Philosophy Program Value Rubric

This rubric is designed for use in establishing a framework for student learning outcomes in each of the four Philosophy Programs: General Major; Concentration in Ethics, Politics, and Law; Concentration in Logic and Philosophy of Science; and the Minor in Philosophy. These identify the core student learning outcomes as well as program specific outcomes.

This value rubric is used on the departmental and university level to facilitate program assessment. By identifying the qualitative features associated with three broad levels of mastery, from novice to proficient, it is used to monitor and measure the degree of student philosophical development as they progress through the program.

It is also used by individual instructors to guide student learning outcomes for each course taught in the Philosophy program, as well as for identifying the qualitative features in student work which will form and inform the basis for student grades on individual assignments and in the course overall.

PROGRAM	LEARNING GOALS	PROFICIENT	COMPETENT	NOVICE
Philosophy	Discipline Specific	Demonstrates comprehension and	Ability to identify major philosophical	Ability to identify and comprehend
Core	Knowledge,	understanding of the major	traditions and approaches in	major philosophical traditions and
(Major,	Including	historical and contemporary	historical and contemporary works,	approaches in historical or
Honors,	Philosophical	works, figures and trends in the	though confusion of their similarities	contemporary works is limited;
Minor)	Methodology	discipline of philosophy, including	and differences impedes	 frequent misuse or
		mastery in reading and analyzing	comprehension	misapplication of
		philosophical texts, and ease with	 the use and application of 	philosophical concepts;
		communicating (written and oral)	philosophical concepts in	 tendency to read or analyze
		philosophically;	general;	philosophical texts at a
		Recognizes precisely the issue	 the ability to identify 	superficial level;
		in question when confronted	philosophical issues and	 frequent misrecognition of
		with a complex hypothetical;	arguments in most contexts,	the issue in question or
		distinguish that issue from	though less so in complex or	inability to distinguish it
		other suggestive, or similar-	multilayered hypotheticals or	from other similar issues;
		appearing, issues;	situations;	 when stating a position it is
		States a position (possibly a	 the ability to formulate a 	overly broad as to be
		position not one's own)	philosophical argument, with	unfocused or indefensible,

plausibly, sympathetically, and
effectively, including its
assumptions, implications;
state forceful objections to
the position;
Understand and effectively

- Understand and effectively apply the core concepts and methods of philosophy (logical, semantical, ethical), including their underlying assumptions, implications, limitations;
- Compose an argument, stating a conclusion that is a logical derivation from the premises and the evidence;
- Compose a criticism of an argument showing the intrinsic weaknesses of the argument, as well as any counterarguments.

- assumptions, and implications, though suffering from logical problems
- the ability to identify an objection to it;
- ability to communicate philosophically, though with errors or omissions.

- or is implausible given its assumptions and implications;
- constructed arguments are incomplete or suffer from fallacious reasoning, poor selection of supporting evidence, or contain irrelevant premises;
- objections and critiques are off-point or poorly formulated;
- written and oral communication lacks clarity, precision, or generates misunderstanding in others.

Inquiry, Analysis & Synthesis

Identifies creative, focused, manageable topics which allows for in-depth analysis and potential for synthesizing material;

- formulates articulate, defensible theses; synthesizes detailed information from relevant sources representing various philosophical approaches;
- skillfully develops all elements of a

Identifies a topic that while manageable, is too narrowly focused and leaves out relevant aspects of the topic which impedes the full extent potential for analysis and synthesis;

- presents information from relevant sources representing limited points of view/ approaches;
- critical elements of the methodology or theoretical framework are missing,

Identifies a topic that is far too general, wide-ranging, unmanageable, or impractical;

- presents information from irrelevant sources representing limited points of view or approaches;
- inquiry and analysis demonstrate misunderstanding of methodology, theoretical framework;
- includes unorganized or

	methodology or theoretical framework; synthesizes evidence to reveal insightful patterns, differences, or similarities related to a thesis; conclusion is a logical extrapolation from the inquiry findings; insightfully discusses relevant, supported limitations and implications.	 incorrectly developed, or unfocused; organizes evidence, but organization is not effective in revealing important patterns, differences, or similarities; states a general conclusion that, because it is so general, also applies beyond the scope of the inquiry findings; presents relevant and supported limitations and implications. 	 irrelevant evidence; states ambiguous, illogical, or unsupportable conclusion from inquiry findings; presents limitations and implications, which are irrelevant or unsupported.
Critical and Creative Thinking	Recognizes and reflects on the value of creativity to philosophical method; • evaluates the creative philosophical process using domain-appropriate criteria; • actively seeks out and follows through on untested and potentially risky directions or approaches to the assignment; • not only develops a logical, consistent plan to solve problem, but recognizes implications of each plausible solution and can articulate reasons for choosing one over	Successfully adapts an appropriate exemplar to assigned specifications;	Successfully reproduces an appropriate philosophical hypothetical or exemplar of an argument or analysis; • stays strictly within the guidelines of the assignment; • only a single approach is considered and is used to address the philosophical issue or problem; • acknowledges alternate, divergent, or contradictory perspectives or ideas; reformulates a collection of available ideas; • reformulates a collection of available ideas.

Logic & Philo-	Program Specific Knowledge	another; • fully integrates alternate, divergent, or contradictory perspectives or ideas; • extends a novel or unique idea, question, format, or hypothetical to create new knowledge or knowledge that crosses boundaries; • transforms ideas or solutions into entirely new forms. Demonstrates sophistication of comprehension of central issues in	Demonstrates good comprehension of central issues in the philosophy of	Demonstrates preliminary and general comprehension of basic
sophy of Science		the philosophy of science as well as those arising within the study	science and those arising within the study of language, mind, and space	issues in the philosophy of science and those arising within the study of
(in addition to		of language, mind, and space and	and time;	language, mind, and space and time;
Core)		 shows detailed grasp of the design and significance of scientific studies and experiments; demonstrates proficiency with proofs in first order propositional and predicate logic and main non-classical logics; able to prove significant properties of formal systems and their extensions; demonstrates reliable and 	 shows basic grasp of the design and significance of scientific studies and experiments; demonstrates ability to do simple to medium difficulty proofs in first order propositional and predicate logic and some non-classical logics, but may struggle with complex problems; shows basic grasp of the properties of formal systems and their extensions, and some facility with proofs; 	 shows acceptable grasp of the design and significance of scientific studies and experiments; ability to do proofs may be limited to simple problems in first order propositional and predicate logic and some non-classical logics; shows an awareness of the basic properties of formal systems and their extensions, but may struggle to perform or understand proofs;

		thorough understanding of the core concepts of probability and decision under uncertainty and is able to frame and solve problems of varying complexity.	 demonstrates basic understanding of the core concepts of probability and decision under uncertainty and is able to frame and solve simple to medium difficulty problems in each but may struggle with complex problems. 	demonstrates basic understanding of the core concepts of probability and decision under uncertainty but may be unable to frame and solve problems above an introductory level.
Ethics,	Program Specific	Demonstrated comprehension of	Student can name the major ethical	Student only names the major
Politics &	Knowledge	major ethical and meta-ethics	and meta-ethical theories but is only	ethical and meta-ethical theories,
Law (in	Including Ethical	theories and traditions in	able to present the gist of the named	but confuses the differences
addition to	Reasoning,	historical and contemporary	theory, lacking sophistication and	between them;
Core)	Problem Solving,	works;	detail;	student can recognize basic
	Action	 fluency in comprehension and application of ethical terms and concepts; capable of formulating subtle and detailed defenses of ethical positions (even those not one's own); cogent and insightful analysis of ethical issues (historical and contemporary); demonstrated comprehension of complex ethical and metaethical issues, arguments, and counter-arguments; sophisticated and insightful application of ethical reasoning to 	 student can recognize basic and obvious ethical issues but incompletely grasps the complexities, interrelationships among the issues; student can apply ethical perspectives and concepts to an ethical question, independently though the application is inaccurate; student states a position and can state the objections to, assumptions and implications of different ethical perspectives and concepts but does not respond to them, ultimately objections, assumptions, and implications do not affect the 	 and obvious ethical issues but fails to grasp complexity or interrelationships; student can apply ethical perspectives and concepts to an ethical question but only with support (using examples, in a class, in a group, or a fixed-choice setting); student states a position but cannot state relevant objections, assumptions or limitations of the different perspectives and concepts.

	problems in public policy,	judgment or determination	
	law, politics, and morality.	of the issue.	