

Curriculum Proposal Cover Sheet – for use available on-line as an interactive PDF.

LSC Use Only

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO

<p>1. Program Name: <u>BA in Global Studies</u></p> <p>2. Program Description: <u>Global Studies is an interdisciplinary program that provides students with a broad understanding of the world and the ability to analyze global issues from multiple perspectives. The program includes courses in international relations, world history, and global politics.</u></p>	<p>3. Program Objectives: <u>Students will be able to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>analyze global issues from multiple perspectives</u> <u>understand the impact of globalization on society</u> <u>communicate effectively in a global context</u>
<p>4. Program Requirements: <u>Students must complete 120 credit hours, including 48 credit hours in the major and 72 credit hours in general education and liberal arts.</u></p>	<p>5. Program Evaluation: <u>The program will be evaluated annually by the faculty and the program committee. The evaluation will include a review of student outcomes, faculty satisfaction, and program effectiveness.</u></p>

<p>6. Liberal Studies Elective (please list):</p> <p><u>Oral Communication</u></p> <p><u>Globalization</u></p> <p><u>Quantitative Research</u></p>

<p>7. Signature of Program Director: <u>[Signature]</u></p>	<p>8. Signature of Department Chair: <u>[Signature]</u></p>
<p>9. Signature of Dean: <u>[Signature]</u></p>	<p>10. Signature of Vice President for Academic Affairs: <u>[Signature]</u></p>

Part II.

1) Syllabus of Record

I. Catalog Description

GEOS 102 The Dynamic Earth Lab

0c-2l-1cr

Prerequisites: No Geoscience Majors/Minors

Corequisite: GEOS 101

Introduces the techniques geologists use to study the earth and reconstruct its past

trips during the scheduled lab period.

units throughout the state of Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and interpret them to deduce the underground structures of weakness that might be present.

Expected Student Learning Outcomes 1 2 and 3

Informed, Empowered and Responsible Learners

Rationale:

The ability to decipher map patterns and imagine the underground earth structures that create them will allow students to become empowered consumers when they are faced with the choice of where to purchase a home or whether to support an economic development activity near their home.

III. Course Outline

Lab 1: Scientific method and plate boundaries 2 hours

Lab 2: Topographic maps 2 hours

Lab 3: Mineral identification 2 hours

Lab 4: Rock identification and interpretation 2 hours

Lab 5: Dips and structural geology 2 hours

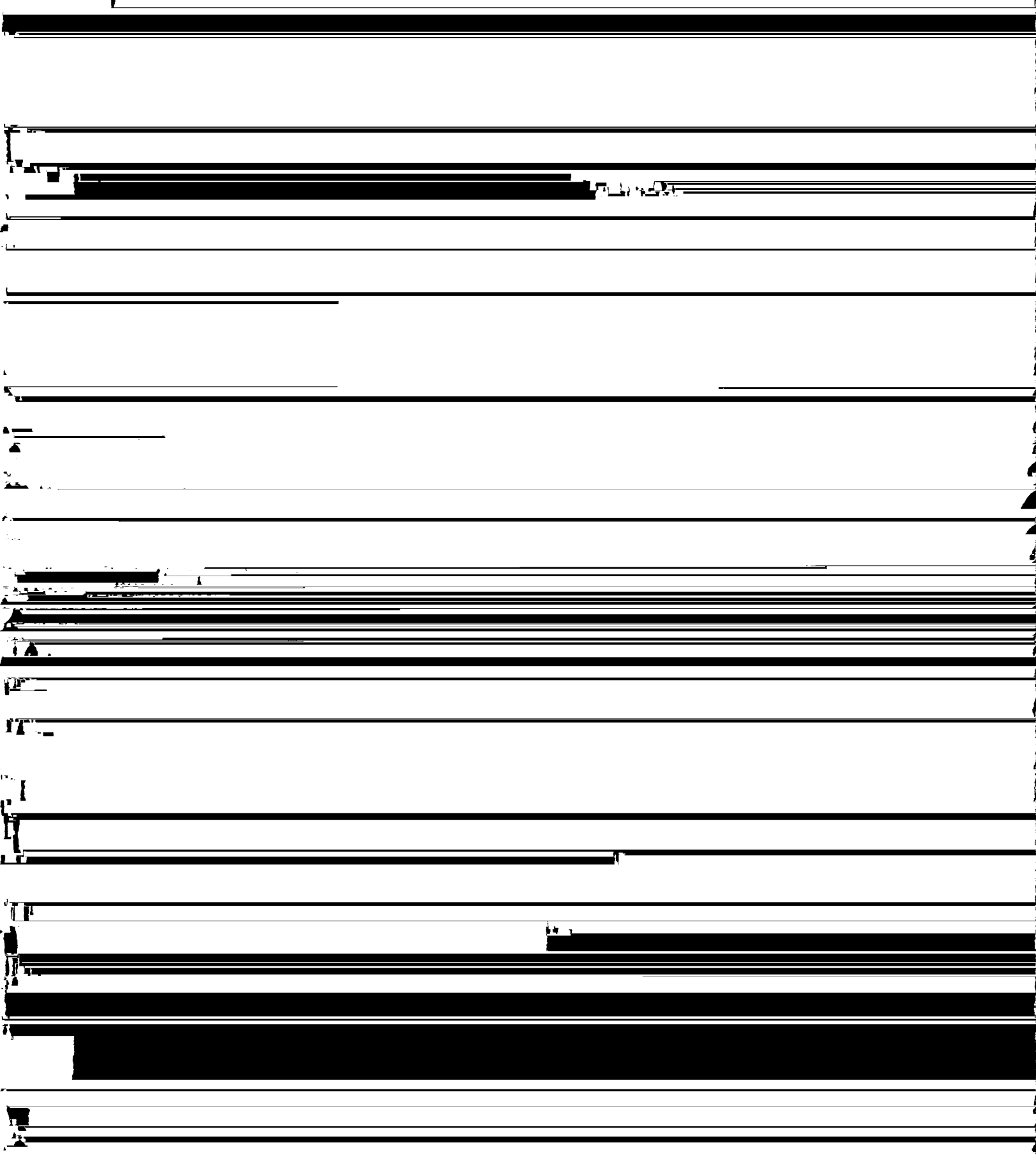
IX. Bibliography

In addition to the required textbooks and supplemental readings from science journals

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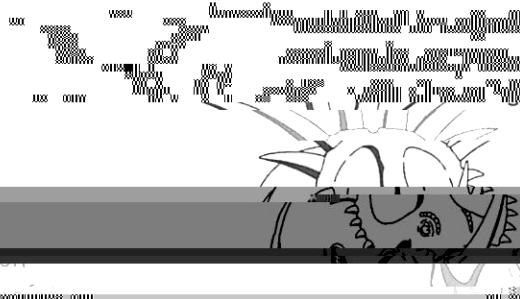
Liberal Studies Course Approval General Information

1. This course was developed and has been taught by many different instructors in the department. During a single semester, the course is generally taught in several sections by



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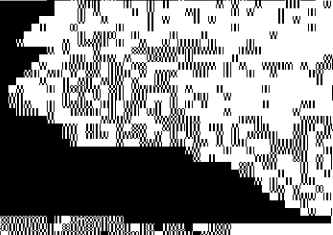
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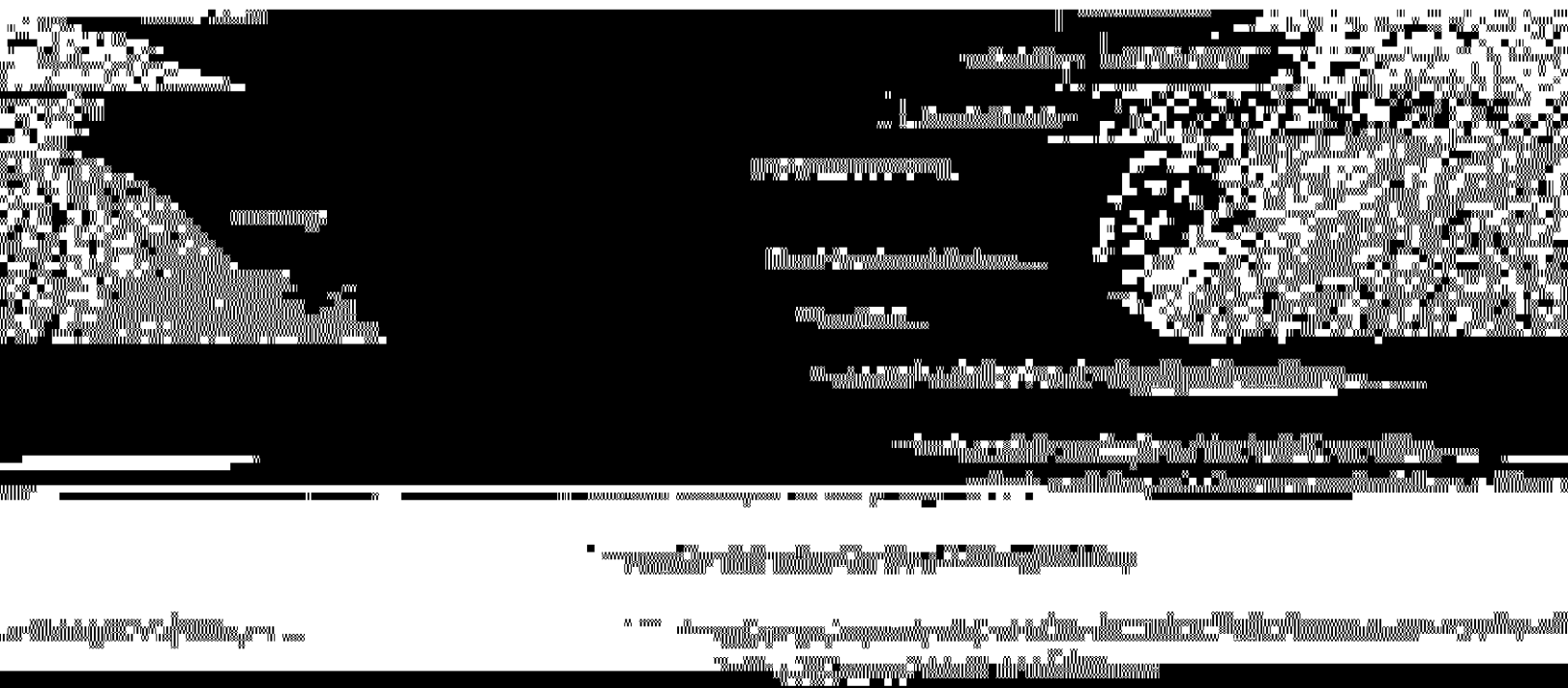
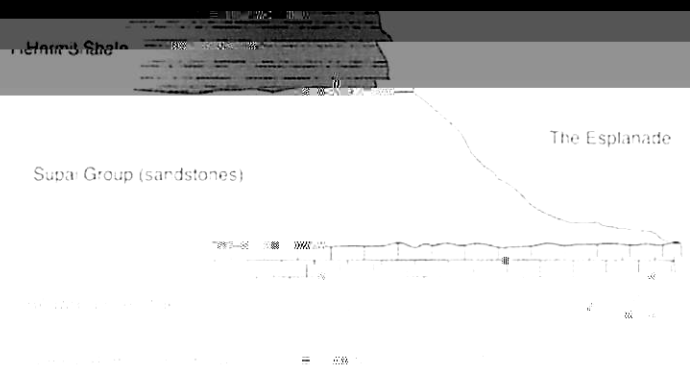
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Exercise One

Stratigraphic column of the Cambrian period, showing the relative positions of the major geological groups and their constituent units.



R Unconformities

The unconformities were first noted at the Grand Canyon, and a record of ancient time periods is preserved.

The Grand Canyon is a classic example of an unconformity. It shows a clear break in the geological record, where older rocks are overlain by younger rocks. This indicates a period of erosion or non-deposition that occurred between the two rock units.

The unconformity at the Grand Canyon is a type of angular unconformity. The older rocks are tilted at an angle, while the younger rocks are deposited horizontally on top of them. This suggests that the older rocks were first tilted by tectonic forces, then eroded, and finally the younger rocks were deposited on top.

The unconformity at the Grand Canyon is a clear example of how geological processes can create a break in the rock record. It shows that the Earth's crust has been subjected to significant tectonic and erosional forces over time.

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C. Cross-Cutting Relations

Since there are many rocks that do NOT form in layers, we need to have some other tools in our dating tool-chest to assign them all relative ages. One thing that can be very useful for igneous rocks is to see what rocks they cross-cut. In order for an igneous vein or pluton to intrude into some other rocks, those other rocks must already pre-exist. If we see an igneous vein cutting across other rocks, we know those rocks must be OLDER than the igneous rock. This is known as the PRINCIPLE OF CROSS-CUTTING RELATIONS.

Answer the following Application Questions:

Exercise Three

Put the rocks below in order by age from oldest (1) to youngest (4). Be careful!



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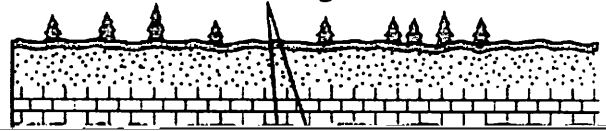
D. Included Pieces

Another way you can compare two rocks to each other determine their relative age is to see whether one rock includes pieces of the other. The rock which broke into pieces before the younger rock formed around it has to be the older of the two.

Exercise Five

Answer the following Synthesis

Questions about how one rock can become included in another.

Pebbles of granite

[Redacted]

Even though it is non-linear, the convergence of

[Redacted]

Name of Dating System	Half-life of Parent Element	Source Materials	Dating Range	Better for old or young rocks?
Potassium Argon	4.46 billion	Zircon, Spinel	>100 million	

Lab Grading Rubric

	Excellent (5 points)	Good (3 to 4 points)	Unsatisfactory (0 to 2 points)
Comprehension	Student answers all comprehension	Student answers all comprehension	Student answers some comprehension

GS 102 The Dynamic Earth Lab

I. Catalog Description:

GS 102 The Dynamic Earth Lab

1 credit

2 lab hours

Pre-requisite: No Geoscience Majors/Minors

(0c-2l-1sh)

Co-requisite: enrollment in GS 101

Introduces students to the techniques geologists use to study the earth and reconstruct its past. Labs cover minerals, rocks, map interpretation, fossil identification. Includes field

IV. Evaluation Methods

30% Quizzes. Eight ten-point quizzes will cover previous week's lab or field trip.

70% Two non-cumulative lab exams, worth one-hundred points each. Exams will consist of sample identification, short essay and map-based questions. Tests will