EXPOS 20: Culture in Play
Spring 2020 Course Information

Common phrases such as “I was just playing” or “it’s only a game” suggest that play is less than serious. Play is often associated with childhood and distinct from the productivity of work. Yet, even for adults, such activities often entail considerable commitments, including substantial expenditures of time and money: the average gamer spends over seven hours a week on video games; baseball player Mike Trout recently signed a $430 million contract. Likewise, play has been shown to have real-world effects: studies have suggested Barbie dolls affect body image, and that the television show Sesame Street impacts educational achievement. Thus, despite common assumptions about its frivolity, play is of social, economic, political, and symbolic import. In this course, we examine how everyday practices involving toys, games, and sports might illuminate broader sociocultural phenomena. First, taking inspiration from Roland Barthes’s insight that toys are “meant to create users, not creators,” we infer the cultural significance of objects from our own childhoods using anthropological methods of “thick description,” a form of interpretation attentive to context and meaning. Next, we turn to play on Harvard’s campus. Students choose an extracurricular activity and examine it using social scientific techniques; drawing on this data, they advance arguments that apply or test theories advanced by influential scholars, such as Theodor Adorno and Johan Huizinga. Finally, students turn to independently chosen topics, selecting issues of national significance and conducting research in order to make original contributions to scholarship. Sample topics might include gender and sports, the politics of video games, the marketing of toys, recess in schools, fandom, virtual realities, and live action role play.

Though our readings focus on play, this seminar is first and foremost a course in inquiry and argument. It is designed to help you learn strategies for asking analytical questions, conveying critical insights, articulating complex ideas, and mastering academic conventions. We’ll always be foregrounding how authors communicate ideas, so that what we learn about play will be deeply entwined with our investigations into why and how we write about it. Indeed, the skills you develop here can be utilized for writing about other topics as well, and in a range of academic disciplines.

Your Expos 20 Seminar plays an important role in helping you make the transition to college-level work and in preparing you for the range of writing challenges you’ll encounter during your time at Harvard. Learning to write well is a lifelong process. The more you practice writing, the better you’ll get at it. Your writing may go through messy and frustrating phases as you experiment with new strategies and work toward making more sophisticated arguments. Don’t let these seeming setbacks discourage you: such growing pains are ultimately worthwhile, as they indicate you are maturing as a writer and as a thinker.
Responsibility for this seminar’s success lies in all of our hands. Together we comprise a community of readers and writers. All the work you do in this course is public: we’ll be discussing your writing in small groups and full class conversations. I ask that you read critically but respectfully, and that you hold yourselves and each other to high standards as you offer and receive feedback. Be prepared to revise radically, re-imagining everything, from your underlying assumptions to the way you structure an argument, from your evidence and analysis to the statement of your thesis. Helping you learn to invest seriously in the practice of revision as part of the writing process is a key aim of this course.

Likewise, because the writing process is complex, I imagine that each of you comes to this class with specific strengths and struggles. In each assignment, I elaborate course goals common to everyone, but I also want you to think about your own personal goals and how this course can help you achieve them. Our draft conferences will be tailored to your individual needs so that, no matter where you are as a writer, we can together get you to places you haven’t yet been able to reach.

**Required Texts and Materials**
All required texts are available online through our course website on Canvas. The website is

[https://canvas.harvard.edu](https://canvas.harvard.edu)

We’ll also be working with the following Writing Program resources:

*Harvard Guide to Using Sources*, available online at [https://usingsources.fas.harvard.edu](https://usingsources.fas.harvard.edu)

**Please note:** While you will not be required to purchase any books, you will *print* a great deal for this class, so please plan accordingly.
Overview of Assignments
Here is a skeletal outline of the papers you’ll be writing in this course. It is intended to give you a sense of the arc of the semester. Detailed assignment sequences, including instructions for response paper assignments, will be distributed at the beginning of each unit.

Essay #1: Use Thick Description to Infer the Significance of an Object (5 pages)
Select a toy or toy-like object that was meaningful during your own childhood. Using Clifford Geertz’s methods of “thick description,” develop an argument in which you infer the cultural significance of the object you have chosen.

NB: You may not choose Barbie or The Game of Life as your cultural object for this paper.

• This unit introduces students to academic writing in the social sciences. Our readings draw primarily on ethnographies, studies of individual cultures based on field research entailing observations and interviews.
• This assignment requires us to develop a close analysis, using techniques of thick description, an anthropological method of cultural interpretation.
• In this unit, we’ll use a preliminary writing exercise to cultivate the following skills:
  o Asking & Answering Analytical Questions

Essay #2: Use Primary Data to Apply or Test a Theory (7 pages)
Choose an extracurricular activity on campus. Collect data about this activity using social science techniques. Make an argument showing the extent to which one of the theories we have read (Adorno, Bateson, or Huizinga) illuminates this evidence. You should show how your argument is different from that of another scholar writing about an activity similar to the one you’re analyzing, engaging that scholar’s work in a text you’ve selected and read independently.

• This unit extends our work in unit 1 by focusing on social scientific methods for collecting primary data, including observations and interviews.
• This assignment requires us to engage theoretical and secondary sources. We draw on cultural theory to help us gain otherwise inaccessible insights about our evidence. We then show how our arguments are original in relation to a piece of previous scholarship on the topic.
• In this unit, we’ll use preliminary writing exercises to hone the following skills:
  o Reporting on a Site Visit
  o Working with Counterevidence and Counterargument
  o Representing an Argument Visually
Essay #3: Use Research to Intervene in a Scholarly Conversation (10 pages)

Choose a text, cultural object, or phenomenon related to play and of national (or global) significance. Sample topics might include, but are not limited to, gender and sports, the politics of video games, the marketing of toys, recess in schools, fandom, virtual realities, and live action role play. Make a researched argument in which you critically intervene in the scholarly conversation on your topic. Your study may be humanistic, social scientific, or scientific.

- This unit introduces students to independent research. This assignment enables students to venture into a wide array of disciplines and methodologies that will enable them to ask and answer a research question.
- Students ask a research question and determine the evidence they’ll need to answer it. It might be primary source material (e.g. novels), primary data (e.g. observation), or secondary data (e.g. an existing dataset).
- This assignment requires students to conduct research by identifying and locating resources available through the university libraries, including secondary sources, theoretical sources, and contextualizing sources. We highlight how our analysis of evidence makes an original intervention into the scholarly conversation on our topic. While in unit 2, we showed how our ideas were original in relation to one piece of previous peer-reviewed scholarship, here we show how our ideas are original in relation to the scholarly conversation as a whole. In doing so, we learn to emulate professional scholarship and gain an appreciation for what makes academic writing original, worthwhile and, ultimately, publishable.
- In this unit, we’ll use preliminary writing exercises to develop the following skills:
  - Brainstorming
  - Creating an Annotated Bibliography
  - Conducting a Literature Review
Class Policies and Resources

Laptops and Other Electronics

Ordinarily I will ask that you not use laptops in class, and that you turn off cell-phones and other electronic devices. You should expect to print any materials that I send you or post on the course website and bring those with you to class.

Communication

The course works best when we treat it as a semester-long conversation about your writing. To make that conversation possible, there are a few important things to remember:

Conferences: We will have three conferences throughout the semester, in between the first draft and final version of each essay. These conferences are our chance to work closely on your writing and to focus your work in revision, and are most worthwhile when you are the one to guide them. Please come to each conference prepared – having reviewed your essay and my comments, considered your questions, and begun to think about revision possibilities and strategies. Since the schedule during conference days is so tight, missed conferences may not be rescheduled.

Office Hours: In addition to conferences, I am happy to meet with you additionally by appointment to discuss writing, reading, or any other issues pertaining to the seminar. Just ask or email and we'll arrange a time to meet.

E-mail: Rather than take up our class time with announcements and administrative arrangements (and there will be many of them), I use e-mail to communicate most of that information. As part of your participation in the course, I ask that you check your Harvard e-mail account daily; you are responsible for the information I post there. Likewise, I make sure to check mine once every day for questions from you.

The 24-Hour Rule: You are welcome to email me questions at any time, but if there are less than 24 hours between the time you send an email and the deadline for an assignment, I cannot guarantee a response to your question before the deadline. You are responsible for turning in your assignment on time regardless, so you’ll want to ensure that you ask any questions you may have well in advance of the due date.
**Class Participation**

One of the benefits of Expos is its small class size. That benefit is best realized when every student participates fully in the class; as in any seminar, you learn much more from formulating, articulating, and questioning your own thoughts than from simply listening to what others have to say. Our time together is largely devoted to discussion and small-group work. Therefore, you are responsible for being in class, prepared and on time, each time we meet. In addition to having completed assigned reading and writing and being ready to offer ideas and questions, preparation entails bringing to class hard copies of all that day’s assignments, pens, and a notebook. We’ll be annotating texts as a key strategy for active, critical reading.
Grading

90% of your final grade comes from the three major writing assignments. They are weighted more significantly as the semester goes along in order to acknowledge the assignments’ increasing length and complexity. For each essay, you will receive the particular goals of that assignment on the essay handout itself. Since the goals of each unit build on the skills developed in the previous one(s), my interpretation of grading criteria will become more stringent as the semester progresses. Please note that I expect your revisions to be free of grammatical, spelling, and formatting errors; failure to meet these expectations may result in a lowered grade.

To ensure fairness, I evaluate the words on the page before me and do not factor perceptions about the effort that went into completing the assignment. This means I will not grade a weak paper up – or a strong paper down – based on my imagination of a student’s capability. Because the essay itself is the only evidence I take into account, an essay’s grade indicates solely the extent to which the work submitted meets the criteria for a given assignment. Every Preceptor uses similar grading standards to ensure fairness in their evaluation of student work across sections. These standards use as criteria the Elements of Academic Writing.

A paper in the **A-range (A or A-)** demonstrates a mastery of the Elements of Academic Writing. It advances an interesting, arguable thesis; establishes a compelling motive to suggest why the thesis is original or worthwhile; analyzes evidence insightfully and in depth; draws from well-chosen sources, deploying them in a variety of ways; employs a logical and progressive structure; and is written in a graceful and sophisticated style.

A paper in the **B-range (B+, B, B-)** resembles an A-range paper in some ways, but may exhibit a vague, uninteresting, or inconsistently argued thesis; establish a functional but unsubstantial motive; include well-chosen but sometimes unanalyzed and undigested evidence; use sources in a correct but limited fashion; employ a generally logical but somewhat disorganized or undeveloped structure; or be written in a generally clear but inelegant or imprecise style.

A paper in the **C-range (C+, C, C-)** resembles a B-range paper in some ways, but may feature a confusing, descriptive, or obvious thesis; convey a simple motive or none at all; present insufficient evidence, or present evidence that is insufficiently analyzed; drop in sources without properly contextualizing or citing them; display an unfocused or simplistic structure; or be written in a generally unclear or technically flawed style.

A paper in the **D-range** resembles a C-range paper in some ways, but may lack a thesis and motive; provide little evidence and analysis; draw on sources insufficiently; or display an incoherent or rambling structure. It does, however, show signs of attempting to engage with the sources and skills expected in the assignment, and it is at least half the assigned length.

A paper earning a grade of **E** does not fulfill the basic expectations of the assignment. It may be less than half the assigned length or fail to engage with the sources and skills expected in the assignment. For example, in a research paper, the essay may show no signs of research.
**Grade Breakdown**

Final grades are determined according to the following breakdown: **Essay #1 = 20%; Essay #2 = 30%; Essay #3 = 40%**. The remaining 10% of your grade, your **Course Citizenship**, represents a serious measure of your completion of response papers, drafts, and cover letters, your constructive participation in class discussion and conferences, and the care with which you respond to fellow students’ work. You’ll be able to keep track of your performance on Canvas. If you have questions or concerns about your citizenship, I am always happy to consult during an office hour appointment or draft conference. Keep in mind that citizenship is not so much about isolated instances as it is about *patterns*.

**Work that Counts Toward Course Citizenship**

**Response Papers:** With one exception late in the semester, response papers are ungraded. An ungraded response paper receives full credit if it is on time and demonstrates a reasonable attempt to complete the assigned task; it receives no credit if it is late or does not address the assigned task. [The literature review in the third unit will be evaluated with a letter grade using criteria to be distributed at the beginning of the research project, and will factor into overall citizenship.]

**Drafts:** Drafts are always ungraded. A draft receives full credit if it is on time and acceptable. At a minimum, a draft is considered acceptable if it is at least half the assigned length and it demonstrates an attempt at engaging with the sources and skills expected in the assignment; it receives half credit if it meets one of the two above criteria. A draft receives no credit if it is late.

**Cover Letters:** Cover Letters are ungraded, and may receive full, half, or no credit. A cover letter receives full credit if it demonstrates substantive, critical reflection. It receives half credit if it provides at least superficial reflections, showing an attempt at completion. It receives no credit if it is late or missing.

**Participation:** You’ll receive a qualitative participation score for each unit. Factors that contribute to strong participation include arriving to class and conferences on time and prepared, participating actively in class by consistently contributing thoughtful and thought-provoking comments and questions in response to others’ ideas, and working energetically in small group or pair activities. Factors that contribute to weak participation include arriving to class or conferences late or unprepared, not participating in class discussion, getting off-task during group or pair activities, or being disruptive or otherwise disrespectful.

**Workshops:** Every writer will have one paper reviewed by the class (or, in the third unit, a large group). Each paper will have a workshop, where we discuss the paper as a whole and spend some time focusing on unit-specific goals. As part of the workshop, each member of the class (or large group) will compose a letter to the paper’s author responding to the draft under review. Letters are ungraded, and receive full, half, or no credit. A letter receives full credit if it offers substantive criticism and suggestions for revision. A letter receives half credit if it offers little in the way of criticism or suggestions for revision. A letter receives no credit if it is late or missing.
**Course Librarian**

Every Writing Seminar is paired with a course librarian. Our librarian, Susan Gilroy, will guide us through the research process, helping us navigate Harvard’s immense collections, from the open stacks to article databases to rare books and artifacts. In addition to the time we spend with Sue as a class, you should also feel free to contact her during the research process for individual consultations. She is happy to work with you, and to help you discover how you might access and utilize the many resources available here at Harvard for the purposes of your own scholarly work. Her email address is: Susan Gilroy ([sgilroy@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:sgilroy@fas.harvard.edu))

**Harvard College Writing Program Policy on Attendance**

Because Expos has a shorter semester and fewer class hours than other courses, and because instruction in Expos proceeds by sequential writing activities, your consistent attendance is essential. *If you are absent without medical excuse more than twice, you are eligible to be officially excluded from the course and given a failing grade.* On the occasion of your second unexcused absence, you will receive a letter warning you of your situation. This letter will also be sent to your Resident Dean, so the College can give you whatever supervision and support you need to complete the course.

Apart from religious holidays, only medical absences can be excused. In the case of a medical problem, you should contact your preceptor before the class to explain, but in any event within 24 hours: otherwise you will be required to provide a note from UHS or another medical official, or your Resident Dean. *Absences because of special events such as athletic meets, debates, conferences, and concerts are not excusable absences.* If such an event is very important to you, you may decide to take one of your two allowable unexcused absences; but again, you are expected to contact your preceptor beforehand if you will miss a class, or at least within 24 hours. If you wish to attend an event that will put you over the two-absence limit, you should contact your Resident Dean and you must directly petition the Expository Writing Senior Preceptor, who will grant such petitions only in extraordinary circumstances and only when your work in the class has been exemplary.

Class begins promptly and you are expected to arrive on time. *Three late arrivals will count as one absence.*

**Submitting Essays**

You will turn in drafts and revisions on the course Canvas site. Please be sure to check the syllabus for details on when things are due, and pay careful attention to the general guidelines about format, etc. explained at the end of this syllabus. When you are uploading documents, you are responsible for submitting versions that I can open. (The document must either be in Microsoft Word or be easily compatible; your file should end in .doc or .docx.) It is also your responsibility to ensure that the file you are sending is not corrupted or damaged. If I cannot open or read the file you have sent, the work will be considered as not having been submitted until the situation is rectified.
Harvard College Writing Program Policy on Completion of Work

Because your Expos course is a planned sequence of writing, you must write all of the assigned essays to pass the course, and you must write them within the schedule of the course—not in the last few days of the semester after you have fallen behind. You will receive a letter reminding you of these requirements, therefore, if you fail to submit at least a substantial draft of an essay by the final due date in that essay unit. The letter will also specify the new date by which you must submit the late work, and be copied to your Resident Dean. *If you fail to submit at least a substantial draft of the essay by this new date, and you have not documented a medical problem, you are eligible to be officially excluded from the course and given a failing grade.*

For many class meetings, you will have due a response paper or some other reading or writing exercise to help you develop the essay for that unit. Our work together in class will also often be based on those assignments. For those reasons, it is imperative that you turn your work in on time.

There are serious consequences for missing deadlines. Late response papers will not receive any credit. Drafts turned in after the deadline will not receive any credit. Revisions turned in after the deadline will be penalized a third of a letter-grade for each day they are late. If you cannot meet a deadline due to a medical emergency, you must contact me right away, and may be required to produce a note from UHS; in the event of a family emergency, you must contact me right away, and may be required to ask your Resident Dean to contact me by e-mail or phone. In addition, please contact me as soon as possible so we can work out an alternative schedule.

However, given that the demands of this course are many, all students in this seminar are given one “free pass” and will receive a 24-hour extension on one assignment, either a draft or a revision. If you use the pass on a draft, you may hand it in up to 24 hours late and still receive written feedback. If you use the pass on a revision, you may hand your paper in within 24 hours of the deadline with no penalty. The pass is used automatically the first time a draft or revision is late. The pass may not be used on response papers.

Other than the one-time free pass, all deadlines in the course are firm. Except in the case of medical or family emergency, no individual extensions will be granted. These policies have two concrete benefits for everyone in the class: (1) you may be less likely to fall behind if you know that your actions (and inactions) have real consequences, and (2) you can count on being treated the same as your classmates, which is another way of saying that no one will receive preferential treatment.

Revision

Because of the emphasis this course places on revision, the schedule is designed to allow you as much revision time per essay as possible. Since you’ll have a significant span of days in which to revise, the expectations for this aspect of your work in the course are high.
**Policy on Collaboration**

The following kinds of collaboration are permitted in this course: developing or refining ideas in conversation with other students or through peer review of written work (including feedback from Writing Center tutors). If you would like to acknowledge the impact someone had on your essay, it is customary to do this in a footnote at the beginning of the paper or in a separate “acknowledgements” section at the end of the paper. As stated in the *Student Handbook*, “Students need not acknowledge discussion with others of general approaches to the assignment or assistance with proofreading.” However, all work submitted for this course must be your own: in other words, writing response papers, drafts or revisions with other students is expressly forbidden.

**Academic Honesty**

Throughout the semester we’ll work on the proper use of sources, including how to cite and how to avoid plagiarism. You should always feel free to ask me questions about this material. *All the work that you submit for this course must be your own, and that work should not make use of outside sources unless that is explicitly part of the assignment.* Any student submitting plagiarized work is eligible to fail the course and to be subject to disciplinary action by the Honor Council.

**Academic Accommodations**

Should you require any accommodations, please reach out to me as soon as possible to discuss what arrangements can be made. Please note, however, that I cannot make any accommodations without official notice from the Accessible Education Office: 

**Writing Center**

At any stage of the writing process – brainstorming ideas, drafting or revising – you may want some extra attention on your essays. The Writing Center (located on the garden level of the Barker Center) offers hour-long appointments with trained tutors. I can’t stress strongly enough the benefit of the service they provide; regardless of the "strength" or "weakness" of the essay, any piece of writing benefits from further review and a fresh perspective. Visit the Writing Center’s web site at [http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~wricnt](http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~wricnt) to make an appointment. Tutors also hold drop-in office hours at other campus locations; see the Writing Center website for details.

The Writing Center’s English Grammar and Language (EGL) tutor is available to work with students who have questions about grammar, syntax, vocabulary, and writing in English as a second language. The EGL holds drop-in hours at the Writing Program offices on the 2nd floor of One Bow Street, room 227. For more, see: [https://writingcenter.fas.harvard.edu/pages/egl-tutor](https://writingcenter.fas.harvard.edu/pages/egl-tutor)
Essay Formatting Guidelines

Following the guidelines below will ensure that I can focus on your ideas and your prose when I read your essays, rather than devoting time to issues of formatting, pagination, etc. The guidelines apply both to essay drafts and revisions. Forgetting to check your essays for these matters can result in a lower grade for the essay.

All essays should adhere to the standard format:

- double-space in a reasonable font (Times New Roman 12 or equivalent), with one-inch margins
- number all pages
- include your name, the course title, my name, the date, the essay number and your essay title on the first page
- include your name on each subsequent page
- include an honor code affirmation
- proofread thoroughly for typographical, grammatical, and punctuation errors. Consistent errors will lower the grades on your essays.
- use Chicago Manual of Style (CMS) citation method to document your sources, and include a correctly formatted references page. Consult the Harvard Guide to Using Sources for the appropriate citation information.
- include an acknowledgments footnote or acknowledgments section
- for printed copies, staple all pages securely together; paper clip accompanying materials to the stapled essay. Copies should be printed dark enough to read and photocopy clearly.

Please consult the unit calendar for details on what needs to be submitted with each draft and revision. And a word to the wise:

Avoid Disaster! Keep a copy of all your work: you should both regularly save your work and periodically print working drafts as you write (in other words, you should never be in the position of having “finished” an essay or revision with nothing to show for it if your computer crashes).