

Teacher's Guide for Wyoming's Legislators Back to School Program

Throughout the school year, state legislators from Wyoming visit local classrooms to bring civics alive for students. Sponsored by the Wyoming Legislature and the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), Wyoming's Legislators Back to School Program is designed to teach young people – the nation's future voters and leaders – what it's like to be a state legislator: the processes, the pressures, the debate, the negotiation and the compromise, the fabric of representative democracy.

Non-Partisan Civic Education Program

Wyoming's Legislators Back to School Program is a non-partisan program. Legislators of both political parties participate in this national program to tell the real story about representative democracy in America. Legislators who visit classrooms as part of the program do not promote specific public policy agendas or campaign for office as part of their interaction with students. Rather, the role of the legislator in the classroom is to explain the legislative process, the importance of youth participation in the process, and to promote the principles of representative democracy.

Goal of the Program

With the goal of helping to instill the values of representative democracy, strengthen the democratic process, and encourage young Americans to play an active role in their government, the project speaks to youth in their own language about their own concerns. The purpose of this event is not to teach about the three branches of government or how a bill becomes a law, but rather to help students understand the pressures, conflicts, and difficulties that legislators deal with in trying to solve public problems. Students need to have a more realistic sense of what their political system is about, how it works, and what they can and cannot expect from it. Students need to learn democracy appreciation, just like they learn art or music appreciation. They need to appreciate the strengths of representative democracy to accept the fact that everyone in our diverse society does not agree and to realize that most of the time they cannot get everything they want in the public policy arena.

Your Ideas Count Materials

To reinforce the themes of the program, NCSL and the Wyoming Legislative Service Office (LSO) have produced a number of materials for use during legislators' visits. All of these materials use the theme "Your Ideas Count" to help students understand that they do have a voice in our system of democracy, even if they are not old enough to vote.

Lesson Plans

NCSL has collaborated with educators to produce pre-visit and follow-up lesson plans to complement the legislator visits to the classroom. Lesson plans are available for all ages. Lesson plans for high school students include topics such as the importance of diversity in public policy making, the role of special interest groups in legislation, and the importance of compromise in representative democracy. Middle school plans include an assessment of students' trust in government, a day in the life of a legislator component, and a public hearing simulation. Elementary plans include a segment on compromise, who legislators are, and citizen participation.

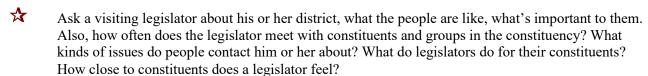
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Where's My Voice?

Common Myth: Legislators don't care what regular people think.

More Likely the Case: Legislators are very concerned about what the people in their district want and need. Everybody's opinion is invited and welcome. But organizations that represent large numbers of people often get more attention than an individual person does.

Classroom Exercises



- Use the web site of your state legislature to gather information about specific legislators and profiles of the districts that they represent. A list of state legislative web sites can be found at: http://www.ncsl.org/public/sitesleg.htm.
- Ask students to discuss how they would relate to constituents if they were in the legislature. How would they vote, if they felt one way on an issue and a large number of constituents felt the other way? On what issues would they follow their own opinions rather than the predominance of constituency opinion?

Whose Special Interests?

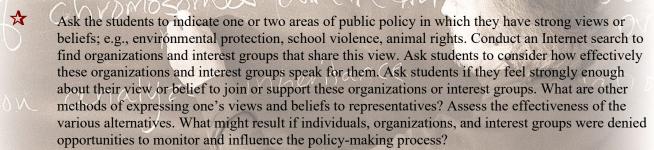
Common Myth: The values and interests of the average person are not represented because legislators do what the special interest groups and the big campaign contributors want them to do.

More Likely the Case: Many people are members of organized interest groups; and legislators are dependent upon the good will and votes of these various groups. So Americans are actually well represented both by their interest groups and their legislators.

Classroom Exercises



Ask the students to indicate one or two of their own beliefs or views, and figure out by whom they are represented in the state capitol. Ask them about the interests of their parents. Are they represented, and by whom? Ask a visiting legislator what kind of groups and lobbyists he or she hears from, how they operate and what is persuasive.



Discuss whether representative democracy would be better or worse off without interest groups and lobbyists.

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Don't We All Agree?

Common Myth: The public mostly agrees on what is right so legislators should pass the laws that the people want.

More Likely the Case: There are so many different opinions in our society and very little agreement except at a very general level. It is the job of the legislature to help find a meeting point between different points of view, so they can pass laws that work well and benefit the largest number of people possible.

Classroom Exercises

- Ask the class to discuss and come to a consensus about a school issue. Point out the differing opinions about the issue and the difficulty of resolving those differences. Ask if students think there should be more agreement in the legislature than in the classroom.
- Ask the visiting legislator about a specific issue he or she has dealt with in the legislature. Have them describe the different positions on the issue, who they heard from about it and how, if at all, their position changed during the course of the debate.
- Select a controversial issue that has multiple positions that the state legislature might have to address; e.g., hand gun control, school vouchers, the death penalty. For each issue develop 4-5 specific position statements. Consider each of the issues one at a time. Begin by posting the 4-5 position statements at intervals along the classroom wall. Briefly discuss what each position means and then have students move to the place along the wall that best represents their own position on the issue. Have the students at each position discuss with one another why they are standing there. Next, have several students at each position report out to the whole class as to why they are standing where they are. After students have had a chance to speak, provide an opportunity for students to ask questions they have of each other. Finally, allow any student who wishes to do so to change positions. If students do change, ask them to share their reasons. Pose the question: What does this exercise tell us about the complexity of the public's perceived consensus on policy issues?

Why Compromise?

Common Myth: The lawmaking process doesn't work well because of politics and needless conflict.

More Likely the Case: The democratic process often involves a lot of argument as legislators attempt to find common ground and areas of agreement for the different values and interests of the many voters they each represent. Sometimes these differences are hotly debated for long periods of time but most are settled through compromise.

Classroom Exercises

- Ask the legislator about issues that have been compromised in the process as opposed to those where there were absolute winners and absolute losers. Ask the legislator to discuss a bill or issue where he or she had to compromise their position, why and what was the result.
- Choose a controversial issue on which your students are likely to disagree. The issue could be personal and everyday (What kind of pizza should we order? Where shall we go on a field trip?), a local school policy issue (open vs. closed campus, dress codes, cafeteria food service) or a state policy issue (length of school year, animal rights, voting age). Assign the students the task of simulating a legislative session and reaching a decision about this issue. Discuss the outcome of the process. Were they able to reach a decision? If not, was that a reflection of lack of consensus among the students? How important was negotiation and compromise for students of differing opinions?

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TEACHER'S GUIDE DISTRIBUTED BY: THE STATE OF WYOMING LEGISLATURE



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America's Legislators Back to School Program

