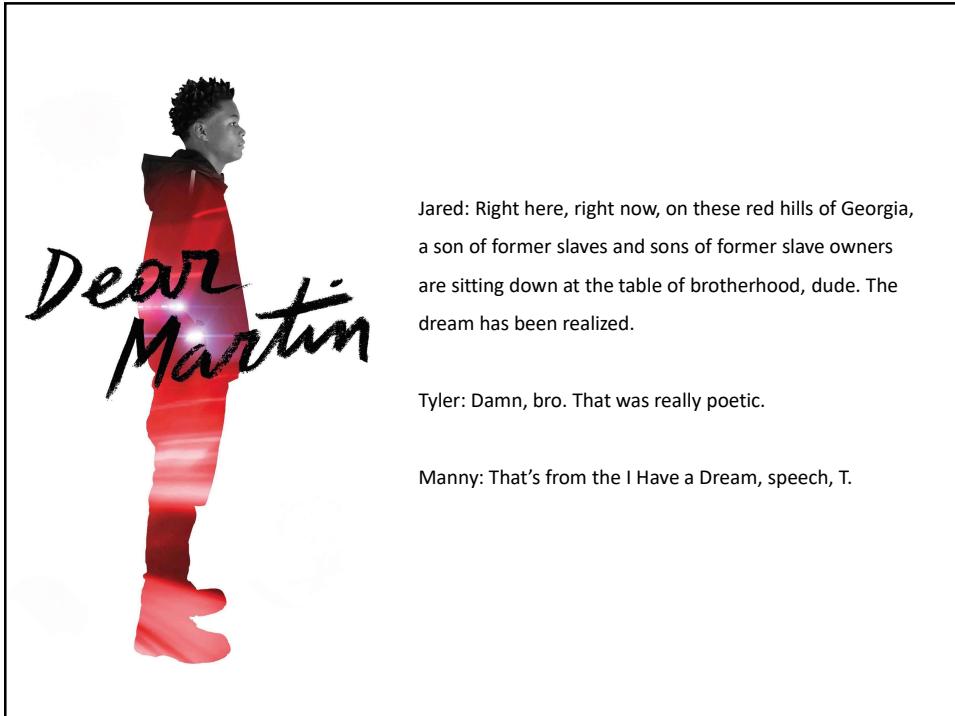


1



2



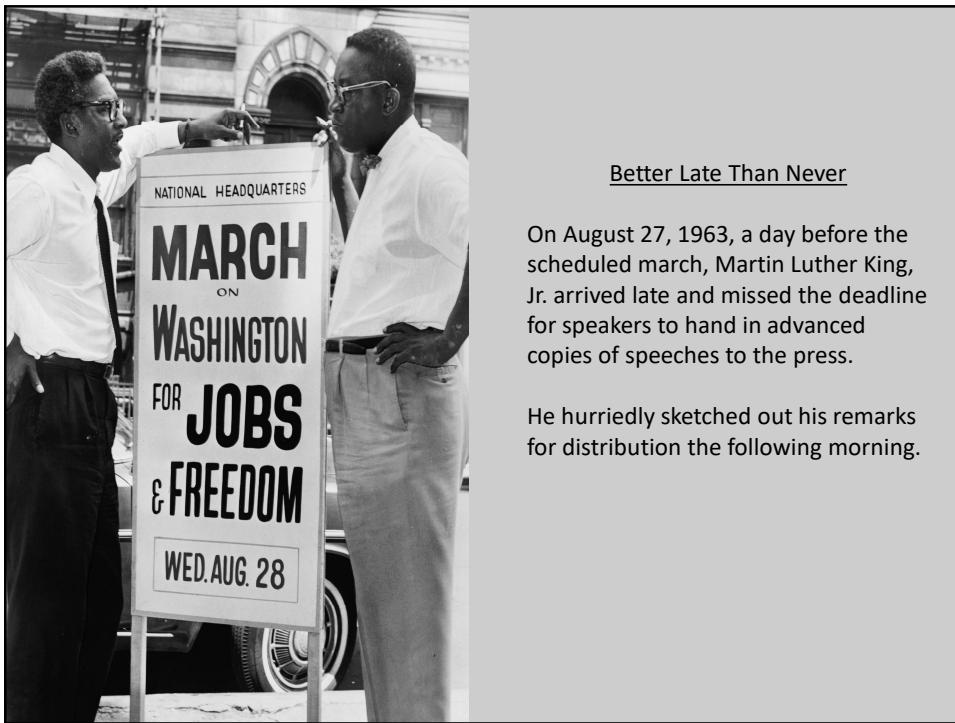
3

<p><i>By the President of the United States of America.</i></p> <p><i>A Proclamation.</i></p> <p>Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:</p> <p>"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to infringe such persons, or any of them, in any of the rights they may make for their actual freedom."</p> <p>"That the Director will, on the first day</p>	<p><u>Five Score Years Ago</u></p> <p>To broadcast the ongoing problems of black employment opportunities and economic injustice, and to commemorate the centennial of President Abraham Lincoln's signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, Randolph and Bayard Resin discussed reprising a "March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom."</p> <p>Their plans evolved into an event to unite major civil rights organization in a single demonstration.</p>
--	---

4



5



6



On August 28, 1963, King delivered his iconic “I Have a Dream” speech.

7



In a final flourish, he followed Lee DeLoach's cue by bringing his speech to a crescendo with a powerful finale.

8

"for whites only," we cannot be satisfied as long as a Negro in Mississippi cannot vote and a Negro in New York believes he has nothing for which to vote. We will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream.

And so today, let us go back to our communities as members of the international association for the advancement of creative dissatisfaction.

Let us go back and work with all the strength we can muster to get strong civil rights legislation in this session of Congress. Let us go down from this place to ascend other peaks of purpose. Let us descend from this mountaintop to climb other hills of hope.

I am not unmindful that some of you have come here out of excessive trials and tribulation. Some of you have come fresh from narrow jail cells. Some of you have come from areas where your quest for freedom left you battered by the storms of persecution and staggered by the winds of police brutality. Now here i

9

### Alliteration

It is a stylistic device in which a number of words, having the same consonant sound, occur closely together in a series.

*"From forth the fatal loins of these two foes;"*



10

## Allusion

An allusion is a brief reference to a person, place, thing or idea of historical, cultural, literary or political significance .

*"Graven in the book of Jove's high firmament,  
Did mount him to scale Olympus' top"*



11

## Amplification

Amplification is a rhetorical device writers use to embellish a sentence or statement by adding further information.

*"Everything about the Veneerings was spick and span new.  
All their furniture was new, all their friends were new, all  
their servants were new..."*



12

### Anadiplosis

It refers to the repetition of a word in successive clauses in such a way that the second clause starts with the same word which marks the end of the previous clause.

*"The mountains look on Marathon –  
And Marathon looks on the sea"*



13

### Anaphora

The deliberate repetition of the first part of the sentence in order to achieve an artistic effect.

*"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness"*



14

### Antithesis

Antithesis, which literally means “opposite,” is a rhetorical device in which two opposite ideas are put together in a sentence to achieve a contrasting effect.

*“To err is human; to forgive is divine.”*



15

### Cliché

Clichés refers to an expression that has been overused to the extent that it loses its original meaning or novelty.

*“All is well that ends well”*



16

## Ethos

In rhetoric, ethos represents credibility, or an ethical appeal, which involves persuasion by the character involved.

*"If his years of as a soldier taught him anything, it's that caution is the best policy in this story of situation"*



17

## Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that involves an exaggeration of ideas for the sake of emphasis.

*"I'll love you till the ocean  
Is folded and hung up to dry."*



18

## Imagery

Imagery means to use figurative language to represent objects, actions, and ideas in such a way that it appeals to our physical senses.

*“She loves the bare, the withered tree;  
She walked the sodden pasture lane.”*



19

## Logos

Logos is a literary device that can be described as a statement, sentence, or argument used to convince or persuade the targeted audience by employing reason or logic.

*“Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man;  
and writing an exact man.”*



20

## Metaphor

A metaphor is a figure of speech that makes an implicit, implied, or hidden comparison between two things that are unrelated, but which share some common characteristics.

*"She's all states, and all princes"*



21

## Motif

Motif is an object or idea that repeats itself throughout a literary work.

*"Frailty, thy name is woman"*



22

## Pathos

Pathos is a method of convincing people with an argument drawn through an emotional response.

*"Believe me, my dear Miss Elizabeth, that your modesty adds to your other perfections. But you can hardly doubt the object my discourse, however feminine delicacy may lead you to dissemble. For, as almost as soon as I entered the house, I singled you out as the companion of my future life!"*



23

## Simile

A simile is a figure of speech that makes a comparison, showing similarities between two different things. Unlike a metaphor, a simile draws resemblance with the help of words “like” or as”.

*"I wandered lonely as a cloud"*



24

Tone

Tone is an attitude of a writer toward a subject or an audience.

*“All morons hate it when you call them a moron.”*

“Goddamn money. It always ends up making you feel blue as hell.”



25

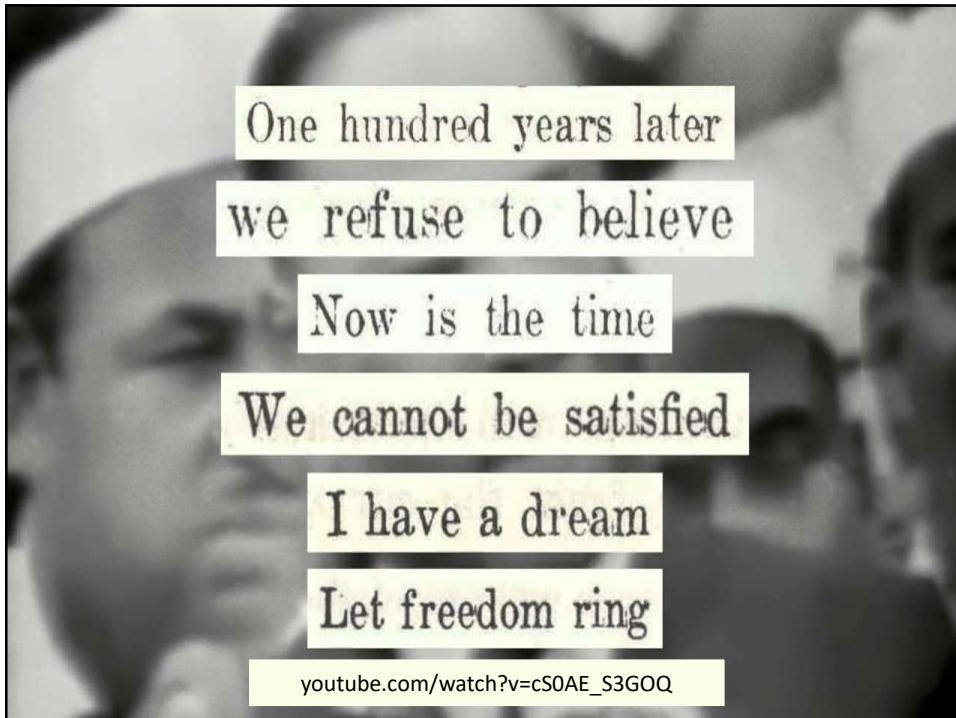
Understatement

An understatement is a figure of speech employed by writers or speakers to intentionally make a situation seem less important than it really is.

*“I have to have this operation. It isn’t very serious.  
I have this tiny little tumor on the brain.”*



26



27

**"All the News  
That's Fit to Print"**

**The New York Times.**

LATE CITY EDITION  
© 1963 by The New York Times Company.  
Circulation 1,000,000 copies daily.  
Temp. range: 77-62; yesterday: 81-61.  
Temp.-Hum. Index: 70 to 75; yesterday: 72.

TEN CENTS

**KENNEDY SIGNS BILL AVERTING A RAIL STRIKE**

**PRECEDENT IS SET**

**8Dead in Utah Mine;  
Date of 15 Unknown**

**Arbitration Imposed by Congress—Vote in House 286-66**

**Test of Kennedy's statement will be found on Page 1**

**By JOHN R. POMERLEAU**  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Congress yesterday adopted a bill that prevented a national rail strike from taking effect tonight. President Kennedy signed it.

The House completed its congressional action. It adopted by a vote of 286 to 66 a bill that the same joint resolution passed yesterday. The bill provides for arbitration of the two principal issues in the dispute between the railroads and has a strike for 180 days.

This was the first major civil precedent. Never before in the history of politics has a congressional committee imposed arbitration in a bill.

The failure of the railroads to agree to arbitration led the unions to resolve their dispute, and the Congressional action

**U.S. PRESSES U. N. TO CONDEMN SYRIA ON ISRAELI DEATHS**

**Stevenson Deplores Killing of Youths—Thant Assures Council on Cease-Fire**

**200,000 MARCH FOR CIVIL RIGHTS IN ORDERLY WASHINGTON RALLY; PRESIDENT SEES GAIN FOR NEGRO**

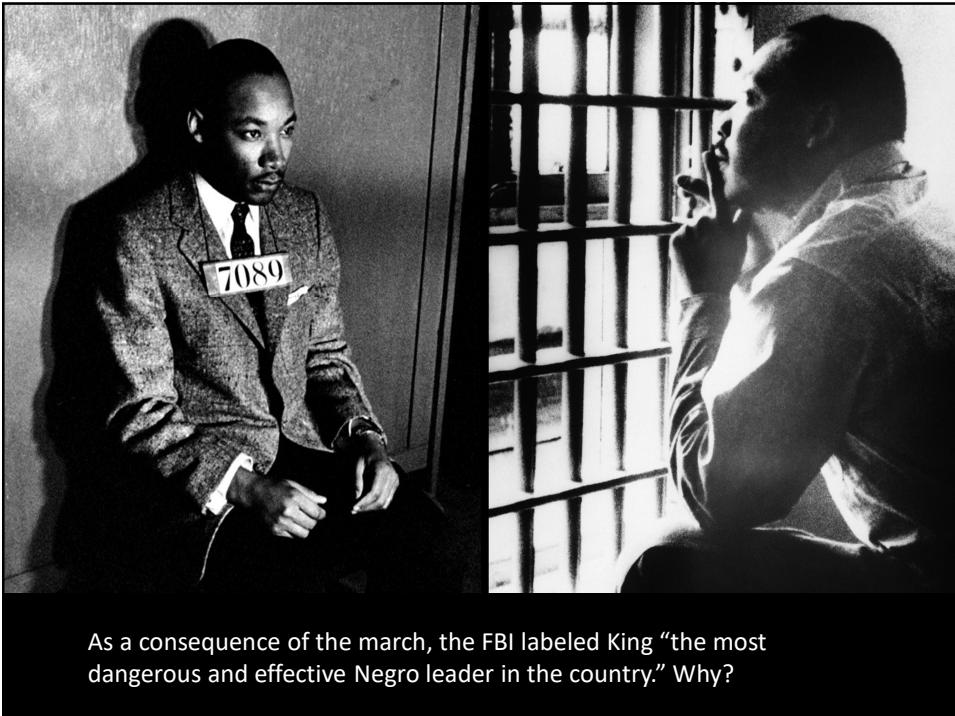
**ACTION ASKED NOW**

**10 Leaders of Protest Urge Laws to End Racial Inequity**

**VIEW FROM THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL: The scene during the march looking toward the Washington Monument**

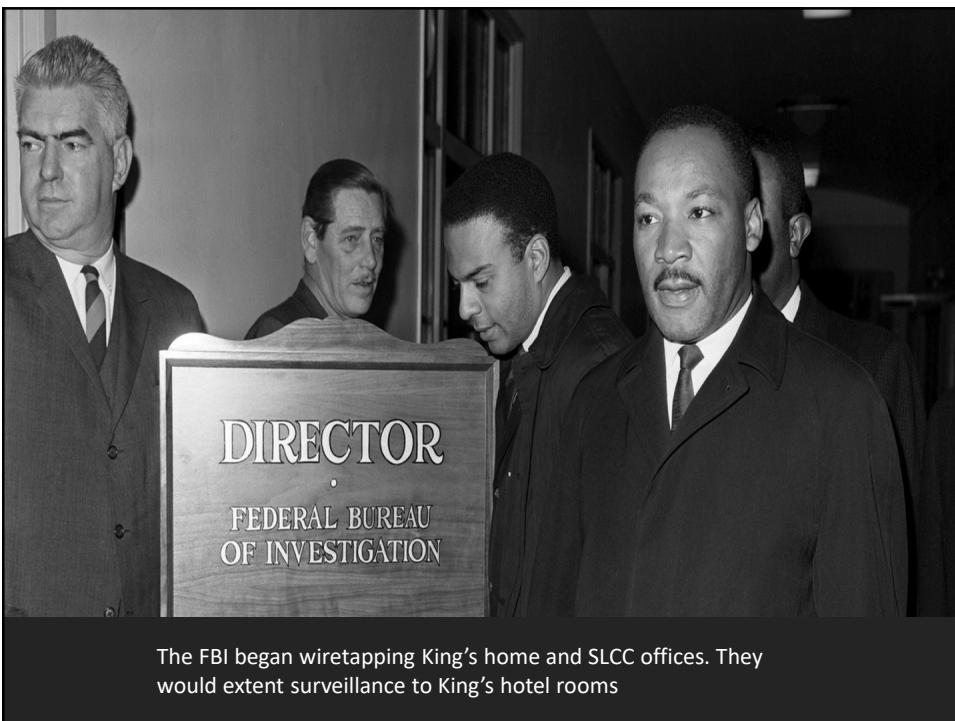
**Although it is generally regarded as one of the greatest speeches of all time, Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" did receive criticism at that the time that it was delivered. Why?**

28



As a consequence of the march, the FBI labeled King “the most dangerous and effective Negro leader in the country.” Why?

29



The FBI began wiretapping King's home and SLCC offices. They would extend surveillance to King's hotel rooms

30

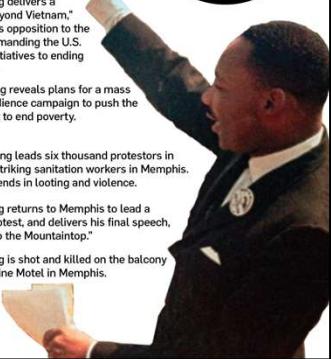


In the following year, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed.

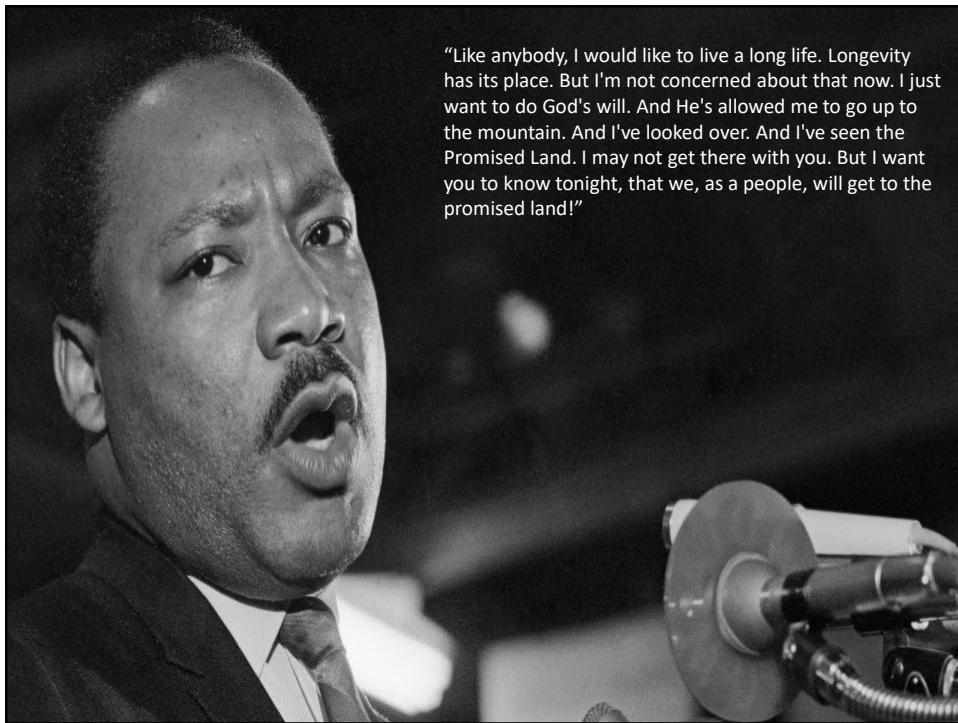
31



32

<b>1929</b>	Jan. 15 – Michael King born in Atlanta. His father would later change both of their names to Martin in 1934.	
<b>1944</b>	Sept. 20 – King enrolls at Morehouse College at age 15.	
<b>1946</b>	Aug. 6 – A letter about the rights of minorities by King is published by <i>The Atlanta Constitution</i> .	
<b>1948</b>	Feb. 25 – King is ordained and becomes assistant Pastor at Ebenezer Baptist Church.	
<b>1953</b>	June 18 – King and Coretta Scott are married	
<b>1954</b>	Sept. 1 – King begins his pastorate at Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama.	
<b>1955</b>	Dec. 1 – Rosa Parks is arrested for refusing to vacate her seat on a Montgomery City bus for a white passenger.	
<b>1956</b>	Dec. 5 – King becomes president of the newly formed Montgomery Improvement Association, leading the Montgomery bus boycott.	
<b>1957</b>	Nov. 13 – The U.S. Supreme Court affirms the decision in <i>Browder v. Gayle</i> , declaring Alabama's bus segregation laws unconstitutional and ending the 381 day protest in Montgomery.	
<b>1958</b>	Jan. 10 – King is named president of what becomes the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.	
<b>1958</b>	May 17 – King gives his first national address, "Give Us the Ballot," at the Lincoln Memorial at the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom	
<b>1959</b>	June 23 – King and other civil rights leaders meet with President Dwight D. Eisenhower in Washington.	
<b>1963</b>	Aug. 28 – King delivers his famous "I Have a Dream" speech at the Lincoln Memorial to over 200,000 demonstrators at the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.	
<b>1964</b>	Jan. 3 – King is named Time's "Man of the Year."	
<b>1964</b>	Mar. 26 – King meets Malcolm X, for the first and only time, in Washington.	
<b>1964</b>	Dec. 10 – King receives the Nobel Peace Prize. At 35, he is the youngest recipient so far.	
<b>1965</b>	Mar. 17-25 – King, James Forman, and John Lewis lead civil rights marchers from Selma to Montgomery after voting rights marchers are beaten in Selma on "Bloody Sunday."	
<b>1967</b>	Apr. 4 – King delivers a speech, "Beyond Vietnam," declaring his opposition to the war, and demanding the U.S. take new initiatives to end the conflict.	
<b>1967</b>	Dec. 4 – King reveals plans for a mass civil disobedience campaign to push the government to end poverty.	
<b>1968</b>	Mar. 28 – King leads six thousand protesters in support of striking sanitation workers in Memphis. The march ends in looting and violence.	
<b>1968</b>	Apr. 3 – King returns to Memphis to lead a peaceful protest, and delivers his final speech, "I've Been to the Mountaintop."	
<b>1968</b>	Apr. 4 – King is shot and killed on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis.	

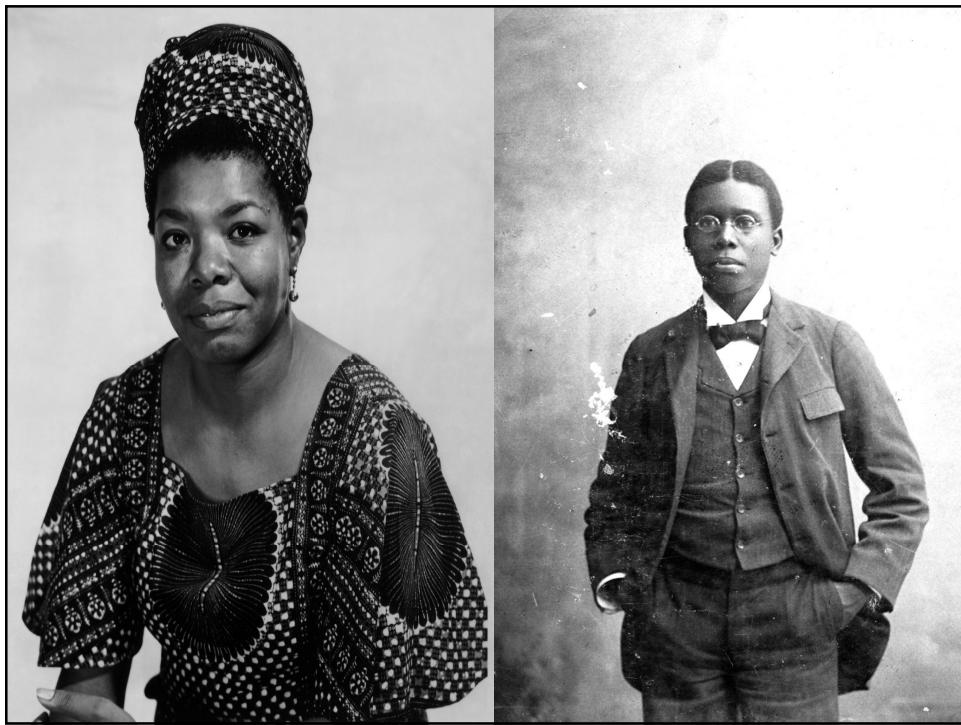
33



34



35



36