





CRUE Chapter IV: Graduation Requirements (1988)

The core program will consist of course whose subject matter areas and themes are chosen from the knowledge and skill areas of:

- Language, arts, and humanities:
- The physical and biological sciences; and
- The social, economic, and behavioral sciences; AND

The emphasis areas of international and multicultural experience, national diversity, historical consciousness, and values and ethical judgements.



Current Academic Programs Guide

Many of the courses in the Arts and Humanities area and in the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences area, emphasize **national diversity** (designated "N" at the end of the course title), or **international and multicultural diversity** (designated "I" at the end of the course title). Some courses emphasize **both national diversity**, **and international and multicultural diversity** (designated "D" at the end of the course title).

Students must include at least one "N" course and one "I" course in their Integrative Studies programs. A "D" course may meet either an "N" or an "I" requirement, but not both.

https://reg.msu.edu/AcademicPrograms/Text.aspx?Section=110#s287



Internationalizing the Student Experience Report

In 2007, a campus-wide committee proposed aligning international and multicultural goals under the concept of global education, now often called global DEI

They outlined a set of "global competencies" for undergraduate education that integrated global DEI perspectives into the existing undergraduate learning goals (ULGs)

- Undergraduate Learning Goals
- Global Competency Report



Reviewing & Expending our Efforts



Current implementation of the MSU Diversity requirement does not reflect current trends, theories, and pedagogies related to global, anti-racist, and DEI education

The importance of learning in these areas needs to deepen and expand, which means MSU needs to:

- assist instructors with teaching and learning in these areas.
- consider multiple approaches to global DEI in the curriculum, including integration into majors and minors (integrated not added in).





Different meanings, different worldviews

International

- Relationship between nation states
- Emphasis on geographical regions, socio-political actors, and political boundaries

Intercultural

- Communication and engagement between cultures, nationalities, and language groups
- Skills and culture-general theories about navigating diverse cultural contexts

Global

- Focus on issues affecting people and cultures that transcend time and space
- Emphasis on macro-systems that influence humanity
- Attention to local-global connections and ethical concerns

Multicultural

- Relationship between cultural and ethnic groups in terms of social, economic, & political power
- Typically, a domestic focus in U.S. focusing on "core" racial-ethnic groups



Other prominent approaches

Identity-conscious, equity-minded, and culturally responsive pedagogies — students bring in diverse experiences and perspectives related to their cultural backgrounds; educators should try to acknowledge, affirm, and support these identities (Be Identity-Conscious - Center for Excellence in Learning and Teaching (iastate.edu))

Anti-racism – proactive, deliberate efforts to address the individualized, institutional, and systematic oppression of BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, People of Color) communities in a culture that privileges whiteness (Being Antiracist | National Museum of African American History and Culture (si.edu))

Critical Race Theory – "understanding and rectifying the ways in which a regime of white supremacy and its subordination of people of color in America has had an impact on the relationship between social structure and professed ideals such as "the rule of law" and "equal protection"" (What Is Critical Race Theory, and Why Is Everyone Talking About It? | Columbia News)



Focus on Global Citizenship

Pro

- Metaphorical
- Conceptually meaning that students view themselves as connected to the world
 - Global-minded, globally-aware, globally-engaged
- Development of a responsibility to other peoples and places
- Acknowledging connection between one's action and global effects

Con

- Literally not possible and conceptually a high bar to have the ability to truly "know" the world
- Many students lack sense of personal identity or knowledge of local DEI, so global too lofty
- No consensus definition
- Citizenship has become politicized; not all people can be citizens in certain contexts



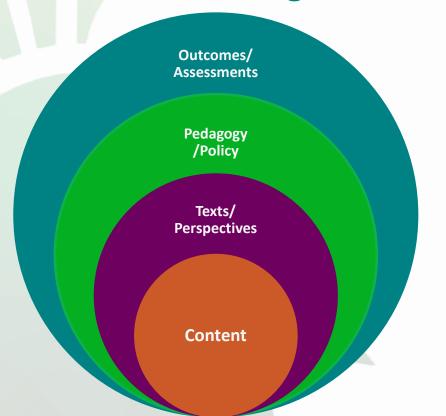
Transition toward Global DEI

- Need to be clear about the terms we use and what we mean by them
- Not about "over there", "only there", or "there vs. here":
 - Helping students engage with different people, cultures, and ideas
 - Thinking about the world and problems from a systems perspective; how does what I do affect others?; what is my responsibility to other people?
- Preparing students to consider wicked problems, enduring questions, and grand challenges
 - Social justice
 - Immigration and migration
 - Poverty and economic justice
 - Human Health
 - Sustainability
 - Peace and conflict
- Better reflects complex nature of today's world and the types of challenges students will face in their lives and career





Model for creating Global DEI Classrooms



 Content is only part of what a global DEI classroom entails

 Even if your course content does not lend itself to direct global DEI content, you can still model and further students' exposure to learning in that area



Conceptual Model for creating Global Classrooms

Outcomes/ Assessments	 Have you stated learning outcomes that include global DEI knowledge, attitudes, and skills? Have you built formal and informal assessments to understand students global DEI learning?
Pedagogy/Policy	 Do you use preferred names and pronouns? Do you establish classroom norms for discussion? Do you use of problem-based learning? Do you integrate and monitor teamwork?
Texts/Perspectives	 Do you bring in guest speakers to offer other perspectives? Do you assign readings/videos from diverse scholars and experts?
Content	 Do you highlight divergent opinions and use diverse examples? Do you connect content to multiple contexts over time and space? Do you raise legitimate, reputable divergent theories and opinions?



Content vs. Process Approaches

Content Approach

- Focuses on knowledge of a specific idea, culture, or language
- Knowledge of the geography, history, religion, etc. of a specific region or culture

Process Approach

- Ability to understand how culture and language influence worldview
- Ability to apply cultural and language to successful navigate diverse situations

Focus on the application of global DEI learning to assist the students in thinking about ideas in increasingly complex ways and navigating cultural situations successfully



Additive vs. Integrated Approaches

Additive Approach

- Adding a unit to a course or a course to a curriculum
- Including a single reading or example
- Treating the topic as disconnected from the core concepts of the class

Integrated Approach

- Permeating global DEI throughout a course and major curriculum
- Showing a multitude of ways that the topic is relevant or applicable

Integrating global DEI across a course/major curriculum shows its importance and avoids the topic being "othered" or marginalized





Local to Global Model

Students should consider equity and social responsibility of how domestic actions affect global situations

U.S. carbon emissions and climate justice

Domestic to Global

Issue manifests globally but connects to grand challenges faced by humanity
Drought and sea level rise in the Pacific Islands

Global

Domestic

Climate change in the Southeastern U.S.
Issue manifests in the U.S., but has global relevance

Global to Domestic

Climate refugees and international aid

Students should connect Global to Local



Making the GLOCAL Connection

- Depending on the context, your experience, and your students' experiences, your course might emphasize domestic diversity or international diversity as a starting place
- Regardless of where you start, a global DEI perspective suggests that we:
 - Connect global ideas to local contexts and situations to make the issue relevant to the student
 - Connect local ideas to global contexts to help students connect these ideas to broader contexts and complexities



Resources

- AAC&U Global Learning Resources
- APUE Global Learning at MSU
- College of Education Internationalizing Curriculum
- Inclusive Teaching (MSU Library)
- International Studies and Programs
- NAFSA Global Learning
- Office for Inclusion and Intercultural Initiatives



Learning Outcome & Global DEI Education Support

James M. Lucas, Ph.D.
Assistant Dean, Global Education & Curriculum
lucasjam@msu.edu

Sheila Marquardt, Ph.D.
Coordinator of Global Initiatives
marqua36@msu.edu