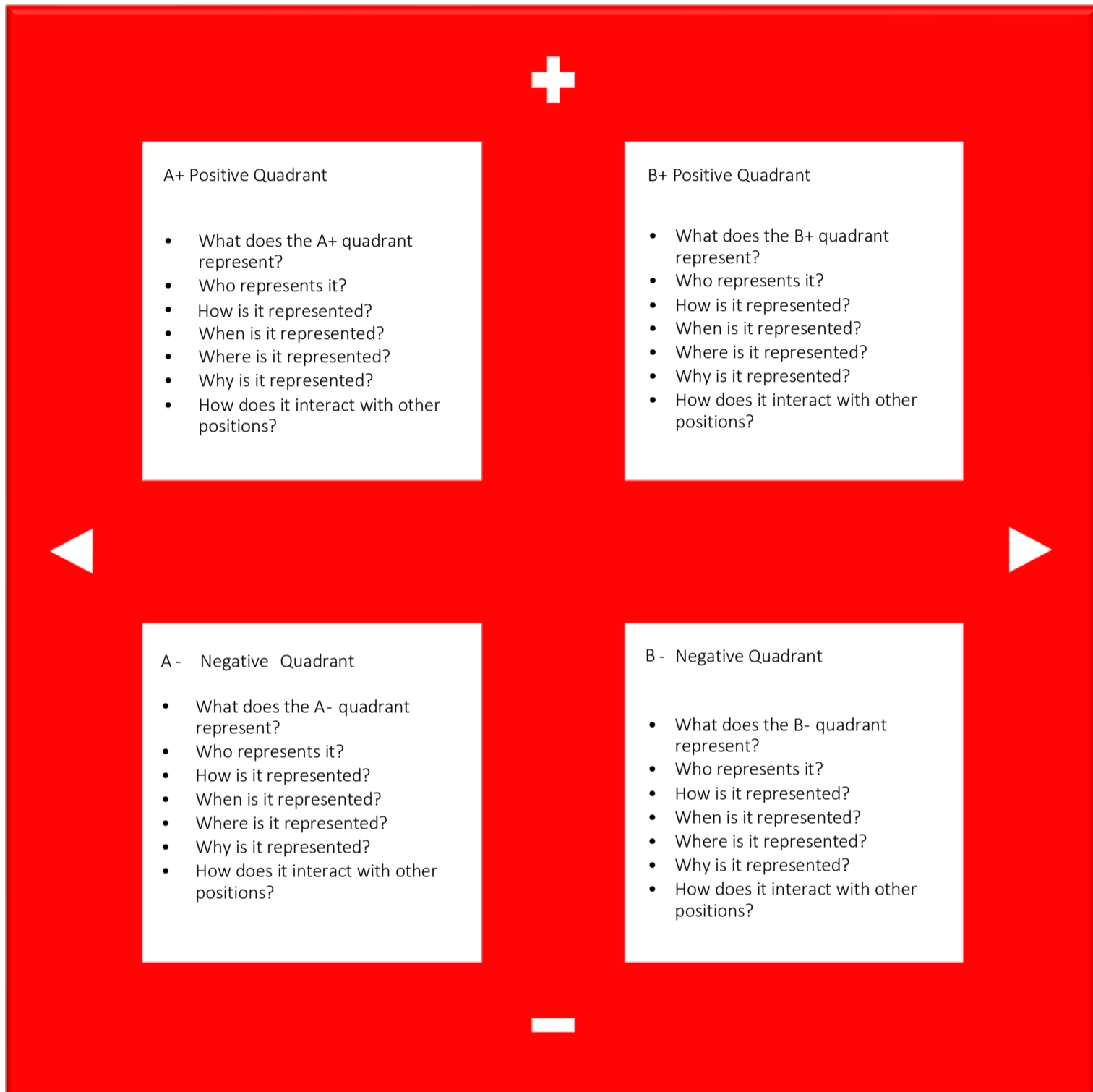# BIG LITTLE THINKING
Critical • Creative • Consilient

The Big Little Window (BLW)

The Big Little Window (BLW) is a 'window on the world' that can be used to explore a range of problems. Specifically, the BLW explores problems through four **panes** or perspectives on a pair. It uses Left-Right and Positive-Negative dimensions to explore the most significant pairs (zygos) of a problem.

Further Information: https://biglittlethinking.com/

A+ Positive Quadrant

- What does the A+ quadrant represent?
- Who represents it?
- How is it represented?
- When is it represented?
- Where is it represented?
- Why is it represented?
- How does it interact with other positions?

B+ Positive Quadrant

- What does the B+ quadrant represent?
- Who represents it?
- How is it represented?
- When is it represented?
- Where is it represented?
- Why is it represented?
- How does it interact with other positions?

A - Negative Quadrant

- What does the A- quadrant represent?
- Who represents it?
- How is it represented?
- When is it represented?
- Where is it represented?
- Why is it represented?
- How does it interact with other positions?

B - Negative Quadrant

- What does the B- quadrant represent?
- Who represents it?
- How is it represented?
- When is it represented?
- Where is it represented?
- Why is it represented?
- How does it interact with other positions?

Making a Big Little Window (BLW)

1. Re-size, then print or paste the template onto a solid backing (e.g., card or plywood)
2. Cut around the outside border of the window template.
3. Option A. Step 1. Cut three inside lines of each quadrant if you wish to keep the description and be able to open each smaller window.
4. Option A. Step 2. Fold each internal window inwards and outwards for ease of opening.
5. Option B. Cut out the inner quadrants completely.
6. Option B. Step 1. Cut out all four internal windows to leave just the frame.

Using a Big Little Window (BLW)

There are numerous ways to use the Big Little Window (BLW). The most basic steps involve:
1. Problems: Identify and brainstorm the experience of a general problem.
2. Zygos (i.e., Dyads): Identify and prioritise the dyads that relate to the problem in their most neutral form.
3. Quadrants: Brainstorm terms and expressions to fill out the quadrants for each dyad in their most value-laden forms. Synonym and antonym generators can assist with this task.
4. Dynamics: Reflect on the dynamics of the brainstorm.
   - Who tends to see the world from a particular quadrant or quadrants?
   - Why is the case? What experiences have contributed to this view and its values?
   - Which quadrants tend to go together? (e.g., A- and B+; A+ and B-)
   - How could actions in one quadrant create the conditions for actions in an opposing quadrant?
5. Solutions: What could be done differently to bring out the best of both positive quadrants? What are 'win-win' or 'best of both worlds' solutions?

The thinking and discussion of these steps provides opportunities to open-up the other dimensions, frames and dynamics that are represented in the framework's full model – the Big Little Zygo (BLZ).