

Establishing the American Dream: Early America

Unit Introduction: Read pages 126-137 in your text book and complete the following activities...

1. Define the names and terms to know on page 127
2. Answer the focus questions on page 127 in COMPLETE SENTENCES
3. write a unit essential question you think we could focus on for this new unit—be prepared to justify your idea!

News Notebook Assignment:

It is your task to, over the next few days, collect and analyze at least five substantive news articles from a reliable news media. You must...

1. Print or cut the article from a reliable news media (*New York Times, Winston Salem Journal, Associated Press, CNN, Fox, etc*)
2. Analyze the articles by creating the chart below. USE DETAIL! The more detail you use the better off you will be in the long run.
3. Staple all the articles to the chart and have it ready on the due date: _____

Headline/News Story	Summary	Issue
Church To Burn Bibles, Christian Books Pastor Says King James Should Be Only Followed Version	One church in western North Carolina plans to burn Bibles and books by Christian authors on Halloween night to prove the point that God's word has been perverted in American society.	There are several issues here: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Debate about a correct English version of the Bible being in existence especially considering the translation factor 2. Freedom of speech and religion 3. The line between Paganism and Christianity
Headline/News Story Straubing Germany: Saluting Hitler Gnomes—artist's exhibition	The artist says it is to protest totalitarianism manipulation and make a stand against fascism using satire. The residents are perplexed and un-amused	There are several issues here: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Displaying any Nazi related paraphernalia is illegal in Germany due to the pain it still causes 2. Satire as a form of protest can be hurtful despite no physical pain being caused

Rhetoric in Advertising

AD #	1. What is the ad trying to market?	2. Describe the ad.	3. What persuasive/ rhetorical techniques?	4. Magazine?	5. tone?	6. Is the add effective?
------	-------------------------------------	---------------------	--	--------------	----------	--------------------------

Declaration of Independence & Persuasion:

- **Parallelism: List at least 2 examples of parallelism in the *Declaration of Independence*. Remember that you need to be prepared to defend your ideas if you are called on.**
- **Why would Jefferson use parallel structure to list the facts? What do the short statements with repeated structures tell the king?**
- **List another rhetorical device used by Jefferson in the Declaration; use a SPECIFIC example to describe it.**
- **How does Jefferson balance ethos, logos and pathos in this persuasive document?**

Speeches

Types of Speeches.

political speech: is about an issue relating to government or politics. Usually, the speaker tries to persuade people to think or act in a certain way. During the Revolutionary War period, leaders such as Patrick Henry, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Paine gave inspiring and persuasive political speeches, such as Henry's "Speech in the Virginia Convention."

address is a formal speech that honors an occasion or the speaker. For example, Abraham Lincoln delivered his "Gettysburg Address" at the dedication of a military cemetery during the Civil War.

Sermon is a speech that is usually based on a scriptural text and is intended to provide religious or moral instruction. Jonathan Edward's "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God," is an example of a sermon.

Fill out the following chart as you read "A Speech in the Convention"

Device	Example	Effect
Rhetorical question		
Repetition		
Restatement		
Parallelism		
Antithesis		

Speeches, like Martin Luther King's "I have a dream," have helped to shape the American identity by expressing our goals as a people. As you read these speeches, think about the **vital American** principles they

Diction-the choice and arrangement of words

Indicate whether each passage appeals to reason, emotion, or both, and **explain** how the passage makes each appeal.

1. "I know of no way of judging of the future but by the past."
2. "I ask gentlemen, sir, what means this martial array, if its purpose be not to force us to submission? Can gentlemen assign any other possible motive for it?"
3. "Our petitions have been slighted; our remonstrances have produced additional violence and insult; our supplications have been disregarded; and we have been spurned with contempt from the foot of the throne! In vain, after these things, may we indulge the fond hope of peace and reconciliation."
4. "There is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us."
5. "Gentlemen may cry, 'Peace, peace,'—but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms!"

JFK Inaugural Speech:

Vice President Johnson, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chief Justice, President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, President Truman, reverend clergy, fellow citizens:

We observe today not a victory of party, but a celebration of freedom -- symbolizing an end, as well as a beginning -- signifying renewal, as well as change. For I have sworn before you and Almighty God the same solemn oath our forebears prescribed nearly a century and three-quarters ago.

The world is very different now. For man holds in his mortal hands the power to abolish all forms of human poverty and all forms of human life. And yet the same revolutionary beliefs for which our forebears fought are still at issue around the globe -- the belief that the rights of man come not from the generosity of the state, but from the hand of God.

We dare not forget today that we are the heirs of that first revolution. Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans -- born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud

of our ancient heritage, and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the world.

Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, to assure the survival and the success of liberty.

This much we pledge -- and more.

To those old allies whose cultural and spiritual origins we share, we pledge the loyalty of faithful friends. United there is little we cannot do in a host of cooperative ventures. Divided there is little we can do -- for we dare not meet a powerful challenge at odds and split asunder.

To those new states whom we welcome to the ranks of the free, we pledge our word that one form of colonial control shall not have passed away merely to be replaced by a far more iron tyranny. We shall not always expect to find them supporting our view. But we shall always hope to find them strongly supporting their own freedom -- and to remember that, in the past, those who foolishly sought power by riding the back of the tiger ended up inside.

To those people in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves, for whatever period is required -- not because the Communists may be doing it, not because we seek their votes, but because it is right. If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.

To our sister republics south of our border, we offer a special pledge: to convert our good words into good deeds, in a new alliance for progress, to assist free men and free governments in casting off the chains of poverty. But this peaceful revolution of hope cannot become the prey of hostile powers. Let all our neighbors know that we shall join with them to oppose aggression or subversion anywhere in the Americas. And let every other power know that this hemisphere intends to remain the master of its own house.

To that world assembly of sovereign states, the United Nations, our last best hope in an age where the instruments of war have far outpaced the instruments of peace, we renew our pledge of support -- to prevent it from becoming merely a forum for invective, to strengthen its shield of the new and the weak, and to enlarge the area in which its writ may run.

Finally, to those nations who would make themselves our adversary, we offer not a pledge but a request: that both sides begin anew the quest for peace, before the dark powers of destruction unleashed by science engulf all humanity in planned or accidental self-destruction.

We dare not tempt them with weakness. For only when our arms are sufficient beyond doubt can we be certain beyond doubt that they will never be employed.

But neither can two great and powerful groups of nations take comfort from our present course -- both sides overburdened by the cost of modern weapons, both rightly alarmed by the steady spread of the deadly atom, yet both racing to alter that uncertain balance of terror that stays the hand of mankind's final war.

So let us begin anew -- remembering on both sides that civility is not a sign of weakness, and sincerity is always subject to proof. Let us never negotiate out of fear, but let us never fear to negotiate.

Let both sides explore what problems unite us instead of belaboring those problems which divide us.

Let both sides, for the first time, formulate serious and precise proposals for the inspection and control of arms, and bring the absolute power to destroy other nations under the absolute control of all nations.

Let both sides seek to invoke the wonders of science instead of its terrors. Together let us explore the stars, conquer the deserts, eradicate disease, tap the ocean depths, and encourage the arts and commerce.

Let both sides unite to heed, in all corners of the earth, the command of Isaiah -- to "undo the heavy burdens, and [to] let the oppressed go free."¹

And, if a beachhead of cooperation may push back the jungle of suspicion, let both sides join in creating a new endeavor -- not a new balance of power, but a new world of law -- where the strong are just, and the weak secure, and the peace preserved.

All this will not be finished in the first one hundred days. Nor will it be finished in the first one thousand days; nor in the life of this Administration; nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet. But let us begin.

In your hands, my fellow citizens, more than mine, will rest the final success or failure of our course. Since this country was founded, each generation of Americans has been summoned to give testimony to its national loyalty. The graves of young Americans who answered the call to service surround the globe.

Now the trumpet summons us again -- not as a call to bear arms, though arms we need -- not as a call to battle, though embattled we are -- but a call to bear the burden of a long twilight struggle, year in and year out, "rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation,"² a struggle against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease, and war itself.

Can we forge against these enemies a grand and global alliance, North and South, East and West, that can assure a more fruitful life for all mankind? Will you join in that historic effort?

In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. I do not shrink from this responsibility -- I welcome it. I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation. The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it. And the glow from that fire can truly light the world.

And so, my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.

My fellow citizens of the world, ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man.

Finally, whether you are citizens of America or citizens of the world, ask of us here the same high standards of strength and sacrifice which we ask of you. With a good conscience our only sure reward, with history the final judge of our deeds, let us go forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and His help, but knowing that here on earth God's work must truly be our own.

Fill in the following chart for the Inaugural speech.

Device	Example	Effect
Rhetorical question		
Repetition		
Restatement		
Parallelism		
Antithesis		

Persuasive Techniques: The Crisis—Number 1 (Thomas Paine)

Rhetoric Devices in *The Crisis Number One* by Thomas Paine. Find examples of each rhetorical device in the first column, then determine the purpose of it based on the context it is used in. Why would Paine use this device in this place?

Rhetoric Device	Example from text	Purpose
Repetition		
Restatement		
Parallelism		

Emotional—Charged words: words with strong connotations or associations created along with the dictionary definition that produce an emotional response		Logical—Aphorisms: a brief, pointed statement expressing a wise or clever observation.		
Word	Association	Aphorism	Meaning	Purpose
Liberty		The harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph		
Justice		Through the flame of liberty may sometimes cease to shine, the coal can never expire.		
Honor		It matters not where you live, or what rank of life you hold, the evil or the blessings will reach you all.		
Barbarous				

Before reading: “I wished to live without committing any fault at any time.”--Benjamin Franklin

Directions: reflect on the quote above by Ben Franklin by...

1. Listing all the faults that you have.
2. Listing all the good qualities you have.
3. Describing why it would be beneficial to live without faults?

During reading notes: Directions: Fill in the blank with the appropriate word based on the reading on page 142-147. Read carefully. **From The Autobiography By: Benjamin Franklin**

This selection is all about Benjamin Franklin's desire to reach moral _____, meaning to not commit _____ at any time. This task was not easy, but rather quite _____ to accomplish. According to Franklin, the _____ habits must be broken and good ones _____ before a person can have any notion of moral perfection. Franklin created a method that focused on 13 main _____ that would help him to reach his goal. These 13 virtues are:

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 11. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 13. _____ | | |

Franklin did not try to fix these virtues _____, but rather one at a time. He chose to work on _____ first because it would give him _____ and _____ for the rest of the task. He then decided that _____ would be easy and gave it second place. _____ would allow him more time for his projects and studies. _____ would keep him firm. _____ and _____ would free him from _____ and produce affluence and independence so _____ and _____ would be easier. Franklin compared his task to a _____, an analogy that is appropriate and applicable to “weeding out” the bad qualities we all obtain. The

schedule Franklin made out was to help with the virtue of _____. He was surprised that he was full of - _____; _____ gave him the most trouble. Franklin never arrived at _____, but decided he was a _____ and _____ man for having tried. Each of the 13 virtues was chosen carefully by Benjamin Franklin for the particular connotations (the ideas associated with a word), which can be positive, negative, or neutral. For example:
Frugality: represents a quality of thriftiness or economy, meaning that one watches their money carefully and only spends out of necessity. This is generally perceived as a positive quality.
Stinginess: represents relatively the same thing as frugality, but if one is described as stingy it is usually perceived as a negative quality.
The same is true for the vices and virtues. Some character traits and words mean almost the same thing, but can be perceived as either positive, making it a virtue, or negative, making it a vice. Carefully consider each of the words below and decide if it has a positive, negative or neutral connotation, then explain why in one or two sentences.

Words	+	-	0	Why?
Sincerity : don't use harmful deceit when giving your opinion	✓			Sincerity is usually considered a positive quality. When a person is sincere they do not have ulterior motives for being nice and they do not lie just so you will not be mad or upset with them. Virtue.
Honesty : truthfulness & sincerity				
Workaholic : constant and earnest effort to accomplish what is undertaken at expense of other things				
Blunt : abrupt manner				
Hygiene habitually keeping things clean				
Diligence : constant and earnest effort to accomplish what is undertaken				
Immaculateness : keeping things spotlessly clean				

The Ben Franklin Challenge:

Order: What different parts of our lives *need* order? List them below.

Industry: What can you cut out of your life to be more industrious and improve your output?

Frugality: Make no expense but to do good to others or yourself; waste nothing. 21st century skill—Why is personal finance important? Complete the following budget for your own life.

My teenage Cash Flow Plan: Approximate Total that I make at any jobs I work or allowance I earn per month: _____

***If you don't have a monthly cash income, do a yearly cash income that includes gifts your may receive for birthday/holidays. If you still don't feel like you can adequately complete the assignment, make up a number to budget with.**

Expenses	Budget	Actual spent (optional column)
Car payment		
Gas money		

Why is having a cash flow plan important even as a teenager?

***Remember Ben/Arthur!**

Car insurance		
Entertainment		
Saving		
Giving		

Total: _____

Challenge

Choose one of the 13 virtues to improve in your own life over the next 2-3 weeks. Keep a journal of how you implemented this virtue and what you did to try to increase your virtuous lifestyle. Turn in your journal for extra credit. This assignment is worth up to 20 extra credit points depending on quality of the work submitted.