Reasons: A digital argument mapping library for modern browsers

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Summary

There is growing recognition globally of the need to teach Critical Thinking as part of formal schooling and of its importance to the “knowledge economies” of the future. Yet international research demonstrates that without explicit instruction in critical thinking, undergraduate education often results in little to no gains in critical thinking, analytic reasoning, and other “higher level” skills (Harrell, 2004, Arum & Roksa (2011)).

One very effective way to improving critical thinking is through argument mapping — the visual representation of an argument’s logical structure. Argument mapping in paper form is common in philosophy courses and has a pedagogical pedigree that can be traced back to Wigmore (1913), Toulmin (1958), and Govier (1992). Argument mapping can improve critical thinking skills by offering students an opportunity to engage in metacognitive evaluation — evaluating the quality of their own, and others’, reasoning.

Digital argument mapping as an educational tool has been validated by van Gelder (2002), Butchart et al (2009), and Mulnix (2012). Dwyer, Hogan, & Stewart (2012) demonstrated that argument mapping improves concept recall compared with textual analysis; Twardy (2004 p2) that it produces cognitive gains three times that of other methods; and van Gelder (2005 p45) that the cognitive gains from one semester of explicit argument mapping are equivalent to that of an entire undergraduate degree.

Unfortunately, argument mapping is rarely used outside of philosophy classes owing either to a lack of instructor expertise or availability of tools appropriate to non-philosophical pedagogies. Current digital argument mapping tools are either desktop software, limiting their ability to be integrated into online courseware, or propriety and tightly coupled, limiting their access and extensibility.

Reasons seeks to bridge this gap by offering an open-source, loosely-coupled, web-based argument mapping library that can be integrated into a range of online coursewares and websites. The javascript library can be embedded into any HTML page and allows users to create, edit, share, and export argument maps (see https://reasons.io for an example). The API is designed to permit the integration of the three stages of informal logical analysis — identification of truth claims within arguments, the analysis of logical structure, and synthesis of logical structure into written form.

Development has been funded by a University of Queensland Teaching Innovation Grant and the software forms a key component of the UQ Critical Thinking Project’s research program into digital and critical thinking pedagogies. The intended audience for this software includes education researchers and practitioners in secondary and higher education.
References


Wigmore, J. H. (1913). The principles of judicial proof: As given by logic, psychology, and general experience, and illustrated in judicial trials (Vol. 1). Little, Brown, Retrieved from https://archive.org/details/principlesofjudi00wigm/