C:\Users\Andrew Wolf\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\R15B5TC7\MC900432351[1].wmfC:\Users\Andrew Wolf\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\XVPYWJKG\MC900051019[1].wmf

C:\Users\Andrew Wolf\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\I93SLGMJ\MC910217115[1].wmfThe final project for our unit on the Renaissance will be a three to five minute speech. You will first need to choose a topic from the list on this sheet. Everyone will have to pick a different topic. If want to choose a topic not listed on this sheet come and talk to Mr. Wolf. For this assignment you will be graded on both the content of your speech and the quality of your delivery. You will be allowed to use note cards for the speech, but you are encouraged to try to memorize as much of your speech as you can. Time in the computer lab will be provided for research and writing, but you will need to work on your speech at home to succeed.

Renaissance Speech

Here are the requirements for your speech:

* It must be written in the 3rd person perspective: *“Joan of Arc was a young woman who challenged the world in which she lived.”*
* Your speech should be three to five minutes long. Time yourself to make sure your speech is long enough.
* The speech must contain good information about your topic. Your information must be based on facts. You should double check your information, and use more than one source of information. Wikipedia and ask.com are a good place to start your research, but make sure you do not end your search there.
* You must place your subject both in time and location. Where did they live? When did they live? What was it like?
* You must discuss why the topic is important, how it came about, and what impact it had on the Renaissance.
* You must turn in a work cited sheet with at least two sources in MLA format. Please see Mr. Johnson’s website if you have questions.
* C:\Users\Andrew Wolf\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\R15B5TC7\MC900389218[1].wmfDelivery is important. Make eye contact with different members of your audience. Enunciate your words by speaking in a loud, clear voice. If there are difficult words in your speech practice them, and make sure you know how to pronounce them properly. Use arm gestures and facial expressions to help add emphasis to important points. If you are not interested in your topic your audience will not be either.

**Tips on giving a speech**

**C:\Users\Andrew Wolf\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\I93SLGMJ\MC900334170[1].wmf**When typed, a three to five minute speech will be over two double spaced typed pages. Practice makes perfect, so after you have written your speech, practice it often. You should carry a copy of your speech with you and practice it when you have free time. The more you present your speech the less nervous you will be, so practice your speech in the mirror, for your parents, friends, siblings, or even your pets. Remember to be excited about your topic**C:\Users\Andrew Wolf\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\R15B5TC7\MC900230749[1].wmf**C:\Users\Andrew Wolf\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\XVPYWJKG\MC900198742[1].wmf!

Renaissance Speech Topics

**Places**

* **Florence, Italy**
* **Prague, Czech Republic**
* **Bohemia**
* **Wittenberg, Germany**
* **France**
* **Rome, Italy**
* **England**
* **Spain**
* **Worms, Germany**
* **Middle East**
* **The “New World” The Americas**
* **Sistine Chapel**
* **Brunelleschi’s Dome**
* **St. Mark’s Cathedral**
* **Ottoman Empire**

**People**

* **Jan Hus**
* **Galileo Galilei**
* **People Leo X**
* **Copernicus**
* **Jeanne D’Arc**
* **Christopher Columbus**
* **Niccolo Machiavelli**
* **Cosimo De Medici**
* **Martin Luther**
* **King Philip II**
* **Queen Elizabeth I**
* **Petrarch**
* **Emperor Charles V**
* **Raphael**
* **Hernando De Soto**
* **Bartholemeu Diaz**
* **Rabelias**
* **Albrecht Durer**
* **King Henry VII or VIII**
* **John Wyclif**
* **Paracelsus**
* **King John**
* **King Richard the II**
* **Michelangelo**
* **Leonardo Da Vinci**
* **Donatello**
* **Magellan**
* **Amerigo Vespucci**
* **Vasco De Gama**
* **William Shakespeare**
* **Christopher Marlow**
* **Savonarola**
* **Johannes Gutenberg**
* **Hubert & Jan Van Eyck**
* **El Greco**
* **Hans Holbein the Younger**

**Ideas**

* **Humanism**
* **Perspective**
* **Mannerism**
* **Columbian Exchange**
* **Copernican Solar System**
* **Anamorphosis**
* **Spice Trade**
* **Protestant Reformation**
* **Renaissance Medicine**

**Inventions**

* **Gunpowder Weapons**
* **Printing Press**
* **Astrolabe**
* **Magnetic Compass**
* **Telescope**
* **Microscope**
* **Glasses**
* **Sextant**
* **Lateen**
* **Caravel**

**If want to do your speech on a topic not listed above come talk to Mr. Wolf!**

**C:\Users\Andrew Wolf\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\PE9BXY8U\MC900352613[1].wmf**C:\Users\Andrew Wolf\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\R15B5TC7\MC900442072[1].wmf**How to Organize a Great Speech!**

**Introduction**

You should begin your speech with a narrative hook. This is a literary device to attract audience attention and generate interest in your topic. It should hook the reader!!! There are many types of narrative hooks.

Examples:

* A riddle or joke: How did Michelangelo spend four years lying down on the job and still finish the ceiling of the Sistine chapel? He used scaffolds to paint while lying on his back.
* A short sample: This could be a Shakespearian sonnet or, a song, a quote, or a short sampling of a text.
* A question: Do you think that it is better to be loved or feared? Niccolo Machiavelli thought that a ruler had to be both.
* A fun fact: Elizabeth I always had a young looking face in her portraits because she created a face pattern—when she found a portrait of her that she liked very much, all other artists painted her face like the “face pattern".
* A short story: Use your imagination to create a short narrative based on your topic.
* C:\Users\Andrew Wolf\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\I93SLGMJ\MC900198184[1].wmfA what if: What if the founders of the constitution favored the philosophy of Thomas Hobbes. Instead of an office of the president would we have an office of the leviathan?

**Body**

The body of your speech is where you convey all your information. Think about creating your speech like building a house. The roof is the point, or main idea of your speech. The main idea is supported by details, the walls. Your facts cover the house like siding. The foundation is solid only if you truly understand your topic and can explain its importance in the Renaissance to the audience.

Remember to present your information in a logical order. Make sure that your transitions make sense. You do not generally want to abruptly change the subject in the middle of a speech, or go on a long trip without making sure your tires have the proper air pressure. Was that confusing? Remember to create flow with your transitions.

Make sure the events chronologically make sense. Do not talk about the impact a famous person’s death had on their country without mentioning that they died. Do not talk about a famous battle without telling us why people were fighting.

**Conclusion**

C:\Users\Andrew Wolf\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\R15B5TC7\MC900078772[1].wmfYou should end your speech with a powerful conclusion. A strong conclusion will leave the audience feeling as though their time with you as a speaker was well spent.

Examples

* End with a summary of your main points
* End with a restatement of your thesis
* End with answers to previously asked questions
* End with solutions to previously identified problems
* End with a description of the results of a process

**Instruction**: Please choose both an Introduction and conclusion from the list provided. Mark your selection with a check and turn this sheet in with your rough draft on 5/22.

Speech Rubric

The four categories your speech will be graded on are content, delivery, organization, and language. Each of these categories is equally important. Each category is worth a maximum of six points.

**Content:** These are the facts and ideas you want to share with the audience.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A six point speech will contain**: Extremely clear and focused content. Main ideas will be very clear. The facts will draw the audience’s attention, and be supported by interesting details. Information will be presented in very creative ways. | **A five point speech will contain:** Clear and focused content. Main ideas will be clear. Facts will draw the audience’s attention, and be supported by interesting details. | **A four point speech will contain:** Clear content. Main ideas will be apparent. Facts will be provided, and supported by details. | **A three point speech will contain:** Clear content. This content may be overly broad. Identifiable main ideas. Facts supported by limited details | **A two point speech will contain:** Content that is hard to understand. The audience must struggle to put together the main ideas of the speech. Facts are inaccurate and are supported by limited or unconnected details. | **A one point speech will contain:** No main ideas. A lack of purpose. Inaccurate ideas, and limited supporting details. |

**Score\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Delivery:** This will be how you present your speech to the audience.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A six point speech will contain:** Fluent delivery. Appropriate volume. Clear pronunciation of all words. Constant eye contact with the audience. Varied pace and emphasis to raise audience interest. Exceptional use of nonverbal communication such as hand gestures, body language and facial expression. | **A five point speech will contain:** Fluent delivery. Appropriate volume. Clear pronunciation of words. Eye contact with the audience. Varied pacing. Strong use of nonverbal communication such as hand gestures, body language and facial expression. | **A four point speech will contain:** Strong delivery. The speaker may stumble in a few spots, but not in a way that detracts from the message of the speech. Eye contact that is present. Clear pronunciation of most words. The use of nonverbal communication. | **A three point speech will contain:** Delivery that appears weak. The speaker stumbles or loses their place often. Eye contact is limited. Incorrect pronunciation of many words. Nonverbal communication that is inappropriate or confusing. | **A two point speech will contain:** Delivery that confuses the audience. The speaker loses their place, or skips sections within their speech. Eye contact that is very limited. Nonverbal communication that is confusing and inappropriate. | **A one point speech will contain:** Delivery that lacks clarity. Eye contact is nonexistent. Nonverbal communication that is confusing. |

Score\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Organization:** This is how you arrange the ideas and facts in your speech.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A six point speech will contain:** A strong introduction with an interesting hook to draw audience attention. Ideas are placed for maximum impact with the audience. Smooth transitions between ideas. A solid conclusion that matches the speech. | **A five point speech will contain:** A Strong introduction with a hook to draw audience attention. Ideas are placed for increased audience impact. Transitions between ideas are logical. A solid conclusion. | **A four point speech will contain:** An introduction with a hook to draw audience attention. Ideas are placed in logical order. Transitions between ideas make sense. A logical conclusion. | **A three point speech will contain:** Introduction is awkward or confusing. Ideas seem out of place. Transitions between ideas are confusing. Conclusion is abrupt and does not mention main ideas. | **A two point speech will contain:** Introduction is missing. Ideas are presented in a confusing order. Transitions between ideas are missing. Conclusion is abrupt or missing. | **A one point speech will contain:** Introduction is missing. Ideas are unrelated and confusing. Transitions are nonexistent. Conclusion is missing. |

Score\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Language:** These are the words you choose to make up your speech.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A six point speech will contain:** Language that is varied and chosen for maximum impact. Words that create powerful visual imagery. Word choice is precise. Correct grammar is used. | **A five point speech will contain:** Language that is varied to create impact. Words that create visual imagery. Words are carefully chosen. Correct grammar is used. | **A four point speech will contain:** Language is varied. Words do not create visual imagery. Correct grammar is used. | **A three point speech will contain:** Language is ordinary. Ideas are conveyed but not enhanced by word choice. There are distracting lapses in grammar. | **A two point speech will contain:** Language that is awkward. Ideas are muddled by poor word choice. There are very distracting lapses in grammar. | **A one point speech will contain:** Language that is limited and awkward. Ideas that are confused by imprecise language. Very distracting lapses in grammar. |

Score\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_