Adina Ben-David

Lexie Galvez

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***Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*:Chapter 4-8**

* 1)obdurate- stubbornly refusing to change an opinion or cause of action

2)servile- excessive willingness to server, characteristics of a slave

3)horrid- very unpleasant, causing horror

4)uncensured- not subjected to blame or criticism

5)aft- tail of the ship

6)sloop- sailboat

7)providence- the protective care of G-d

8)accord- to be harmonious or consistent with

9)discord lack of harmony, disagreement

10)vestige- an indication that something has been present

11) odium- general widespread hatred directed toward someone as a result of their actions

* The purpose and effect of this structure is that when the master did ever speak, it was to command his slaves, and he expected them to listen.
* Parallel Structure: Chapter 4- “To be accused was to be convicted, and to be convicted was to be punished.” (33). This structure creates confliction within the reader as it is a concept that will never end for slaves.

Chapter 5- “He became quite attached to me, and was a sort of protector of me. He would not allow the older boys to impose upon me, and would divide his cakes with me.” (37). The repetition in these sentences shows the repeatedness of Colonel Lloyd’s caring actions towards Douglas.

Chapter 6- “Her favor was not gained by it; she seemed to be disturbed by it.” (41). This displays the difference between his new mistress and other typical slave owners. She was not comfortable with what was the norm for so many slave owners. His mistress was disturbed by such cruelty placed on another person.

Chapter 7- “Freedom now appeared, to disappear no more forever.” (47) This sentence emphasizes the way Douglas experienced a small form of freedom and care that had not been exposed to any slave, only for him to be sent back to horrid conditions. Since he had a brush of freedom, the conditions at the plantation were worse in his mind. The other slaves could not relate to him since that had been the norm for them. Chapter 8- “Men and women, old and young, married and single, were ranked with horses, sheep, and swine. There were horses and men, cattle and women, pigs and children, all holding the same rank in the scale of being, and were all subjected to the same narrow examination” (50). This parallelism demonstrates the way white people viewed black people of all ages to be equal to animals. Slave owners do not see slaves as actual human beings.

* Imagery in chapters 4-8:

Chapter4- “His mangled body sank out of sight, and blood and brains marked the water where he had stood” (34) This imagery describes the cruel effects of the punishment from the master.

Chapter 5- “. . . . and there sleep on the cold, damp, clay floor, with my head in and feet out” (37). Douglass is describing the horrible sleep conditions they had to deal with.

Chapter 6- “That cheerful eye, under the influence of slavery, soon became red with rage; that voice, made all of sweet accord, changed to one of harsh and horrid discord; and that angelic face gave place to that of a demon.” (41) This imagery describes the terrible turn in his mistresses attitude towards slaves. She was once delightful and cheery but is now blinded with the influence of typical slave owners’ opinions to slaves.

Chapter 7- “Under the influence, the tender heart became stone, and the lamblike disposition gave way to one of tiger-like fierceness” (44). Douglass uses this imagery to describe how the master's wife changed to being cruel after her husband demanded her to stop teaching Douglass to read.

Chapter 8- ““Gone, gone, sold and gone, To the rice swamp dank and lone, Where the slave-whip ceaseless swings, Where the noisome insect stings, Where the fever-demon strews, Poison with the falling dews,Where the sickly sunbeams glare Through the hot and misty air…” (52). This poem signifies the loss of his grandmother’s children and grandchildren. Her descendants are sold to a form of hell where they must endure these horrid things.

* Example of irony in chapter 7: “. . . . for it almost an unpardonable offence to teach slaves to read in this Christian country” (45). Douglas is stating that it's ironic how they can say it's a country under g-d, it's free, and they encourage education, but they are holding a group of people from that freedom and education.
* Example of a metaphor in chapter 7: “Under its influence, the tender heart became stone” (44). This metaphor is showing how the master’s wifes kindness has disappeared due to the influence of her husband.

* Example of foreshadowing in chapter 8: “I resolved to wait only so long as the offering of a favorable opportunity. When that came, I was determined to be off” (54). He is foreshadowing escaping the plantation.