

#### **Project-Based Learning Diagram**





This resource is in the public domain. Authorization to reproduce it in whole or part is granted. This resource was funded by the U.S. Department of Education in 2016 under contract number ED-ESE-14-D-0008. The views expressed here are not necessarily those of the Department or the contractor. Learn more about professional development planning and 21st CCLC learning at https://y4y.ed.gov.





## **Brainstorming Civic Engagement Topics**

Use this checklist to brainstorm ideas for civic learning and engagement projects, and to assess youth interest and feasibility. When choosing a topic for your project, be sure that all youth have an opportunity to actively participate in the decision. Once you have selected a topic, the next step is to formulate a driving question.

(w	Types of Civic Engagement Projects rect Service Experiences orking with others to provide rvice directly)	Student Interest (High, Medium, Low)	Potential Government Partners (Elected Officials, Government Agencies, or others)	Potential Community Partners (Community or Faith-Based Organizations, Local Non-Profits, Businesses, or others)	Resources Needed (Materials, Laptops, Recording Equipment, Data, etc.)
	Conducting a school beautification project				
	Planning and constructing a dog park on city property				
	Registering voters for an upcoming election				
	Improving access to healthcare				
	Other ideas?				







# **Brainstorming Civic Engagement Topics**

Types of Civic Engagement Projects Support or Indirect Service Experiences (raising money or goods in partnership with another organization, educating others to help contribute to a cause)	Student Interest (High, Medium, Low)	Potential Government Partners (Elected Officials, Government Agencies, or others)	Potential Community Partners (Community or Faith-Based Organizations, Local Non-Profits, Businesses, or others)	Resources Needed (Materials, Laptops, Recording Equipment, Data, etc.)
<ul><li>Educating children about obesity and nutrition in partnership with the school</li></ul>				
☐ Fundraising for a candidate, issue, or a cause				
□ Sponsoring a soldier				
□ Other ideas?				
Action or Advocacy (joining with others to express views and bring about change)				
□ Demonstration				









# **Brainstorming Civic Engagement Topics**

Types of Civic Engagement Projects	Student Interest (High, Medium, Low)	Potential Government Partners (Elected Officials, Government Agencies, or others)	Potential Community Partners (Community or Faith-Based Organizations, Local Non-Profits, Businesses, or others)	Resources Needed (Materials, Laptops, Recording Equipment, Data, etc.)
□ Petition				
□ Letter writing campaign				
□ Public service announcement				
□ Campaigning and/or lobbying for a candidate, issue, or cause				
□ Other ideas?				

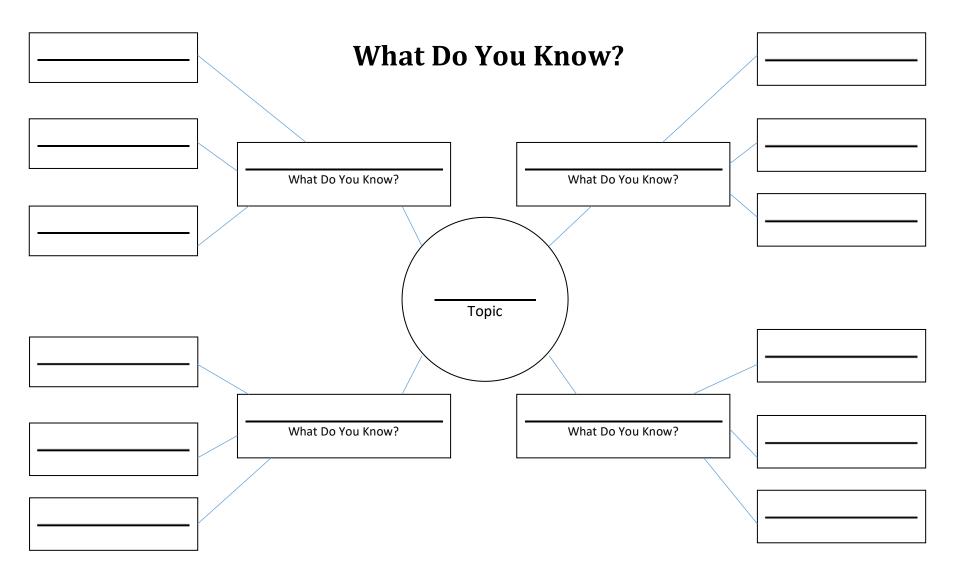






# **Mapping Knowledge and Wonders**

Directions: Below are two mind-map layouts. The first one is for what students know about the project-based learning topic, and the second map is for what they wonder about the topic.

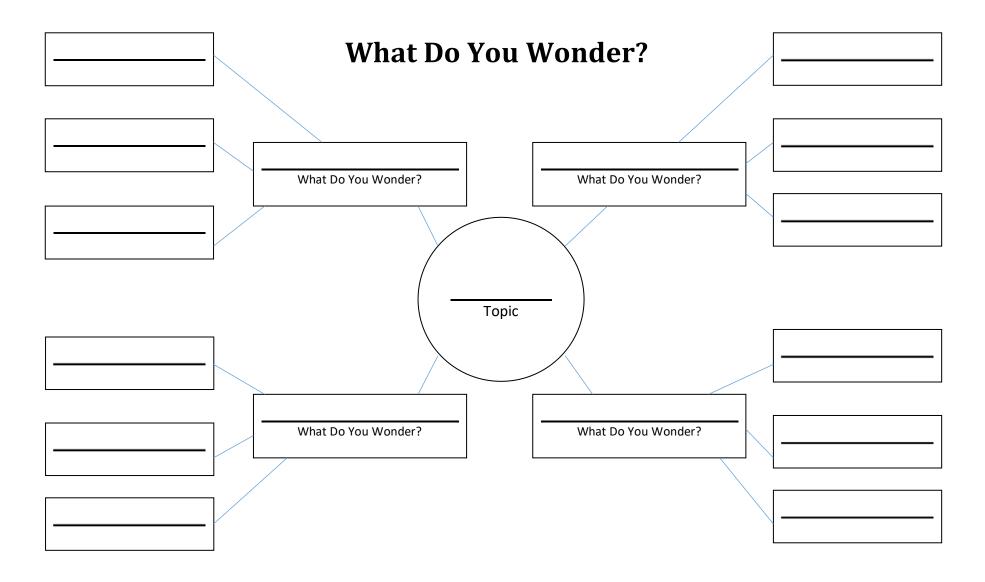








## **Mapping Knowledge and Wonders**









# **Qualities of a Good Driving Question**









#### **Qualities of a Good Driving Question**

The driving question provides the goal of the project, specifying what students must answer or solve. Developing a driving question may be the most important step you and your students will take to design your project. Consider the following when crafting your question:

**Complex:** Good questions can't be answered with a simple "yes" or "no," and a Google search won't turn up the solution. Complex questions set the stage for higher-order thinking.

**Real World:** Good questions live in the real world, not just in the classroom. For inspiration, look at the questions that captivate journalists, historians, scientists, architects, photographers, engineers, artists, doctors, technologists and others.

**Open Ended:** Good questions don't have one right answer. Open-ended questions may challenge students to make an argument, defend a position, or weigh the pros and cons of potential solutions.

**Actionable:** Good questions set the stage for action. They challenge students to ask, "What can we do about this issue?"

**Relevant:** Good questions matter to youth. They connect to their lives, their families and their communities.

**Challenging:** Good questions encourage higher-order thinking skills such as making connections and inferences, evaluating, applying existing information to solve new problems, and much more.

**Substantial**: Good questions get at core content. They are thought-provoking, and inspire students to reflect on important ideas and information.

**Provocative**: Good questions get under your skin and provoke you to investigate, discover, figure out a response or learn more about a topic.

**Intriguing**: Good questions often involve an element of mystery. Intriguing questions cause students to wonder, to have a compelling "need to know."







## **Crafting Your Driving Question**

Use the steps below to help you structure your driving question. Work with your students and select the best phrase, title, action verb and audience!

#### **Step 1. Question Phrases**

How can we
What can we
How could we
What could we
How should we
What should we
How do we
What do we

#### Step 2: Roles

As [title/role]
As [occupation]
As [town, city, state]
As [community]
As [organization]
As [group]

Choice:			

Choice:			

Step 3. Action Verb

Adapt	Coordinate	Exhibit	Interpret	Resolve
Adjust	Create	Expand	Maintain	Respond
Advise	Debate	Explain	Manage	Restore
Aid	Decide	Explore	Market	Retain
Analyze	Defend	Formulate	Measure	Save
Answer	Define	Gather	Model	Shape
Assemble	Deliver	Guide	Modify	Solve
Build	Demonstrate	Grant	Motivate	Speak
Calculate	Describe	Help	Obtain	Start
Change	Design	Identify	Participate	Structure
Communicate	Develop	Illustrate	Perform	Supervise
Compose	Establish	Improve	Persuade	Teach
Construct	Examine	Increase	Present	Utilize
Convey	Execute	Influence	Produce	Verify

Choice:	
---------	--

**Step 4. Topic** (*the topic your students chose*):









# **Crafting Your Driving Question**

#### Step 5. Audience/Purpose

School	
Community	
Classroom	
County, City, State	
Public Audience	
Online Audience	
Choice:	
Now put it all together! Our Driving Question:	







## **Incorporating Multiple Viewpoints Checklist**

Use this checklist to help assess whether your program is supportive of multiple viewpoints and perspectives, and to help youth enrich their perspectives on critical issues while building communication skills.

	Currently	Will Consider
Supportive Practice	Doing	Doing
Discussions and Debates (Listening and Speaking Skills)		
Establish a safe environment and set ground rules for respectful		
listening and discussions.		
Have students develop and sign a pledge regarding civil discourse		
and respectful conversations.		
Before a discussion, ask students to complete an anonymous		
survey to gather individual opinions and perspectives.		
As the facilitator, ask probing, but non-judgmental questions that		
explore the reasoning behind opinions or convictions.		
Use a combination of small and large group discussion formats.		
Allow for disagreement and grant equal time for those with		
opposing views.		
Assign students to different sides of a debate to ensure they		
consider opposing arguments.		
Have different students facilitate or moderate discussions over		
time.		
Other:		
Research and Investigation (Reading Skills)		
Have students research both sides of an issue and make a chart		
comparing positions.		
Have students read articles or media accounts of an issue and		
separate fact from opinion.		
Use articles or media accounts of an issue and ask students to		
identify the political orientation or possible bias of the author.		
Other:		
Responding to Issues (Writing Skills)		
Ask students to write journal entries about an issue so all students		
can have an opportunity to express perspectives, especially those		
who may be hesitant to speak out in front of peers.		
Ask students to write letters or design flyers to advocate for their		
stance on issues. Post these around the classroom and compare		
and discuss.		
Give a writing prompt in which students must take the opposing		
view and make their case.		
Other:		







# **Involving Community Partners Checklist**

Use this checklist to identify potential partners. Next, brainstorm and check ways partners might be involved in projects (or are involved currently).

	Partner Name	Options for Involvement						
Type of Partner	(group, organization, or individual)	Interview or conduct research	Invite to program	Tour or visit	Meet to present an issue	Collaborate on project activities	Provide service	Other:
Government								
Elected Official								
Parks and Recreation Department								
Court House/Judicial Department								
City Council								
Fire Department								
Police Department								
State or Federal Department								
Other								
Community organization								
Neighborhood civic association								
Service group								
Advocacy group								
Local health organization								
Local environmental organization								
Local education organization								
Other								
Business								
Local small business								
Large company with local office								
Other								



This resource is in the public domain. Authorization to reproduce it in whole or part is granted. This resource was funded by the U.S. Department of Education in 2017 under contract number ED-ESE-14-D-0008. The views expressed here are not necessarily those of the Department. Learn more about professional development planning and 21st CCLC learning at https://y4y.ed.gov.





# **Involving Community Partners Checklist**

	Partner Name (group, organization, or individual)	Options for Involvement						
Type of Partner		Interview or conduct research	Invite to program	Tour or visit	Meet to present an issue	Collaborate on project activities	Provide service	Other:
School								
Neighborhood school								
College or University								
Other								
Other Ideas								



