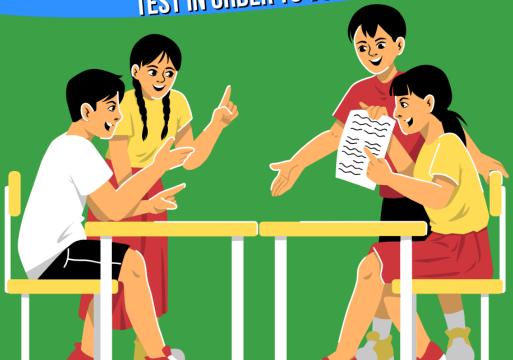


Smart School Councils

Are you passionate about sharpening your critical thinking and speaking skills?

SHOULD CITIZENS HAVE TO PASS A POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE TEST IN ORDER TO VOTE?

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How to Use this Debate Pack

Whether you have just a few minutes or a full lesson, this Debate Pack has got you covered. Check out the Certificates at the end too.

How to find the debate video and send to teachers

- 1. Log in to the Smart School Councils platform using your school details.
- 2. Click on the blue Class Meeting tool button in the dashboard.
- 3. Click on 'Next Meeting' at the top of the page.
- 4. To get started, click on 'click here' to browse existing questions and options.
- 5. If the debate topic is part of this week's question, it will appear there. Otherwise, click 'Search All' and type in the debate topic you're looking for.

Got five minutes?

Play the debate video straight through and dive right into the debate. No need to pause at the prompts. It's a quick, engaging way to get your students thinking.

Got 10/15 minutes?

Pause at the prompts in the video to explore additional ideas your class might have. Use the additional points or Power Facts if you'd like.

Want to extend to 30 minutes or a full lesson?

Check out the lesson plan and writing tasks below. There is also a full Fact Sheet with amazing further reading if your students want to go deeper on the topic.

What do the icons in the pack mean?



This is what the presenter says on the video



This is a Power Fact to explain or prompt debate that's not in the video



This is an additional debate point you can use that's not in the video

Introduction and Brain Gym Question

Introduction

Welcome to the Big Debate Club! My name is Becky and today we are debating the question... Should citizens have to pass a political knowledge test in order to vote?



In July 2024, a significant shift occurred in UK politics as the Labour Party won a decisive victory, leading to a new government. Similarly, in the United States, elections are held every four years in November, offering the potential for substantial changes not only in the presidency but also in other branches of government. Given the profound impact that elections can have on who holds decision-making power, should there be a requirement for voters to demonstrate a certain level of knowledge about the voting process, the candidates, and the issues before they are allowed to vote? You decide.

So in this debate you can either argue that citizens should have to pass a political knowledge test to vote or that they shouldn't have to.

Brain Gym Question

Before we get started, I have a question for you...

According to Raconteur, what percentage of the UK population felt they were knowledgeable about politics in 2017?

- a. 9%
- b. 29%
- c. 49%
- d. 69%

Which of the 4 potential answers will you choose? Pause the video, turn to your partner and tell them your answer.

A study found that **80% of people feel overwhelmed by the amount of information** they need to process daily, leading many to avoid the news or further details on the world's issues to reduce stress deliberately.



With the growth of 24/7 news and easily accessible information on social media, it makes sense people are overwhelmed - but is it better not to know? <u>Article.</u>



FOR: Citizens should have to pass a political knowledge test

We're going to share reasons for both sides of the debate, then it's up to you to think of the rest!

The more people know, the less they can be manipulated



You might be thinking that the more people know, the less they can be manipulated. Informed voters might be less susceptible to manipulation by misinformation, propaganda, or emotional appeals, which can sometimes skew election results in ways that do not reflect the true interests of the public.

Knowing more means holding leaders to account

You could say that voters knowing more means an improvement in our leaders. Voting based on passing a test means the elected leaders are chosen based on a well-considered understanding of their policies and competence, so they must show their own knowledge and competence to succeed.

Can you think of another reason why citizens should pass a test to vote?



Could prevent voting based on misinformation

In an era of fake news and misinformation, a political knowledge test could ensure that voters are basing their decisions on accurate information. Studies have shown that politically informed voters are less likely to be influenced by false news stories, which can have a significant impact on election outcomes. Source.

It encourages political education

Having a knowledge test might encourage people to learn more about politics, government systems, and current issues. Teaching political knowledge in schools and requiring a test for voters could promote a lifelong understanding of politics.

People can be stressed by decision fatigue

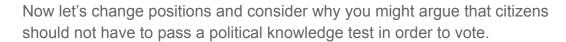


Informed voters are 25% more likely to make consistent choices that align with their own policy preferences, according to a 2017 Pew Research study. When they have the knowledge they need, voters are less likely to fall for the dramatics of the media or political tactics but instead are more likely to vote with the party with the policies they most align with. Article.





AGAINST: Citizens should not have to pass a political knowledge test





Voting is a fundamental right

You might argue that voting is a fundamental right and should stay as such. Imposing knowledge tests could stop the rights of certain groups of people, particularly those with less access to education creating inequality where only certain already empowered voices are heard.

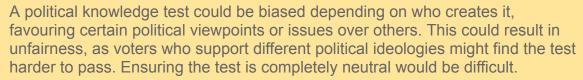
How much knowledge and who decides which?

Or you could ask how much knowledge would you need and who decides this? Deciding what is "enough" knowledge is changeable depending on who is in charge, this could lead to unfair criteria to pass the test that favour certain people over others.

Can you think of another reason why citizens shouldn't have to pass a test?



Risk of bias in the test





Having criteria has prevented specific communities from voting

In the United States of America, they have had criteria or barriers to voting in the past which harmed certain specific groups of people from taking part in the electoral process. For instance, literacy tests were banned by the Voting Rights Act in 1965 because they were used to prevent African Americans from voting. Source.

FactSheet: Should citizens have to pass a political knowledge test in order to vote?



Here's six key facts - three on each side - if you'd like to go a little deeper.

Citizens should have to pass a knowledge test to vote

Better Decision Making:

A study found that politically knowledgeable voters are 25% more likely to make consistent voting choices that align with their policy preferences, compared to less informed voters. **Source**.

Impact of Misinformation on Elections:

According to research, 50% of U.S. adults have encountered false or misleading information about politics on social media, which can influence how they vote. Supporters of a political knowledge test argue that requiring voters to have a basic understanding of political issues could reduce the impact of misinformation. **Source.**

Differences in Education:

In 2020, a national survey revealed that only 51% of U.S. adults could name all three branches of government. Proponents of a political knowledge test argue that increasing civic knowledge would create a more informed electorate capable of making better voting decisions. **Source.**

Citizens should not have to pass a knowledge test to vote

Barriers to Voting:

According to a 2022 report, over 60% of Americans oppose the idea of implementing voter knowledge tests because they believe it would unfairly target certain groups, particularly minorities and low-income individuals. This concern echoes the historical misuse of literacy tests, which were once used to stop African Americans voting. **Source.**

Disadvantages due to different education:

A UNESCO study found that 750 million adults worldwide are illiterate, the majority living in developing countries. Introducing a political knowledge test in democracies with diverse populations could marginalise people who don't have access to good education. **Source**.

Historical voter suppression:

In the U.S., literacy tests were used for decades to prevent Black Americans from voting. Following the Voting Rights Act of 1965, these tests were abolished, and research shows that turnout increased dramatically in areas where literacy tests had previously been enforced, with Black voter registration rates rising by 27% in Southern states. **Source.**



'Debate your Perfect Point' Lesson Plan

Structure of the Lesson

Here's a lesson plan for you, including four learning episodes. It gives you ways to differentiate to make sure everyone's needs are met and a way to assess learning.

Learning Episode 1: What it takes to vote?

Starter: Deputy Teacher Class Election: Ask for a couple of volunteers to be deputy teachers. Once chosen, ask the young people what they would like to know about candidates for these positions if they were to vote - what would make them a good candidate? They can vote based on volunteer's responses to their questions. Those who wins will lead the debate in act 2.

Activation 1: Politics in their country: If they were allowed to vote for the leader of their country, what would they like to know in order to feel confident to vote for a candidate. Compile a list on the board. The raise the question - should a person have to know these things in order to be allowed to vote?

Learning Episode 4 Peer Assessment Paragraphs

<u>Demonstration 2</u>: Peer Assessment of the written paragraph using success criteria (in the debate pack) to get peer assessment that students can improve upon.

Plenary: #NEXT: Student one says their opinion, then #[student 2], Student 2 must say something from the opposite side of the debate then #[Student 3]

Learning Episode 2: Debating if there should be a political test

Activation 2: Watch debating video and write notes on favourite points. Take initial vote on the debate question. Give the students 5/10 minutes to write any other ideas for points on either side. The Deputy teachers will then lead a debate through tables deciding and then feeding back through a table captain, choosing students to speak or asking students to pick walls of the room to stand against to represent for and against.

Learning Episode 3: Ignorance paragraphs

<u>Demonstration</u>: Using the fact sheet (in the debate pack) or points generated from the debate, the students will pick out their nandos flavour of support to create at least one for paragraph and one against – using PEE (Point, Evidence and Explanation). HA should be aiming to create 4 paragraphs.

What are we trying to achieve?

And how can we check every student can do this in your class?

Differentiation

Success Criteria with peer feedback - Assists improvement when explained by own peers.

Differentiated paragraph support sheet choose their own nandos level of support.

HA to aim for 3 paras; Minimum is 1;

Assessment

Verbal Feedback:

Giving opinions; Giving first draft verbally

Written Feedback:

Structured Paragraphs

Peer Assessment:

Given criteria students will assess work then be able to act on advice

Objectives

To Understand, Summarize and Make a Decision.

To use evidence to back up ideas.

To create explanations through paragraphs then verbally deliver them.

Big Picture

To be able to develop opinions verbally and written about the debate topic. Developing their opinion to explain and persuade through evidence and paragraphed structure with everyone creating a supported paragraph, while some creating a whole 3 paragraph speech.



Success Criteria: Paragraph/Speech Writing

Level 3

Make a single sentence point. Mention a fact and say what you think of it. Use full sentences. 1 paragraph written.

Level 4

Make a simple and short sentence for your point. Make a simple descriptive comment about the fact chosen and the impact that it has. Some link to the question is established. 1-2 paragraphs written.

Level 5

A simple sentence point. An effective piece of evidence that supports the point. Explanation of how the evidence supports the point and proves it. Link back to the original debate question and how it answers it. 2-3 Paragraphs written.

Level 6

Clear, short point. Evidence is written in their own words. Explanation of how the evidence is relevant and proves the point. Explanation of why this evidence is important. Link back to the original debate question and whether this is the strongest point out of all points written. 3 Paragraphs written.

Writing Paragraph Support

POINT

Set out the point you are making in one sentence and which side of the debate it comes from. Make sure to use the question words to phrase your viewpoint as it shows your understanding of the question.

EVIDENCE

Demonstrate the view you are making with a specific piece of evidence – an example, fact or idea.

EXPLANATION

Explain how the evidence you just used proves the point you made at the start of the paragraph.

LINK

Relate how your point answers the question and the debate. Prove it? Disprove it?

Sentence Starters

POINT

LEMON & HERB: One reason why I (agree/disagree) with this debate is because...

MEDIUM: One point I have for this debate is...

HOT: You could say that...

EVIDENCE

LEMON & HERB: One way I can prove my point is through this example...

MEDIUM: I can show this works through the fact that...

HOT: I know this because...

EXPLANATION

LEMON & HERB: The evidence I have discussed above proves my point as...

MEDIUM: This example proves my point because...

HOT: Therefore, this proves my point as...

LINK

LEMON & HERB: All together, this answers the debate question asked by...

MEDIUM: This point answers the overall question because...

HOT: These ideas answer the debate as...



Post your debate on social media!

Check out your certificates below 👃

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#BIGDEBATECUB
TWITTER @SSCCTY
INSTAGRAM @SMARTSCHOOLCOUNCILS





We are proud to present this certificate to...

For debating fairly, respectively and persuasively. Well done!

Share a snap or video @SSCCTY on Twitter for a national shoutout and a prize!



Smart School Councils Community Founder, Smart School Councils



We are proud to present this certificate to...

For showing skill and confidence in leading today's Class Meeting.

Share a snap or video @SSCCTY on Twitter for a national shoutout and a prize!

Greg Sanderson

Founder, Smart School Councils



Smart School Councils Community



We are proud to present this certificate to...

For speaking up with a great new idea on today's topic. Amazing.

Share a snap or video @SSCCTY on Twitter for a national shoutout and a prize! $\bigcap_{i=1}^n \mathcal{D}_i$

Greg Sanderson

Founder, Smart School Councils



Smart School Councils Community