**Debate 2- 2nd Semester Review**

**National Leaders**

* **Sudan**: Omar Al Bashir
* **Iran**: Ahmadinejad
* **Afghanistan:** Hamid Karzai
* **UK:** David Cameron
* **France:** Francois Hollande
* **Syria**: Bashar Al Assad
* **Italy:** Giorgio Napolitano--Berlusconi resigned
* **Israel**: Benjamin Netanyahu
* **Turke**y: Recep Tayyip Erdogan
* **Iraq**: Nouri Al Maliki
* **Egypt:** Essam Sharaf
* **Greece:** Papademos
* **Germany**: Chancellor Angela Merkel-- President Wulfe has resigned.
* **Yemen**: President is now Al Hadi

**Current Events**

Asia

* North Korea fires a nuke that is a “satellite” it blows up
* South Korea Mad Cow diseases in meat, recalled

Middle East

* Iran is now a nuclear power, holding American guy in jail
* Al Hadi VP in Yemen , only candidate. Abd al-Rab Mansur al-Hadi is president.
* Anonymous (hacker collective) takes down some sites, and hacks Assad’s private files and emails to post them.
* Al Assad - refuses to step down in Syria.
* Underwear Bomber – Crazy terrorist tries to blow himself up on a plane with bombs sewn into underwear.
* -Boko Haram –Muslim Al-Qaeda linked terrorist group based in Nigeria, kill Christians.
* US withdrawal date is supposed to be 2014 although it’s not likely to happen.
* Koran burning occurs in Afghan military base
* Britain and France feel oil squeeze from economic sanctions against Iran.
* Homs is major site of trouble in Syria, 2 reporters killed.
* Taliban is gaining more power over Afghanistan.

United States

* Obama Met with David Cameron about global economy because London and NYC close. Also discuss foreign policy while not including Japan.
* US Soldier Robert Bales shot 16 Afghani soldiers = Massacre of Kandahar –
* Burning of Qurans on US Air Force
* Trayvon Martin in Hoodie shot by Zimmerman, called racial profiling
* Dick Clark dies of heart attack
* Disney CEO resigned because John Carter did badly.
* Warren Buffett prostate cancer
* Oakland shootings in college. (Oikos University)
* Whitney Houston died from cocaine overdose
* Steve Jobs dies from pancreatic cancer.
* George Clooney arrested at Sudanese embassy for protesting
* Rutgers University- Ravi sentenced to 30 days in jail for leaking video of his roommate
* Corps. goes public b/c more capital, less people in charge
* Iowa: Bachmann drops (First candidate to drop out, Perry drops two weeks later)
* South Carolina: Gingrich won
* Florida: Romney won
* Florida and south Carolina are swing states for the main election because old people want Social Security so they may vote Democratic.
* Chris Christie NJ Governor vetoed a bill about same sex marriage
* Kodak Bankruptcy doesn’t get passed.
* Wikipedia SOPA shutdown
* Playoffs in Sports: NFL NY Giants, College basketball Kentucky, College Football Alabama, NBA and NHL in playoffs

Europe

* Iran banned sale of oil to Great Britain and France
* Wulff forced to resign b/c of corruption (money)
* Homs-French Journalists killed in shelling.
* Toulouse France kids and rabbi shot at Jewish school by “Al-Qaeda linked” shooter.
* People hate Greece b/c of bailout, rioting
* Costa Concordia boat sinks off the coast of Italy, 3 US citizens die

**Debate Events**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Public Forum | Lincoln Douglas | Policy |
| Time Limits | * 4 minute 1st Speaker Case Speech * 4 minute 2nd Speaker Rebuttal Speech * 2 Minute Internal Summary (1st Speaker) * 2 Minute Final Focus (2nd Speaker) * 3 minute Cross fires and Grand Cross fires * 2 minutes of prep | * 6 minute AC * 3 Minute CX * 7 Minute NC (w/ rebuttal) * 3 minute CX * 4 minute 1AR * 6 minute NR * 3 Minute 2AR * 4 minutes of prep | * 8 minute 1AC, 1NC, 2AC, and 2NC * 3 minute CX after each constructive speech * 5 minute 1NR, 1AR. 2NR, 2AR * 5 minutes of prep |
| Resolutions | Most PF topics are focused on real world application. They are not always US specific. While PF and policy topics may seem similar, PF topics usually try to prove the truth of a statement whereas policy topics advocate an action. Look for these words:   * Costs * Benefits * Outweigh * Threaten * Should (only for resolutions that are not broad in nature such as: Resolved: Cyberbullying should be a criminal offense.) | LD resolutions tend to be philosophical in nature. Look for these words:   * Ought * Moral permissibility * Moral obligation * Justice/justify * Rights * Duty * Freedom   Ex. Resolved: When forced to choose, a just government ought to prioritize universal human rights over its national interest. | CX topics are always US federal government specific and they always advocate a plan of action. Look for these words:   * Should substantially (In broad resolutions such as Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its exploration and/or development of space beyond the Earth’s mesosphere) * Increase * Decrease |

\*\* 30 Second grace period on IE events

**Vocabulary**

**General**

1. Affirmative: Supporting a policy or attitude etc

2. Analysis: the process of studying of something closely and critically

3. Argument: a fact or assertion offered as evidence that something is true

4. arguments: Claims supported by evidence and reasoning

5. Bias: a prejudiced view (either for or against); a preference

6. Canned speech: A pre-prepared, scripted speech that has been written beforehand.

7. Claim: an assertion that something is true or factual

8. clash: When 2 arguments or ideas meet head-on over an issue; two ideas have a direct conflict with each other.

9. Coin Flip: Used to determine a) who gets which side in a debate, and b) who speaks first or second.

10. Communication: The key to public forum debate

11. Con: opposed to (an action or proposal etc.)

12. Constructive: These speeches are speeches in which debaters introduce their positions and overall advocacy. These are for building arguments and/or lines of reasoning.

13. Contentions: a point maintained or advanced in a debate or argument (noun)

14. Crossfire: (Public Forum) period in which both speakers can ask and answer questions

15. Delivery: A characteristic style or manner of speaking

16. Emotional appeals: trying to persuade the reader by saying words that appeal to the reader's emotions instead of logic or reason

17. Evidence: Supporting materials used to prove or disprove something

18. Final focus: gives a last look at the entire round, and tells the judge why he or she should pick that side as winner; tells the judge what issues to focus on.

19. First speaker: The first two speakers from each team in a public forum debate. These are pre-prepared speeches that last 4 minutes.

20. Grand Crossfire: all four speakers engage in questioning

21. Impromptu: with little or no preparation or forethought

22. Lay judge: Regular person off the street being used as a judge

23. Logic: based upon sound reasons and arguments; supported by facts and by the relationships among the facts

24. Manipulative language: language which is aimed at obtaining an unfair advantage or gaining influence over others egg advertisements, sales talk, political speeches

25. Negative: Opposing a policy or attitude etc

26. Objective: undistorted by emotion or personal feelings; truth, fact, and science

27. Order: Who speaks first or second?

28. Personal opinion: Not used in judging or debating. Judges should be unbiased and debaters should be able to argue for either side.

29. PFD: An abbreviation for Public Forum Debate

30. PoFo: Public Forum

31. Prejudice: an opinion or strong feeling formed without careful thought or regard to the facts

32. Prep time: the time allotted to each team to prepare their arguments. 3 minutes in public forum.

33. Pro: in favor of (an action or proposal etc.)

34. Public Forum: Partner debate that is focused on communication. The pro team argues for the resolution, the con team argues against it.

35. Questions of Fact: questions concerned with discovering what is true or to what extent something is true

36. Questions of Policy: questions that concern what courses of action should be taken or what rules should be adopted to solve a problem

37. Questions of Value: questions that concern judgments of what is right, moral, good, or just

38. Reasoning: a mental activity that consists of organizing information or beliefs into a series of steps to reach conclusions

39. Rebuttal: a speech intended to oppose, disprove, or contradict something said or claimed

40. Refutation: an attack on an opposing view in order to weaken it, invalidates it, or makes it less credible

41. Resolution: In debate, a formal statement that is either supported or opposed by debaters. Ex. "Women are smarter than men".

42. Side: Pro or Con

43. Subjective: influenced by personal opinion, biased

44. Summary Speech: A shorter, two-minute speech designed to give the judge a brief overview of key issues, and to present any new evidence that may be relevant.

45. Topic: the subject matter of a conversation or discussion

**LD**

1. Ad hominem: form of ignoring the question by attacking opponents instead of opponents' arguments

2. Affirmative: The side in debate which upholds the resolution; wanting to prove it’s true

3. Begging the question: assumes a conclusion in statement of premise before it is even proved

4. Clash: Making arguments directly conflict with opponents. By refuting their arguments and showing that their arguments are flawed

5. Conclusion: Assertion of logical connection between two premises

6. Crystallizing: Choosing the most important arguments and linking them back to values presented in round. Concentrated into "one statement"

7. Deductive Reasoning: Reasoning that moves from general to the specific-concludes with applying to new situation. Relies on reasoning process under the condition that it's valid.

8. Either-or: requiring audience to choose between two interpretations/actions when in fact choices are more numerous

9. Fallacy: Flaw in reasoning or inappropriate emotional appeal-basis for invalid assumptions

10. Hasty Generalization: leaps to all instances when only some instances apply

11. Ignoring the question: offering an emotional appeal as premise in logical argument

12. Inductive Reasoning: Reasoning that moves from particular to general

13. Lincoln-Douglas Debate: A type of formal debate made famous in 1857. Today's debates are different in structure, but their emphasis on intellect, strategy, use of evidence and speaking ability remain crucial to the success of the debater. Competitors try to convince the judges that they have a clear moral victory.

14. Major Premise: Generalization derived from induction

15. Minor Premise: specific assertion about some element of the major premise

16. Negative: Side in debate which does NOT uphold resolution; disagreeing with resolution

17. Non sequitur: conclusion derived illogically/erroneously from stated or implied premises

18. Ought: Refers to ideal. "How you think things SHOULD be", regardless of how they actually are now. Refers to a moral obligation based on a sense of duty.

19. Oversimplification: Inductive conclusion that ignores complexities in evidence that undermine/provide alternates to conclusion. "More complicated than it really is"

20. Post hoc: assuming that because one thing preceded another, it must have caused the other

21. Resolution: What is being debated; a proposition which involves philosophical, ethical or moral judgments

22. Sign-posting: Helpful tool that allows judges to know which part of speech you are giving

23. Status Quo: The current state of affairs; what is now the case for an issue

24. Syllogism: piece of deductive reasoning containing major, minor and conclusion

25. Value: Standard applied by people to judge something right or wrong, good or bad. It's a Concept, not a document or court ruling. Examples are right to fair trial, individual liberty

26. Value Premise: The Value decided upon by the debater for their resolution, providing standard of judgment to evaluate whether the resolution is true. "Statement" or Resolution

*(I got these vocab lists off of some guy on Quizlet so that’s why some of the terms are weird. They should still cover everything you need to know though.)*

**-Vishal**

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