POLS 350: Persuasive research paper

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The Writing *Process*

Getting started

- Explore the assignment
- Make rough notes
- Pick a tentative topic



Drafting/revising

 Get feedback on your draft/revise: work on higher order concerns: structure, argument, organization

Editing

- Work on style and lower order concerns
- Proofread, consult checklist for assignment

Genre: Persuasive/argumentative

Analytic, synthetic

Length: 7 pages, double-spaced, 12 pt font

Value: 30%

Due: March 30th

References: Your choice (APA, MLA, Chicago, Vancouver, etc.)

Sources: minimum of 6 academic sources

The paper will be evaluated based on:

- 1. the strength of the *thesis statement*,
- 2. the overall *organization* and *style*,
- 3. the *quality of evidence* and *appropriateness of* research, and
- 4. the *persuasiveness of argument*.

Students are required to write one **argumentative** paper on a **case study** and/or **theme** related to course topics. Your paper should

- a) carefully define a gender or feminist analysis,
- b) provide **background research** on your topic that **draws on scholarly literature**, and
- c) **explain** how your analysis **changes or transforms our understanding** of your case or topic.
- d) i.e., create a compelling **narrative** about your topic **and its significance**

Assignment description

"The purpose of this paper is to **persuade** a reader of your point of view. Therefore, you are expected to **take a stand** on an issue and **use evidence to back it up**. **Do not simply review and analyze literature on a particular topic**. Your thesis statement should be a debatable proposition – one which another person may reasonably agree or disagree."

"You might argue that

- a gender or feminist analysis challenges conventional approaches to understanding security, militarism or conflict; or
- explain what is revealed when we take gender seriously in political science; or
- illustrate how gender is an important category of analysis for policy-making at the local, national or/ and international level."

Case studies:

- the International Criminal Court or the United Nations;
- conflict or peace-building (Burundi, Afghanistan, Israel/ Palestine, Chiapas, Mexico);
- a social movement (Women in Black; Women on Waves; CodePink, Femen)
- feminist responses to the TRC

Themes:

- women's anti-war/peace activism;
- wartime sexual violence;
- constructions of gender in conflict/post-conflict zones
- post/anti-colonialism

Three aspects to this:

- 1. **Understand** and be able to **summarize** a topic (based on course themes, theories, and/or case studies);
- 2. **Situate** your topic within a broader academic conversation;
- 3. **Take a position** on your topic

Approaches:

- Summarize/describe topic: what are the most important aspects for your argument?
- Analyze: what are the component parts?
- Synthesize: persuade audience of your position

Argument:

Demonstrates knowledge of

Gender/feminist concepts (summary)

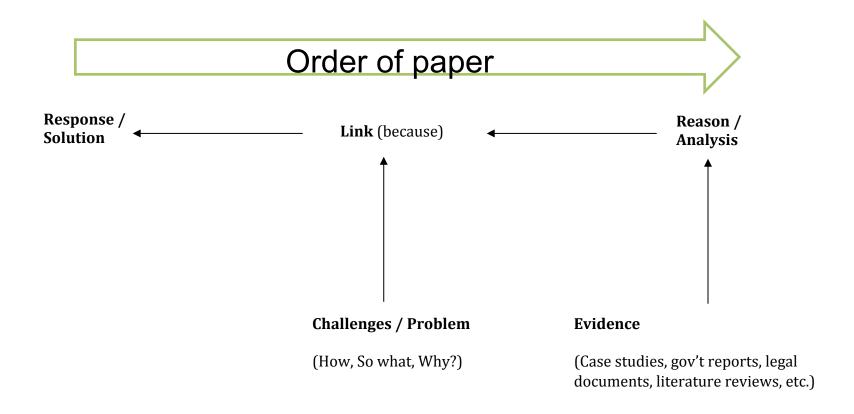
Chosen theme/case study (summary)

Applies course theories/concepts (analysis)

Reads case study through concepts (analysis)

Introduces and supports compelling position (synthesis)

 Don't attempt to cover every aspect of a topic: focus on the most pertinent, compelling, and interesting aspects.



Order of tasks

Include:

- Observation (What?)
- Argument (So what?)
- Implication(s) (Now what?)

Needs to be:

- Specific/focused
- Manageable
- Interesting
- Explicit

"I argue X, because of A, B, and C."

Introduction

- Purpose/topic/research question
- Methodology/theoretical approach
- Object(s) of study
- Thesis
- Outline

Background/literature review

- Overview of general topic/issue
- Overview/outline of research/theories

Body/sub-claims

Conclusion

- Summary
- Significance/implications/"so what?"

Brevity with clarity:

- Use active, declarative sentences
 - Avoid overly-long and complex sentences
 - Avoid passive constructions
- Avoid modifiers (adjectives, adverbs)
- Avoid emotional appeals or attempts to blatantly spin the issue/responses
- Be direct and explicit
 - "I argue that...."
 - "This shows...."
 - "Here we see...."

Ways to introduce evidence:

- Direct quotation
- Paraphrase
- Summary

Quotation: more wordy; places focus directly on text; allows you to comment on *rhetoric* and *form*; need to provide explicit *analysis*; integrate into your own sentences (avoid "dropped quotations"

Paraphrase and summary: more concise; focuses attention on specific aspects of evidence; creates a persuasive narrative; keeps focus on *content* rather than *rhetoric*

Always (ALWAYS!) indicate when you draw on another's ideas

Always comment directly on your evidence

- Assert
- Cite
- Explicate: always **explicitly** link your evidence to your claims

Always have a **topic sentence** that <u>explicitly</u> indicates what the paragraph is about, and how it fits within the larger document

Always have a **transition sentence** that connects each chunk of argument to the next:

- use transitional words/phrases
- link back to main claim or sub-claim

For this purpose	In order to	To that end		
In order that	So that	To this end		
Transitions for argun	nent or proof			
Accordingly	Despite	In addition	Nevertheless	Therefore
Admittedly	Even so	In any case	Nonetheless	Thus
Although	Even though	In conclusion	Obviously	To be sure
At this level	Evidently	Indeed	Of course	Truly
Because	For	In fact	On the one	Whatever the
Besides	For the same	In light of this	hand On	case may be
But	reason	evidence	the other hand	What's more
Certainly	Furthermore	In summary	Regardless	
Clearly, then	Granted	Meanwhile	Since	
Consequently	However	Moreover	That is	
Transitions for evem	plification, illustration, a	addition or clarification		
Additionally	For instance	More importantly	Specifically	The next part
Again	Further	Moreover	Such as	To add
Also	Furthermore	Most importantly	Take the case of	To clarify
And then	Generally	One characteristic	That is to say	To demonstrate
As an illustration	speaking	Another characteristic	The final type	To explain
Resides	i.e., (that is)	One example	The first	To illustrate
Besides that	In addition	another	(second, third)	To put it another
Case in point	In another case	example	category	way
•		One kind another	0 ,	To rephrase it
Equally	In general	kind	The last group The most	What's more
important	In other words			what's more
Finally	In particular	One way Another	important	
First	In the same way In this case	way On this occasion	component	
Following this	In this case		The most important	
further		Point in fact	example The	
For example	Like	Pursuing this further	next example	
Transitions for emph				
Absolutely	Certainly	In brief	Obviously	To repeat
Always	Definitely	Indeed	Of course	Undeniably
As I have noted	Emphatically	In fact	Perennially	Undoubtedly
As I have said	Eternally	Naturally	Positively	Unquestionably
As has been noted	Extremely	Never	Surely	Without a doubt
Assuredly	Forever	Nobody denies	Surprisingly	Without reservation
By all means	In any case	No doubt	To be sure	
Transitions for comp	arison and contrast			
Although	Despite	Likewise	hand On the	Vis à vis
After all	Even though	Meanwhile	other hand	Where
As	However	Nevertheless	Otherwise	Whereas
Balanced against	In comparison	Nonetheless	Similarly	While
But	In contrast	Of course	Still	Yet
By comparison	In the same way	Once in a while	Though	
Compared to	In spite of	On the contrary	Unlike	
Conversely	Like	On the one	Up against	

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Transitions for concess	ion and exception				
Admittedly	Granted	Nevertheless	Once in a while	Though	
Although this	However	Nonetheless	Perhaps	To be sure	
may be true	In spite of	Of course	Regardless	True	
Certainly	It is true that	Of course, it is	Sometimes	Yet	
Despite	Maybe	true that	Still		
·	•				
Transitions for cause a	nd effect				
Accordingly	Because	For this reason	The first	important cause	
Another cause	Consequently	On account of	(second, third)	/ effect	
Another effect	For	Since	cause / effect	Therefore	
As a result	For that reason	So	The most		
Tuansitians for normatic					
Transitions for narration	At first	third	Meanwhile	(second, third)	
After a few hours	At last	Firstly	Nearly	step	
(days, months,	At the same time	secondly thirdly	Never	The next step	
vears)	Before	Formerly	Next	The last step	
After that	Before long	Frequently	Now	Then	
Afterwards	By this time	Immediately	Once	Thereafter	
Almost	Farlier	In the first place	Previously	Two hours	
Always	Eventually	In the meantime	Soon	(days, months,	
As	Finally	Later	Subsequently	years) later	
As soon as	First second	Later on	The first	When/While	
Transitions for descript	tion				
Above	Beyond	Inside	On one side On the	The least important	
Behind	In	Nearby	other side	The most important	
Below	In back of	Next to	Outside	Under	
Between	In front of	On	Over		
Transitional chains					
	well	In the fi	est place pursuing this furth	or finally	
Basically similarly as well		In the first place pursuing this further finally In the light of the it is easy to see that			
First(ly) second(ly) third(ly)		In the light of the It is easy to see that			
Generally furthermore finally In the first place also lastly		To be sure additionally lastly			
In the first place just in the same way finally		10 be 30	ure additionally lastly		
iii tiie iii st piace just ii	title same way imany				
Transitions for conclus	ion or summarization				
Accordingly	Finally	In final analysis	In summary	To summarize	
As a result	Hence	In final	Lastly	To sum up	
As I have said	In brief	consideration	On the whole	Therefore	
As I have shown	In conclusion	In general	Summing up	Thus	
Consequently	Indeed	In sum	To conclude		
• •					
		References			

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- Get feedback from a "trusted reader"
 - Consider using other students in the course or the Centre for Writers
- Ask readers to read for specific purposes: thesis, structure, transitions, development of a particular paragraph or idea.
- Focus on higher-order concerns before lower-order ones



Towards the due date, switch your focus from

higher-order concerns (arrangement, arguments, evidence) to

lower-order concerns: proofreading, grammar, citation format, grammar/spelling

