



Debatable Me 2

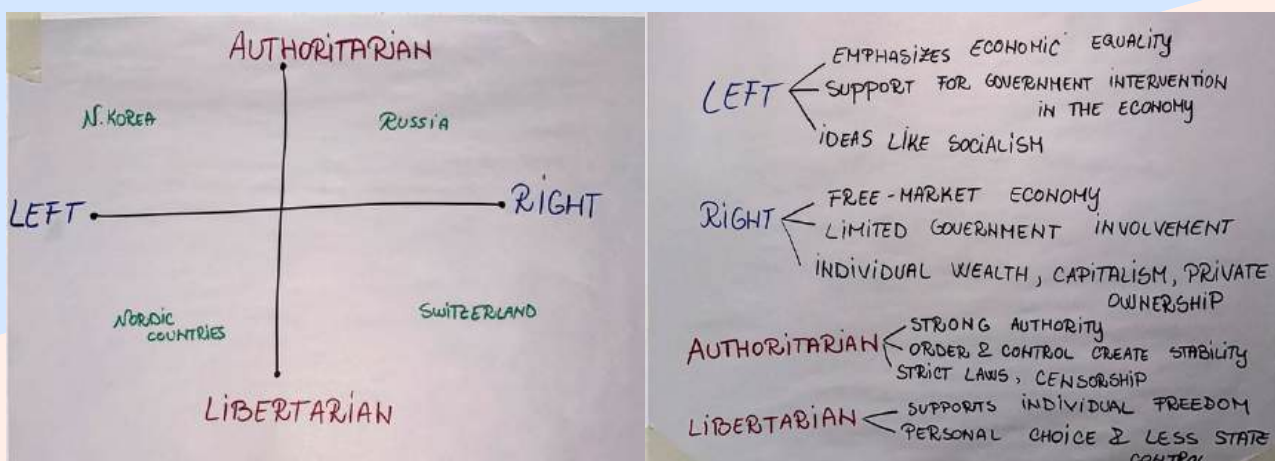
Erasmus+ Youth Exchange

A DEBATE CAN BE AN ORGANIZED EVENT, AN INFORMAL DISCUSSION BETWEEN TWO OR MORE PEOPLE, IN WHICH THEY EXPRESS DIFFERENT OPINIONS OR IDEAS ABOUT SOMETHING



UNDERSTANDING THE POLITICAL COMPASS (IN A CHILL WAY)

Imagine politics like a big map. Instead of just "left" and "right," the political compass uses two scales to explain things. One is about the economy — on the left side, people believe in sharing wealth more equally and think the government should step in to help. On the right side, people trust free markets, private property, and believe success should come from personal initiative. The second scale is about authority. Authoritarian ideas are all about strict rules and stronger government control, while libertarian ideas are all about giving people more freedom and keeping government interference to a minimum.



When it comes to the **authoritarian left**, the idea is to have a lot of government control over both the economy and everyday life. The goal is to make sure resources are shared equally, but it often comes at the cost of personal freedom. Think about places like North Korea, the Soviet Union back in the day, or China under Mao. Movements like Stalinism and Maoism are rooted in this mindset. On the plus side, this system can wipe out huge economic gaps and make sure everyone's basic needs are met. But on the downside, it can crush individual freedoms, shut down political discussion, and make the economy slow and clunky because everything is run from the top.

Then there's the **libertarian left**, which dreams of combining fairness with freedom. Here, the idea is to support those who need it, like through strong social programs, but still let people live their lives freely without too much government breathing down their necks. Countries like Norway, Sweden, and Denmark show some signs of this approach, even if they're not perfect examples. Movements like Democratic Socialism and Collectivist Anarchism fit here. The good thing is that it tries to protect personal rights while making sure no one gets left behind. The tricky part is that sometimes people might rely too much on government support, and it can be hard to find the perfect balance between letting markets run free and stepping in when help is needed.



When we talk about the **authoritarian right**, we're looking at a world where the government keeps a tight grip on society to make sure there's order and respect for traditional values. In this system, elites are often favored, and strong social and economic hierarchies are seen as totally normal. History gives us some intense examples, like Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and Vichy France. Movements like Nazism and Fascism grew out of this way of thinking. On the bright side, these systems often bring political and social stability and create a strong sense of national and cultural identity. But the dark side is pretty bad — things like crushing political freedom, serious human rights abuses, pushing minorities to the margins, and a lot of social tension.

On the flip side, the **libertarian right** is all about letting people and businesses do their thing with as little government interference as possible. It celebrates free markets, private property, and personal initiative. Think about places like Switzerland or some U.S. states — they show hints of this vibe. Movements like Classical Liberalism, Economic Liberalism, and Objectivism are linked to this side. The good stuff here includes boosting innovation, encouraging economic growth, and respecting each person's right to live their life how they want. But it's not all perfect — economic inequality can grow fast, and without strong safety nets, vulnerable groups can easily get left behind.



When it comes to where different ideologies sit on this compass, there's a whole mix. Centrist liberalism sits somewhere in the middle, blending ideas from both left and right, like the liberal policies you'll see across a lot of the EU. Economic liberalism belongs to the libertarian right, focusing big time on free markets. Nazism is firmly on the authoritarian right, with extreme nationalism and tight government control over the economy. Fascism also lives on the authoritarian right, obsessed with national unity and shutting down any opposition. Meanwhile, communism is over on the authoritarian left, where the state plans and controls everything. And anarchism hangs out on the libertarian left, dreaming of a world with no centralized authority, where people just work together freely.

WHY DEBATE ACTUALLY MATTERS (AND WHY YOU SHOULD CARE)

DEBATE

HOW

- No enough time (1)
- No contra-argument (2)
- Agreement (3)
- Rules have been broken (4)
- One side leaves the debate (5)
- Endless back and forth arguing (6)
- The third side forers (7)
- The majority from one side moves to the opponent side (8)
- Interruption of moderator (9)

WHEN

allways and anywhere
if people have different opinions and are open to debate

- Formal
1. politics
 2. work
 3. the court of law
 4. competition
 5. Exxgame
 6. school
 7. sport competition

- Nonformal
8. Among friends
 9. bargain for price
 10. with family
 11. about sports
 12. with your dog

WHY

1. TO SOLVE A PROBLEM/CONFLICT
2. TO SHARE AND UNDERSTAND DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES/OPEN MINDEDNESS
3. TO PERSUE OUR POINT OF VIEW TO THE OPPOSITION
4. TO HAVE FUN/ENTERTAINMENT
5. TO GAIN KNOWLEDGE
6. TO STEP OUT OF OUR COMFORT ZONE
7. TO PRACTICE/IMPROVE OUR SKILLS (COMMUNICATION, CRITICAL THINKING, RESEARCH)
8. TEAMWORK
9. TO BUILD CONFIDENCE
10. ACADEMIC/CAREER ADVANTAGE

OH WHAT

1. Abstract art should be considered as art.
2. Should Antarctica be considered a continent.
3. Do the ends justify the ways.
4. Should the taxes be higher for the rich.
5. Is monarchy still relevant.
6. Total control or total freedom.
7. Are electric cars just a business or are they actually beneficial.
8. Cash or card.
9. Should we spend more money on military.
10. Do schools still need paper books.

Debate isn't just about arguing for the sake of it — it's a huge part of how we grow as people, learn new stuff, and build stronger communities. It gives us a space to throw around ideas, figure out problems, and level up some super important life skills.

First off, debate is where different points of view get to shine. It's a place where you hear new angles, fresh takes, and ways of thinking you might not have considered. It also seriously boosts your critical thinking — you don't just accept stuff at face value; you learn to question, dig deeper, and connect the dots. Talking clearly and confidently is another major win from debating. It teaches you how to explain your ideas in a way that actually makes sense to others.



But it's not just about talking. Debate pushes you to really listen too. You have to tune in, understand what the other person's saying, and think it through before you answer. It makes you more open-minded because you get used to hearing ideas that aren't exactly like your own — and realizing that's a good thing. Plus, debates usually mean working with a team, so you pick up serious teamwork skills along the way.



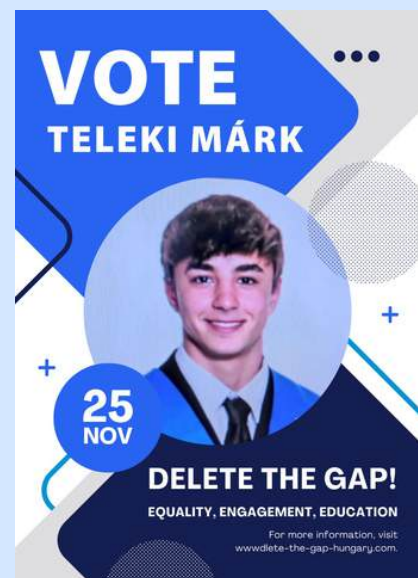
Beyond that, debate gets you ready to be part of something bigger — like making a difference in your community, voting, or even leading one day. And maybe the coolest thing? It keeps you learning forever. The more you debate, the more curious you stay about the world around you.

Now, to keep debates actually chill and not chaotic, it helps to have a few ground rules. Always stay respectful, actually listen to what others say, and no interrupting. A cool tip is to try repeating back what someone said before you respond — it shows you're really listening and not just waiting to talk. Keep the vibe relaxed, make sure everyone gets a chance to speak, and if things get heated, having someone guide the convo can save the day.

Debate isn't just about winning — it's about learning, growing, and making the world a little smarter and a little better, one conversation at a time.

WHY VOTING ACTUALLY MATTERS (MORE THAN YOU THINK)

Voting isn't just ticking a box on a piece of paper — it's one of the most powerful ways to make your voice heard and shape the world around you. Every time you vote, you're saying, "Hey, I care about what happens here," and you're stepping up to be part of the change, not just a bystander.



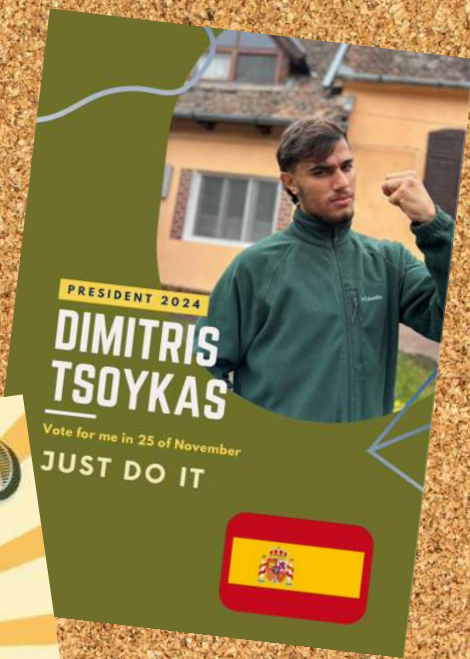
Voting gives you a say in the big stuff that affects your life — from your schools, jobs, and healthcare to climate policies and social justice. It's how you choose the people who make the rules and set the direction for your community and country. When you don't vote, you're basically letting other people decide for you, and honestly, why give up that power?

It's also a huge part of protecting democracy. A healthy democracy needs everyone's voice, not just the loudest ones or the people with the most money and influence. The more people who show up and vote, the stronger and fairer the system becomes. Skipping out just makes it easier for unfair systems or bad leaders to stick around.

And voting isn't just about the now — it's about the future. It's about standing up for your values, your community, and the generations that come after you. Even if it feels like your one vote is small, when millions of "small" votes come together, they create massive change.

Plus, voting is a way of honoring those who fought and even died for the right to have a voice. Every time you cast a ballot, you're part of a long story of people who believed things could be better — and worked to make it happen.

At the end of the day, voting is simple but powerful. It's your chance to show up, speak out, and help write the future. So don't sit it out — your voice matters more than you know.



WHAT IT MEANS TO BE AN ACTIVE CITIZEN (AND WHY IT'S WORTH IT)

Being an active citizen is about more than just living somewhere — it's about being involved, staying informed, and making a real impact. It starts with paying attention to what's going on around you. That means regularly reading news from different sources, getting the full picture on local, national, and even global issues, and understanding how government decisions affect your community and your life.



But being active doesn't stop at the ballot box. It's about giving your time and energy to the causes you care about. Volunteering, sharing your skills, and helping out where you can all make a difference, whether it's at a community center, a beach cleanup, or an online movement you believe in.

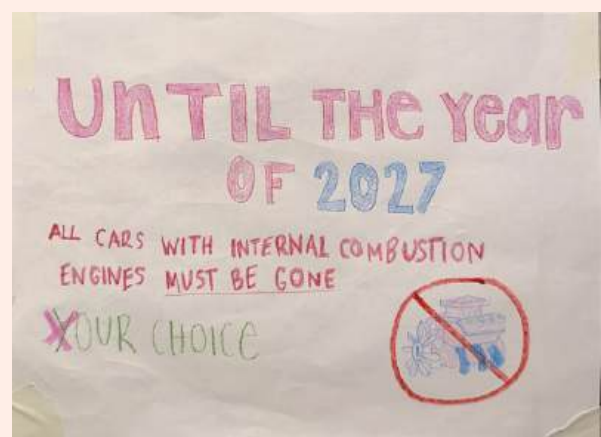
One of the biggest ways you can show up as an active citizen is by voting — not just in the big national elections, but in local and state ones too. Every election is a chance to have your say and help shape the future.

Showing up matters too. Active citizens go to town hall meetings, join public hearings, and aren't afraid to ask questions or share their thoughts. Being present means you're not just letting decisions happen to you — you're part of making them.

At its heart, active citizenship is about caring enough to get involved, using your voice and actions to push for better, and never sitting quietly on the sidelines when it comes to the things that matter.

DIVERSITY OF DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM

1. FORMS OF DEMOCRACY:
 - ▣ DIRECT DEMOCRACY.
 - ▣ REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY.
2. SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT:
 - ▣ PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM.
 - ▣ PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM.
 - ▣ SEMI-PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM.
3. ELECTORAL SYSTEMS:
 - ▣ FIRST PAST THE POST (FPTP)
 - ▣ PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION (PR)
 - ▣ MIXED SYSTEM.
4. LEVELS OF CENTRALIZATION:
 - ▣ UNITARY STATES.
 - ▣ FEDERAL STATES.
5. DEGREE OF LIBERALISM:
 - ▣ LIBERAL DEMOCRACIES.
 - ▣ ILLIBERAL DEMOCRACIES.





HOW TO BE AN ACTIVE CITIZEN (IN A REAL WAY)

Being an active citizen isn't just about knowing stuff — it's about doing something with that knowledge. It's about showing up, speaking out, and living the values you believe in.

One way to be an active citizen is to fight for change. When you care about a cause, don't just stay quiet. Organize, attend protests, start petitions, write letters to the people in power — use your voice in every way you can. Being active means standing up for what matters to you, even when it's hard.

It's just as important to respect the rights of others. True change doesn't happen without inclusivity and understanding. Being an active citizen means making space for different perspectives, protecting people's rights, and working toward a community where everyone feels seen and heard.

Another part of active citizenship is paying taxes. It might not sound exciting, but it's one of the main ways we support the public services we all rely on — like schools, roads, hospitals, and safety nets for people who need them. It's a real-world way of pitching in to keep society running.

Finally, being an active citizen means practicing environmental responsibility. The choices you make every day — from how you travel to what you buy — have an impact. Cutting down on waste, supporting eco-friendly initiatives, and protecting nature both locally and globally are powerful ways to take care of the world we live in.

At the end of the day, active citizenship isn't just a title — it's a lifestyle. It's about doing your part, in big ways and small, to make things better for everyone.

