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Public Speaking

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Mr. Bondi

Speech Evaluation

From the beginning of the semester, I found the concept and relevance of Science to be imperative in the light of analyzation and research. From those prospects, I decided that my speech topic had to include some sort of analytical practices – ultimately, the assumptions of any stringent ideology, political or apolitical. With my background in the field of Computer Science, I took the old-timed research methods and practices from my projects and assignments to term so that I could prepare my speeches in an appropriate manner – while also focusing on how to convey and, perhaps, even persuade a potential audience of the main idea. The study of Science, naturally, is very diverse in the disciplinary studies at hand. From the endless stream of ideas under that specific topic, the field of Science extended beyond the realm of what would be considered traditional research. Political Science, for example, helped extend into the Science community through theory and ideology. Intersectionality, social conflict, conservatism, and liberalism all encompass a scientific practice or idea. Modern research, typically, requires actual analytic data to make conclusions and correlations to the overall results. With this idea in mind, I brought modern-day political ideologue into the realm of Science in a unique way. In total, I included facts and analyzations about specific political ideologies, modern political figures, and current, yet relevant problems in our society.

For my speech, I incorporated the topic of Science by explaining the purpose and practices of the libertarian movement. As mentioned in the actual speech, the science behind libertarianism is integral to understanding the key prospects and problems that daunt the United States in modern times. I discussed, to an overall interest of the class, the overall specifics of the science behind this political philosophy. Specifically, I surmised the relevant derivatives to take away from such a modern science. Liberal social politics were highlighted in the stem of its main root. I underlined the advocacy against nationalism and the promotion of other liberal philosophies such as gay marriage, abortion, and immigration. From that key concept, I distinguished a key difference to liberalism with a few minor political issues. The minimum wage, for example, was a stark contrast in the light of libertarianism. The economic importance of libertarianism showed definitively that free market enterprise and a capitalist system would function more efficiently than some arbitrary statist system. The key distinction I wanted to make from that speech was to simply inform the audience that politics is not binary. There are many sciences of politics that are distinguished and well-noted as different. The importance of the libertarian philosophy’s structure was important as well. The actual science behind legislation along with the key motives for change in the party helped convey the actual complexity of most modern political philosophies. In other words, it was clear that the actual belief system was arbitrary and certainly subject to change.

Aside from the theory of politics, my second speech helped bring reality into context. John F. Kennedy, a previous U.S. President, was a useful topic for discussion when discussing his important legacy and contributions to society. Since the speech was ceremonial, I was tasked to fulfill a rather non-objective interpretation of his Presidency. With that in mind, I certainly explained the enormous impacts he had to the sciences of research and innovation within his Presidency. To put it simply, his relevance to Science was his contribution and visionary. His investment in space programs, innovation during the cold war, and all the technology in-between was imperative to the actual scientific community of modern times. His vision for innovation gave birth to semi-conductors, supersonic aircrafts, televisions, satellites, and many more important technologies that would ultimately help the United States’ world goals. Even past the immediate contributions to technology, I felt that his contributions to economic theory – what liberalism should represent definitively was also important to the political science community. Kennedy contributed a stark and non-corruptible message to the world about what the United States should represent in their values and morality. Even to this day, his Presidency has affected our current political system immensely. I would submit that Kennedy’s work in the white house showed just how fragile the idea of a republic is.

Naturally, by expressing an ideology related to relevant modern-day politics as well as conveying the good-will and character of a very famous President, the perils of what is successful and useful in political theory was also a main theme throughout my speeches. Through outlining my understanding of these subjects, the underlying basis of my speeches could serve as analytical data. Specifically, I showed that the idea of intersectionality, social justice, and libertarianism all fail a common test. All three of these radical philosophies fail to encompass pragmatism and common interest. To enact definitive change, the majority must attest to its basis. If the will of the majority is different than that of a political philosophy, it is unlikely that the philosophy will enact any change at all.

From the specific ideas that my speeches generated, the final speech helped me incorporate actual scientific data into fair use. Specifically, the topic of why somebody should vote requires immense comparison and facts about previous results. By submitting these facts and statistics to the audience, I drew relevance to the realm of science by conveying previous elections and concerns about voting. For example, the main points of my persuasive speech were to help champion a sort of relevance to anybody’s political philosophy. The point was to highlight feminist, conservative, or even liberal values as a simple reason for voting. By understanding the importance of the science of politics and how much it can affect society, I conveyed to the audience the issues that may be important to them on an individual basis. Such issues include business regulations, tax increases, women’s rights, and egalitarianism. With these issues in mind, I brought up previous examples of definitive human rights that would not exist if the minority of people being affected did not vote. Suffrage, for example, would not exist without the feminist movement and an advocacy for the right to vote at the polls. In addition to political issues, I also conveyed numbers and statistics that were very scientific in nature. One of the most notable statistics was derived from the 2000 election in which George Bush was elected President by around 500 votes. From that idea, it was understood throughout the speech that a large percentage of people eligible to vote did not participate in the previous presidential elections. Because of this, I collectively showed the class that voting is simple and quick by programming my own voting machine to scientifically collect input about the speech in total.

To sum up the purpose of these speeches, I would note that the topics and main ideas were composed from political science or, more generally, the overall field of science in the light of data collection and analyzation. Through that idea, specific political ideologies, modern political figures, and current problems facing us today shows that the connection of science and politics could not be more important and real. Definitively, the very subject of political philosophies and politicians is composed of much more than heated rhetoric. The modern political system of the United States focuses on a previous understanding of failures and successes in economic and political systems. From that idea, we can conclude that there is a very important connection to make in that system to future derivatives of an adopted society.