

Mr. Freitas



Question 2 Quick Guide

WARNING: Ingestion of English Content May Cause the Rise of Intellectual Ability.

Thesis Template:

In the (*Genre*) (*Title of the Piece*), (*Contextual Information about Author and/or Text*), (*Author's Name*) (*Rhetorical Choice 1*), (*Rhetorical Choice 2*), (*Rhetorical Choice 3*) in order to _____ (*Answer: What is the audience supposed to understand after experiencing?*) _____, ultimately moving (insert audience) to _____ (*Answer: what is the audience supposed to do after experiencing the text?*).

Thesis Examples:

1. In his post-9/11 speech—an address that recounts the state of the nation after deadly terrorist attacks—former President George W. Bush varies his pronoun usage, subtly shifts his tone, and repeats patriotic metaphors in order to highlight that although all are experiencing tragic grief, the country is—and will remain—strong, ultimately moving the divided American public to unite and prepare for retaliatory action.
2. In Act II.ii of *Julius Caesar* Portia—Brutus's wife—*embraces a submissive posture* and *demeans their relationship* in order to get him to feel pity and guilt towards her, ultimately prompting him to reveal his troubles.
3. Throughout her epistle to her traveling son, John Quincy Adams (JQA), Abigail Adams—a future first lady and historical icon—**exposes** his naiveté, **references** enriching metaphors, and **provides** examples of honorable role models in order to highlight his potential for excellence, ultimately moving him to continue to build his character while on his journey.
4. In the piece “He Showed Us the Way,” Cesar Chavez—a labor rights activist—repeatedly refers to civil rights icons, contrasts the outcomes of violence with nonviolence, and empowers the lower class in order to present the power of pacifist protest, ultimately moving the magazine readers to either embrace nonviolent tactics or at least support the cause.
5. Throughout the 1962 press release in response to the steel crisis, John F. Kennedy—the president at the time—presents public sacrifice, lists dire consequences, alludes to Cold War tensions, and reveals voluminous profits in order to vilify the actions of the steel executives, ultimately moving the American public to join the cause in demanding lower prices and greater public responsibility.

Thesis Notes:

- a. When no title is given in the prompt, make one by combining the genre with the audience. (Examples 1 and 3)
- b. Sometimes you may need to switch the order of the genre and the title for things to make sense.
- c. You don't need to include the non-essential contextual information about the author and/or text. When you do, though, separate it with dashes; there are already many commas in your sentence.
- d. In a times writing, a strong thesis is perfectly acceptable to stand as your whole intro paragraph.

Body Paragraphing Template:

Topic Sentence(What/Why): (Ordering Phrase—See Rhetorical Stems attachment), (Author) (Rhetorical Strategy from thesis) in order to (answer to what the audience should understand or do found in thesis).

Textual Evidence (Where): ~~Take, for example, how~~ (summarize the context that comes before your quote and then flow into quoted textual evidence that shows the strategy referenced in the topic sentence in action) (citation).

Commentary (How): (summary of text for analysis that is derived from quote) (choose applicable verb: showcases, highlights, exposes, evokes, or something as strong) **because** (*explain how the textual evidence reveals the purpose/effect/answer to the understand or do that is mentioned in the topic sentence. Commentary is usually at least two sentences. These explanations often focus on explaining general assumptions, stereotypes, and word connotations. Make sure to purposefully select your verbs to provide vibrant analysis.*)

Final Sentence(s): All of this would move (*the audience*) to (*purpose (do/persuade) from thesis*) **because** (*explain how the information provided by the author would move the audience to act as identified.*)

Body Paragraph Example (for thesis #4 above):

(TS) Cesar Chavez, begins by invoking the memory Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in order to present the power of nonviolent protest, ultimately moving the magazine readers to either embrace or support nonviolent tactics. **(TE1)** ~~Take, for example, how~~ he begins his article by reminding his audience that “Dr. King’s entire life was an example of the power that nonviolence brings to bear in the real world” (Chavez 4). **(C1)** This acknowledgment of King showcases the power of nonviolence because it provides evidence of a tangibly successful model that gives merit to his claim. Furthermore, in assuming that the audience most likely has a deep respect for Dr. King, referring to King allows Chavez to tie the positive emotions that are linked to this American icon with his stance on the power of nonviolence. **(TE2)** Chavez follows by referring to the cause—the farmworkers’ movement—and reminding individuals that their “convictions” mandate that “every human life is a [...] special possession given by God” (Chavez 6-7) and that “no one has the right take it” (Chavez 8) no matter how just the reasoning may be. **(C2)** Relying on the word “conviction” helps in promoting non-violence because it establishes a moral backdrop for his message. As most individuals desire to be “good people”, they will be drawn toward seeking a moral outcome, typically at any cost, even if it means continuing to be oppressed. In conjunction with such, noting that life is a “special possession” given by “God,” allows his audience to remember that if they were to act violently, they would be invalidating the value of life ascribed by Supreme Being. Such a violation, in direct contrast to God’s decisions, would render an audience member guilty of great sin; seeing as though most people don’t enjoy the feelings of guilt, especially in the eyes of the Immortal, they would be drawn toward pleasing God and thus work to protest nonviolently, protecting the divine sanctity of life. Finally, suggesting that life is a human “right” helps to move people toward nonviolence because acting in

violence would then expose hypocrisy in the movement; in no way could a movement for worker and human rights seem valid if it extinguishes the human rights of others. **(FS)** Understanding the aforementioned would move the farm workers and their allies to embrace nonviolent protest because members are forced to recognize the truth of its power, which makes acting in such a way more desirable. People want to act in ways that work and are behaviorally sound, and Chavez has proven that nonviolence allows for such. Also, individuals are drawn toward positive emotions, so once they find nonviolent protest practical, positive, and pleasing to God, they will be more likely to embrace the tactic.

Body Paragraphing Notes:

- a. The language “Take, for example, how” is a discourse marker, but it’s not actually needed as long as you know an example follows a topic sentence.
- b. The stronger rhetorical analysis paragraphs typically include at least two pieces of textual evidence. This is not necessary, but it is common in the better essays. You can write a strong paper and only analyze 2-3 choices. But, it’s better to thoroughly cover as many as you can.
- c. Stronger papers are written chronologically because they show the interrelation of the arguments parts and how they build on one another.

Conclusion Steps: Channeling One’s Inner Cinderella

When writing conclusions for Rhetorical Analysis essays, students should highlight the ideas the RA Essay Speaker showcases, rather than summarizing their own essays and the author’s choices. Once the ideas are highlighted, students need to apply said ideas universally. Steps for generating a strong conclusion are as follows.

1. Students must identify 2-3 key ideas—singular abstract words—to which the analyzed piece relates.
Examples.
Bush 9/11 Speech: *Resilience, Justice, Unity, Isolation, Suffering*
Abigail Adams’ letter: *Struggle, Maturity, Anxiety, Compassion, Love, Encouragement, Inspiration*
2. With these ideas, students must write a sentence that ties one or all of them to the purpose of the speaker; do not list out any rhetorical strategies; conclusions are about ideas. (To do this with style, students should try turning the first sentence of their conclusions into a metaphor.)
Examples.
Bush 9/11 Speech: *Throughout his speech Bush reminds the US of their resilient and patriotic spirit during their time of suffering.*
Abigail Adams’ letter: *Abigail Adams inspires her son amidst perhaps the most tumultuous time of his life (literally and figuratively): his teenage years.*

(Style)
Bush 9/11 Speech: *Throughout his speech, Bush lights the torch of unification and justice in to dispel the darkness of isolation and suffering.*
Abigail Adams’ letter: *Throughout the piece, Abigail Adams strives to help her son navigate the tumultuous seas of adolescence.*
2. Highlight the ideas that the paper explores by putting them into a universally applicable model and/or make the audience respond to said ideas, but never by asking a question. You know you are doing this right when you are no longer talking about the speaker and his/her audience, but are speaking in more general terms: people, individuals, society, etc. Also try to add an applicable piece of text for an added BAM! Factor. (Channel your inner Cinderella and leave your glass slipper!)
Examples.
Bush 9/11 Speech: Even when an event that occurs whose effects pale in comparison to the magnitude of 9/11 individuals must strive to come together “respond[ing] with the best of America” to address the physical and emotional consequences, regardless of any dividing factors.

Abigail Adams’ letter: By embracing her matriarchal role, she serves as a model to all who seek to correct those with less experience: she exemplifies that one must never shy away from exposing acts of naïveté; however, such criticism must be simultaneously paired with encouraging words and, most important of all, the love “of a tender parent” (Adams 23).

Below is how each conclusion would look based on the completion of the steps detailed on the prior page.

Examples.

Bush 9/11 Speech (General): Throughout his speech Bush reminds the US of their resilient and patriotic spirit during their time of suffering. Even when an event that occurs whose effects pale in comparison to the magnitude of 9/11 individuals must strive to come together “respond[ing] with the best of America” to address the physical and emotional consequences, regardless of any dividing factors.

(Style): Throughout his speech, Bush lights the torch of unification and justice in to dispel the darkness of isolation and suffering. Even when an event that occurs whose effects pale in comparison to the magnitude of 9/11 individuals must strive to come together “respond[ing] with the best of America” to address the physical and emotional consequences, regardless of any dividing factors.¹

Abigail Adams (General): Abigail Adams inspires her son amidst perhaps the most tumultuous time of his life (literally and figuratively): his teenage years. By embracing her matriarchal role, she serves as a model to all who seek to correct those with less experience: she exemplifies that one must never shy away from exposing acts of naïveté; however, such criticism must be simultaneously paired with encouraging words and, most important of all, love.

(Style): Throughout the piece, Abigail Adams strives to help her son navigate the tumultuous seas of adolescence. By embracing her matriarchal role, she serves as a model to all who seek to correct those with less experience: she exemplifies that one must never shy away from exposing acts of naïveté; however, *such criticism must be simultaneously paired with encouraging words and, most important of all, the love “of a tender parent” (Adams 23).*

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Ordering Words and Phrases for Topic Sentences

Beginning of Text:

(Speaker/Author) begins by/with...

Body of Text:

(Speaker/Author) follows this by/with...

Following this, (Speaker/Author) (action verb)...

Moving on, (Speaker/Author) (action verb)

(Speaker/Author) transitions to...

In order to transition, (Speaker/Author) (action verb)...

(Speaker/Author) then shifts to...

(Speaker/Author) moves to compare...

(Speaker/Author) then contrasts...

(Speaker/Author) exemplifies...

Conclusion of text:

(Speaker/Author) concludes by/with...

Finally, (Speaker/Author) reminds...

Rhetorical Verbs
Words to Give "Uses" and "Is" a Break

Methods of Development	Classical Argument Structure (Classical)	Other Verbs of Merit
Narration 1. Narrates 2. Chronicles 3. Recounts Description 4. Describes 5. Depicts 6. Details Exemplification 7. Exemplifies 8. Provides Compare and Contrast 9. Compares 10. Contrasts 11. Juxtaposes 12. Likens Classification and Division 13. Divides 14. Classifies 15. Categorizes 16. Characterizes Definition 17. Defines Process Analysis 18. Initiates 19. Provides 20. Analyzes Cause and Effect 21. Causes 22. Affects 23. Influences 24. Instigates	Exordium & Background 1. Creates 2. Initiates 3. Introduces 4. Illustrates Partition 5. Presents 6. Develops 7. Claims 8. Segues Confirmation 9. Confirms 10. Supports 11. Rationalizes 12. Legitimizes Refutation 13. Challenges 14. Refutes 15. Defends 16. Retorts So What? 17. Pleads 18. Instigates 19. Clarifies 20. Implies 21. Posits 22. Calls to Action 23. Questions 24. Considers 25. Concludes	REASONS 1. Evokes 2. Elicits 3. Implies 4. Addresses 5. Provides 6. Distinguishes 7. Demonstrates 8. Provokes 9. Maintains 10. Repeats 11. Avoids 12. Excludes 13. Focuses 14. Incites 15. Inspires 16. Ridicules 17. Opposes 18. Assumes 19. Speculates 20. Sympathizes 21. Alludes 22. Exposes 23. Reveals
		

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