**Rhetorical Analysis Carousel**



* Each group will spend 3 minutes at a “rhetorical location.”
* As a group, brainstorm and list textual evidence from the passage at each location. Evidence should be **detailed** and **specific**. Include paragraph numbers whenever possible. Use a colored marker to distinguish your group’s work from the work of other groups. Write in LARGE letters please.
* When time is called, move to the next rhetorical location. **Do not repeat** information that is already posted at any given location. Be competitive. Make it difficult for the group that follows you at each location by listing **as many examples as possible.**
* When all groups have completed the circuit, there will be one more trip through all the locations. At this team, each group member will take individual notes on all the rhetorical elements in preparation for writing about the passage. Use the chart I give you for your notes.

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| RHETORICAL LOCATION | IDENTIFICATION/EXAMPLE >EFFECT (WHERE APPLICABLE) |
| **#1****Speaker AND Audience** |  |
| **#2****Appeals****(ethos, pathos, logos)** | Important note: The **rhetorical appeals (ethos, pathos, and logos)** are **NOT** rhetorical devices! The rhetorical devices that we are studying **create** the appeals. EXAMPLE: The rhetorical devices of imagery and furious diction help to create pathos in Frederick Douglass’s speech. |
| **#3****Diction** | What words stand out? What is the effect of those words? What adjective could you use to describe his diction? What tone does this diction create? |
| **#4****Organization** | Think about the progression of ideas throughout the passage. Can you divide the passage into parts? What is the purpose and the effect of each part? |
| **#5****Syntax** | A “scheme” is any artful variation from the typical arrangement of words in a sentence. Does Henry use any of the following? What is the effect?* Schemes involving balance (parallelism or antithesis of words, phrases or clauses) HINT: He uses both.
* Schemes involving interruption (words or phrases set off by dashes) HINT: He does!
* Schemes involving repetition (alliteration, anaphora) HINT: Of course!
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| **#6****Imagery** |  |