

# Facilitator Runsheet



**The Facilitator is the director of this roleplay. Their role is to ensure that everyone knows what they have to do and where they have to be. Positions listed in green are on the Government's side. Positions in yellow are on the Opposition's side.**

*Throughout the debate the Speaker may use a range of strategies to help keep order and maintain proper parliamentary behaviour – e.g calling out “order!”, or “be quiet Members to my left!”*

*Throughout the debate, Members may encourage and support their party after they have spoken by saying “Hear, Hear.” Opposing Members can call out interjections, but these must be managed by the Speaker.*

*(Facilitator reads the Bill to everyone)*

**Facilitator:**            **The Bill we are debating today is a recreation of how women got the right to vote in 1894. We will be passing the Bill through the House of Assembly. Everyone in Parliament at this time was a man, which is why the characters are men.**

## The Opening ([watch demo](#))

*(Clerk stands and rings the bell)*

**Clerk:**                    **Honourable Members please stand.**

*(Serjeant-at-Arms and Speaker enter from the centre aisle at the opposite end of the room to the Speaker's chair. Serjeant-at-Arms places mace on right shoulder, stands and walks in front of the Speaker. The Speaker follows one metre behind)*

*(Serjeant-at-Arms stops two metres into the aisle and stands to the side. The Speaker stays slightly behind the Serjeant-at-Arms and waits to be announced)*

**Serjeant-at-Arms:**    **Honourable Members, the Speaker.**

*(Speaker bows to the Government. Government bows back)*

*(Speaker bows to the Opposition. Opposition bows back)*

*(Speaker walks to the Speaker's chair and sits down)*

*(Serjeant-at-Arms follows behind the Speaker and places the mace on a table in front of the Speaker with the crown facing the Government side. The Serjeant-at-Arms walks to their seat)*

**Speaker:**                **Members, please sit down. Parliament is now in session. The rules of the Parliament must be obeyed. Clerk, please read out the rules.**

*(Clerk stands, reads rules, sits)*

- Clerk:**
- 1. Always stand up to speak.**
  - 2. Always address your remarks through the Speaker.**
  - 3. Address the Speaker as Mr Speaker.**
  - 4. Members speak without interruption.**
  - 5. The Speaker keeps order.**

*(Clerk sits)*

**Facilitator:** We will now do the first reading.

**Speaker:** The Constitutional Amendment Adult Suffrage Bill 1894 will now be debated.  
Clerk please read out the Bill.

*(Clerk stands)*

**Clerk:** The Constitutional Amendment Adult Suffrage Bill 1894.  
A Bill for an Act to grant all women the right to vote for persons to sit in Parliament. This Bill will give women the rights previously only granted to men.

*(Clerk sits)*

**Facilitator:** Now we move to the second reading.

## The Debate

**Speaker:** I call on the Minister to introduce the Bill.

*(The Minister stands, introduces and speaks to the Bill)*

**Speaker:** I call on the Opposition Spokesperson.

*(The Opposition Spokesperson stands and speaks to the Bill)*

**Speaker:** I call on the Member for Sturt.

*(The Member for Sturt stands and speaks to the Bill)*

**Speaker:** I call on the Member for Wooroora.

*(The Member for Wooroora stands and speaks to the Bill)*

**Speaker:** I call on the Member for Gumeracha.

*(The Member for Gumeracha stands and speaks to the Bill)*

**Speaker:** I call on the Member for Noarlunga.

*(The Member for Noarlunga stands and speaks to the Bill)*

**Speaker:** **I call on the Member for Victoria.**

*(The Member for Victoria stands and speaks to the Bill)*

**Speaker:** **I call on the Northern Territory.**

*(The Member for the Northern Territory stands and speaks to the Bill)*

**Speaker:** **I call on the Member for West Torrens.**

*(The Member for West Torrens speaks to the Bill)*

**Speaker:** **I call on the Member for Flinders.**

*(The Member for Flinders speaks to the Bill)*

**Speaker:** **I call on the Member for Yatala.**

*(The Member for Yatala speaks to the Bill)*

**Speaker:** **Does anyone wish to speak on the Bill? Stand if you wish to speak.**

**Speaker:** **Member for \_\_\_\_\_**

*(The Speaker chooses members in turn from Government, Opposition and Independents or Minor Parties, if represented. The Speaker chooses people to speak by saying Member for \_\_\_\_\_ using their first name e.g. Member for Julie or Member for Vu)*

**Speaker:** **Does anyone else wish to speak on the Bill? Stand if you wish to speak.**

**Speaker:** **Member for \_\_\_\_\_**

*(The Speaker repeats these two lines each time someone chooses to speak)*

*(When the Facilitator feels that the whole group has contributed, move to the final speech)*

**Speaker:** **I call on the Minister to close the debate.**

*(The Minister stands, reads their second speech)*

## **The Vote ([watch demo](#))**

**Facilitator:** **We now need to vote to finish off the second reading stage. Votes in Parliament go in one, or sometimes two steps. The first is a vote on the voices.**

**Speaker:** **A vote on the Bill will now be taken. All those in favour say “aye.”**

**Members  
in support:** **Aye**

**Speaker:** **All those against say “no.”**

**Members**

**against: No**

**Speaker: The ayes/noes have it.**

*(The Speaker makes a call based on the voices)*

**Facilitator: Votes on the voices are not always reliable – as not all Members are in the Chamber every minute of every day. Sometimes, Members also want to do a formal count to record which way each person voted. Today, someone from the party who lost the vote on the voices will call for a division – where the House divides in to the “aye” and “no” votes.**

**A Member from the party that lost: Divide**

**Speaker: A division has been called. Clerk, ring the bells.**

*(Clerk stands and rings the bell for 20 seconds)*

*(Clerk sits)*

**Speaker: Those who support women getting the right to vote and run for Parliament will move to the right of the chair. Those who do not support it will move to the left of the chair.**

*(Give the students 10-30 seconds to move into their sides – ayes to the Government side, noes to the Opposition side)*

*(The Government Whip leaves their seat and stands next to the Clerk. If the Government Whip wishes to vote no, they can tell the Opposition Whip to include their vote in their count. The Government Whip counts the people on the Government side.*

*(The Government Whip whispers the result to the Speaker)*

*(The Opposition Whip leaves their seat and stands next to the Serjeant-at-Arms. If the Opposition Whip wishes to vote yes, they can tell the Government Whip to include their vote in their count. The Opposition Whip counts the people on the Opposition side.*

*(The Opposition Whip whispers the result to the Speaker)*

**Speaker: The result is #\_\_\_ people who want to grant women’s suffrage. #\_\_\_ want to refuse suffrage.**

*(If the vote is **for** the Bill the Speaker will say)*

**Speaker: The Bill has passed.**

OR

*(If the vote is **against** the Bill the Speaker will say)*

**Speaker: The Bill has not passed.**

OR

*(If the vote is **tied** the Speaker will say)*

**Speaker:**                **There being equal votes for and against the Bill I cast my vote for the Bill. The ideas put forward by the Honourable Members have made me decide to vote for the Bill.**

**Facilitator:**            **The next step would be to make any changes to the Bill. This is called the Committee stage.**

*(The Facilitator may wish to take suggestions for changes that might result in a compromise for the Bill and do votes on the voices for each suggestion – optional)*

**Facilitator:**            **After the Committee stage, there is a third reading, where the Bill is voted on in final before moving to the Legislative Council.**

*(The Facilitator can support the Speaker to conduct a final vote to conclude - optional)*

**Facilitator:**            **The Legislative Council has to do the whole process again. If they make changes, it needs to come back to the House of Assembly. A Bill can only pass if both Houses agree on the same Bill word for word. Once both Houses agree, it goes to the Governor for Royal Assent, and then the Bill can become law.**