

POSITION PAPER PLANNER 30-1

INTRODUCTION- TO WHAT EXTENT SHOULD WE EMBRACE THE IDEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF THE SOURCE?

The purpose of an introduction is to briefly paraphrase the source and then interpret it to show that you understand its meaning and connection to course content and most importantly to liberalism. Finally, you need to formally establish what your position is and the arguments that will prove your interpretation is correct.

Introduction Requirments	Record your Planning
<i>Source Analysis</i>	
Briefly paraphrase the source and then interpret the meaning behind it.	
Explain the author's ideological perspective as per the source and where they sit on the spectrum. What informs that understanding? Explain what values are held by this person and their spectrum placement as it pertains to the source.	
Explain the connection to liberalism, embrace, reject, critical of the viability of it...	
Explain why some would <i>agree</i> with the perspective of the source <i>AND/OR</i> Explain why some would <i>disagree</i> with the perspective of the source	
Position and Arguments	
What is <i>YOUR POSITION</i> . <i>One should Embrace/Reject/Somewhat the perspective in the source....</i>	
Followed by your three arguments to support your position.	

BODY PARAGRAPHS

Body paragraphs provide the space in which to elaborate on the arguments presented in your position. Ensure you have a clear topic sentence at the opening of the paragraph and a transition sentence at the close. When you present your argument be sure to provide examples and explain how they prove your position. DO NOT assume that simply presenting an example makes its contribution to your argument self-evident. You can and should use multiple pieces of evidence for a particular argument. As the author, you must hold the reader's hand and guide them to your conclusions. You should be connecting the argument, position and evidence back to the source. Refer to all of these directly in your paragraph.

Body Paragraph 1	Content
Overall Argument	
Evidence 1 (Specific case studies, current issues, examples, theoretical)	
Explanation and connection to the position- indirectly and directly refer back to these	
Evidence 2 (Specific case studies, current issues, examples, theoretical) <i>*You can add a third cycle to the evidence explanation grouping)*</i>	
Transition (preview the next topic or close out the current one)	

Body Paragraph 2	Content
Overall Argument	
Evidence 1 (Specific case studies, current issues, examples, theoretical)	
Explanation and connection to the position- indirectly and directly refer back to these	
Evidence 2 (Specific case studies, current issues, examples, theoretical) <i>*You can add a third cycle to the evidence explanation grouping)*</i>	
Transition (preview the next topic or close out the current one)	

Body Paragraph 3	Content
Overall Argument	
Evidence 1 (Specific case studies, current issues, examples, theoretical)	
Explanation and connection to the position- indirectly and directly refer back to these	
Evidence 2 (Specific case studies, current issues, examples, theoretical) <i>*You can add a third cycle to the evidence explanation grouping)*</i>	
Transition (preview the next topic or close out the current one)	

CONCLUSION

The conclusion should reinforce for the reader your whole paper. To do this you should always start by reminding the reader what you were arguing (your position stated differently). Then you walk the reader back through your arguments by summarizing each argument from your body paragraphs. This does not need to be each piece of evidence, just a summary. Finally, you need to say something about the overall topic. This could be some conclusion you've drawn from your work, questions that remain unanswered, or areas for further study.

Conclusion	Content
Restate your Position (in a new way)	
Summarize each of the main arguments you've made	
Develop a final statement on the topic	