

Step 1: Celebrate

According to a frequently cited statistic, only 3% of people who start a book ever finish it. Even though your book is still a work in progress, the fact that you made it to the end of your first draft puts you ahead of 97% of aspiring authors. That deserves some celebration!

Give yourself a high-five or a pat on the back. Better yet, find someone else to celebrate with you. Grab your friends or family and go out for drinks, a nice dinner, or something else to mark this accomplishment.

The revision process can be brutal, so before you begin, take a moment to celebrate what you've done.

Step 2: Take a break

You have spent so much time with your manuscript recently that everything is a jumbled mess in your head. The plan for what you meant to do is there, but does that match what you actually wrote? Before you can dig in and start making changes, you need to take a break. Close the file (or the drawer if you use a typewriter or pen and paper) and walk away. Don't just take a day. Take a week, or better yet, a month.

Once your brain has had time to settle, you are ready to dive back in with a fresh perspective.

Step 3: Check the Story

In writing, we talk about **story** with a lower-case **s**, and **Story** with a capital letter. Before you look at your scenes, setting, world building, or anything else, you need to make sure you have a Story. **Here are the pieces to check**:

Does the Story start with a character who is pursuing high-stakes goal?

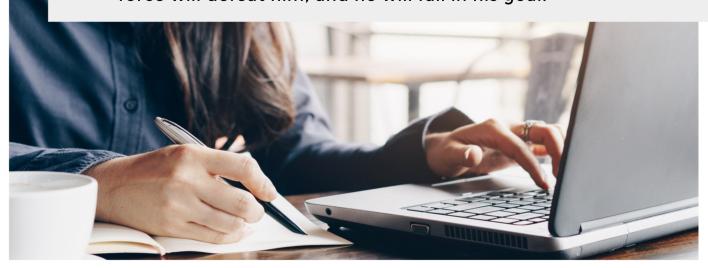
- This person must be your protagonist and primary POV character.
 - One of the common fatal flaws we see in writing is that authors will tell the story from the perspective of a character who is really just there to tell someone else's Story.
- The character has to want something that is important to him.
- The goal must have stakes.
 - The protagonist must have a clear picture of the good thing he believes will happen if he achieves his goal, and the bad thing that will happen if he fails.

During the Story, does the character face obstacles?

- There should be external obstacles created by a villain or other antagonistic forces.
- There must also be an internal obstacle in the form of a character flaw.
 - This flaw must be present before the story starts and evident to the reader from page one.
- Both the internal and external obstacles should not only inconvenience the hero but also actively prevent him from achieving his goal.

Does the Story end when the hero succeeds or fails in his goal?

- The character's success in defeating the external antagonist depends on his ability to overcome his internal flaw.
 - If the hero overcomes his character flaw, he will defeat the antagonistic force creating the external obstacles and achieve his goal.
 - If the hero does not overcome his character flaw, the antagonistic force will defeat him, and he will fail in his goal.





Writing a story that features a protagonist in pursuit of a high-stakes goal who faces external obstacles and succeeds or fails based on his ability (or inability) to overcome his internal character flaw is a make-or-break issue for your novel. With that in mind, use the following worksheet to see if your book is battle-ready.

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Question 1: Who is your protagonist and primary POV character?
Question 2: What is your protagonist's goal?
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Question 3: What positive outcome does your protagonist believe will come from achieving his goa
Question 4: What negative outcome does your protagonist fear if he fails in his goal?

