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| **Rhetorical Situation** | | | |
| **Speaker**  Who is giving the speech? (Include one pertinent detail.) |  | **Audience**  Who was this speech given *for*? (Be as specific as possible.) |  |
| **Subject**  What was the topic of the speech?  (word or phrase) |  | **Exigence**  What triggered the speech? What made this subject urgent? |  |
| **Main Point**  What was the speaker saying about the topic? (Complete sentence) |  | **Purpose**  What does the speaker want the audience to *do*? (to what?) |  |

**Name:**

**Speech:**

Directions: As your read/listen to the speech, consider and complete the questions to the left. Also, identify passages in the speech that are particularly persuasive due to rhetorical strategies (see list). The passages should be throughout the speech, rather than just in the beginning. Identify what rhetorical strategies make the passages so persuasive and explain the effect and purpose

| Quotations  Include quotations with MLA in-text citations. | Paraphrase  Put the passages in your own words. | Rhetorical Strategies  Identify the strategies being used in the quotations. | Effect/Purpose  What is the effect of these strategies on the audience? How is the audience moved to achieve the author’s purpose? |
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| EXAMPLE:  “ ‘We the people, in order to form a more perfect union.’  Two hundred and twenty one years ago, in a hall that still stands across the street, a group of men gathered and, with these simple words, launched America’s improbable experiment in democracy. Farmers and scholars; statesmen and patriots who had traveled across an ocean to escape tyranny and persecution finally made real their declaration of independence at a Philadelphia convention that lasted through the spring of 1787.  The document they produced was eventually signed but ultimately unfinished. It was stained by this nation’s original sin of slavery, a question that divided the colonies and brought the convention to a stalemate until the founders chose to allow the slave trade to continue for at least twenty more years, and to leave any final resolution to future generations” (Obama par 1-2). | EXAMPLE:  The preamble to the constitution states the purpose of the creation of this country. 221 years ago, people from all walks of life gathered to take a leap of faith and create the United States of America. They declared their freedom from tyranny and persecution, but neglected to address the group of people in their country who were still enslaved. Because this question divided the colonies, the founding fathers decided to leave that problem to future generations to solve. | EXAMPLE:  **Allusion/Introduction**—The speaker alludes to the preamble of the Constitution of the U.S.A  **Parallelism:** “Farmers and scholars; statesmen and patriots. . . tyranny and persecution.” | EXAMPLE:  This is effective because it triggers our country’s collective memory on the values that our country was founded on. As an introduction, it will allow the speech to bring the issue full circle and ask the audience to resolve the issue that was left to us. How can we as the “future generations” bring final resolution to something that began more than 221 years ago? It also will soothe any fears that groups of Americans might have had about Obama’s candidacy. He reminds them that he too shares in the beliefs and dreams of the founding fathers. He knows our nation’s history. However, he does not shy away from the stain that is there as well, and that lies at the center of this conflict in his campaign.  This strategy is effective because it gives a sense of duality to the people who founded this country. They were blue collar and white collar, pro-government and pro-liberty. 🡪This means that they were just like US. We are from different walks of life and have different beliefs. BUT, if we can come together the same way that they did, we can solve the problem left to us. By adding in that they were fleeing “tyranny and persecution” it also joins them together to say that although they were different, they were fleeing the same things. Things that we still hate today, but unfortunately continue. |
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