**PREPARING FOR REVOLUTION SPEECH**

* **Select a revolution** of your choice. Some possible **revolutions** you could choose: The Russian Revolution, the American Revolution, the Chinese Communist Revolution, the revolutions that brought down communism in Eastern Europe, the Cuban Revolution, the Protestant Reformation, the Civil Rights movement in the United States, the technological revolution, the movement for women’s rights, or the Industrial Revolution.
* Go over the **vocabulary** of revolution (rebel, revolutionary, radical, moderate, etc) and make sure you are prepared to use them in your speech.
* Review the **stages of revolution** and, especially, the causes of revolution. Understanding the problems of the people will allow you to motivate them to action!
* **Research** background information on your revolution. Why are they calling for change? What are they suggesting their change should be? How did they go about their revolution? You need this information to write effectively about the revolution.
* Write the **sources** of information and cite them in your **bibliography**.

**WRITING AND STRUCTURING A GOOD REVOLUTION SPEECH**

Here is a general outline you can follow when writing your speech. You do not have to have everything listed here, but good speeches have many of the aspects listed here.

***ATTENTION STEP***

**Opening statement** of interest (use one or more of the following):

• A rhetorical question: A question that the asker does not expect an answer to.

This is used for persuasive effect. For example: “How much longer must our

people endure this injustice?" or "How many times do I have to tell you to stop

walking into the house with mud on your shoes?"; no formal answer is expected.

Rather, it is a device used by the speaker to assert or deny something.

• A startling statement: tell the audience something shocking to get them engaged. For example, it could be the story of a woman who cannot feed her children, or a story about a man killed by the government.

• A quotation from someone respected: “A great man named Mr. Santella once said ‘the people have the right to revolt against their government if that government is stupid!’”

• A reference to the occasion: “Five years ago today on this very spot, twelve goats were stolen from the people by the government.”

*Motivate audience* interest in your subject by giving them: (use one or more of the following):

• The value of the information for your audience. Tell them why this is important.

• A reason to listen: “your future, your children’s future, our future, depends on

this!” Tell them why they should believe you.

* Establish your credibility by:

Telling them about any first-hand experience you may have had. For example, “I

have fought in the battlefields for this country…”, “I was there when….”, etc.

• Alluding to sources of information you have consulted. For example, “I have

talked to many people and read many books on this subject…”

Provide *orienting material* by: (use one or more of the following):

• Previewing main points: “In this speech I will….”

• Defining any technical terms that you will be using: “I am going to be talking a

lot about the bourgeoisie. Let me tell you what this means.”

***NEED STEP:***

The ‘Need Step’ is **urging for change,** and highlighting what is wrong with the present condition. One does this through one or more of the following:

*Illustration*

• Tell of one or more incidents to illustrate the need for change. For example, “time and time again I have seen people murdered, injured, or seriously upset because if the VSA dress code.”

*Ramifications:*

• Use as many additional facts, examples, and quotations as are required to make

the need for change impressive.

***SATISFACTION STEP:***

The Satisfaction Step presents a **solution** and is developed by using one or more of the following:

*Statement of solution*:

• A brief statement of the attitude, belief, or action you wish the audience to adopt. For example, “The answer is obvious ladies and gentlemen, the king must be killed!”.

*Explanation:*

• Make sure that your proposal is understood. Explain how you will carry out your plans. For example, “we will do this by…”

*Theoretical demonstration:*

• Show how the solution logically meets the need pointed out in the need step,

point-by-point! For example, “When the king is dead, the feudal system of the

past, the Old Regime, will be no more. They will no longer overtax you. They

will no longer bring your country to war and waste your hard earned money. You will no longer have to starve in the streets of this great country! You will have the power. You will have democracy!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!”

*Practical experience:*

• Give actual examples showing where this proposal has worked effectively or

where the belief has proven correct. For example: “The French did this in France,

the Russians did it in Russia….”

*Meeting objections:*

• Attack the opposition by showing how your proposal overcomes any objections, which might be raised. This is the step where you discredit people with other opinions. You can do this nicely and logically or use fear and intimidation.

***VISUALIZATION STEP***

Visualization Step: The visualization step must stand the test of reality. The

**conditions** you describe must be at least realistic. The more vividly you make the situation seem, the stronger will be the reaction of the audience. There are three methods of visualizing the future.

Use one or more of the following:

*Positive:*

Describe the conditions if your solution is actually carried out. Picture

the listeners in that situation actually enjoying the safety, pleasure, or pride that

your proposal will produce. “When we triumph there will be rainbows and

butterflies and ponies or everyone!”

*Negative:*

Describe conditions if your solution is not carried out. Picture the

audience feeling the bad effects or unpleasantness that the failure to effect your

solution will produce. “If the other side triumphs….”

*Contrast:*

Combination of 1 and 2. Begin with the negative method (undesirable

situation) and conclude with the positive method (desirable solution).

***CONCLUSION STEP***

*Conclusion Step:*

Developed by using one or more of the following:

• A restatement of the main idea and summary of the main points.

• A restatement of the specific action or attitude change you want from the audience.

• A statement of your personal intent to take the course of action or attitude

recommended.

• A concluding statement to recapture interest (a reason to remember). For

example: “Look at your children tonight and ask yourself what kind of world you

want them to grow up in. Is it this world we live in or is it….”

Look at samples of…

…bad speeches:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8tbPCYctoeU>

…great Speeches:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eWynt87PaJ0

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LnVffzyaf-Y

**SUGGESTIONS FOR PRESENTING A GOOD PROPAGANDA SPEECH.**

• Practice your speech many, many, many, many, many times before actually

giving it.

• Make eye contact with the audience.

• Know your facts/speech well.

• Speak clearly, loudly, and confidently.

• Stand up straight. Do not slouch.

• Picture your audience in their underwear.

• Practice your speech again.