comp.). 1878-1934. George T. Thrum's Almanacs and Annuals: Being a Compilation of the Articles from the Hawaiian Annual from 1878 to 1933. Ms. (purchase at Amazon.com as e-books). Remember there are 6 volumes you need to purchase.

Beamer, Kamanamaikalani 2014. <u>No Makou Ka Mana: Liberating the Nation</u>. Honolulu: Kamehameha Pub.

<u>Course Description:</u> This course is designed to provide you with a basic introduction into the human and physical environments found in Hawaii. We will examine both past, present and future landscapes in Hawaii with a major emphasis on the interaction between the human and physical conditions. A theme throughout the semester will be the unique nature of the ecosystems in Hawai`i, their fragility and the implications for planning and social change here in Hawai`i.

BS-DIV Student Learning Outcomes

Behavioral Science

- 1. Ability to apply the scientific method to the study of human behavior in various environmental contexts
- 2. An understanding of human behavior relative to various environmental contexts
- 3. An understanding of human behavior relative to adapting to various changing environmental contexts

Environmental Studies Program Student Learning Outcomes within this course:

- 1. The central importance of values, spirituality and worldviews in the "environmental movement"
- 2. The major environmental issues and their potential solutions
- 3. Scientific reasoning and methodology
- 4. The roles and importance of laws, politics and economics in environmental issues

Course Objectives:

This course meets the following Behavioral Science program goals that we have for you (the student):

1) growth in your understanding of the reciprocal relationships between the individual and the group (ethnic or society);

This course has the following course goals:

1. To develop a greater awareness of the relevance of the geographical perspective;

- 2. To develop a greater sensitivity to the complex dynamics of human-environment interaction in the unique ecosystems of the Hawaiian islands;
- 3. To encourage a more sophisticated awareness of complex relationship between social and environmental needs in a small and isolated environment.
- 4. To directly address the Program goal of providing students with the tools they need to provide leadership roles and competency in a complex multicultural world, through understanding the perceptions and motivations of diverse ethnic groups and how they interact:
- 5. To directly address the Marianist goals of building collaborative learning communities and also integrating diverse viewpoints and values, through broadening your horizons as to the motivations and attitudes of individuals from cultural and ethnic backgrounds outside of your own experience.
- 6. Demonstrate an understanding of the potential positive role differing worldviews can play in understanding environmental issues
- 7. Demonstrate the need for a strong conservation ethic
- 8. Demonstrate knowledge of the process of environmental conflict and possible resolution
- 9. Demonstrate an understanding of Earth Systems Science
- 10. Demonstrate an understanding of some of the major causes of environmental degradation
- 11. Demonstrate an understanding of GIS mapping techniques
- 12. Demonstrate an understanding of the application of GIS mapping in environmental problem solving
- 13. Demonstrate knowledge of some of the major threatened Hawaiian ecosystems
- 14. Demonstrate an understanding of some of the most pressing environmental issues in Hawaii
- 15. Demonstrate knowledge of possible solutions to some of the major environmental issues
- 16. Demonstrate an understanding of the role of architecture and planning to environmental issues

Grading

Skill Competencies you must have to take the course:

• You must join the course Google Group to receive course materials

Course Grading:

GRADING:

- COMPETENCY MEASURES: 2 competency measures, both essay and take home.
 - They will cover both the readings and the lectures
 - O You will have roughly a week to work on them
 - The mid-semester one counts for 10% of your course grade;
 - o the final competency measure for 30% of your course grade.

• CONCEPT ANALYSIS ASSESSMENT OR SERVICE LEARNING PROJECT:

- o For **Two** (2) of the concepts (one for each half of semester) that we cover in class, you will be required to turn in a written explanation of the: 1) the definition and application of the concept in anthropology, 2) its relevance to your intended career and your personal life; and 3) how it will be manifest in social behavior here in Hawai'i in 10 years.
 - The content must be based on and reflect the course materials. In the schedule you will find the acceptable concepts that you must choose from and their due dates.
 - There is a three page minimum length requirement with citations where appropriate. Late papers will not be accepted.
 - Multiple individuals with the same content will be counted as plagiarism and will result in you receiving an F.

- The concept analyses count for 20% [10% each] of the course grade.
- Service Learning Project
 - The SL Option for this class is tutoring at one of the elementary/intermediate schools we assist that has a diverse Pacific Island population; OR the Google Earth Old Hawai'i Project
 - You register for this through our Service Learning Center
 - For the SL Option you must a Final Report and compile daily field notes of your experiences. The Final Report will include how it contributed to increasing your understanding of the course material and value of the service to you.

• GUIDED PRESENTATION:

- You work solo or as a team of 2
- o In this course we have a number of concepts linked to each of the modules.
- O You will lead the class in a guided discussion about one concept covered in the course
- Your presentation will be based on Powerpoint or some other media/public display (your choice) and take approximately 10 minutes. You will be given 5 more minutes to lead a discussion with your classmates input so provide thoughtful points for them to ponder.
- o It must include: 1) the definition and use of the concept in this course; 2) the relevance of the concept to you and your classmates [why they should learn and use it]; 3) 2-3 points to ponder to drive discussion at the end of the Presentation.
- The material must be submitted in electronic format at least 1 week prior to your presentation
- You will also have to choose one or two article(s) that the rest of the class will read. You must explain why you chose those articles. You must have the articles approved by me.
- You MUST get the articles to me so I can send out the pdfs/links to the rest
 of the class ONE WEEK prior to the day you lead the discussion or you will
 receive an F for your discussion.
- o The Guided Presentation will be worth 20% of the course grade

• LEARNING ASSESSMENT ASSIGNMENTS:

- o I am changing a number of components of the course, specifically geared towards enhancing your ability to learn and self-regulate. I can guide you, but no one can make you learn—it's a cooperative venture.
- o There will be a number of tasks during the semester directed at learning, both readings and tasks. You will be graded on the completion of the assigned tasks.
- o Learning Assignments count for 5% of your course grade.

REACTION PAPERS:

- o You will write a number of reaction papers
- o These will be on questions posed in class, usually related to videos
- O You will not be graded on grammar
- o They will be from 1-2 pages in length
- o Reaction Papers count for 5% of the course grade.

• FIELD TRIP:

- You must complete ONE of the field trips noted below
- This will count for 5% of the course grade

• <u>ATTENDANCE</u>:

• Attendance is mandatory in all CUH courses

- Attendance counts for 5% of your course grade
- <u>ELECTRONICS RULES</u>:
 - o Computers-tablets used to take notes in class are encouraged
 - o If you abuse this by trying to multi-task either with social media or working on material for other courses, you will lose the privilege for the rest of the semester
 - o Smartphones are not acceptable as classroom devices, so they must be off;
 - Breaking these rules will result in you being thrown out of class for that day and listed as not attending.

Competency Measures (2) 40%	A = 90-100	D = 60-69
Concept Analysis (2) 20%	B = 80-89	F = -60
Guided Presentation20%	C = 70-79	
Learning Assignments 5%		
Field Trip 5%		
Reaction Papers5%		
Attendance5%		

THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY OF EXTRA-CREDIT WORK IN THIS CLASS

8.22-8.26: WEEK I: Introduction; Google Group-Earth-Old Hawai'i Project; plate tectonics

Ass: MacDonald all [pdf]; Thrum Module I

Watch Google Earth MOOC training video (8min) at

https://mapping.withgoogle.com/unit?unit=28

Concepts: Google Earth-GIS; intro geology; plate tectonics-hot spot

8.29- 9.2: WEEK II: Hawai'i Geology-Volcanology

Ass: Read Thrum module II; Geology walk TBA-wear comfortable clothes

<u>Concepts</u>: Volcanology HI style; Volcanoes, rifts; secondary eruptions-Kaau Crater-Lae'ahi

9.5- 9.9: WEEK III: Erosional forces Hawai'I; Darwin; Microenvironments-fragility

Ass: Read Thrum module III-IV; Beamer Intro-Ch. 2

<u>Concepts</u>: isolation factors; age of islands; Darwinian survivor impacts; Island microenvironments

9.12-9.16: WEEK IV: Climate zones; Polynesian arrival; Hawaiian toponomy

Ass: Read Thrum module V

Concepts: biotic regimes; Hawaiian geographical-social concepts; human impacts

9.19-9.23: WEEK V: / Hawaiian social landscapes 300-1800 c.e.

Ass: Read Beamer Ch. 3-4

First Concept Analysis Assessment Due

<u>Concepts</u>: Early Polynesian system-land use; Post-Pa'ao system-land use; pressures-conflicts; ritualized land changes; Hawaiian landscape 1700; agricultural systems-corvee

9.26- 9.30: WEEK VI: European Contact; environmental impacts; changing cultural landscapes 1800-1860

Ass: Read Thrum module V; Beamer Ch. 5-6

<u>Concepts:</u> Consumerism-Commodification; Ari'i-Europeans-Missionaries; Mahele-usufruct-land as commodity; post-Mahele loss-consolidation of land

10.3 – 10.7: WEEK VII: Land control-cash economy; changing 19th century landscapes;

Mid-Semester Competency Measure Paper Out-Return

<u>Concepts:</u> 'Plantation Boys' period-Plantations; WMB mindset changes; replacement toponomy; Hawaiian out-migration; homesteading-DHHL, 'endangered Hawaiians'; mainland US-San Francisco impacts

10.10- 10.14: WEEK VIII: 20^{th-} century cultural landscapes; plantations-tourism; 21st century cultural landscapes; Commodifying ethnicity in contemporary Hawaii Concepts: Military dominance 1910-2020; WWII impacts; Tourism changes-commodifying ethnicity in contemporary Hawaii; OHA-Federal-State; mainland financial dominance 1950+

10.17- 10.21: WEEK IX: Tourism Hawaii Style; Hawaiian sovereignty discussions

Ass: Read Thrum Module VI

<u>Concepts</u>: Tourism phases HI; persistent tourism stereotypes; imaginary landscapes, imaginary people; bulk tourism 1966+; tourism enclaves 1975+; changing tourist perceptions; dominance of part-time resident model 1990+; Hawaiians and tourism

10.24 – 10.28: WEEK X: Individual Islands: The Big Island

FIELD TRIP PAPER DUE 10.28

<u>Concepts:</u> Volcanism-tourism; cultural landscapes 1400-2020; dryland field systems; climatic change-grazing mammals; ranching impacts; THE VOLCANO as icon; Hilo paradox; 'empty land' social impacts

10.31-11.4: WEEK XI: Maui-Kaho'olawe

<u>Concepts:</u> Haleakala-rifts; dry forest-cloud mist; Lahaina Roads; Maui 1400-2020 cultural landscapes; ari'i politics 1600-1800; ranching impacts; plantation irrigation systems-water control; commodification of water; New Age Maui Tourism; Kaho'olawe as symbol(s);

11.7 – 11.11: WEEK XII: Moloka`i & Lana`i

<u>Concepts:</u> Landslips-Moloka'i sea cliffs; positioning vs dominant islands (Maui, O'ahu); dominant single owners; self-sufficiency in Hawai'i

11.14- 11.18: WEEK XIII: O`ahu

Second Concept Analysis Assessment OR Service Learning Paper Due

<u>Concepts:</u> secondary eruptive sequences-landslips; Pearl Lochs; Honolulu Port Town 1800+; Primate City status 1850+; Military dominance 1900+; ethnic enclaves; Waikiki as cultural landscapes; American values vs Islands; resource depletion

11.21- 11.25: WEEK XIV: Kaua`i & Ni`ihau

<u>Concepts</u>: Erosion-secondary eruptive sequences; microenvironment extremes; pre-1820 relationship with eastern islands; Ni'ihau as private estate 1864+; tourism impacts-enclaves Poipu-Princeville-Kukui'ula; post-Robinson Ni'ihau?

11.28-12.2: WEEK XV: Hawai'I Projected Futures

Final Competency Measure Paper DUE 12.7 [hard copy only]

<u>Concepts</u>: Single source economies; Growth Model commitment; 12 million visitor goal 2020; investors vs local owners; affordable housing-homeless; car dependency

Project: FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS (there is a reason I want you to walk in that pattern), wander around, **USE YOUR EYES, EARS, NOSE,** then write a short (no less than 2, no more than 5 page) reaction paper responding to the questions posed for that trip. The goal of the assignment is to get you to look around carefully with a critical eye, looking for clues of spatial patterns and social images. Have fun and keep out of trouble.

<u>Waikiki and Tourism</u>: Please try and do this trip in the afternoon, any day of the week. Doing it in the evening is OK but it will be harder to see some aspects at night—though the night traffic (especially illegal) is very fascinating—just don't stare too much and be careful. And if you get solicited you have to sort that out yourself. Remember that you are doing a loop, so you should end up back at your start point at McCully Shopping Center. BE CAREFUL OF THE CAR TRAFFIC—REMEMBER YOU ONLY WEIGH 3-6% OF A CAR, MUCH LESS A BUS, SO PAY ATTENTION, BECAUSE THEY AREN'T GOING TO. IF YOU WANT TO GO AS A GROUP/TEAM, OK BUT DON'T DISCUSS WHAT YOU SEE WITH EACH OTHER, KEEP IT INDEPENDENT AND UNIQUE.

<u>Directions:</u> Easy to do by bus but if doing by car, parking is tough. You MUST start at *McCully* St and *Kapiolani St.* intersection, at the McCully Shopping Center (mauka side of Kapiolani). Look around there, especially the residential area around the shopping center. Then walk down *McCully* across the bridge into Waikiki (*Ala Moana-Kalakaua*) then turn left and continue down *Kalakaua Ave.* into Waikiki. Pay special attention to the new Beachwalk redevelopment / Trump Tower area. Be sure and look into the lobbies of the hotels/apartment complexes as you go through this area. Go on down to *Kanekapolei* St., then go mauka up to *Ala Wai* Blvd. Continue back down *Ala Wai Blvd.* paying attention to the buildings on your left and return back to *McCully* St.

What to look for: A classic conflict in Hawaii is residence vs. tourism, and the ultimate place is Waikiki. You are intentionally being started in a older (1920+) residential area OUTSIDE of Waikiki and across the Ala Wai canal from tourist heaven. Look carefully around and down the side streets, notice the typical (for Oahu) small house/residence and low-rise apartment mix. Then cross the canal. What are the most visible differences? What ones are not immediately visible—foot traffic, ethnic mix, clothing, smells, noise? What residence patterns do you see INSIDE Waikiki? Detail symbols and icons outside Waikiki. Inside Waikiki. Is all of Waikiki for tourists? How does it differ from outside? Why is Waikiki so satisfying to tourists? What do you see people doing in Waikiki? Outside Waikiki? What built icons/symbols of "Hawaiian" do you see and where?

LANDSCAPES OF HAWAI'I (GE 204)

T.G. Thrum's ANNUALS Reading Modules [*= must read]

READ 8.22 Module I: Vol. 2: I HALA AND ARCHAEOLOGY	
Traditional Hawaiian society as viewed in the late 19th century:	
*1894: Ancient Hawaiian Water Rights and Some of the Customs Pertaining to	Them, by E.M.
Nakuina	58
*1913: Hawaiian Water Rights, by A. Perry	
*1895: The Bird Hunters of Ancient Hawaii, by N.B. Emerson	. 88— <i>Note</i>
environmental impacts	
*1887: Hawaiian Poetical Names for Places, by C.M. Hyde	111
*1905: On Hawaiian Duplicated Place Names, by T.G. Thrum(?)	120
*1922: Wrestling with Place Names, by T.G. Thrum	124
*1925: A Sea Island Land System, by J.M. Lydgate	126
*1925: Hawaiian Land Terms, by T.G. Thrum(?)	130—note
complexity of terminology, compare to modern terms and usage—what	do they tell you
about the traditional Hawaiian view of the land?	
*1907: Tales From the Temples; Heiaus of Oahu; Heiaus of Kauai; by T.G. Thr	rum(?)
155	
*1926: Leahi Heiau (Temple): Papa-ena-ena, by T.G. Thrum	173—note the
ritual complexity	
Recommended, But Not Required	
1896 : Hawaiian Surf Riding, by T.G. Thrum(?)	92—Compare
to modern ESPN/big business surfing	
1928 : The Paehumus of Heiaus Non-Sacred, by T.G. Thrum	134
1907: Heiaus and Heiau Sites Throughout the Hawaiian Islands: Island of Kaua	i; Island of Oahu;
by T.G. Thrum	143
READ 8.29 Module II: Vol. 3: FOLKLORE	
A selection of Hawaiian folklore, representative of the ethics and morality ember	
European contact period. Note how many of these are integrated into l	locations, places
and place names:	
*1892: Battle of the Owls, a Hawaiian Legend, by Jos. M. Poepoe	37—note how
myth gives place identity on Oahu	
*1896: Shark Stories, from Sheldon's Reminiscences	
there such a difference from the modern view of sharks when traditiona	ıl Hawaiians lived
and worked with sharks constantly?	
*1907: Tradition of the Wizard Stones Ka-Pae-Mahu; On the Waikiki Sea-Beac	ch Premises of
Hon. A.S. Cleghorn, by Jas. H. Boyd	72—these
are the stones next to Duke Kahanamoku statue—what is their ritual va	llue/importance
today and why?	
*1916: The Legend of Kanehunamoku: The Phantom Isle: Home of the Menehu	unes and Mu's, by
T.G. Thrum(?)	99
*1923: Shark Beliefs, by T.G. Thrum(?)	120—again wh
the attitudes about sharks compared to today?	
*1923: Legend of the Floating Island: A Kauai Version Narrated by Mrs. S. Pol	lani, of Kapaa, by
J.M. Lydgate	

this operate as a vision/dream? --- Recommended, But Not Required ---1901: Ku-ula, the Fish God of Hawaii, by Moke Manu, translated and condensed by M.K. 1902: Aiai, Son of Ku-ula; Being Part II of Ku-ula, the Fish God of Hawaii, translation completed operate as morality tales—what do they say about traditional Hawaiian society and its values? 1913: Punaaikoae; An Ancient Tradition of Oahu, by T.G. Thrum(?) 91—what moralities/values are taught in this story? factors may have triggered this popularity? **READ 9.5** Module III: **Vol. 1**: RETROSPECTIVES, TRIVIA AND MARITIME *1889: Brief History of the Steam Coasting Service of the Hawaiian Islands, by T.G. Thrum(?) **READ 9.5** Module IV: **Vol. 4**: HAWAII-NEI 1875-1897 Keep in mind that these articles were written during the events in discussion or by individuals who had been a part of them, so they reflect then-contemporary attitudes and biases. But they also are a 'view from the past' as seen by the participants, rather than a modern (or postmodern) view of the past. from a Hawaiian point of view *1891: A Brief History of Land Titles in the Hawaiian Kingdom, by W.D. Alexander 100 *1893: History of the Provisional Cession of the Hawaiian Islands and Their Restoration, by T.G. event set the tone of the Monarchy and trust of Americans --- Recommended, But Not Required ---1891: A List of All the Cabinet Ministers Who Have Held Office in the Hawaiian Kingdom, by 1892: The Educational Work of the American Mission for the Hawaiian People, by C.M. Hyde acculturation and support from ari'i 1894: A Sketch of the Constitutional History of Hawaiian Kingdom, by W.D. Alexander 148 **1894:** Chinese Immigration to the Hawaiian Islands, by W.H. Wright 156—compare to 1890 article on Chinese **1894:** Addenda: The Present Hawaiian Situation, by T.G. Thrum(?) 159—compare to

1893 articles on British takeover

1896 : Brief Record of Rebellion, by T.G. Thrum(?)	
1896: Early History of the Present House of C. Brewer & Co., Limited, by J.F. Hunnewell 182 –a good example of the development of the kama`aina power elite	
1896: History of Immigration to Hawaii, by W.D. Alexander	
1897: Hawaiian Epidemics: An Historic Account of the Principal Epidemic Periods Known to Have Occurred in These Islands, by T.G. Thrum(?)	
READ 9.12 Module V: Vol. 5 : HAWAII-NEI: 1898-1910	
*1899: Honolulu in 1853, by W. Goodale and T.G. Thrum	
the Honolulu you know	
*1903: Kahoolave An Early Place of Banishment, by T.G. Thrum(?) 93—compare this	
*1904: Streets of Honolulu in the Early Forties, by G.D. Gilman	
*1905: The Sandalwood Trade of Early Hawaii, by T.G. Thrum	
the guilty parties in this episode, why?	
*1906: Extracts from an Ancient Log, by T.G. Thrum	
interesting social and geographical relationships and how Honolulu becomes dominant	
Early Sandalwood Trade: Hawaiian Version, by T.G. Thrum(?)	
to the 1905 article again for guilty parties	
*1907: Land Customs of Early Settlers in Hawaii; As Shown in the Foreign Testimony Records of the Commissioner to Quiet Land Titles, 1846, by T.G. Thrum(?) 166—can you see any of the tensions that led to the Mahele here?	
*1908: An Early Ascent of Maunaloa, A. Menzies and British Museum 170—one of the	
best early accounts of Hawaii at the initial stage of contact, 2^{nd} part below	
*1910: Ascent of Mount Hualalai, by A. Menzies and British Museum 199	
Plantation Labor Trouble of 1909, by T.G. Thrum(?)	
labor issues from the viewpoint of the kama`aina elites	
Recommended, Not Required	
1898: Japan's "Peaceful Invasion", by T.C. Hobson	
earlier 'Chinese' articles and attitudes	
1901 : Honolulu's Battle with Bubonic Plague, by T.G. Thrum(?)	
infamous Chinatown Fire and justification at the time	
1907: Lahaina in Early Days, by G.D. Gilman	
this to the modern image of Lahaina/Maui	
READ 10.17 Module VI: Vol. 6 : HAWAII-NEI: 1911-1920	
*1913: The Affairs of the Wainiha Hui, by J.M. Lydgate	
this fit or contradict stereotypes of Hawaiian social interaction/decisions?	
*1913: The King's Daughter's Home, by T.G. Thrum(?)	
*1914: In and Around Honolulu, by T.G. Thrum(?)	
*1915: The Vanishing Kuleana, by J.M. Lydgate	
land right issues	

We comply with all federal laws and guidelines including Title 9.

Chaminade University of Honolulu recognizes the inherent dignity of all individuals and promotes respect for all people. Sexual misconduct, physical and/or psychological abuse will NOT be tolerated at CUH. If you have been the victim of sexual misconduct, physical and/or psychological abuse, we encourage you to report this matter promptly. As a faculty member, I am interested in promoting a safe and healthy environment, and should I learn of any sexual misconduct, physical and/or psychological abuse, I must report the matter to the Title IX Coordinator. Should you want to speak to a confidential source you may contact the following:

- Chaminade Counseling Center 808 735-4845.
- Any priest serving as a sacramental confessor or any ordained religious leader serving in the sacred confidence role.

Academic Honesty

Academic honesty is an essential aspect of all learning, scholarship, and research. It is one of the values regarded most highly by academic communities throughout the world. Violations of the principle of academic honesty are extremely serious and will not be tolerated.

Students are responsible for promoting academic honesty at Chaminade by not participating in any act of dishonesty and by reporting any incidence of academic dishonesty to an instructor or to a University official. Academic dishonesty may include theft of records or examinations, alteration of grades, and plagiarism.

Questions of academic dishonesty in a particular class are first reviewed by the instructor, who must make a report with recommendations to the Dean of the Academic Division. Punishment for academic dishonesty will be determined by the instructor and the Dean of the Academic Division and may range from an 'F' grade for the work in question to an 'F' for the course to suspension or dismissal from the University.

SCIENTIFIC METHOD DEFINITIONS

The **METHODS OF SCIENCE** are only tools, tools that we use to obtain knowledge about phenomena.

The **SCIENTIFIC METHOD** is a set of assumptions and rules about collecting and evaluating data. The explicitly stated assumptions and rules enable a standard, systematic method of investigation that is designed to reduce bias as much as possible. Central to the scientific method is the collection of data, which allows investigators to put their ideas to an empirical test, outside of or apart from their personal biases. In essence, stripped of all its glamour, scientific inquiry is nothing more **THAN A WAY OF LIMITING FALSE CONCLUSIONS ABOUT NATURAL EVENTS.**

Knowledge of which the credibility of a profession is based must be objective and verifiable (testable) rather than subjective and untestable.

SCIENCE is a mode of controlled inquiry to develop an objective, effective, and credible way of knowing.

The assumptions one makes regarding the basic qualities of human nature (that is, cognitive, affective, behavioral, and physiological processes) affect how one conceptualizes human behavior.

The two basic functions of scientific approach are 1) advance knowledge, to make discoveries, and to learn facts in order to improve some aspect of the world, and 2) to establish relations among events, develop theories, and this helps professionals to make predictions of future events.

Research Design And Counseling Heppner, Kivlighan, and Wampold

A **THEORY** is a large body of interconnected propositions about how some portion of the world operates; a **HYPOTHESIS** is a smaller body of propositions. **HYPOTHESES** are smaller versions of theories. Some are derived or born from theories. Others begin as researchers' hunches and develop into theories.

The **PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE** decrees we can only falsify, not verify (prove), theories because we can never be sure that any given theory provides the best explanation for a set of observations.

Research Method In Social Relations Kidder

THEORIES are not themselves directly proved or disproved by research. Even **HYPOTHESES** cannot be proved or disproved directly. Rather, research may either support or fail to support a particular hypothesis derived from a theory.

Scientific research has four general goals: (1) to describe behavior, (2) to predict behavior, (3) to determine the causes of behavior, and (4) to understand or explain behavior.

Methods In Behavioral Research; Cozby

In order to verify the reliability and validity of scientific research it is important to replicate the results. It is the preponderance of evidence that establishes/supports the theory. http://allpsych.com/researchmethods/replication.html