World Schools Debate Format

The Indian Child Welfare Act is a just protection of Native American Children that fosters a sense of belonging and protects the family unit.

Podium

Opposition Team

Proposition Team

**PROP Speech 1** (3min)**:** The first speech is ALWAYS given by the proposition. The first speaker should do 3 things with this speech.

1. Give 2-3 specific examples of why your team believes ICWA is a good law. Be sure to finish this part of your speech by saying this is why we are proud to propose.
2. Define the win conditions: what do you have to do or say to win the debate? This is your framework.
3. Go over the S1 and S2 points of the case. End your speech with a strong link and again remind your audience that you are proud to propose.

**OPP Speech 1 (3min):** The first opposition speaker not only has to introduce their case but they should also spend some time refuting the Proposition’s case.

1. Is your framework different than the propositions? Ex: We support private gun ownership just not US private gun ownership. Be sure to finish this part of your speech by saying this is why we are proud to oppose.
2. Attack the proposition case. Be specific about which point you are refuting. Ex In their S1 they make argument a but the opposition believes this is incorrect because ...
3. Go over the S1 and S2 points of the case. End your speech with a strong link and again remind your audience that you are proud to oppose.

**PROP & OPP Speech 2 (3min):** Just like the first opposition speaker this speaker should attack the other team’s case. However you now have the added step of defending your own case

1. Briefly address the framework. Why are you winning and why is the other team losing? If they dropped any of your points from the first speech be sure to bring that up.
2. Attack the other team’s case. Be specific about which point you are refuting. Ex In their S1 they make argument a but the opposition believes this is incorrect because ...
3. Defend your own case. If they attacked your S2 revisit the issue and explain why you disagree with their point
4. Deliver your S3 argument End your speech with a strong link and again remind your audience that you are proud to propose/oppose.

**PROP & OPP Speech 3 (3min):** Because there is no new information to deliver this speaker should focus on undermining the other team’s arguments and supporting their own.

1. Briefly address the framework. Why are you winning and why is the other team losing? If they dropped any of your points from the first speech be sure to bring that up.
2. Attack the other team’s case. Be specific about which point you are refuting. Ex In their S1 they make argument a but the opposition believes this is incorrect because ...
3. Defend your own case. If they attacked your S2 revisit the issue and explain why you disagree with their point. . End your speech with a strong link and again remind your audience that you are proud to propose/oppose..

**OPP & Prop Closing Speech (1 ½ min):** The opposition ALWAYS give the first closing speech. This means their 3rd speech is immediately followed by their closing speech. The closing speech is given by the first speaker on each team. DO NOT BRING IN ANY NEW INFORMATION.

1. Briefly address the framework. Why did you **win** the debate?
2. Point out the flaws in the other team’s case. Why did they **lose** the debate? This is your last chance to bring up points they have dropped.
3. Restate your main arguments. Why do they still stand even after the opposing team attacked them?
4. End your speech by saying “I can see no other vote than for the proposition/opposition”

FAQs

Q: What should I do when I’m not speaking?

A: Take flow notes. Keep track of the arguments of the other team as well as the ones your team is making. This is how you will know if they dropped points and what you should say when you attack their speech.

What should I do if I have an argument against the current speaker?

A: Stand up with your hand in the air but stay quiet. This lets the speaker know you would like to say something and gives them the option of taking your point of asking you to sit down.

How do I take or rebuff a question while I am speaking?

A: You can address questions while you are speaking by saying something like “Before we move on yes/sure” or “Before my next point I’ll take a question”. If you don’t want to take the point simply wave them down. Remember you want to take 1-2 questions during each speech.

Good Luck!