



The Ronald Reagan Presidential Library & Museum Education Department

President Reagan delivering the
“Omaha Beach Memorial Remarks,” June 6, 1984

The Great Communicator Files: “Omaha Beach Memorial Remarks”

“Omaha Beach Memorial Remarks”

President Reagan was known as the Great Communicator. Inside this file of original documents from the Ronald Reagan Presidential Archives, you’ll uncover information relating to the speech President Reagan made at Omaha Beach, Normandy on the fortieth Anniversary of D-Day.

You’ll go behind the scenes of the Reagan White House to explore the role of a president as the leader of the western world and the methods the president and his team used for gathering information and writing an address to deliver to the president of France and other dignitaries. You’ll also gain special insight into President Reagan’s speech-making style.

Then, you’ll have the opportunity to develop your own personal style of communication and translate it into an address of your own. Excerpts from the very best speeches will be highlighted on the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum website.





The Great Communicator Files:
"Omaha Beach Memorial Remarks"

Wreath laying ceremony at Omaha Beach memorial with French President Mitterrand on June 6, 1984.

Speechmaking
and
Speechwriting Activities:

*The Omaha Beach
Memorial Remarks
Speech File*

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum
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www.reaganlibrary.com

*Engage
Excite
Educate*

The Great Communicator Files

Omaha Beach Memorial Remarks Speech File

OVERVIEW

Look through the materials in your speech file. List three of the different documents that you see:

	<u>Title of Document</u>	<u>Date on Document</u> (if available)
1)	_____	_____
2)	_____	_____
3)	_____	_____

EXAMINE THE SPEECH:

(Document #1)

1. Look at the **speech**.

a. Why do you think it is written in such large letters?

b. Why doesn't the text take up the entire page?

c. What do you think this copy was originally used for?

2. **Where** was this speech delivered? How do you know?

3. What **date** was this speech delivered? _____

4. What is significant about this date?

Omaha Beach Memorial Remarks Speech File

READ THE SPEECH:

5. According to President Reagan, to what cause did the men who fought in the Battle of Normandy dedicate themselves to?

6. List two people President Reagan quoted in his speech.

7. What is a **liberator**?

Why did President Reagan refer to the allied soldiers in the Battle of Normandy as liberators?

8. According to President Reagan, what did the unity of the western world provide at the time the speech was delivered in 1984?

(Document #2)

1. From which office does this document originate? How do you know this?

Omaha Beach Memorial Remarks Speech File

2. What do you think was the **purpose** of this document?

What evidence did you use to draw this conclusion?

3. At what time was this document sent? _____

(Document #3)

1. What is the title of this document?

2. What is the date of this document? _____

3. Why are there so many **names** written on this document?

4. What, do you think, was this document used for?

(Document #4)

1. What is the date on this document? _____

2. From which office was this document sent? How do you know this?

Omaha Beach Memorial Remarks Speech File

3. What specific **concern** is listed on the title page of this document?

4. List two changes that were suggested in this draft.

1) _____

2) _____

5. Compare this document to the “Omaha Beach Memorial Remarks” that President Reagan delivered on June 6, 1984.

Were the two changes made? Yes No

Explain: _____

6. Do you think the changes should have been made? Yes No

Explain: _____

(Document #5)

Which of the quotes listed in this document was used in the “Omaha Beach Memorial Remarks”?

(Document Set #6)

1. Did President Reagan read any part of these documents? _____

How do you know?

Omaha Beach Memorial Remarks Speech File

2. What was Lisa Zanata Henn requesting from President Reagan?

3. How was Ms. Henn's request accommodated? Explain.

4. What role did Ms. Henn's father play on D-Day?

5. What is Ms. Henn's short story about? Summarize this in two or more sentences.

6. Which is your favorite of Ms. Henn's stories about her father's experiences on D-Day? Why?

7. Provide your favorite 2-3 sentence quote from Ms. Henn's story?

8. Why was this your favorite quote?

Omaha Beach Memorial Remarks Speech File

9. What do you think interested President Reagan in this story?

(Document #7)

1. Which institution issued the original document?

2. What is this document?

3. What is the date of this document? _____

4. What date was Private First Class Peter Zanata inducted into army service? How do you know?

5. What date was Private First Class Peter Zanata sent to fight overseas? What date did he arrive? Why did it take so long to get there?

6. Did Private First Class Peter Zanata fight in the Battle of Normandy? Where does it state this information?

7. List the medals that Private First Class Zanata received.

8. Why, do you think, this document was included in the speech file?

Omaha Beach Memorial Remarks Speech File: Speech Writing

SPEECH ELEMENTS



1. **Elements** of a **successful speech** include:

- Attention-getting devices such as stories or interesting facts or jokes.
- Clear communication – understandable language and specific points, ideas and plans.
- Accurate information.
- Specific examples to back-up your ideas.
- An exciting ending such as a call to action or the repetition of a unifying theme.

2. **Multiple Drafts and Lots of Practice**

Successful speeches, including presidential speeches, generally have gone through numerous drafts and have often been seen and reviewed by more than one person. Presidents generally practice their speeches and receive suggestions on how to best present information to the public.

3. **Know Thyself**

Develop your own style. Present your speech in a manner which is consistent with and reflects your own personality.

THE OMAHA BEACH MEMORIAL SPEECH ELEMENTS:

(On a separate sheet of paper)

List, describe and provide three examples of the elements of successful speech writing evidenced in President Reagan’s “Omaha Beach Memorial Remarks.”

Omaha Beach Memorial Remarks Speech File: Speech Writing

CREATE YOUR OWN SPEECH:

1. **Brainstorm a list of issues which are important to you.** They can be school-based, local, state, national or international issues.

Some examples may include:

- creating grade restrictions for playing on an athletic team,
- school-improvement efforts,
- lowering the age required to obtain a drivers' license,
- election reform,
- or
- foreign policy.

2. **Write a 250 word speech.** Make sure you incorporate the “elements of a successful speech” described above.
3. **Ask at least two other people you trust** to read over your speech and make comments and suggestions.
4. **Incorporate at least two of the** suggestions and change your speech to reflect these suggestions.
5. **Practice your speech** in front of at least two other people.
6. **Email your speech to reaganeducation@nara.gov.**

Excerpts from the very best speeches will be posted on the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum website.

Additionally, three times a year, one speech will be selected as the Great Communicator Student Winner. The student winner's speech will be posted in the rotunda of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library.

Each student winner will receive:

- ☺ four free passes to the Ronald Reagan Presidential Museum
- ☺ a certificate
- ☺ additional prizes from the museum gift store

The Great Communicator Files: Omaha Beach Connections to California State Standards

The “Great Communicator Files” address both the secondary standards skills as well as standards-driven content.

Listed below are some relevant excerpts from the California Content Standards for history and social sciences.

GRADES SIX THROUGH EIGHT- HISTORICAL and SOCIAL SCIENCES ANALYSIS SKILLS

Research, Evidence, and Point of View

3. Students assess the credibility of primary and secondary sources and draw sound conclusion from them.

Historical Interpretation

2. Students understand and distinguish cause, effect, sequence, and correlation in historical events, including the long and short-term causal relations.

GRADE EIGHT- UNITED STATES HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY GROWTH and CONFLICT

8.4 Students analyze the aspirations and ideals of the people of the new nation.

2. Explain the policy significance of famous speeches (e.g., Washington’s Farewell Address, Jefferson’s 1801 Inaugural Address, John Q. Adams’s Fourth of July 1821 Address).

GRADES NINE THROUGH TWELVE: INTRODUCTION

Chronological and Spatial Thinking

1. Students compare the present with the past, evaluating the consequences of past events and decisions and determining the lessons that were learned.

Historical Research, Evidence, and Point of View

3. Students construct and test hypothesis; collect, evaluate, and employ information from multiple primary and secondary sources; and apply it in oral and written presentations.

The Great Communicator Files: Omaha Beach

Connections to California State Standards

Historical Interpretation

1. Students show the connections, causal and otherwise, between particular historical events and larger social, economic, and political trends and developments.

GRADE TEN

World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World

Students in grade ten study major turning points that shaped the modern world, from the late eighteenth century through the present, including the cause and course of the two world wars. They trace the rise of democratic ideas and develop an understanding of the historical roots of current world issues, especially as they pertain to international relations. They extrapolate from the American experience that democratic ideals are often achieved at a high price, remain vulnerable, and are not practiced everywhere in the world. Students develop an understanding of current world issues and relate them to their historical, geographic, political, economic, and cultural contexts. Students consider multiple accounts of events in order to understand international relations from a variety of perspectives.

10.8 Students analyze the causes and consequences of World War II.

3. Identify and locate the Allied and Axis powers on a map and discuss the major turning points of the war, the principal theaters of conflict, key strategic decisions, and the resulting war conferences and political resolutions, with emphasis on the importance of geographic factors.
4. Describe the political, diplomatic and military leaders during the war.
6. Discuss the human costs of the war, with particular attention to the civilian and military losses in Russia, Germany, Britain, the United States, China and Japan.

10.9 Students analyze the international developments in the post-World War II world.

1. Compare the economic and military power shifts caused by the war, including the Yalta Pact, the development of nuclear weapons, Soviet control over Eastern European nations, and the economic recoveries of Germany and Japan.
2. Analyze the causes of the Cold War, with the free world on one side and Soviet client states on the other, including competition for influence in such places as Egypt, the Congo, Vietnam, and Chile.

The Great Communicator Files: Omaha Beach Connections to California State Standards

3. Understand the importance of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, which established the pattern for America's postwar policy of supplying economic and military aid to prevent the spread of Communism and the resulting economic and political competition in arenas such as Southeast Asia, Cuba, and Africa.
7. Analyze the reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union, including the weakness of the command economy, burdens of military commitments, and growing resistance to Soviet rule by dissidents in satellite states and the non-Russian Soviet republics.

10.10 Students analyze the integration of countries into the world economy and the information, technological, and communications revolutions (e.g., television, satellites, computers).

GRADE ELEVEN

United States History and Geography: Continuity and Change in the Twentieth Century

They learn that the United States has served as a model for other nations and that the rights and freedoms we enjoy are not accidents, but the results of a defined set of political principles that are not always basic to citizens of other countries. Students understand that our rights under the U.S. Constitution are a precious inheritance that depends on an educated citizenry for their preservation and protection.

11.7 Students analyze America's participation in World War II.

2. Explain U.S. and Allied wartime strategy, including the major battles of Midway, Normandy, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, and the Battle of the Bulge.
3. Identify the roles and sacrifices of individual American soldiers, as well as the unique contributions of the special fighting forces (e.g., the Tuskegee Airmen, the 442nd Regimental Combat team, the Navajo Code Talkers).

11.8 Students analyze the economic boom and social transformation of post-World War II America.

5. Describe the increased powers of the presidency in response to the Great Depression, World War II, and the Cold War.
7. Describe the effects on society and the economy of technological developments since 1945, including the computer revolution, changes in communication, advances in medicine, and improvements in agricultural technology.

The Great Communicator Files: Omaha Beach Connections to California State Standards

11.9 Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II.

3. Trace the origins and geopolitical consequences (foreign and domestic) of the Cold War and containment policy...
4. Analyze the role of the Reagan administration and other factors in the victory of the West in the Cold War.

GRADE TWELVE

12.4 Students analyze the unique roles and responsibilities of the three branches of government as established by the U.S. Constitution.

2. Discuss Article II of the Constitution as it relates to the executive branch, including eligibility for office and length of term, election to and removal from office, the oath of office, and the enumerated executive powers.

12.8 Students evaluate and take and defend positions on the influence of the media on American political life.

1. Discuss the meaning and importance of a free and responsible press.
2. Describe the roles of broadcast, print, and electronic media, including the Internet, as means of communication in American politics.
3. Explain how public officials use the media to communicate with the citizenry and to shape public opinion.

Principles of Economics

12.3 Students analyze the influence of the federal government on the American economy.

1. Understand how the role of government in a market economy often includes providing for national defense etc.