

Block, January 28,29

DJ: 1) NONE

HW: 1) Chapter 16 Study Guide & Quiz T 2/3

2) Compare Sp. and Eng. Colonies F 1/30

3) Read & Analyze Renaissance Docs M 2/2

Ann.: none

Today:

1) Socratic Seminar--Graded

Two represents *some* success at meeting a particular standard.
One represents *little* or *no* success at meeting a particular standard.
Zero represents *no apparent attempt* at meeting a particular standard.

- ___ Works to define abstract terms
- ___ Develops and expands ideas
- ___ Seeks enlightenment
- ___ Takes intellectual risks
- ___ Asks thoughtful questions
- ___ Summarizes ideas of participants
- ___ Demonstrates intellectual flexibility
- ___ Asks for clarification
- ___ Provides examples (and textual citations)
- ___ Works to build collaborative thinking
- ___ Contributes moderately and concisely
- ___ Shows respect for others (and other ideas)
- ___ Thinks before speaking
- ___ Is polite and humble
- ___ Promotes and maintains focus
- ___ Is clear and articulate

SCHOLAR'S NAME _____

DIALOGUE AND DEBATE

Dialogue is collaborative: multiple sides work toward shared understanding.	Debate is oppositional: two opposing sides try to prove each other wrong.
In dialogue, one listens to understand, to make meaning, and to find common ground.	In debate, one listens to find flaws, to spot differences, and to counter arguments.
Dialogue enlarges and possibly changes a participant's point of view.	Debate affirms a participant's point of view.
Dialogue creates an open-minded attitude: an openness to being wrong and an openness to change.	Debate defends assumptions as truth.
In dialogue, one submits one's best thinking, expecting that other peoples' reflections will help improve it rather than threaten it.	Debate creates a closed-minded attitude, a determination to be right.
Dialogue calls for temporarily suspending one's beliefs.	In debate, one submits one's best thinking and defends it against challenge to show that it is right.
In dialogue, one searches for strengths in all positions.	Debate calls for investing wholeheartedly in one's beliefs.
Dialogue respects all the other participants and seeks not to alienate or offend.	In debate, one searches for weaknesses in the other position.
Dialogue assumes that many people have pieces of answers and that cooperation can lead to workable solutions.	Debate rebuts contrary positions and may belittle or deprecate other participants.
Dialogue remains open-ended.	Debate assumes a single right answer that someone already has. Debate demands a conclusion.

¹ Adapted from San Diego Socratic Seminars -- Dennis Gray, Consultant

First Seminar:

Analyze the costs and benefits of the Columbian Exchange.

Second Seminar:

Who should be held responsible for the tragedy of the Atlantic slave trade?