

Oratorical Analysis Outline

Outline & Description

Introduction	
<p>Attention Getter –Choose a powerful captivating part of your speech to begin with or reference a significant social impact that resulted because of the speech. This should engage your audience and make them want to listen for more!</p>	
<p>Thesis – Briefly tell your audience what speech you will be presenting, who the speaker was, and the occasion of the speech. Tell the audience how you will interpret the significance of the historical speech you have selected. <i>Ex. “When John F. Kennedy gave his inaugural address as he took presidential office in 1960 he made a challenge to the American Public that still echoes today.”</i></p>	
<p>Preview Roadmap – List the main points you will address. <i>Ex. “In order to better understand this historical speech and its import to American culture, we will first, explore the context of the inaugural address. Next, we will examine the rhetorical choices that were made in the speech, and finally, we will analyze the speech for its overall importance – for 1960 and for today”.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.2.3.
<p>Transition Statement – Provide a smooth transition from your introduction into your speech body.</p>	

Body

The body of your presentation should be a mix of the historical speech and your analysis of the speech. The rules say the mix should be 50/50. You should have clear transitions between each point.

Point #1 – The background or context of the speech and speaker

Who gave the speech and what was their experience? What was the historical context of the speech? What was happening in the country/world when it was delivered? Who was the primary audience?

Transition Statement – *Ex. “Now that you understand the historical context of this important address, we need to examine the specifics of the speech that was given.”*

Point #2 – An explanation of what was said and how it was delivered

What word choices were used? Were they effective? Did the speaker incorporate any rhetorical devices? What did the speech sound like? Did the speaker use vocal delivery techniques (rate, volume, inflection) to get across the message?

Transition Statement

Point #3 – Critical analysis of the speech

Analysis should be a mix of historical, rhetorical and audience analysis. How was the speech received by the audience? What importance or future implications did the speech have on society? What should we take away from the historical speech? What is its impact on us?

Transition Statement – Provide a smooth transition from your speech body into the conclusion.

Conclusion

End your oratorical analysis with a strong conclusion.

Review Roadmap – Restate your three main points

1.

2.

3.

Emphasize – Highlight the thesis and how it was fulfilled by your OA

Conclude – Come “Full Circle” by referencing your attention-getter from the introduction