



UNSW
SYDNEY

Arts & Social Sciences

School of Education

EDST5806

Creativity and Giftedness

Summer 2019

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IMPORTANT:

For student policies and procedures relating to assessment, attendance and student support, please see website, <https://education.arts.unsw.edu.au/students/courses/course-outlines/>

The School of Education acknowledges the Bedegal and Gadigal people as the traditional custodians of the lands upon which we learn and teach.

1. LOCATION

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences
School of Education
EDST5806 Creativity and Giftedness (6 units of credit)
Summer 2019

2. STAFF CONTACT DETAILS

Course Coordinator: Honorary Associate Professor Kerry Thomas
Office Location: use email contact please
Email: k.thomas@unsw.edu.au
Phone: use email contact please
Availability: prior to class/after class

3. COURSE DETAILS

Course Name	Creativity and Giftedness
Credit Points	6 units of credit (uoc)
Workload	Includes 150 hours including class contact hours, readings, class preparation, assessment, follow up activities, etc.
Schedule	Matthews 103
Lecture	Monday 14, Tuesday 15, Thursday 17, Friday 18 January 9:30-4:30

Summary of Course

Creativity is notoriously difficult to define, explain and measure. In this course, you will analyse and evaluate differing theories of creativity and consider creativity's shifting role within the context of cultures and education, including gifted education and arts education. The course focuses on five areas: developing an understanding of the creative object from the perspectives of the creative subject; creative process and creative product; relations between creativity, intelligence and giftedness; socio-psychological and sociological perspectives including practices and politics of creativity; developing and supporting students' creative outcomes through teacher-student relations; and assessing attempts to facilitate creativity in classrooms.

Aims of the Course

This course aims to assist you to:

- Understand key concepts and debates that concern theories of creativity, relations with intelligence and cognition, socio-psychological and sociological perspectives, and practices of creativity
- Apply your understandings to the analysis, evaluation and interpretation of cases of creativity at different historical moments and in education including gifted education and arts education
- Assess and evaluate different perspectives on how creativity can be fostered in K-12 classrooms in order to facilitate students' creative performances and outcomes

The main ways in which the course has changed since last time as a result of student feedback:

Student feedback (CATEI) has indicated the value of this course to all curriculum areas and applications for primary and secondary teaching. The assessment load has been reduced from 3 to 2 assignments. Students should carefully note when these assignments are due and plan accordingly.

Important information

Assessment: Students must pass ALL assignments in order to pass the course. Only by passing all assignments can the Graduate Attributes be achieved.

Attendance: Students are expected to give priority to university study commitments. Unless specific and formal permission has been granted, failure to attend 80% of classes in a course may result in failure.

Student Learning Outcomes

Outcome		Assessment/s
1	Articulate an understanding of creativity based on various theoretical perspectives	1, 2
2	Identify how theories of creativity are variously used in education at the level of policy, programs, practices, beliefs and desires in a range of educational contexts	2
3	Discuss and explain how philosophy, aesthetics, social psychology and sociological perspectives enhance/contravene the scope of psychological understandings of creativity and their application in educational contexts including gifted education and arts education	1, 2
4	Explain how social practices and politics inform creativity, creative performances and the artefacts valued as 'creative'	2
5	Assess and evaluate efforts to foster creativity in education and K-12 classrooms	2

Program Learning Outcomes

Capability		Assessment/s
	Advanced disciplinary knowledge and practices	
1	Demonstrate an advanced understanding of the field of education as it relates to their specialist area of study, and the ability to synthesize and apply disciplinary principles and practices to new or complex environments.	2
	Enquiry-based learning	
2	Demonstrate an in-depth understanding of research-based learning and the ability to plan, analyse, present implement and evaluate complex activities that contribute to advanced professional practice and/or intellectual scholarship in education.	1, 2
	Cognitive skills and critical thinking	
3	Demonstrate advanced critical thinking and problem solving skills	1, 2
	Communication, adaptive and interactional skills	
4	Communicate effectively to a range of audiences, and be capable of independent and collaborative enquiry and team-based leadership	1, 2
	Global outlook	
5	Demonstrate an understanding of international perspectives relevant to the educational field	1, 2
	Ethics	
6	Demonstrate an advanced capacity to recognise and negotiate the complex and often contested values and ethical practices that underlie education	1, 2

AITSL Professional Teaching Standards (graduate, proficient, highly accomplished, lead)

Standard	Assessment/s
1.5.4	2
3.1.3	2
3.3.4	2
3.6.1	2
6.3.3	1/2

4. RATIONALE FOR THE INCLUSION OF CONTENT

The teaching, learning, and assessment activities in this course are designed to provide opportunities for you to develop requisite theoretical and practical knowledge and understandings of creativity, and its relations with education, including but not confined to gifted education and arts education. The approach will contribute to your critical evaluation of published chapters and articles from the fields of philosophy, psychology, sociology and education while enhancing your understanding of how creativity is represented in educational discourses and practices in classrooms. Further, active participation in the course will facilitate your capacity to analyse, evaluate and interpret current cases of creativity in education from a theoretically informed point of view.

5. TEACHING APPROACH

In order to develop both theoretical and practical knowledge and understandings, the course will involve selected readings, teacher input, (re)view of short video clips and other media, peer discussion, structured research activities including an excursion to the AGNSW (TBC), and individual reflection which will provide you with opportunities to engage deeply, dialogically, and reflexively with the topics and their application.

6. COURSE CONTENT AND STRUCTURE

For **each required reading** consider the following:

1. Is there a **specific passage/s** that struck you personally—as interesting, profound, incomprehensible, illuminating?
2. What would you identify as a **central idea or premise** of the chapter/article?
3. Is there a particular idea in the chapter/article where you can identify or make **connections** with your own thinking and/or research and/or classroom practice?

All required readings below are available on the course Moodle site or through the library. Selected recommended readings may be added to Moodle during the course subject to their availability and their meeting copyright requirements.

Date	Lecture Topic
<p style="text-align: center;">Day 1 14.01.19</p>	<p>Overview of the course</p> <p>Locating the creative object: subject, process, product</p> <p>Required readings</p> <p>Weate, A. (1990) An analysis of theories of creativity as a matrix of orientations and components. In <i>An analysis of theories of creativity in philosophy of aesthetics, psychology and art education</i>, pp. 185 - 212. Unpublished Masters of Art Education (Honours) thesis, University of New South Wales.</p> <p>Weisberg, R. W. (1993). <i>Creativity genius and other myths</i>, pp. 137-148. New York: W. H. Freeman and Company.</p> <p>Recommended readings</p> <p>*Boden, M. (2004). The story so far. In <i>The creative mind: myths and mechanisms</i> (2nd edition), pp. 25-39. Abingdon Oxon: Routledge</p> <p>Kozbelt, A., Beghetto, R. A., Runco, M. A. (2010). Theories of creativity. In Kaufman, J. C., and Sternberg, R. J. (eds), <i>The Cambridge handbook of creativity</i>, pp. 20-47. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.</p> <p>Plucker, J., Beghetto, R. A. & Gale, T. D. (2010). Why isn't creativity more important to educational psychologists? Potentials, pitfalls, and future directions in creativity research. <i>Educational Psychologist</i>, 39(2), 83-96.</p> <p>*Pope, R. (2005). Creativities, old new and otherwise in <i>Creativity theory, history, practice</i>. London: Routledge.</p>
	<p>Theories of the creative subject</p> <p>Required readings</p> <p>Kant, I. (1952). <i>The critique of judgement</i>, pp. 168-172. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.</p> <p>Nietzsche, F. (1952). Composition of thus spake Zarathustra, in B. Ghiselin (ed.), <i>The Creative process</i>, pp. 208-211. Berkeley: University of California Press.</p> <p>Dewey. J. (1980). <i>Art as experience</i>, pp. 54-57, 60-63. New York: Perigee Books.</p> <p>Recommended readings</p> <p>Dewey, J. (1970). Experience and thinking. In G. Pappas (ed.), <i>Concepts in art and education An anthology of current issues</i>, pp. 62-71. London: Macmillan.</p> <p>Freud, S. (1988). Creative writers and day-dreaming. In A. Dickson (ed.), <i>Art and literature</i> pp. 130-141. The Pelican Freud Library, Volume 14.</p> <p>Freud. S. (1984). <i>Leonardo Da Vinci: a memory of his childhood</i>. London: Ark Paperbacks.</p> <p>Nietzsche, F. (1968). <i>The will to power</i>. London: Weidenfeld and Nicholson.</p> <p>*Nochlin, L. (1973). Why there have been no great women artists. In T. B. Hess & E. C. Baker (Eds.), <i>Art and sexual politics</i> (pp. 1-43). London: Collier and Macmillan.</p> <p>*Vasari, G. (1965), Life of Michelangelo Buonarroti. In <i>Lives of the Artists</i>, A selection (trans. George Bull), pp. 325-329, 350-355. London: Penguin.</p>
	<p>Theories of the creative process</p>

	<p>Required readings</p> <p>Wallas, G. (1973) The art of thought. In P. E. Vernon (ed.), <i>Creativity selected readings</i>, pp. 91-97. Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin.</p> <p>Guilford, J. P. (1967). Creativity: Yesterday, today and tomorrow. <i>Journal of Creative Behaviour</i>, 1 (1), 3 - 14.</p> <p>Tomas, V. (1958). Creativity in art. <i>The Philosophical Review</i>, 67(1), 1-15. Available at: http://www.jstor.org/stable/2182766</p> <p>Recommended readings</p> <p>Arnheim, R. (1962) <i>The genesis of a painting: Picasso's Guernica</i> pp. 1-12. Berkeley: University of California Press.</p> <p>*Beardsley, M. (1979). On the creation of art. In W. E. Kennick (ed.), <i>Art and philosophy Readings in aesthetics</i>, pp. 143 - 162. New York: St. Martin's Press.</p> <p>Darwin, C. (1930). <i>The descent of man</i>. London: Watts and Co.</p> <p>Darwin, C. (1952). <i>The origin of the species by means of natural selection the descent of man and selection in relation to sex</i>. Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.</p> <p>*Galton, F. (1976). Genius as inherited. In A. Rothenberg & C. R. Hausman (eds), <i>The creativity question</i>, pp. 42-47. Durham, NC: Duke University Press.</p> <p>*Ecker, D. (1966). The artistic process as qualitative problem solving. <i>The Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism</i>, 21(3), 283-290 Available at: http://www.jstor.org/stable/427437</p> <p>Getzels, J.W., & Csikszentmihalyi, M. (1976) <i>The creative vision: A longitudinal study of problem finding in art</i>, pp.64-76. New York: John Wiley & Sons.</p> <p>Koestler, A. (1967). The glory of man. In <i>The ghost in the machine</i>, pp. 172-196. New York: Macmillan.</p> <p>*Koestler, A. (1981) The three domains of creativity. In D. Dutton & M. Krausz (eds.), <i>The concept of creativity in science and art</i>, pp. 1-18. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.</p> <p>Lowenfeld, V. (1970). The meaning of creativity for elementary education. In G. Pappas (ed.), <i>Concepts in art and education, an anthology of current issue</i>, pp. 53-61. London: Macmillan.</p> <p>*Lowenfeld, V. (1982). Lecture 2: The creative art process: Extending the frame of reference via self expression. In J. A. Michael (ed.), <i>The Lowenfeld lectures</i> (pp. 9-19). University Park: The Pennsylvania State University Press.</p>
	<p>Theories of the creative product</p> <p>Required readings</p> <p>Glickman, J. (1978). Creativity in the arts. In J. Margolis (ed.), <i>Philosophy looks at the arts</i>, pp. 143-162. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.</p> <p>Kennick, W. (1979). Creative acts. In W. E. Kennick, (ed.), <i>Art and philosophy Readings in aesthetics</i>, pp. 163-185. New York: St. Martin's Press.</p> <p>Recommended readings</p> <p>*Briskman, L. (1981). Creative product and creative process in science and art. In D. Dutton & M. Krausz (eds.), <i>The concept of creativity in</i></p>

	<p><i>science and art</i>, pp. 129-156. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.</p> <p>Hausman, C. R. (1981). Criteria of creativity. In D. Dutton & M. Krausz (eds.), <i>The concept of creativity in science and art</i>, pp. 75-90. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.</p> <p>Ryle, G. (1963) <i>The concept of mind</i>, pp. 142-147. London: Penguin.</p> <p>Vernant, J. P. (1983). <i>Myth and thought amongst the Greeks</i>. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.</p>
<p>Day 2 15.01.19</p>	<p>How is creativity represented in educational discourses? Two cases:</p> <p>Required readings</p> <p>ACARA <i>general capabilities: critical and creative thinking</i> https://www.australiancurriculum.edu.au/f-10-curriculum/general-capabilities/critical-and-creative-thinking/</p> <p>Ewing, R. (2010). <i>Australian Education Review The Arts and Australian Education: Unlocking potential</i>. Camberwell, Victoria: ACER Press, Australian Council for Educational Research, pp. 7-8. Available at: http://research.acer.edu.au/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1020&context=aer</p> <p>Recommended viewing/reading</p> <p>*Ken Robinson: <i>how schools kill creativity</i> http://www.ted.com/talks/ken_robinson_says_schools_kill_creativity.html</p> <p>Australian Government Department of Education (2014). <i>Review of the Australian Curriculum: Final report</i>. Available at: http://docs.education.gov.au/node/36269</p> <p>Forster, J. (2012). Creativity: The hub of real achievement. <i>Gifted Education International</i>, 28(3), 281-299.</p>
	<p>Creativity, intelligence, cognition, creative thinking, and neuroscience</p> <p>Required readings</p> <p>Kim, K. H., Cramond, B. and VanTassel-Baska, J. (2010). The relationship between creativity and intelligence. In J. C. Kaufman and R. J Sternberg (eds), <i>The Cambridge handbook of creativity</i>, pp. 395-412. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Perkins, D., & Salomon, G. (1989). Are cognitive skills context bound? <i>Educational Researcher</i>, 18(1), 16-26.</p> <p>Weisberg, R. W. (2004). Creativity and knowledge: A challenge to theories. In R. J. Sternberg (ed.), <i>Handbook of creativity</i>, pp.226-250. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Vartanian, O. (2013). Fostering creativity: Insights from neuroscience, in O. Vartanian, S. Bristol, & J.C Kaufman (eds.), <i>Neuroscience of creativity</i>, pp. 257-271. MIT Press: Cambridge, Massachusetts.</p> <p>Recommended readings</p> <p>*Boden, M. (2013). Creativity as a neuroscientific mystery, in O. Vartanian, S. Bristol, & J.C Kaufman (eds.), <i>Neuroscience of creativity</i>, pp. pp. 3-18. MIT Press: Cambridge, Massachusetts.</p> <p>*Boden, M. (1994). What is creativity. In M. Boden (ed.), <i>Dimensions of Creativity</i>, pp. 75-119. Massachusetts: MIT Press.</p>

	<p>Carmeli, A. and McKay, A. S. and Kaufman, J. C. (2013). Emotional intelligence and creativity: The mediating role of generosity and vigor. <i>Journal of Creative Behaviour</i>. Article first published on line 12 Dec 2013: DOI: 10.1002/jocb.53</p> <p>*Dietrich, A. (2004). The cognitive neuroscience of creativity. <i>Psychonomic Bulletin</i>, 11, 6, 1011-1026.</p> <p>*Eisner, E. (1966). A typology of creative behaviour in the visual arts. In E. Eisner & D. Ecker (eds), <i>Readings in art education</i> (pp. 323-335). Massachusetts: Blaisdell</p> <p>*Gardner, H. (1994). The creator's patterns. In M. Boden (ed.), <i>Dimensions of creativity</i>, pp. 75-119. Massachusetts: MIT Press.</p> <p>Guilford, J. P. (1967). Creativity: Yesterday, today and tomorrow. <i>Journal of Creative Behaviour</i>, 1 (1), 3 - 14.</p> <p>Keith Sawyer, R. (2012). Cognitive neuroscience and creativity. In <i>Explaining creativity</i>, pp.185-210. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>*Mecca, J. and Mumford, M. (2013). Imitation and creativity: Effects of propulsion strategies and specificity. <i>Journal of Creative Behaviour</i>. Article first published on line 12 Dec 2013: DOI: 10.1002/jocb.49</p> <p>Torrance, E. P. (1978). Education and creativity. In A. Rothenberg and C. R. Hausman (eds.), <i>The creativity question</i>, pp. 217-226. Durham, NC: Duke University Press.</p> <p>*Torrance, E. P. (1989). Creativity as manifest in testing. In R. J. Sternberg (Ed.), <i>The nature of creativity</i>, pp. 43-75. Cambridge MA: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Wallach, M. A. and Kogan, N. (1965). <i>Modes of thinking in young children: A study of the creativity-intelligence distinction</i>. New York: W. H. Freeman and Company.</p> <p>Witkin, H. A., and Goodenough, D. R., (1981). <i>Cognitive styles: Essences and origins Field dependence and field independence</i>. New York: International Universities Press, Inc.</p>
<p>Day 3 17.01.19</p>	<p>Creativity and giftedness I</p> <p>Required readings</p> <p>Gross, M. (2004). <i>Gifted and talented education Professional package for teachers module 1</i>, p. pp. 4-5. https://docs.education.gov.au/system/files/doc/pdf/gifted_talented_education_module1_early_childhood.pdf</p> <p>NSW Department of Education (n.d.). <i>Policy and implementation of strategies for the education of gifted and talented students</i> (Revised 2004) https://education.nsw.gov.au/policy-library/associated-documents/polgdl.pdf</p> <p>Australian Curriculum (n.d.) Gifted and talented students https://www.australiancurriculum.edu.au/resources/student-diversity/gifted-and-talented-students/</p> <p>Kaufman, J. C., Kaufman, S. B., Beghetto, R. A., Burgess, S. A., Persson, R. S. (2009). Creative giftedness: Beginnings, developments, and future promises. In L. Sharvivina (ed.), <i>International handbook on giftedness</i>, pp. 585-598. New York: Springer.</p> <p>Torrance, E. P. (2004). The role of creativity in the identification of the gifted and talented. In D. Treffinger and S. M. Reis (eds), <i>Creativity and giftedness</i>, pp. 79-86. Thousand Oaks, California: Corwin Press.</p>

	<p>Recommended readings</p> <p>NSW Department of Education (n.d.) <i>Gifted and Talented Policy</i> https://education.nsw.gov.au/policy-library/policies/gifted-and-talented-policy</p> <p>Piirto, J. (ed.). (2014). <i>Organic creativity in the classroom Teaching to intuition in academics and the arts</i>. Waco TX: Prufrock Press.</p> <p>Hunsaker, S. L. & Callahan, C. M. (1995). Creativity and giftedness: Published instrument uses and abuses. <i>Gifted Child Quarterly</i> 39: 110 DOI: 10.1177/001698629503900207</p> <p>*Kim, H. E. (2009). The two pioneers of research on creative giftedness: Calvin W. Taylor and E. Paul Torrance. In L. Sharvina (ed.), <i>International handbook on giftedness</i>, pp. 571-584. New York: Springer.</p> <p>*Kim, H. E. ((2011). The creativity crisis: The decrease in creative thinking scores on the Torrance tests of creative thinking. <i>Creativity Research Journal</i>, 23(4), 285-295.</p> <p>Miller, A. L., Lambert, A. D. and Speirs Neumeister, K.L. (2012). Parenting style, perfectionism, and creativity in high-ability and high-achieving young adults. <i>Journal for the Education of the Gifted</i> 35: 344 DOI: 10.1177/0162353212459257</p> <p>*Piirto, J. (1991). Encouraging creativity in adolescence. In J. Genshelf and M. Bireley (eds), <i>Understanding gifted adolescents</i>, pp. 104-122. New York: Teachers College Press.</p> <p>Simonton, D.K. (2012). Teaching creativity: Current findings, trends, and controversies in the psychology of creativity. <i>Teaching of Psychology</i>, 39 (3), 217-222. DOI: 10.1177/0098628312450444</p> <p>Van Tassel-Baska, J. (2004). Creativity as an elusive factor in giftedness. <i>Update Magazine</i>. College of William and Mary School of Education. Available at: http://www.davidsongifted.org/db/Articles_id_10333.aspx</p> <p>*Treffinger, D. J. (2009). Myth 5: Creativity is too difficult to measure. <i>Gifted Child Quarterly</i> 53: 245, originally published online 1 September 2009 DOI: 10.1177/0016986209346829</p>
	<p>Creativity and giftedness II</p> <p>Required readings</p> <p>Gagne, F. (2010). Motivation within the DMGT 2.0 framework. In <i>High Ability Studies</i>, 21, 81-99. DOI: 10.1080/13598139.2010.525341</p> <p>Korzenik, D. (1995). The changing concept of artistic giftedness, in C. Golomb (ed.), <i>The development of artistically gifted children: Selected case studies</i>, pp. 1-30. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.</p> <p>Yuan, X. and Sriraman, B. (2011). An exploratory study of relationships between students' creativity and mathematical problem solving abilities: Comparing Chinese and US students. In B. Sriraman and K. H. Lee (eds), <i>The elements of creativity and giftedness in mathematics</i>, pp. 5-28. Rotterdam: Sense Publishers.</p> <p>Recommended readings</p> <p>Gagne, F. (2009). Debating giftedness: Pronat vs. Antinat. In L.V. Shavinina (ed.), <i>International handbook of giftedness</i>, pp. 155-198. Switzerland: Springer Science and Business BV.</p> <p>Kyymaz, Y., Sriraman, B., and Lee, K. H. (2011). Prospective secondary mathematics teachers' mathematical creativity in problem solving: A Turkish study. In B. Sriraman and K. H. Lee (eds), <i>The elements of creativity and giftedness in mathematics</i>, pp. 173-192. Rotterdam: Sense</p>

	<p>Publishers.</p> <p>Perrson, R. (2000). Survival of the fittest or the most talented? Deconstructing the myth of the musical maestro. <i>Journal of Secondary Gifted Education</i>, 12(1), 25-38.</p> <p>Petrovic R., Trifunovic, V. & Milovanovic, R. (2013). Giftedness and creativity of students and teachers in the process of education. <i>International Education Studies</i>, 6(7), 111-118.</p> <p>Miller, E. M. & Cohen, L. N. M (2012). Engendering talent in others: Expanding domains of giftedness and creativity. <i>Roeper Review</i>, 34(2), 104-113.</p> <p>*Van Tassel-Baska, J. & Macfarland, B. (2009). Enhancing creativity in the classroom. In L.V. Shavinina (ed.), <i>International handbook of giftedness</i>, pp. 1061-1083. Switzerland: Springer Science and Business BV.</p> <p>Zimmerman, E. (1992). A comparative study of two painting teachers of talented adolescents. <i>Studies in art education</i>, 38(4), 232-245.</p> <p>Zimmerman, E. (1995). It was an incredible experience: The impact of educational opportunities on a talented student's art development. In C. Golomb (ed.), <i>The development of artistically gifted children, selected case studies</i>, pp. 135-170. Hillsdale, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.</p> <p>*Zimmerman, E. (2000), The development of a body of work. In A. Weate and K. Maras (eds), <i>Bodies of work and the practice of art making, Papers: Occasional seminar in art education 9</i>, pp. 7-22. Paddington, NSW: The University of New South Wales, College of fine Arts, School of Art Education.</p>
	<p>Afternoon art gallery/museum visit</p> <p>Art Gallery of NSW TBC</p> <p>Details to be provided in class via email and/or earlier in the week</p>
<p>Day 4 18.01.19</p>	<p>Social psychology and sociological perspectives on creativity</p> <p>Required readings</p> <p>Csikszentmihalyi, M. & Wolfe, R. (2000). Implications of a systems perspective on creativity in education. In Heller, K. A., Mönks, F. J., Subotnik, R. and Sternberg, R. J. <i>International handbook of giftedness and talent</i>, 2nd edition, pp. 81-93. Elsevier Science: (NB full text available on line through UNSW library)</p> <p>Keith Sawyer, R. (2012). The sociology of creativity. In <i>Explaining creativity</i>, (2nd edition), pp. 211-230. Oxford: Oxford University Press</p> <p>Recommended readings</p> <p>*Amabile, T. and Pillemer, J. (2012). Perspectives on the social psychology of creativity. <i>Journal of Creative Behavior</i> 46(1), 3-15.</p> <p>*Csikszentmihalyi, M. (2004). A systems perspective on creativity. In R. J. Sternberg (Ed.), <i>Handbook of creativity</i>, pp. 313-338. Cambridge MA: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Gardner, H. (1982). <i>Art mind and brain: A cognitive approach to creativity</i>. New York: Basic Books.</p> <p>Gardner, H. (1986). Freud in three frames: A cognitive-scientific approach to creativity. <i>DAEDALUS: Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences</i>, 115(3), 105-134.</p> <p>Gardner, H. (1993). <i>Creating minds</i>. New York: Basic Books.</p>

	<p>*Gardner, H., & Nemirovsky, (1991). From private intuitions to public symbol systems: An examination of the creative process in Georg Cantor and Sigmund Freud. <i>Creativity Research Journal</i>, 4(1), 1-21.</p>
	<p>Practices of creativity: Creativity as a function of social reasoning in teacher-student relations</p> <p>Required reading</p> <p>Thomas, K. (2009). Creativity in art making as a function of misrecognition in teacher student relations in the final year of schooling. <i>Studies in Art Education</i>, 51(1), 64-77.</p> <p>Brown, N. & Thomas, K. (2000/2017). Creativity as collective misrecognition in the relations between art students and their teachers, <i>Philosophical realism in art, design and education</i>, pp. 197-207. Springer: Switzerland.</p> <p>Required viewing</p> <p>Thomas, K. (2015). Can creativity be taught? Public lecture: available at: https://education.arts.unsw.edu.au/events/Kerry-thomas-publiclecture/</p> <p>Recommended readings</p> <p>*Thomas, K. (2010). What is the relationship between social tact in teacher-pupil exchanges and creativity? <i>International Journal of Art and Design Education</i>, 29(2), 134-142.</p> <p>Thomas, K. (2008). Ambiguity as a hallmark of pedagogical exchanges between art teachers and students in the making of creative artworks. <i>Australian Art Education</i>, 31(2), 4-21.</p> <p>Thomas, K. (2007). Can creativity be taught and learned? In <i>Creativity, enterprise, policy – new directions in education: Proceedings of the Philosophy of Education Society of Australasia conference</i>, Wellington, New Zealand, December, 2007. Available at: http://www.pesa.org.au/images/papers/2007-papers/thomas2007.pdf</p> <p>Thomas, K. (2013). The illusio of the creative life: case studies of emerging artists. In K. Thomas and J. Chan (eds.), <i>Handbook of research on creativity</i>, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, UK: Edward Elgar, pp. 364-380.</p>
	<p>Practices and politics of creativity</p> <p>Required readings</p> <p>Brown, N. (1988/2017), Similarities between creativity and politics as forms of praxis in <i>Philosophical realism in art, design and education</i>, pp. 189-97. Springer: Switzerland.</p> <p>Brown, N. C. M. (2000/2017). The representation of practice, in <i>Philosophical realism in art, design and education</i>, pp. 261-274. Springer: Switzerland.</p> <p>Recommended readings</p> <p>Bourdieu, P. (1993). <i>The logic of practice</i>. Cambridge: Polity Press.</p> <p>Bourdieu, P. (1998). <i>Practical reason: On the theory of action</i>. Cambridge: Polity Press.</p> <p>Brown, N. (2013). The ontology of creative performances and the aesthetics of design. In K. Thomas and J. Chan (eds). <i>Handbook of research on creativity</i>, pp. 325-339. Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, UK: Edward Elgar.</p> <p>Brown, N. C. M. (2005). The relation between evidence and action in the</p>

	<p>assessment of practice in <i>Philosophical realism in art, design and education</i>, pp. 243-260. Springer: Switzerland.</p>
	<p>Assessing and evaluating attempts to facilitate creativity in classrooms</p> <p>Required readings</p> <p>Best, D. (1983). Creativity. In <i>Feeling and reason in the arts</i>, pp. 74-87. London: Allen and Unwin.</p> <p>Keith Sawyer, R., John-Steiner, V., Moran, S., Sternberg, R. J., Feldman, D. H. Nakamura, J., and Csikszentmihalyi, M. (2003). Key issues in creativity and development. In R. Keith Sawyer, V. John-Steiner, S. Moran, R. J. Sternberg, D. H. Feldman, J. Nakamura and M. Csikszentmihalyi, <i>Creativity and development</i>, pp. 217-243. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Beghetto, R. (2013). Nurturing creativity in the micro-moments of the classroom. In Kim, K. H., Kaufman, J. C., and Baer, J., and Sriraman, B. (eds), <i>Creatively gifted students are not like other gifted students</i>, pp. 3-16. Rotterdam: Sense Publishers.</p> <p>Recommended readings</p> <p>*Baer, J. & McKool, S.S. (2009). Assessing creativity using the consensual assessment technique. In <i>Assessment, technologies, methods and applications in Higher Education</i>, pp. 65-77. Hershey, PA: Information Science Reference. doi:10.4018/978-1-60566-667-9.ch004.</p> <p>*Kaufman, J. C., Plucker, J. A. & Russell, C. M. ((2012). Identifying and assessing creativity as a component of giftedness. <i>Journal of Psychoeducational Assessment</i>, 30(1), 60-73.</p> <p>Cropley, A. & Urban, K. (2000). Programs and strategies for nurturing creativity. In Heller, K. A., Mönks, F. J., Subotnik, R. and Sternberg, R. J. <i>International handbook of giftedness and talent</i>, 2nd edition, pp. pp. 485-495. Elsevier Science. (NB full text available on line through UNSW library)</p> <p>Gowan, J. C. (2004). The use of developmental stage theory in helping gifted children become creative. In D. Treffinger and S. M. Reis (eds), <i>Creativity and giftedness</i>, pp. 21-34. Thousand Oaks, California: Corwin Press.</p> <p>*Moran, S., and John-Steiner, V. (2003). Creativity in the making: Vygotsky's contemporary contribution to the dialectic of development and creativity. In R. Keith Sawyer, V. John-Steiner, S. Moran, R. J. Sternberg, D. H. Feldman, J. Nakamura and M. Csikszentmihalyi, <i>Creativity and development</i>, pp. 61-90. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</p>

7. ASSESSMENT

Assessment Task	Length	Weight	Learning Outcomes Assessed	Graduate Attributes Assessed	Due Date
Task (1) Response	2500 words	50%	1, 3	2, 3, 4, 5, 6	05/01/19 by 5pm
Task (2) Response	2500 words	50%	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	30/01/19 by 5pm

Assessment Details

More details will be provided in emails before the course begins and then in class during the intensive week of study.

Assessment 1

Response paper: Theories of creativity Assignment (50%)

Task: Answer the following two questions:

1. How do creative product theories as outlined by Glickman and Kennick challenge the more popular and commonly accepted views of creativity in education as underscored by creative process /creative personality accounts as set forth by Wallas and Guilford?
2. How are Kant and Nietzsche's theories of the creative genius at odds with creative process and creativity personality accounts in education (for example, as represented in ACARAs creative and critical thinking)?

Make explicit reference to the course readings in your response.
Please use APA style for your referencing.
Quantitative feedback will be provided within 10 business days of submission.

Assessment 2

Response paper: Analysis and evaluation of case of creativity in education Assignment (50%)

Task: Select a particular case to study in an area of the curriculum e.g. the arts (e.g. music, visual arts), gifted education, or in another domain and identify it clearly.

Briefly set out its purpose and desired outcomes and the context e.g. timing, stage of schooling and other relevant contextual factors that help characterise the case. Analyse and evaluate the tacit or explicit orientations to creativity within the selected case. What assumptions underscore what is expected of teacher(s), other educators; students; and what is produced? Use specific references to the theories and practices of creativity that we have investigated in our readings and discussions during the course to support your interpretation.

What appears to be overlooked in the orientation to creativity as interpreted by you?

Please use APA style for your referencing and include any relevant images, program notes etc.
Please use APA style for your referencing.
Quantitative feedback will be provided within 10 days of submission.

You are required to follow their lecturer's instructions when submitting your work for assessment. All assessment will be submitted online via Moodle by 5pm. **You no longer need to use a cover sheet.** You are required to keep all drafts, original data and other evidence of the authenticity of the work for at least one year after examination. If an assessment is mislaid you are responsible for providing a further copy. Please see the Student Policies and Procedures for information regarding submission, extensions, special consideration, late penalties and hurdle requirements etc.

UNSW SCHOOL OF EDUCATION FEEDBACK SHEET
EDST5806 CREATIVITY AND GIFTEDNESS

Student Name:
Assessment Task: 1

Student No.:

SPECIFIC CRITERIA	(-) → (+)				
Understanding of the question or issue and the key concepts involved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understanding of the task and its relationship to relevant areas of creativity theory • clarity and accuracy in use of key terms and concepts related to theories of creativity and creativity research 					
Depth of analysis and explanation in response to the task <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • depth of understanding of key concepts and issues raised • depth of analysis relating to explanations and discussions of creativity, including theoretical and practically related concerns 					
Familiarity with and relevance of professional and/or research literature used to support response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • range of research literature in addition to required course readings to support your response 					
Structure and organisation of response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appropriateness of overall structure of response • coherence in developing a point of view that is sustained • clarity and coherence of organisation, including use of section headings and summaries to enhance readability 					
Presentation of response according to appropriate academic and linguistic conventions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clarity, consistency and appropriateness of conventions for quoting, paraphrasing, attributing sources of information, and listing references • clarity and appropriateness of sentence structure, vocabulary use, spelling, punctuation and word length 					
GENERAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEXT TIME					

Lecturer
Recommended: /20 (FL PS CR DN HD)

Date
Weighting: 25%

NB: The ticks in the various boxes are designed to provide feedback to students; they are not given equal weight in determining the recommended grade. Depending on the nature of the assessment task, lecturers may also contextualize and/or amend these specific criteria. **The recommended grade is tentative only, subject to standardisation processes and approval by the School of Education Learning and Teaching Committee.**

UNSW SCHOOL OF EDUCATION FEEDBACK SHEET
EDST5806 CREATIVITY AND GIFTEDNESS

Student Name:
Assessment Task: 2

Student No.:

SPECIFIC CRITERIA	(-) → (+)				
Understanding of the question and the key concepts involved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understanding of the task and its relationship to relevant theories of creativity (philosophical and psychological), critical debate and relevant educational literature • selection of a rich case to study and its characterisation • clarity and accuracy in use of key terms and concepts related to theories and practices of creativity and creativity research 					
Depth of analysis, evaluation and interpretation in response to the task <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • depth of understanding of key concepts and issues explicitly raised during the course and in your follow up readings • depth of analysis, evaluation and interpretation of the selected case including theoretical and practically related concerns 					
Familiarity with and relevance of professional and/or research literature used to support response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • range of research literature to support your response in addition to required course readings 					
Structure and organisation of response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appropriateness of overall structure of response • coherence in developing a point of view that is sustained relative to the selected case • clarity and coherence of organisation, including use of section headings and summaries to enhance readability 					
Presentation of response according to appropriate academic and linguistic conventions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clarity, consistency and appropriateness of conventions for quoting, paraphrasing, attributing sources of information, and listing references • clarity and consistency in presenting references to other things eg photographs, program notes • clarity and appropriateness of sentence structure, vocabulary use, spelling, punctuation and word length 					
GENERAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEXT TIME					

Lecturer Recommended: /20 (FL PS CR DN HD)

Date Weighting: 25%

NB: The ticks in the various boxes are designed to provide feedback to students; they are not given equal weight in determining the recommended grade. Depending on the nature of the assessment task, lecturers may also contextualize and/or amend these specific criteria. **The recommended grade is tentative only, subject to standardisation processes and approval by the School of Education Learning and Teaching Committee.**

8. RESOURCES

Required Readings

As per the course *required readings* for each day.

Further Readings

As per the course *recommended readings* for each day. It is suggested that students pursue their further reading beyond the required readings beginning with those marked with an * where indicated.

Useful journals: some examples

Art Education Australia
Creativity Research Journal
Educational Leadership
Gifted Child Quarterly
International Journal of Early Childhood
Journal for the Education of the Gifted
Journal of Creative Behaviour
Journal of Educational Measurement
Journal of Educational Research
Journal of Secondary Gifted Education
Music Education Research
Psychological Inquiry
Studies in Art Education