



## Lincoln Douglas Debate Rules

### I. Statement of Purpose

Lincoln Douglas is value debate. A Lincoln Douglas debate examines competing value systems to answer big questions. The purpose of Lincoln Douglas value debate is to instill in Christian home school students the skills of presentation, critical thinking, research, and value analysis. That endeavor is accomplished in an environment of honorable competition that cultivates maturity, wisdom, grace, poise, and brings glory to our Lord Jesus Christ.

### II. Lincoln Douglas Value Debate Teams

The term ‘team’ in Lincoln Douglas Value Debate refers to a single student competing. A Lincoln Douglas Value debate round consists of two teams.

- A. It is the job of the affirmative team to uphold the resolution. If the affirmative is successful, they win, and the judge should vote for the resolution.
- B. If the affirmative fails to do so, the negative team wins, and the judge should vote accordingly.

### III. The Lincoln Douglas Value Debate Round

Lincoln Douglas Value debate is a structured discussion of value(s) associated with the resolution.

#### A. Speech Order

Each debate round will consist of the following speeches & time limits, in order:

Affirmative Constructive (AC)	6 minutes
Cross Examination of the Affirmative	3 minutes
Negative Constructive (NC)	7 minutes
Cross Examination of the Negative	3 minutes
1st Affirmative Rebuttal (1AR)	4 minutes
Negative Rebuttal (NR)	6 minutes
2nd Affirmative Rebuttal (2AR)	3 minutes

#### B. Speech Purpose

- 1) Constructive speeches may be used to introduce, build, and respond to arguments.
- 2) Rebuttal speeches are used to respond to and extend existing lines of argumentation and to emphasize the most important issues in the round.
  - a) No new lines of argumentation may be presented in rebuttal speeches. Rebuttal speeches may include new evidence, examples, analysis, and analogies offered to support previously introduced lines of argumentation.
  - b) If a team introduces a new line of argumentation into the round during the rebuttals, the judge should disregard these arguments when evaluating the round.

### **C. Time Limits**

- 1) Time begins when the debater begins speaking, both for speeches and cross-examination.
- 2) If a debater fails to use all their time, the remaining time is discarded and cannot be converted into extra time for some other component of the round.
- 3) Once time is expired at the end of a speech or cross-examination, a speaker may be allowed to complete a sentence, but should not start a new thought.
- 4) Once time has expired, judges are free to disregard additional comments or speech content when evaluating the round.
- 5) In the event that debaters are required to self-time, the speaker must set the timer to countdown and to provide an audible alarm when time is expired. The speaker may not turn off the alarm and continue talking.
- 6) During the debate, electronic devices may only be used for timing. They may not be used to send or receive information from any source. A stand-alone calculator is allowed.

### **D. Cross-Examination**

- 1) The cross-examination starts after the completion of each constructive speech.
- 2) Each debater will interrogate once and respond once in the course of the round.

### **E. Preparation Time**

- 1) Each team has a total budget of 3 minutes of preparation time that can be used or discarded as desired by the teams.
- 2) If preparation time is to be taken, it begins when the debaters return to the preparation table after completion of a speech or cross-examination.
- 3) The budget of the team giving the next speech is charged.
- 4) Preparation time is not allowed directly before cross-examination.

### **F. Support**

- 1) Lincoln-Douglas Debate makes use of a wide variety of support to defend and clarify arguments, which may include (but is not limited to) logic, definitions, quotations, facts, examples, applications, analogies, cited material and other relevant information.
- 2) Evidence (a subset of support) is the oral verbatim reading of quoted text as well as an accompanying citation from a particular source that is publicly available.
  - a) Evidence must be physically present, on paper, in the debate room.
  - b) A written source citation must include:
    - i) Author (if available).
    - ii) Publication name.
    - iii) Complete date (if an internet source does not include a publication date, then the date of the last website update and the date accessed should be included).
    - iv) URL (if available).
    - v) Page number, if from a printed source.
    - vi) The citation is located directly above or below the quoted text.
  - c) Evidence must be read verbatim from the first word of the sentence to the ending punctuation without redaction or addition.

- i) Information in parentheses may only be orally omitted when it does not change the meaning of the quotation. Information in parentheses must remain within the printed quotation.
    - ii) When citing information from a dictionary or legal statute (e.g. U.S. Code, the Constitution) a single clause may be considered a complete sentence.
    - iii) Charts and graphs may be explained in the debater's own words, but not displayed.
  - d) Evidence may not be pieced together from non-contiguous sentences of an article. Non-contiguous sentences from the same article need to either be cited as separate pieces of evidence, or identified orally that sentences or sections were skipped (e.g. “later in the article”).
  - e) Ellipses may not be added by the debater, but may be included if part of the original material.
  - f) Evidence presented by a debater must be consistent with the intent of the source piece.
  - g) Evidence must be made available if requested by the other team or the judge, as the team presenting the evidence has the burden of validating that evidence if challenged.
  - h) Judicial Review—if the judge desires to review any written materials, this request must wait until the round is over, and must be at the initiative and direction of the judge.
    - i) Review may only include written materials that were orally presented by the debaters during the round.
    - ii) Debaters may not extend or explain arguments during the review.
  - i) Debaters may not attempt to provide the judge with written materials before, during, or after the round. Debaters are free to refer orally to the judge’s right of evidence review, both in speeches and in cross-examination.
  - j) When evaluating the round, the judge is free to disregard any evidence presented which is found to be deficient in any aspects described above.
  - k) Debaters are responsible for all information presented in the round. Fabrication of information is strictly prohibited.
- 3) Debaters may not display “props” to the judge at any point in the round. A “prop” is defined as an object that substitutes an oral communication with a visual depiction.

### **G. The Judge**

- 1) The judge is at liberty to use all aspects of the round to reach a conclusion regarding the ballot.
- 2) Stoa acknowledges the judge as the “first line of defense” for all rule infractions, ethical questions, irregularities, and disciplinary issues.
- 3) In confusing or flagrant situations, the judge should seek guidance from the judge orientation staff or tournament director. The tournament director, or a tournament director appointed adjudication committee, has overall discretion in any disciplinary matters once the round is completed.

- 4) If manipulation, misrepresentation, or fabrication of evidence is suspected, it should be brought to the attention of the tournament director once the round is completed.
- 5) In the unlikely event that the conduct of both teams requires disciplinary action, the ballot can be cast for a double loss and the tournament director should be consulted once the round is completed.

#### **H. The Audience**

- 1) Audience members may not give verbal, non-verbal or written communication to the debaters at any time during the debate round.