HSD Models and Methods Contribute to Inquiry:
An exploration of 4 tools in each of the practices of Inquiry

In HSD we stand in Inquiry when we
- Turn judgment into curiosity
- Turn disagreement into shared explorataion
- Turn defensiveness into self-refleciton
- Turn assumptions into questions

Practices / Tools	judgment to curiosity	disagreement to shared exploration	defensiveness to self-reflection	assumptions to questions
4 Truths *(explains ways we decide what we believe to be true)*	We judge situations, people, things from our own subjective truths. This tool reminds us that others' perspectives can be just as true as ours. So then we say which one works best now?	When we come into relationships with different perspectives (or truths), we can invite the other in to explore why those differences matter how we find what works for us now.	When we can recognize when our defensiveness emerges out of the truths we hold and the truths others hold, we begin to see that difference is not a personal affront. It's just difference.	Our assumptions are our subjective truth about the ways of the world. When we recognize and get curious about normative truths that are different across groups, we take the first step toward identifying our own truths.
Interdependent Pairs *(explores competing forces/goods that inform decisions)*	When we run into ideas we oppose, we don't have to judge how true they are. We can ask questions about 1) how those ideas are different, and 2) identify questions to navigate our differences, to find a way forward.	When we disagree, we stand "nose-to-nose" with those we oppose. Interdependent pairs explore competing forces that fuel the disagreement. That level of exploration informs actions that help us move forward.	When we consider competing forces in situations when we feel personally attacked. That consideration increases chances that we can step beyond our defensiveness into a more productive conversation.	If we can consider competing forces in various situations, we will see what we value and the assumptions that fall behind that. That frees us to find questions to explore beyond our assumptions to continue to learn and explore.
Finite and Infinite Games *(considers necessary interdependence of short- and long-term thinking)*	We sometimes find we get frustrated with a person's perspective because they seem to focused only on the task at hand or on the long game. When we consider either of those positions in light of Finite and Infinite Games, we can ask questions to find more about those who see the world differently than we do.	Sometimes disagreements emerge because we look at similar issues from two different perspectives. One of us may be focused on today's work, while others may focus on the long-term implications. Stepping into this kind of conflict opens new options for action—on each side.	When we feel attacked, it can be based in deep-seated, long-term challenges and memories. On the other hand, it may be as simple as understanding that we are looking at different perspectives of the same issue. Use Finite and Infinite Games to open this level of dialogue to find a way forward.	We may value the Infinite Game perspective, or we can value the Infinite game. Whichever "game" we personally ascribe to, our opinions, our perspectives, and our responses are guided and informed by assumptions about whether we work for today, for the longer tomorrow, or for a combination of the two.
Decision Map *(creates a representative picture of the relationships between and among a person's worldview, the rules they find useful, and the ways they engage with data and reality.)*	When we see that perspectives drive the rules we believe in and the evidence we value, we can explore how others live, play, and work from very different worldviews. Our focus then moves from judgement to curiosity as we take steps to explore those differences and their implications for working together.	When we step away from disagreement, we can consider differences in worldview, reliance on rules, and considerations about evidence. This opens us to a potential opening of questions, and shared exploration of possible options for action.	To step away from hurt or personalized defensiveness can open our eyes to explore attacks that may have pushed us there. Whether they are perceived or real attacks, they can emerge from the differences in various worldviews and the choices that are driven by that.	Our worldviews shape our assumptions about our experiences and connections. When we recognize that, we can use the Decision Map to inform our own explorations about assumptions—the "righteousness" of our own assumptions as well as the "faulty" assumptions of others.