

# CHALK-TALK

## PURPOSE:

Chalk-Talk provides students opportunities to share thoughts, ask questions, answer questions, and challenge others' thinking and ideas.

## MATERIALS:

Chart for each topic, corresponding texts, markers

## Safeguards and Limits

Chalk Talk Protocol: In each section, record a sentence, phrase, or detail you think is striking or significant. It could be something that provokes a question, observation, or emotional response from you.

**Judicial Review**  
One of the most important powers of the other federal courts is the power of judicial review that either a law passed by Congress or an action by the President is unconstitutional. The power of judicial review is not permitted under the Constitution. The power of judicial review is not permitted under the Constitution. The phrase 'judicial review' is not to be confused with the phrase 'judicial review'.

**Racial Segregation**  
One of the most important issues that has been raised in the Supreme Court is racial segregation. The Supreme Court has ruled on several cases involving racial segregation in schools, buses, hotels, and other public places. The Supreme Court has ruled that racial segregation is unconstitutional.

**Presidential Power**  
The Supreme Court has ruled on several cases involving the President's power. The Supreme Court has ruled on the President's power to grant pardons, to appoint and remove officers, and to make treaties. The Supreme Court has ruled on the President's power to make appointments and removals.

**Rights of the Accused**  
Several of the rights in the Bill of Rights protect those who have been accused of a crime. These safeguards serve two purposes:  
1. They protect innocent persons who may be wrongly accused, and  
2. They protect us all from arbitrary (deliberate) unfair actions by the government.

**Second Amendment**  
The Second Amendment guarantees the right to keep and bear arms. The Supreme Court has ruled on several cases involving the right to keep and bear arms. The Supreme Court has ruled that the right to keep and bear arms is a fundamental right.

**First Amendment**  
The First Amendment guarantees American citizens the right to free speech. 'Congress shall make no law... abridging (limiting) the freedom of speech.' But does this right extend to students? The Supreme Court has heard more than one case on this topic, and has made rulings which have had an impact.

## DIRECTIONS:

1. Group students in teams of 2-4.
2. Have each team start at a different chart.
3. If text is involved, have the students spend two minutes reading and considering the text.
4. Ask students to write anything they notice, wonder, or think is important and write it on the chart.
5. Have students rotate to new charts. Repeat steps 3 and 4. Encourage students to respond to what previous groups have written, state whether they agree/disagree, ask follow-up questions, and write new noticings/wonderings.
6. Repeat this process for all remaining charts.
7. Have students return to their original charts and analyze the responses to their original thinking.

## VARIATIONS:

This is a great way to check for background knowledge or to begin building it. As the teacher, you can guide thinking by having your own marker. Use it to respond to students' writing, pose additional questions, provide feedback, and draw attention to pertinent information.

## COGNITIVE POTENTIAL

- Allows students to test theories, thoughts, questions, and ideas in a low-risk environment
- Generates written responses
- Opportunities for teacher input and engagement
- Reflection
- Challenge others' thinking