Educator Guide: Should Hate Speech be protected under the First Amendment? (w/ classroom viewing guide)

This guide is designed to support you and your students with these learning objectives:

1) Students will analyze information about Freedom of Speech at colleges.
2) Students will evaluate and present arguments in favor of or against the protection of hate speech.
3) Students will create a public service announcement that teaches other students about the 5 freedoms of the First Amendment-- Can be video, audio, poster or any other media format.

### Step 1
Watch video

Use this **classroom viewing guide** with:
- Quick-write prompt
- Comprehension questions
- about the video
- Student note catcher

More student supports the Discussion page:
- Glossary with vocabulary used in the video
- Annotated source list
- Video transcripts in English and Spanish

### Step 2
Join this Discussion

Students sign into KQED Learn and click the “Join the Discussion” button to respond to the Discussion question.

Responses should be supported by evidence from the Above the Noise video or other research on the topic.

Supports for joining the discussion KQED Learn:
- **Sentence frames**
- **Discussions rubric**
- **Response analysis activity**

Please refer to our **Code of Conduct** as well as your school’s behavioral expectations before joining.

### Step 3
Dive Deeper with a Make & Share

Find sources for Make & Shares

Create a public service announcement that teaches other students about the 5 freedoms of the First Amendment-- Can be video, audio, poster or any other media format

Upload your creation into the discussion using the Make and Share tab.

Get ideas from schooljournalism.org’s 2019 video psa contest.

learn.kqed.org

KQED
## Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standards</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCR A.R.1</strong></td>
<td>Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCR A.R.7</strong></td>
<td>Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W1</strong></td>
<td>Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.CCRA.W.2</strong></td>
<td>Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NGSS.SEP.7</strong></td>
<td>Engaging in argument from evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NGSS.SEP.8</strong></td>
<td>Obtaining, evaluating and communicating information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ISTE Digital Citizen</strong></td>
<td>Students recognize the rights, responsibilities and opportunities of living, learning and working in an interconnected digital world, and they act and model in ways that are safe, legal and ethical.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*KQED’s Media Tool Policy:* In KQED Education’s media literacy work, we take an approach to platforms and tools that focuses on developing media-making competencies that are transferable to an individual’s specific technology context. When we recommend software for specific mediamaking activities, our factors for consideration include ease of use, whether the tool is open-source, whether it works across platforms and whether it offers the necessary functionality for the task free of cost. If there are no free tools appropriate for the task, we prioritize the lowest-cost solution able to produce high-quality media.