

**Department of History
Graduate Student Handbook
2019-2020**

Jackson State University

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Why Study History

The best and truest reason for studying history is your love of history. Historical study, however, will also give you valuable skills and knowledge that will serve you well in a variety of careers and as a citizen.

Historians are people who have learned to see patterns, not just in archives but in all the detritus of ordinary life. They take individual documents or events, place them in a broader context, and build explanations from the evidence, telling us what happened and why. Historians are also communicators. Learning from the past is not enough, a true historian must be able to teach what they have learned to other people, first by writing, but also through lectures, film, or exhibits. The same research and communication skills that make good historians also prepare students who can persuasively argue a legal point, concisely summarize a business problem, or analyze government policy.

Why Study at Jackson State?

Diversity

We offer courses in a wide range of topics, including African, Latin American, Middle Eastern, and American history. We have the largest and most diverse history faculty of any program in the Jackson metropolitan area. Our professors study all aspects of the past, from popular culture to health to politics. We also have specialists in philosophy and geography.

Mentorship

We have a seasoned, well-educated, and caring faculty. We offer small classes and supportive instructors. Our students have gone on to become successful teachers, lawyers, archivists, and university professors.

Convenience

Jackson State is conveniently located in the heart of Jackson and can be easily reached from highways 55, 20, and 80. Our graduate courses are all offered in the late afternoon or evening with some Saturday and summer classes as well. In addition, we have an online degree program. We are also close to historical resources, including the Mississippi State Archives and the Margaret Walker Center.

Deadlines for 2019-2020

(Paperwork Must Be Submitted to Graduate School Before 4 pm.)

Note: This has been supplied for ease of reference but always check the graduate school website for changes.

Fall 2019

Deadline to register for Graduate English Competency Examination...	Aug. 23
Deadline to apply online to graduate in December 2019	Oct. 4
Committee Report of Defense Result due to Graduate School.....	Oct. 11
Graduate English Competency Examination, 8:00 am.....	Oct. 26
Last Day for Clearance to Graduate in December 2019.....	Nov. 29
Graduate Area Comprehensive Examination, online.....	TBA

Spring 2020

Deadline to register for Graduate English Competency Examination...	Jan. 17
Deadline to apply online to graduate in May 2020.....	March 6
Committee Report of Defense Result due to Graduate School.....	March 13
Graduate English Competency Examination, 8:00 am.....	March 15
Last Day for Clearance to Graduate in May 2020.....	April 17
Graduate Area Comprehensive Examination, online.....	TBA

Summer 2020

Deadline to register for Graduate English Competency Examination	May 29
Committee Report of Defense Result due to Graduate School.....	June 26
Graduate English Competency Examination, 8:00 am	June 28
Deadline to apply online to graduate in August 2020.....	July 11
Last Day for Clearance to Graduate in August 2020.....	July 11

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

The graduate catalog lists the department and university requirements for graduation. You can get the catalog as a printed booklet but it's always available as a PDF at <http://www.jsums.edu/graduateschool/graduate-catalog/>.

- Complete any conditions on your admission to the graduate school. This may include taking (an) undergraduate course(s).
- Pass the Graduate English Competency Exam (GECE) or pass Eng 500 with at least a B.
- Take Hist 545, Historical Criticism and Historiography and either Hist 546 (Historical Research for the Thesis) or Hist 547 (Historical Research for the Project).
- Submit the Committee Approval Form.
- If you choose to write a thesis, complete 30 hours of coursework (including Hist 545 and 546) and 6 hours of Hist 590 (Thesis Writing). If you do not complete your thesis by the end of 6 hours of Hist 590, you will need to enroll in at least 1 hour of Hist 590 per semester until you finish.
- If you choose to write a project paper, complete 33 hours of coursework (including Hist 545 and 547) and 3 hours of Hist 591 (Project Writing). If you do not complete your project by the end of 3 hours of Hist 591, you will need to enroll in at least 1 hour of Hist 591 per semester until you finish.
- 15 course hours must be taken in the department's five areas of study (3 course hours in each area of study).

Global History

History 500: Early Africa

History 501: Colonial Africa

History 502: Contemporary Africa

History 531: History of the Caribbean

History 532: Seminar in Latin American History

History 543: Seminar in European Imperialism

History 544: World War II

History 554: Renaissance and Reformation Eras

History 556: Contemporary Middle East

History 563: Filmmakers' Interpretations of World War II

African Diaspora

History 500: Early Africa
 History 501: Colonial Africa
 History 502: Contemporary Africa
 History 522: Early African American History
 History 523: Modern African American History
 History 531: History of the Caribbean
 History 532: Seminar in Latin American History

Social and Cultural History

History 521: History of Women in America
 History 522: Early African American History
 History 523: Modern African American History
 History 524: Sexuality in the United States
 History 554: Renaissance and Reformation Eras
 History 560: U.S. Media History
 History 561: Filmmakers' Responses to Political Debates and Policies in the United States
 History 562: Filmmakers' Responses to Social Change and Conflict in the United States
 History 563: Filmmakers' Interpretations of World War II

U.S. History

History 513: Birth of the American Republic
 History 514: Antebellum America
 History 515: Civil War and Reconstruction
 History 521: History of Women in America
 History 522: Early African American History
 History 523: Modern African American History
 History 524: Sexuality in the United States
 History 525: History of the Frontier
 History 527: Emergence of Modern America
 History 528: War, Depression, and Recovery
 History 529: Contemporary United States
 History 530: History of the South
 History 560: U.S. Media History
 History 561: Filmmakers' Responses to Political Debates and Policies in the United States
 History 562: Filmmakers' Responses to Social Change and Conflict in the United States

Public History

History 505: Introduction to Public and Applied Historical Studies
 History 506: Introduction to Museology
 History 507: Archives and Records Management
 History 509: Historical Archaeology

History 510: Discovery and Preservation of Local, State, and National History

History 550: Oral History

- Pass the Graduate Area Comprehensive Exam (GACE).**
- Register for thesis or project writing hours. Students are eligible to register for 3 hours of Hist 590 after completing 18 hours of coursework (which must include Hist 545 and 546) and eligible to register for an additional 3 hours of Hist 590 after completing 27 total hours. Students are eligible to register for 3 hours of Hist 591 after completing 27 hours of coursework (which must include Hist 545 and 547). Thesis and Project Writing hours are graded. To receive an A or B, you must meet regularly with your thesis or project chair and make significant progress toward completion. You must remain registered for at least 1 credit hour of thesis or project writing every semester until you graduate.**
- Have your thesis or project approved by your committee chair and members and sign the Committee Report of Defense Results and your thesis. The department chair and dean must concur and sign as well.**
- Submit three unbound copies of your thesis or one bound copy of your project to the graduate school.**

REQUIRED COURSES, EXAMINATIONS AND PAPERWORK

You will have a fair amount of flexibility in your studies but you need to make sure that you fulfill all of your requirements so that you don't find yourself unable to graduate at the last moment. All deadlines and requirements are final and will not be waived or altered.

All the forms you will need and much of the information is at the graduate school website. (<http://www.jsums.edu/graduateschool/>). Please visit and explore this website thoroughly.

Required Courses

History 545 and 546 or 547: There are only two required courses for the program with the rest being electives. Everyone takes Hist 545 (Historiography) and then chooses either 546 (Research Seminar for the Thesis) or 547 (Research Seminar for the Project). In Hist 545 you will be introduced to Historiography through a historiographical theme selected by the professor teaching the course based on their personal research interests. Students will begin developing their thesis or project proposals. You will be required to identify the faculty member whose research field you want to work in. This faculty member will serve as your thesis or project chair. They will help you develop your topic. During the semester you will submit a written thesis or project proposal. In the course of developing your proposal, you will also be required to write an annotated bibliography (including 10 books, 10 articles, and primary sources) 40-60 pages in length. Other assignments may also be included.

In Hist 546 students will write a chapter for their thesis in consultation with the professor instructing the course and their committee chair. In Hist 547 students will write 20-25 pages of the historiographical essay for their project, or, should they choose another media for their project, begin production of the final product.

Examinations

Graduate English Competency Exam: You need to take this exam your first semester in the program. Students will be registered for the exam by the graduate advisor. You will find more information about the exam, including a practice exam, at: <http://www.jsums.edu/graduateschool/graduate-english-competency-examinationgece/>. If you fail this exam, you must register for and pass English 500 with at least a B. Most importantly, if you are unable to pass this exam, you will probably have difficulties in passing your courses and completing your thesis or project. Use the exam as a warning and get whatever help you need to improve your writing.

Graduate Area Comprehensive Examination: After you have completed 18 graduate credits (which must include 545 and either 546 or 547) with a cumulative GPA of at least 3.0, you will be registered to take the Graduate Area Comprehensive Exam (GACE). You will find more information about the exam at:

<http://www.jsums.edu/graduateschool/graduate-area-comprehensive-examination-gace/>. Meet with the graduate advisor to make sure that you have fulfilled all the requirements to be eligible.

The GACE is a written test of your historical knowledge. *You must pass this exam before you advance towards submitting and defending your thesis or project!* If you fail this exam, you may reapply to take it in the next semester. If you fail the exam twice, you must petition the Dean of Liberal Arts to retake the exam.

For the GACE a student who chooses the thesis option will receive a reading list from their thesis committee of important works pertaining to the student's thesis topic. The student will be asked to write about the historiographical significance of each book as it relates to their thesis topic. The members of the student's thesis committee will grade the exam. A student who chooses the project option will select one of the area of study reading lists (Global History, African Diaspora, Social and Cultural History, or U.S. History). The faculty who teach the courses in that area of study will write the GACE exam questions and grade the exam.

Paperwork

All paperwork must be submitted to the Graduate School by 4 pm on the required date. The Graduate School will not accept late submissions or make exceptions. If you miss a deadline, you will need to wait at least a semester to submit again. All forms are available at <http://www.jsums.edu/graduateschool/graduate-forms/>. The graduate advisor and department chair will need to approve of and sign all of these forms before you submit them.

Registration for Degree Candidacy: After the student has completed 18 semester hours, typically after the second semester, the graduate advisor will register you for "Degree Candidacy." You will find more information at <http://www.jsums.edu/graduateschool/application-for-graduate-degree-candidacy-specialist-in-education/>. This is required before you take the Graduate Area Comprehensive Examination and register for Thesis or Project Writing. Degree Candidacy will only be approved if:

- You have completed any requirements from your admission into the program.

- Any incompletes have been resolved and removed.
- You have passed the Graduate English Competency Exam or English 500 with a B or higher.
- You have a cumulative GPA of at least 3.0.

Registration for Graduate Area Comprehensive Exam: The exam tests the breadth and depth of your historical knowledge. You will find more information at <http://www.jsums.edu/graduateschool/graduate-area-comprehensive-examination-gace/>. You will be eligible to take the exam if:

- You have completed any requirements that were conditions for your admission into the program.
- Any incompletes have been resolved and removed.
- You have passed the Graduate English Competency Exam or English 500 with a B or higher.
- You have completed at least 18 hours of coursework (which must include 545 and either 546 or 547) with a GPA of at least 3.0.

Committee Approval Form: To complete your thesis or project, you must have a thesis or project chair and a committee. Both the graduate advisor and the department chair must approve your thesis or project chair and committee members, and the faculty members you desire to have on the committee must be agreeable to serving. Your thesis or project chair must be a History department faculty member with graduate faculty status who is knowledgeable in your research area and with whom you are able to work well. A thesis committee must have at least two additional members of the history faculty with graduate faculty status and an additional faculty member who is not a historian but is a member of the JSU graduate faculty. A project committee must have at least one additional member of the history faculty with graduate faculty status and an additional faculty member who is not a historian but is a member of the JSU graduate faculty. Before they sign the Committee Approval Form, all prospective committee members must have read and approved of your thesis or project proposal. You will not be eligible to register for either History 590 or History 591 until the Committee Approval Form has been submitted.

*University policy limits graduate faculty to chairing three thesis committees. It may be possible that your first choice for thesis chair is not available to serve in this capacity due to this policy. However, they will still be able to serve on the committee and the department

chair and graduate advisor will make arrangements for a suitable committee chair. There is no restriction on the number of project committees a graduate faculty member may chair.

Committee Report of Defense Results: Please note that the defense results must be reported early in the semester to allow you to graduate. This means that you must have a complete draft by the end of the previous semester that your thesis or project chair and committee all agree only needs revising before the defense.

Online Application to Graduate: You will find the link for graduation clearance through PAWs or on the graduate school website. You will need your J-number and PIN (from the history department).

Completion of Online Clearance by Graduate School: This means that the graduate school must have received any required materials, including three unbound final copies of a thesis or one bound copy of project, at least two weeks before this point.

SUCCEEDING IN GRADUATE CLASSES

Taking Classes:

Graduate classes are built around reading, writing, and discussion. If writing is a problem for you in any way, you need to seek help immediately, before you have problems in class. Both reading and writing are skills that develop over time but you need to be willing to spend time practicing. Make reading part of your daily routine and you'll find graduate school much easier.

Transferring Credits:

You may transfer a maximum of 9 hours of coursework from other graduate programs or from classes taken as a non-degree candidate. You must have received at least a B, the classes must have been at the graduate level, and they must have been significantly related to the study of history. Transfer credits will not be automatically accepted by the program. The decision to accept transfer credits lies with the Department Chair (with the concurrence of the College Dean and the Graduate School).

Taking Classes from other Departments:

You may take up to 6 hours of coursework from other departments (no more than 3 hours in one semester). The classes must be at the graduate level and be significantly related to the study of history. The graduate advisor must approve the acceptability of any courses from other departments.

Grades and Incompletes:

Graduate school is much more demanding than undergraduate studies. You must maintain higher standards and you have far fewer opportunities to remedy your errors. Please read the standards below carefully. If you fail to comply with these requirements, you will be asked to leave the program.

GPA: You must maintain at least a 3.0 grade point average overall and within the History program. Classes with a C or lower do not count towards your degree and you may not have more than two Cs on your transcript.

Incompletes: You may not have any more than two incomplete grades at any time. Incompletes must be made up within six weeks for resident students or within one year if not a resident. The one exception is for thesis, research, or independent study. In those classes, you may receive an IP that will be amended when you complete your thesis satisfactorily.

Repeating Courses: You are only allowed to repeat one course during your graduate studies. Both grades will appear on your transcript and be used in calculating your GPA. Your old grade and your new grade will both appear on your transcript but your new grade will be used to calculate your GPA.

Monitoring Your Own Progress:

You should meet with the graduate advisor your thesis or project chair regularly. The graduate advisor should review your transcript with you each semester. Your thesis or project chair should meet with you to monitor your progress. PAWS, the online software you use for registration, can also help you track your own progress. One of the options is to Audit yourself. If you select the options for a detailed view, you will receive an overview of your transcript, your requirements, and your progress.

Disability Services

Our department faculty will be glad to accommodate students with disabilities. To make those accommodations, however, faculty need to have an official request from the disability services office. To begin this process, the student must contact the Latasha Norman Center for Counseling and Disability Services:

**2100 Student Center, 2nd floor
Latasha Norman Center for Counseling and Disability
Services
601-979-0374**

PLAGIARISM

Scholarly research and sharing is only possible if scholars can trust each other to behave ethically. At many times in history, scholars hoarded knowledge, keeping their discoveries hidden to protect against theft. Today we share our knowledge, openly publishing our discoveries for everyone to read. We acknowledge the sources of ideas and information that we have used, trusting that other scholars will do the same. By pursuing an advanced degree, you are joining the community of scholars and are expected to uphold our shared professional ethics.

Plagiarism is the cardinal sin of scholarship. The JSU graduate school defines plagiarism as

- ✳ Directly quoting the words of others without using quotation marks or indented format to identify them;
- ✳ Using sources of information (published or unpublished) without identifying them;
- ✳ Paraphrasing material or ideas of others without identifying the sources;
- ✳ Dissertations, theses, projects, proposals or other research papers that are not the work of the student submitting them;
- ✳ When direct quotations are used, they must be indicated and when the ideas of another are incorporated in papers they must be appropriately acknowledged. (*2013 Graduate School Catalog*)

We will discuss how historians avoid plagiarism shortly but first you should be aware of the potential consequences of committing plagiarism. Your professors will check your papers for plagiarism, using their own skills as researchers or software like SafeAssign. If you are caught plagiarizing in a class, your instructor will penalize you but he or she will also document your plagiarism in your department file. Repeated acts of plagiarism may endanger your status in the program. A thesis or project with any plagiarism will not be accepted. If plagiarism is discovered after a thesis is accepted, the graduate school will reconsider your degree.

Plagiarism and Historians

Historians generally use a large number of sources in their research so proper citation and quotation is a particular concern for us.

The following advice may help you avoid problems (and yes, all of these are mistakes we've made at least once):

- ✱ Never put off adding footnotes or endnotes to something you are writing. No matter what you think in the heat of composition, you will not remember where that quote or fact came from when it's time to revise your draft.
- ✱ Always copy down the full source citation when you take notes. No matter how much you hate writing it down now, you will hate it ten times as much when you're trying to finish.
- ✱ If you take notes on a source, make it very clear if you are quoting or paraphrasing the information. Too often students (and scholars) copy their notes into their writing without realizing they are plagiarizing from the original text.
- ✱ If you are xeroxing, always xerox the title page as well as the information you want. Usually the publication year does not appear on the title page so write it down or copy it as well.
- ✱ Make sure you keep a copy of the full source information for any material you request to be copied at an archive. Otherwise, you will have a fascinating stack of photocopies with no idea where they came from.
- ✱ Keep your research organized so you always know what notes belong to which source.
- ✱ Consider using an electronic program to keep your research organized. Zotero (<https://www.zotero.org>) is free and was designed by historians. There are other alternatives (free and paid) but Zotero does have greater flexibility in recording information from a wide range of sources.
- ✱ **Always back up any writing or research you do.** In the last decade, we've personally known three students who had some or all of their master's thesis stolen because they had not backed up their laptop or memory stick. That doesn't include losses due to viruses or equipment breakdowns. Online resources like Dropbox will back up your files for free. Use them!

Paraphrasing and Plagiarizing

You have two possible ways to use sources in your writing: quoting and paraphrasing. **In both cases, you must cite your sources.** For detailed information on how to cite sources, please consult Turabian. When quoting, you use the exact words of the source. Quoting is useful to prove a point or illustrate an attitude but it cannot be used to replace the main text of your paper. Paraphrasing means that you are taking someone else's ideas or information but putting it in your own words.

When quoting, it's crucial to be completely accurate in copying the original words. If you wish to use only part of a quote, use ellipses ... to mark any missing words. If you want to use an author's ideas but not his or her words, that is called paraphrasing. In paraphrasing, you must be careful to **completely** rephrase the ideas in **your own words**. If you're confused, please examine the following examples:

The original:

Paleolithic hunting and gathering was done in groups, and success depended more on organization and cooperation than on individual bravery or strength. The family was the basic social unit, but it was normally an extended family, or clan, that included uncles, aunts, in-laws, and other relatives rather than the nuclear family (mother, father, children) that is common today.¹

Quoting correctly:

- ✳️ Paleolithic hunters and gatherers "depended more on organization and cooperation than on individual bravery or strength."
- ✳️ In the Paleolithic, humans depended on the "extended family rather than the nuclear family that is common today."

Paraphrasing correctly:

- ✳️ Group work was at the center of Paleolithic life.
- ✳️ Cooperation was essential to Paleolithic humans and they depended on extended families for survival.

Plagiarizing (plagiarized words are in *italics*):

- ✳️ *The family was the basic social unit* for Paleolithic humans and they depended on *an extended family, or clan, that included uncles, aunts, in-laws, and other relatives.*
- ✳️ *Success in the Paleolithic depended more on organization and cooperation* and not on *individual bravery or strength.*

Note that in both cases above some words have been changed but so many words remain the same that the sentences are still plagiarized.

Proper Citation of Sources

Historians follow the *Chicago Manual of Style* (also known as Turabian) format for citations. Many students (and some English professors) complain that Turabian is too complicated compared to systems like

¹ Philip J. Adler and Randall L. Pouwels, *World Civilizations* Vol 1 (Independence, KY: 2011), 7.

APA. There is a good reason for the difference. APA is designed for writers who mostly have to cite two types of sources: journal articles and books. Turabian will tell you how to cite medieval manuscripts, letters, government documents, sculpture, and radio broadcasts. The diversity of our discipline requires a more flexible system of citation.

If you are writing a thesis or project, owning a copy of Turabian will make your work much easier. You can buy it in paper or as an ebook. There are many editions but you want the most recent one. (There have been significant changes over time so in case of disagreement, you may want to check the edition number.) There are two key sections of the volume that you will need in particular: the Appendix and Chapters 16 and 17.

The Appendix lays out all the mechanical details of a paper or thesis. This is where you'll find the guidelines on pagination and formatting your title page.

The two chapters are where you will learn how to cite your sources. Keep in mind that this part of Turabian isn't really designed to be read as much as consulted. At the beginning of each chapter, there is a detailed outline of what the chapter covers, with each section identified with numbers.

Chapter 16 lays out the general guidelines. If you look at the beginning of the chapter, you'll see that this is where you look to find out how to organize your bibliography (16.22) or how titles should be capitalized (16.13) among other things.

Chapter 17 provides the details. If you look at the introductory outline, you will see that you can quickly spot where to go for different sources: chapters in a book (17.18), DVDs (17.58), and social networking sites (17.73).

Take a little time to learn the system and you'll find that Turabian can be your best friend (or at least a friendly acquaintance).

COMPLETING YOUR THESIS OR PROJECT

Project versus Thesis:

Both the project and the thesis are substantial written works of historical research. A thesis should be based on primary sources and use them to examine an original historical question. A thesis should have at least three chapters and a **minimum** of sixty pages of text (this does not include notes, graphics, appendices, etc.). A project is a historiographical essay with 40 to 50 pages of text (this does not include notes, graphics, appendices, etc.) but can include alternative

formats, such as a museum-quality exhibit or documentary film. A strong project topic will often analyze a historiographical debate or place a smaller or local event in a larger historical context. A project will rely much more on secondary materials than a thesis. If you wish to continue your graduate education, you should choose to complete a thesis because it will probably be critical in winning admission to a good program. The following comments will apply whether you choose to write a thesis or a project.

Selecting a Topic:

Your topic must be one that interests you and that you are able to find sources on for your research. You have easy access to the state archives in downtown Jackson, the oral histories and collections at the Margaret Walker Alexander Center, and you can request additional materials through interlibrary loan at the JSU library. Online archives like the Library of Congress website, American Memory, make other sources readily available. (Be careful, though, that you are using a legitimate archive. You can find many of them listed on the department website.)

Explore widely when you consider possible topics. History is the study of how people lived in the past and people in the past were just as complicated as people are today. You can choose to look at any aspect of the human past. Just within our department, we have historians who study popular culture, urban politics, religion, health, and family life.

Oral Histories and Human Research

After the revelation of the Tuskegee Syphilis Study and many other ethically dubious human research projects, the federal government mandated careful monitoring of human research at all institutions that accept federal funding. At Jackson State, the group in charge of that monitoring is the Institutional Review Board. Why this matters to you as a historian is that oral histories count as human research. If you will be interviewing people as part of your research, you need to follow IRB guidelines. You and your thesis or project chair must complete an online training in ethical research and you will need to submit a proposal describing your research for approval. You can find out more about the process at: <http://www.jsums.edu/research/compliance-unit/>.

Selecting Your Thesis or Project Chair and Committee:

Your thesis or project chair must be a member of the history department graduate faculty and should specialize in the field of history into which your thesis or project topic falls. You must work closely with your thesis or project chair so make sure to check in with

him or her regularly. A thesis committee must include your chair, two other history graduate faculty members, and a graduate faculty member from outside the department. A project committee must include your chair, one other history graduate faculty members, and a graduate faculty member from outside the department. Your committee chair should help you choose the other committee members.

Writing Your Thesis:

You will select a topic and begin your research in Hist 545 and Hist 546 in your first year. By the end of your first year, you should have your thesis well established. You should plan to use your summer to complete or at least advance your research. After you have completed 18 hours of coursework (which must include History 545 and 546) and submitted the committee paperwork, you will be eligible to enroll in the Thesis Writing course (Hist 590). This is not a traditional seminar or course but research and writing under the direction of your thesis chair. You will be assessed based on your progress on your thesis. Each semester that you take Hist. 590 you will be required to develop a work plan for the semester with your committee chair (this should be done early in the semester) that will be submitted to the graduate advisor, meet with your committee chair at mid term to assess whether you are making adequate progress, and submit to the graduate advisor a brief description of what you accomplished for the semester signed by both you and the student (this should be done before finals week).

As you write your thesis, keep in close touch with your committee chair and members. Share your thesis chapters as you progress. Your committee members all come from different areas of research and will have different comments to offer. You need to seek comments and advice from all of them. DO NOT share your chapters only with your committee chair – students who do not allow the entire committee to review their progress have a high rate of failure for the thesis defense.

Your thesis must follow exactly the Graduate School guidelines. It is a good idea to review previous history theses. You must cite your sources according to the Turabian method. Specific directions are available from the Graduate School. Please consult "Guidelines for Completing a Master's Thesis." You will find the guide at <http://www.jsumsedu/graduateschool/cyberadvising/>. If there is a conflict between the JSU guidelines and Turabian, always follow the JSU guidelines. This is one time where following the letter, not the spirit, of the law is critical. It doesn't matter if the rules seem arbitrary

or ridiculous, you need to follow them exactly. If you do not, your thesis will not be approved and you will not graduate.

Your thesis must also follow all the principles of good writing: you cannot have any grammar or spelling errors in your final draft. Plan plenty of time for proofreading your thesis after you've completed your substantive revisions.

Defending your thesis:

Your defense is the final stage in the master's program. Your thesis chair will tell you when he or she believes that you are ready to defend. Your entire committee must agree in writing before you can schedule your defense. This is why it's so important to meet with all of your committee members as you write. Plan ahead so that you have plenty of time to address all of your committee members' concerns before your defense.

You should have your thesis completed, correctly formatted, and thoroughly proofread before your defense. Repeated spelling or grammatical errors, improperly formatted or missing citations, and an incomplete or incorrectly formatted bibliography will all lead to you failing your defense. If your thesis chair or committee members tell you that you are not ready to defend, listen to them! If you fail your thesis defense, you will have to wait six months before petitioning the Dean of Liberal Arts for a second defense.

At your defense, you will be expected to make a short presentation on the key points of your research and why your research is important to historians. Next, your committee members will question you on aspects of your thesis. Finally, you will be asked to leave the room for a brief period while your committee discusses whether your thesis should be accepted, accepted with the condition that you make further specific revisions, or rejected. You will then be informed of their decision.

Writing Your Project:

The project will be developed in Hist 547. You should plan to use your summer and the next semester to complete or at least advance your research. After you have completed 27 hours of course work (which must include Hist 545 and 547) you will enroll in Hist. 591 (Project Writing) to finish the project. Hist. 591 is not a traditional seminar or course but research and writing (or other types of work depending on the form your project takes) under the direction of your committee chair and the other committee members. You will be assessed based on your progress on your project. Each semester that you take Hist 591 you will be required to develop a work plan for the semester with

your committee chair (this should be done early in the semester) that will be submitted to the graduate advisor, meet with your committee chair at mid term to assess whether you are making adequate progress, and submit to the graduate advisor a brief description of what you accomplished for the semester signed by both you and the student (this should be done before finals week).

As you write/work on your project, keep in close touch with your committee members. Share your drafts as you progress. Each comes from different areas of research and will have different comments to offer. You need to seek comments and advice from both of them. DO NOT share your work only with your committee chair – students who do not allow the entire committee to review their progress have a high rate of failure for the defense.

Your project must follow exactly the Graduate School guidelines. It is a good idea to review previous history projects. You must cite your sources according to the Turabian method. Specific directions are available from the Graduate School. Please consult "Guidelines for Completing a Master's Project." You will find the guide at <http://www.jsu.edu/graduateschool/cyberadvising/>. If there is a conflict between the JSU guidelines and Turabian, always follow the JSU guidelines. This is one time where following the letter, not the spirit, of the law is critical. It doesn't matter if the rules seem arbitrary or ridiculous, you need to follow them exactly. If you do not, your project will not be approved and you will not graduate.

Your project must also follow all the principles of good writing: You cannot have any grammar or spelling errors in your final draft. Plan plenty of time for proofreading your project after you've completed your substantive revisions.

Defending your project:

Your defense is the final stage in the master's program. Your project chair will tell you when he or she believes that you are ready to defend. Your entire committee must agree in writing before you can schedule your defense. This is why it's so important to meet with all of your committee members as you write. Plan ahead so that you have plenty of time to address all of your committee members' concerns before your defense.

You should have your project completed, correctly formatted, and thoroughly proofread before your defense. Repeated spelling or grammatical errors, improperly formatted or missing citations, and an incomplete or incorrectly formatted bibliography will all lead to you failing your defense. If your project chair or committee members tell

you that you are not ready to defend, listen to them! If you fail your project defense, you will have to wait six months before petitioning the Dean of Liberal Arts for a second defense.

At your defense, you will be expected to make a short presentation on the key points of your research and why your research is important to historians. Next, your committee members will question you on aspects of your project. Finally, you will be asked to leave the room for a brief period while your committee discusses whether your project should be accepted, accepted with the condition that you make further specific revisions, or rejected. You will then be informed of their decision.

IF THINGS GO WRONG

Academic Standing

A student can have three possible academic statuses: in good standing, on probation, or subject to dismissal.

Being in good standing means that you are maintaining the required 3.0 GPA and making satisfactory and timely progress towards your degree.

A student may be put on probation for several reasons:

- ✳ Failure to complete any conditions placed on the student's admission to the program.
- ✳ Failure to maintain a 3.0 GPA.
- ✳ Failure to take the GECE and GACE in a timely matter.
- ✳ Failure of the GACE or GECE (until resolved by passing Eng 500).
- ✳ Failure to progress toward completion of thesis or project in a timely manner.

If you are placed on probation, you may not take the GECE or GACE, advance to candidacy, defend your thesis or project, or graduate. The graduate advisor will need to submit an explanation for your situation and a plan for you to correct your deficiencies before you will be allowed to register for classes. After you have been placed on probation, you must rectify your problems within the next semester. If you do not, you may be subject to dismissal. Students cannot remain on probation for more than two semesters.

Subject to dismissal is the most serious status. If a graduate student's coursework is unsatisfactory, he or she may be asked to leave the program. Before this step was taken, the student would be notified of

the specific concerns and have an opportunity to discuss the problems with the department's graduate advisor, the department chair, and college dean.

Academic Complaints

If you have a grievance with the behavior of your instructor or other academic issues, you should begin by discussing the issue with your instructor or the graduate advisor if it is not a classroom issue. If you are unable to resolve the issue with your instructor or the graduate advisor, you would next speak to the department chair. Continued concerns should be appealed to the dean's office.

Right to a Safe Academic Environment

The Department of History seeks to provide a safe and supportive environment for all its students, regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, religion, sexual orientation or preference, disability, or political beliefs. If you feel that we are not living up to this commitment, please speak to your instructor, the graduate advisor, or the department chair. If you have been harassed, intimidated, or attacked in person or by telephone or email, please report this behavior as soon as possible to the Department of Public Safety (601-979-2580) and/or the Division of Student Life (601-979-2241)

CONTINUING YOUR GRADUATE EDUCATION

Things to Consider:

Doctoral level study is highly demanding and is not guaranteed to lead to an academic career. If you are interested in pursuing a doctorate, you should be prepared to read several hundred pages every week and to write multiple lengthy essays over the course of a semester. You will also need to research and write a dissertation which often are from three to six hundred pages long. The average time for completion of a history doctorate is around six years. If you complete your degree, you will find that the job market is very tight for academic positions and you may need to accept a job far from your family and friends. Finally, history is one of the lowest paid academic disciplines.

The study of history also has many advantages. A history professor has the opportunity to study and teach the field that he or she loves. He or she will need to continue to research and write over the course of his or her career. Many history Ph.D.s are now pursuing alternative careers like archivist, corporate historian, or research consultant. If you are seriously considering pursuing a doctorate, go to the American Historical Association website (www.historians.org) which has many

useful resources for potential graduate students (and is the source of many of the facts in this section).

Preparing to Apply

Your admission to a doctoral program will depend in large part on the following elements: Your transcript, your thesis, your recommendations, and your GRE scores. Your thesis in particular will demonstrate to admission committees your potential for historical research. A strong thesis makes a strong application. You will also need high GRE scores. GRE scores are often used by departments as a way of winnowing down the number of applicants to consider. Practice and prepare for your GRE test and retake it as needed. Select your recommenders carefully. You want the letter to both speak highly of you and demonstrate a deep knowledge of your scholarly abilities. Building good relationships with your professors is an important part of this process

CONCLUSION

Whether your eventual goal is to improve your teaching career, obtain a job in an archive or museum, or to progress to doctoral study, take full advantage of your time at JSU. Learn as much as you can.

Best wishes for your studies and future career!

Written by Dr. Janice Brockley, Department of History. August 2013

Updated by Dr. Mark Bernhardt, Department of History.