

**PART 1: self-vindication**

Farage reminds the other European members of Parliament how they reacted to his determination to campaign for Brexit > a way of asserting that he is now victorious

**PART 2: attacks against the policies of the European Parliament > Farage accuses it of being in denial about:**

- the financial health of the Euro-zone (“your currency is failing,” 1.9)
- the consequences of the austerity policies in Southern Europe (“a policy to impose poverty on Greece and the Mediterranean,” 1.9-10)
- immigration, the handling of the “refugee crisis” (“Mrs. Merkel’s call,” 1.11) and popular opposition
- the opposition of the “peoples of Europe” (1.15) whose sovereignty it has ignored (the 2005 unratiﬁed Constitutional Treaty rejected by popular referendum, and yet in 2007 the European Parliament signed the Lisbon Treaty which increases its power)

**PART 3: assessing the importance of the referendum results**

- “a seismic result” (1.22) > the UK is the first country to have decided to leave the EU
- a victory of the dispossessed against the political and economic establishment (“little people,” “ordinary people,” 1.24)

**PART 4: Britain post referendum**

- re-establishing British sovereignty (“an independent, self-governing, normal nation,” 1.30)
- Britain as the new model and a new leader of Euroscepticism (“a beacon of hope,” 1.32)
- the popular referendum must trigger political action: the British government has no choice but to heed the will of the people

**PART 5: the future relationship between the EU and Britain**

- personal attacks against the members of the European Parliament (“a proper job,” 1.41) > a way to assert his dominant position in the debate
- negotiating Brexit: trade partnership (“simple pragmatic economics,” 1.45-46)
- threat: it is in the best interest of the members of the EU to give in to British demands (“the consequences would be far worse for you,” 1.50)