

DEEP 101: DEFINITIONS

Relevant Guiding Questions

1. What are the key principles and practices of deliberative pedagogy?
2. How do you see deliberative pedagogy both building on and as distinct from other forms of pedagogy?

Topics

- *Discourse and its different forms*
- *Deliberative democracy*
- *Dialectical view of argument*
- *Engaged and deliberative pedagogy*

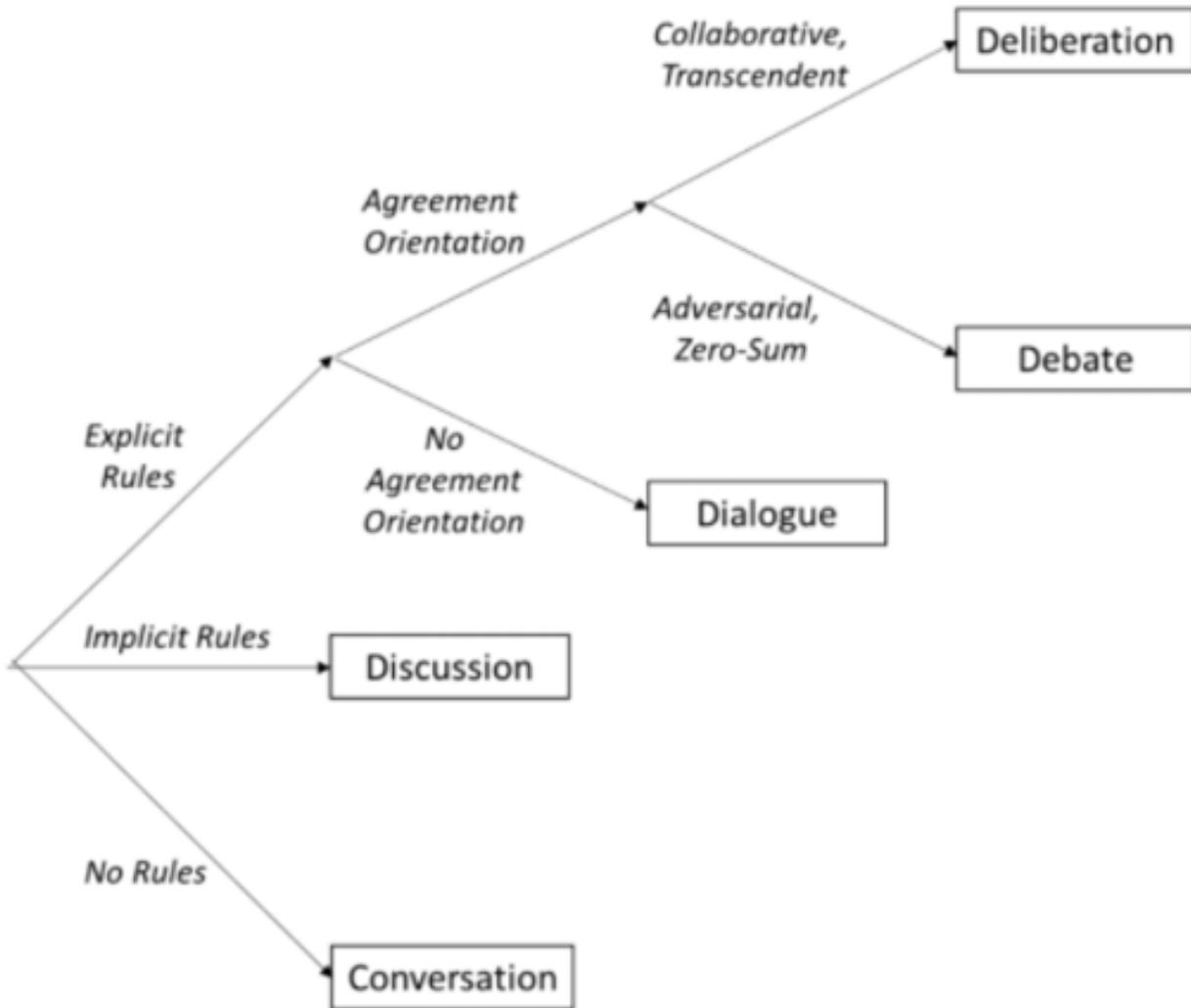
FORMS OF DISCOURSE

- What is Discourse?

- “The action or process of communicating thought by means of the spoken or written word.”
(OED)

- Examples of Discourse

- **Discourse** includes speeches, lectures, and trainings that are primarily unidirectional as well as forums, panels, and symposiums that can be both unidirectional and multi-directional.
- In the DCI, we have focused on five types of discourse -- **conversations, discussions, dialogues, deliberations, and debates**. These terms are used widely, quite differently, and often interchangeably.
- The DCI has developed this guide to help us develop a more common understanding of the similarities and differences among these forms of discourse.



Conversation: An unstructured discourse involving an interchange of thoughts and information on one or more topics.

Discussion: A structured discourse oriented towards revealing and understanding underlying experiences, interests, assumptions, and values related to a particular topic

Dialogue: A structured discourse oriented towards mapping different positions and ideas related to a particular topic

Debate: A structured discourse oriented towards highlighting differences, exposing weaknesses, and identifying which position is the strongest and most-supported.

Deliberation: A structured discourse focused on building both shared and new understandings of a particular issue that transcend previously-held positions and enable collective decisions and actions.

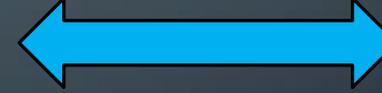
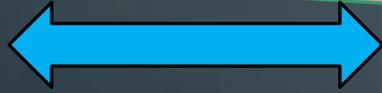


Deliberation

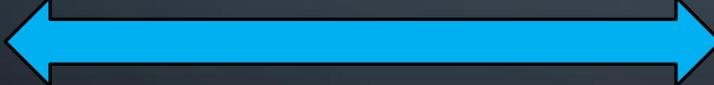
Discussion



Conversation



Debate



Dialogue

The Discourse Landscape

DELIBERATIVE DEMOCRACY

- **Deliberative Democracy:** A form of decision-making in which decisions are the “product of fair and reasonable discussion and debate among citizens”

Britannica

Deliberative Democracy is a:

- School of Thought
- Type of Governance
- Empirical Claim
- Aspirational Goal

DELIBERATIVE DEMOCRACY

• Principles of Deliberation

- Reason-Giving Requirement
- Accessibility of Reasons Given
- Binding Decision
- Dynamic

• Purposes of Deliberation

- Encourage public spirited perspectives
- Promote the legitimacy of collective decisions
- Promote mutually respectful processes of decision-making
- Correct mistakes

DIALECTICAL VIEW OF ARGUMENT

- Argument is “an attempt to rationally resolve a disagreement and answer critical questions.”
- “Democracy is the social and political arrangement that allows us to pursue [the] cognitive goal [of]...collectively living together according to our best reasons.”

Aikin and Talisse 2019

ENGAGED PEDAGOGY

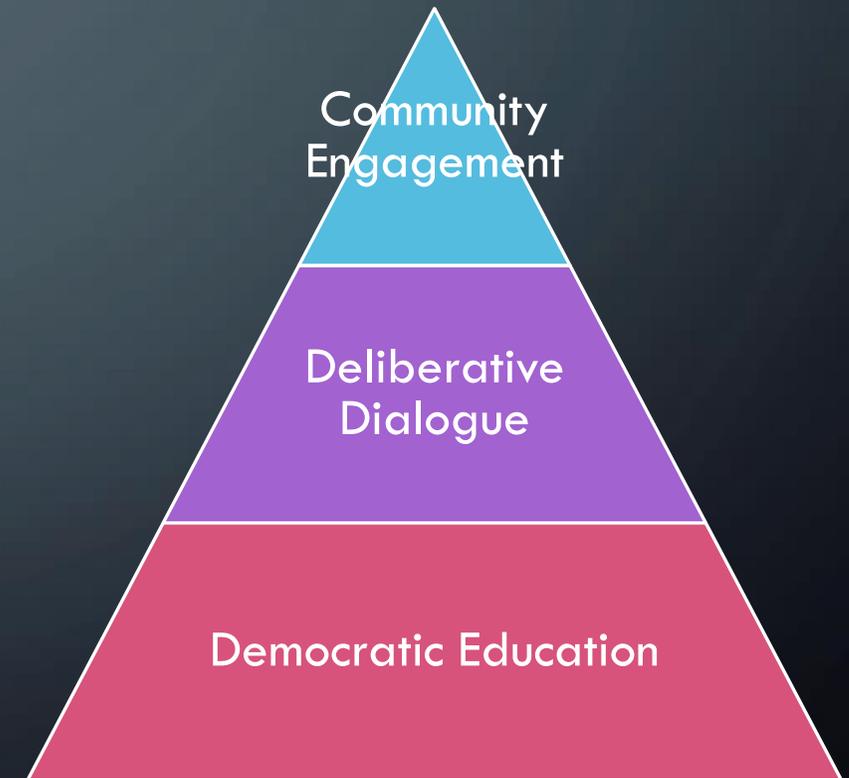
- Pedagogy is the “method and practice of teaching an academic subject or theoretical concept”
- Engaged pedagogy focuses on:
 - A dialogic instead of banking model of education
 - Viewing students as sources instead of simply receptacles of knowledge
 - “High impact” learning and discovery rather than only instruction
 - Constructing a participatory democratic society through education
 - Connecting to public issues facing communities and society at large

(Longo et al. 2017)

DELIBERATIVE PEDAGOGY

- “A teaching philosophy focused on equipping students with the mind-sets and skill sets necessary for high-quality decision-making in the face of “wicked” problems” that have no technical solution but require ongoing communicative processes.”

Carcasson 2017



DEEP 101: HISTORIES

- What are some historical examples that exemplify some of the features of deliberation and other forms of public discourse? What can we learn from these examples?
 - *Deliberative Pedagogy* Historical Roots Chapter
 - Town Meetings, Lyceums, Chautauqua
 - Public Forums
 - Adult Education, Farmer Discussion Groups

DEEP 101: MOTIVATIONS

- What problem(s) is deliberative pedagogy trying to solve?
- What are the motivations for embedding deliberation into your classroom?
- How do you see deliberative pedagogy both building on and as distinct from other forms of pedagogy?

Consider ideas from...

- The Political Classroom
- Why We Argue
- Deliberative Pedagogy
- Your Own Personal Experiences