

Chapter 1 : The Kennedy-Nixon Debates - HISTORY

There are many good movies about speech and debate, but my personnel favorite is "The Great Debaters". Based on a true story, the plot revolves around the efforts of debate coach Melvin B. Tolson (Denzel Washington) at Wiley College, a Historical.

You can help by adding to it. August In some countries e. If the Speaker grants such a request, an emergency debate is usually held before the end of the next sitting day. British Parliamentary debating[edit] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. August Learn how and when to remove this template message The British Parliamentary BP debating style involves four teams: The closing team of each side must either introduce a new substantive point outward extension or expand on a previous point made by their opening team inward extension , all whilst agreeing with their opening team yet one-upping them, so to speak. August Learn how and when to remove this template message The Canadian Parliamentary debating style involves one "government" team and one "opposition" team. On the "government" side, there is the "Prime Minister" and the "Minister of the Crown". On the "opposition" side, there is the "Leader of the Opposition" and the "Shadow Minister". In most competitive situations, it is clear what the motion entails and it must be addressed directly. The debate is structured with each party speaking in a particular order and for a define length of time. However, unlike a cross-examination style debate “ another dominant debate style in Canada “ Parliamentary debate involves parliamentary rules and allows interruptions for points of order. In very few cases, the motion may be "squirreable". This makes the debate similar to a prepared debate for the "government" team and an impromptu debate for the "opposition" team. In Canada, debating tournaments may involve a mix of parliamentary and cross-examination-style debate, or be entirely one style or the other. American Parliamentary debating[edit] You can help by adding to it. In other words, the government can support or oppose the topic in session on the Congress. This way, using "government" as a synonym to "proposition teams" could create confusion about how the speakers are going to position themselves on debate. It is the most used competitive debating style used in Brazil; it is used at the official competitions of the Instituto Brasileiro de Debates Brazilian Institute of Debates. At Parli Brasil, every speaker speaks for 7 minutes, with 15 seconds of tolerance after that. After the first minute and before the last minute, debaters from the opposite team may ask Points of Information, which the speaker may accept or reject as he wishes although he is supposed to accept at least one. However, there is no unique model in Brazil because many clubs debates were created before the creation of "Parli Brazil" and not all modified their rules.

Chapter 2 : Debate - Wikipedia

After two weeks of editorials, sensational exposés and opinion pieces about the "attack on free speech" on our university campuses, it is time to pause and reflect upon what has happened.

Introduction There is more to a debate speech than the mere delivery of arguments and rebuttals. No doubt these two elements form the backbone of a debate speech. However, the following elements are crucial in making a speech interesting, memorable and easy to follow for the judges. The First Impression It is crucial that Debaters make a good first impression on the judges within a debate. Making a good impression straight away leads the judges to believe that the debater is capable of making a good speech to follow and induces them to give higher scores if the debater is able to fulfill this potential. A good introduction is thus essential in raising the expectations of the judges. A good introduction also serves to differentiate the speaker from the other debaters in the round and get more attention from the judges. Debaters can consider using the following elements to create effective introductions to their speeches. Debaters should allocated about seconds for the introductions but this will depend on the time available for the speech and the amount of substantive matter which needs to be covered. **Contextualisation** This technique is commonly used by the First speakers of both teams. The speakers open their speeches by contextualizing the motion in real world events. This shows the judges that the speakers understand the relevance of the motion and why the motion is being debated. The contextualisation also provides the speakers with an opportunity to make their stance as sympathetic as possible. In a debate about the use of nuclear technology, the First Proposition Speaker can open by citing the depletion of natural resources as well as the need to find sustainable and cheap energy sources in the developing world. The First Opposition Speaker, in contrast, will contextualize the debate by referring to nuclear accidents, such as those in Japan, as well as the threat of nuclear weapon programmes in North Korea and Iran. **Overview** The overview is a technique more commonly used from the Second Speaker onwards, although the First Opposition Speaker may also use it. Here, the Debater makes a critique of the approach being taken by the opposing team. This is an attack on the opposing team which goes beyond a mere rebuttal of a point. This assessment will also serve as a pre-cursor to the evaluative component of the Summary Speeches and signals to the judges that the Debater has the ability to look at the debate critically. For instance, in a Debate about globalisation, the Second Proposition Speaker can note that the Opposition has focused mainly on social and political issues and criticise this approach during the overview as globalisation is primarily an economic phenomenon. The Second Opposition Speaker, in response, can note during the overview that the Proposition had primarily used examples from developed countries and has ignored the impact on least developing countries in order to put globalisation in a good light. This has the effect of quickly grounding the debate in reality and putting a clear metal image of the debate in the minds of the judges. This technique differs from contextualization as the Debater is only using a single example for its impact rather than the explanation of the broad circumstance. Thus, going back to the motion on nuclear technology, the speaker can open with a detailed example on the reactor meltdown at Chernobyl and the resultant radioactive fallout over Europe. While all the speakers on the floor have the option of opening the speech with an example, they will have to be aware that this will necessarily take away an example which could have been used for an argument or rebuttal. **Personal Anecdote** This technique is especially useful in establishing a rapport with the judges and the audience. This allows the debater to create some differentiation from the rest of the speakers while making the topic a little more interesting. Ideally, the anecdote should be related to the motion. On some occasions, Debaters can get an additional benefit from this technique by becoming authority figures. For instance, on a motion about the United Nations, a Debater who has worked or interned at the UN will be able to speak with more authority. Thus, the Debater can make reference to an incident or episode during the stint at the UN. **Quotations** The use of famous quotes related to the topic can also be a good way to start a speech. These are formulated well and are usually short and sharp, which allows the debaters to proceed quickly into these speeches. Debaters should avoid the mere recitation of the quote prior to proceeding to the case. Instead, they should explain how the quote relates to the motion at hand. **Humour** The use of humour can

be effective in easing the tension in the room and establishing a rapport with the audience and the judges. Although the Debater is free to use any type of jokes or quips, it will be best if there are related to the topic in some way. The use of humour always involves some risks. If the humour goes unappreciated, the silence will be awkward and deafening and the Debater will be embarrassed. Worse, the humour could backfire if it ends up offending the audience or the judges.

Finishing Strong The conclusion to a speech is just as important as the introduction. The judges will be close to making up their minds on the score to be given to the speakers and a strong finish could assist in pushing the score a little higher. Thus, speakers should get rid of bad habits such as panicked and rushed endings or incomplete conclusions trailing off as they return to their seats. Instead, they should allocate some time at the end of their speeches for a strong and effective conclusion.

Following the Theme One technique to wrap up the speech to refer back to the introduction and finish on the same theme. Thus, if an anecdote was used, the conclusion could refer to the same story for a fitting conclusion. The speaker with the UN experience can sum up the speech by referring to the lessons learnt at the end of the tenure.

Quotations Quotations work even better at the end of speeches as they are short and can be delivered with a flourish; useful when there will be little time left for the speaker.

Summation Speakers who provide a summation of the key components of the speech just delivered will be able to remind the judges of all the points covered. This will ensure that the judges did not miss a single point. This also lets the judges know that the speaker had complete control over and awareness of the speech. The summation can also be expanded to cover the key points already delivered by the preceding speakers. This ensures that these key components will remain fresh in the minds of the judges.

Third Speakers in particular, should summarise the substantive arguments raised by their teammates at the end of their speeches.

Ease of tracking

4. Signposting Signposting refers to the Debater signaling to the judges on what the various components of the speech are. Specifically, this refers to the Debater declaring what component is about to be delivered before the delivery itself. In contrast, a speech without good signposting often leaves judges confused as to which rebuttal was being directed at particular arguments and makes it hard for them to award higher scores.

Transition Markers Transition markers inform the judges that one particular argument or rebuttal has been concluded and that the speaker has moved on to another component. This simple step alerts the judges that a new argument or rebuttal is about to be delivered and allows them to prepare accordingly. Without proper transition markers, Debaters run the risk of having their arguments merge with each other, leaving the judges more confused. However, because it is an indistinct marker, the judges are uncertain if the speaker was providing multiple rebuttals to one argument or had different responses to multiple arguments. One easy way to make it easier for the judges to track the arguments is to list the items to be delivered at the beginning of the speech. In contrast, if a Debater does not number the arguments, judges may sometimes have difficulty deciding how many rebuttals there actually were and how many arguments were actually raised. One issue with this method is that Debaters may run out of time and fail to deliver the promised number of arguments. However, the proper solution is to manage the time allocation properly, rather than to make it easier to drop points through the lack of numbering.

Word Choice The words used by Debaters are the vehicles for the ideas that they wish to convey. Debaters need to ensure that the words that they use are effective and that no wasted words are used within that limited time frame. Debaters should keep the following elements in mind when selecting the words they use for their speeches.

Simplicity Use simple words as much as possible. The best way to ensure Debaters are able to get their points across is to ensure that every member of the judging panel and the audience understand the words which are being used. Debaters should thus not use a complicated word which could be misunderstood by the judges or opponents when a simple word will do just as well. However, they should take care to explain these terms when necessary to ensure that everyone in the debate can follow.

Accuracy Use words which are precise in conveying the message. This will ensure that the opponents will not misunderstand or misrepresent the arguments being put forward. In this case, the opponents will merely have to point out the impossibility of completely removing an entire black market industry.

Sophistication Use words which are formal and sophisticated. Although the debate is to be conducted in friendly tones, it is still a formal competition between two teams. As such, the language used should also be sophisticated and casual words should be avoided.

Chapter 3 : National Speech & Debate Association | Connect. Support. Inspire.

Big Questions Debate is a debate format that allows students to debate with a partner or as an individual. Debates may be one-on-one, two-on-two, or two-on-one. Topics last all year and concern the intersection of science, philosophy, and religion.

Over the years I have used a variety of speech topics. Most of the topics emerge from current events. For each speech assignment students are given a differentiated list of choices around a specific theme. Below are 50 of the more recent persuasive speech and debate topics I have used with my students. Research on the Teenage Brain Does video violence effects the teenage brain? Does the internet influence young people to engage in risky behavior? Once bad in math, a person will always be bad at math. Intelligence depends on environmental factors, not genetic factors. Starting school later is beneficial to teenage brain development. Parents who engaged with their children are more likely to excel in school and avoid risky behavior. Teachers need to teach content with the teenage brain in mind. Physical Education and Sports Should physical education be mandatory for all students every day of the school week? Should students on sports teams be required to carry a certain grade point average [GPA] in order to play? Should coaches be required to give equal playing time to athletes at the secondary school level regardless of skills middle and high school? Are sports athletes role models? Is mandatory drug testing of all athletes on a secondary, collegiate, and professional level necessary? Are spectator sports overemphasized in America today? Should professional athletes who break the law via drug use, illegal gambling, domestic abuse, etc. Should athletes who have taken performance enhancing drugs be admitted into the Hall of Fame? Can the growing problem of obesity in the US be reversed? Is Obesity a Matter of Individual Responsibility? Who is Responsible for Controlling Obesity? National Security and Civil Liberties Does the US federal government have the authority to either detain without charge or search without probable cause? Should all foreigners entering the US be required to leave 2 finger prints and digital photographs of themselves? Should the US deny all foreigners with desires to attend American Universities to further education, whether M. Is domestic wiretapping and surveillance acceptable without a court order? Is the US Patriot Act unconstitutional and jeopardizes civil liberties? Should there be stronger limits on immigration? The First Amendment Controversial T-Shirts – If a student wears a controversial T-shirt, does the school board have the right to ban offensive and controversial clothing or does the student have the right to wear it under the first amendment? Cyber Bullying Statutes – If a student is bullying someone do they have the right to claim they have freedom of speech to say what they wanted? Technology and Education Are computer labs unnecessary in schools today? Should students be allowed to use mobile devices in class? Should there be a filter on the internet in school? Should teachers friend students on Facebook? Should schools provide technology devices i. Students should be required to wear school uniforms. Schools should shift from a nine month school year to year-round schooling. It should be mandatory that no teacher assign homework over the weekend. Video cameras should be put into all classrooms to record student and teacher interactions at all times. School should begin later in the morning and end later in the day. Foreign Language should not be mandatory. Armed police guards and metal detectors should be installed in every school.

Chapter 4 : 50 Persuasive Speech & Debate Topics Relevant Today | The Teaching Factor

The speeches and debates of Ronald Reagan comprise the seminal oratory of the 40th President of the United States. Reagan began his career in Iowa as a radio broadcaster. In , he moved to Los Angeles where he started acting, first in films and later television.

Parliamentary Debate Parliamentary debate is an extemporaneous, generally policy-oriented form of two-person debate that values judge adaptation. In each debate, a two-student team represents the government side or the side affirming the resolution ; a second two-student team represents the opposition side or the side negating the resolution. Students are expected to present arguments supporting their side while refuting arguments of the other team. Parliamentary debate was based loosely on the British model of parliament, but has evolved to a more Americanized hybrid of extemporaneous speaking and debate. As a unique format of intercollegiate debate, Parliamentary debate privileges a breadth of knowledge about current events, domestic policy, and foreign affairs; embraces a range of argumentative forms, including both technical and more traditional styles of argument; and, rewards extemporaneous delivery, i. NFA Lincoln-Douglas Debate is a one-person, persuasive, policy debate that typically relies on the traditional stock issues of policy debate harms, inherency, solvency, and topicality. The adjudication norms have emphasized that competitors will be evaluated on their analysis, use of evidence, and ability to effectively and persuasively organize, deliver and refute arguments. A speech designed to motivate audience consideration of a significant argument related to a current domestic or international issue or event. The use of limited notes is allowed. A speech designed to motivate audience engagement of a significant argument. Students will construct and deliver an original argument in response to a prompt. Limited notes are allowed. Impromptu prescribes a limit of 7 minutes, with speeches lasting at least 5 minutes. Prompts include ideas that can be comprehended and interpreted quickly such as quotations, both actual from history or contemporary culture and fictional from movies, plays, novels etc. A speech designed to describe, analyze and evaluate the rhetorical dynamics related to a significant rhetorical artifact or event. Although limited notes are permitted, speeches should be delivered from memory. Audio-visual aids are permitted. Maximum time limit of 10 minutes. All speeches should be original, constructed and delivered by the student. A speech designed to entertain by advancing a relevant point through the use of humor. An interpretive performance designed to engage the audience through the development of a story. If the original source is non-genre specific then material where the performance focuses on the development of story would be acceptable. Focus of non-genre specific material as described above will be critiqued by the preference of the judging pool, not cause for disqualification. Use of manuscript is required. An interpretive performance designed to engage the audience through the development of linguistic imagery. Poetry can include poems, slam poetry, and lyrics any material with poetic elements. An interpretive performance designed to engage the audience through the development of character s within a dramatic context. Dramatic material from new media should first be referenced against the original source to ensure it is not Prose. If the original source is non-genre specific then material where the performance focuses on the development of character s would be acceptable. Maximum time is 10 minutes. An interpretive performance by two individuals designed to engage the audience through the interaction of multiple characters. This is not an acting event. Any type of material s of literary merit may be used as long as the performance highlights interaction. Use of manuscript is required, which prohibits physical contact between performers. Off-stage focus is required. No costumes, props, etc. Follow and Like us:

Chapter 5 : The Best Way to Write a Debate Speech - wikiHow

The body of the speech - the key points and their development - should be, by far, the longest part of the debate speech (perhaps 3 ½ minutes to 30 seconds for an opening and for a conclusion, depending on the rules of the debate you are doing).

Chapter 6 : Speech & Debate

Protests have erupted on university campuses across the country. To many, these students are speaking out against racial injustice that has long been manifested in unwelcoming, sometimes hostile environments.

Chapter 7 : International Debate Education Association (IDEA)

Debates are a great way for students to get involved in class. Students have to research topics, prepare for the debate with their team, and think on their feet as they practice public speaking. Learning how to debate does more than improve speaking skills; it also makes for better listeners. As a

Chapter 8 : Speech & Debate / Academic All-Americans

Historians have traditionally regarded the series of seven debates between Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln during the Illinois state election campaign as among the most significant.

Chapter 9 : Lincoln-Douglas Debates - HISTORY

AO3's free speech maximalist approach to fictional content was founded in direct response to corporate censorship as a way to ensure that all fanworks were protected on the basis of simply being.