

Kingdom Arts and Sciences Championship

Glossary of Rubric Terms

This document contains further explanation of instructions, as well as key terms and definitions found in the Kingdom Arts & Sciences Rubrics. The organization is done by sections which relate to the rubrics themselves. **Note:** *the research paper rubric does not correlate to sections 2 and 3.*

Appropriate Time Period/Historical Time Period of Entries:

This competition requires entries to be from the SCA time period - pre-1600 CE (worldwide). If written or oral sources are not available to appropriately date your entry's time period as pre-1600, please use other indicators from history that support its inclusion in this time period, please include this justification in the entry's documentation.

Types of Entries Supported by Rubrics:

All non-research paper rubrics support both reproduction-type and synthesis-type entries. Research paper focused entries should be entered using the Research rubric.

Reproduction Entries: these include recreating an existing object, recreating a process, seeking to reproduce/troubleshoot a historical process as an experiment or with an experimental component, or performing an existing piece as it would have been performed in history, et al.

Synthesis Entries: these include the creation of an original object using documented historical techniques, performing and documenting an incomplete process or a process lost to history via research into similar processes in applicable areas/time periods, documented experimentation related to a hypothesis relevant to the historical period of the entry, researching and writing a poem/play/musical composition in a manner appropriate to a defined historical period/composition style, performing a poem/play/musical composition/visual art that is partially or wholly original in a manner appropriate to a defined historical period/performance style, et. al.

Research Entries: these include research into any topic appropriate to/existing in the historical time period.

Kingdom Arts and Sciences Championship

Glossary of Rubric Terms

Research Paper Types:

- **Analytical:** choose this if you want to pose a question, collect relevant data from other researchers, and plan to analyze their viewpoints. Findings and conclusions should include that of other researchers and the writer's personal conclusion.
- **Argumentative:** choose this to present two sides of a controversial issue in one paper. It is aimed at getting the reader on the side of your point of view. The paper should include and cite findings and arguments of different researchers on both sides of the issue, but then favor one side over the other and try to persuade the reader of your side.
- **Cause and Effect:** choose this to trace probable or expected results from a specific action and answer the main questions "Why?" and "What?", which reflect effects and causes.
- **Compare and Contrast:** choose this to analyze the difference between two (or more) viewpoints, authors, subjects, stories et al. Make sure to sufficiently describe both sides in the paper, and then move on to comparing and contrasting both your topic and supporting one.
- **Report:** choose this to present the findings of a research project in a concise and formal way. This paper style aims to communicate the research process, data, and results to a specific target audience.
- **Other:** entrants are welcome to use other types of research papers such as interpretative, experimental research, or any other documented type of paper.

Rubric Section 1: Presentation/Display Section:

Breadth: Multiple different topics/details/aspects discussed in relation to an entry.

Depth: Deep level of detail and encompassing information on individual, specific topics in relation to an entry.

Enhance (in regard to this section): The display provides information that adds to or elaborates on the entrant's documentation *AND/OR* the display is interactive and incorporated into the oral presentation (e.g. – provides enlarged photos, tactile items, descriptions that couldn't fit into documentation, articles, books etc.).

Kingdom Arts and Sciences Championship

Glossary of Rubric Terms

Rubric Section 2: Historical Accuracy/Authenticity:

Modern Tools: tools that are modern in aesthetic and function.

Historically Accurate Tools: tools that are appropriate to the period in aesthetic and/or tools that have the same mechanism or effect as those used in period. **Note:** *Tools are not limited to physical objects – they can be in period translation aids, historical/document poetry meters, musical notation, etc.*

Period Aesthetic: historical philosophy on the appearance, artistic merit, and/or performance of an entry.

Form and Structure: the style and presentation of the work based on its genre (novel, poem, script, musical score) and any historical rules or conventions associated the that genre.

Rubric Section 3: Technical Ability/Complexity:

Basic/Minimal:

Technical Ability: The entrant possesses the ability (essential skills and/or knowledge) to complete their entry, but at a novice level.

Complexity: The entry can be completed with a novice/beginner skill level/technical ability. The skills or techniques required to produce this entry can be easily learned by a person who has never attempted them.

Emerging:

Technical Ability: The entrant possesses the ability to complete their entry and showed one of the following: 1.) evaluable improvement from initial starting point (they did tests/practices prior to executing the final project), 2.) their entry shows skill/knowledge above the novice level, but there are observable gaps in skill/knowledge, 3.) the entry has been presented previously (at a local/regional level) and improved upon.

Complexity: The entry can be completed with a beginner-intermediate skill level/technical ability. The skill or technique required to produce this entry can be easily learned in 6 months or less by a novice or the skill/technique used builds on known basic skills/techniques applicable to the entry. If multiple techniques or skills are being showcased in the entry, showcasing multiple skills at a basic (novice) level should be categorized as emerging due to the time/ability it takes to learn multiple basic skills.

Kingdom Arts and Sciences Championship

Glossary of Rubric Terms

Proficient:

Technical Ability: The entrant demonstrates competency in their skills/knowledge to complete their entry with only minor technical flaws or knowledge gaps. This entrant has enough knowledge to teach an introductory skills class on the entry topic.

Complexity: The entry requires an intermediate skill level/technical ability. The skill or technique required to produce this entry can only be developed by building on applicable basic and emerging skills/techniques. If multiple techniques or skills are being showcased in the entry, showcasing multiple skills at a basic to emerging level should be categorized as proficient due to the time/ability it takes to learn multiple basic-emerging skills.

Advanced:

Technical Ability: The entrant possesses skills/knowledge beyond what is expected of competency and has no visible or obvious error(s) or knowledge gap(s) related to their entry. This entrant could teach an intermediate or advanced skills class on the entry topic.

Complexity: The entry requires an advanced understanding and skill level to execute. The skill or technique required to produce this entry can only be achieved from repeated practice and building on basic/intermediate skills. If multiple techniques or skills are being showcased in the entry, showcasing multiple skills at an emerging-proficient level should be categorized as advanced due to the time/ability it takes to learn multiple emerging-proficient skills.

Distinguished / Masterful:

Technical Ability: The entrant possesses skills/knowledge beyond what is expected of competency and has no error(s) or knowledge gap(s) related to their entry. This entrant could teach an advanced skills class on the entry topic. This person has the skill and knowledge level to be an authority on this topic within our organization.

Complexity: The entry requires an advanced to expert understanding and skill level to execute. The skill or technique required to produce this entry can only be achieved from repeated practice and building on intermediate and other advanced skills. If multiple techniques or skills are being showcased in the entry, showcasing multiple skills at a proficient-advanced level may reach the threshold of “masterful” if it takes beyond advanced level understanding to combine them to produce the entry.

Kingdom Arts and Sciences Championship

Glossary of Rubric Terms

Rubric Section 4: Sources/Documentation

Documentation (Non-Research): Documentation can be a paper, a power point presentation, tablature with sources, a research poster, a text-to-speech summary of your knowledge, et al. Sources must be provided regardless of format.

Citation: a quotation or a reference marker from or reference to a book, paper, or author, especially in a scholarly work.

Works Cited/Bibliography etc.: this category is meant to encompass any consistent method of citing sources. Any format is allowed as long as it is consistent.

Main Intent: The thesis of the paper, a statement or theory that is put forward as the premise of the paper (to be tested or reported on).

Types of Sources: Sources can include, but are not limited to peer reviewed articles, primary sources, oral histories/knowledge keepers interviews, books, published journal articles, websites, documentaries, paintings, and physical objects.

Primary Source: A primary source refers to original, historical documents and their translations, written firsthand accounts, oral tradition firsthand accounts, written versions of firsthand oral accounts, written or oral translations of oral tradition firsthand accounts, oral retellings of firsthand accounts, physical extant objects, complete photographic or well-sketched evidence of physical extant objects, detailed and complete written descriptions from individuals viewing the object firsthand, sheet music, and original, historical documents containing pattern, process, performance or assembly notation.

Note: *this differs somewhat from the academic definition as a broader scope is more appropriate to our organization and makes obtaining primary sources more accessible.*

Secondary Source: A secondary source refers to second-hand analyses from researchers such as applicable content from academic books, journal articles, oral tradition from second-hand accounts (oral, translations, and/or written versions of the account). **Note:** *the key indicator of a secondary source is that it typically interprets the primary source and/or collects the thoughts of many researchers' interpretations on the topic.*

Tertiary Source: Wikipedia, non-academic websites, other non-academic sources such as travel shows, travel fact books, and tourist materials.

Robust Sources: Entrants should ideally have a primary source, a variety of secondary sources, and potentially tertiary sources (though this is not required). The provided sources should also cover the information presented in the entrant's documentation.