HIST 1110
Introduction to World History
Semester: Spring 2013
On line

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Office: Social Sciences 4104
Office Hours: by apt. only

Course Description:
An overview of world history that provides an introduction to the origin and development of the world’s societies and their political, cultural, and economic traditions.

Learning Objectives:

HIST 1110 satisfies one of Kennesaw State University’s general education program requirements. It addresses the Social Sciences general education learning outcome(s). The learning outcome states: Students analyze the complexity of human behavior and how social, historical, economic, political, or spatial relationships develop, persist, or change. For more information about KSU’s General Education program requirements and associated learning outcomes, please visit http://catalog.kennesaw.edu/preview_program.php?catoid=10&poid=704

How the Course Works

History 1110 is an online introduction to world history. The course is divided into online modules that run on a weekly schedule. Previous week's material - voiceover powerpoint available, all graded assignments are closed.

Current week's material - voiceover powerpoint available, all graded assignments due at noon, Friday. Next week's material - voiceover powerpoint available, all graded assignments due at noon the following Friday.

-Weekly course content (including assignments/quizzes) will become visible by noon each Friday. You choose when you access the content within the given time frames. Review of the weekly assignments should take you around 3-4 hours per week, although it is advisable to plan for possible breaks, interruptions, and technical difficulties. You should expect to spend about five-six hours per week on this course, including reviewing materials, completing activities, and reading your textbook.

-If you foresee possible scheduling conflicts for a certain week, it is advisable that you work ahead on the next week's course material.
-Your professor will respond to VISTA email within 24-48 hours during the week and ASAP on weekends. If you require a more immediate response please call History and Philosophy Department. You can make an appointment if you plan a visit.

-Technical support is your responsibility. If a document or lecture does not open for you, let your professor know. Your professor may be able to answer common or more universal problems. If the problem is on your end (your computer, your software, your modem), it is your responsibility to find someone on your end to help you with the problem. If you are on KSU campus, contact service@kennesaw.edu.

-Students are expected to attend the electronic lectures in a timely fashion and to keep up with the course schedule. Attendance is monitored using Vista. Late assignments are not accepted. View the netiquette guidelines for information regarding behavioral expectations for online students.

Required Reading:
• The textbook for this course is J. Bentley et al. Traditions and Encounters.

Skills and Other Things You Need
You will need basic computer skills. Can you find a web site if you are given a web address? Can you send and receive an email? Can you attach files and open attachments? You will also need regular access to a computer and Internet service. You can use the labs on campus if you buy a set of headphones. Consider backup places that you will go if your preferred computer access point fails. If your internet fails, it may severely hinder your progress in this class. You will need an email account that you check every day, and your instructor needs that account address.

CONTACTS:
-Your professor will respond to VISTA email within 24-48 hours during the week and ASAP on weekends. If you require a more immediate response please call History and Philosophy Department. You can make an appointment if you plan a visit.
-Technical support is your responsibility. If a document or lecture does not open for you, let your professor know. Your professor may be able to answer common or more universal problems. If the problem is on your end (your computer, your software, your modem), it is your responsibility to find someone on your end to help you with the problem. If you are on KSU campus, contact service@kennesaw.edu.
-Students are expected to attend the electronic lectures in a timely fashion and to keep up with the course schedule. View the netiquette guidelines for information regarding behavioral expectations for online students.

Attendance Policy:
- Online

Electronic Devices Policy:
• Online access to Vista (http://vista.kennesaw.edu).
You will need a computer with a sound card, and you will need dependable Internet access.
You will need Microsoft Office Suite including Microsoft Word, Microsoft Explorer, PowerPoint, and Flash. You can download a free clone version of MS Office at http://www.openoffice.org
If you have Windows XP, make sure Windows Media Player is NOT set as the default wmv and mp4 player. There is a conflict with Vista, and the file won’t run. RealPlayer (http://www.realplayer.com) and iTunes will work fine. You can learn to change your default settings from this quick video.
You will also need Adobe's Flash Player and Adobe reader, both available free from http://www.adobe.com/

Grading:
Grades and Assessments

Final grades for the course are based on a possible 1000 points in total for all exams, assessments, and assignments. Weekly assessment/assignment grades will be posted on Vista. Exam essay grades may take up to two weeks to be posted.

Final Course Grades:

A = 1000-900
B = 899 - 800
C = 799 - 700
D = 699 - 600
F = 599 and less

Course Grade Components:
1. Blog Assignment: 200 pts each x 15= 600points

Each week, students will surf the internet for an image of architecture, art, or an artifact from the time period and culture(s) discussed in that week's lectures. The image will be copied and posted to the Virtual Museum (see weekly content modules) with a short accompanying text explaining what this image/object tells us about the people who created it. In addition, students will comment upon TWO of their classmates' postings. These are ALL or NONE assignments; students must post the image, provide a brief explanation, and comment on TWO other postings to receive credit for each assignment (see the Virtual Museum Instructions).

2. 3 Exams: 200 points each= 600 points
Exams will be posted on Vista. Exams are not counted as part of the weekly content, so plan for extra time during these weeks. Each exam will take place in two parts - Objective (multiple choice, true/false, etc. - 60%) and Subjective (Essay - 40%). The Objective portion of the exam will be limited in terms of time and question access. Instructions will be posted at exam time. The Subjective portion of the exam will consist of an essay question (see essay grading rubric below) to be completed and emailed to the professor before the "exam window" closes. The "final exam" is not a comprehensive exam for the entire course.

3. Map Quiz 400 points (to be announced)
Academic Honesty:
The high quality of education at Kennesaw State University is reflected in the credits and
degrees its students earn. The protection of high standards of academic integrity is crucial since the validity and equity of the University's grades and degrees depend upon it.

No student shall receive, attempt to receive, knowingly give or attempt to give unauthorized assistance in the preparation of any work required to be submitted for credit (including examinations, laboratory reports, essays, themes, term papers, etc.). Unless specifically authorized, the presence and/or use of electronic devices during an examination, quiz, or other class assignment is considered cheating. Engaging in any behavior which a professor prohibits as academic misconduct in the syllabus or in class discussion is cheating. When direct quotations are used, they should be indicated, and when the ideas, theories, data, figures, graphs, programs, electronic based information or illustrations of someone other than the student are incorporated into a paper or used in a project, they should be duly acknowledged. No student may submit the same, or substantially the same, paper or other assignment for credit in more than one class without the prior permission of the current professor(s).

Students suspected of violating the KSU statement of Academic Honesty will meet with the instructor to discuss the violation AND will be reported to the Department of Student Conduct according to the process outlined at the following link:
https://web.kennesaw.edu/scai/content/scai-misconduct-procedures

Plagiarism

The following discussion of plagiarism was produced by Writing Tutorial Services, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN and can be found at http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/wts/plagiarism.html. What is Plagiarism and Why is it Important?

In college courses, we are continually engaged with other people's ideas: we read them in texts, hear them in lecture, discuss them in class, and incorporate them into our own writing. As a result, it is very important that we give credit where it is due. Plagiarism is using others' ideas and words without clearly acknowledging the source of that information.

How Can Students Avoid Plagiarism?

To avoid plagiarism, you must give credit whenever you use
• another person's theory;
• any facts, statistics, graphs, drawings--any pieces of information--that are not common knowledge;
• quotations of another person's written words; or
• paraphrase of another person's spoken or written words. How to Recognize Unacceptable and Acceptable Paraphrases Here's the ORIGINAL text, from page 1 of Lizzie Borden: A Case Book of Family and Crime in the 1890s by Joyce Williams et al.:

The rise of industry cities, and the expansion of the population were the three great developments of late nineteenth century American history. As new, larger, steam-powered factories became a
feature of the American landscape in the East, they transformed farm hands into industrial
laborers, and provided jobs for a rising tide of immigrants. With industry came urbanization the
growth of large cities (like Fall River, Massachusetts, where the Bordens lived) which became
the centers of production as well as of commerce and trade.

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Here's an UNACCEPTABLE paraphrase that is plagiarism:
The increase of cities, and the explosion of the population were three large factors of nineteenth century
America. As steam-driven companies became more visible in the eastern part of the country,
they changed farm hands into factory workers and provided jobs for the large wave of
immigrants. With industry came the growth of large cities like Fall River where the Bordens
lived which turned into centers of commerce and trade as well as production. What makes this
passage plagiarism? The preceding passage is considered plagiarism for two reasons: the
writer has only changed around a few words and phrases, or changed the order of the original's
sentences. or both of these things, you are plagiarizing.
it changes the sense of several sentences (for example, "steam-driven companies" in sentence
two misses the original's emphasis on factories).
where the Borden family lived, was typical of northeastern industrial cities of the nineteenth
century. Steam-powered production had shifted labor from agriculture to manufacturing, and
as immigrants arrived in the US, they found work in these new factories. As a result,
populations grew, and large urban areas arose. Fall River was one of these manufacturing and
commercial centers (Williams 1).

Why is this passage acceptable?
This is acceptable paraphrasing because the writer:
accurately restated the ideas or facts.
the source has cited the
information in the original passage accurately.
indicated which part is taken directly from her source by putting the passage in quotation
marks and citing the page number.
in her own paper without putting quotation marks around them, she would be PLAGIARIZING.
Using another person's phrases or sentences without putting quotation marks around them is
considered plagiarism EVEN IF THE WRITER CITES IN HER OWN TEXT THE SOURCE OF THE
PHRASES OR SENTENCES SHE HAS QUOTED.

Plagiarism and the World Wide Web
The World Wide Web has become a more popular source of information for student papers, and many questions have arisen about how to avoid plagiarizing these sources. In most cases, the same rules apply as to a printed source: when a writer must refer to ideas or quote from a WWW site, she must cite that source.

If a writer wants to use visual information from a WWW site, many of the same rules apply. Copying visual information or graphics from a WWW site (or from a printed source) is very similar to quoting information, and the source of the visual information or graphic must be cited. These rules also apply to other uses of textual or visual information from WWW sites; for example, if a student is constructing a web page as a class project, and copies graphics or visual information from other sites, she must also provide information about the source of this information. In this case, it might be a good idea to obtain permission from the WWW site's owner before using the graphics.

Strategies for Avoiding Plagiarism

1. Put in quotations everything that comes directly from the text especially when taking notes. Instead, read over hand, or close the text so you can't see any of it (and so aren't tempted to use the text as a "guide"). Write out the idea in your own words without peeking.

2. Paraphrase, but be sure you aren't using the same words. Instead, read over hand, or close the text so you can't see any of it (and so aren't tempted to use the text as a "guide"). Write out the idea in your own words without peeking.

3. Check your paraphrase against the original text to be sure you have not accidentally used the same phrases or words, and that the information is accurate.

Terms You Need to Know (or What is Common Knowledge?)

Common knowledge: facts that can be found in numerous places and are likely to be known by a lot of people.

Example: John F. Kennedy was born in 1960. This is generally known information.

However, you must document facts that are not generally known and ideas that interpret facts.

Example: According to Peter S. Pritchard in USA Today, "Public schools need reform but they're irreplaceable in teaching all the nation's young" (14).

The idea that "Bush's relationship with Congress has hindered family leave legislation" is not a fact but an interpretation; consequently, you need to cite your source.

Quotation: using someone's words. When you quote, place the passage you are using in quotation marks, and document the source according to a standard documentation style. The following example uses the Modern Language Association's style:

Example: According to Peter S. Pritchard in USA Today, "Public schools need reform but they're irreplaceable in teaching all the nation's young" (14).
Academic writing in American institutions is filled with rules that writers often don’t know how to follow. A working knowledge of these rules, however, is critically important; inadvertent mistakes can lead to charges of plagiarism or the unacknowledged use of somebody else’s words or ideas. While other cultures may not insist so heavily on documenting sources, American institutions do. A charge of plagiarism can have severe consequences, including expulsion from a university. This handout, which does not reflect any official university policy, is designed to help writers develop strategies for knowing how to avoid accidental plagiarism.

Since teachers and administrators may not distinguish between deliberate and accidental plagiarism, the heart of avoiding plagiarism is to make sure you give credit where it is due. This may be credit for something somebody said, wrote, emailed, drew, or implied. Making Sure You Are Safe

* When researching, note-taking, and interviewing, mark everything that is someone else’s words with a big Q (for quote) or with big quotation marks. Indicate which ideas are taken from sources (S) and which are your own insights (ME).

  • Record all of the relevant documentation information in your notes. Proofread and check with your notes (or photocopies of sources) to make sure that anything taken from your notes is acknowledged in some combination of the ways listed below: In-text citation, Footnotes, Bibliography to cite information for BOTH direct and indirect quotations.

  • When paraphrasing and summarizing, first, write your paraphrase and summary without looking at the original text, so you rely only on your memory. Next, check your version with the original for content, accuracy, and mistakenly borrowed phrases. Begin your summary with a statement giving credit to the source: According to Jonathan Kozol, ...

  • Put any unique words or phrases that you cannot change, or do not want to change, in quotation marks: ... "savage inequalities" exist throughout our educational system (Kozol). When quoting directly, keep the person’s name near the quote in your notes, and in your paper quotes may lessen your credibility and interfere with your style. either at the beginning of the quote, in the middle, or at the end. around the text that you are quoting. text with ellipses (...)

  • Too heavily use direct quotes that
    • Mention the
    • Put quotation marks Indicate added
    • Double check
are different than the original text.

Deciding if Something is "Common Knowledge"

Material is probably common knowledge if . . .

• You find the information in at least five other sources
• You think it is information that your readers will already know
• You think a person could easily find the information with general reference sources

Sources used in creating this handout:


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ADA Compliance:
The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Public Law 101-336, gives civil rights protections to individuals with disabilities. This statute guarantees equal opportunity for this protected group in the areas of public accommodations, employment, transportation, state and local government services and telecommunications.

Should you require assistance or have further questions about the ADA, please contact: Ms. Carol Pope, ADA Compliance Officer for Students 770-423-6443.