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| **Include ONE per group (place at beginning of the Part 1 person's handout)****Historical context / situation:** Was this work created in response to a particular situation? At the time of this work, what were some key events in the civil rights timeline?**Speaker's persona:** Was Dr. King speaking primarily as a minister, civil rights leader, both, or other?**Audience**: For speeches, be specific about the occasion, and if possible, the demographics of the audience. For writings, consider the publication or method of distribution. For both, note whether a specific audience is addressed in the text. **Subject and purpose**: Give a brief (1-3 sentence) overview of the subject and purpose of the work.**Method of organization:** Provide a succinct outline of the main sections of the work, and discuss how the sections relate to each other. Identify significant transitions, and any patterns such as chronological, order of importance, abstract/concrete, etc.Appeal to **audience of the time** vs. appeal to **audience today**: Are there significant differences in how this work might have been received in King's time, vs. how we receive it today?**Discussion questions (at least one per presenter, and at least one for our historical personas):**1. Picture the "palace of justice." What do you see?
2. Do you "have a dream"? What is it?
3. What would it look like to "let freedom ring" from the Flathead Valley?
4. What do you think your Civil Rights Era persona would have been doing on the day of this speech? How would s/he have heard about it, and what would have been his/her reaction?
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**Include the following for EACH presenter: Part \_\_\_ begins with *Page #\_\_, Paragraph #\_\_***

**Paragraph by Paragraph Notes for Part \_\_\_** (definitions, allusions, connotations, historical context, etc.):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **page** | **π** | **text** | **definition, allusion, connotation, historical context, other comment** |
| 217 | 2 | Emancipation Proclamation | September 22, 1862: President Lincoln issued a declaration freeing all slaves as of January 1, 1863.[[1]](#endnote--1) |
| etc. |  |  |  |

Most effective **literary element/s** & comment: *Page #\_\_, Paragraph #\_\_*

* **Metaphor: "bad check"**  By beginning the speech with this financial metaphor, King appeals to common ground for black and white Americans, the vision of economic opportunity and justice for all.

Less effective literary element/s & comment: *Page #\_\_, Paragraph #\_\_*

* **Imagery: "its governor having his lips dripping with the words of interposition and nullification"**  This would have been effective during King's era, but modern audiences do not understand the legal terms; also, "lips dripping" calls to mind the image of a beast, which may have been apt, but clashes with the noble vision of the rest of the speech

**Most important** **quote** AND discussion of its key **stylistic feature/s**: *Page #\_\_, Paragraph #\_\_*

"Nineteen sixty three is not an end, but a beginning. And those who hope that the Negro needed to blow off steam and will now be content, will have a rude awakening if the nation returns to business as usual." The informal register of "blow off steam" and "rude awakening" stand in contrast to the rest of this work, and together suggest the possibility of violence.

By the numbers:

* **Syntax:**  The longest (shortest) sentence is AND this is significant because...  *(or...number of different metaphors, OR times a particular phrase is repeated, OR...??)*

Key **literary criticism**:

* Durthy A. Washington: "To advance his theme, Dr. King relies primarily on comparison /contrast, circumstance, and testimony. For example, he compares the actual and the perceived status of blacks then and now, and contrasts the views of the minority with those of the majority. He also points to the need for immediate action, saying in essence, 'we can no longer tolerate this injustice.'"[[2]](#endnote-0)

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| **This presenter's arguable thesis (for all parts of this work):**  |

1. "Emancipation Proclamation." *Abraham Lincoln Papers*. Library of Congress. 1 March 2002. Web. 13 December 2013. <http://memory.loc.gov/> [↑](#endnote-ref--1)
2. Washington, Durthy A. "'I Have A Dream': A Rhetorical Analysis." *The Black Scholar*, Vol. 23, No. 2, Winter/Spring 1993, pp. 16-19. Paradigm Publishers. Web. 13 December 2013. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41068415> [↑](#endnote-ref-0)