

GO VOTE!	
November 2024, the USA will vote for a new president. Or not... (Thème 3 Relation au monde)	
	What are the issues of the 2024 American election and what consequences will there be for the world?
At the end of the Unit, I will	Know more about how the American election system work have encountered the different issues faced by the candidates
What documents will be used ?	<p>1- Go vote posters file</p> <p>2- logo political party: texte et explication 2a- Top 10 USA Political Party Logos By Mash Bonigala, 2022 2b- Genially: American Political Party Logos 2c- Kahoot American political Party Logos</p> <p>3- The American electoral system 3a- The fight for the right to vote in the United States - Nicki 3b- election process for kids, illustration by https://kids.usa.gov/president 3c- The Electoral College explained – video by Christina Greer 2012 3d-US election 2024- A really simple guide, <i>BBC</i>, 19 April 2024</p> <p>4- the 2024 election 4a - US election 2024 - Where Biden and Trump stand on key issues, Sam Cabral ,<i>BBC News</i>, -20 May 2024 exercice de classement: idées de Biden -Trump 4b -Dominant US ideologies and political parties, <i>Khan University</i> 4c- Genially Idiologies of the Political partiesby <i>proflegrand78</i></p> <p>5- Latest 2024 events 5a - George Clooney calls for President Biden to leave the 2024 race, <i>WKYC Channel 3</i>, July 11 2024 5b - Trump survives assassination attempt during Pennsylvania rally, <i>Today</i>, July 14th 2024 5c- Joe Biden’s letter announcing the end of his 2024 reelection bid, July 21, 2024 5d- Time Magazine front cover of July 22; 2024 and August 5, 2024</p>

What will I learn about ?	The importance of voting the different candidates
Final Task	You will deliver a speech to convince people to go vote, and vote for your favorite character

Instruction for your Final Task

- 1- you may invent a candidate
- 2 -you will need to introduce us to your candidate's party
- 3- You will need to develop your ideas
- 4- Your speech will last for 2 to 3 minutes

1- Go vote posters

reflexion autour des differents posters: les posters qui marchent, ceux qui ne marche pas.
Proposition d'un poster qui pourrait impacter: faire faire le descriptif précis en anglais,
dessiné par d'autres.
Mise en parallèle

2- logo political party: texte et explication

2a- Top 10 USA Political Party Logos By Mash Bonigala, 2022
appropriation par les élèves puis kahoot

<https://www.logodesignworks.com/top-10-usa-political-party-logos>

Genially: <https://view.genially.com/5f54a4421f2e6d0d7df48467/game-american-political-party-logos>

+Kahoot

3- The Amercain electoral system

3a- The fight for the right to vote in the United States - Nicki Beaman Griffin, *Ted video*, 2014
travail sur la vidéo, prise de note, grand combat / grosses étapes

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P9VdyPbbzll>

3b- election process for kids, illustration by <https://kids.usa.gov/president>
travail sur l'illustration, explication du système, illustré par l'avidé

3c- The Electoral College explained - Christina Greer 2012
: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W9H3gynN468>

3d-US election 2024- A really simple guide, BBC, 19 April 2024
travail sur le texte

Sparksnote summary : (doc 3c)

The United States has only two major political parties: the Democrats and the Republicans. These parties have a **duopoly**, meaning that they share almost all the political power in the country.

The Electoral System

In the United States, a candidate wins the election by gaining a **plurality**, or more votes than any other candidate. This is a **winner-take-all system** because there is no reward for the party or candidate that finishes second. Parties aim to be as large as possible, smoothing over differences among candidates and voters. There is no incentive to form a party that consistently gets votes but cannot win an election. As a result, two political parties usually dominate plurality electoral systems to the disadvantage of smaller third parties, just as the Democrats and the Republicans dominate the American political system. No one person or organization prevents third parties from forming, but the plurality system itself usually hinders their efforts to win votes.

The United States also has mostly **single-member districts**, meaning that each legislative district sends only one member to the legislature. There is no benefit to finishing second. Some countries use **multiple-member districts**, which makes it easier for minor parties to succeed because there are more members winning seats in the legislature.

The Electoral College

The Electoral College exacerbates the winner-take-all system because in all but two states, whoever wins the most popular votes wins all of the state's electoral votes in the presidential election. The electoral rules favor a two-party system, and minor parties have a very difficult time competing in such a system. Even successful third-party candidates often fail to get a single electoral vote.

Proportional Representation

Many other democratic legislatures use **proportional representation** instead of plurality to determine how seats are allocated to political parties. Parties win seats in the legislature in rough proportion to the percentage of the popular votes the party wins. A party that receives 30 percent of the votes, for example, will get roughly 30 percent of the seats in the legislature. In multiparty systems, parties can achieve electoral success without winning a majority, so there is less reason to form giant parties that strive for the majority.

Advantages and Disadvantages

There are a few advantages of the American two-party system:

- **Stability:** Two-party systems are more stable than multiparty systems
- **Moderation:** The two parties must appeal to the middle to win elections, so the parties tend to be moderate.
- **Ease:** Voters have only to decide between two parties.

But there are also a few disadvantages to our system, including the following:

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- **Lack of choice:** Both parties tend to be very similar, limiting voters' options.
- **Less democratic:** A percentage of people will always feel marginalized by the system.

Realignment

Scholars use the term **realignment** to describe a major shift in the political divisions within a country. Realignment marks a new change in direction for the party that redefines what it means to be a member of that party. It usually occurs when a new issue challenges the old party lines and splits its members. The issue is often **crosscutting**: Both major parties are split on a matter, and some Democrats find they agree with Republicans more than other Democrats. When the issue becomes critically important, the parties shift around the axis of the new issue, and a new party system emerges.

Critical Elections

A **critical election** often indicates that a realignment has occurred. Critical elections do not cause realignments. A critical election is a sign, not a cause, of a realignment.

4- the 2024 election

4a - US election 2024 - Where Biden and Trump stand on key issues, Sam Cabral ,BBC News, -20 May 2024

exercice de classement: idées de Biden -Trump

4b -Dominant US ideologies and political parties, Khan University

4c- Genially Idiologies of the Political parties

<https://view.genially.com/665ec167d9f0d70014210d6c/interactive-content-quiz-political-party>

- 1- Economy (C-E)
- 2- Immigration (D- L)
- 3- Abortion (N-K)
- 4- Ukraine aid (M-P)
- 5- Israel/Gaza War (I-R)
- 6- Taxes (F-Q)
- 7 – Healthcare (G-H)
- 8 -Crime (O-J)
- 9- Climate (B- S)
- 10 - Gun laws (A-T)

5a - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w16B_Y-CnoE

call for Biden to step down: réaction, qui pour le remplacer?

Mettre en parallèle avec

5b: Trump, tentative d'assassinat

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1OSrPbwFjiM&t=1s>

possibilité de montrer le post insta

2a- Top 10 USA Political Party Logos By Mash Bonigala, 2022

Politicians are constantly trying to sell themselves, which is why political logos are so powerful and well-designed. While the United States is generally run by two main parties, there are actually many political parties vying for your vote. Along with the Top 10 Presidential Campaign Logos, here are the ten main parties in the United States and what they are trying to tell you—or sell you—with their logos' graphic designs.

1. Democratic Party Logo Design

Like the graphic designs of many parties, the American Democratic Party uses a familiar red, white, and blue color palette to show their patriotism. The commonly recognized donkey symbol is used, but between the red and blue there is a swoosh of white going through the graphic, a shape that connotes movement and flexibility. The donkey is kicking up its back legs, which suggests freedom and even a little rebellion against the established system. It is easy to see this party's intended image through their use of symbolism.

2. Republican Party Logo Design

The American Republic Party also uses red, white, and blue, along with the familiar elephant symbol that has been a figurehead for the party for more than one-hundred years. However, the animal of these graphic designs is shaped into a roughly square shape, showing the authoritative policies of this party. The stars are a symbol not just of the United States, but also of reaching for higher ideals, making this a very appropriate logo for the image that this party is trying to portray.

3. Libertarian Party Logo Design

In the United States, the Libertarian Party prides itself on its focus on social and civil liberties. Because of this, the use of the Statue of Liberty in its graphic designs is very appropriate. The gold and dark blue color scheme is patriotic without being cliché, while the circular shape makes people feel included. The familiar stars are also present.

4. Green Party Logo Design

The American Green Party focuses mainly on efforts to save the planet and reduce the carbon footprint of the United States. Their logo is very reflective of the aim, with a green on green color scheme. A planet is shown blooming within a flower, giving the idea of birth and growth while incorporating the Earth, all common graphic designs used in environmentalism. The font uses serifs and blocky shapes to make this party seem like an authority.

5. Constitution Party Logo Design

This religiously based conservative party focuses using on the Constitution as the center of all policy and regulations. Because of this traditionalism, it is significant that the Constitution Party uses several longtime American symbols in their logo and other graphic designs, including the bald eagle, the American flag, and stars. The rectangular shape suggests an authoritarian attitude, while a newsy font with serifs gives a bit of gravitas to the image.

6. Socialist Party USA Logo Design

The Socialist Party USA is a socially and fiscally liberal group that focuses on civil rights and a socialist economic structure. Their logo is as different from other mainstream political parties as it

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possibly could be. The recognizable inclusive circular shape of many political graphic designs is used, showing the clasped hands of people from two different ethnicities to show the organization's goals of social unity and equity. The planet is prominently displayed, but not centered on the United States. It is easy to sense the party's goals from its logo, making it both effective and accurate as a symbol.

7. Social Democrats USA Logo Design

This party is an offshoot of the American Socialist Party, which is no longer running national candidates. However, the party has a very powerful and symbolic logo. The square shape shows through graphic designs that it is more militant than other socialist parties in the United States, while a familiar red, white, and blue color scheme shows a patriotic flair. The symbol of a hand holding a torch is similar to the Statue of Liberty, although it also hails from this party's assertion that they were 'passed the torch' from the now defunct American Socialist Party.

8. Modern Whig Party Logo Design

The Modern Whig party professes to be a moderate middle ground between the mainstream Democrats and Republicans. An owl, traditionally the symbol of the Whig Party, is used here. The red, white, and blue color scheme is used once again, but with different meaning. In this case, the bird is half blue (for Democrats) and half red (for Republicans) with a white line and a band of star dividing the two colors. This centrist party believes that our future lies in meeting in the middle, making the placement of the stars in their graphic designs very appropriate.

9. America First Party Logo Design

This party, as their name suggests, believes that the United States should end all labor treaties and wars with other countries, instead focusing on strengthening the country from within our own borders. They use the familiar symbolism of the circle but with a band of star in the margins of the shape. In the center is a man who appears to be one of the patriots from American history, carrying a gun. This wilderness-like image portrays the party's hope to return the United States to its roots through graphic designs and symbols.

10. The Independence Party of America Logo Design

This party is a populist organization with a center to left stance on most topics. Their logo is a commanding square, with a red, blue, and black color scheme that is similar to most modern parties while remaining distinct. The 'I' in the center has an American flag wrapped around it, with the flag appears to be flowing. This gives the impression both of forward movement and ties to the American past through graphic designs, which is the intended message of this party.

As you can see, even politics are affected by logo design, using their logos to

As you can see, even politics are affected by logo design, using their logos to communicate information about their history and intentions. While you likely do not agree with the platforms of each and every party on this list, there nonetheless is a lot to be learned from these professional logo designs. Political parties, like small businesses, are selling a product, and thus have become experts in the nonverbal language of graphic design.



US election 2024: A really simple guide

Americans will head to the polls in November 2024 to elect the next US president. The person sitting in the White House's Oval Office has a big influence on people's lives both at home and abroad, so the outcome of this election matters for everyone. The US political system today is dominated by just two parties, so every president in modern times has belonged to one of them.

The Democrats are the liberal political party, with an agenda defined largely by its push for civil rights, a broad social safety net and measures to address climate change. It is the party of incumbent President Joe Biden, who is trying to secure a second term in power.

The Republicans are the conservative political party in the US. Also known as the GOP, or the Grand Old Party, it has stood for lower taxes, shrinking the size of the government, gun rights and tighter restrictions on immigration and abortion. Former President Donald Trump is the last Republican left in the race and has secured enough support to be nominated the Republican candidate.

When is the next US presidential election?

The 2024 election will be on Tuesday, 5 November 2024. The winner will serve a term of four years in the White House starting in January 2025.

Who are the candidates and how are they nominated?

The 2024 presidential campaign is well under way. It started with 15 candidates - nine Republicans, four Democrats and two independents - although nearly all have already dropped out of the race. The two main parties nominate a presidential candidate by holding a series of state primaries and caucuses. There are differences between the parties and the process varies from one state to another. One of the biggest polling days is known as Super Tuesday - named because more than a dozen states all held their primary contests on Tuesday 5 March.

President Biden announced his re-election bid earlier this year and has won enough support to secure the Democratic Party nomination despite some long-shot challenges. In the Republican Party, former President Donald Trump saw off his last remaining challenger, former UN ambassador Nikki Haley, and has won enough primary contests to propel him over the finish line to be nominated the

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Republican candidate. There are also some independent candidates running for president, including Robert F Kennedy Jr, nephew to former president John F Kennedy.

How does the US presidential election work?

Both candidates compete to win electoral college votes. Each state has a certain number of electoral college votes partly based on its population and there are a total of 538 up for grabs, so the winner is the candidate that wins 270 or more. This means voters decide state-level contests rather than the national one, which is why it's possible for a candidate to win the most votes nationally - like Hillary Clinton did in 2016 - but still be defeated by the electoral college.

All but two states have a winner-takes-all rule, so whichever candidate wins the highest number of votes is awarded all of the state's electoral college votes. Most states lean heavily towards one party or the other, so the focus is usually on a dozen or so states where either of them could win. These are known as the battleground states.

Who else is being elected?

All of the attention will be on who wins the presidency, but voters will also be choosing new members of Congress - the government's legislature - when they fill in their ballots.

All 435 seats in the House of Representatives are up for election, while 33 Senate seats are also up for grabs.

Republicans control the House and Democrats are in charge of the Senate. These two chambers pass legislation so can act as a check on White House plans if the controlling party in either chamber disagrees with the president.

When do we know who has won the election?

Usually a winner is declared on the night of the election, but in 2020 it took a few days to count all the votes.

The period after the election is known as the transition if there is a change of president. It's a time for the new administration, including cabinet ministers, to form and make plans for the new term.

The president is officially sworn into office in January in a ceremony known as the inauguration, held on the steps of the Capitol building in Washington DC.

4a- exercice **US election 2024 - Where Biden and Trump stand on key issues** - 20 May 2024 By Sam Cabral, BBC News, Washington

American voters will choose between re-electing Democratic President Joe Biden or his Republican predecessor, Donald Trump, to the White House. Here's a look at what they stand for and how their policy proposals compare on 10 key issues.

	PRESIDENT BIDEN	DONALD TRUMP
1- Economy		
2- Immigration		
3- Abortion		
4- Ukraine aid		
5- Israel/Gaza War		

6- Taxes		
7 – Healthcare		
8 -Crime		
9- Climate		
10 - Gun laws		

A- XXXXX signed into law the most significant gun safety legislation in more than two decades, which includes enhanced background checks for gun buyers and other protections. His justice department has also banned the manufacture and sale of "ghost guns". He has repeatedly urged Congress to pass a ban on assault weapons and high-capacity magazines.

B- XXXXX invested a historic \$300bn (£239bn) into clean energy and climate initiatives through his Inflation Reduction Act. He has also set ambitious new goals for cutting greenhouse gas and vehicle emissions, and spurred a boon in the green energy economy. But some climate activists oppose actions he has taken to boost oil and gas production, including the Willow oil project in Alaska.

C- The economic policy of **XXXXX** has its own name - Bidenomics - and involves building the economy, in his words, "from the bottom up". That means investing in infrastructure and manufacturing, clean energy and expanding job opportunities. The economic data shows strong growth and jobs creation under his leadership. But voters feel the pain of high inflation, especially food and petrol.

D- XXXXX's promise of a more humane approach on immigration saw him suspend or revoke several Trump-era border policies, lift the refugee admissions cap and expand humanitarian parole. But a massive surge in illegal immigration and ensuing public backlash has prompted the Democrat to shift in favour of more restrictive measures, including a recent cross-party bill that would allow him to shut down the border.

E- XXXXX has blamed his successor's big spending for inflation and vowed a return to an agenda of lower taxes and less regulations. He also says he will look to replace Federal Reserve chairman Jerome Powell, a man he appointed but now accuses of being too "political".

F - XXXXX supports raising the corporate income tax rate to 28%, bringing it closer to the 35% rate that prevailed prior to Mr Trump's term. He has also proposed imposing higher tax rates on the wealthiest Americans, cracking down on tax avoidance, and expanding tax credits for low earners and families. He recently escalated Trump-imposed tariffs on China, including a 100 percent tax on its electric vehicles.

G - XXXXX and Democrats have taken action to lower prescription drugs costs for older people. As the "Obamacare" health insurance programme continues to grow in popularity, he has fought to protect and expand coverage, and lower costs, moves that have pushed enrolment to an all-time high. **H- XXXXX** has often vowed to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act with "something better", but failed to detail an alternative. He and his Republican Party are routinely fending off Democratic claims that he will chip away at the Social Security and Medicare safety nets for American seniors.

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I- XXXXX remains "rock solid" in his support for Israel, providing billions of dollars worth in weapons and urging more aid to the US ally, but has ramped up public criticisms of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu about his handling of the war in Gaza.

J -XXXXX has often highlighted violent incidents involving migrants or singled out public safety concerns in Democratic-led cities to paint a picture of surging, out-of-control crime levels under his rival. He has called for the death penalty to be used on drug dealers.

K- XXXXX calls himself "proudly the person responsible" for ending Roe but at the same time has criticised extreme measures in states like Arizona and Alabama. After a muddled few months, he finally set out his position as supporting states' rights to determine their own laws. But he declined to show support for a national law or how many weeks in his view should be the limit.

L- XXXXX rallied his congressional allies to kill that bill, claiming it did not go far enough. He is promising, if re-elected, to revive first-term policies that will "seal the border" and to carry out "the largest deportation operation" in US history. The Republican has also pledged to end birthright citizenship for the children of undocumented migrants and to wage war on Mexican drug cartels.

M- XXXXX has repeatedly urged Congress to continue funding Ukraine, warning that a win for Russia's Vladimir Putin will endanger Europe and embolden another major US adversary – China.

N- XXXXX has painted his opponent as the "architect" of an assault on reproductive freedom, after a Supreme Court with three Trump-appointed justices overturned Roe v Wade, the landmark 1973 ruling that granted US women the constitutional right to an abortion. With several states moving to restrict abortion access, he is promising to restore the rights afforded by Roe as the law of the land if Democrats win back Congress.

O- XXXXX credits investment in public safety for the significant decline in violent crime after major spikes during the first two years of the pandemic. [Recent FBI data](#) shows there is a downward trend but many Americans, [like those surveyed by Gallup a few months ago](#), feel that crime is rising. New York recently deployed its National Guard to patrol the city subway in response to a spike in transit crime.

P - XXXXX warned in February he would "encourage" Russia to "do whatever the hell they want" to Nato countries if those allies did not meet their financial obligations to the bloc - though he has since softened his rhetoric.

Q- - XXXXX is pledging across-the-board tax cuts if he returns to office, in part by prolonging soon-to-expire income tax cuts, along with estate and wealth tax breaks, from legislation he signed in 2017. He will maintain the corporate income tax rate at 21% and proposes a universal 10% tariff on all US imports, and a 60% tariff on imports from China.

R- Often boastful of his support for Israel, **XXXXX** now says the country must "finish what they started" against Hamas militants in Gaza but "get it over with fast" because it is "losing the PR war".

S- XXXXX by contrast, has again taken up the vow to "drill, baby, drill" and unleash domestic energy production, in part to bring prices at the pump down. Domestic production is, however, higher under

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Mr Biden. At a recent dinner with oil executives and lobbyists, the Republican promised to eliminate Mr Biden's new climate rules and environmental regulations if they donated \$1bn to his campaign.

T- XXXXX weakened US gun laws in office, but also took action to ban bump stocks, the accessories that allow semi-automatic weapons to fire more quickly. Accepting the National Rifle Association's endorsement this month, he said he would unravel all of Mr Biden's new gun rules and fire the head of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

4b -Dominant US ideologies and political parties, Khan University

The two major political parties in the United States, the Democratic and Republican Parties, correspond closely with liberal and conservative ideologies, respectively. These ideologies influence US policy debates, which often concern the appropriate amount of government intervention in the economy or in social behavior.

Although there's a strong correlation between an individual's ideology and their party choice, Americans hold a range of opinions on economic and social issues that don't always fit neatly onto a simple "left-right" continuum. For this reason, some political scientists have proposed a political "spectrum" that charts individual beliefs on multiple dimensions.

Dominant US ideologies and political parties

Term	Definition
conservative ideology	Conservatives tend to believe that government should be small, operating mainly at the state or local level. They favor minimal government interference in the economy and prefer private sector-based solutions to problems. "Social conservatives" believe that government should uphold traditional morality, and therefore should impose restrictions on contraception, abortion, and same-sex marriage. Conservatives are said to fall on the "right wing" of the axis of political beliefs, a convention that dates from the place where conservatives sat in assembly during the French Revolution.
Democratic Party	One of the two main political parties in the United States. Founded in 1828 by supporters of Andrew Jackson, the Democratic Party is the world's oldest active political party. Although its platform has transformed many times over the years, today the core values of the Democratic Party align with liberal ideology.
liberal ideology	The definition of liberalism has changed over time, but modern-day liberals tend to believe that government should intervene in the economy and provide a broad range of social services to ensure well-being and equality across society. Liberals usually believe that the government should not regulate private sexual or social behaviors. They are said to fall on the "left wing" of the axis of political beliefs, a convention that dates from the place where supporters of the revolution sat in assembly during the French Revolution.
progressive ideology	'Progressive' is used interchangeably with 'liberal' by many today; others argue that the two terms are distinct. Those who consider the terms separate may say that liberals believe in protecting previously disadvantaged groups from discrimination, while progressives believe it's the government's job to address past wrongs and reform the systemic issues that caused those disadvantages in the first place.

Term	Definition
Republican Party	One of the two main political parties in the United States. Founded in 1854 by anti-slavery activists, the Republican Party's platform has also transformed over the years to address issues of concern to its constituents. Today, the core values of the Republican Party align with conservative ideology

Other ideologies and parties

Term	Definition
communitarian	Communitarians tend to support legislation that emphasizes the needs of communities over the rights of the individual. They are likely to be economically liberal, but socially conservative.
Green Party	The fourth-largest party in the United States. Founded in 2001, the Green Party favors a strong federal government. Its candidates often run on a platform of grassroots democracy, nonviolence, social justice, and environmentalism.
Libertarian Party, libertarian ideology	The third-largest party in the United States. Founded in 1971 by people who felt that the Republican and Democratic parties no longer represented the libertarian intentions of the Founders; libertarians favor limited government intervention in personal, social, and economic issues.
nationalists	Nationalists tend to promote the interests of their nation, and often believe in the superiority of their nation over others.