

***The Effects of a Three-Part  
Social Studies Module: A  
Faculty Research-Driven  
Community Outreach Model***

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1. The notion that societies should be based on an agreement between the government and the people in which the people give up some rights in order to have others protected is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Options	Pre-presentation	Post-presentation
Representative democracy	41%	29%
Social order	21%	11%
<b><i><u>Social contract</u></i></b>	22%	51%
Republicanism	17%	9%

## 2. Popular sovereignty is the belief that \_\_\_\_\_

Options	Pre-presentation	Post-presentation
presidents are able to accomplish a great deal early in a term because they are popular	16%	10%
<b><u>citizens are the ultimate source of power</u></b>	31%	67%
popular kings are able to rule more successfully than unpopular kings	16%	4%
the most popular candidate should win elections	37%	19%

### 3. Why did the writers of the United States Constitution want the powers of the national government separated from each other, yet also shared?

Options	Pre-presentation	Post-presentation
<b><u>They wanted to avoid putting too much power in the hands of one person</u></b>	66%	76%
They wanted to create a system that was too complex to ever accomplish anything	11%	9%
They were trying to create a system biased in favor of large states	13%	11%
They wanted to create a system that was so complex only the wealthiest people could get the things they wanted	11%	4%

4. Which of the following statements describes how power is shared between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches according to the U.S. Constitution?

Options	Pre- presentation	Post- presentation
<b><u><i>The legislative branch makes the laws; the executive branch administers the laws; the judicial branch decides if laws are constitutional</i></u></b>	33%	62%
The executive branch makes and administers the laws; the legislative branch monitors the executive branch; the judicial branch decides if laws are constitutional	20%	13%
The judicial branch decides which laws have to be made; the legislative branch makes the laws; the executive branch administers the laws	18%	11%
The legislative branch makes the laws; the judicial branch decides if the laws should be implemented; the executive branch implements laws after the judicial branch reviews the laws	30%	14%

## 5. Which level of government is responsible for conducting elections?

<b>Options</b>	<b>Pre-presentation</b>	<b>Post-presentation</b>
federal	24%	10%
<b><u>state</u></b>	21%	37%
both the federal and state	50%	45%
neither the federal or state	6%	8%

## 6. Voting is not required in the United States because \_\_\_\_\_

Options	Pre-presentation	Post-presentation
Elected officials do not want everyone to participate	5%	9%
Having everyone vote would cost too much money	10%	4%
<b><u>Forcing participation would be contrary to some fundamental principles of the U.S.</u></b>	44%	58%
Forcing participation would result in uninformed voters participating and unqualified people getting elected	41%	29%

## 7. The purpose of election literacy tests was to

<b>Options</b>	<b>Pre-presentation</b>	<b>Post-presentation</b>
<b><i>prohibit people from voting</i></b>	6%	58%
ensure that only people who had researched the candidates and issues were allowed to vote	38%	28%
prepare people to vote	45%	12%
make sure election equipment was working properly	11%	3%



8. Which of the following has been a barrier to voting in the past?

<b>Options</b>	<b>Pre-presentation</b>	<b>Post-presentation</b>
physical disabilities	13%	22%
registering to vote	21%	18%
where elections were held	7%	6%
<b><i>All of the above</i></b>	59%	55%

## 9. I believe that voting is important.

<b>Options</b>	<b>Pre-presentation</b>	<b>Post-presentation</b>
Strongly Agree	41%	38%
Agree	38%	39%
Disagree	3%	3%
Strongly Disagree	1%	2%
Neutral	17%	18%

10. The United States government is making it more difficult for its citizens to vote.

<b>Options</b>	<b>Pre-presentation</b>	<b>Post-presentation</b>
Strongly Agree	7%	9%
Agree	20%	22%
Disagree	23%	26%
Strongly Disagree	7%	8%
Neutral	43%	35%



# Laws of the Young Pioneers (with illustrations)



Pioneer is an example to all other children



Pioneer is a diligent student, is disciplined and polite.



ПИОНЕР ПРИЛЕЖНО УЧИТСЯ,  
ДИСЦИПЛИНИРОВАН И ВЕЖЛИВ.



Pioneer honors the memory of those who gave their life in the struggle for freedom and flourishing of the Soviet Motherland





Pioneer is a good friend, who takes care of those younger than him, and helps those who are older.



Pioneer is friends with all the children of the world.



Ретро  
открытки  
retropost.ru

ПИОНЕР ДРУЖИТ С ДЕТЬМИ  
ВСЕХ СТРАН МИРА

Pioneer loves his motherland, the Communist Party. He prepares himself to join the Communist Youth League.



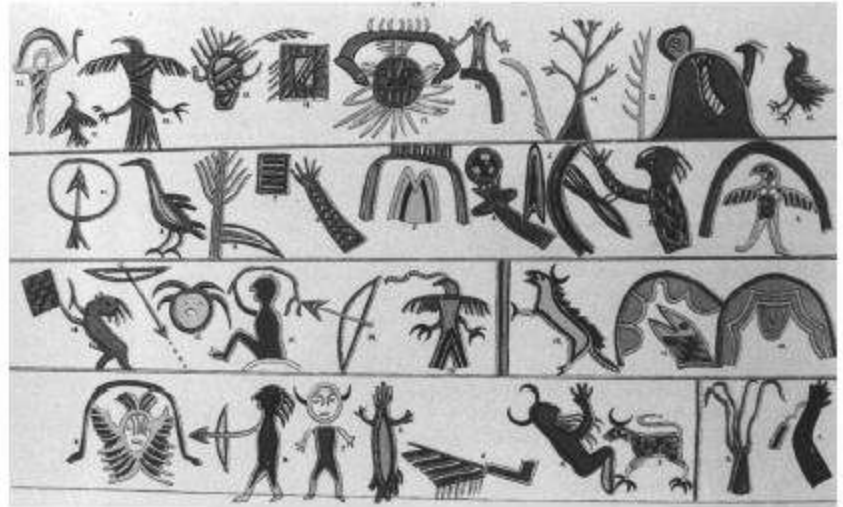


# **Learning different languages in the United States**

# Before 1620, in the U.S.

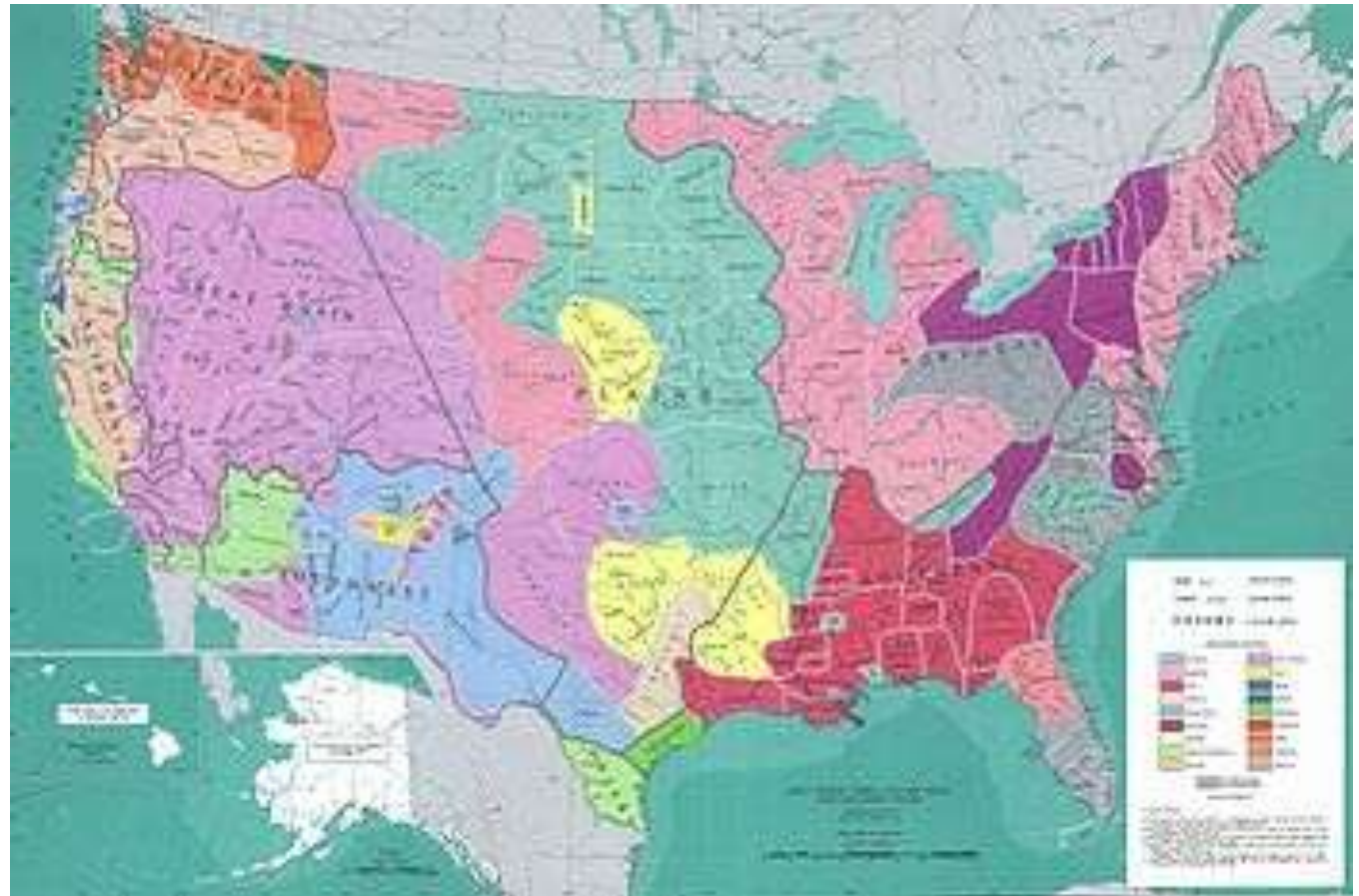
Different groups of Native Americans, with their own

- Cultural
- Social
- Political
- Economic
- and Language systems





# Native American languages in the 1500



# Some Native American languages

- Navajo
- Seminole
- Cherokee
- Ojibwe
- Tupik
- Mohawk
- Lakota
- Choctaw

MALIA DINIYINI, 'I DIYINI  
NI'YIL'AI, NAQA'NAQA'AI  
NIL NDEST'AEGO, ESDZAN  
T'ÁALTSO BAGHADI  
NÁ'QA'NI', ÁADO BÂ'QA'NI'  
SHINLCHINI YESU.  
MALIA DINIYINI DIYIN  
AYÚIT'EI BAMA,  
BÂHÂGI ADANIT'ÉI NAQA  
SODILZIN, KAT ÁADO  
NDA'SILDID BIJIJÎ.  
AMEN.



# After 1620

- All the countries in the Americas (the “New World”) have been open to immigration – with some exceptions, at different points in time.
- U.S.: Favorite destination. 😊
- Stable democracy and flourishing economy.

# How many languages are spoken in the U.S., nowadays?

- the languages that were already spoken in this territory before 1620
- PLUS
- those that were brought here by colonizers and immigrants after 1620
- African slaves of course also had their languages but the use of those was not allowed.

# How many languages are spoken in the U.S., nowadays?

- Can you guess how many languages are spoken in the United States nowadays, approximately?
- 1) 50
- 2) 300
- 3) 1500

# 300+ languages in the U.S.

- More than 300 languages are currently spoken in the U.S.!

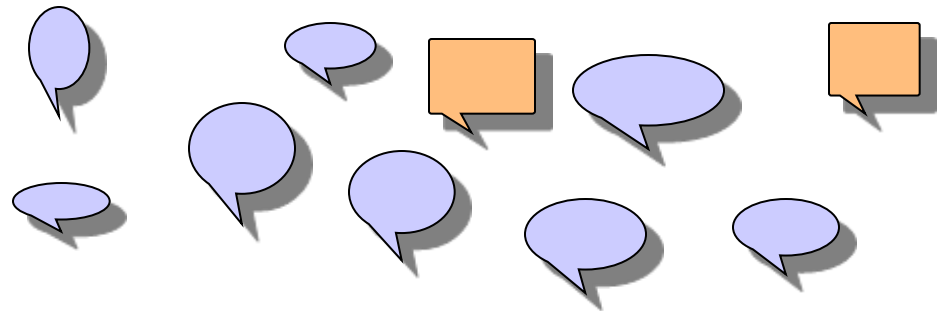


# Some of the languages currently spoken in the U.S.

- Thai
- Navajo
- Armenian
- German
- Hebrew
- Cherokee
- Greek
- Italian
- Spanish
- Chinese
- French
- Seminole
- Tagalog
- Russian
- Arabic
- Korean

# Nowadays, in the U.S.

- for every 10 people,
- 8 are native speakers of English
- 2 are native speakers of another language – and most of them speak English as a second language. They are bilingual.



# Being bilingual and/or multilingual

- Being **bilingual** means having two languages (bi = two).
- People who speak several languages are **multilingual** (multi = many)

# Actually, nowadays, in the world

- Most people are **multilingual** – they speak more than one language.
- They speak more than one of ...
- How many languages are spoken in the world, nowadays, approximately?



# Languages in the world

- Can you guess how many languages are spoken in the world today, approximately?
- 1) 150
- 2) 990,000
- 3) 6,900

Can you mention 5 of those  
6,900 languages?



# Summary

- 6,900+ languages are spoken in the world nowadays
- 300+ of those are spoken in the U.S. nowadays
- By people who are multilingual (they speak several languages)
- And in fact, most people in the world are multilingual

# Why do we speak English in the U.S.?

- With 6,900+ languages in the world
- And 300+ of those languages being spoken in the U.S.
  
- Why did we end up speaking English instead of, for example, one of the languages that were spoken here in the 1500?

# Why English in the U.S.?

- What was the language that was imposed on the native people who were living here before 1620?
- English

# Why English in the U.S.?

- What was the language that the immigrants who arrived in the 1800 and 1900 learnt and used the most?
- English

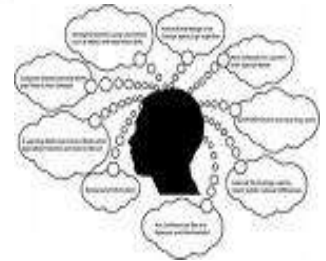
**BUT, it is important to know  
that**

- **There are many languages other than our native language.**
- **All languages are equally adequate for communication and for expressing oneself.**

# Knowing more than one language ...

- Gives us access to other people's

- Ideas
- Feelings
- Dreams
- Fears
- Wishes
- Thoughts





# If we look at (world) History...

- Democratic governments have, for their most part,
- understood that diversity enriches a society
- officially planned teaching multiple languages
- encouraged learning about multiple cultures
- seek to integrate what is different, “foreign”

# If we look at (world) History

- Dictatorial governments, on the other hand, have for the most part
- tried to erase anyone/anything different within society
- banned the use of anything other than one official language
- discouraged learning about other cultures
- rejected whomever/whatever is different, “foreign”

# How has the U.S. addressed language and culture differences?

- Transition programs at schools for native speakers of languages other than English
- Labeling of consumer products in English and Spanish
- Foreign language programs at school for native speakers of English

# Summary

- All languages are equally adequate for communication and for expressing oneself.
- Democratic governments welcome diversity, teach multiple languages and cultures.
- In the U.S. there is some language teaching at schools and Spanish is used along with English to label consumer products.

# Two research questions

1. Was the module effective?
  - a. Knowledge
  - b. Attitudes
2. Are taped presentations as effective as live presentations?

# Effectiveness of Module: Knowledge

	Pretest	Posttest	Difference
Andy n = 280	2.79 (1.23)	4.60 (1.78)	1.81 (1.82) 23%
Ann n = 298	3.29 (1.46)	4.66 (2.02)	1.38 (1.91) 17%
Talia n = 270	4.79 (1.57)	7.17 (1.14)	2.37 (1.58) 30%

**Total possible = 8 points**

# Effectiveness of Module: Attitudes

## Andy

1. *I believe that voting is important.*
2. *The United States government is making it more difficult for its citizens to vote.*

After presentation:

- Students already felt that voting was important, and opinions did not change.
- Students were neutral about the difficulty of voting, and they remained neutral.

# Effectiveness of Module: Attitudes

## Ann

1. *Schools and children's organizations should teach children to love their country.*
2. *Being a good student is an expression of your love for your country.*
3. *During the Cold War, Soviet Union and the United States had nothing in common.*

After presentation:

- Students still showed slight disagreement with the first statement.
- Students remained neutral for the second and third statements.



# Effectiveness of Module: Attitudes

## Talia

1. *It would be better for U.S. citizens if the government declared English the sole language in the U.S.*
2. *We should have only one language that is spoken around the world.*

After presentation:

- Showed significantly stronger agreement that the United States has taken some important steps to promote a multilingual and multicultural way of life.
- Showed significantly more disagreement that we should have only one language that is spoken around the world.

# Effectiveness of Module: Taped vs. Live

	Pretest	Posstest	Difference
Taped n = 234	4.11 (1.73)	5.88 (2.23)	1.77 (1.86) 22%
Live n = 334	3.93 (1.66)	5.84 (2.05)	1.91 (1.80) 24%

# Effectiveness of Module: Taped vs. Live

**Ann**

	Pretest	Posstest	Difference
Taped n = 99	3.33 (1.52)	4.35 (2.04)	1.02 (1.85) 13%
Live n = 199	3.26 (1.43)	4.82 (2.00)	1.56 (1.91) 20%

# Effectiveness of Module: Taped vs. Live

**Talia**

	Pretest	Posstest	Difference
Taped n = 135	4.67 (1.66)	7.00 (1.36)	2.33 (1.67) 29%
Live n = 135	4.91 (1.48)	7.33 (0.85)	2.42 (1.49) 30%

# Effectiveness of Module: Taped vs. Live

- **Attitude change**

- No difference in attitude change for Ann's presentations
- The significant difference for Talia's question #2 (*We should have only one language that is spoken around the world.*) disappeared when the students saw only the video.

# Effectiveness of Module: Knowledge

- So, was this module effective for knowledge?
  - Children's scores did improve on average by 23%
  - Children viewing Talia's presentation showed mastery
  - So, effective?
    - Not for all material: The average posstest score for Ann and Andy was still only about 50%.
    - Not for all classes: There were significant performance differences between classes.

# Effectiveness of Module: Attitudes

- So, was this module effective for changes in attitudes?
- Not really...
  - Only students who viewed Talia's presentation showed a significant change in attitudes.

# Effectiveness of Module: Taped vs. Live

- So was a tape as effective as a live presentation?
- Overall, taped was just as effective as live  
BUT:
- Presenter mattered
- Not as much attitude change for taped presentation.



- Questions, comments?
- Thank you for your time!