HOW TO WRITE THE LONG

ESSAY

Religion 274

Roger Graves

Director, Writing Across the Curriculum

ROGER GRAVES



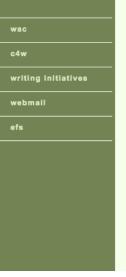


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Roger Graves

Director, Writing Across the Curriculum

Professor, EFS



I'm new to the University of Alberta, having come from the University of Western Ontario where I was Director of the Program in Writing, Rhetoric, and Professional Communication in the Faculty of Arts and Humanities. In my new position here I'll be working with faculty and students across the university as part of the Writing Across the Curriculum initiative. I will also be working with students and faculty in the Department of English and Film Studies.

I am the author, co-author, or editor of five books and 29 articles, including Writing Instruction in Canadian Universities. My current research interests include the development of doctoral student writing, writing assignments across disciplinary fields, and rhetorical approaches to text encoding. Currently I serve as co-Vice-President of the Canadian Association for the Study of Discourse and Writing (CASDW) and a member of the Executive Board of the Canadian Recent presentations This page contais links to pdfs of slides displayed at presentation prive

Books

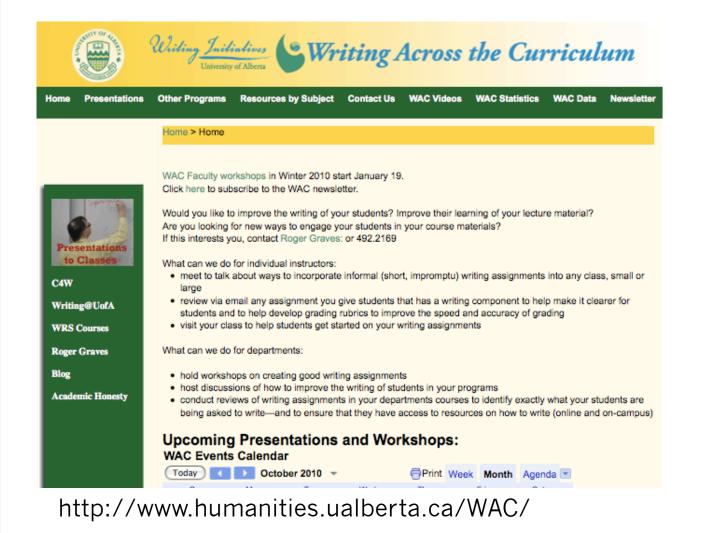
This page displays the covers and descriptions of books I've authored, co-authored, or co-edited



Blog: Thinking About Writing A new blog on writing-related issues

http://www.ualberta.ca/~graves1/index.html

WRITING ACROSS THE CURRICULUM



CENTRE FOR WRITERS



http://www.c4w.arts.ualberta.ca/

GRAM WOW!



NOTE THE VERBS: CRITICAL ANALYSIS

- Examine
- Analyze
- Critically analyze
- Historically analyze
- Assess
- Interpret
- Debate
- Consider
- Illustrate
- Evaluate
- Identify

What do these terms mean to you?

INVENTION: GENERATE IDEAS

• You may write on any topic related to witchcraft, magic, and the occult, including non-European topics.

Topics:

Chaos magic vs other magic—not a religion

Link religious practice and mental health

Clowns in drama shamans in relgion

• Brainstorm, idea maps, questions

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

o One paragraph

(100-200 words) summarizing your proposed topic – what you are going to do, and how. This paragraph will include an underlined, *working* thesis statement. By working, I mean that you may end up changing your thesis statement as you work on your essay. This is fine.

An annotated bibliography

- Summaries of 3+ secondary sources; <u>Summarize</u> each reference in two to three sentences and give qualifications of the author.
 - 1. 1+ primary source: summarize the reference; identify the author, their position/title/relationship to the topic, and the year the source was written.

3. ANALYTICAL/CRITICAL ANNOTATIONS

An objective evaluation of a work's contents, quality, and limitations. Length is typically between 100-200 words.

- Gives full bibliographic information for the work.
- Gives the authority and the point of view of the author.
- Evaluates the contents, scope, and quality.
- Points out the merits and deficiencies.

From http://guides.library.ualberta.ca/annotations

ANNOTATIONS

Summarizes the article (2-3 sentences; 45-60 words) Evaluates:

- give qualifications of the author;
- identify the author, their position/title/relationship to the topic, and the year the source was written

THE ESSAY

- Write an interesting and well-argued paper, based on scholarly sources.
- Use the work in the annotated bibliography as your sources

THE AUDIENCE

- This time you are writing for a scholar of religion knowledgeable in the area of alternative spiritualities, trained as an historian. To repeat, this means I am looking for a cogent argument, well supported by appropriate sources.
- Instructor knows lots about alternative spiritualities
- Values historical research and evidence: what does that mean? What evidence counts in history? (rubric says "Provides evidence to support arguments: Ideas clearly informed by readings and properly cited" and "Uses direct quotations sparingly and effectively")

METHODS THAT WORK TO IMPROVE WRITING QUALITY

- 1. Direct instruction (.80 effect size)
- 2. Peer assistance (.75)
- 3. Setting product goals (.70)
- 4. Word processing software (.55)
- 5. Sentence combining (.50)
- 6. Process approach (.32; .80 done well)
- 7. Prewriting (.32)
- 8. Inquiry (.32)
- 9. Models (.25)

INVENTION: LEVACK

• Define witchcraft in medieval/early modern Europe based on information from one of the following chapters from Levack

• Evaluate this perspective as a contemporary: is it credible?

- Power of the devil—evil not good things
- Exploitation of secret powers in nature
- Unnatural—anything; flying to a group gathering
- Turning people into frogs and newts
- Blame for bad crops
- Conjuring people
- Forcing people against their will

WHAT TOPIC WILL YOU STUDY?

• Identify a topic of inquiry

- Translate that topic into a thesis by stating what your attitude is to that topic
- In this essay I will analyze how leisure and vice combined to form what have been called "sinful pleasures" in the boom-town gold rush economy of the Klondike. The absence of traditional social hierarchies in this time and place, combined with the fuel of easy money and masculinity, accounted for this new conception of leisure.

FROM THE WINTER CLASS

- Magic as a transformation of the mind
- Christianization of pagan rituals
- History of religious practices isn't progressive from one religious practice to another—it is not a linear progression.
- Many of the traditional practices of the Christian holidays—the date, the tree, the star-- arose from pagan traditions. Co-opted and incorporated

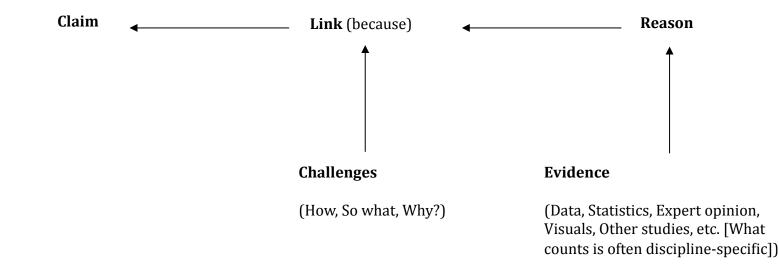
TURN A TOPIC INTO A THESIS

• Witchcraft was defined as someone using otherworldly powers to bring down other people, including using spells, alchemy, divination, and astrology. To the average person living in the time of the black plague, this would have seemed reasonable.

YOUR ARGUMENT

- Main claim
- Subsidiary claims

INFORMAL ARGUMENT AND ACADEMIC WRITING



Ex. [this study] will be a unique scholarly contribution as very few studies genuinely combine oral history and the documentary record.

CLAIMS AND ASSUMPTIONS

- Claim + stated reason rest upon an unstated reason
- Both the stated and unstated reasons rely on shared assumptions of value between the writer and the reader
- Evidence demonstrates the validity of the stated or unstated reasons
- When values are shared, less evidence is needed to convince the reader

A CLAIM IN 3 PARTS

• By engaging in historical/archival research, by reviewing the vast amount of public information now available on [this topic], and by conducting interviews with policy makers, researchers, activists and industry representatives, my research will develop a systematic assessment of [topic] and the conditions in which is has become finalized.

GETTING ORGANIZED

• Thesis= main claim, argument

The absence of traditional social hierarchies in this time and place, combined with the fuel of easy money and masculinity, accounted for this new conception of leisure

- Body: subsidiary claims
- 1. Free enterprise capitalism in the Klondike contributed to a dominant ideological stance that valued the free choice of the individual to pursue whatever leisure activities they wanted—including gambling, drinking to excess, and womanizing—with few, if any, restraints.
- 2. Leisure in the Klondike boomtown created and enforced a particular kind of masculinity in contrast to the "rational recreation" of more established cities and towns in the Northwest.

BODY-PART 1

• Free enterprise capitalism in the Klondike contributed to a dominant ideological stance that valued the free choice of the individual to pursue whatever leisure activities they wanted including gambling, drinking to excess, and womanizing—with few, if any, restraints.

Implied in this claim is the structure (order) of the next part of the essay:

- 1. A section or paragraph on gambling
- 2. A section or paragraph on drinking to excess
- 3. A section or paragraph on womanizing/sexual debauchery