

BEFORE WE GET STARTED

Remember to register your
attendance and
complete session evaluations.

Session numbers
are in the program.



SCAN ME



Lincoln Douglas Debate: The Basics

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Historical Background of Lincoln Douglas Debate (LD)

In 1858, U.S. Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois, a Democrat, was seeking reelection. His leading challenger was a Republican, Abraham Lincoln. The two candidates agreed to participate in a series of seven debates to be held in congressional districts throughout the state.

Why Participate in LD Debate?

- *improve communication skills
- *develop ideas
- *research concepts
- *organize information
- *prepare arguments
- *defend your perspective
- *listen effectively and respond to attacks
- *complete a full LD round

What to Expect

- LD Debate
- Values Debate
- Debate between 2 competitors
- Affirmative-affirms the resolution
- Negative-negates the resolution
- 40 minutes possible
- Evidence based (Cards)

Affirmative Constructive (AC)

- *the affirmative case is presented
- *this speech is completely planned and prepared in advance
- *make sure that you know and understand all of the information and how to correctly pronounce all of the words
- *judges will have high expectations for the quality of delivery in the AC

Cross Ex by the Neg

- *The negative asks questions of the affirmative
- *No prep time should be taken before cross examination
- *Write questions during the AC
- *Prepare some generic questions
- *Could you briefly explain your case in your own words
- *Could you explain the connection between your value and your criterion
- *Whatever questions that you write down during the AC

The Format

Affirmative Constructive (AC)6 minutes
cross-examination by the Negative3 minutes
Negative Constructive (NC)7 minutes
cross-examination by the Affirmative3 minutes
First Affirmative Rebuttal (1AR)4 minutes
Negative Rebuttal (NR)6 minutes
Second Affirmative Rebuttal (2AR)3 minutes
prep time4 minutes each

Negative Constructive (NC)

- *Present the negative case that is completely prepared in advance (3-4 minutes)
- *You should know all of the information in your negative case as well as how to pronounce all of the words
- *Delivery should be well practiced and smooth
- *Refute the affirmative case (3-4 minutes)
- *Refutation should be organized and systematic

Cross Ex by the Aff

- *The affirmative asks questions of the negative
- *Prepare some generic questions
- *Please briefly explain your case in your own words
- *What is the relationship between your value and criterion
- *What are your contentions
- *Other questions that you wrote down during the negative constructive

First Affirmative Rebuttal (1AR)

- *Refute the negative case
- *My opponent said this...but I say this...
- *Rebuild the affirmative case
- *Respond to arguments against the affirmative
- *Strongly defend affirmative case

Negative Rebuttal (NR)

- *Negative case is defended

- *Arguments against the affirmative are extended

- *Refute the affirmative case

- *Rebuild the negative case

Offer reasons that negative should win the round,
commonly referred to as voting issues.

Second Affirmative Rebuttal (2AR)

- *Summarize the debate
- *Respond to key arguments
- *Present voting issues
- *Offer reasons why the affirmative should win

Prep Time

- *Each debater has 4 minutes of prep time

- *Prep time should never be taken before CX

Fall 2023 LD Debate Topic

***Resolved: Wealth inequality in the United States is detrimental to democracy.**

*This UIL Lincoln Douglas Debate topic will be debated September through December 2023.

Evidence in LD: Use

- *to clarify or interpret a basic concept being used in a case or argument
- *to support a major point used in a case or argument
- *to oppose a major point used in a case or argument of an opponent

Evidence: Types

- ***philosophical**-information from a philosophical source or philosopher
- ***empirical**-information that uses statistics, facts and figures
- ***anecdotal**-a specific example or story used to demonstrate a point



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of 1



Automatic Zoom



SAMPLE DEBATE BRIEF

tagline → () **Democracy is enhanced by universal participation**

citation → Frank, 2022 [Walter M. Frank (legal scholar, attorney), "Individual Rights and the Political Process: A Proposed Framework for Democracy Defining Cases," *Southern University Law Review* 35:47, Fall, 2022, p. 47.]

quote → **Also inherent in the freely given consent of the governed is the need for a full citizen participation in the democratic process, for all citizens are the state's lawmaking power and therefore form part of the governed whose consent is necessary to legitimate political authority. This condition not only makes sense in the abstract, but it also resonates with a political historyconstituting one long expansion of citizen participation in the electoral process.**

LD: Writing a Case

1. Introduction
2. State the resolution
3. Define Key Terms
4. Provide a value
5. Provide a criterion
6. evidence and analysis used for support

Introduction

Introduce the case by using a quotation that relates to the resolution.

State the resolution

Because I agree with this quotation from...

I affirm (negate) the resolution

Resolved: Wealth inequality in the United States is detrimental to democracy.

Define Key Terms

For the sake of clarity, I offer the following definitions:

wealth-

inequality-

detrimental-

Define terms as relates best to your case and cite the source(s).

Provide a value premise: value (2 pieces of evidence)

In defense of the resolution, the affirmative (negative) case forwards the VALUE of Democracy explained as: 'rule by the people' (cite source)

by Concise Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy, Routledge press, new yor, 2013, p. 199.

In support of this ideal, I turn to The Oxford Companion to Philosophy (source)

Ted Hondeddl, Oxford U. Press, New York, 2005, p, 183.

“Until recently, democracies counted very few persona among'the people'. Now the y include all adult citizens, including, in many nations, recent immigrants, and democracy is virtually universally revered as the best or right form of government.

Provide a Criterion: means of achieving or measuring the value

In support of democracy, I further offer the **criterion** of egalitarianism as noted by Jay Shafritz (professor of public affairs in American Government and Politics Dictionary) as...

“The principle of egalitarianism is that each citizen, regardless of economic resources or personal traits, deserves and has a right to be given equal treatment by the political system.”

The importance of egalitarianism is demonstrated by...

Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 2015 (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, “Democracy,” 2015, p. 5, Internet access, 09.5.23)

Another egalitarian defense of democracy asserts that it publicly embodies the equal advancement of the interests of the citizens of a society when there is disagreement about how best to organize their shared life.

Evidence and Analysis

Provide 2 Contentions to back up the case, with 3 subpoints of evidence p. 40-41.

https://www.uiltexas.org/files/academics/LD_23_24_Interactive.pdf

Resources:

https://www.speechanddebate.org/wp-content/uploads/2021_BasicCaseConstruction_Lincoln-Douglas-LD-Debate_04-27.pdf

<https://www.theforensicsfiles.com/>

https://www.uiltexas.org/files/academics/LD_23_24_Interactive.pdf

<https://www.uiltexas.org/speech/debate>

<https://www.tabroom.com/index/index.mhtml>

<https://opencaselist.com/openev/2023/ld>