Zusammenfassung


Abstract

Recent studies manifest a new interest in the politics of internal parliamentary practices. The book presents a thesis that a shift from oratory to debate characterises the parliamentarisation of deliberative rhetoric. Parliamentary speeches are intelligible only as political interventions pro et contra to debates on motions on the agenda and the agenda-setting itself.

Scholars of rhetoric and parliaments have been slow to recognise this shift and its political implications. The book analyses the rhetoric of Westminster-related writings from late 18th century to WWII among scholars and others outsiders in contrast to parliamentary insiders (officials, journalists, members). A special attention is given to John Stuart Mill and Walter Bagehot as the most prominent British parliamentary theorists and to cases studies on actual parliamentary debates. With its procedures and ways of dealing time the Westminster-style parliament is an exemplary political assembly of debating pro et contra.
Original Oratory: Structure and Rules. The speaker chooses a topic of interest to them, researches it, writes a speech about it, and then delivers it in competition. An introduction is required during the performance. Speeches can be eulogies, an alert to the audience about an imposing danger, a strengthening of an accepted cause, or most often a persuasive topic. Try to be somewhat original. A judge does not want to hear three similar speeches on animal rights in one round. The rules are: • Speech is to be memorized • Eye contact is critical • An introduction is required (topic, gives any nec
persuasive speaking. It is closely related to the concept of rhetoric, which is the theoretical dimension of oratory. Back in 1768, Britannica's very first edition defined rhetoric as the “art of speaking copiously on any subject, with all the advantage of beauty and force.” As Britannica’s current article on this topic points out, rhetoric today differs in the emphasis it places on the art of oratory and debate at DePauw is founded upon a long forensic tradition reaching back into the Indiana Asbury period, with its emphasis on public speaking in the literary societies and its graduates’ inclination toward such vocations as the ministry, law, and teaching. As early as 1875 a branch of the Indiana Oratorical Association was founded at Asbury, and in 1881 Charles Coffin won both the state and interstate oratorical contests. The next student to achieve that same double honor was Albert J. Beveridge, later the distinguished U.S. Senator and historian. His victory in 1885 set off a