**Revolutionary Rhetorical Devices Review**

**Write the term from the word bank next to its definition**

political speech address sermon ethos pathos logos

analogy simile metaphor antithesis parallelism restatement

aphorism anecdote flattery rhetorical question repetition

concession refutation/rebuttal

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Persuasive appeal to a person’s emotions

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_\_\_\_Persuasive appeal to a person’s ethics or credibility

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_Persuasive appeal to a person’s logic

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_A non-fiction work that focuses on an issue

relating to government or politics

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_A speech that is usually based on scriptural text

 and is intended to provided religious instruction

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_A formal speech that is prepared for a special

 occasion

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_A comparison made between two things to show

 how they are alike

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_Using the same words multiple times to emphasize an idea

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Strongly contrasting words, images and ideas

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_A very brief story, told to illustrate a point to

 serve as an example of something

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_A brief, cleverly worded statement that makes a

 wise observation about life

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Expressing the same idea using different words

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Repetition of grammatically similar words,

 phrases, clauses or sentences to emphasize a point

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_A question whose answer is obvious therefore needs no answer

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_Admitting or acknowledging the other side as having a true, just, or proper argument, making you seem reasonable

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Denial of the truth/accuracy of the other side

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_Comparison of two unlike things using “like” or “as”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_A direct verbal comparison of two unlike things

\*\*\*You will need to not only be able to recognize the definitions of these terms but also be able to recognize examples of each.

**For each quotation, identify the work where it can be found, who says it, the appeal that is used/emphasized & any rhetorical device that is present.**

“If there must be trouble let it be in my day, that my child may have peace.”

Work: Speaker:

Appeal: Device (if any):

“… they are endowed by their creator with inherent and inalienable rights…”

Work: Speaker:

Appeal: Device (if any):

“Give me liberty or give me death!”

Work: Speaker:

Appeal: Device (if any):

“Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.”

Work: Speaker:

Appeal: Device (if any):

“We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal;”

Work: Speaker:

Appeal: Device (if any):

“Three may keep a secret if two of them are dead.”

Work: Speaker:

Appeal: Device (if any):

“These are the times that try men’s souls …”

Work: Speaker:

Appeal: Device (if any):

 “I ask gentlemen, sir, what means this martial array, if its purpose be not to force us to submission?”

Work: Speaker:

Appeal: Device (if any):

 “We have petitioned; we have remonstrated; we have supplicated; we have prostrated ourselves…”

Work: Speaker:

Appeal: Device (if any):

“Has Great Britain any enemy in this quarter of the world to call for all this accumulation of navies and armies? No sir, it has none.”

Work: Speaker:

Appeal: Device (if any):

“I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided; and that is the lamp of experience.”

Work: Speaker:

Appeal: Device (if any):

“… we must fight! I repeat it, sir, we must fight!”

Work: Speaker:

Appeal: Device (if any):

 “…we shall not fight our battles alone. There is a just God…”

Work: Speaker:

Appeal: Device (if any):

“…a generous parent would have said, ‘If there be trouble, let it be in my day so that my child may know peace’”

Work: Speaker:

Appeal: Device (if any):

“He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.”

Work: Speaker:

Appeal: Device (if any):

**For each author listed below, tell where he was born, give his educational background, name the pieces he wrote (or helped to write) that we studied, and two major accomplishments besides his writing.**

**Patrick Henry**

Born: born 1736 – known as the greatest orator (speaker) of his day – he helped inspire the colonists to win the Revolutionary War

Education:

Piece(s): Speech to the Virginia Convention

Two major accomplishments: important political leader of his time; served in the Virginia House of Burgesses;

**Thomas Jefferson**

Born: born into wealthy Virginia family in 1743

Education: Went to the College of William & Mary and then went on to earn a law degree.

Piece(s): drafted the majority of the Declaration of Independence

Two major accomplishments: Leader in the Revolutionary War; served as American Minister to France, was the 3rd President of the United States; Signed for the Louisiana Purchase.

**Thomas Paine**

Born: born in England in 1737, emigrated to the Colonies in 1774

Education:

Piece(s): *Common Sense*  is one of most famous works arguing for fighting for independence; He also wrote the *Rights of Man* and *The Age of Reason*. The essay American Crisis #1 was the 1st essay in a series he wrote as to why fighting for independence was necessary

Two major accomplishments: His writings created a national mood for independence. Paine served in the American Army in 1776 to help fight; After the war, he traveled to Europe and became involved on in the French Revolution as well.

**Benjamin Franklin**

Born: 1706 grew up in Boston until teenager. Then left to move to Philadelphia

Education: ran a printing press

Piece(s): His *Autobiography* and *Poor Richard’s Almanac*

Two major accomplishments: Helped draft the Dec of Ind. ; was an ambassador of the United States to France and England; invented the lightning rod, bifocal glasses, and advanced our understanding of earthquakes.