








## E-Learning Storyboard for Electoral College

Screen Info	Text	Graphics
Screen Title:	<p>Welcome to this course on the Electoral College (EC) where we will deepen your understanding of the countdown to 270 that occurs every four years on election night. In this lesson you will learn to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the Constitutional basis for the Electoral College</li> <li>• Calculate how many Electoral College votes each state receives</li> <li>• Describe how the Electoral College operates</li> <li>• Recall the contention among the Founding Fathers over the EC</li> <li>• Summarize the movement to eliminate the EC</li> </ul>	
Prerequisite Skills	This course only requires the most basic computer skills.	
Content Presentation	This course will be presented in five topical lessons. It is an asynchronous course that requires average internet access. The course may be taken on a computer, mini-Pad, or smartphone with audio.	
Media & Delivery	This course will use graphics to as much as possible to help the learner visualize. All graphics used in the final project will be original, non-original current images are being used as placeholders. There will be short videos and interactive audio sound effects. Blackboard CourseSites will be used as the LMS.	
Learner Participation	Each section will be followed by a short quiz, discussion forum and/or other assignment.	

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Assessment	Quizzes will be online and graded immediately upon submission and the correct answer will be given for questions that are not answered correctly. Discussion forum related to the material will be referenced for those who want to take a deeper dive. Because this lesson is designed to be completed in 30 minutes, there will be no pretests and participation in the forums is optional.		<table><thead><tr><th>percentage</th><th>grade</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>90% - 100%</td><td>A</td></tr><tr><td>80% - 89%</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>70% - 79%</td><td>C</td></tr><tr><td>60% - 69%</td><td>D</td></tr><tr><td>59% and below</td><td>F</td></tr></tbody></table>	percentage	grade	90% - 100%	A	80% - 89%	B	70% - 79%	C	60% - 69%	D	59% and below	F
percentage	grade														
90% - 100%	A														
80% - 89%	B														
70% - 79%	C														
60% - 69%	D														
59% and below	F														
Follow-through Activities	There are movements to eliminate the Electoral College and use the national popular vote. The dominate group is <a href="https://www.nationalpopularvote.com/">https://www.nationalpopularvote.com/</a> . Visit there website for details about the movement.	<b>National Popular</b> 													
Content Screen															
Screen Title	Constitutional Basis for the Electoral College	Screen #: 1													
Objective	Summarize the Constitutional basis for the EC														
On-Screen	Text	Graphic													
	<p>Although never calling it by name, the Constitution lays out the requirements for the EC in several sections.</p> <p>The basis for the EC is in the following sections of the Constitution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Article II, Section 1</li><li>• Twelfth Amendment</li><li>• Twentieth Amendment</li><li>• Describe how electors are selected</li><li>• Describe requirements to be an Elector</li></ul>	 <p>Click <a href="#">here</a> to download a copy of the Constitution</p>													

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Pop-Up Text	<p>Article II</p> <p>SECTION. 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:</p> <p>Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.</p> <p>[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.]*</p>	
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## E-Learning Storyboard for Electoral College

	<p>The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.</p> <p>No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.</p> <p>[In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.]*</p> <p>The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.</p> <p>Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:- “I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”</p> <p><b>12<sup>th</sup> Amendment</b></p> <p>Passed by Congress December 9, 1803. Ratified June 15, 1804. (Note: A portion of Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution was changed by the 12th Amendment.)</p>	
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## E-Learning Storyboard for Electoral College

	<p>The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as VicePresident, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;-the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;-The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. [And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.-]* The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.</p> <p>*Superseded by Section 3 of the 20th Amendment. 1</p>	
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E-Learning Storyboard for Electoral College

Additional Info	<p>SECTION 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.</p> <p>SECTION 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.</p>	
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## E-Learning Storyboard for Electoral College

	n/a
Graphics Specs	Image of the Constitution, and other images of amendments
Integration Notes	Link to copy of the US Constitution - <a href="https://constitutioncenter.org/media/files/constitution.pdf">https://constitutioncenter.org/media/files/constitution.pdf</a>

Question Screen		
Screen Title	Constitution	Screen #:
Objective Tested	Explain the Constitutional basis for the Electoral College	
Question	The Constitution mentions the Electoral College by name	
Options	A	True
	B	False
Correct Answer	False	
Graphics Specs		

Question Screen		
Screen Title	Constitution	Screen #:
Objective Tested	Describe Elector qualifications	
Question	Which statement if false about electors	
Options	A	Must be at least 25 years old
	B	Must be a party official
	C	Must be a natural born citizen

## E-Learning Storyboard for Electoral College

	<table><tr><td>D</td><td>Must have reside in the state they represent</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	D	Must have reside in the state they represent		
D	Must have reside in the state they represent				
Correct Answer	Must be a party official				
Graphics Specs					

Question Screen				
Screen Title	Constitution			Screen #:
Objective Tested	Describe how the Electors are chosen			
Question	Article II Section 2 allows each state to determine how to choose their Electors			
Options	A	True		
	B	False		
Correct Answer	True			
Graphics Specs				

Content Screen		
Screen Title	Allocating Electors	Screen #:
Objective	Allocating Electors for the Electoral College	



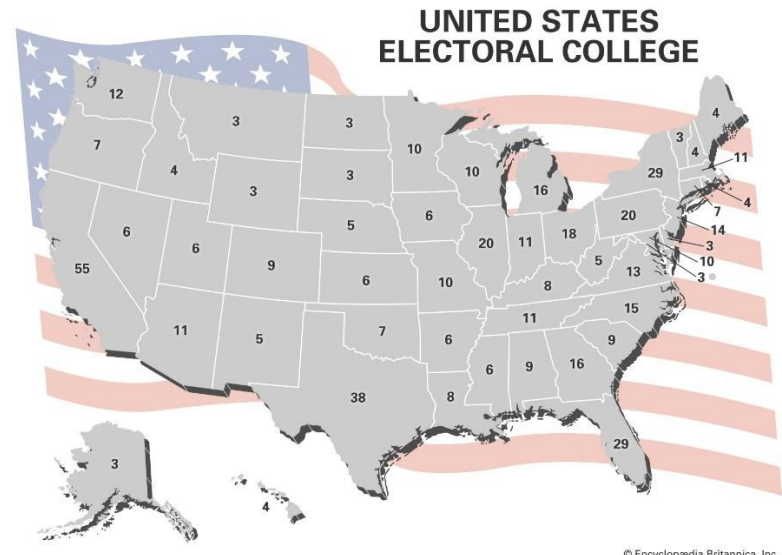
## E-Learning Storyboard for Electoral College

On-Screen  
Text

Every four years the election of the President comes down to the vote of 270 people. In this unit we will learn how these 538 people Electors are allocated in the Electoral College.

- Identify the number of Electors' of each state
- Identify the number of Electors DC has
- Explain how Electors are reallocated

# E-Learning Storyboard for Electoral College

Pop-Up Text	<p>The Constitution gives each state a number of electors equal to the combined total of its Senate membership (two for each state) and House of Representatives delegation (currently ranging from one to 55, depending on population). The 23rd Amendment provides an additional three electors to the District of Columbia. The number of electoral votes per state thus currently ranges from three (for seven states and D.C.) to 55.</p> <p>The total number of electors each state gets are adjusted following each decennial census in a process called reapportionment, which reallocates the number of Members of the House of Representatives to reflect changing rates of population growth (or decline) among the states. Thus, a state may gain or lose electors following reapportionment, but it always retains its two “senatorial” electors, and at least one more reflecting its House delegation.</p>  <p>© Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.</p>
Additional Info	
Graphics Specs	US Map with number of Electors on each state

## E-Learning Storyboard for Electoral College

Question Screen		
Screen Title	Allocation	Screen #:
Objective Tested	Identify the number of Electors' of each state	
Question	Three states have only two Electors	
Options	A	True
	B	False
Correct Answer	False	
Graphics Specs		
Integration Notes		

Question Screen		
Screen Title	Allocation	Screen #:
Objective Tested	Identify the number of Electors' of each state	
Question	Which state has the largest number of Electors	
Options	A	New York
	B	Texas
	C	California
	D	Florida
Correct Answer	California	
Graphics Specs		

## E-Learning Storyboard for Electoral College

Question Screen		
Screen Title	Allocation	Screen #:
Objective Tested	Explain how Electors are reallocated	
Question	Electors reapportioned every 5 years	
Options	A	True
	B	False
Correct Answer	False	
Graphics Specs		

Question Screen		
Screen Title	Allocation	Screen #:
Objective Tested	Identify the number of Electors' of each state	
Question	Calculate the fewest number of states needed to get to 270 votes	
Options	A	7
	B	13
	C	11
	D	9
Correct Answer	13	
Graphics Specs		

## E-Learning Storyboard for Electoral College

Question Screen		
Screen Title	Allocation	Screen #:
Objective Tested	Identify the number of Electors' of each state	
Question	Which states have 20 or more Electoral Votes	
Options	A	California, Florida, Georgia, New York, Ohio, Texas
	B	California, Florida, Ohio, New York, Texas
	C	California, Florida, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas
	D	California, Florida, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas
Correct Answer	California, Florida, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas	
Graphics Specs		

Question Screen		
Screen Title	Allocation	Screen #:
Objective Tested	Identify the number of Electors' of each state	
Question	How many electoral votes does Texas have	
Options	A	55
	B	41
	C	38
	D	29
Correct Answer	38	
Graphics Specs		

## E-Learning Storyboard for Electoral College

Content Screen		
Screen Title	The Electoral College Process	Screen #:
Objective	Describe how the Electoral College Operates	
On-Screen Text	<p>The Electoral College is a process, not a place. In this unit we will learn to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explain that voters elect Electors, not the President</li><li>• Explain how and when Electors assemble</li><li>• List winner take all states</li><li>• Describe how Electors vote to elect the President</li><li>• Detail how a candidate wins 270 or more votes to become President</li><li>• Governor signs Certificate of Ascertainment</li><li>• Certificates sent to President of Senate</li><li>• Certificates counted before the joint Congress</li><li>• President of Senate declares President</li></ul>	
Pop-Up Text	<p>In each presidential election, voters select the elector-candidates, not the President and Vice President nominee. November. In most states, voters cast a single vote for the slate of electors pledged to the party presidential and vice presidential candidates of their choice. The slate winning the most popular votes is elected. This is known as the winner take all system, or general ticket system. The elector</p> <p>The electors assemble in their individual states on the Monday following the second Wednesday in December. While they are pledged and expected to vote for the candidates they represent, they are not required to. Once they vote for President and Vice President, the Electoral College ceases till exist until the next Presidential election. A majority of the electoral votes (270 of 538) is required to win. Once the winner is selected, the Governor of the state's signs to certify the vote.</p> <p>If no candidate receives a majority then the President and Vice President are elected by what is known as a contingent election, where the Congress makes the selection.</p>	

## E-Learning Storyboard for Electoral College

Question Screen				
Screen Title	Process			Screen #:
Objective Tested	Describe how the Electoral College Operates			
Question	Article II Section 2 allows each state to determine how to choose their Electors			
Options	A	True		
	B	False		
Correct Answer	True			
Graphics Specs				
Additional Info				
Graphics Specs				
Integration Notes				

Question Screen				
Screen Title	Process			Screen #:
Objective Tested	Describe how the Electoral College Operates			
Question	Article II Section 2 allows each state to determine how to choose their Electors			
Options	A	True		
	B	False		
Correct Answer	True			

E-Learning Storyboard for Electoral College

Question Screen				
Screen Title	Process			Screen #:
Objective Tested	Describe how the Electoral College Operates			
Question	Article II Section 2 allows each state to determine how to choose their Electors			
Options	A	True		
	B	False		
Correct Answer	True			
Graphics Specs				
Graphics Specs				



## E-Learning Storyboard for Electoral College

Content Screen		
Screen Title	Contention Among the Founding Fathers	Screen #:
Objective	In this section we will evaluate the contention among the Founding Fathers over the Electoral College and what was behind it	
On-Screen Text	<p>The process of agreeing on Founding Fathers agreeing on the Constitution was not the peaceful process many people imagine it to be. It was filled with heated arguments and dual challenges.</p> <p>The founding Fathers did not trust the wisdom of the voters</p> <p>A Democracy vs. a Representative Republic</p>	
Pop-Up Text	<p>The Founding Fathers established the Electoral College in the Constitution, in part, as a compromise between the election of the President by a vote in Congress and election by the popular vote of qualified citizens. Although the term 'Electoral College' does not appear in the Constitution, it is referred to in Article II and the 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment refer to 'Electors'.</p>	
Additional Info		
Graphics Specs		
Integration Notes		

Question Screen			
Screen Title	Founding Fathers		Screen #:
Objective Tested	Evaluate the contention among the Founding Fathers over the Electoral College		
Question	Article II Section 2 allows each state to determine how to choose their Electors		
Options	A	True	
	B	False	

## E-Learning Storyboard for Electoral College

Question Screen			
Screen Title	Founding Fathers		Screen #:
Objective Tested	Compare a democracy to a Representative Republic		
Question	In a democracy, the voters would directly elect the President and Vice President		
Options	A	True	
	B	False	
Correct Answer	True		
Graphics Specs			
Correct Answer	True		
Graphics Specs			

Question Screen				
Screen Title	Founding Fathers			Screen #:
Objective Tested	Evaluate the contention among the Founding Fathers over the Electoral College			
Question	The Electoral College was a compromise			
Options	A	True		
	B	False		
Correct Answer	True			
Graphics Specs				

## E-Learning Storyboard for Electoral College

Content Screen		
Screen Title	Eliminating the Electoral College	Screen #:
Objective	Discuss the movement to eliminate the Electoral College	
On-Screen Text	<p>In thus lesson we will learn about the movement to eliminate the Electoral College and what the impact might be. •</p> <p>List the times the Electoral College has elected a President who lost the popular vote</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Discuss the movement to eliminate the Electoral College</li><li>• Paraphrase the arguments to keep the Electoral College</li><li>• Paraphrase the arguments to eliminate the Electoral College</li><li>• Summarize the Constitutional requirements to eliminate the Electoral College</li></ul>	

## E-Learning Storyboard for Electoral College

Pop-Up Text	<p>Since the Electoral College process is part of the original design of the Constitution a Constitutional amendment is required to change this system.</p> <p>The ratification of the 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment, the expansion of the voting rights, and the states use of the popular vote to determine who will be appointed as electors have each substantially changed the process.</p> <p>There have been many proposals offered over the years to alter the Presidential election process. Those proposals have included a direct nation-wide election of eligible voters, but none have passed Congress and been sent to the states for ratification. The most common method for amending the Constitution, an amendment must be proposed by a two-thirds majority of both houses of Congress and ratified by three-fourths of the states.</p> <p>Sources indicate there have been over 700 proposals introduced in Congress to reform or eliminate the Electoral College. There have been more proposals for Constitutional amendments to change the Electoral College than any other subject. The American Bar Association criticized the Electoral College as “archaic” and “ambiguous”. Studies show that many political scientists support continuing the Electoral College. Other studies show that as much as 80% of Americans favor abolishing the Electoral College.</p> <p>One of the things that fuels the desire to eliminate the Electoral College is that it has, five times in our history, elected a President who lost the popular vote. This happened most recently in 2000 and 2016.</p> <p>Those who favor the Electoral College argue that without it candidates would focus only on heavily populated states with a high number of Electoral votes and densely populated cities. They say the effect of this would be that candidates would ignore the wants and needs of the small cities and rural areas</p>	
Additional Info		
Graphics Specs		
Integration Notes		

## E-Learning Storyboard for Electoral College

Question Screen		
Screen Title	Eliminating the Electoral College	Screen #:
Objective Tested	List the times the Electoral College has elected a President who lost the popular vote	
Question	When was the last time the Electoral College elected a President, who lost the popular vote	
Options	A	2000
	B	2016
	C	2018
	D	2020
Correct Answer	2016	
Graphics Specs		

Question Screen		
Screen Title	Eliminating the Electoral College	Screen #:
Objective Tested	Summarize the Constitutional requirements to eliminate the Electoral College	
Question	What percentage of the states must ratify a constitutional amendment	
Options	A	51%
	B	67%
	C	75%
	D	100%
Correct Answer	75%	
Graphics Specs		

## E-Learning Storyboard for Electoral College

Question Screen		
Screen Title	Eliminating the Electoral College	Screen #:
Objective Tested	Paraphrase the arguments to keep the Electoral College	
Question	The Electoral help protect the rights of all voters, including those in the minority	
Options	A	True
	B	False
Correct Answer	True	
Graphics Specs		

Question Screen		
Screen Title	Eliminating the Electoral College	Screen #:
Objective Tested	Paraphrase the arguments to eliminate the Electoral College	
Question	Select the terms the American Bar Association has used to describe the Electoral College	
Options	A	Unconstitutional
	B	Ambiguous
	C	Archaic
	D	Progressive
Correct Answer	Ambiguous and Archaic	
Graphics Specs		