You will find attached to these guidelines a list of terms. These terms are the academic language of our course. Some of these terms you are familiar with, but many others you are not. You need to memorize the list of terms and their definitions. You will be tested on these terms on the second full day of classes (which may not necessarily be the second full day of school), and thereafter will be responsible for using the terms during class. The words used to describe diction and the words used to describe tone will not be tested; however, you should define any words you do not know.

Also, you should visit American Rhetoric (www.americanrhetoric.com), a valuable resource for the work of the course. At the website, click on 21st Century Great on the left. You will be directed to a database of speeches entitled Rhetorical Literacy: 49 Important Speeches in 21st Century America. Choose three of the speeches from the list below to read and annotate as part of your work:

- George W. Bush, “9/11 Address to the Nation”
- Hillary Clinton, “To the UN Commission on the Status of Women”
- Barak Obama, “2004 Democratic National Convention Keynote Address”
- Barak Obama, “Commencement Address at Knox College”
- Mitt Romney, “Faith in America”

Read and annotate Fences and Death of a Salesman and the speeches, paying attention to what they reveal about American culture, American society, and the “American story” or the “American ethos.” Some guiding questions to help you complete this task:

- What are American ideals and values?
- How do these ideals and values inform the way our nation sees itself and acts in the world today?
- How do these ideals and values inform the way our nation has historically treated some/most/all of its citizens?
- What is the American Dream?
- Has the American Dream changed over the years?
- What factors may hinder one achieving the American Dream?
- Which texts seem to share the same view of the American Dream or American values and ideals?
Additional Instructions for the Speeches

- In addition to analyzing the three speeches you choose in the context of the bulleted points above, annotate them for examples of the appeals, allusion, imagery and other figurative language, repetition, parallelism, and any other rhetorical strategies you believe important to the way the author develops a position (what he or she thinks about a subject) or achieves a purpose (why he or she is writing about a subject). You should print the speeches, annotate them, and bring them to class when school begins. Write a statement of what you believe the purpose or position is at the top of each text. The strategies you identify should support the purpose or position in some way. (An author can have an overarching purpose but a very specific position.)

- Highlight and define any words in the texts you do not know.

- You may consider doing some research on the context of each speech (by whom was it delivered—what was his or her national role at the time; when—date and what was going on in the United States and the world at the time; where—where was the speech delivered and why symbolically or practically important).

You do not have to complete a writing assignment on the texts per se; however, you should be prepared to synthesize your ideas about all the texts via discussion and writing when you report to school in August. You should be able to accomplish both tasks by bringing your annotated texts to class when school begins.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact Mr. Dowlen (christopher.dowlen@mnps.org).
Advanced Placement English Language and Composition
Rhetorical Terms

General Terms

Allegory: an extended narrative in prose or verse in which characters, events, and settings represent abstract qualities and in which the writer intends a second meaning to be read beneath the surface of the story; the underlying meaning may be moral, religious, political, social, or satiric.

Allusion: a reference to a well-known person, place, or thing from literature, history, mythology, popular culture.

Cause and effect: method of development that consists of analyzing the causes that lead to an effect or the effects that result from a cause.

Classification and division: method of development that involves sorting material or ideas into categories.

Comparison and contrast: method of development that consists of juxtaposing two things to highlight their similarities and differences.

Connotation: implied or suggested meaning of a word because of its association in the reader's mind.

Denotation: literal meaning of a word as defined.

Definition: method of development based upon analyzing the meaning of a specific word, idea, or term.

Description: method of development that emphasizes the senses by painting a picture of how something looks, sounds, smells, tastes, or feels.

Diction: a speaker's or author's choice of words.

Exemplification: method of development that involves providing a series of examples.

Hyperbole: deliberate exaggeration in order to create humor or emphasis (the opposite of understatement).

Image: a word or group of words, either figurative or literal, used to describe a sensory experience or an object perceived by the sense.

Imagery: words or phrases that use a collection of images to appeal to one or more of the five senses in order to create a mental picture.

Irony: a contradiction or incongruity between appearance or expectation and reality.

Verbal irony: a discrepancy between what a speaker or writer says and what he or she believes to be true; usually the speaker or writer will say the opposite of what he or she believes to be true.

Metaphor: a figure of speech in which one thing is referred to as another.
Motif: a unifying element in an artistic work, especially any recurrent image, symbol, theme, character type, subject, or narrative detail.

Narration: method of development that refers to recounting events or telling a story.

Oxymoron: a figure of speech that juxtaposes two opposite or apparently contradictory words to present an emphatic and dramatic paradox for a rhetorical purpose or effect (e.g., wise fool, bittersweet).

Paradox: a statement that seems self-contradictory or nonsensical on the surface but one that may be true.

Parody: a work that ridicules the style of another work by imitating and exaggerating its elements. A parody can be totally mocking or gently humorous.

Personification: human qualities given to a nonhuman or an inanimate object.

Process analysis: method of development that seeks to explain how something works, how to do something, or how something was done.

Sarcasm: intentional derision or ridicule intended to hurt.

Satire: writing that exposes humanity's vices and foibles in order to bring about some change or reform through ridicule.

Simile: a figure of speech that uses like, as, or as if to make a direct comparison between two essentially different things.

Syntax: the arrangement—the ordering, grouping, and placement—of words within a sentence; includes both the length of and types of sentences.

Tone: an author's attitude toward the subject matter, characters, or audience.

Understatement: the opposite of hyperbole; an author writes or says less than intended.

Rhetorical Terms:

Anaphora: the repetition of words or phrases at the beginning of successive lines or sentences.

Antithesis: rhetorical figure in which two ideas are directly opposed or contrasted; the ideas are presented in a grammatically parallel way, usually balanced by a word, phrase, clause, or paragraphs.

Aphorism: a short, often witty statement of a principle or a truth about life.

Appeal to authority: drawing on the authority of widely respected people, institutions, and texts to support ideas or arguments.

Apostrophe: usually in poetry, but sometimes found in prose; the author or speaker addresses a person who is dead or at least not physically present, an imaginary person or entity, something inhuman, or a place or concept.
Asyndeton
commas used with no conjunction to separate a series of words; the parts are emphasized equally when the conjunction is omitted and speeds up the flow of the sentence (X, Y, Z is the form asyndeton takes)

Chiasmus
words, sounds, concepts, or syntactic structures are reversed or repeated in reverse order; the two parts of a chiasmus mirror each other; usually creates or heightens paradox

Deductive reasoning
reasoning from general to specific

Discourse
spoken or written language

Ethos
(ethical appeal) when writers connect their thinking to readers' own ethical or moral beliefs and when they demonstrate they are credible, good-willed, and knowledgeable about their subjects

Inductive reasoning
reasoning from specific to general

Juxtaposition
placement of two things side by side for emphasis

Logos
(logical appeal) when writers offer clear, reasonable ideas and proofs, develop ideas with appropriate details, and make sure readers can follow the progression of ideas

Metonymy
a figure of speech that uses the name of an object, person, or idea to represent something with which is associated (e.g., "the crown" to refer to a monarch)

Parallelism
the technique of arranging words, phrases, clauses, or larger structures by placing them side-by-side and making them similar in form. Parallel structure may be as simple as listing two or three modifiers in a row to describe the same noun or verb; it may take the form of two or more of the same type of phrases that modify the same noun or verb; it may also take the form of two or more subordinate clauses that modify the same noun or verb; or parallel structure may be a complex blend of a single word, phrase, and clause all in the same sentence. Parallel structure often heavily relies on repetition. By using parallelism, authors or speakers implicitly invite their readers or audiences to compare and contrast the parallel elements.

Pathos
(pathetic appeal) when writers draw on the emotions and interests of the reader and highlight them; the most powerful and most immediate of the appeals

Periodic sentence
a sentence that builds to a conclusion via a series of related clauses

Polysyndeton
sentence which uses and or another conjunction with no commas to separate the items in a series (X and Y and Z format; each member of the series is equally stressed but the sentence's flow is slowed)

Repetition
words or a phrase used two or more times in close proximity

Rhetoric
the art of effective communication, especially persuasion through discourse
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rhetorical question</th>
<th>a question an author may pose but one to which he expects no answer; used to pose an idea to be considered by the audience or author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syllogism</td>
<td>the basic structure of deductive reasoning; consists of a major premise, a general statement of truth; a minor premise, a more specific statement of truth; and a conclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synecdoche</td>
<td>rhetorical figure in which a part of something is used to represent the whole (wheels used to refer to a car; sail used to refer to a boat)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zeugma</td>
<td>rhetorical figure that generally refers to a grammatical structure in which some word or phrase governs or is otherwise related to two or more different words or phrases, but in a strikingly or suggestively different way; the use of a word to modify or govern two or more words usually in such a manner that it applies to each in a different sense or makes sense with only one (she opened her door and her heart to him); may be used to suggest subtle but significant parallels between things commonly differentiated or subtle but significant differences between things commonly equated; may also be used to produce comic effect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Terms used to describe structure, or the way the text is put together:
Parallelism
Juxtaposition
Antithesis
Chiasmus
Paradox
Narration
Description
Comparison and contrast
Classification and division
Process analysis
Definition
Exemplification
Cause and effect

Terms used for emphasis and unity:
Repetition
Anaphora
Motif

Figurative language:
Metaphor
Simile
Image/Imagery

Some words used to describe diction:
Colloquial
Slang
Jargon
Elevated
Erudite
Inflated
Scholarly
Hyperbolic
Bombastic
Euphemistic
Negative
Positive
Poetic

Some words used to describe tone:
Ironic
Satirical
Humorous
Emphatic
Defensive
Detached
Solemn
Cynical
Optimistic
Didactic
Pedantic
Confident
Contemplative
Combative
Agitated
Angry
Disgusted
Bemused
Appreciative
Judgmental
Sarcastic
Negative
Positive
Emotional
Logical
Nostalgic
Sentimental
Apologetic
Defiant
Belligerent
Matter-of-Fact
Mocking
Acerbic
Conciliatory
Indifferent
Condescending
Derisive
Pious
Fervent
Righteous