#### GE 204: GEOGRAPHY OF HAWAI'I

Inst: Richard Bordner

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

#### **Texts:**

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

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.

<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:

We will be using Google Groups for our course assignments. You will get an invite to join the Google Group for this course—click the OK button. You have to join both (Canvas and Google Groups) to get the course materials. CUH uses Canvas as the administrative and course delivery system. Once you leave CUH you won't ever see the Canvas system again as it's an education-specific platform. Google Groups will most likely be what you will see in any corporate setting globally, so getting familiar with it is a skill you need to have.

Assignments should be sent to me as e-mail attachments, either as Word docs/rtf/pdf formal files.

#### **GRADING:**

- THOUGHT OF THE WEEK EXERCISES: You will complete a Thought of The Weeks Exercise for each Module [8 total-see schedule]. At the start of each module I will post some topics you might want to consider, or you can do one based on your own personal interest from the materials in that module—if you want to do your own, you must check we me first to see is it's appropriate.
  - O Each TOTW will consist of a minimum of 6 paragraphs in a specific format [see below]
  - o Each TOTW is due by the end of that module

o The TOTWs count for 70% of your course grade;

#### • PRESENTATION/BLOG POST:

- O You do this by yourself [solo]—NO GROUP WORK
- O You have the option of working in the Service Learning Tutoring (Palolo) or SHINE projects through the Service Learning Office instead of this assignment
- O Presentation/blog will be based a specific concept or topic from the course materials
- O Do NOT repeat the material presented in the course PowerPoints—this must be your own material
- O Your goal is a presentation that would be useful for your classmates
- O Your presentation can be as a PowerPoint, blog post or website (your choice) and cover your topic in detail. For length estimate 5-7 PowerPoint slides or a 7-10 paragraph blog post as the minimum.
- O It must include: 1) clarification of any technical terms and explanation; 2) examples that clarify the question; 3) one or two final thoughts that show the importance of the issue; 4) cites and sources.
- O The Presentation will be worth 15% of the course grade

## • REACTION PAPERS and LEARNING ASSIGNMENTS [as required]:

- 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 There will also be a number of various assignments during the semester directed at learning, both readings and tasks. You will be graded on the completion of the assignments.
- o Reaction Papers/Learning Assignments count for 5% of the course grade

#### • FIELD TRIP:

- O You must complete the Waikiki field trip noted below
- O This will count for 5% of the course grade

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#### • ATTENDANCE:

- O Attendance is mandatory in all CUH courses
- O Attendance counts for 5% of your course grade

#### • ELECTRONICS RULES:

- 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;
- O Breaking these rules will result in you being thrown out of class for that day and listed as not attending.

TOTW exercises (8) 70%	A = 90-100	D= 60-69
Presentation/Blog 15%	B = 80-89	F = -60
Reaction/Learning Assign5%	C = 70-79	
Waikiki Walk 5%		

# Attendance.......5% THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY OF EXTRA-CREDIT WORK IN THIS CLASS

# <u>8/20- 9/7: MODULE 1 [MOD 1 GEOLOGY-GEOGRAPHY]</u>: Introduction; Google Group-Earth-Old Hawai'i Project; plate tectonics

Ass: MacDonald all [pdf]; Thrum Module I-IV; Beamer Intro-Ch. 2 Watch Google Earth MOOC training video (8min) at <a href="https://mapping.withgoogle.com/unit?unit=28">https://mapping.withgoogle.com/unit?unit=28</a>; Geology walk TBA-wear comfortable clothes

<u>Concepts</u>: Google Earth-GIS; intro geology; plate tectonics-hot spot; Volcanology HI style; Volcanoes, rifts; secondary eruptions-Kaau Crater-Lae'ahi; isolation factors; age of islands; Darwinian survivor impacts; Island microenvironments; biotic regimes

## 9/10- 9/14: MODULE 2 [MOD 2 HAWAIIAN LANDSCAPES]:

## Ass: Read Thrum module V; Beamer Ch. 3-4

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

#### 9/17-9/21: MODULE 3 [MOD 3 MONARCHY LANDSCAPES]:

#### 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

#### 9/24-9/28: MODULE 4 [TERRITORIAL-MILITARY LAND]:

<u>Concepts:</u> 'Plantation Boys' period-Plantations; WMB mindset changes; replacement toponomy; Hawaiian out-migration; homesteading-DHHL, 'endangered Hawaiians'; mainland US-San Francisco impacts; Military dominance 1910-2020; WWII impacts

#### 10/1- 10/12: MODULE 5 [HAWAII TOURISM]:

# **Ass: Read Thrum Module VI**

Concepts: 20<sup>th-</sup> century cultural landscapes; plantations-tourism; 21<sup>st</sup> century cultural landscapes; Commodifying ethnicity in contemporary Hawaii Tourism changes-commodifying ethnicity in contemporary Hawaii; OHA-Federal-State; mainland financial dominance 1950+; 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

#### 10/15 – 10/19: MODULE 6 [BIG ISLAND]:

<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

#### 10/22- 10/26: MODULE 7 [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);

#### 10/29-11/2: MODULE 8 [MOLOKA'I-LANA'I]:

#### **WAIKIKI FIELD WALK DUE 11.2**

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

#### 11/5—11/9: MODULE 9 [O'AHU]:

<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

#### 11/19-1/23: MODULE 10 [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?

#### 11/26-11/30: MODULE 11 [DEVELOPMENT-CHANGE:

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

# Thought of the Week (TOTW) Exercise Format 7/18

#### **TOTW FORMAT:**

4 Parts [THESE ARE THE MINIMUMS]:

- 1) Concept or topic covered—specify and define [1 PARAGRAPH]
- 2) Put into a context—what is it's importance w/in course material [1-2 PARAGRAPH]
- 3) Go into detail on 1-2 specific aspects of the concept/topic NOT covered in the class materials—you can use your course readings but you must also have at least 1 source outside of the course materials [5-6 PARAGRAPHS]
- 4) Discuss the context/relevance of this concept to you (personal), to us (Hawai'i), and to us (global) [2-3 PARAGRAPHS]
- 5) Citations with bibliography [APA format preferred]

#### **RULES:**

PARAGRAPH= defined as having 2 or more sentences.

CITATIONS= You must show where you got your material from. You MUST support your material with citations.

#### WAYS TO LOSE POINTS:

# 1 Use internet/generic definition rather than discipline [course] specific definition= 1 grade down

Logic= If you can't remember that the course is within a discipline, which has specific definitions attached to terms, then you're not engaging in the class. Also if you forget this rule, you need to be reminded to focus on task.

#### 2 Merely repeating class [powerpoint/talks] materials= 1 grade down minimum

Logic= If you can't be organized time-wise to look for outside sources, then you're not completing the assignment—you're merely repeating my materials back to me.

3 Opinion-Only Writing= If your writing only shows your opinion on the concept/topic; no citations= 1 grade down minimum

Logic= No one really cares about opinions—they want proof to back up your assertions/analyses so that you are more convincing. If you really need to vent, that's what social media is for.

# 4 Working on exercises with others= minimum 1 grade down

Logic= Sharing material means either you're putting in ½ the effort, or, more likely, one member is doing all the work and the other are entertaining (hopefully) parasites.

### 5 Bogus citations/sources= 1 grade down minimum

Logic= If you only pull your sources from the immediate [Wikipedia-only for example] then just as with the generic definition, you're not engaging with the material and showing any effort to process the class materials.

#### GE 204: WAIKIKI FIELD WALK

You must complete the Waikiki Field Walk. 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. PAY ATTENTION TO THE TRAFFIC!! THAT IS PART OF WHAT YOU ARE OBSERVING. OBEY ALL THE PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC LAWS. 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]

<b>READ 8.22</b> Module I: Vol. 2: I HALA AND ARCHAEOLOGY	
Traditional Hawaiian society as viewed in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> 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	
environmental impacts	
*1887: Hawaiian Poetical Names for Places, by C.M. Hyde	
*1905: On Hawaiian Duplicated Place Names, by T.G. Thrum(?)	
*1922: Wrestling with Place Names, by T.G. Thrum	
*1925: A Sea Island Land System, by J.M. Lydgate	
* <b>1925:</b> Hawaiian Land Terms, by T.G. Thrum(?)	
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. Thrum(?)	
155	
*1926: Leahi Heiau (Temple): Papa-ena-ena, by T.G. Thrum	9
ritual complexity	
Recommended, But Not Required	
<b>1896</b> : Hawaiian Surf Riding, by T.G. Thrum(?)	re
to modern ESPN/big business surfing	
<b>1928</b> : The Paehumus of Heiaus Non-Sacred, by T.G. Thrum	
1907: Heiaus and Heiau Sites Throughout the Hawaiian Islands: Island of Kauai; Island of Oah	1;
by T.G. Thrum	
DEAD 0.40 M 11 W W I 4 FOLWLODE	
READ 8.29 Module II: Vol. 3: FOLKLORE	
A selection of Hawaiian folklore, representative of the ethics and morality embedded of the pre-	
European contact period. Note how many of these are integrated into locations, places	
and place names:	
*1892: Battle of the Owls, a Hawaiian Legend, by Jos. M. Poepoe	
myth gives place identity on Oahu	
*1896: Shark Stories, from Sheldon's Reminiscences	,
there such a difference from the modern view of sharks when traditional Hawaiians live	?d
and worked with sharks constantly?	
*1907: Tradition of the Wizard Stones Ka-Pae-Mahu; On the Waikiki Sea-Beach Premises of	
Hon. A.S. Cleghorn, by Jas. H. Boyd	Se
are the stones next to Duke Kahanamoku statue—what is their ritual value/importance	
today and why?	
*1916: The Legend of Kanehunamoku: The Phantom Isle: Home of the Menehunes and Mu's, b	y
T.G. Thrum(?)	
*1923: Shark Beliefs, by T.G. Thrum(?)	h:
the attitudes about sharks compared to today?	
*1923: Legend of the Floating Island: A Kauai Version Narrated by Mrs. S. Polani, of Kapaa, b	
J.M. Lydgate	S

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

<b>1896</b> : Brief Record of Rebellion, by T.G. Thrum(?)
<b>1896:</b> 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
<b>1896:</b> History of Immigration to Hawaii, by W.D. Alexander
<b>1897:</b> Hawaiian Epidemics: An Historic Account of the Principal Epidemic Periods Known to Have Occurred in These Islands, by T.G. Thrum(?)
<b>READ 9.12</b> Module V: <b>Vol. 5</b> : HAWAII-NEI: 1898-1910
*1899: Honolulu in 1853, by W. Goodale and T.G. Thrum
*1903: Kahoolave An Early Place of Banishment, by T.G. Thrum(?) 93—compare this to contemporary views/attitudes of Kahoolawe—are they the same or have they changed? *1904: Streets of Honolulu in the Early Forties, by G.D. Gilman
earlier article, compare to modern Honolulu
*1905: The Sandalwood Trade of Early Hawaii, by T.G. Thrum
*1906: Extracts from an Ancient Log, by T.G. Thrum
*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 <sup>nd</sup> part below
*1910: Ascent of Mount Hualalai, by A. Menzies and British Museum
Recommended, Not Required
<b>1898:</b> Japan's "Peaceful Invasion", by T.C. Hobson
<b>1901</b> : Honolulu's Battle with Bubonic Plague, by T.G. Thrum(?)
<b>1907:</b> Lahaina in Early Days, by G.D. Gilman
READ 10.17 Module VI: Vol. 6: HAWAII-NEI: 1911-1920  *1913: The Affairs of the Wainiha Hui, by J.M. Lydgate
*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

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. <a href="http://allpsych.com/researchmethods/replication.html">http://allpsych.com/researchmethods/replication.html</a>