

Department of History Tenure and Promotion Criteria

I. PRELIMINARIES

1. Department Mission

This document contains criteria for promotion and tenure in the History department. These criteria are designed to promote the fulfillment of the Department mission:

History is an encompassing discipline that examines the connection between historical events and human experiences. By studying the causes, contexts, and chronologies of individual events and larger historical developments, history provides an understanding of the nature of continuity and change in human experiences. History also seeks to place contemporary issues, ideas, and relationships in historical perspective. A historical perspective gives a sense of both the chronological ordering of events and the relationship of diverse events at a given moment. It also involves sensitivity to cultural differences and awareness of conflicting interpretations of the same occurrences.

The Department of History serves undergraduate and graduate students, the profession, and

3. Department Procedures

1. Application materials: Prior to consideration by the department chair and tenure-and-promotion committee, it is expected that each application for tenure and promotion be complete. A complete application file contains all of the elements in the University's College of Arts and Sciences tenureand-promotion application:

- a. letters from external evaluators, as selected by the department chair and approved by the Dean of the College from a slate of names of referees suggested by the candidate. The referees should normally be tenured faculty members (at the rank of associate or full professor or its equivalent) at universities in the US and elsewhere. They need to be full professors in case of an application to full professor. It is incumbent on the candidate to clarify the nature of the candidate's relationship with each referee, so as to avoid conflict of interest. Dissertation supervisors or personal friends, for example, cannot be considered appropriate referees.
- b. up-to-date CV
- c. narrative components
- d. annual reports as recorded in the university's FAIR system
- e. student-course evaluations
- f. mid-tenure evaluations for candidates for tenure-and-promotion to associate professor
- g. binder with all the forms filled out as required
- h. binder(s) with supplementary materials attesting to the candidate's research, teaching, and service records, including such things as copies of books, articles and other publications, correspondence with journal editors, publisgD [(-)2.998 (a) (1) (b) (6) (7) (8) (9) (n) 2.f002 () 9

- k. developing a public history portfolio, composed of museum exhibits, films, community events, presentations, workshops, public lectures, and other relevant projects
- l. delivering archaeological reports
- m. developing a portfolio of publicly engaged scholarship, composed of such items as blog posts, newspaper and magazine articles, editorials, essays, radio interviews, television interviews, podcasts, and other relevant projects
- n. submitting major grant and other funding proposals
- o. other research activities, to be determined at the discretion of the department tenure and promotion committee and external reviewers

4. Alternative to the Scholarly Monograph

While in the majority of subfields of History, the prime scholarly expression is the peer reviewed scholarly research monograph, some subdisciplines stress article production and other forms of scholarship over the book. For purposes of tenure and promotion recommendations, a research monograph should be considered equivalent to 6-8 peer-reviewed articles or book chapters. Therefore, a candidate without a monograph should publish or have in press 8-10 peer-reviewed articles or book chapters. They are also expected to fulfill the additional research expectations described in point 3.

5. Rate of Publication

While candidates are expected to demonstrate a consistent pattern of peer-reviewed publication and other scholarly activity over the course of the probationary period, it is understood that evidence of scholarly productivity may vary widely from year to year. By its very nature, historical research is extraordinarily time-consuming. Many historians are required to travel to other states or other countries, often for months at a time, in order to conduct research in archives and libraries or undertake fieldwork, such as archaeological digs or oral interviews. For others, conducting historical research requires translating primary sources from foreign or ancient languages, often multiple

7. Assessment of Quality

Successful candidates for tenure will have made significant contributions to the graduate program in history, above and beyond having offered graduate courses. Though it is not expected that untenured faculty serve as major professors for Ph.D. students, their

candidate's professional competence, fundraising, and other forms of professional and public outreach.