

So that being said, we can now go to the Contention One, Subpoint B of the affirmative case and remember that the right to self-defense is something that every individual is due in response to violence. So the right to violently revolt is therefore something that each individual is due against an oppressive regime. Thus it is just and it is a fundamental right of the people. This is the first clear affirmative voting issue; it links back to a conception of human dignity.

But then also remember his only other arguments are that I end up harming innocents and that it doesn't work. Remember that we are not looking to the end results, just as the lifeguard doesn't look to the end result of his action; he's only looking to the means of his action. But finally, remember that violent revolution will be successful because all revolutions in order to end oppression have to either include violence or the threat of violence as Contention Two shows. It has been conceded. What that means is this is the second affirmative voting issue. The only way to end oppression and give individuals their due and to end suffering is through a violent revolution because it is the only thing that gives a revolution credence. So that means on the negative side you are guaranteed oppression, whereas on the affirmative you have the potential for human dignity. Thus, I urge an affirmative ballot.

By a vote of 9 to 4, the judges decided that Taarini Vohra from the Hockaday School won this round.