			5th Level	Primary (Elementary) School
Block 2. Life in community		RIGHT AND DUTY TO PARTICIPATE. WAYS OF PARTICIPATION		
		Activity 2.16: "ELECTION TIME!	u	
		Time: 2 h		
PREPARATION	- See Appendix.			
INTRODUCTION	 Welcome routine: Greet the students, write the date and hour on the blackboard, say the date and time out loud, instruct them to take out their materials for the lesson. <i>Hello, good morning/afternoon.</i> <i>Are you all okay? Is everything all right?</i> <i>Today is the (date) and it's (time).</i> <i>We are going to begin (continue) lesson (or activity) number</i> <i>Would you please, take out your material? Okay, let's begin.</i> 			
ΑΖΤΙΥΙΤΥ	Main activity:	y: udents are going to do in this lesson. egins by asking the students if they		ents in any country. Then

the class will talk about electing Presidents in a democratic system, and about democracy in general.
Elections : one person, one vote. People can choose the candidate they prefer.
Democracy: all citizens of a country have the right to vote and (depending on the position and the
laws of the country) to be given the opportunity to run for a government office. The right to vote
and to keep ballots secret; A government in which people choose their leaders.
<u>Vote</u> : to make a choice in an election.
Ballot: a form used in voting.
Tell them that we are going to hold elections for the class President. Hang up the 'President
Profile' sheet and reflect as a class on the ideal candidate for the class representation.
Candidates may be proposed by other students or they can propose themselves. The candidates
will choose and distribute their campaign promises.
Closing activity:
- What is your opinion of (the topic)?
- Did you like this activity? Why? What did you find most helpful in understanding the topic? Is
there anything you didn't find helpful? Explain.
2 nd lesson:
After a few days of reflection, in this lesson the class will hold elections. The teacher will review
the vocabulary for elections, and talk about the history of universal suffrage . In the early days
of Democracy in the United States, only rich white men could vote. After the abolition of slavery,
all men could vote. Women were the last people to obtain the right to vote. In Spain women
started to vote in 1933 thanks to Clara Campoamor. Nowadays in Spain, everyone age 18 and older
can vote. Each student will write the name of the candidate of his or her choice on the ballot and

	place it in the official ballot box (see Appendix). One child, one vote. Once all the children h cast their vote, the nominated electoral committee will count the votes and proclaim the Cl President. The new president will make his or her inaugural speech and promise or swear to k the Constitution, the supreme Law of Spain. Closing activity: - What is your opinion of (the topic)? - Did you like this activity? Why? What did you find most helpful in understanding the topic? there anything you didn't find helpful? Explain.	
CLOSING	Closing routine: - We have finished our lesson for today. Please clear your desks and put away your materials. - Have a great day and I'll see you at the next class!	

ACTIVITY 2.16: "ELECTION TIME!"

CONTENT BLOCK 2: Life in community	SECTION: Right participation	and duty to participate. Ways of
 GOALS To know about their Right and duty to participate. To reflect upon the importance of having the choice to vote. To know that in the past in Spain, not everybody had this privilege. To know that today there are still countries without this privilege. BASIC COMPETENCES Linguistic communication. Social and civic. Learning to learn. Autonomy and individual initiative. 	CONTENTS Participate in an Election process. Learn basic historic points about past Rights related with participation in the society. 	 ASSESSMENT CRITERIA The student has to know about the election process. The student has to reflect on the importance of having the right to vote.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

1st lesson:

The teacher begins by asking the students if they can name any Presidents in any country. Then the class will talk about electing Presidents in a democratic system, and about democracy in general.

Elections: one person, one vote. People can choose the candidate they prefer.

Democracy: all citizens of a country have the right to vote and (depending on the position and the laws of the country) to be given the opportunity to run for a government office. The right to vote and to keep ballots secret; A government in which people choose their leaders.

Vote: to make a choice in an election.

Ballot: a form used in voting.

Tell them that we are going to hold elections for the class President. Hang up the 'President Profile' sheet and reflect as a class on the ideal candidate for the class representation. Candidates may be proposed by other students or they can propose themselves. The candidates will choose and distribute their campaign promises.

2nd lesson:

After a few days of reflection, in this lesson the class will hold elections. The teacher will review the vocabulary for elections, and talk about the history of **universal suffrage**. In the early days of Democracy in the United States, only rich white men could vote. After the abolition of slavery, all men could vote. Women were the last people to obtain the right to vote. In Spain women started to vote in 1933 thanks to Clara Campoamor. Nowadays in Spain, everyone age 18 and older can vote. Each student will write the name of the candidate of his or her choice on the ballot and place it in the official ballot box. One child, one vote. Once all the children have cast their vote, the nominated electoral committee will count the votes and proclaim the Class President. The new president will make his or her inaugural speech and promise or swear to keep the Constitution, the supreme Law of Spain.

FEEDBACK & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT		
SPECIFIC VOCABULARY		
Elections, democracy, liberty, president, constitution,		
equality, candidate, men and women, justice, ballot, slavery,		
understand, respect, care, honesty, fair, help, communicate,		
listen, lie, steal, abandon.		
TIME		
- Two 1-hour lessons.		
STUDENT SELF-ASSESSMENT		
- Complete the student self-assessment sheet (see		
Assessment folder).		
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STUDENT ASSESSMENT					
INTEREST	PARTICIPATION	ASSESSMENT			
 To be able to reflect on the ideal candidate. Identify what kind of values they need in the class. Respect for the candidates. Motivation in the activity. Respect the rules given by the teacher. 	 Participate in the Election activity. Respect speaking time, the candidates and secrecy in voting. Listen to the opinions of others. 	 Assess the activity of the class respecting others, following the rules of the election, using non-discrimination as an essential element in evaluating all the candidates. Assess the reaction of the students, reinforcing the necessity to accept the democratic process and so the elected President, and to respect him/her as the class representative. 			

ASSESSING ACCORDING TO THE ESTABLISHED CRITERIA: NB (not bad), NA (need for amendment), G (good), VG (very good).