

**RainMaker
Press**



**HOW TO OUTLINE A
NONFICTION BOOK:
A STEP-BY-STEP INTERACTIVE WORKBOOK**

www.rainmakerpress.com

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INTRODUCTION:

Why You Need This Workbook



I started outlining before I began writing. It started with my things-to-do lists when I was a child. I would spend lazy afternoons creating color-coded lists of all the things I had to do that week. I broke the items down into have-to's, want-to's, and need-to's. To this day, I love to organize words and facts, and I believe that's what led to my love of book outlines.

I knew I would write books for a living when I was ten years old. But what I didn't know then was how much my love for outlines would contribute to my success.

Don't worry if you're not an outlining nerd like me. In this workbook, I'm going to teach you a system that will help you create such a good outline your book will practically write itself.

Ask most writers, and they'll tell you that writing an outline is the scariest part of writing a book. In fact, about 80 percent of people who say they want to write a book never start. My theory is that many of them put off pursuing their dream of becoming an author because the thought of writing the outline is so overwhelming.

And all those books that get horrible reviews? Chances are, the authors didn't use an outline to write them. Here's the deal: you can't write a quality nonfiction book without an outline.

Let me be clear: you can't write a nonfiction book anyone would want to read unless it's written from an outline.

So why do outlines prevent so many people from starting a book? There are three main reasons why people avoid writing book outlines.

- They are overwhelmed by the process
- They don't understand how to create an effective outline
- They think they can skip the outline process and still produce a bestselling book

But writing an outline is necessary, and it's not that difficult. Not if you have the right process and a little time. I love writing outlines almost as much as I love writing books. But if you don't have a system, the process can be agonizing.

And that's no fun for you or your readers.

My goal with this workbook is to walk you through your first outline step-by-step. Imagine that we're going on a difficult journey together. It's easier to do something hard or scary when you have an experienced guide by your side, isn't it?

Are you ready to outline your book? Let's start at the beginning.



SECTION 1:

What Is an Outline, and Why Is It so Important?



Before I show you my step-by-step process of outlining a book, let's take a brief look at why it's so important. Many people think they can skip over an outline, or hastily put one together. But the truth is that unless you take the process very seriously, you will hinder your ability to write a book that readers love.

Why? Because an outline helps you focus your mind and see the book for what it is, what it could be, and what you need to do to get it there.

All that from an outline? Absolutely.

And in case that's not enough, here are a few other reasons an outline is always the foundation of a successful book.

- 1. It takes away the guesswork. Staring at a blank page and trying to work up the enthusiasm to write is no fun. But when you work from an outline, you know exactly what the next step is. And that makes the book writing process easier.*
- 2. It speeds up the writing process. When you don't have to guess at what comes next, you will write faster. People who use thorough outlines when writing nonfiction books write much faster than those who don't.*
- 3. It eliminates fluff. The excess use of fluff — unnecessary words used just to fill space—is the nail in the coffin for many books. But when you use an outline for your book, you won't have to rely on fluff to reach your word count.*
- 4. No gaps. Have you ever read a book only to be left with questions? That book was likely written without an outline. With my process, you will eliminate all information gaps, so your book will give readers all the information they need.*

Let's get to the bottom of your anxiety about outlining.

Question What is the number one thing that prevents you from writing an outline for your book?

Question Which of the above-listed benefits is enough to help you overcome that anxiety? Why?

Now that you understand why you've avoided writing your outline and know what you need to move past it let's get into the nitty-gritty. But before you can begin working on your outline, you need to answer a few questions about the formation of your book.

This exercise is key to helping you hone your book outline. In fact, until you have solidified these answers in your mind, you shouldn't begin outlining your book.

Trust me; once you do the hard work of this next section, you will understand why outlining a book without this information has been so difficult in the past.



SECTION 2:

What's Your Book's Personality?



Every successful book has a personality. And that doesn't just happen by accident. Before you begin writing your outline, you need to determine the personality of your book.

Why? Because you will carry that personality through every aspect of your book. If you don't, your book won't feel cohesive, and readers will feel as if something is missing.

Determining your book's personality is the foundation of a successful book. When you begin forming the personality in your outline, it will naturally overflow when writing the book.

Answer the following questions. Take your time with them because your answers are the foundation for your book. Please don't skip this section! Without a clear understanding of your book's personality, you won't be able to write a successful book outline. I have included my answers for this workbook as examples.

Who Needs Your Book?

One of the biggest mistakes authors make is assuming that almost everyone can benefit from their book. I've seen it time and time again. People tell me about a great idea, and when I ask who their audience is, they say "everyone."

But here's the deal: no matter how good your book is, everyone doesn't need it. Notice the word "need." When you write a nonfiction book, your book should fulfill a need. For instance, if you want to write a book about online marketing, your audience members are those people who need to better understand marketing tactics for the internet. People who want to market a retail bakery aren't your target audience. Nor are people who think maybe someday they will open a business and might need to learn about marketing sometime in the future.

No, your immediate audience is someone who is about to open an online business or someone who already owns one and needs to understand how to make it grow with online marketing.

There is one slight anomaly in the nonfiction world. Many professionals write books to showcase their expertise. They use these books to enhance their credibility and bring in new clients. If you're writing a book for that purpose, your answer will be a little different. Your audience is likely potential clients, peers in your industry, or people who want to understand your personal story.

If this is the type of book you're writing, please don't skip this section because the knowledge you gain from this exercise will contribute toward a better outline — and book.

Here are the questions you must answer to form your book's personality.

Question What need does your book fill?

Example: This workbook provides a step-by-step process people can use to outline their book. It takes all the guesswork out of the process and will allow people to outline their book with guidance from an expert successfully.

Question Who needs your book?

Example: People who want to know how to outline a nonfiction book.

Question List three types of people who need your book.

Example:

1. Someone who wants to write a book but doesn't know where to start
2. Someone who has tried writing a book outline, but got frustrated and quit
3. Someone who wants to use a formula to write an outline.

Question List three types of people who DO NOT need your book

If you can eliminate the people who do not need your book, it will help you stay focused while outlining it.

Examples:

1. People who already know how to outline a book
2. People who are only thinking about writing a book and may never take action
3. People who have no intention of writing a book

Now that you know who your audience is, you will better understand how to create an outline that speaks to them and their needs. For instance, what if I hadn't done this exercise before creating an outline for this workbook? I may have geared the outline toward people who only had a slight interest in writing a book. Then, I would have dedicated a good deal of this workbook trying to convince them they needed to write a book. It would have caused this workbook to fail because my true audience is people who have already decided to write a book.

What's Your Style?

Next, you need to determine what style of writing you will use. Your answer will determine the personality of your book, and that will establish your book outline style.

Here are the four most common types of nonfiction book styles:

- 1. Expository:** An expository book explains something in detail to its readers. The explanation doesn't include your opinions or thoughts. Most people write how-to books and textbooks in this style. These books are factual and to the point.
- 2. Descriptive:** This is the style I use to write all of my books. Authors use this style when they want the reader to feel as if they are there right alongside them. Descriptive writers make use of adjectives to bring a friendly, let's-do-this-together kind of vibe to the book. Readers connect with these authors because the author makes it a point to get personal and treat their readers as friends. These books tend to tell personal stories.
- 3. Narrative.** *Most people think writing in the narrative style is only for fiction writers, but nonfiction writers can use it, too. If your book lends itself to story form, you will write in the narrative style. A great example of this is someone who is telling their business success story to position themselves as an expert in the industry.*
- 4. Persuasive.** *If you're writing a book to sell readers on an idea or convince them of something, you will use the persuasive style. Feel free to use your opinions in this type of writing. For instance, you could use this style if you wrote a book about why working from home is better than leasing an office.*

You should keep your target reader in mind when determining which style to use. For example, if you plan to disrupt an industry with your book and cause your peers to think differently about something, a persuasive book would be appropriate. If you want to write a book about your company's history, you should write it in a narrative style. Expository writing should be your choice if you want to teach people to do something straightforwardly. But if you want to connect deeply with your readers while teaching them, use the descriptive style.

Are you ready to pinpoint the best style for your outline and book? Answer these questions, and then we'll evaluate them to determine the best style for your project.

Question What is your writing personality?

Example: I like to teach people, but I like to do it on a personal level and not an academic one.

Question Describe the characteristics of your target audience.

Example: My target audience wants to write a book, but they don't know where to start. I imagine them to be very enthusiastic about the topic. I also believe they want to learn from someone who has already done what they can't. I think they are a bit overwhelmed by the process and want a friendly face who will walk them through it in an easy-going style, so they don't feel intimidated.

Question What is the best way to communicate with this type of person?

Example: Because of who my audience is, I should write in the descriptive style. Doing this will enable me to teach them what they want to learn in a non-threatening and friendly way. I can provide them the information they need while developing a relationship with them. This will give them the confidence they need to feel comfortable enough to reach out if they have questions.

What Tone Will You Use?

Once you know which style you will use in your book, you need to decide on a tone. Your tone will set the mood for your book, and you should write your outline with that in mind. A book tone is an emotion. This emotion starts in your table of contents and carries through to the very end of your book. If it doesn't, your readers will become confused.

Here are the five most common tones in nonfiction books

1. **Academic or formal.** *If you want to convey respect to your readers, this is the tone you should choose. For instance, if you're writing a book about a new finding in your industry, or an opinion book that challenges the status quo in your industry, this is the tone you should select for your book.*
2. **Conversational.** *I combine a conversational tone with a descriptive style to write my books. This type of tone makes the reader feel as if you're speaking directly to them. It sets the mood as personal and encouraging and tends to cause readers to trust you as you engage with them.*
3. **Humorous.** *Sometimes it takes a little humor to get the point across. Depending on who your audience is, humor might be the perfect tone for you. This tone works well in lighthearted nonfiction books, or with subjects that lend themselves well to humor.*
4. **Optimistic — or not.** *When using the persuasive style, you will add a lot of your opinions to the writing. And that lends itself to being optimistic or pessimistic in your tone. For instance, if you are writing a book about how to buy a dog, you can use an optimistic tone. But if you're writing a book about how to survive an economic crash, a pessimistic tone would be more appropriate.*
5. **Serious.** *Some books require you to be serious in your tone. For instance, when you write about a sensitive subject or a book that depicts sad or tragic events, you should pay respect to the subject by using a serious tone.*

The tone you select will convey your feelings about the subject of the book to your audience. And it must match the subject of the book. For instance, imagine someone writing a book about the assassination of John F. Kennedy and using an optimistic or humorous tone. That book would be an epic failure. Instead, that book requires a serious tone.

Let's figure out the best tone for your book by answering these questions:

Question What relationship do you want with your readers?

Example: I want my readers to consider me a teacher and a friend. I want them to feel that I have their best interests at heart and trust that I will do what I can to help them.

Question Which tone gives you the best chance to form that type of relationship?

Example: A conversational tone is the best tone for my books. That's because it establishes a rapport with my readers and allows me to connect with them on a personal level.

What's Your Point of View?

The point of view that you choose will determine how you come across to your readers. It's very important because the point of view you choose will determine how readers feel about you.

Here are the three most common points of view used in nonfiction books:

- 1. First-person omniscient.** When using this point of view, you can use the first person to tell stories and draw closer to the reader. For instance, you could write, "Knowing that I only had one chance to illustrate the importance of outlines. I decided to put everything I could into this workbook." This point of view works great for narrative books and conversational tones.
- 2. First-person plural.** If you want readers to feel as if they know you, the first-person plural is a great point of view to choose. When using it, you can include the reader in your writing. For instance, you might say, "If we want to see the most from our efforts, we need to buckle down and concentrate on writing this outline."
- 3. Second-person singular.** Using this point of view is another way to connect with readers, but you have to exercise caution when using it. With this point of view, you use the word "you" to draw your readers in. I used this point of view in one of my books, and a reader left a review that said the way I used "You should" in the book came across as bossy, which in retrospect, it did. Keep that in mind if you use this point of view. An example of using this point of view the right way is this: "If you're going to write an outline for your book, you might want to think about how you want to relate to your audience before you begin writing."

Let's figure out which point of view is right for your book.

Question How do you want readers to view you after reading your book?

Example: I want readers to view me as a friend and teacher.

Question What point of view will cause them to think like this?

Example: I used a combination of first-person omniscient and second person plural in this book to achieve my desired results. Since this is a workbook, I felt that I could combine the points of view to achieve the delicate balance between teacher and friend.

Which Format Will You Use?

The type of book format you choose will play a significant role in how you outline your book. A book's format can mean the difference between a successful one and one that sits at the bottom of Amazon's rankings.

Book formatting all comes down to how you organize it. And organization is the key to outlining your book. Making this important decision now will make the outlining process easier.

Here are your book formatting choices:

- 1. The three-part book.** If you're writing a book to disrupt an industry or make people think a different way about something, this is a good format to use. With it, you will break down the book into three parts: a beginning, a middle, and an end. The beginning typically talks about the history of the subject. The middle outlines your new ideas. And the last section tells the reader how to apply those ideas to their life.
- 2. Themed books.** If you're writing about a large subject, you can use themes as the format for your book. With this method, you will break down the overall themes of your topic and assign each one a chapter. Then you incorporate mini-chapters inside each of those to fully expand on the idea. A perfect example of this type of format is Timothy Ferris's *The 4-Hour Workweek*.
- 3. The list.** If you're writing about a broad topic and want to break it down in a list style, this is a great book format. I did this in my book, *The Weekend Writer*. I created a chapter for days 1 – 8 to help illustrate the process of writing books only using the weekends. Another way to use this format is to do it as Steven Covey did in *The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People*.

4. **Frontloaded.** If you're presenting a new idea or concept, this book format may work for you. When using it, you use the first half of the book to present your new concept or idea. Then, use the last half of the book to talk to the reader about how to incorporate it into their life. For instance, if you're writing a book about a new method of child-rearing, you use the first half of the book to explain it, and then use the second half of the book to explain to parents how to use it in their own lives.
5. **One theme, many messages.** If you want to write a book about one topic, but present it in various ways, this is a great format. With it, you use each chapter to talk about various aspects of your overall theme. For instance, if you wrote a book about veganism, you could include chapters about what the lifestyle means in regards to clothing, food selection, ethics, recipes, and personal care products.
6. **Chronological.** This is the book format I use for most of my books. That's because I write how-to books, and I like to take a subject and break it down in a step-by-step process for my readers. You can also use this format for narrative stores.

Let's figure out the best book format for your book.

Question Which format will make it easier for your readers to follow the story or your line of thinking?

Example: I used the chronological format for this workbook because I think it's easier to learn how to write an outline using a step-by-step process.

Now that you've completed the preliminary work, it's time to get started on your outline. Trust me when I say that the process will be tenfold times easier now that you have a solid idea of what your book will look like.

Here's the step-by-step process I use every time I outline a book.



SECTION 3:

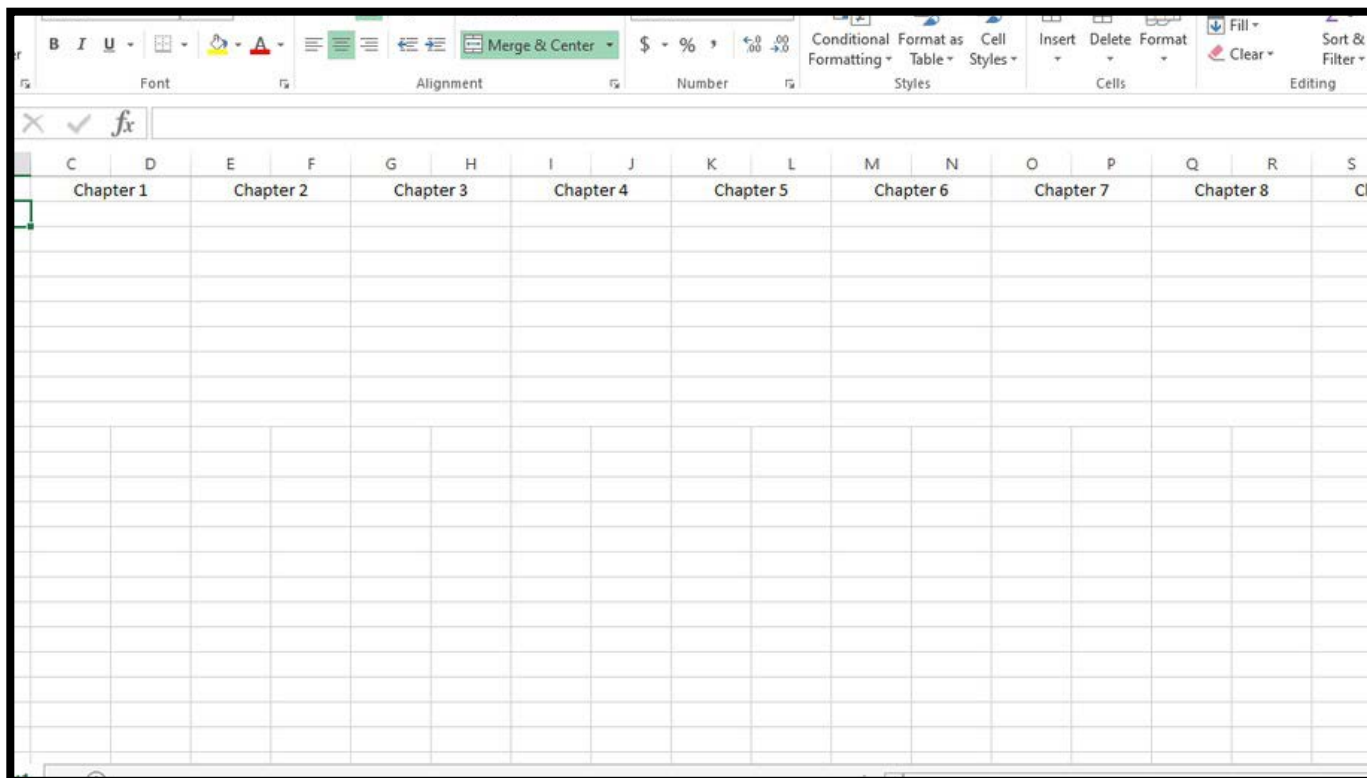
What Do You Want to Say?



Your next step in the process is to determine what you will include in your book. There are many ways to do this, but for this workbook, I'm going to concentrate on the method I use. I believe that once you begin using this outlining method, you'll never look back. It's easy, and it eliminates any gaps in your writing because it allows you to see the big picture.

Here are the steps to determining what you should include in your book.

1. Create a Google doc or an Excel spreadsheet to give you a bird's eye view of your outline. We'll fill them as you go along in the process. Here is a screenshot mine in its beginning stage.



Create a column for each chapter you will include in your book. You probably don't know how many to include at this stage of the process, so I recommend that you add ten columns to your spreadsheet. Leave the spreadsheet for another step, but it's good to have it prepared before you need it.

*Did you know? Most books have an average of 5 – 10 chapters,
but the average is 10.*

2. Write down every major topic you want to include in your book.

Now it's time to begin thinking about what information you want to include in your book. At this point, don't worry about organizing the material. I just want you to brainstorm for a minute and write down all of the major topics you want to cover in your book. These topics will become your book's chapters.

Also, in a later step, you will fill in any gaps and missing information, so don't stress out too much about forgetting something.

Question What topics do you want to include in your book?

3. Arrange the chapters in the right order

Now it's time to organize your chapters in the order you want. For instance, if you're writing a how-to or narrative book, you will probably put them in chronological order. If you're writing a list book, put them in the order that will make the most sense to your readers. And if you're writing a theme book, determine how you want to present each chapter in an order that will be of most use to your readers.

Organize your chapters in the space below. Don't worry about naming them yet. Just think of the main points you want to cover and use a word to describe it. For instance, you can use "Introduction" for the first title. I used "Why" for the first section of this workbook.

4. Pinpoint the chapter takeaways

Now that you identified your chapters, it's time to determine what you want the reader to get from each one. Write a sentence for each topic that serves as the main takeaway for each chapter. For instance, for the first section of this workbook, my takeaway was, "You can't write a good book without first writing a great outline."

In other words, what knowledge will the reader walk away with after reading the chapter? Do this for all of your chapters below.

5. Get Specific

Now, it's time to get specific with the details of your chapters. After doing the last couple of steps, you have a general idea of your outline's format. But if you want to create an outline that helps you write the book, you need to get a lot more specific.

Don't get overwhelmed here. While it's true that we're going to take a deep dive into your book outline, I'm going to make it as simple as possible. In fact, we'll only do one chapter at a time instead of trying to do the entire outline at once.

We are going to create the outline for your first chapter, but please don't use this section to begin writing your book. You must follow this process exactly. Trust me: if you start writing your book here, you will get lost.

To outline your first chapter, take the following steps.

Determine your opening story

Most chapters should begin with a story, illustration, or a shocking fact that will help prove your point. This gets the reader's attention and draws them in. It should be relevant to the point you are trying to make.

What will you use to open the introduction of your book? Write a sentence to describe it. (Remember, it should tie in with the key takeaway that you've assigned to this chapter.)

Explain the key takeaway in a few words

Now it's time to explain the key takeaway in a way that makes the reader want to continue turning the page. Tell them what the chapter is about and what they will get from reading it. State your key takeaway in a way that makes it compelling.

Back-Up Your Promise

You made some promises to your reader in the last paragraph, and now it's time to plan for how you will fulfill them. This is the section of the chapter where you will present the evidence or instructions that ensure the reader walks away with the promised knowledge. List, in order, what you will present in this part of the chapter. This is the biggest section in your chapter and should include all of the research, points, and instructions that will help the reader achieve the key takeaway.

For example, if you're writing a how-to book about how to wash a dog, and this chapter is about brushing the dog before bathing, your list might look something like this:

- Why Brushing Your Dog Before Bathing Is Important
- Choosing the Right Brush for Your Dog's Coat
- Should You Use Treats to Bribe Your Dog?
- A story about when using treats went bad.
- Location Matters: Where to Brush Your Dog
- How to Calm Your Dog Before Brushing
- Start at the Back and Work Your Way Up
- Tips for Dogs Who Don't Like Brushing

You get the point. Do this by first listing everything you want to include in this section of the chapter. As you're brainstorming, don't stop to put things in order. Just write everything down as it comes to you. Then, once you think you have everything, put it in a logical order. Don't forget to include a story or two to keep the reader engaged.

I want to remind you not to fall into the trap of writing the book at this point. All you should do for this task is to write down a few words for the outline. Please trust me on this process. If you get caught up writing the book at this point, you will end up frustrated.

Instead, keep focused and only write down the words you need to create your outline.

Remember, you're writing a book for someone who is not an expert. As you develop this part of the chapter, keep in mind that you are teaching your readers. Think of things from their point of view. What do they need to know to achieve the key takeaway?

It's time to write down your detailed thoughts for chapter one. Please follow the above steps and create your first outline draft for chapter one of your book below.

Summarize and set up the next chapter

At the end of the chapter, you should write a paragraph summarizing what the reader learned. State in plain language what they should take away from the chapter to solidify it in their mind.

Next, build excitement for the next chapter by telling the reader what to expect when they turn the page. Doing this will ensure they stay excited about your book as they read each chapter.

Write down a few ideas about how you will accomplish this step.

After all of these steps, your chapter outline should look like this:

- A story, illustration, or shocking fact
- Tell the reader what they will gain by reading this chapter (key takeaway)
- The bulk of chapter (including facts, steps, research, stories, and everything else needed for readers to achieve the key takeaway)
- Summary of chapter
- A promise and build-up of the next chapter

6. Name It

At this point, you should be ready to give the chapter a title. Remember, you will need to name it according to the style and tone you choose earlier. One of the keys to a successful book is consistency. That's why I had you go through these exercises earlier.

Make a list of your new chapter titles.

7. Add It

You've just completed the preliminary outline of your first chapter. It's time to add all of the information to your spreadsheet because you will need to have this view of it to complete a future step.

We'll perfect and hone your outline in a few steps, but for now, you should be proud of what you've accomplished. Just think, only nine chapters to go before you've completed your entire preliminary outline. In the following pages, I've given you space to outline the remaining nine chapters of your book. If you need more space, just follow the same steps on a separate piece of paper or Word document.

But here's the deal: you should only work as long as your brain is still functioning creatively. That's an hour for some people while others can only outline a chapter a day. The key is to create the best outline you can. So, don't rush through this process, thinking you need to get it all done today. Once you've completed the process for the rest of your chapters, add the information to your spreadsheet. Then, we'll refine and polish your outline so you can begin writing your book!

1 Determine your opening story

2 Explain the key takeaway in a few words

3 Back-Up Your Promise

4 Summarize and set up the next chapter

5 Name it

6 Add it

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6 Add it

Wow, you've created a preliminary outline of each of your book's chapters. Pat yourself on the back. You are one of the few writers who follow through with this step, and that means your chances of making a career from writing just went up exponentially. The truth is, a lot of people say they want to be a writer, but not that many will do what it takes to get there.

But you just did.

Only those who are willing to put in the hard work will make it in this competitive industry. If you've just completed your preliminary book outline, you're way ahead of the pack!



SECTION 4:

Refine and Finalize Your Outline



You're almost there, I promise. Although you have finished your preliminary book outline, you have a little more work to do. The reason I had you enter your outline into a spreadsheet is that when you look at this way — from a bird's eye point of view — you begin to see things differently.

Here's how mine looked for this workbook.

Once you see your outline in this format, you may realize that a story you thought belonged in chapter two really belongs in chapter four. Or you may find gaps of missing information in a chapter you thought you had thoroughly covered. Look at the spreadsheet column by column and row by row. Look at each entry and think about them from the reader's point of view.

Remember, you are building on the information in each chapter, so it's imperative that the proper foundation is there before you introduce a new idea or step.

When you go through this finalization process, you may arrange some things, take out others, or add information that is missing.

You shouldn't do this part of the process in one sitting. Instead, take a couple of days to think about your outline. Sleep on it. Read over it with your coffee in the morning, and then again before you go to bed. And every time you read it, put yourself in your reader's shoes and ask the following questions. (Seriously, I mean read the first question, and then look at each chapter in your outline and adjust what's necessary. Then go to the next question.) This is an important part of the process, and it will take some time. But please don't skip it!

Here are your questions:

- Will readers learn the key takeaway from each chapter?
- Did you leave out any crucial information they need to understand before they move on to the next point or chapter?
- Does the chapter organization make sense?
- Does the information build logically?
- Are there information gaps in the sequence?
- Should there be more stories to keep the reader's attention?
- Is the stated research backed up by studies and links?
- Does the book fulfill its promise?
- Will readers be better off after reading the book?
- Would they likely recommend the book to their friends?

Congratulations, you've just outlined your nonfiction book. I know it wasn't easy, but here's the deal — your book will now almost write itself. You will no longer sit in front of the keyboard wondering what to write about next. And you won't have any uncertainty about whether or not you're on the right track with your book.

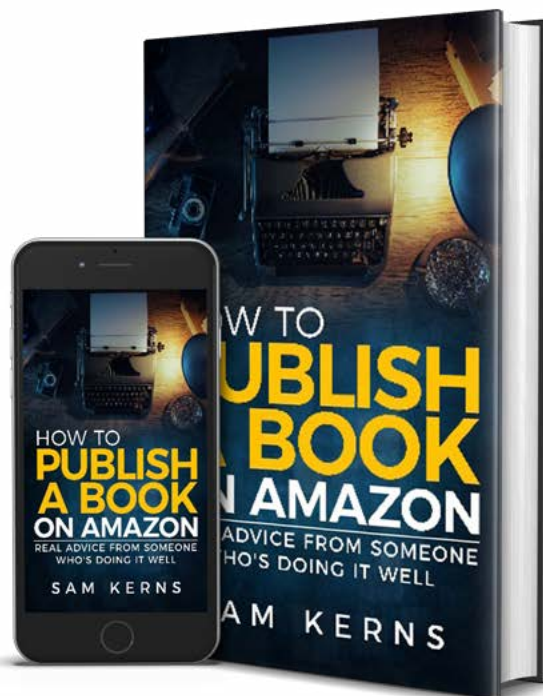
Your outline is the roadway to a bestselling book, and you've just completed yours!

If I were to write a book titled, How to Write a Nonfiction Book, writing the outline would take up the majority of the book. That's because once it's finished, the rest is easy.

So, congratulations, but don't stop there. You've got a book to write!

And if you need help with the process, here are some books about doing that you should consider:

How to Publish a Book on Amazon in 2019: Real Advice from Someone Who's Doing it Well (Work from Home Series: Book 5)



Are you tired of “how to publish books” that are full of fluff and no real information? So was I.

Before I began my publishing career with Kindle books, I read just about everything out there, looking for real answers to questions I had about the industry. But much to my disappointment, most of the books were filled with fluff or stories of people who “hit it big” without really telling me how or why.

I determined to jump in and learn for myself—and that’s exactly what I did. I started with my first book, *How to Work from Home and Make Money*, and then quickly published three more. I was looking for the topic of my fifth book when it hit me—**why not share what I’ve learned with the people who still haven’t made the leap and published their own book?**

It all began when I received an email from a book promotion site. One of the features was a how to book about publishing Kindle books, so out of curiosity, I followed the link and read the reviews. And sure enough, the page was full of people complaining that the book didn’t contain any valuable information.

So here’s what I decided to do. Write a book that answers all of the real questions without painting an unrealistic view of the possibilities. I answer things like:

- How to pick book topics that will sell. (Why it’s important, and what I’ve done right—and wrong.)
- How to write a book in 30 days or less. (And take weekends off)
- How to conduct research for your book.
- How to make your own covers for free.
- The pros and cons of pre-releasing your book.
- When you should enroll your book in Kindle Unlimited (And when you shouldn’t.)
- How to format your book yourself. (Including the clickable table of contents) And how to get it done for cheap if you don’t want to.
- Why you need a paperback version. (And how to create one)
- Why you may need an audio book (And how to get one for free)
- How to get your book translated into other languages for free (And why you should)
- Why ranking matters (And what to do if your book isn’t ranking well.)

- How to market your book. (Including links and contact information for the people I use)
- What to do after you publish your first book.
- How much you can REALLY expect to make with Kindle publishing

I talk about the mistakes I've made so you don't make them, too. And I provide you with **step-by-step instructions and relevant links for all of the above areas—and more.** In other words, this book is the ONLY book you'll need to start a career publishing Kindle books.

If you've been dreaming of publishing a book, but don't know where to start—or if you've already published but can't find success—this may be the book you've been waiting for.

Why not take the first step toward your publishing career and download it right now? I promise you won't find any fluff or useless information in it. Just an actionable guide that answers the questions no one else will.

[**Click here to buy the book from Amazon!**](#)

The Weekend Writer: How to Write a Non-Fiction Book in Two Months even if You Have a Full-Time Job (Work from Home Series: Book 6)



Do you fear you'll never publish a book because you don't have time to write?

Let me guess—you're a writer, but so far, the book you know will be a big hit is stuck inside your head because you simply don't have the time to sit down and write it. You've probably been told that you need to block out mass chunks of time to write a book, but I'm here to tell you that's just not true.

It's possible to write a quality book in two months—writing only on the weekends—using my step-by-step plan.

I'm not talking about putting out some of the junk that passes for books these days. I'm talking about writing a full-length book you'll be proud to put your name on, and readers will be thrilled they bought.

Here's what you'll find in this revolutionary book:

- How to get in the right mindset to write on a limited schedule
- How to choose your book topic so it sells
- How to [outline your book](#) in a way that makes writing it easier
- How to set up a no-fail writing schedule so you can meet your deadline
- How to use productivity hacks that will help you stay on track and accomplish your goal
- How to edit as you go
- A weekend-by-weekend guide that shows you the exact steps you need to take to have a finished book in just two months—only writing on the weekends.

[Click here to buy the book from Amazon!](#)