

Decision Making: Voting Vs. Consensus

Complete the summary below by filling in the blanks with the correct words or phrases from the lecture.

The lecture reviewed two different (1)_____ to decision making: voting and consensus building. The class was tasked with deciding how to use a piece of (2)_____ property. The two options were to build a museum with a billionaire's (3)_____ art collection or to expand the (4)_____ parkland for public use.

In the first approach, the class discussed the options and (5)_____. The majority voted for the park, but this left many people feeling (6)_____.

The second approach was the (7)_____ building process, which took significantly more time but aimed to address everyone's concerns. A (8)_____ facilitated the process, ensuring objectivity and organizing the discussion. Participants expressed their concerns, broke down the proposals into smaller (9)_____, and suggested (10)_____ or hybrid proposals.

After multiple rounds of discussion and revisions, the class reached a decision. The museum proposal moved forward but with changes: a (11)_____ building design, an (12)_____ parking lot, and funds donated to improve the park. The result was a decision that everyone could support or at least not (13)_____.

This process created a sense of (14)_____ among participants. Unlike voting, where there are clear winners and losers, consensus building made everyone feel included. However, the downside was that it took much (15)_____ and might be impractical for larger groups.