

Term Information

Effective Term Spring 2020

General Information

Course Bulletin Listing/Subject Area Russian
Fiscal Unit/Academic Org Slavic/East European Lang&Cul - D0593
College/Academic Group Arts and Sciences
Level/Career Undergraduate
Course Number/Catalog 3490
Course Title Russian Youth Culture
Transcript Abbreviation Rus Youth Culture
Course Description In this class, students will learn about different decades, from 1950s till present, in the life of Russian youth. Ideology, political activism and political inertia, Western influence and national patriotism, fashion and popular bands.
Semester Credit Hours/Units Fixed: 3

Offering Information

Length Of Course 14 Week, 12 Week, 8 Week, 7 Week, 6 Week, 4 Week
Flexibly Scheduled Course Never
Does any section of this course have a distance education component? No
Grading Basis Letter Grade
Repeatable No
Course Components Lecture
Grade Roster Component Lecture
Credit Available by Exam No
Admission Condition Course No
Off Campus Never
Campus of Offering Columbus

Prerequisites and Exclusions

Prerequisites/Corequisites
Exclusions
Electronically Enforced No

Cross-Listings

Cross-Listings

Subject/CIP Code

Subject/CIP Code 16.0402
Subsidy Level General Studies Course
Intended Rank Freshman, Sophomore, Junior

Requirement/Elective Designation

General Education course:

Culture and Ideas; Global Studies (International Issues successors)

Course Details

Course goals or learning objectives/outcomes

- Students will learn about major aspects of pop culture and how it influences the formation of an individual's identity during his/ her formative years as well as how it affects the formation of the worldview in individuals.
- Through the discussion of Russian youth culture across different generations, students will understand better how culture and politics of certain periods in nations' history influence the formation of beliefs and the perception of reality.

Content Topic List

- From Lenin's "grandchildren" to "young communists"
 - Russian youth in 1950s
 - Jazz in 1960s and later
 - Soviet rock in 1965-1972
 - Youth culture in 1980s: Gorbachev's era
 - Post-Soviet youth and the re-negotiation of the attitude to the West
 - Post-Soviet youth and the re-negotiation of the attitude to the West
 - Sexuality and gender in contemporary Russia
- No

Sought Concurrence

Attachments

- Russian 3490 Syllabus.docx
(Syllabus. Owner: Peterson,Derek)
- Russian 3490 Assessment Plan.docx
(GEC Course Assessment Plan. Owner: Peterson,Derek)
- Russian 3490 AssessmentPlan_AppendixA.docx: Appendix A
(GEC Course Assessment Plan. Owner: Peterson,Derek)
- Russian 3490 AssessmentPlanAppendixB.docx: Appendix B
(GEC Course Assessment Plan. Owner: Peterson,Derek)
- Russian 3490 AssessmentPlanAppendixC.docx: Appendix C
(GEC Course Assessment Plan. Owner: Peterson,Derek)
- Curriculum Maps Russian Major January 17.docx: Curriculum Map
(Other Supporting Documentation. Owner: Peterson,Derek)

Comments

- Please remove references to the GEC. It is the GE. *(by Heysel,Garett Robert on 01/21/2019 03:31 PM)*

COURSE REQUEST
3490 - Status: PENDING

Last Updated: Heysel,Garett Robert
01/21/2019

Workflow Information

Status	User(s)	Date/Time	Step
Submitted	Peterson,Derek	01/17/2019 02:51 PM	Submitted for Approval
Approved	Peterson,Derek	01/17/2019 02:51 PM	Unit Approval
Approved	Heysel,Garett Robert	01/21/2019 03:31 PM	College Approval
Pending Approval	Nolen,Dawn Vankeerbergen,Bernadette Chantal Oldroyd,Shelby Quinn Hanlin,Deborah Kay Jenkins,Mary Ellen Bigler	01/21/2019 03:31 PM	ASCCAO Approval

Russian Youth Culture

Russian 3490

Lecture/3 credit hours

Instructor:

Email:

Office:

Office Hours:

Course objective:

Youth is an exciting but also a very short period of time in the individual's life. It is also known as formative years, for the socio-historical and cultural background against which people grow up shapes the individual's outlook on life. In this class, students will learn about different decades, from 1950s till present, in the life of Russian youth. Ideology, political activism and political inertia, Western influence and national patriotism, fashion and popular bands – all this will be discussed through reading academic publications, watching Soviet/ Russian movies and video clips, working on a group project, and thinking about Russian youth culture as it is compared to American youth culture.

GEC category: Cultures and Ideas

Expected Learning Outcomes:

- 1. Students develop abilities to analyze, appreciate, and interpret major forms of human thought and expression**
 - In this class, students will learn about major aspects of pop culture and how it influences the formation of an individual's identity during his/ her formative years as well as how it affects the formation of the worldview in individuals.
- 2. Students develop abilities to understand how ideas influence the character of human beliefs, the perception of reality, and the norms which guide human behavior.**
 - Through the discussion of Russian youth culture across different generations and through a cross-cultural comparison of same generations of young people in the U.S. and Russia, students will understand better how culture and politics of certain periods in nations' history influence the formation of beliefs and the perception of reality.

GEC category: Diversity course, Global Studies

Expected Learning Outcomes:

1. **Students understand some of the political, economic, cultural, physical, social, and philosophical aspects of one or more of the world's nations, peoples and cultures outside the U.S.**
 - In this class, students will learn how cultural preferences and (lack of) access to Western pop-culture may develop either idealization of the West/ U.S. or strong rejection of the Western pop-culture traditions. Students will learn how many of the Western freedoms and products' availability, often taken for granted in the U.S., were absent in lives of generations of Russian young people, which contributed to the formation of their worldviews.
2. **Students recognize the role of national and international diversity in shaping their own attitudes and values as global citizens.**
 - Through learning about youth culture of a different country (Russia, in this case), students will broaden their horizons about the world and will understand better how socio-political and cultural upbringing of young people in another country differs from their own upbringing, while remaining similar in many respects. This awareness will contribute to students' attitude to the world outside of the U.S. as well as to the multi-cultural makeup of the U.S.

Course materials:

All required readings are posted on Carmen

All movies assigned for watching outside the class can be found here unless the YouTube links are provided in the syllabus: <https://resourcecenter.odde.osu.edu/secured-media-library>)

Course Policies:

This course requires attentive and consistent reading of the texts, watching films assigned for classes and active participation in classroom discussions. It is designed to develop students' power to read critically, to think originally, and to speak and write with clarity and certainty.

Academic Integrity:

It is the responsibility of the Committee on Academic Misconduct to investigate or establish procedures for the investigation of all reported cases of student academic misconduct. The term "academic misconduct" includes forms of student academic misconduct wherever committed; illustrated by, but not limited to, cases of plagiarism and dishonest practices in connection with examinations. Instructors shall report all instances of alleged academic misconduct to the committee (Faculty Rule 3335-5-487). For additional information, see the Code of Student Conduct (http://studentaffairs.osu.edu/info_for_students/csc.asp).

The University strives to make all learning experiences as accessible as possible. If you anticipate or experience academic barriers based on your disability (including mental health, chronic or temporary medical conditions), please let me know immediately so that we can privately

discuss options. To establish reasonable accommodations, I may request that you register with Student Life Disability Services. After registration, make arrangements with me as soon as possible to discuss your accommodations so that they may be implemented in a timely fashion. SLDS contact information: slds@osu.edu; 614-292-3307; slds.osu.edu; 098 Baker Hall, 113 W. 12th Avenue.

Cell phones and Laptops: Please turn off your cell phone when you enter the classroom. Under no circumstances should you be texting, playing games, surfing the web, or talking on the phone during class. To enforce this policy, no cell phones or laptops are allowed during this class. All class lectures will be posted on Carmen after the class, so you are expected to take brief notes, if any, using a notebook. Only during the discussion of home readings you are allowed to open your laptops if you did not print out the text.

Communication with the instructor:

I make a point of responding to students' e-mails as soon as possible (within 24 hours unless I am out of town, in which case you receive an automatic message). However, I urge you to write professional e-mails (with proper form of address) that do not resemble casual text messages: This is part of your general education in academia.

Class participation:

Class participation is important in this course. The course is more in a discussion rather than in a lecture format and your participation is crucial. The distribution of credits in this category will be following: A (20%) - clear evidence of preparation, frequent voluntary participation, and significant contribution to class discussion, B (15%) - clear evidence of preparation and some participation, C (10%) - some preparation and some participation, D (5%) - presence and no participation.

You are allowed to miss **not more than one class without an excuse** (all other justified absences should be covered with a written note or discussed with the instructor ahead of time).

You are responsible for all assignments that are given or due on the day when you missed the class. All other absences result in 0% as a participation grade. Assignments past a due date result in 3% off the grade.

Group project presentation

In this class, you will have a chance to explore in depth one particular decade (1950s and later) pertaining to Russian youth culture. You will compare the Russian youth pop culture with that in the US within the same decade. We will form groups of three-five students united by the same interest. I will give you time at the end of some classes to discuss your project. At the end of the semester (see the syllabus) we will have two classes devoted to your group presentations.

Guidelines for group projects will be posted on Carmen.

Reflection paper

At the end of the course you are supposed to write a three page reflection paper on what new you have learned about Russia through the prism of Russian youth culture. Instructions for this assignment will be discussed in class and posted on Carmen.

Quizzes

There is no midterm or final exams in this class. However there are five quizzes covering the main issues and texts/ films discussed in class prior to the quiz. There are no makeup quizzes in case you missed the class. The quiz will take no more than 30 min. of the class period; the rest of the class will proceed according to the plan.

Extra credit

Up to 3% extra credit can be added to each quiz percentile grade for attending extra-curricular departmental events (to be announced). Extra credit for attending an event can be used towards only ONE Russian/Slavic class (no double dipping!)

Final grade:

Class quizzes (15% x 4)	60%
Group project on Russian culture	15%
Reflection paper	10%
Participation and attendance	15%
Total	100%

Schedule of classes (subject to change)

#	Topic	Assignment
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Week 1¹		
1	Introduction to the course	
2	From Lenin's "grandchildren" to "young communists" (<i>Komsomol</i>): Ideology, indoctrination, and Soviet youth Western Discussion of home reading	<u>Read:</u> Pilkington, " <i>The future is ours:</i> " <i>Youth Culture in Russia, 1953 to the present.</i>
Week 2		
1	Discussion of the movie " <i>The elusive avengers</i> " Russian youth in 1950s : Stalin's death and the Thaw	<u>Watch:</u> <i>The elusive avengers</i> (<i>Неуловимые мстители</i>)
2	Russian youth culture in 1950s: <i>Hipsters</i> Discussion of home reading	<u>Read:</u> Starr, <i>Stalin's disinherited: The stiliagi</i>
Week 3		
1	Discussion of the movie <i>Hipsters</i> Discussion of home reading	<u>Watch:</u> <i>Hipsters</i> <u>Read:</u> Troitsky, <i>Back in the USSR</i> , Ch. 1 (pp. 13-37)
2	Russian youth in 1960s-1970s Deficit vs. consumerism: Jeans as a symbol of Western freedom	<u>Read:</u> Chernyshova, " <i>The great Soviet dream</i> ": <i>Blue jeans in the Brezhnev era and beyond</i>
Week 4		
1	Discussion of home reading Quiz #1	<u>Read:</u> Starr, <i>Jazz Cafes: The lesser evil</i>
2	Jazz in 1960s and later: " <i>Сегодня он играет джаз, а завтра Родину продаст</i> " (Today he plays jazz and tomorrow he will betray his Motherland) Video clips: Soviet Dixielands and first Russian rock opera " <i>Orpheus and Eurydice</i> "/ <i>Орфей и Евредика</i> (1975) The forbidden fruit: A dream about the West Discussion of the movie <i>Window into Paris</i> / ' <i>Okno v Parizh</i> '	<u>Watch:</u> <i>Window into Paris</i> ' <i>Okno v Parizh</i> '
Week 5		
1	Russian youth and Russian school Educational system in Russia, relationships, and friendship in light of the Individualism – Collectivism construct. Discussion of the movie <i>We'll live till Monday</i> / <i>Доживём до понедельника</i>	<u>Watch:</u> <i>We'll live till Monday</i> / <i>Доживём до понедельника</i>
2	Russian youth and Russian school Relationships in school system Discussion of the movie <i>Scarecrow</i>	<u>Watch:</u> <i>Scarecrow</i>
Week 6		
1	Soviet rock in 1965-1972 Discussion of home reading	<u>Read:</u> Ryback, <i>Rock around the block</i> (The Soviet rock

¹ Although there are 15 weeks in the semester the course topics reflect 14 weeks, as one week of classes usually is lost to fall break and Thanksgiving (fall semester) or spring break (spring semester)

	Quiz #2	scene, 1965-1972)
2	Lost generation of young people: The Soviet war in Afghanistan Discussion of the movie “9 th company”	<u>Watch:</u> 9 th company/ Девятая рота
Week 7		
1	Youth culture in 1980s: Gorbachev’s era Discussion of home reading Video clips and discussions of bands: <i>Alisa, Aquarium, DDT, Mashina Vremeni (Time Machine), Kino</i>	<u>Read:</u> Ryback, <i>Rock around the block</i> (The Gorbachev era: Russia’s golden age of rock and roll, pp. 222-231)
2	Russian youth and Gorbachev’s Perestroika Discussion of the documentary	<u>Watch:</u> <i>Is it easy to be young?</i> (documentary)
Week 8		
1	Russian youth and the turbulent 1990s 1990s in the collective memory of young Russians Pop-culture, mafia, and youth Video clip of <i>Nautilus</i> Discussion of the role of pop-culture in a crime movie <i>Brother</i> Discussion of home reading	<u>Watch:</u> <i>Brother</i> <u>Read:</u> Kosterina & Andreeva, The construction of “marginality” and “normality.”
2	Post-Soviet youth and the re-negotiation of the attitude to the West Discussion of home reading “Damned generation” and subculture: Discussion of the movie <i>The burglar</i>	<u>Read:</u> Omelchenko & Flynn, <i>Through their own eyes: Young people’s images of the West</i> <u>Watch:</u> <i>The burglar</i>
Week 9		
1	Young Russians today: Memory and politics Russian state controlled group “ <i>Nashi</i> ” (Ours) Discussion of home reading Quiz #3	<u>Read:</u> Hemment, “ <i>Nashi, Youth Voluntarism</i> ”
2	Youth cultures in contemporary Russia Discussion of home reading	<u>Read:</u> Omelchenko & Sabirova, <i>Youth cultures in contemporary Russia: Memory, politics, solidarities</i>
Week 10		
1	Pro-government and anti-government sentiments in Russian youth culture: Video clips “ <i>My best friend President Putin,</i> ” “ <i>I want a man like Putin/ Takogo kak Putin</i> ” and <i>Pussy Riot</i> ’s performance Discussion of home reading	<u>Read:</u> Bernstein. <i>An inadvertent sacrifice: Body politics and sovereign power in the Pussy Riot affair</i>

2	Russian youth and their evaluation of history: The construction of the collective memory of young Russians Discussion of home reading Quiz#4	<u>Read:</u> Krawatzek. <i>What matters how? Russian youth and their evaluation of history</i>
Week 11		
1	Nightlife in modern Russia: “New Russians,” mafia, and the place for young people Discussion of home reading	<u>Read:</u> Yurchak. <i>Gagarin and the rave kids.</i>
2	Sexuality and gender in contemporary Russia Putin’s “gay propaganda law” Discussion of home reading	<u>Read:</u> Goldschmidt. <i>Pornography in Russia</i>
Week 12		
1	Sexuality and gender in contemporary Russia Discussion of home reading	<u>Read:</u> Furman. <i>Of mat and men: Taboo words and the language of Russian female punks.</i>
2	Sports and Russian youth Discussion of home reading	<u>Read:</u> Borusiak. <i>Soccer as a catalyst of patriotism</i>
Week 13		
1	Quiz # 5 Final preparation for group project presentation	
2	Group project presentation	
Week 14		
1	Group project presentation	
2	Catch-up and wrap-up	Reflection paper is due

Readings:

Bernstein, A. (2013). An inadvertent sacrifice: Body politics and sovereign power in the Pussy Riot affair. *Critical Inquiry* 40 (1), pp. 220-241.

Borusiak, L. (2010). Soccer as a catalyst of patriotism. *Russian social science review* 51 (1), pp. 72-96.

Chernyshova, N. (2017). “The great Soviet dream”: Blue jeans in the Brezhnev era and beyond, pp. 155-172. In: (G. Roberts, Ed.), *Material culture in Russia and the USSR: Things, values, identities*. London, UK: Bloomsbury.

Furman, M. (2018). *Of mat and men: Taboo words and the language of Russian female punks.*

Goldschmidt, P. (1999). Pornography in Russia, pp. 318-336. In: Barker, A. (Ed.). *Consuming Russia: Popular culture. Sex, and society since Gorbachev*. Duke University Press.

- Hemment, J. (2012). "Nashi, Youth Voluntarism, and Potemkin NGOs: Making Sense of Civil Society in Post-Soviet Russia." *Slavic Review* 71, no. 2 (2012): 234-60.
- Kosterina, I. & Andreeva, U. (2010). The construction of "marginality and "normality": In search of a collective identity among youth cultural scenes in Sochi, pp. 115-137. In: C. Gdaniec (Ed.). *Cultural diversity in Russian cities: The urban landscape in the post-Soviet era*. Berghahn Books.
- Krawatzek (forthcoming). What matters how? Russian youth and their evaluation of history. In: Krawatzek, F. & Soroka, G. (Eds.). *Here to stay: The politics of history in Russia. Problems of post-communism* (special issue).
- Omelchenko, E. and Flynn, M. (2002). Through their own eyes: Young people's images of the West, pp. 77-100. In: Pilkington, H. (Ed.). *Looking West? Cultural globalization and Russian youth cultures*. Penn State Press.
- Omelchenko, E. and Sabirova, G. (2016). Youth cultures in contemporary Russia: Memory, politics, solidarities, pp. 253-270. In: Schwartz, M. & Winkel, H. (Eds.). *Eastern European youth cultures in a global context*. Palgrave Macmillan, UK.
- Pilkington, H. (1998). "The future is ours": Youth culture in Russia, 1953 to present. In: (C. Kelly & D. Shepherd, Eds.). *Russian cultural studies: An introduction*, pp. 368-386 Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
- Ryback. T. (1990). *Rock around block: A history of rock music in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press
- The Soviet rock scene, 1965-1972, pp. 102-114.
- The Gorbachev era: Russia's golden age of rock and roll, pp. 222-231
- Starr, F. (1985). *Red and hot: The fate of jazz in the Soviet Union*. New York: Limelight Edition
- Stalin's disinherited: The stiliagi, pp. 236-240.
- Jazz Cafes: The lesser evil, pp. 167-170
- Troitsky, A. (1987). *Back in the USSR: The true story of rock in Russia*. Boston & London: Faber & Faber, pp. 13-28.
- Yurchak, A. (1999). Gagarin and rave kids: Transforming power, identity, and aesthetics in post-Soviet nightlife, pp. 76-109. In: Barker, A. (Ed.). *Consuming Russia: Popular culture, Sex, and society since Gorbachev*. Duke University Press.

Filmography:

(1967). The elusive avengers / *Неуловимые мстители*

(1968). We will live till Monday/ *Доживём до понедельника*

(1984). Scarecrow/ *Чучело*

(1986). Is it easy to be young? (Documentary)

(1987). The burglar/ *Взломщик*

(1997). Brother/ *Брат*

(2005). 9th company/ *Девятая рота*

(2008). Hipsters/ *Стиляги*

Russian Youth Culture—Individuals and Groups Assessment Plan

a) Specific Methods used to demonstrate student achievement of the GE expected learning outcomes

GE Expected Learning Outcomes	Direct Methods (<i>assess student performance related to the expected learning outcomes. Examples of direct assessments are: pre/post test; course-embedded questions; standardized exams; portfolio evaluation; videotape/audiotape of performance</i>)	Indirect Methods (<i>assess opinions or thoughts about student knowledge, skills, attitudes, learning experiences, and perceptions. Examples of indirect measures are: student surveys about instruction; focus groups; student self-evaluations</i>)
1. Students develop abilities to analyze, appreciate, and interpret major forms of human thought and expression	Embedded questions on quizzes ¹ Reflection paper ²	Opinion survey ³
2. Students develop abilities to understand how ideas influence the character of human beliefs, the perception of reality, and the norms which guide human behavior.	Embedded questions on quizzes Reflection paper	Opinion survey
3. Students understand some of the political, economic, cultural, physical, social, and philosophical aspects of one or more of the world's nations, peoples and cultures outside the U.S.	Embedded questions on quizzes Reflection paper	Opinion survey
4. Students recognize the role of national and international diversity in shaping their own	Embedded questions on quizzes	Opinion survey

attitudes and values as global citizens.	Reflection paper	
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¹ In each quiz, several questions will be written specifically to assess student achievement of each GE expected learning outcome. The scores on these questions will be included in the totals for the exam but will also be analyzed separately so that the data can be used in revising the course and for GE assessment reporting purposes. Examples of *specific* embedded questions are provided in the Appendix A of this document.

²In final reflection paper, each student has the opportunity to demonstrate mastery of GE expected learning outcomes. Elements that reprise the four GE expected learning outcomes have been written into the rubric for this assignment. See Appendix B of this document.

³ At the end of the semester, each student will be asked to fill out an opinion survey. The survey found in Appendix C contains specific questions asking to what extent each student has achieved the four GE expected learning outcomes in this course.

b) Explanation of level of student achievement expected:

In general, for exams, success means that students will answer 75% of the embedded GE questions correctly. For the group project and reflection paper, success will mean that at least 75% of the students will achieve level 2 or more (out of a possible 4) for all three GE expected learning outcomes.

c) Description of follow-up/feedback processes:

At the end of the course, we will use an analysis of the embedded quiz questions as well as group projects and reflection papers to identify problem spots and how we might change the course and the presentation of materials to insure better fulfillment of the four GE expected learning outcomes. We will also analyze the self-evaluation questions carefully to judge how students evaluated their own progress and to determine whether student perception meshed with performance. If there is a conflict, we will adjust the presentation and assessment of material as warranted. We will archive these end-of-semester analyses in the instructor's office so that we can gauge whether any changes made were effective. These evaluations will be discussed with the curriculum committee. We will also use these data to write a GE report when the ASCC Assessment Panel asks for a report.

Russian Youth Culture Assessment Plan: Appendix A

On the quizzes administered throughout the semester, several questions will be written specifically to assess student achievement of each GE expected learning outcome. The scores on these questions will be included in the totals for the exam but will also be analyzed separately so that the data can be used in revising the course and for GE assessment reporting purposes. Examples of *specific* embedded questions are provided below.

CULTURE AND IDEAS:

Students analyze and interpret major forms of human thought, culture, and expression.

Example:

During the Soviet times Russian youth had to struggle with finding the outlet for their cultural expressions that would be considered appropriate by the authorities. Think of one example and discuss it in a paragraph length response.

Students evaluate how ideas influence the character of human beliefs, the perception of reality, and the norms which guide human behavior.

Examples:

While most young Americans for generations have been wearing jeans and getting access to such goods, for the Soviet youth jeans were associated with the forbidden fruit. This, in turn, has reinforced the idealization of the U.S. by many generations of the Soviet youth. How has this perception of material wealth as the ultimate goal changed in post-Soviet Russians due to their exposure to free market and due to the drastic change in the relationship between Russia and the U.S.?

GLOBAL STUDIES

Students understand some of the political, economic, cultural, physical, social, and philosophical aspects of one or more of the world's nations, peoples and cultures outside the U.S.

Examples:

Russian children were and are educated in a school system different from that in the U.S. That difference is heavily grounded in what is known as the cultural construct of Individualism/ Collectivism. Name THREE differences in the education system of both countries that elucidate this construct.

Students recognize the role of national and international diversity in shaping their own attitudes and values as global citizens.

Examples:

The Soviet war in Afghanistan is, in many aspects, similar to the post 9/11 US-led coalition war in Afghanistan. Based on the Russian movie "9th Company," discuss TWO similarities by giving specific examples from the movie.

**Russian Youth Culture
Assessment Plan: Appendix B**

Reflection paper

Your final assignment for this course is to write a three page reflection paper on what new you have learned about Russia through the prism of Russian youth culture. Make sure to reflect on such things as

- The role of censorship in limiting the exposure of Soviet young people to Western pop culture
- The strong focus on national themes in post-Soviet youth (especially in the last few years) and how politics affects the youth culture in Russia
- Sexuality and gender in young Russians

Please be specific by providing examples from the materials covered in class.

CULTURE AND IDEAS:

Students analyze and interpret major forms of human thought, culture, and expression.

(1) Novice (Basic)	(2) Intermediate	(3) Advanced	(4) Superior
Shows little comprehension of concepts listed above and seems unaware of what culture-specific elements are appropriate	Shows comprehension of concepts listed above but does not fully manage to articulate them through plot elements	Shows comprehension of concepts listed above and for the most part creates situations that reflect them	Shows comprehension of concepts listed above and ‘materializes’ them in the plot and leit motifs so skillfully that the tale could be mistaken for a bona fide Russian instance of the genre

Students evaluate how ideas influence the character of human beliefs, the perception of reality, and the norms that guide human behavior.

(1) Novice (Basic)	(2) Intermediate	(3) Advanced
Shows little comprehension of the concepts listed above	Shows comprehension of the concepts listed above and includes events that exemplify them	Shows comprehension of the concepts listed above, condenses many instances of their role in the narrative, and connects the concepts through events

DIVERSITY-GLOBAL STUDIES:

Students understand some of the political, economic, cultural, physical, social, and philosophical aspects of one or more of the world's nations, peoples, and cultures outside the U.S.

(1) Novice (Basic)	(2) Intermediate	(3) Advanced
Shows little comprehension of the concepts listed above	Shows comprehension of concepts listed above and offers some examples	Shows comprehension of concepts listed above, includes many examples that are eloquent and Russia-specific

Students recognize the role of national and international diversity in shaping their own attitudes and values as global citizens

(1) Novice (Basic)	(2) Intermediate	(3) Advanced
Shows little comprehension of the concepts listed above	Shows comprehension of concepts listed above and offers some examples	Shows comprehension of concepts listed above, offers many examples, all of which are apposite, and incorporates their implications into the narrative

Russian Youth Culture Assessment Plan: Appendix C

At the end of the semester, each student will be asked to fill out an opinion survey. The survey found here contains specific questions asking to what extent each student has achieved the four GE expected learning outcomes in this course. Some questions from each of the four categories below will be added to the discursive evaluations given to students at the end of each term. The questions will rotate with each offering of the course, allowing SEELC to thoroughly assess each category over multiple offerings.

CULTURE AND IDEAS:

Students analyze and interpret major forms of human thought, culture, and expression.

Example:

I have studied youth culture in Russia across different generations and it helped me understand better the role of culture, in general, in the formation of the individual's identity.

Students develop abilities to understand how ideas influence the character of human beliefs, the perception of reality, and the norms which guide human behavior.

Example:

I have learned how the culture experienced during the formative years of a young person shapes his/her worldview. I have also become aware about the role of politics in the pop-culture to which young people are exposed or are forbidden to have access to.

DIVERSITY-GLOBAL STUDIES:

Students develop abilities to analyze, appreciate, and interpret major forms of human thought and expression

Example

I have learned how to compare and analyze young generations of Russians and Americans through the pop culture they were exposed to while growing up.

Students recognize the role of national and international diversity in shaping their own attitudes and values as global citizens.

Example

I have learned the significance of both Russian and Western cultures for the upbringing of generations of young Russians. This made me think more about American culture and its role in the life of young people in the U.S.

Curriculum Map for Russian Major

	Program Goals		
	Goal 1 Lang. Proficiency	Goal 2 Analytic Skills	Goal 3 Cult. Appreciation
Prerequisites			
Russian 1101	Novice Low/Mid	NA	Novice Low
Russian 1102	Novice Mid/High	NA	Novice Mid
Russian 1103	Novice High	NA	Novice High
Russian 1133	Intermediate Low	NA	Intermediate Low
Required Courses			
Russian 2104	Novice High/ Intermediate Low	NA	Novice High/Intermediate Low
Russian 2144	Intermediate Low/Mid	NA	Intermediate Mid
Russian 3101	Intermediate Low	NA	Intermediate Low
Russian 3102	Intermediate Mid	NA	Intermediate Med
Russian 4575	Intermediate High	Advanced	Advanced
Language Elective Courses			
Russian 3121/3122	Intermediate Low	NA	Intermediate High
Russian 4101/4102	Intermediate Low/Mid	NA	Advanced
Russian 4135	Novice/Intermediate	Intermediate	Novice
Russian 4136	Intermediate/Advanced	Advanced	Intermediate/Advanced
Russian 5101/5102	Intermediate High/Advanced Low	Advanced	Advanced
Literature, Culture, Linguistics Elective Courses			
Medren 2513	NA	Novice	Novice
Russian 2250	NA	Novice	Novice
Russian 2335	NA	Novice	Novice
Russian 2345	NA	Novice	Novice
Russian 3460	NA	Intermediate	Intermediate
Russian 3350	NA	Intermediate	Intermediate
Russian 3470	NA	Intermediate	Intermediate
Russian 3480	NA	Intermediate	Intermediate
Russian 3490	NA	Intermediate	Intermediate
Russian 4220/4221	NA	Advanced	Advanced
Russian 4600	Novice	Advanced	Advanced
Russian 5225	NA	Advanced	Advanced

Russian 5230	NA	Advanced	Advanced
Russian 5250	NA	Advanced	Advanced
-(including all decimal suffixes)			
Russian 5460	NA	Advanced	Advanced
Russian 5530	Intermediate	Advanced	Advanced
Russian 5601	Advanced	Advanced	Advanced
Russian 5630	Intermediate/Advanced	Advanced	Advanced
Russian 5701	Advanced	Advanced	Advanced
Slavic 2330	NA	Novice	Novice
Slavic 2365	NA	Novice	Novice
Slavic 3360	NA	Intermediate	Intermediate
Slavic 3310	NA	Intermediate	Intermediate
Slavic 3333	NA	Intermediate	Intermediate
Slavic 3800	NA	Intermediate	Intermediate
Slavic 4520H	NA	Advanced	Advanced
Slavic 4560H	NA	Advanced	Advanced
Slavic 4260H	NA	Advanced	Advanced
Slavic 4597	NA	Advanced	Advanced
Slavic 5450	NA	Advanced	Advanced