**Name:**

**Handout 1—Deliberation Guide**

What Is Deliberation?

Deliberation is the focused exchange of ideas, and the analysis of multiple views with the aim of making a personal decision and finding areas of agreement within a group.

History of Deliberation

Idiot (idiotes) was a term of reproach in ancient Greece reserved for persons who paid no attention to public affairs and engaged only in self-interested or private pursuits, never mind the public good. Puberty today refers to the transfer to adulthood from childhood but its origin comes from the word public which referred to the transition into public life from narcissistic pursuits. Democratic living is not given in nature, like gold or water. It is a social construct like a skyscraper, school playground or new idea. Democracy’s basic tenets include; individual liberty, equality, and popular sovereignty. Among those, popular sovereignty or self-governing is democracy’s defining attribute. Accordingly, there can be no democracy without its builders, caretakers and change agents: democratic citizens. These citizens are to determine the policy formation, direction of the public agenda, and size and scope of the government.

Why Are We Deliberating?

Thomas Jefferson famously said: “If we're going to have a successful democratic society, we have to have a well-educated and healthy citizenry.” Developing citizens capable of making rational decisions in public policy contexts means embracing individual differences, listening, avoiding egocentric or ethnocentric distortion, and acting as a change agent not a spectator of policy formation. Consequently, democracy requires the idiot who has not yet met the challenges of puberty to throw off self-interest and think rationally as a part of the social community and transition to public life and become a citizen.

People must be able and willing to express and exchange ideas among themselves, with community leaders, and with their representatives in government. People and public officials in a democracy need skills and opportunities to engage in civil public discussion of controversial issues in order to make informed policy decisions. Deliberation requires keeping an open mind, as this skill enables people to reconsider a decision based on new information or changing circumstances.

Deliberation can lead to deep understanding of competing perspectives about controversial issues.

Deliberating Question Background

Today, many people believe the primary purpose of “public” education is to prepare students for college and/or their future occupation, and the social sciences are no longer emphasized. The results have been predictable; students are illiterate in their knowledge of history and civics. Students no longer can even pass a civics competency test or even the citizenship test we require immigrants to pass because we feel its fundamental knowledge is so vitally important to participating within our democracy.

Consequently, policymakers have sounded the alarm and many schools have subsequently required passage of the aforementioned citizenship test to graduate, a specified amount of community service hours to graduate, or a combination of both. The end goal, of course, is to produce citizens competently capable of fulfilling their democratic obligations such as voting, serving on a jury, and being an active member of his/her community. Critics, however, argue that none of these plans are a solution to the problem and instead of developing informed citizens, they breed resentment. What everyone does agree upon, though, is that something needs to be done. How do we create better citizens capable of not only exercising their rights but fulfilling their responsibilities?

**Deliberating Question**

“Should Montana require high school seniors to pass the U.S. Citizenship Test in order to graduate?”

**Handout 2—Background Materials: Read and Highlight the assigned Articles** (Ask about any terms that are unclear.)

**Civics Education Bills Are on Legislative Agendas in Seven States**  
*By Guest Blogger Sasha Jones*

While most states require students to study civics in some sort of capacity, just eight mandate a yearlong civics or government class as a graduation requirement, [**according to a 2018 50-state survey**](https://www.edweek.org/ew/section/multimedia/data-most-states-require-history-but-not.html) by *Education Week*.

But that number may soon grow as a flurry of civics education bills inch through state legislatures this year and other states move to expand or implement civic education requirements already in place. *Education Week*'s survey last year found three states—Washington, Nevada and Pennsylvania—that are already on board to begin expanding their civics requirements as soon as this year.

Seven other states are set to consider civics education bills introduced since the new year began.

Although the way that civics is covered in schools—[**and what is included**](http://www.edweek.org/ew/projects/how-history-class-divides-us.html)—varies from state to state, the most common approach is the Joe Foss Institute's Civics Education Initiative, which calls for high school students to pass the 100-question test required to acquire U.S. citizenship.

With a 38 to 31 vote, the South Dakota House of Representatives [**passed a bill**](http://sdlegislature.gov/Legislative_Session/Bills/Bill.aspx?Bill=1066&Session=2019) in that would require high school students to take that test, and score at least a 70 percent, to graduate. Although the Senate has since deferred the bill, if it passes, testing would start in the 2019-20 school year.

Indiana lawmakers have introduced [**a similar bill**](http://iga.in.gov/legislative/2019/bills/senate/132#digest-heading) in their Senate, which would make the civics exam a requirement starting in the 2020-21 school year if it's approved.

Although Tennessee already requires that students take a civics exam, [**a new bill**](http://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/Default.aspx?BillNumber=SB1243) is calling for the exam to be expanded from 25-50 questions to 100. Additionally, students would have to answer 75 percent—instead of 70 percent—of the questions correctly to graduate.

Some states are going beyond the citizenship test to implement legislation that could potentially affect more specific curriculum changes.

In Minnesota, state representatives have [**drafted legislation**](https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/bill.php?b=Senate&f=SF0294&ssn=0&y=2019) that would require juniors or seniors to take a for-credit civics class as part of the three-and-a-half social studies credits they are currently required to earn in high schools.

Although the state [**already requires**](http://kduz.com/2019/02/27/urdahl-nelson-author-legislation-addressing-crisis-in-civics-knowledge/) that students take a 50-question civics test, the exam is not currently a graduation requirement. The Minnesota Department of Education will, however, use data from the current exam to assess students' civics knowledge.

A bill that would add civic responsibility to middle and high school curricula [**in North Carolina**](https://www.ncleg.gov/BillLookUp/2019/H73) is currently working through the state's House of Representatives. While it is uncertain what the final requirements would consist of, the bill says that instruction would focus on respect for school personnel, responsibility for school safety, service to others, and good citizenship.

In Nebraska, [**a bill**](https://nebraskalegislature.gov/bills/view_bill.php?DocumentID=36793) to change the name and provisions related to the Committee on Americanism to the Committee on American Civics would also shape education as the new committee would review and approve social studies curricula to stress civics and government. The current proposed bill also states that the curriculum would incorporate "multicultural education."

Additionally, California has stated its intent to enact future legislation related to civics education in a [**February assembly bill**](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB1787). (The state already requires students to take a one-semester civics and government class in order to graduate from high school.)

On the federal level, Senators Jim Inhofe (R-Okla.), Angus King (I-Maine), and Chris Coons (D-Del.) introduced the [**Constitution Education Is Valuable in Community Schools (CIVICS) Act of 2019**](https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senate-bill/313?s=1&r=35) to Congress, which would aim to "improve the quality of student achievement in, and teaching of, American history, civics, government, or geography in elementary and secondary schools," as well as educate students about the history and principles of the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

**Poll explores whether Americans know enough to pass citizenship test**  
Sure, you can fire up a barbecue and set off fireworks. But as the Fourth of July weekend approaches, do you know enough about the United States to become a citizen?

A new survey by Ipsos Public Affairs tested more than 2,000 respondents on some of the questions included on the exam immigrants must pass as part of the process of gaining citizenship.

More than nine in 10 of those polled aced the question of the day, correctly identifying the date the Declaration of Independence was signed as July 4, 1776. Ninety percent or more knew that the Supreme Court is the highest court in the land, that the presidential election is held in November, and that the flag has 13 stripes to represent the original 13 colonies.

Close behind: More than eight in 10 correctly chose the Constitution as the supreme law of the land, *The Star Spangled Banner* as the national anthem and the Atlantic as the ocean along the East Coast — although another one in 10 misidentified it as the Pacific. Geography class, anyone?

After that, scores start sinking.

About two-thirds picked Paul Ryan as the current speaker of the House and Franklin Roosevelt as president during the Great Depression and World War II.

But only a bit more than a third, 36%, knew that Benjamin Franklin is famous to this day as a U.S. diplomat. Nearly as many, 27%, identified him as a writer of the Federalist Papers. (That would be Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay.)

“Contrary to popular opinion, Americans are not all about the Benjamins,” says Chris Jackson, vice president of Ipsos. “Most respondents were unable to answer the role Ben Franklin played as a founding father.”

Asked a random selection of five of the 10 possible questions, 35% of those surveyed scored a perfect five, which Ipsos graded as an “A.” Thirty-one percent missed just one question, getting a “B.” At the bottom of the class: 18% who got a “D” for getting three right. Sixteen percent failed, answering two or fewer questions correctly.

In terms of partisanship, Republicans outscored Democrats and independents. Forty percent of Republicans answered all five questions correctly, compared with 35% of independents and 33% of Democrats.

In the actual civics test administered by the U.S. Immigration and Citizenship Services, applicants are asked up to 10 questions chosen from a list of 100 about American history and government, and they must answer six correctly to pass. The official test is more difficult than the survey, however, because it doesn’t include multiple-choice answers.

In the poll, 57% said correctly that the Supreme Court has nine justices, but the 18% who said the correct answer is eight might have grounds to dispute being marked down — at least until a replacement is confirmed for the late Justice Antonin Scalia.   
  
The online survey of 2,010 adults, taken Monday through Wednesday, has a credibility interval (akin to a margin of error) of plus or minus 2.5 percentage points.

**Poll shows how citizenship questions stump many**

1. In the U.S., what is the supreme law of the land?  
**The Constitution: 84%**  
The Declaration of Independence: 11%  
The Emancipation Proclamation: 3%  
The Articles of Confederation: 2%

2. In America, what do we call the first 10 amendments to the Constitution?  
**The Bill of Rights: 79%**  
The Declaration of Independence: 16%  
The Voting Rights Act: 3%  
The Magna Carta: 3%

3. What is the economic system in the United States?  
**Capitalist Economy: 75%**  
Natural Economy: 11%  
Socialist Economy: 9%  
Digital Economy: 4%

4. In America, a U.S. senator is elected for how many years?  
**Six: 45%**  
Four: 29%  
Two: 22%  
Five: 4%

5. In the United States, during what month do citizens vote for president?  
**November: 90%**  
October: 4%  
July: 4%  
January: 2%

6. What is the highest court in the United States?  
**The Supreme Court: 94%**  
Court of Appeals: 3%  
Tax Court: 2%  
District Courts: 2%

7. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted in America?  
**July 4, 1776: 91%**  
November 25, 1783: 4%  
March 31, 1774: 3%  
July 8, 1791: 2%

8. What is one thing that Benjamin Franklin is famous for to this day?  
**U.S. diplomat: 36%**  
Writer of the Federalist Papers: 27%  
Founder of the United States financial system: 19%  
U.S. president: 17%

9. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do for Americans?  
**Free the slaves: 78%**  
Promote the Constitution to the American public: 11%  
End the war of 1812: 8%  
Relocate native Americans to federal territory: 3%

10. Who was the American president during the Great Depression and World War II?  
**Franklin Roosevelt: 69%**  
Theodore Roosevelt: 18%  
Woodrow Wilson: 8%  
Calvin Coolidge: 4%

11. What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States?  
**Atlantic (Ocean): 84%**  
Pacific (Ocean): 10%  
Southern (Ocean): 4%  
Indian (Ocean): 2%

12. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?  
**To represent the 13 original colonies: 90%**  
To represent the 13 famous battles in the American revolutionary war: 6%  
To represent the 13 original constitutional congress delegates: 4%

13. What is the name of the American national anthem?  
**The Star-Spangled Banner: 87%**  
America the Beautiful: 6%  
My Country, ‘Tis of Thee: 4%  
The Liberty Song: 3%

14. How many justices are on the American Supreme Court?  
**Nine: 57%**  
Eight: 18%  
Eleven: 12%  
Seven: 12%

15. What is the name of the current speaker of the House of Representatives in the United States?  
**Paul D. Ryan: 64%**  
John Boehner: 18%  
John Kerry: 9%  
Mitch McConnell: 9%

Deliberation Steps: “Should Montana require high school seniors to pass the U.S. Citizenship Test in order to graduate?”

1. Take an initial stance based upon what you think at this moment**. If someone were to ask you the deliberating question right now, you would tell them… because…**  
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2. Discuss with a loved one the issue. **When I asked my Parents/Guardians/Adult in my life the deliberation question, they told me....**  
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 3. **I agree/disagree with my Parents/Guardians/Adult in my life because...  
  
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4. **Continuum:** Come together as a class and create a continuum of where the class stands followed by a brief discussion of the reasons.

5. Review the reading and determine at least three of the most important facts about this issue that support my assigned side**. I am assigned to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the deliberation question.**

6. Share and Review your three facts with a partner assigned to the same side. Fill in your remaining two blanks with whatever your partner had included that you had not or come up with new reasons for any remaining blanks.

7. Add members of the opposing side regarding the deliberation question. Those supporting the deliberation question share their reasons of support while those opposing write those reason down in the space provided.

8. Those opposing the deliberation question share their reasons of opposition while those supporting write those reason down in the space provided.   
  
9. **Collaborative discussion:** Dropping their assigned roles, discuss among the group the pros and cons of the proposal and the nuanced stances of each member and what each member thinks Montana should do, focusing on the following:

* Focus on the deliberation question.
* Listen carefully to what others are saying.
* Understand and analyze what others are saying.
* Use relevant background knowledge, including life experiences, in a logical way.
* Remain engaged and respectful when controversy arises.
* Speak and encourage others to speak.

10. **Consensus:** Try to come together as a group and agree upon a solution **(Status Quo, Policy Proposal, Alternative Plan).**

**11. Class Discussion:** Groups break out and discuss their plans with the whole class

**12. Reflection:** Complete a reflection worksheet answering reflection questions and rate their adherence to the deliberation process.

**Good citizenship transcends a test: It's not a matter of memorizing some random information.**



Requiring students to pass the citizenship exam will reduce both the amount and the quality of civic education in our schools.

The test is easy. You can see all the questions and answers in advance and just memorize the right choices.

If passing this exam comes to be seen as adequate preparation for citizenship, schools will notice that their students can pass after cramming for a couple of hours. They will cut their semester-long civics courses as unnecessary preparation. They will prefer to dedicate that semester to math or science, which involve much more sophisticated and challenging tests.

Requiring the citizenship exam would make sense if our students didn't already study civics or face tests. It would establish a floor, a minimal level of competence. But more than 90% of recent high school graduates have spent a semester in a civics course, and most have also spent a year on U.S. history. Their teachers gave them tests. [In many states](http://www.civicyouth.org/maps/state-civic-ed/index.html), they also faced a standardized test on civics or social studies.

Then why do so many adults fail basic questions about the U.S. political system? Because we have forgotten what we learned in civics class. Too often, the subject wasn't inspiring or challenging and didn't build habits of following and discussing the news.

The problem with civics is not that we fail to teach it. The problem is that civics is often viewed as a set of disconnected facts, not as a challenging and inspiring subject that will continue to interest us after high school.

Arizona's measure requiring that students pass the citizenship test will make that problem worse. The citizenship exam requires, for instance, that you know that "[27](http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/constitution_amendments_11-27.html)" is the correct answer when you're asked how many constitutional amendments have been passed. You don't need to understand reasons for or against those amendments, or have any sense of why they were important.

A month after students pass this test, they will forget the number 27. But they might retain the message that being a good citizen is a matter of memorizing some random information. That seems like an excellent way to turn people off.

*Peter Levine is associate dean for research at Tufts University's Jonathan M. Tisch College of Citizenship and Public Service.*

**Require citizenship test in schools: The exam can provide a floor on civics learning. It doesn't have to set the ceiling.**



Jay Leno's old *Tonight Show* man-on-the-street quizzes were particularly hilarious — and depressing — when he [tested Americans' knowledge](http://www.dailymotion.com/video/xf0a2u_jay-walking-citizens-show-no-knowle_news) of their own government.

One woman thought the colonies won their independence from Greece; a college instructor guessed that U.S. independence was won in 1922; and a man said the general who led our troops in the Revolutionary War was Winston Churchill.

Funny stuff, until you remember that these are the same citizens who elect the leaders who shape the nation's future, if they bother to vote at all. Nor are these know-nothings outliers.

Surveys and tests repeatedly show that Americans' knowledge of civics is pathetic. In 2010, just one in five eighth-graders tested [proficient in civics](http://www.nationsreportcard.gov/civics_2010/g8_national.aspx?tab_id=tab2&subtab_id=Tab_1#chart) on a national performance assessment — worse even than their dismal performance in reading and math.

A [poll of Millennials](http://fusion.net/story/41972/fusion-poll-millennials-politics-hillary-clinton-jeb-bush-election-2016/), out last week, found that 77% of these 18- to 34-year-olds could not name even one of their home state's U.S. senators.

A 2012 survey of adults by Xavier University found that [one in three native-born citizens](http://www.xavier.edu/americandream/programs/National-Civic-Literacy-Survey.cfm) failed the civics portion of a test given to immigrants seeking U.S. citizenship. The pass rate for immigrants: 97.5%.

So a decision last month by Arizona and North Dakota to [require high school students](http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/govbeat/wp/2015/02/02/north-dakota-is-second-state-to-require-high-school-students-to-pass-a-civics-test-to-graduate/) to pass that same 100-question test to graduate is a welcome acknowledgment of the problem.

Like just about everything else in education, however, their simple idea is becoming contentious. It is under attack as yet another test-prep intrusion on education that could prompt schools to dumb down civics education — if that's possible.

Students used to master the basic workings of government in grade school. But in the past 20 years, civics has been eclipsed by a focus on reading, math and science, made even more intense by the No Child Left Behind law, which mandated annual tests in these subjects.

Fortunately, an eclectic group of leaders from government, education and the arts, including retired Supreme Court justice Sandra Day O'Connor, has championed a return to civics. They're making progress. Today, almost all states require civics classes in high school. About [half the states](http://www.civicyouth.org/maps/state-civic-ed/index.html) already test students on civics or social studies.

Arizona and North Dakota, the first states to introduce the citizenship exam to schools, are not among them, but they at least now have a tool teachers can use.

Some questions are easy or trivial. But many about voting, the First Amendment, states' rights and the Supreme Court offer jumping-off points for enticing discussions about current events. In the hands of a good teacher, they can make students realize how much the American system of government affects their lives. The test can provide a floor on civics learning. It doesn't have to set the ceiling.

When just 26% of Americans can [name the chief justice of the United States](http://www.xavier.edu/americandream/programs/documents/5CivicTestpowerpointfinalPDF.pdf), there's nowhere to go but up.

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**Handout 3—Deliberation Directions, Prep, and Notes**

**I am assigned to SUPPORT/OPPOSE the deliberation question.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Reasons to Support the Question - YES | Reasons to Oppose the Question - NO |
| Evidence 1:     Evidence 2:     Evidence 3:      Evidence 4:     Evidence 5: | Evidence 1:     Evidence 2:     Evidence 3:      Evidence 4:     Evidence 5: |

**The Alternative solution my group considered included…**

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**Did my group come to a consensus? Should a If so, what did we decide? If not, why? My Final Thoughts on requiring passage of the U.S. Citizenship Test to graduate includes...**

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