**FAMOUS SPEECHES**

Read the following speeches and indicate what ways their authors used to influence their audiences.

1. **Giuseppe Garibaldi — Speech to his Soldiers**

In the mid-19th century, Giuseppe Garibaldi led a military movement to liberate the various Italian kingdoms from Austrian rule and create a unified modern nation of Italy.

Garibaldi gave this speech in 1860 to rally his troops for further action to unify the nation:

*"To arms, then, all of you! all of you! And the oppressors and the mighty shall disappear like dust.*

*You, too, women, cast away all the cowards from your embraces; they will give you only cowards for children, and you who are the daughters of the land of beauty must bear children who are noble and brave.*

*Let timid doctrinaires depart from among us to carry their servility and their miserable fears elsewhere. This people is its own master.*

*It wishes to be the brother of other peoples, but to look on the insolent with a proud glance, not to grovel before them imploring its own freedom.*

*It will no longer follow in the trail of men whose hearts are foul. No! No! No!"*

1. **Winston Churchill — “Blood, Toil, Tears and Sweat”**

Upon first entering the British House of Commons as the Prime Minister, Churchill gave a speech rallying the country to war against Nazi Germany.

Delivered on May 13, 1940, the speech was a call-to-arms aimed at uniting the British public against the threat of the Nazis:

*"I would say to the House, as I said to those who have joined the government: “I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat.”*

*We have before us an ordeal of the most grievous kind. We have before us many, many long months of struggle and of suffering. You ask, what is our policy? I will say: It is to wage war, by sea, land and air, with all our might and with all the strength that God can give us; to wage war against a monstrous tyranny, never surpassed in the dark and lamentable catalogue of human crime.*

*That is our policy. You ask, what is our aim? I can answer in one word: victory; victory at all costs, victory in spite of all terror, victory, however long and hard the road may be; for without victory, there is no survival."*

1. **John F. Kennedy — Inaugural Address**

When taking the oath of office on January 20, 1961, Kennedy uttered perhaps one of the most famous lines in US political history.

Kennedy's speech was intended to inspire his audience and unite the USA against the threat of Communism:

*"In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. I do not shrink from this responsibility — I welcome it.*

*I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation. The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it. And the glow from that fire can truly light the world.*

*And so, my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.*

*My fellow citizens of the world, ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man."*