

FICTION · NON-FICTION · MEMOIRS



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01	Introduction An overview of the guide, explaining the importance of a solid story	
	outline. This section sets the stage for your journey into effective storytelling.	
02	Types of Narrative An overview of narrative structures for both fiction and non-fiction. This section introduces approaches like the hero's journey, romance, and	
03	mystery outlines to help you choose the right framework for your story. The Beginning Delve into crafting an engaging opening. Discover how to captivate your	
04	reader with a compelling hook and introduce key characters or central ideas right from the start. The Middle Learn how to build tension and momentum throughout your narrative. This section focuses on developing the plot, mapping out key events,	
05	and effectively portraying internal and external conflicts. The End Understand the art of concluding your story with impact. Explore strategies for creating a powerful climax, resolving conflicts, and tying	
06	up loose ends for a satisfying denouement. Tools, Techniques, & Resources Equip yourself with practical methods to shape your outline. From brainstorming and mind mapping to utilizing templates and checklists,	
07	Final Checklist A concise summary of essential elements. Use this checklist as a final review tool to ensure every critical aspect of your outline–from the hook	
08	to the resolution-is in place. Next Steps	

Transition from outline to manuscript with clear, actionable guidance. This section outlines the steps to take after completing your outline,

including drafting, revising, and seeking valuable feedback.

1 Introduction

Welcome to your guide on creating a story outline—a vital blueprint for turning your ideas into compelling narratives. Whether you're writing fiction, non-fiction, or memoirs, a well-crafted outline can help structure your story, maintain focus, and ensure that every element—from the hook to the resolution—is in place.

In this guide, you'll find practical frameworks, diagrams, and tips designed specifically for emerging authors. Our aim is to give you the tools you need to confidently embark on your writing journey.

My Great Idea	

02

Types of Narrative

Part A: For fiction - choose your narrative.

Character Driven Plot Outline

This outline focuses on the evolution of your characters. The narrative unfolds through the internal struggles, growth, and dynamic relationships of your protagonists. Key decisions made by characters drive the plot forward.

Diagram Idea: (Create a diagram to help visualize your story.) A flowchart showing character motivations leading to major plot events.

Romance Novel Story Outline

Emphasizing the emotional journey, this structure covers the meet-cute, the development of romantic tension, conflicts that test the relationship, and the eventual resolution where love conquers challenges.

Diagram Idea: A timeline marking stages from the initial spark to moments of conflict and reconciliation.

Hero's Journey Novel Plot Outline

Borrowing from Joseph Campbell's classic model, this outline charts a hero's adventure-from the call to adventure and trials along the way, to the ultimate transformation and return. Perfect for epic quests and transformation narratives.

Diagram Idea: A circular diagram or stepwise ladder indicating stages such as "Call to Adventure," "Ordeal," and "Return with the Elixir."

Mystery / Crime Thriller Plot Outline

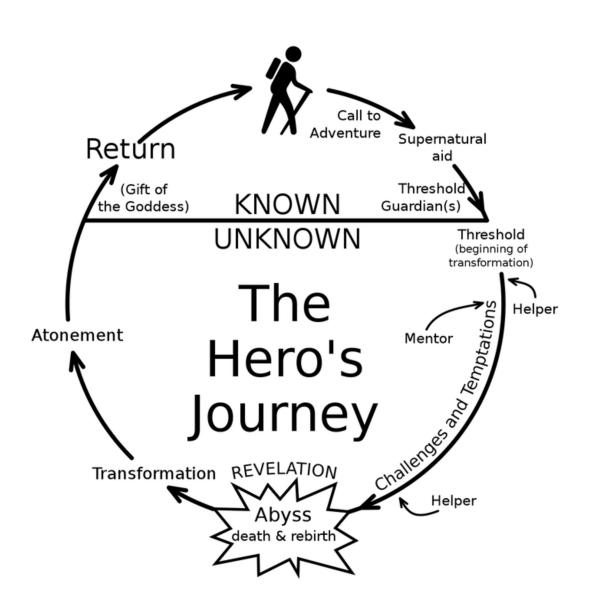
This detailed structure maps out suspenseful events, the gradual revelation of clues, red herrings that mislead, and the buildup to the final dramatic resolution. Ideal for keeping your readers on the edge of their seats.

Diagram Idea: A branching diagram that traces the introduction of clues, potential suspects, and turning points leading to the mystery's resolution.

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Types of Narrative

Part A: For fiction - A Hero's Journey example



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Types of Narrative

Part B: For non-fiction

For non-fiction works-especially in self-help or instructional genres-the outline should clarify the core message and transformation offered to the reader.

Defining Your Message & Authority

Explain the promise of transformation, backed by your expertise, personal experience, or thorough research.

Identifying the Audience & Their Needs

Clearly outline who the book is for and the specific problem or challenge they face.

Chapter Structure

Organize your content into actionable chapters, complete with exercises, case studies, or reflective questions to guide the reader through their journey.

Diagram Idea: A flowchart mapping the reader's progress from recognizing their challenge to achieving resolution.

Memoirs

Emphasize personal storytelling and reflection. Start by narrowing your memoir idea down to a single sentence—this forces you to focus on only the most important events of your life. Identify your big moments, connect with your reader, and show how you changed and what you learned by the end of the story.

Diagram Idea: A narrative arc that begins with the one-sentence summary, then maps out key turning points and transformative insights along a timeline.

03

The Beginning

The Hook & Introducing Characters

The Hook

The opening of your book should captivate your reader immediately. For fiction, this might mean a compelling situation or an intriguing character. In non-fiction, clearly state the problem your book addresses to spark interest.

Introducing Characters (or the Core Issue)

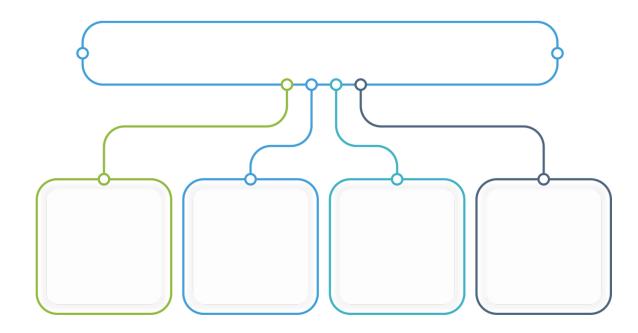
Fiction & Memoirs:

Introduce your protagonist(s) and key supporting characters. Provide context for their personal conflicts and motivations.

Non-Fiction:

Present the primary challenge or need that the reader faces. This is where you set up the transformation or solution your book will deliver.

Diagram Idea: A "story starter" flowchart that visualizes the hook leading into the introduction of characters or the core issue.



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The Middle

Plot Development, Key Events, & Conflict

Plot Development

Fiction & Memoirs:

Develop your narrative by building on the initial conflict. Show how characters respond to challenges, leading to a build-up of tension.

Non-Fiction:

Structure your chapters to gradually lead the reader through the process of change. Each section should build on the previous one to provide a clear path toward resolution.

Key Events & Turning Points

Highlight the major events or milestones that push your story forward. Identify turning points that shift the narrative in new and interesting directions.

Conflict

- Internal Conflict: The personal dilemmas or emotional struggles your characters face.
- External Conflict: The obstacles, antagonistic forces, or societal pressures that challenge your characters.

Diagram Idea: A timeline or plot arc that marks the rising action, key turning points, and the build-up of conflict.



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The End

Climax, Resolution, & Denouement

Climax & Resolution

This is where the narrative's tension reaches its peak and the conflict comes to a head. In fiction, this might involve a final showdown or a critical decision. In non-fiction, it's where you reveal the solution or transformation that the reader can achieve.

Denouement

Tie up any loose ends, provide a satisfying closure, and reinforce the main themes of your book. In self-help or instructional texts, this is an opportunity to summarize actionable insights and encourage the reader to take the next step.

Emotional Resonance & Reflection:

• Beyond resolving the plot, emphasize the emotional journey of your characters or the reader. Consider adding a reflective epilogue that revisits key themes and underscores the transformation that has occurred.

Theme Reinforcement:

• Use the end of your narrative to reinforce the central messages of your story. Highlight lessons learned, the evolution of relationships, or the core insights that you want your reader to carry with them.

Open-Ended Closure:

• Depending on your narrative style, you might leave a subtle hint of mystery or an open question that encourages readers to think beyond the story, inviting them to imagine what happens next or to apply the lessons in their own lives.

Call to Action (for Non-Fiction):

 For self-help or instructional narratives, conclude with actionable insights or a call to action that motivates readers to implement the changes or strategies presented in your book.

Diagram Idea: Create a diagram that layers the narrative threads-showing how individual character arcs, thematic elements, and plot points converge into the climax, then branch out into the resolution and reflective denouement. This visual can illustrate the journey from conflict through transformation to closure.

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Tools, Techniques, & Resources

Part A: Sample Outline Template

For Fiction:

1. Title

Your story title.

2.Introduction

- Hook & setting
- Main characters introduced
- Inciting incident

3. Middle

- Rising action with key events
- Developing conflict & turning points

4. Climax & End

- Peak conflict (climax)
- Resolution & denouement

For Non-Fiction:

1. Title

Your book title.

2. Introduction

- Problem statement
- Target audience
- Promise of transformation

3. Main Chapters

- Chapter 1: Understand the problem
- Chapter 2: Present strategies & solutions
- Chapter 3: Guide through implementation
- o etc...

4. Conclusion

- Summary of key takeaways
- Call to action

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Tools, Techniques, & Resources

Part B: Brainstorming and more...

Brainstorming & Mind Mapping:

Use techniques such as freewriting and mind mapping to generate ideas. Tools like digital mind mapping software or simple paper sketches can be very effective. Available on www.canva.com/graphs/mind-maps

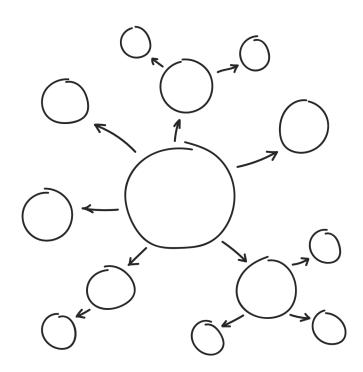
Iterative Planning:

Outline your story, review it, and revise as needed. Incorporate feedback loops to refine your narrative structure.

Additional Resources:

Join the writing community with Rusti L Lehay www.rustilehay.info

Check out our blog www.clipstonpublishing.com/blog



Crafting Your Story Outline BY CLIPSTON PUBLISHING

07

Final Checklist

Are you ready to start writing?

Narrative & Structure [] Have I defined the narrative type? [] Does the outline follow a clear structure (Beginning, Middle, End)? [] Are key turning points and transitions clearly mapped?
The Beginning [] Is the hook engaging? [] Are key characters or core ideas introduced? [] Is the context and stakes clearly set?
The Middle [] Is there a logical progression of events? [] Are internal and external conflicts well defined? [] Have pivotal turning points been included?
The End [] Is the climax impactful? [] Does the resolution tie up major narrative threads? [] Is there a reflective denouement or actionable takeaway (for non-fiction)?
Overall Review [] Is the outline comprehensive yet concise enough to guide the draft? [] Have any gaps or loose ends been addressed? [] Am I ready to move from outlining to drafting? [] Have I created diagrams to help visualize my outline?

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Next Steps

Now what?

After the Outline

- Begin drafting your first chapter using your outline as a roadmap.
- Seek feedback from trusted peers or writing groups.
- Revise your outline as your story evolves.

As you approach completion, start planning your publishing journey. Consider your options:

- Editing: Find a professional editor and beta readers to gain valuable insights.
- **Publishing Routes:** Explore self-publishing, hybrid publishing, or traditional publishing options.
- **Design & Typesetting:** If self-publishing, plan for cover design, interior layout, and professional typesetting to ensure a polished final product.
- **Marketing:** Develop a comprehensive marketing strategy, including creating a website, building an online presence, and planning promotional efforts.
- **Book Proposal:** Going the traditional publishing route? You will need a book proposal.

Thank you for choosing Clipston Publishing's guide to help you get started. We believe that a strong outline is the foundation of every great book. Happy writing!

Remember we are here to help you along your way, if you have any questions schedule a free 15 minute session with Teena Clipston of Clipston Publishing. www.clipstonpublishing.com/contact

