

TIME FOR DEMOCRACY

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Subject: International Geography 3rd ESO



Florida Secundaria School , Catarroja (València, Spain)

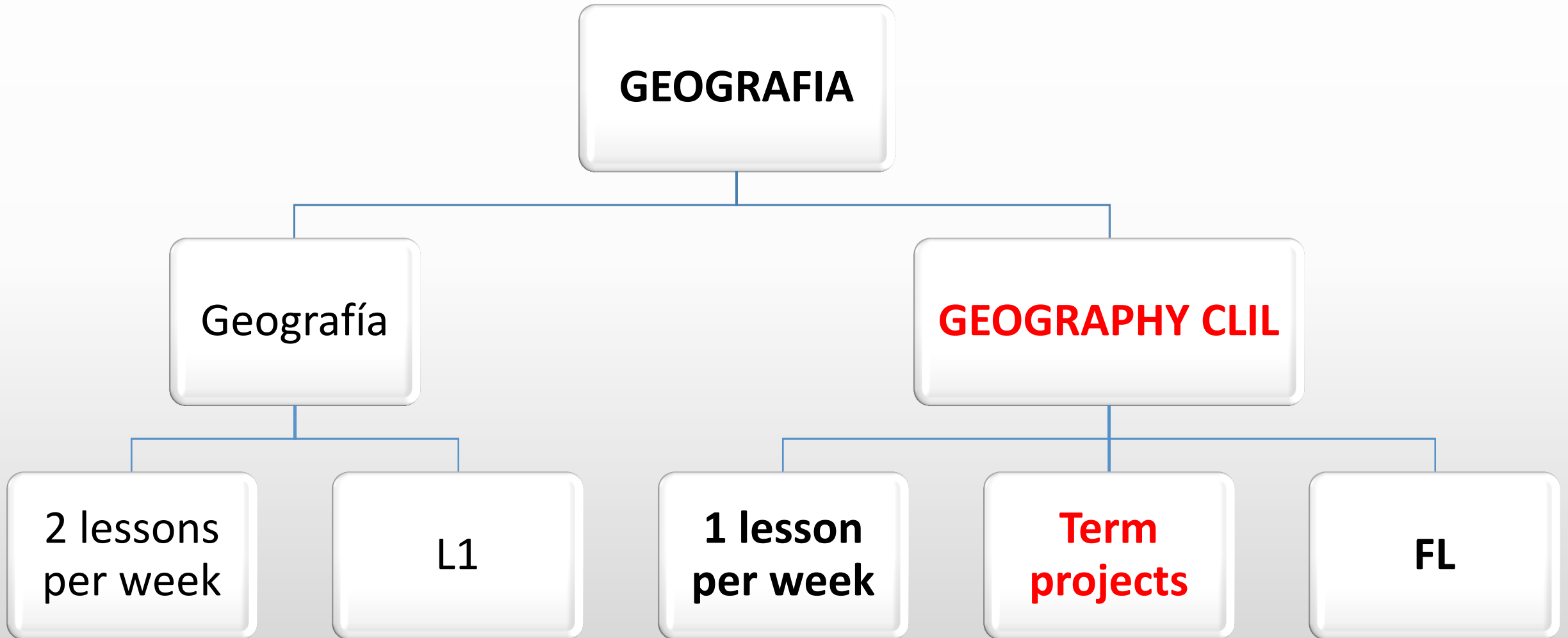
Erasmus + Creative Teaching and Learning Project 2016-2018



OUR AIMS:

- To increase the students' **confidence** in the learning process and their interest in the foreign language
- To improve the students' **linguistics abilities** as well as multilingualism and **contents** learning.

How do we do that?



1st TERM PROJECT:

CHOOSING

OUR NEXT

PRESIDENT

How do we organize?

- We split the class into two groups (16 students each one).
- Three phases:
 1. Research about how a democracy works
 2. Creation of new political parties
 3. Presentation of their political programme and participation in an electoral debate

1. RESEARCH PHASE

- Individual part of the project.
- Our students work with a booklet that we have prepared.
- Different tasks about the democracy in Spain.

1. RESEARCH PHASE

GEOGRAFIA INTERNACIONAL
CURS 2016-2017



TIME FOR DEMOCRACY

CHOOSING THE NEW PRESIDENT

STUDENT: _____ GROUP: _____

SESSIONS	CONTAINT:
2	Introduction: Previous activities
1	The project. Team Roles.
1	Task 1: Parties foundation.
3	Task 2: Programme writing.
1	Task 3: Campaign design.
2	Task 4: Electoral debate.
2	Task 5: Voting act and final investiture.

INTRODUCTION: PREVIOUS ACTIVITIES

1. Read the following text and answer the questions:

There are several ways of political regimes that have existed since ancient times. None the less, modern democracy emerged in the 18th century basing on three major principles:

- **Political power belongs to the people (national sovereignty)** and not to one or some specific people. It is impossible that all the citizens may rule; hence there are elections where people vote on their representatives (deputies, senators...) to hold that task. That is why they are called representative democracies.
- **All citizens are equal and must submit to the fundamental law**, the Constitution, where their duties and rights are described. Moreover, this law regulates the political organisation of the state. Due to the fact that everybody must submit to the law this system is called **State of Law**.
- **There is political pluralism** that allows the existence of political parties with different ideologies. They are the basis for the representative democracy.

- a) When did the modern democracy emerge?
- b) What are the principles of the democratic system?
- c) What does national sovereignty mean?
- d) Match the keywords in the left column to the answers on your right:

Political parties

Fundamental law

Deputies



2. Democracy around the world. Look at the map and answer the questions:

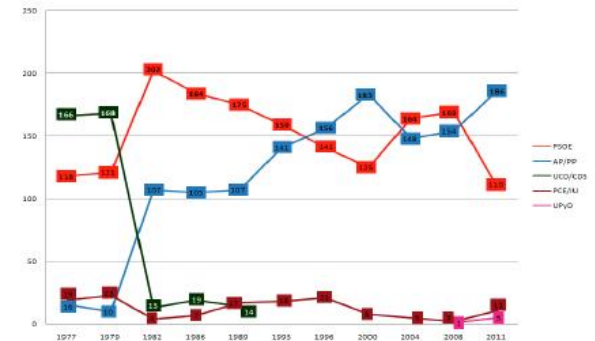


- a) What does the red colour mean?
- b) Complete the chart:

Democratic government	Authoritarian regimes

The political parties normally have different views on how to govern. They have their electoral manifesto and their candidates. The citizens, through their vote, choose a political party or abstain from voting. The results decide the number of members that will represent each party in the parliament.

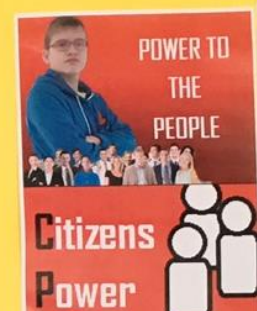
3. Look at the graphic:



2. CREATION OF A NEW PARTY

- Teamwork.
- They choose the role they want to play in the party: candidate, campaign leader, press expert and audio-visual expert.
- Preparation of their electoral programme and electoral campaign (video, poster, press notes, etc)

ELECTION WALL





FOR JUSTICE

B
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EL PAÍS

Carmela gives a loan to build the "Grandparents Residence"



Yesterday, Carmela gave a construction of a new loan to help in the residence for the elderly.



CITIZENS POWER, JOSÉ MARTÍNEZ, ADOLFO MARTÍN, SARA CHUST AND SERGUIO OLMOS



This political party wants to implement direct democracy, so the slogan is power for people, which means that you have the power to decide



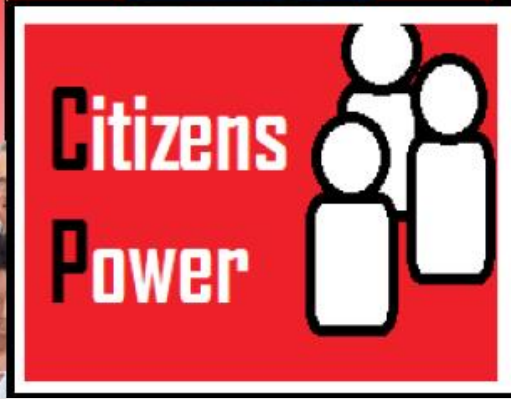
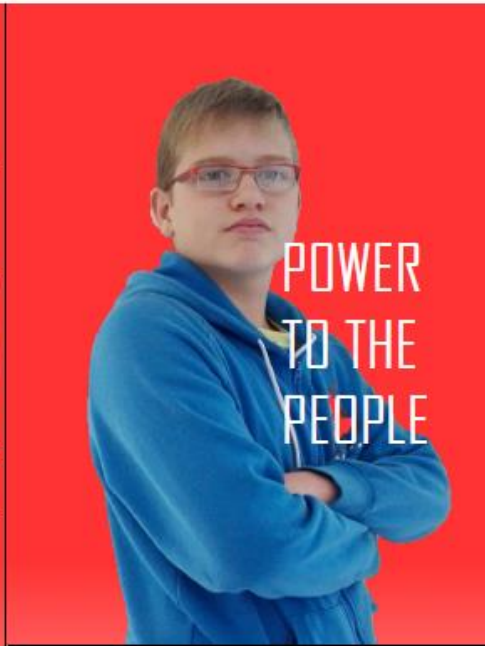
on the country, we believe it is most beneficial for all
EXTERNAL ISSUES

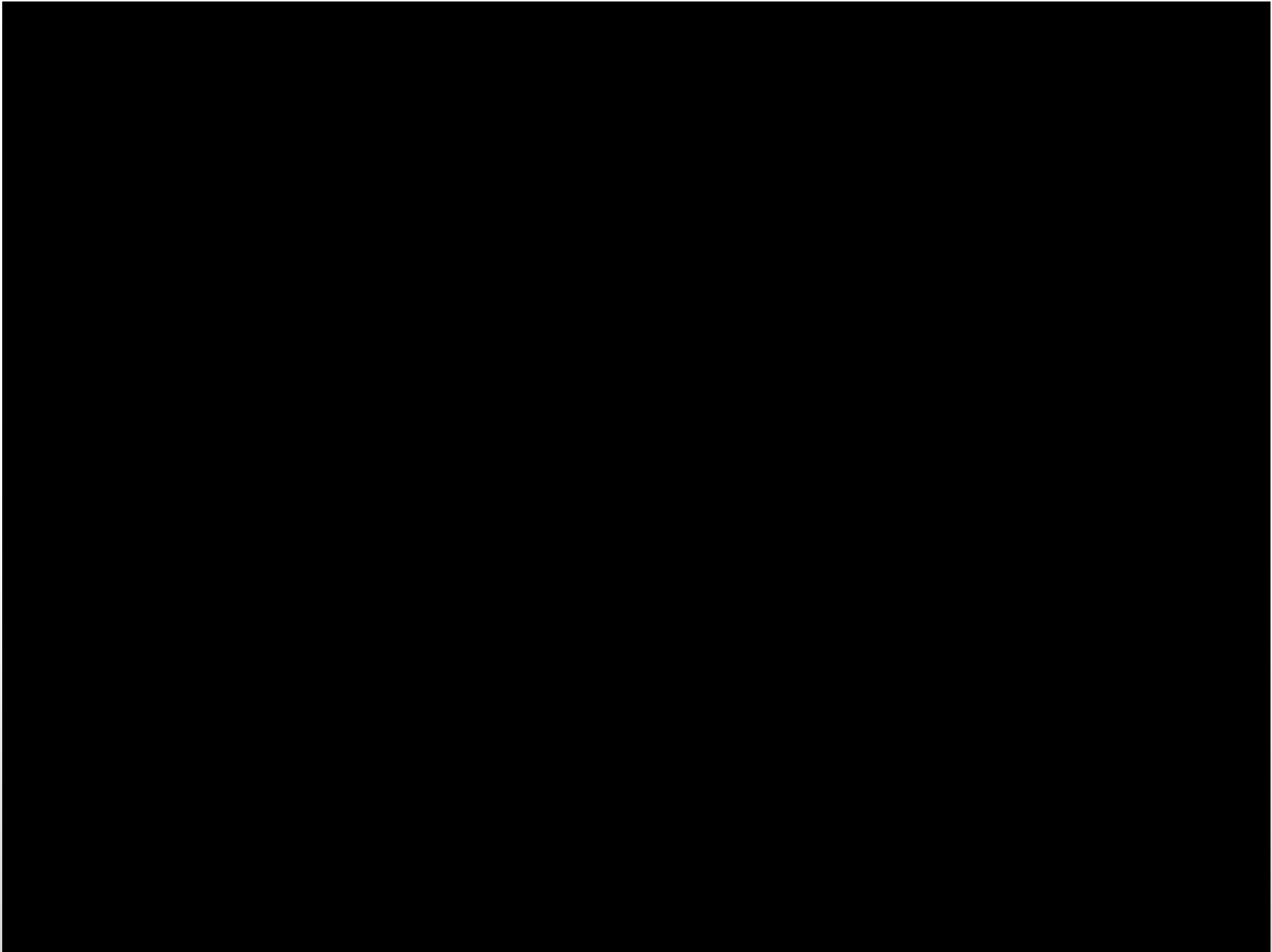
We think that Europe is too demanding with cuts in health and education, we would still try to maintain a good relationship.

We are not interested in participating in any war, we believe that dialogue is better than violence

We are not willing to let an immigrant into our country, we think that we have to give them the welcome and to help them, because they come here to take refuge from the war in their country, it is a miracle that they will choose us and we should not discount.

To fight terrorism we would make them aware that it is not good and we will make them see the reason, because they must defend their thinking with a peaceful mind.





3. ELECTORAL DEBATE

- Candidates prepare a presentation speech and discuss their programmes in front of the audience.



ELECTION DAY

- Our students act as if they were real adults voting in a polling place.
- They recount votes and elect their president.



ANY QUESTIONS?

**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION!**

