Academic Writing Workshop: CIF

James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies at MIIS December 1, 2016 Professor Marie Butcher

Main Topics to be Covered:

Workshop Series:

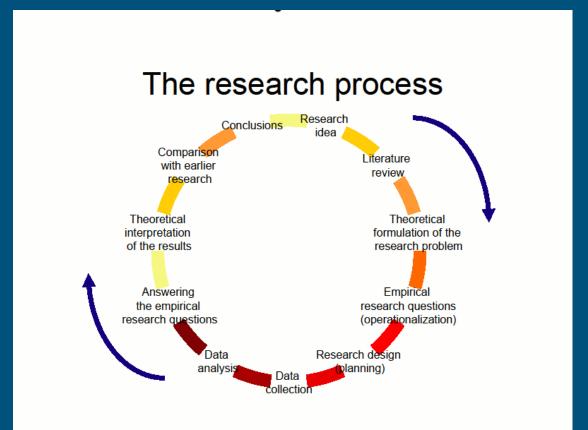
- Research Methodologies
- Citing Sources Accurately
- Focusing Your Message
- Making Effective Presentations

Research Methodologies



UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon calls for all nations to join the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. (United Nations photo)

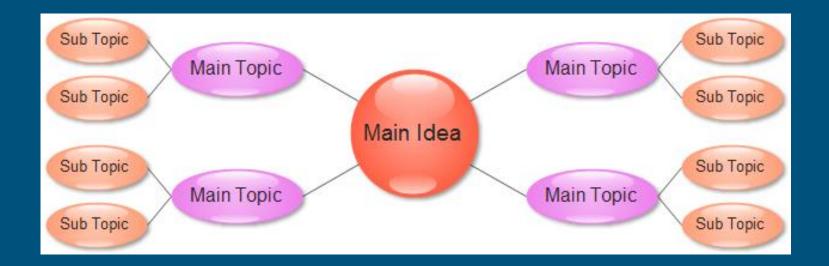
Provide Structure for the Research Process



Brainstorming

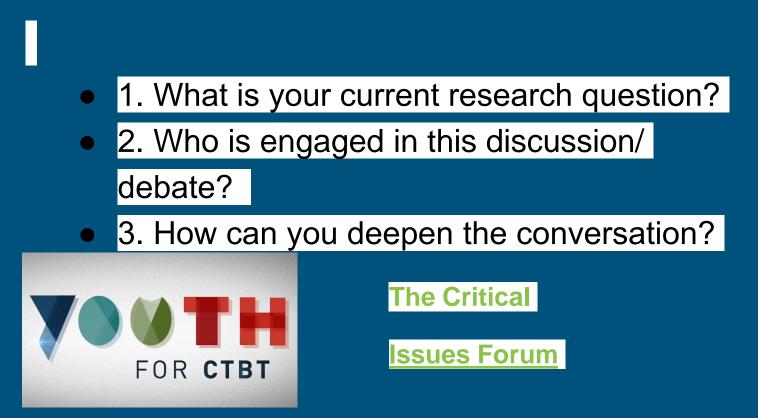
- Brainstorming Strategies---Clustering, mind mapping, etc.
- Exploring Questions--Develop a critical question related to this year's theme: The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and Its Role for a World Free of Nuclear Weapons

Clustering





Questioning



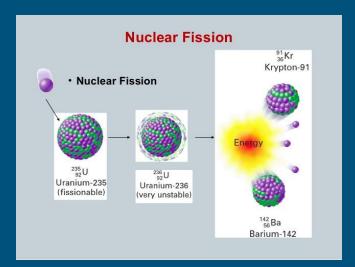
Establish Context

- Familiarize yourself with the landscape: the terminology of the discipline, commonly known facts, etc.
- Consider your perspective & identify your audience.



Research:

- Explore the landscape: Begin the discussion, ask the deep questions.
- Be discerning about finding reliable resources.
- Conduct data collecting/ fact finding & fact checking regarding your specific topic.



Be mindful & critical

- Consult reliable sources.
- How do you know if a source is "reliable" or credible?
- Who is the author?
- What is his/her expertise?
- Seek out primary sources.



Keep track of your sources & cite them.
(We will talk more about citations in the next lecture.)

Where to Begin?

Check out our Student Resources on the <u>CIF site:</u>







Your Methodology

 Start with the aerial view or overview of the topic... •Use the terminology of the discipline Learn (& cite) from the **Content Lectures** Conduct Background Research Examine specific case studies or current research in the field.



Photo Credit: HQ Walls

Embark on Inquiry= Ask Questions

- Compose a primary Research Question
- Allow the Research Question to become your thesis or hypothesis= your claim that you want to prove.

Hypothesis=?

thesis= main idea or argument (like in an essay or debate)

hypothesis= a theory or proposal based on scientific or logical reason

Narrowing the Scope

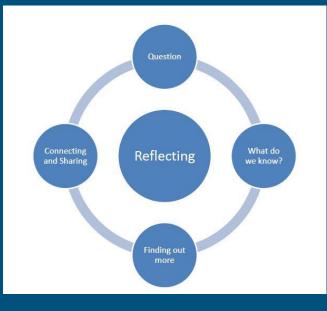
- Frame and narrow the scope of your research area.
- Be realistic about the scope of your research.
- Be strategic in how you approach your topic.
- Get approval of your topic.



Recursive nature of research

- More research= more inquiry,more data collection, more fact-checking, reflecting, etc.
- Narrowing the scope of the project, eliminating that which is not relevant to scope of your study.

•The most dynamic presentations show the depth of each team's original research, assertions, claims, suggestions, speculations on solutions to your stated problem...



Summary--Collaboration & Communication are Key!



- Know your landscape & language to speak about your topic. (overview of content & vocabulary)
- Be discerning about your sources when conducting research.
- Be realistic and strategic about the scope of your project.
- Continue to make inquiries, share with your peers.
- Keep an open mind to multiple perspectives.