

## 1: Rhetorical Analysis of the Declaration of Independence - New York Essays

*Quang Thai Professor Allison English 2 September Rhetorical Analysis In the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson, one of the founding fathers of the United States, explains to his readers why the colonies chose to abolish Great Britain's government.*

Use an editor to spell check essay. In "The Declaration of Independence" Thomas Jefferson calls for the separation of the American colonists from the grips of an abusive and tyrannical England. He makes his position clear to the colonist and most importantly the world by using persuasive appeals, syntax and diction. In the first two paragraphs of the Declaration, Jefferson not only establishes the credibility of the revolutionaries, but also lays out a logical argument that sets forth the philosophical beliefs upon which America was founded. In paragraph one, he acknowledges the need to justify the radical position the colonies took against their king. He says that he recognizes the need to state "the causes that impel that separation," showing that he is conscious of his obligation to explain the actions of the colonist and that he has a "decent respect for the opinions of mankind. In paragraph two, Jefferson sets forth a logical argument for those actions. He uses deductive logic in the form of a syllogism to clearly present his argument. He states that all people have rights guaranteed by their Creator, that it is the role of government to protect those rights, and that when it does not, "it is their right, it is their duty," to alter or abolish that government. He ends the paragraph with a direct accusation against the king, stating that "The history of the present King of Britain is a history of injuries and usurpations," and then leads into a list of "facts" that will persuade his audience of the truth of these grievances. In just two paragraphs Jefferson manages to establish the need for revolution and convince the world that those supporting this radical view are indeed credible. In lines 45 through of the Declaration, Jefferson builds on his argument with inductive reasoning, syntax, and diction. Beginning in line 45 Jefferson lays down his massive list of specific grievances that the King of England has committed against America. He states that he is very well aware that King George has "refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good," showing that he understands that the colonist have indeed been wronged. The use of inductive reasoning helps Jefferson to present himself and his fellow revolutionaries as knowing and logical. With its parallel and anaphora structures it hammers in with a repetition the fact that King George "has" without a doubt committed these specific actions against the colonist. Allowing Jefferson to conclude with conviction that the king is "unfit to rule free people. He states that King George has "excited domestic insurrections amongst us," and that King George has, "endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages," to kill them. Overall, Thomas Jefferson in lines 45 through of the Declaration of Independence, establishes a great logical argument by using inductive reasoning, syntax, and diction. In the last two paragraphs Jefferson uses syntax and ethos to convey the extent to which he and the colonies are willing to sacrifice for freedom. Beginning in the first of the last two paragraphs, Jefferson uses the phrase, "We have. So after all of these cries for action the Americans have come to the conclusion that their so called brethren are, "Enemies in War, in Peace Friends. It shows that he and his revolutionaries will stand by their "unalienable rights," no matter the cost. In the final paragraph Jefferson again furthers his credibility when he calls his fellow revolutionaries, "the good People of these Colonies. Jefferson climaxes the last paragraph with the statement, "we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor," a chilling statement that ultimately paints its speaker and his cohorts as heroes willing to risk their whole existence for their cause. Altogether, the final two paragraphs of the Declaration of Independence served as a final grab at credibility by using syntax. In writing the Declaration of Independence not only did Jefferson create a historically appreciated document, but a persuasive masterpiece that thoroughly convinces its audience of the extreme importance of America needing to separate from Britain. Its powerful use of persuasive appeals, syntax, and diction are in fact what made it great. Without these the world as we know it might not have been.

## 2: Read a Summary & Analysis of the Declaration of Independence

*A rhetorical analysis of The Declaration of Independence: persuasive appeals and language IN CONGRESS, July 4, The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.*

Please criticize my rough draft. Though take it easy on the conclusion there is none, I know I have to work on that. Obviously no artifact of any kind never exists in a vacuum and the declaration of independence is no exception. It was written in a volatile time for specific purposes which I will discuss. It also used a variety of rhetorical appeals including logos, pathos, and ethos. There are also other appeals involving the tone and how it was written, which is a direct result of the purpose of the document. The declaration of independence was written by Thomas Jefferson in England and the United States of America, which consisted of 13 colonies at this point, had been at war for a year now. When reading the declaration of independence, you might think that its main audiences are Great Britain, and probably the citizens of the 13 colonies. Since the intended audience was foreign countries, you can see why the writers chose the appeal that they did. You can see this from the very first line alone. It gives the reason for writing the declaration of independence in general. Another thing that you can take away from even the very first sentence, is the formal and proper tone that the document seems to have. They need to make sure that they are taken seriously because the 13 colonies are trying to start their own country. By just taking a more formal tone it shows that you are serious and should be taken seriously. When it comes to the actual content of the declaration of independence it is extremely logical and well structured. It lays out every single point trying to prove to other countries that America is waging the just war in this particular situation. There are also some distinctions that I think are worth noting. Men give up some of their rights to form a state which means that government gets their power from the people, rather than people getting their power from the government. Every single one of them is one reason why the colonies are choosing to separate from Britain. After they are all listed, the document then addresses any counter arguments that could be possibly had. Each one was made known to them and met with further injury leaving them with only one choice; to revolt. The last paragraph is the one that actually declares the independence of the United States of America. Because this is a momentous thing to do, this whole paragraph is dripping with pathos. We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. From beginning to end it is a crescendo of emotion. The use of are and ought to be is effective as well. They are saying not only are we free but we ought to be free as well, further trying to support their cause as the right one. The whole document is filled with rhetoric, commonplaces, and ideologies. You did a great job of incorporating the text into your paper, so that really helped the reader understand your points. Your points about pathos are spot on, so well done. I would possibly talk about the ethos of the document and maybe the various ideologies. However, this is a really well-written paper, so keep it up!! Nina Eckel on October 5, at I thought that this was a good rough draft, and I basically have two comments on how you can improve it. First, it needs polishing. Double check your word use then vs. And you already know you need to tag on a conclusion, so I think you did a really good job here!

## 3: A Rhetorical Analysis of The Declaration of Independence | Teen Ink

*In "The Declaration of Independence" Thomas Jefferson calls for the separation of the American colonists from the grips of an abusive and tyrannical England. He makes his position clear to the.*

When the first three are broken, the fourth becomes more important. This is why it is emphasized. Qualifiers and rhetorical shifts: This logical appeal is used to present an idea using ethos then exemplify why the government should be abolished. Another rhetorical shift is from the first body paragraph to the second. In the first paragraph, there is a concise purpose stated of the essay. Then, in the second paragraph he expands upon his ideas and addresses each individual truth and right supporting his purpose. The first draft of the Declaration of Independence has obvious differences from the final draft: This again exemplifies a stronger foundation on which he states specifically what he wants and has a clear focus on what the colonists want to achieve. Saying the rights are self-evident means that they are all encompassing and obvious, regardless of your beliefs.

Part 2 Analysis 3 Categories of Facts: Refused and Neglected This section of facts discusses what the King has avoided to approve or kept away from the colonists. This resistance restricts the rights of the colonists. Some of the rights that have been taken away include laws, involvement in their government, and necessary institutions such as the Representative Houses. Constructed and Altered This section of facts discusses the altercations and the assemblance of institutions within the colonies. Furthermore, these new institutions take away freedoms of the colonists. Downfalls of his Actions He destroys and harms the colonists through his actions such as waging war on their soil without seeing the impact of it. Each decision impacts the colonists in harsh, unreasonable ways.

Structure of the Declaration Introduction: The introduction is the within the first paragraph because it introduces the topics that are going to be discussed within the text. It summarizes the purpose of the Declaration. It also includes the thesis. The introduction allows for arguments against the King and the Parliament to be made. The effect of this is that it supports the preamble and provides recognition of the ways the King has disowned them, It provides further analysis of why the colonists deserve independence, Conclusion: Jefferson wants the attention from the king and the body was their evidence for their arguments The conclusion sums up the declaration with their proposal to the king. Rhetorical Strategies in the Declaration Ethos: This demonstrates his understanding of the conflict and highlights his reasons to write the Constitution of the United States of America. This underlines the wrongdoing done to the people of the United States including Jefferson and creates a sense of unity in that the colonies. Jefferson presents the history of events that occur with Great Britain to demonstrate the factual reasons that the United States of America will be free of totalitarianism. Logical Structure of the Constitution Example of Syllogism: After listing all of the oppressions that the King has harmed the people with, the Declaration states the above statement. After all this harm has been done, we The Congressmen are breaking apart and moving our men away from this bad situation. The congressmen feel that they have been treated unfairly, therefore they are breaking apart. The above statement intends to express that because the colonists are men they should have the above rights. When these rights are not being given to the colonists they have a right to take action. Because these ideals align with reality, the colonists now have the right to break free and being the United States of America. This signals a tone shift from a furious tone to a determined and serious tone in order to persuade the king to let the colonists separate. Jefferson transitions into discussing how past attempts for threatening independence were passed over by the Parliament. He used compound sentences to emphasize the desperation for independence. The last paragraph, the declaration, is a loose sentence and its purpose serves to propose independence from England in order for the colonies to become their own entity. Works Cited Jefferson, Thomas.

## 4: Declaration of Independence Analyzed Rhetorically | TimBurgoyne's Blog

*Logos. Not that Jefferson isn't down with some good old-fashioned emotional pathos, but for the most part the form of rhetoric he uses is logos.. He presents clear reasons why the colonies are declaring independence, including a cause-and-effect explanation and specific offenses for evidence.*

Summary and Analysis of The Declaration of Independence written by: The Declaration of Independence. Find out what your forefathers considered to be human rights they were willing to fight for. Summary of the Introduction: The introduction opens by stating the purpose of the document--to declare the causes that compel the colonists to separate themselves from the British Crown. The second paragraph contains the philosophy upon which the declaration is based, stating that "all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights," that men institute governments in order to secure these rights, and that when government attempts to remove these rights, the governed have the right to rebel. Governments are created to secure certain unalienable rights, rights that are granted, not by government or man, but by God. This is called an appeal to Natural Law. It is apparent the founding fathers felt that God should play an important part in the government of man; they do not, however, go into detail on the nature of that God. This, as repeated nearly a decade later in the Bill of Rights, is up to the individual and a right which, also, cannot be taken away by government. When government takes away these rights, the governed have just cause to overthrow or separate themselves from that government. The thought that people had a right to overthrow government was revolutionary, although the premise had been stated by philosophers in the past--John Locke, for example. The Declaration contends that although the right to rebel exists, human nature dictates that people will not do so over light and transient causes, choosing rather to suffer than rebel in most cases. Great Britain is guilty of attempting to take away the aforementioned God given rights; therefore, the colonists are justified in separating themselves from Great Britain. Jefferson and the committee use deductive reasoning to make their case, stating first the principal and then supplying evidence in the body of the document. Pauline Meier points out that Jefferson, in the introduction, uses an "eighteenth-century rhetorical method by which one phrase was piled on another, but their point became clear only at the end. It made sense to assert the right of revolution so dramatically in The Declaration of Independence: The body of the document lists the specific grievances of the colonies against the British government--the evidence. In addition to the list of grievances, Jefferson and his committee assert that the colonists have repeatedly expressed their dissatisfaction with their treatment and that the British have done nothing about it. Jefferson understood this well. His original draft includes several more grievances than the final copy, many of which were obscure and unknown even to the most ardent supporters of American Independence. The body gives evidence that the British government has acted tyrannically.

## 5: Rhetorical Devices in The Declaration of Independence of the United States of America - Owl Eyes

*Declaration of Independence Rhetorical Analysis Essay Sample. July 4 , the Declaration of Independence was finished and America was born. The people of the governed that became increasingly fed up with the tyrant British Crown rule led to this major rebellion.*

Only the test content will print Name: We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance. He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures. He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury: For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has

endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. In the first paragraph, the authors appeal to what mode of persuasion?

### 6: Rhetorical Analysis of the Declaration of Independence | Free Essays - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*In the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson, one of the founding fathers of the United States, explains to his readers why the colonies chose to abolish Great Britain's government.*

It was signed by 56 delegates to the Continental Congress, and outlined both the philosophical and tangible reasons for becoming independent from Great Britain. The document contains a lot of meaning that I want to go over in-depth, and give history and meaning to each part. While the document is not formally divided, it is divided into the five unofficial sections below, from the Introduction to the Conclusion. The Declaration of Independence begins with what is commonly referred to the Introduction. At a general level, the Introduction simply states why the document is even being written. The Founders thought that, out of respect, they should tell their former government, Great Britain, why they feel the need to leave. Looking at the details, we see at first very elegant writing. From this, we take away that the Founders were very educated, and they were. They were all scholars of some field, and had vast knowledge, both about their present and our present and the past, on various topics, including politics. Next, I want to focus on the reference to god in the Introduction. The Founders believed strongly in religious freedom. This general reference to all gods will continue throughout the Declaration. Last in the Introduction is the fact that this document is written mainly out of respect for the government that oppressed the writers. To not do so would be rude. This emphasis on respect espouses the importance the Founders placed on having good values and being an overall respectable person. They intended for the United States to be a nation that prided itself on respect for others among other things. Preamble We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. From the Introduction we move to the Preamble, which is my personal favorite section. The Preamble discusses the philosophical reasons behind the Declaration, many of these reasons being attributed to John Locke, a famous philosopher. These ideas are timeless and apply to the entire world, not just the United States. The Preamble to the Declaration of Independence is probably one of the most important texts ever written, due to the fact that it exemplifies in elegant language inherent rights of people to live, govern themselves, and have liberty. These rights were unheard of at the time worldwide, at least for the common man. The Preamble begins by listing a few "self-evident truths," or, in other words, truths that are inherent in people by the sole fact that a person is born. These rights include, but are not limited to, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. These are not things that governments give you, but rather are things you inherit by simply being alive. Furthermore, no one or entity has the right to deprive you of them. The document goes on to say that governments are merely instituted to protect these inherent rights; government has no more and no less duties than that. While protecting these rights may require the government to expand beyond an absolute basic structure, the ultimate purpose of government is to protect the rights of each constituent, whether it be from other citizens, foreign entities, corporations, or anything else. Beyond that, government has no purpose in everyday life. In further discussion on the purpose and ideal setup of government, the document states that government has no more ability and power than the people grant it, implying that government is really just an extension of the people, and not a separate entity. The people own the government, not the other way around. In fact, Thomas Jefferson, who was the lead author of the

Declaration, said the following: When the government fears the people, there is liberty. A disruption in this balance of power pushes a country towards a tyrannical state. The Declaration also answers the philosophical question of what to do with a destructive government, one that has either overstepped its bounds or not fulfilling its purpose. The document states that people have a right, not just a privilege, to alter or all-out abolish the government, provided that the reason for doing so is not "light and transient. Rights are inherent and cannot be taken away. Yet this right to overthrow destructive governments was thought so important the Founders stated it to be not only a right, but also a duty, of the people. The answer is simple: The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. Following the Preamble is the Indictment. This section is primarily the list of grievances that have led the colonists to "dissolve the political bands which have connected them" to the British Crown. I have included the opening of this section, but the full list is too long. The opening serves to connect the ideas expressed in the Preamble to the tangible obstacles the colonists were facing at the time. After initially establishing that the principles of self-governance and liberty for all apply to their current situation, the Founders accuse the King of Britain to be the persecutor and proceed to list out all the grievances they have against the King. There are a total of 27 of these grievances, which should tell you how aggravated the colonists really were with Britain. Declaring independence was more of a last resort for the Founders than anything else. In fact, some of those at the convention wanted to delay independence even longer. Yet, as the Founders outlined in the Preamble, a situation such as theirs leaves no choice to the oppressed but to declare independence. The abuses had ceased to be "light and transient. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends. The Denunciation follows the Indictment and is a restatement of the fact that the Founders had been very patient with Britain. In other words, the Denunciation reinforces the idea that declaring independence was not the ideal situation for either party, but Britain had left them no choice. The blame for whatever follows is put on Great Britain. We see in this section that the Founders had petitioned Britain, warned and informed Britain of how oppressive the King was being, and appealed to just the simple decency and humanity of Britain. Yet Britain was constantly silent or, "deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity", and thus the Founders and the rest of the colonists have no choice but to declare independence. It is, however, the lesser of all evils, and thus is the course of action taken. All blame is pushed on the King. The only action left is to, as said earlier in the Declaration, "provide new guards for their future security. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor. The Conclusion is the final portion of the Declaration of Independence and states simply what has been developed throughout the whole document: First is the important distinction that this Declaration does not actually form the United States of America as we know it today. In fact, this Declaration simply makes each colony its own country, and each colony thus has the right to levy war, contract alliances, and do all other things nations do, and do so separately of the other states. Lastly in here is the ending. The Founders, as tangible backing to the power and implementation of the Declaration, "pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor. Think for a minute about the gravity of that statement. The Founders were so adamant about this Declaration, and had so much respect and dignity, that they gave every last thing they had to the cause. This powerful statement shows us the kind of people the Founders really were, and how everyone today should strive to have the same dedication and moral values as they did. In Summary This concludes my analysis of the Declaration of Independence. I hope everyone learned at least something while reading. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

## 7: Declaration of Independence: Rhetorical Analysis by Alyssa D'Orazio on Prezi

*Rhetorical Analysis of the Declaration of Independence. The Declaration of Independence Rhetorical Analysis Christian Johnson / P6 PART I The Declaration of Independence is considered by many to be the finest piece of political prose ever written.*

He was a Virginia landowner and the son of a very prominent political man, Peter Jefferson. As a lawyer he also became a government philosopher and was greatly respected by the colonial people who saw him as a leader for these very reasons. As a renowned writer, Thomas Jefferson found himself in Philadelphia in June of on a committee to draft the document that would declare the independence of the Thirteen colonies from the British Empire. Jefferson had to use his skills as an influential writer to convince the people of the Thirteen Colonies that a resolution of independence was not a form of mutiny or disloyalty to their Father country and their brethren, but a natural, God-given right. This declaration explained all the reasons why the Thirteen Colonies were breaking away from Britain, outlined the attempts to reconcile with the King of England Sorry, but full essay samples are available only for registered users Choose a Membership Plan and furthermore, announced the urgent appeals to their negligent British brethren. It is through these explanations that the document succeeded in convincing the colonies to denounce King George III as their king and wage war against their Father Country and brethren. Jefferson uses many rhetorical strategies to stir the colonists into action against Britain. He uses an appeal to authority by pronouncing God as an ally to the cause, logosâ€”using logic to convince his readers, pathosâ€”using emotion to excite his readers, and anaphoraâ€”repeating the same words and phrases over and over. Jefferson begins the Declaration of Independence by first declaring God-given rights. Immediately and throughout the document Jefferson is calling upon logical reasoning to persuade the audience. Pathos becomes a natural strategy when Jefferson is announcing wrongs committed against the Colonists. The surge of emotions incited by a pronouncement of wrongdoings against a people is only natural. Anger and a cry for justice are absolute in such circumstances. But Jefferson relies on one more strategy that actually would be ineffective without the other aforementioned rhetorical strategies. However, it is not the strength of his persuasions. He sets the tone, but uses the other four strategies to strengthen his tone. So, although tone is a strategy involved in this document it is underlying and not enough without the other strategies combined. All in all, the Declaration of Independence was an inciting and extremely persuasive document that changed the world forever. By using his writing skills to convince a people to turn against their Father Country and brethren to obtain the freedoms they believed were their rights to enjoy, Jefferson helped to create a whole country. Without the use of his persuasive tools- appeal to authority, logos, pathos, anaphora, and even his attempts at an underlying tone- this document would not have been so effective. We may not know the United States of America for what she is today.

## 8: Declaration of Independence Rhetorical Analysis | Essay Example

*A rhetorical analysis of The Declaration of Independence: IN CONGRESS, July 4, The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America, When, in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve.*

Get Full Essay Get access to this section to get all help you need with your essay and educational issues. The people of the governed that became increasingly fed up with the tyrant British Crown rule led to this major rebellion. After this statement is a list of over 25 examples of Tyranny done by the then King of Great Britain; which is a great use of logos to give more than enough logical reason that the Tyrant rule should be abolished and replaced. Thus the logical thing to do is once again abolish and replace the government with a more suitable one. The authors use logos to answer the premise that a well established government should not be over thrown due to petty reasons, in which they answer with a very logical argument that repeatedly being run over by a tyrant government without responding in a manner favorable for the people, will only result in its continuation of over running the governed. Our repeated Petitions have been only by repeated injury. The use of logos in this text puts forth the amount and depth of the problems caused by being ruled by a Tyranny. The authors giving specific examples of tyranny actions and humble ways they have attempted to address them brings forth the last logical option they have to make things favorable for the governed. The authors of The Declaration of Independence uses ethos to appeal to the audiences through shared moral values to persuade them that rule from the British Crown was not reasonable and made no sense to continue. The authors also exploits a common belief in a God and religion, however they are careful not specify a specific religion. The use of ethos throughout the text appeals to the moral and ethical view of the audience. The authors use assumption to relate to the audience on the subject, which continues to increase the support for abolishing and replacing the government. The authors also appeal to their audience through extensive use of pathos although not so much through the use of long sentences but rather with strong word choice to persuade the audience that break from the Crown was their only option for putting things in the favor of the people. Words like oppressed, abuses, usurpation, tyranny, sufferance, appeal to the strong emotions of their audience. Another example of the use of pathos is when the authors decide inform the audience that when attempting to get through to the Crown proved invaluable, they attempted to get sympathy from their Britain living counterparts. This also failed, and mentioning that in the text further anger the colonist. This allows the audience to breathe a sigh of relief in knowing the fate of their future will be placed in their own hands, not in the hands of a tyrant government controlling them from across an ocean. The mixture of anger, and frustration toward their tyrant government and excitement of finally doing something about it in their favor provided in the document significantly builds the support for the movement of completing over hauling a long established government system. The authors of the Declaration of Independence effectively persuade their audience that breaking free from the tyrant British Crown was the best option for them by providing logical reasoning with logos, appealing to moral and ethical values with ethos, and getting into the minds and hearts of their audience with pathos. The authors used these techniques because they knew which emotions to touch, what logic they must use, and what moral values they must appeal to in order to gain support from their audience of the movement to break away from the crown. They also used examples of tyranny their government committed to build credibility for their cause. The authors faced and disproved arguments as well to show they were not simply states in rebellion for no good reason, they informed their audience that they in fact made numerous attempts to reasoning with the Crown which resulted in only being repeatedly ignored by their ruler, therefore this was their final option. Theses techniques in combination made for a document successful in persuading their audience to be in favor of their cause.

## 9: Emily's Blog: The Declaration of Independence Rhetorical Analysis

*Rhetorical Strategies to the Declaration of Independence Argumentative Speech* Our group's argumentative speech is about people fighting for their freedom and that if anyone tries to take it from them then they should fight for their freedom.

It can be seen as a document in five parts: Read the first paragraph and come up with two reasons why Jefferson would frame the introduction in the way he did. Reason I: Seen within its original context, however, it is a model of subtlety, nuance, and implication that works on several levels of meaning and allusion to orient readers toward a favorable view of America and to prepare them for the rest of the Declaration. It dignifies the Revolution as a contest of principle and implies that the American cause has a special claim to moral legitimacy—all without mentioning England or America by name. America and England were already separated by the more basic fact that they had become two different peoples. To say an act was necessary during the 18th century implied that it was impelled by fate or determined by the operation of inextricable natural laws and was beyond the control of human agents. Characterizing the Revolution as necessary suggested that it resulted from constraints that operated with law-like force throughout the material universe and within the sphere of human action. The Revolution was not merely preferable, defensible, or justifiable. It was as inescapable, as inevitable, as unavoidable within the course of human events as the motions of the tides or the changing of the seasons within the course of natural events. Take a look at the second paragraph [1] in which Jefferson sets forth a series of propositions five in all that have been called the clearest, most direct statements of political philosophy in the history of writing. All men are created equal. They are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights. Proposition III: Among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Proposition IV: To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men. Proposition V: Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it. What has Jefferson done here? Chart out how the flow of ideas throughout this paragraph is controlled by the subjects and predicates. Use a T-chart. Read the second paragraph and note how the rhythm, rise and fall of the voice produced by the alternation of stressed and unstressed syllables in language of the sentence is constructed to highlight certain concepts. List the words that rhythm highlights and analyze the effect on the paragraph caused by the pattern of stressed words. The Declaration of Independence can be reduced to a relatively simple syllogism: The government of Great Britain has deliberately sought to reduce the American people under absolute despotism. Therefore the American people have a right, indeed a duty, to abolish their present form of government and to create new guards for their future security. The key premise is the minor premise, which explains why Jefferson spends two-thirds of his time establishing the validity of it. The history of the present kind of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these states. What are a couple of ways that this repetition is effective? Walsh: The Declaration of Independence. Use this panel to provide a paragraph overview of the purpose and structure of the Declaration of Independence. The Declaration of Independence: The Declaration of Independence Pages: Which brings up the question: Is the Declaration of Independence Pages:

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