

RPG (Role Playing Game) Activity Outline with Scenarios and Assessment Examples

Objective: Create an engaging role-playing game (RPG) that helps students explore historical events, literary works, or philosophical concepts.

Steps to Develop the RPG:

- 1. Choose a Theme:
 - Select a theme relevant to the humanities, such as a historical period, a literary work, or a philosophical debate.
 - **Example Theme**: The French Revolution.

2. Define Learning Objectives:

- o Identify what you want students to learn from the RPG.
- Example Objectives: Understand the causes and effects of the French Revolution, explore the perspectives of different social classes, and develop critical thinking skills.

3. Create Characters:

- Develop a list of characters that students can role-play. Include diverse perspectives and roles.
- Example Characters: King Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, a revolutionary leader, a peasant, a noble, a journalist.

4. Develop the Setting:

- Describe the setting where the RPG takes place. Include important locations and events.
- **Example Setting**: Paris in the late 18th century, including the Palace of Versailles, the Bastille, and the streets of Paris.

5. Design the Plot:

- Outline the main plot and key events that will drive the RPG. Include challenges and conflicts that characters must navigate.
- **Example Plot**: The game begins with the financial crisis in France, leading to the Estates-General meeting, the storming of the Bastille, and the Reign of Terror.

6. Create Game Mechanics:

- Define the rules and mechanics of the game, such as how decisions are made, how conflicts are resolved, and how characters can gain or lose influence.
- **Example Mechanics**: Use dice rolls to determine the outcome of actions, assign points for successful negotiations or battles, and track influence and resources.

7. Prepare Materials:

- Create character sheets, maps, and other materials needed for the game.
- **Example Materials**: Character bios, event cards, a map of Paris, and resource tokens.

8. Facilitate the Game:

• Guide students through the RPG, acting as the game master. Provide context, describe scenes, and manage the flow of the game.

• **Example Facilitation**: Start with an introduction to the historical context, then guide students through key events, encouraging them to make decisions and interact with each other.

Example RPG: The French Revolution

Objective: Understand the causes and effects of the French Revolution. **Characters**:

- naracters:
 - King Louis XVIMarie Antoinette
 - Maximilien Robespierre (revolutionary leader)
 - A peasant
 - A noble
 - A journalist

Setting: Paris, late 18th century.

Plot:

- The game begins with the financial crisis and the calling of the Estates-General.
- Players navigate key events such as the storming of the Bastille, the formation of the National Assembly, and the Reign of Terror.
- Characters must make decisions that affect their influence and resources, such as negotiating alliances, leading protests, or writing influential articles.

Game Mechanics:

- Dice rolls determine the outcome of actions.
- Points are awarded for successful negotiations, battles, and influence gained.
- Resources such as food, money, and support are tracked.

How to Develop an RPG Game for the Social Sciences

Objective: Create an engaging role-playing game (RPG) that helps students explore sociological theories, political systems, or economic models.

Steps to Develop the RPG:

1. Choose a Theme:

- Select a theme relevant to the social sciences, such as a sociological theory, a political system, or an economic model.
- **Example Theme**: A Sociological Study of a Fictional Society.

2. Define Learning Objectives:

- Identify what you want students to learn from the RPG.
- **Example Objectives**: Understand key sociological theories, analyze social structures and inequalities, and develop research and analytical skills.

3. Create Characters:

- Develop a list of characters that students can role-play. Include diverse roles and social positions.
- **Example Characters**: A government official, a business owner, a factory worker, a teacher, a journalist, a community organizer.

4. Develop the Setting:

- Describe the setting where the RPG takes place. Include important locations and social dynamics.
- **Example Setting**: A fictional industrial city with diverse neighborhoods, factories, schools, and government buildings.
- 5. Design the Plot:
 - Outline the main plot and key events that will drive the RPG. Include social issues and conflicts that characters must navigate.
 - **Example Plot**: The game begins with a major economic downturn, leading to social unrest, labor strikes, and political debates about reform.
- 6. Create Game Mechanics:

- Define the rules and mechanics of the game, such as how decisions are made, how conflicts are resolved, and how characters can gain or lose social capital.
- Example Mechanics: Use role-playing scenarios to explore social interactions, assign points for successful advocacy or negotiations, and track social capital and resources.

7. Prepare Materials:

- Create character sheets, maps, and other materials needed for the game.
- **Example Materials**: Character bios, event cards, a map of the city, and resource tokens.

8. Facilitate the Game:

- Guide students through the RPG, acting as the game master. Provide context, describe scenes, and manage the flow of the game.
- **Example Facilitation**: Start with an introduction to the sociological context, then guide students through key events, encouraging them to make decisions and interact with each other.

Example RPG: A Sociological Study of a Fictional Society

Objective: Understand key sociological theories and analyze social structures. **Characters**:

- A government official
- A business owner
- A factory worker
- A teacher
- A journalist
- A community organizer

Setting: A fictional industrial city.

Plot:

- The game begins with an economic downturn, leading to social unrest and labor strikes.
- Players navigate key events such as protests, political debates, and community meetings.
- Characters must make decisions that affect their social capital and resources, such as advocating for reforms, negotiating with other groups, or reporting on events.

Game Mechanics:

- Role-playing scenarios explore social interactions and conflicts.
- Points are awarded for successful advocacy, negotiations, and influence gained.
- Social capital and resources such as money, support, and information are tracked.

Scenario Examples

Historical Event: Ancient Rome

- **Objective**: Understand the political structure and daily life in Ancient Rome.
- Characters: Roman senator, gladiator, merchant, slave.
- **Plot**: Navigate political intrigue and social challenges during the reign of Julius Caesar.
- Setting: Roman Forum, Colosseum, marketplace.
- **Tasks**: Drafting laws, negotiating trade deals, surviving gladiatorial combat.

Literary Work: Shakespearean England

- **Objective**: Explore the themes and language of Shakespeare's plays.
- Characters: Playwright, actor, noble, commoner.
- **Plot**: Solve a mystery involving stolen manuscripts and rival playwrights.
- Setting: Globe Theatre, royal court, London streets.
- **Tasks**: Writing sonnets, performing scenes, uncovering clues.

Philosophical Concept: Existentialism

- **Objective**: Understand existentialist philosophy and its implications.
- Characters: Philosopher, student, artist, politician.
- Plot: Debate existential dilemmas and make choices that define personal meaning.
- Setting: Café, university, art studio.
- **Tasks**: Presenting arguments, creating existential art, making ethical decisions.

Historical Event: Ancient Rome

- Roman General: Leading military campaigns and strategizing battles.
- **Priestess of Vesta**: Performing religious rituals and safeguarding the sacred flame.
- Engineer: Designing aqueducts and other infrastructure.
- **Poet**: Writing epic poems and engaging in literary circles.
- **Spy**: Gathering intelligence and navigating political intrigue.

Literary Work: Shakespearean England

- Queen's Advisor: Offering counsel on political and personal matters.
- Innkeeper: Hosting travelers and hearing their stories.
- Apothecary: Mixing potions and remedies, possibly involved in mysterious events.
- Street Performer: Entertaining crowds and gathering information.
- Bookbinder: Crafting books and preserving manuscripts.

Philosophical Concept: Existentialism

- Journalist: Reporting on philosophical debates and societal issues.
- Activist: Advocating for social change and challenging norms.
- **Psychologist**: Exploring human behavior and existential crises.
- Musician: Creating music that reflects existential themes.
- Entrepreneur: Starting ventures that align with personal values and meaning.

Medieval Europe

- Knight: Upholding chivalry and engaging in quests.
- **Monk**: Transcribing texts and preserving knowledge.
- Merchant: Trading goods and navigating economic challenges.
- **Peasant**: Struggling with daily life and societal structures.
- Healer: Using herbal remedies and treating ailments.

Victorian England

- **Detective**: Solving mysteries and uncovering secrets.
- Inventor: Creating new technologies and facing ethical dilemmas.
- Socialite: Navigating high society and influencing trends.
- Factory Worker: Experiencing the Industrial Revolution firsthand.
- Writer: Crafting novels and exploring societal issues.

Ancient Greece

- Philosopher: Debating ideas and teaching students.
- Athlete: Competing in the Olympic Games and striving for glory.
- Artist: Sculpting masterpieces and contributing to cultural heritage.
- **Oracle**: Providing prophecies and guiding decisions.
- **Soldier**: Defending the city-state and participating in battles.

Assessment

Assessment Methods

See Participation Rubric PDF

Sample Reflection Questions:

1. Experience and Engagement:

- What role did you play in the RPG, and how did you feel about it?
- Describe a moment during the RPG that was particularly engaging or challenging for you.

2. Learning Outcomes:

- What new information or insights did you gain from participating in the RPG?
- How did the RPG help you understand the historical event, literary work, or philosophical concept better?

3. Decision-Making and Problem-Solving:

- What decisions did you make during the RPG, and what were the outcomes?
- How did you approach solving the challenges presented in the RPG?

4. Collaboration and Interaction:

- How did you collaborate with your peers during the RPG?
- Describe a situation where teamwork was essential to achieving a goal in the RPG.

5. Personal Growth:

- How did participating in the RPG impact your perspective on the topic?
- What skills or abilities did you develop or improve through this activity?

Specific Reflection Questions for Historical Events

1. Historical Understanding:

- How did your character's role help you understand the historical period better?
- What historical facts or events were most surprising or interesting to you?

2. Connections to Modern Times:

- Can you draw any parallels between the historical events in the RPG and current events?
- How do you think the decisions made by historical figures in the RPG would be viewed today?

Specific Reflection Questions for Literary Works

1. Literary Analysis:

- How did the RPG help you explore the themes and language of the literary work?
- Which character or scene from the literary work did you find most compelling, and why?

2. Creative Expression:

- How did you use creative writing or performance in the RPG?
- What did you learn about the literary work through your creative contributions?

Specific Reflection Questions for Philosophical Concepts

- 1. Philosophical Understanding:
 - How did the RPG help you understand the philosophical concept better?

• What philosophical dilemmas or debates did you encounter, and how did you resolve them?

2. **Personal Application**:

- How can you apply the philosophical concepts you explored in the RPG to your own life?
- What ethical or existential questions did the RPG raise for you?