

Research

Don't find new arguments, but rather learn things about your topic

-take notes on the topic; including, yes Wikipedia

Knowing more about your topic than your opponents do will give you a competitive aspect

Don't print out huge articles

Why do we cite evidence?

- 1) To build ethos and credibility
- 2) To show the judge that you read and have base knowledge

Tick-mark judges like to mark down every time we say a date, cite a source

How do we obtain research?

We should brainstorm: what do I already know—are there good questions to ask to direct my research?

Background info

- 1) Overview
- 2) Follow links
- 3) Pursue knowledge

Using Google

Type exactly what you want to find into Google:

Use direct quotations that use argumentative language

Use 'filetype:pdf' to bring back good research

Use 'inurl:.edu'

Lexus Nexus database for news

For a specific website, use 'site:_____'

Terms of art: (Wikipedia) words in a field of study that have specific meaning

Add a date: Type year

How to find things in a long PDF: Ctrl + F

Good Sources:

Harvard Thinktank; Google Scholar

Congressional Research Service (CRS)

Evaluate sources:

Google 'About Us' about sources or organizations

Heritage, Fox: Right

Green Peace: Left

Credibility:

Primary sources

Government data

-(CBO or GAO) (Congressional Budget Office of Governmental A Office)

Statistics or raw data

Expert testimony

Someone who is IN the field of study

Expert analysis

Someone who is IN the field of study who is ARGUING for something. You are trusting their credibility to make the argument for you.

Expert argument

Someone from a credible source who is making an argument

News

What you are telegraphing to the judge is that you are reading about things in the newspaper that you didn't know before.

Debate websites

Debate Arguments

(Issues and controversies)

Cite the most professional sources:

Includes experts, accredited author

Don't cite the website (no dot...)

For universities, cite the study done, or the professor (their field)

In interviews, say 'in an interview conducted by...' or ____ said

Cite enough information so they can find the source

Paraphrasing

Don't read quotations word for word, unless the language is awesome.

Accurately paraphrase the source without misrepresenting it.

"Argues that" or "Suggests that"

When to cite sources:

- 1) Good source
- 2) When the data is unusual or a discovery
- 3) Every argument

Don't cite:

- 1) Common knowledge; the first ten websites have it
- 2) Things you should know in Congress
- 3) Not going to be controversial (some things are hypothetical)
 - If something is time sensitive, you need to find something relevant – the same thing in a more current year
 - If something isn't time sensitive, you don't need to find it recent
 - If they need dates, make your argument, cite a source that is 'most recent', and continue.
 - Former president Abraham Lincoln said "A house divided against itself cannot stand"
vs.
 - Lincoln once said "A house divided against itself cannot stand"
 - Lock wrote in his book 'Two Treatises of Government', "government's first duty is to serve its people."
vs.
 - Locke wrote concerning government "A government's first duty is to serve its people."
 - Evidence should NEVER say the point; it should say something that works into your argument

Introduction to Public Form and Congressional Debate

Ben Berkman, Jeff

(Chapter 12)

Nfl website?

idebate.org

Hour and a half per bill (just reading and talking)

Research and prep bills before if possible

Try not to share arguments, but rather, sources with information

Don't read quotations unless the language is awesome.

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"Argues that" or "Suggests that"