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COMS 4, Section 39

## Informative Speech First Draft Outline

### 1. Introduction

- A. Attention Getter: “Our coalition will stay until our work is done and then we will leave, and we will leave behind a free Iraq!” These were the famous words uttered by George W. Bush, our 43<sup>rd</sup> U.S. president in his mission accomplished speech.
- B. Purpose: The purpose of my speech today is to talk about the War on Terror.
- C. Salience: This will be important for you so that you can understand the significance of this American blunder and the dilemmas we face today.
- D. Credibility: I have studied the War of Terror in my U.S. history course last year, so I can tell you a thing or two about what went on.
- E. Preview: Today, I am going to talk about the main catalyst of the War on Terror, which is the horrific 9/11 event, then I will go into more detail about the War on Terror, and finally, I will talk about the aftermath and where we are today.

### 2. Body

#### A. The catalyst: 9/11

- 1. The public quickly embraces George W. Bush’s answer that they “were evil” (Wrigley, 2004) in response to the question of how someone could hate them that much and attack them that manner.

2. The terroristic event “overwhelmingly supported the campaign in Afghanistan to root out Al-Qaeda and the Taliban” (Wrigley, 2004).
3. It “hardly mattered that there was no proof” (Wrigley, 2004) that Saddam was behind the attacks on New York and the Pentagon, as a majority Americans would go on to believe it anyway.

#### B. The War on Terror

1. “9/11 has deeply changed American foreign policy by the focus on combating global terrorism, mainly Al-Qaeda” (Dekhakhena, 2019).
2. Alongside with 9/11, the War on Terror was “used as an excuse to increase the violation of human rights” (Dekhakhena, 2019).
3. Following 9/11 and towards the end of the War of Terror, “pundits argued that the major benefit of regime change in Iraq would be that it would allow the United States to withdraw its troops from Saudi Arabia.” (Dekhakhena, 2019).

#### C. Aftermath

1. “In reality of course, the invasion and occupation of Iraq did more to catalyze anti-Americanism across the region than the 1990s embargo did” (Dekhakhena, 2019).
2. “It had been well proven that the United States failed to bring democracy and stability to that country as proclaimed by Western countries” (Dekhakhena, 2019).

3. “In Iraq, ISIS has been expanding since 2003, due to the political and security vacuum left by the US-led operation Iraqi Freedom and due to its links to al-Qaeda” (Beccaro, 2018).
4. “Although, over the years, ISIS has changed its name several times, its strategy has remained consistent as it has continuously resorted to terrorist practices.”(Beccaro, 2018).

### 3. Conclusion

- A. Review of main points: And there we have it! I have just informed you about the War on Terror, including the catalyst (which is the 9/11 event) that lead to it, what the War on Terror was about, and what the aftermath of this war was.
- B. Closing Statement: Just remember that “Those that fail to learn from history, are doomed to repeat it.”

### Works Cited

- Beccaro, A. (2018). ISIS in Mosul and Sirte: Differences and similarities. *Mediterranean Politics*, 23(3), 410–417. <https://doi-org.proxy.lib.csus.edu/10.1080/13629395.2017.1330649>
- Dekhakhena, A. (2019). The 9/11 Events: A Precursor to the Arab Spring. *DOMES: Digest of Middle East Studies*, 28(2), 351–368. <https://doi-org.proxy.lib.csus.edu/10.1111/dome.12190>
- Wrigley, L. (2004). In America’s Name. *World Policy Journal*, 21(1), 114–116. <https://doi-org.proxy.lib.csus.edu/10.1215/07402775-2004-2012>