

INTERCULTURAL KNOWLEDGE AND COMPETENCE ST. EDWARD'S RUBRIC

Definition

Based on faculty discussions focused on teaching and assessing Intercultural Knowledge and Competence on our campus, we define it as "**The ability to contextualize and interact effectively with the practices, values, and artifacts of another culture**"

Framing Language

The call to integrate intercultural knowledge and competence into the heart of education is an imperative born of seeing ourselves as members of a world community, knowing that we share the future with others. Beyond mere exposure to culturally different others, the campus community requires the capacity to: meaningfully engage those others, place social justice in historical and political context, and put culture at the core of transformative learning. The intercultural knowledge and competence rubric suggests a systematic way to measure our capacity to identify our own cultural patterns, compare and contrast them with others, and adapt empathically and flexibly to unfamiliar ways of being.

It is also important to understand that intercultural knowledge and competence is more complex than what is reflected in this rubric.

Glossary

The definitions that follow were developed to clarify terms and concepts used in this rubric only.

- **Culture:** All knowledge and values shared by a group.
- **Cultural rules and biases:** Boundaries within which an individual operates in order to feel a sense of belonging to a society or group, based on the values shared by that society or group.
- **Intercultural experience:** The experience of an interaction with an individual or groups of people and their artifacts whose culture is different from your own.
- **Intercultural/cultural differences:** The differences in rules, behaviors, communication and biases, and artistic representations based on cultural values that are different from one's own culture.
- **Suspends judgment in valuing their interactions with culturally different others:** Postpones assessment or evaluation (positive or negative) of interactions with people culturally different from one self.
- **Worldview:** Worldview is the cognitive and affective lens through which people construe their experiences and make sense of the world around them.
- **Perspective Taking:** the ability to engage and learn from perspectives and experiences different from one's own and to understand how one's place in the world both informs and limits one's knowledge. The goal is to develop the capacity to understand the interrelationships between multiple perspectives, such as personal, social, cultural, disciplinary, environmental, local, and global.
- **Cultural Diversity:** the ability to recognize the origins and influences of one's own cultural heritage along with its limitations in providing all that one needs to know in the world. This includes the curiosity to learn respectfully about the cultural diversity of other people and on an individual level to traverse cultural boundaries to bridge differences and collaboratively reach common goals. On a systems level, the important skill of comparatively analyzing how cultures can be marked and assigned a place within power structures that determine hierarchies, inequalities, and opportunities and which can vary over time and place. This can include, but is not limited to, understanding race, ethnicity, gender, nationhood, religion, and class.

