

Maxwell Student Participation Information

The Maxwell School Celebration of Undergraduate Scholarship is open to all undergraduates participating in a Maxwell School upper division research seminar, Distinction Program, or Honors Program. Participants are expected to complete a substantial and original social science research project. All research projects must have a faculty sponsor. Please discuss your intent to register for the Celebration with your faculty sponsor and keep them aware of your research progress.

Research papers must be 4,000 words in length and consist of original research undertaken in the context of a social science upper division research seminar course, Maxwell department Distinction Program, or Honors project. Papers will be evaluated by a committee of Maxwell faculty. All submissions must be made as **Word** documents through Blackboard by **11:59 pm on April 28, 2022**.

Research posters must document original research carried out as part of a social science upper division research seminar course, Maxwell department Distinction Program, or Honors Project. Poster session participants are required to attend the poster session on May 5, 2022 to discuss their research with event attendees during. Posters will be voted on by those attending the event. All posters must be submitted via Blackboard by **11:59 pm on April 28, 2022**.

Once you have completed the registration form, you will be enrolled in the Maxwell School Celebration of Undergraduate Scholarship organization on Blackboard. You will receive notifications about event details and be able to submit your research paper and/or poster through the Blackboard organization.

Registration forms will be accepted through the online portal on a rolling basis until **5:00 pm on March 31, 2022**.

[Registration link for Celebration of Undergraduate Scholarship](#)

Be sure to check the Maxwell Celebration home page and Blackboard for updates about the event schedule and additional details!

Design & Instructions

Poster Requirements and Suggestions

Research posters must document original research carried out as part of a social science upper division research seminar course, Maxwell department Distinction Program, or Honors Project. Poster session participants are required to attend the poster session on May 5, 2022 to discuss their research with event attendees during. Posters will be voted on by those attending the event. All posters must be submitted via Blackboard by **11:59 pm on April 28, 2022**. No late submissions can be accepted.

Posters must be submitted as PDFs and should be designed using PowerPoint or Adobe Illustrator. Design your poster in the 40" x 30" size before converting it to a PDF. Your name and research project title should appear on your poster.

We recommend the following when designing your poster:

- Use PowerPoint or Adobe Illustrator to design your poster.
- A number of [campus computer labs](#) provide access to the appropriate Adobe software.
- If you are capturing images from a website, pictures should be no less than 300 pixels per inch to ensure good resolution at large sizes.
- Make sure to include your name and research title on your poster.

Maxwell Logos

Please use one of these [Maxwell logos](#) for your posters.

Sample Posters

Check out some of these sample posters for presentation and design ideas (click image to enlarge).



Why American Voters Decide to Vote for Third Parties in Presidential Elections

Quick and simple

- 1. Why do voters decide to vote for third parties?
- 2. How do third parties influence the election?
- 3. What are the consequences of third party voting?

Background Information

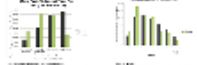
Third parties have a long history in the United States, often serving as a check on the power of the major parties. They have frequently been the focus of voter discontent and have sometimes won significant electoral support.



Case Study

Why voters decide to vote for third parties

Research shows that voters who are dissatisfied with the major parties are more likely to vote for a third party. This dissatisfaction can be based on a variety of factors, including economic conditions, social issues, and the perceived performance of the major parties.



Conclusion: Third party voting is a significant phenomenon in the United States, particularly in state and congressional elections. It is often a result of voter dissatisfaction with the major parties and their policies.

Switzerland, Norway, and International Organizations: U.S. Membership vs. EU Membership

By: Kathryn Gerson, BA International Relations & Public Relations, May 2014

Research Overview

- Why do voters decide to join international organizations?
- Why are Norway and Switzerland members of the EFTA/EFTA and not the European Union?

Research Methodology

- Researcher uses a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods.
- Researcher uses a mix of primary and secondary sources.
- Researcher uses a mix of historical and contemporary data.

Research Findings

- Switzerland and Norway are not members of the EU because of their unique geographical and political situations.
- Switzerland and Norway have a long history of neutrality and independence.
- Switzerland and Norway have a strong relationship with the EFTA/EFTA.

Switzerland

- Switzerland is a permanent neutral state.
- Switzerland is a member of the EFTA/EFTA.
- Switzerland is not a member of the EU.

Norway

- Norway is a permanent neutral state.
- Norway is a member of the EFTA/EFTA.
- Norway is not a member of the EU.

International Organizations

- Switzerland and Norway are members of the EFTA/EFTA.
- Switzerland and Norway are not members of the EU.

Gender and Cancer in the Nineteenth Century

Elisa Hill, Department of Anthropology, Syracuse University

Introduction

The nineteenth century was a time of significant social and medical change. The discovery of cancer as a disease and the development of treatments for it were major milestones. The role of gender in the experience and treatment of cancer was also a topic of interest.

Female Cancer

Female cancer was a common and often fatal disease in the nineteenth century. The most common types were breast cancer and uterine cancer. The symptoms and treatments for these diseases were often different from those for men.

Male Cancer

Male cancer was also common in the nineteenth century. The most common types were lung cancer and prostate cancer. The symptoms and treatments for these diseases were often different from those for women.

Historical Background

The discovery of cancer as a disease was a major milestone in the history of medicine. The first descriptions of cancer were made in ancient times, but it was not until the nineteenth century that it was recognized as a distinct disease.

Treating Breast Cancer in 19th Century

Treatment for breast cancer in the nineteenth century was often brutal and ineffective. Common treatments included mastectomy, amputation, and the use of toxic substances.

Gender and Cancer in 19th Century

Gender played a significant role in the experience and treatment of cancer in the nineteenth century. Women were often blamed for their cancer, and their treatment was often more focused on moral reform than on medical care.