

The C.A.P.E.S page serves as a supplemental resource to personalize your learning. Free materials are linked for your consideration to support the implementation of current and controversial issue discussions.

Creating a Climate for Students to L.E.A.D.

DESCRIPTION

- Students critically think about issues related to identity and community to help them assess possible biases that could impact their understanding of self and others.
- Students are clear on ground rules that reflect key principles of inclusive and reflective civic spaces. Ideally, student voice should be included in building or clarifying norms.
- Students are clear on how they will be assessed and ideally, participate in defining proficiency, allowing for multiple ways to express and enrich learning.
- Students reflect on how their lived experiences impact their attitudes towards the informed action initiative.
- Student reflection occurs before, during, and after the informed action.

POSSIBLE RESOURCES

- Identity, Community, and Biases
 - Confirmation and Other Biases, from Facing History and Ourselves
 - <u>Classroom Culture</u>, from Learning for Justice
 - Reflection: What is your FRAME?, from Learning for Justice
 - o Project Implicit, from Harvard University
 - <u>Icebreakers that Rock</u>, from Cult of Pedagogy
 - 10 Powerful Community-Building Ideas, from Edutopia
 - o Peel the Fruit, from Project Zero
- Engaging Student Voice in Building Norms
 - <u>Civil Discourse in the Classroom</u>, from Learning for Justice
 - Do you REALLY want to hang that poster?, from Illinois Civics Hub
 - Facing History and Ourselves
 - Class Contracting
 - Fostering Civil Discourse
 - 8 Components of a Reflective Classroom
- Engaging Student Voice in Creating Rubrics
 - Involving Students in Creating Assessment, from Galileo Educational Network
 - <u>Co-Creating Success Criteria with Students</u>, from Cult of Pedagogy
 - Know Your Terms, Holistic, Analytic and Single-Point Rubrics, from Cult of Pedagogy







L.E.A.D.

Learn

DESCRIPTION

- Students can identify the essential and supporting questions related to the informed action.
- Students can identify the learning objectives (disciplinary content and/or skill) to be employed in the informed action.
- The student analyzes appropriate materials to acquire the background information necessary to take informed action.
- Students identify and practice the pertinent civic dispositions and processes inherent in the informed action.

POSSIBLE RESOURCES

- Tools for Differentiation
 - o Rewordify.com
 - o Text to Speech Reader
 - o Talking Points
 - o Read Aloud: A Text to Speech Voice Reader
 - Announcify
 - o Voice in Voice Typing
 - o Dyslexia Friendly
- Resources to Create Essential Questions
 - What are Essential Questions?, from The Second Principle
 - Questions about Questions, from Grant Wiggins
 - Teaching Teachers and Students to Ask Big Questions, from SSChat
 - A Giant List of Really Good Questions, From Teach Thought
- Engaging Student Voice in Creating Questions
 - The Question Formulation Technique, from Right Question Institute
 - The Q Matrix, from Howard Gardner's Multiple Intelligences
 - Visible Thinking, from Project Zero
 - See-Think-Wonder
 - Think-Puzzle-Explore
 - Slides of Visible Thinking Routines, from Dr. Caitlyn Tucker
- Resources to Build Background Information for Informed Action through Service Learning
 - Student Government Affairs Program
 - All Sides
 - Illinois Civics Hub Lesson Plans
 - The Choices Program
 - National Issues Forums
 - o Street Law Deliberations
 - o KQED Above the Noise







DESCRIPTION

- Students engage with others to build coalitions and collect information to explore the multiple needs, motivations, and perspectives of the community.
- Students explore possible informed actions and employ democratic processes to evaluate appropriate actions.
- Students engage appropriate allies to build coalitions necessary in the informed action.
- Students explore and anticipate challenges to the informed action and prepare possible responses.

POSSIBLE RESOURCES

Collecting Information

- <u>Participatory Asset Mapping</u>, from Community Science
- Community Mapping for Youth, from generationOn
- Civic Literacy Understanding and Identifying <u>Misinformation</u>, from Civic Education Research Group
- Writing Good Survey Questions, from ReadThinkWrite
- Polling Lesson Plans and Activities, from Roper Center for Public Opinion Research
- Tips for Effective Interviews, from StoryCorps

Types of Informed Action through Service Learning

- o Four Types of Action, from Learning to Give
- Six Types of Service Learning, from Boise State University
- Exploring Options
 - Blue Sky Envisioning Activity, from Learning to Give
 - Youth Interest Inventory, from generationOn
 - Series Educating for Democracy in the Digital Age: Encouraging Students to Take Action, from The Learning Channel
 - <u>Iceberg Diagrams</u>, from Facing History and Ourselves
 - 5 Whys Technique Video, from ASQ TV
 - o <u>IPARADE Resources</u>, from generationOn







DESCRIPTION

- Students identify and employ systemic supports to take informed action.
- Students employ appropriate norms of participation throughout the informed action.
- Students identify and employ appropriate means of communication to engage others in the informed action (oral, digital, written, visual, other).

POSSIBLE RESOURCES

- National Youth Leadership Council
- The Our American Voice Institute
- Civic Action Project
- Mikva Challenge
- WE.org
- Project Citizen
- The Illinois Holocaust Museum and Education Center
- National Geographic Geo-Inquiry
- National Action Civics Collaborative
- Empowering Youth for Positive Change
- Educating for Democracy Deep Dive
- StoryCorps







DESCRIPTION

- Students can articulate how the informed action experience relates to the learning objectives, both skill, and content.
- Students identify areas of personal improvement for future actions.
- Students use the informed action experience to identify areas of future systemic change with democratic institutions and processes explored.
- Students extend learning by creating additional essential and supporting questions to extend the inquiry and inform future action.

POSSIBLE RESOURCES

Reflection Strategies

- 15 Ways to Spark Reflection in Your College Classroom
- Service Learning Reflection Activities, from generationOn
- Reflection and Action for Civic Participation, from Facing History and Ourselves
- Big Paper: Building a Silent Conversation, from Facing History and Ourselves
- Reflective Writing and Thinking, from UTM Experiential Education Office
- <u>Visible Thinking Routine Toolbox</u>, from Project Zero
- Slides of Visible Thinking Routines, from Dr. Caitlyn Tucker

Formative Assessment Ideas to Assess Student Growth

- <u>56 Different Examples of Formative</u>
 <u>Assessment</u>, from David Wees, New Visions for Public Schools
- 53 Ways to Check for Understanding, from Edutopia
- Tools for Formative Assessment
- 75 Tools to Improve Student Learning, compiled by Stefanie Wager
- Engaging Student Voice in Creating Questions
 - The Question Formulation Technique, from the Right Question Institute
 - The Q-Matrix, from Gardner's Multiple Intelligences

