

- Promotion and Training
- Local initiatives
- Countries' teams application



Democracy and Tolerance

March-December 2022

Training and Local events

April 2023

One team per country



ECNAIS Debate event: Promoting democracy and civic engagement

Thessaloniki, 10th November, 2022

Judges Training

Program

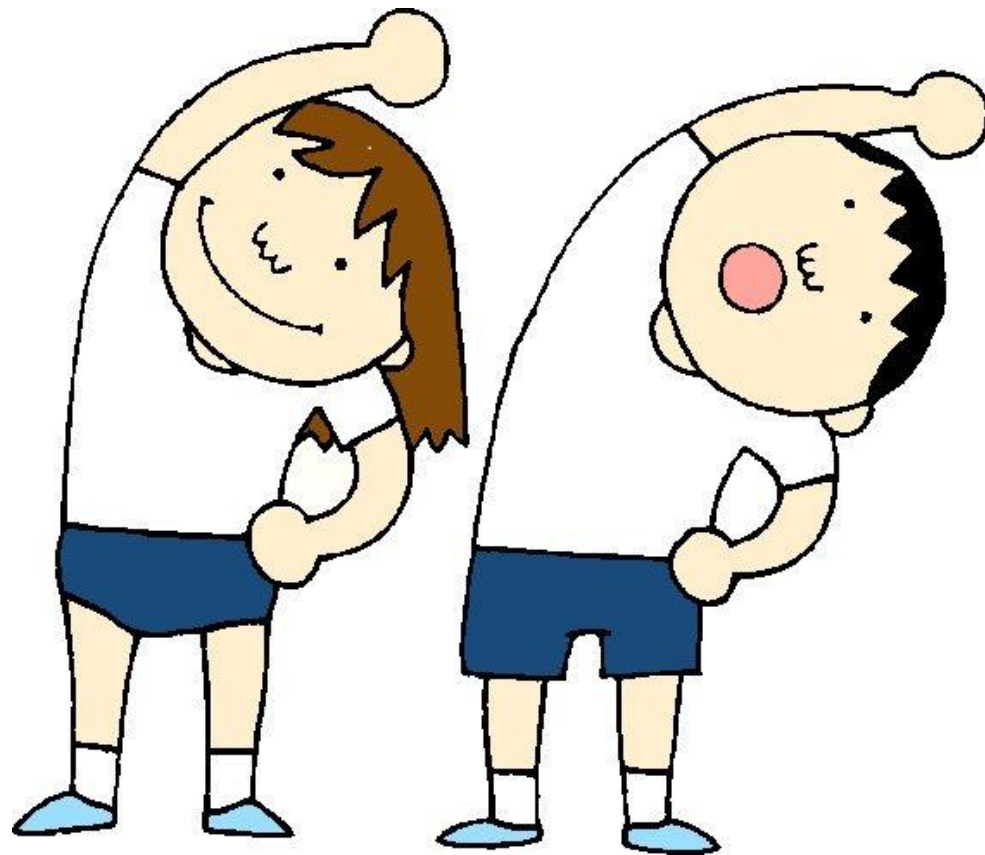
1st Part



1. The judge
2. Debate
3. Criteria
4. Practice
5. Prospects



Warming up: **Stand up if...**



Debating can change your life

“... to discover my voice” (TEDx Talks, 2013)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WJaMtU1P-3w>



Motivation

Great Debaters (Washington, 2012)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DQEMMKCz7jM>



Concepts: **Adjudication**

*“After the debate, the **judges** will decide which debaters were most persuasive. (...) The **judges** evaluate the debate on the basis of the content, style and strategy of speeches.”*

<https://cus.org/faqs>



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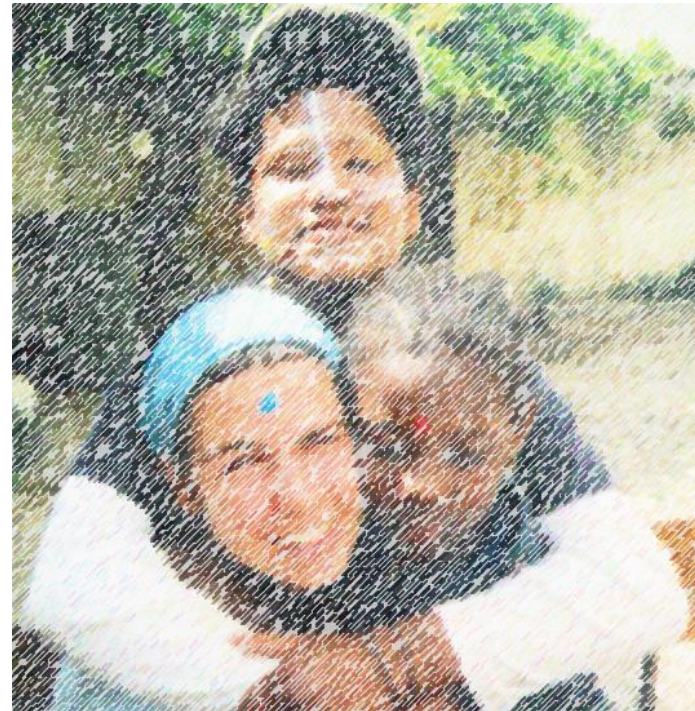
Why? ECNAIS mission

Debate as an educational tool

Empathy, critical thinking and
creative thinking

Active citizens

Democracy and tolerance



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In ECNAIS debates: **The judge...**



- ... applies reciprocal standards
- ... believes that students act in good faith
- ... do not pre-interpret the motion
- ... is not a debater
- ... is patient and aware of cultural differences
- ... knows that debate is an Educational activity
- ... leaves personal ideas and biases outside
- ... listens carefully
- ... takes extensive notes
- ... values students choices and options

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In ECNAIS debates: **The judge...**



... applies reciprocal standards

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Debate: **Main features**

Motion
(one issue to be debated)

Equality
(Structure and roles)

**Prepared
opponente**

**Power of
persuasion**

“... a fun activity akin to a game in which we examine ideas and policies with the aim of persuading people within an organized structure. It allows us to consider the world around us by thinking about different arguments, engaging with opp views and speaking strategically”

(Cambridge Union Society, 2022)

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Debate: **Motion***



Motion
(one issue to be debated)

“... a formal proposal or statement in a meeting, debate, or trial, which is discussed and then voted on or decided on.”

(Collins English Dictionary, 2021)

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How? Motion Lab*



Motion
(one issue to be debated)

7 Rules

1. The statement is controversial
2. The statement is positively formulated
3. The statement is formulated in an absolute way
4. The statement is unambiguously
5. The statement is proposing a change of the current situation***.
6. The statement is not containing an argument
7. The statement should contain a maximum of 15 words.



Fair to both teams

1. Intro
2. Why?
3. What?
4. How?
5. Pros & cons
6. Closing



*** Handout 7**

Debate: **Motion***



Motions ideas:

Motion
(one issue to be debated)



[https://www.menti.com/](https://www.menti.com/42983376)

4298 3376

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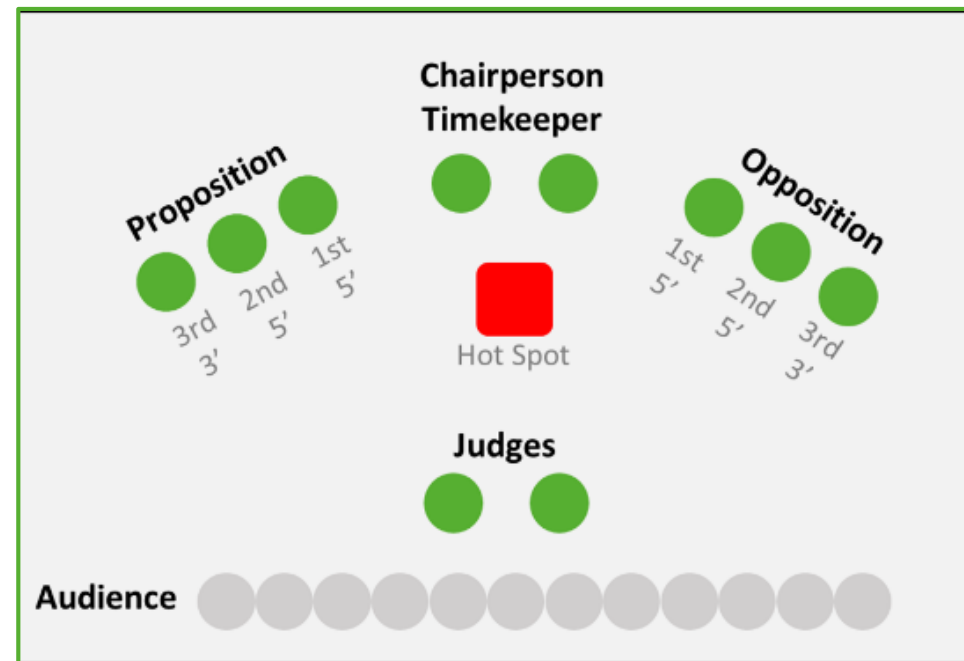
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Debate: Teams & Speakers*

Equality
(Structure and
roles)

1st Speakers	Motion definition Setting issues for debate To present the team's case
2nd Speakers	Handle definition if needed Answer other team arguments Continue to build the team's case
Summary speakers	Synthesize team's case To refute other team's arguments Close with the final idea



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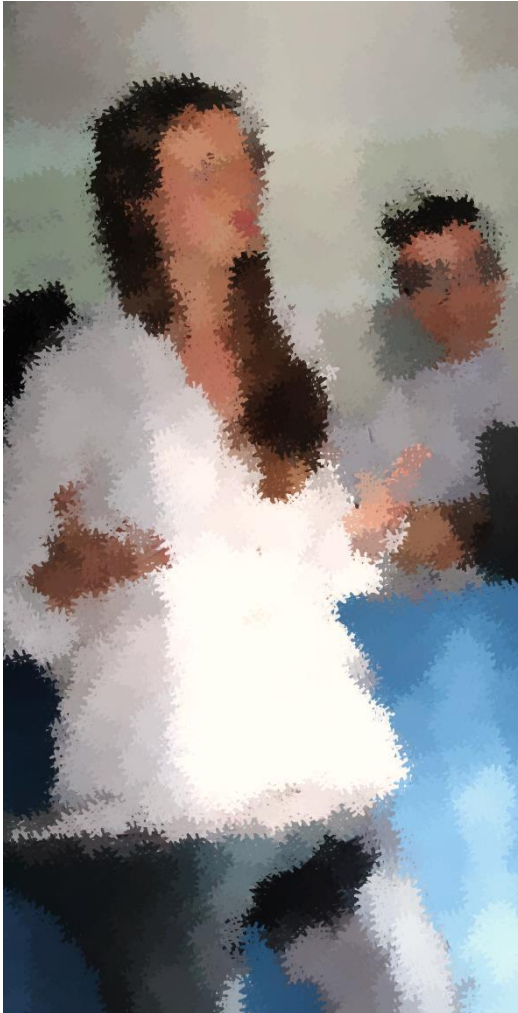
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ECNAIS rulebook

* Handout 4

What? **Delivery or presentation**



Eyes



Voice



Posture



Be the argument



Staging

**Power of
persuasion**

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What? Argumentation & refutation

1. Intro
2. Why?
3. What?
4. How?
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Argumentation: Sexy Model	
Step	What you do
State	Summarize what your argument is about
Explain	(a) why the argument is true and (b) why the argument is important/relevant for the proposition
Illustrate	Give an example, fact, or statistic to make your argument more convincing

Refutation: 4 steps model	
Step	What you do
1	They say that...
2	But they are wrong...
3	Because...
4	Therefore...

**Power of
persuasion**



What? Chain Debate

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Power of
persuasion

Opposition

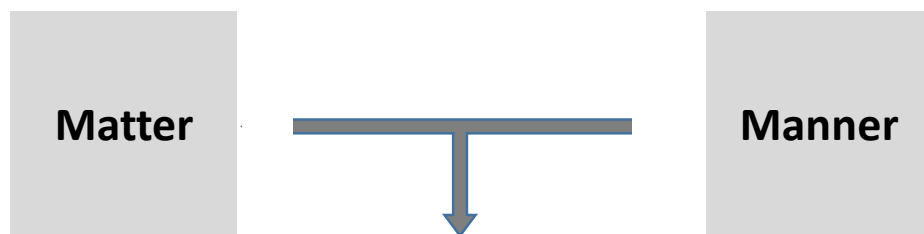


School should ban
competitive
sports →

Proposition

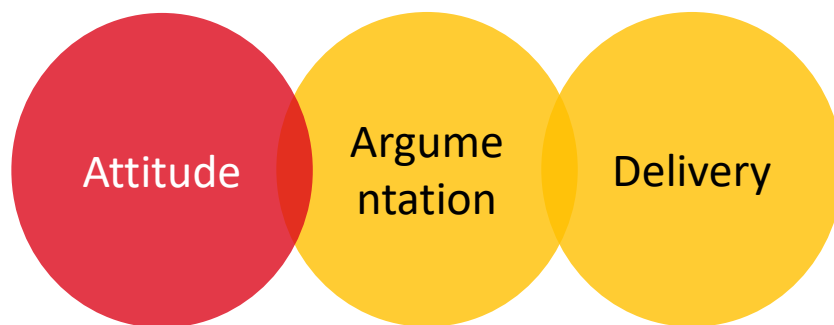


Debate: Overcoming restrictions



Prepared team

Power of persuasion



Evaluation from 0 to 20



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Criteria: **Attitude (0-8)**

**Prepared
opponente**

How value value and promote debate?

Criteria	Evidence
Ability to listen and respond	Promotion of debate structure and rules. Excellent ability to listen/respond: they repeat opposing arguments precisely and respond convincingly to their opponents.
Team members support	Strong support between team members.
Respect for the other team	All speakers are very respectful to opponents.
Valuing debate structure and rules	All speakers are very respectful to opponents.

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- * Handout 2
- * Handout 3

Criteria: Content (0-8)

**Power of
persuasion**

What they say...

Criteria	Evidence
Argumentation relevance and strength	All arguments are relevant and supported with explanations and examples.
Rebuttal pertinence and quality	Rebuttals clearly strengthen the case of the debater(s).
Overall compelling and consistent case	The overall case is very compelling and consistent: debaters structure and lead the debate with their line of argumentation.

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Criteria: Delivery (0-4)

**Power of
persuasion**

How they say it...

Criteria	Evidence
Body language	Body language is excellent; debaters stand firmly and use fitting hand gestures to support the message. They are the argument.
Vocal style	The variation in vocal style (volume, pace, and intonation) elevates the message and makes it very convincing.
Rhetorical techniques	The use of many rhetorical techniques makes the message especially convincing.

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- * Handout 2
- * Handout 3

Content (1-8)

Attitude (1-8)

Delivery (1-4)

8 (4)	All arguments are relevant and supported with explanations and examples	Debaters show excellent ability to listen/respond: they repeat opp arguments precisely, and respond convincingly to their opponents.	Body language is excellent; debaters stand firmly, and use fitting hand gestures to support the message. They <i>are</i> the argument.
	Rebuttals clearly strengthen the case of the debater(s).	Team members support each other successfully.	The variation in vocal style (volume, pace, and intonation) elevates the message and makes it very convincing
	The overall case is very compelling and consistent: debaters do not only structure the debate, but lead the debate with their line of argumentation.	All the speakers are very respectful to their opponents.	Debaters use many rhetorical techniques to elevate the message and make it especially convincing.
6 (3)	Most arguments are relevant and supported by either an explanation or an example.	Debaters show good ability to listen/respond: they repeat opp arguments correctly, and respond well to these. Team members support each other.	Body language is good; debaters stand firmly, and use some hand gestures to support the message.
	Debaters rebut most opp arguments, the rebuttals are compelling.	All the speakers are respectful to their opponents.	The variation in vocal style (volume, pace, and intonation) supports the message and makes it convincing
	The overall case is compelling and consistent: debaters structure the debate, and there is one clear line in their argumentation.	The team values debate structure and rules.	Debaters use various rhetorical techniques to support the message and make it more convincing.
4 (2)	Argumentation seems relevant, but lacks strength: arguments are not always supported with explanations or examples	Debaters show some ability to listen/respond: opp arguments are not always repeated correctly, and thus not always well responded to. Team members try to support each other.	Body language is neutral; debaters try to stand firmly, and use small hand gestures.
	Debaters rebut some opp arguments, the quality of the rebuttals is average.	All the speakers are somewhat respectful to their opponents.	Variation in vocal style (volume, pace, and intonation) is present, it doesn't distract from the message, but also does not support it.
	The overall case is of average quality: argumentation is consistent, but not always compelling (or vice versa). Debaters try to structure the debate, but are not always successful	The team respect the debate structure and rules.	Debaters try to use rhetorical techniques to support the message and make it convincing.
2 (1)	Argumentation is irrelevant and/or very weak: what is being said are statements, rather than arguments	Debaters lack ability to listen/respond: opp arguments are not repeated, and only responded to in the form of loose statements.	Body language is absent or distracts from the message; debaters move a lot, or stand frozen in one place.
	Debaters do not rebut the arguments of their opponent.	Team members barely support each other.	Variation in vocal style (volume, pace, and intonation) is barely present, or distracts from the message.
	The overall case is not compelling, nor consistent: the debate lacks structure, and is hard to follow	Speakers ignore or are rude to their opponents.	Debaters barely use rhetorical techniques, they do not always support the message and make it convincing.
0 (0)	Debater(s) did not participate: Argumentation is non-existent; There are no rebuttals or reactions; There is no argumentative case due to absence of argumentation.	Debater(s) did not participate: Relevance, ability to listen/respond, and relation to team/opponents cannot be addressed (due to absent contributions).	Debater(s) did not participate: Nor body language, nor vocal style or rhetorical techniques can be adjudicated.

Practice: Judging a debate

Motion: Voting should be mandatory in Portugal

Context:

- Real debate (not rehearsal)
- Training with Portuguese secondary students
- Different ages 15, 16, 17 years old

Date: 22nd October, 2022

Differences:

- 4' for 2 first speakers
- Opposition team with only two elements

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Debate Video

Training with Portuguese secondary school students
22nd October, 2022



This vídeo was made with
the consent of students and
parents exclusively for
educational and training use.

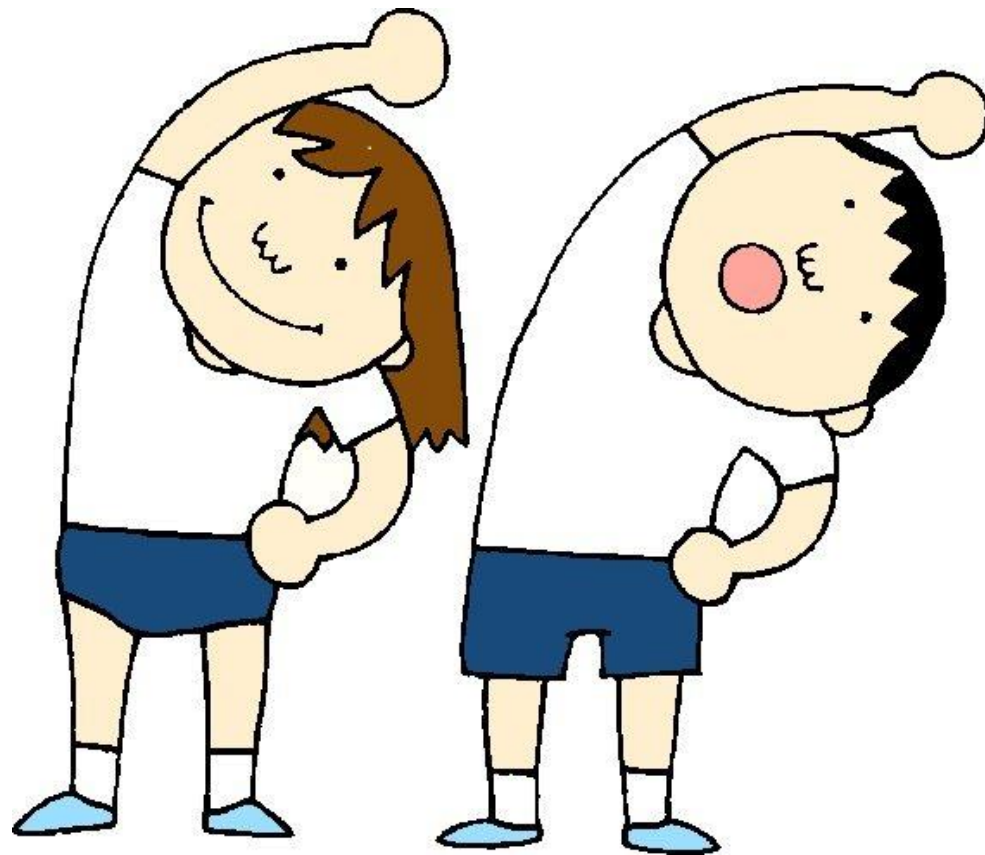


ECNAIS Debate event: Promoting democracy and civic engagement

Break (15')



Warming up: **Stand up if...**



Closing



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Good ideas and next steps



1. Intro
2. Recap
3. Practice
4. Prospects

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Democracy and Tolerance