

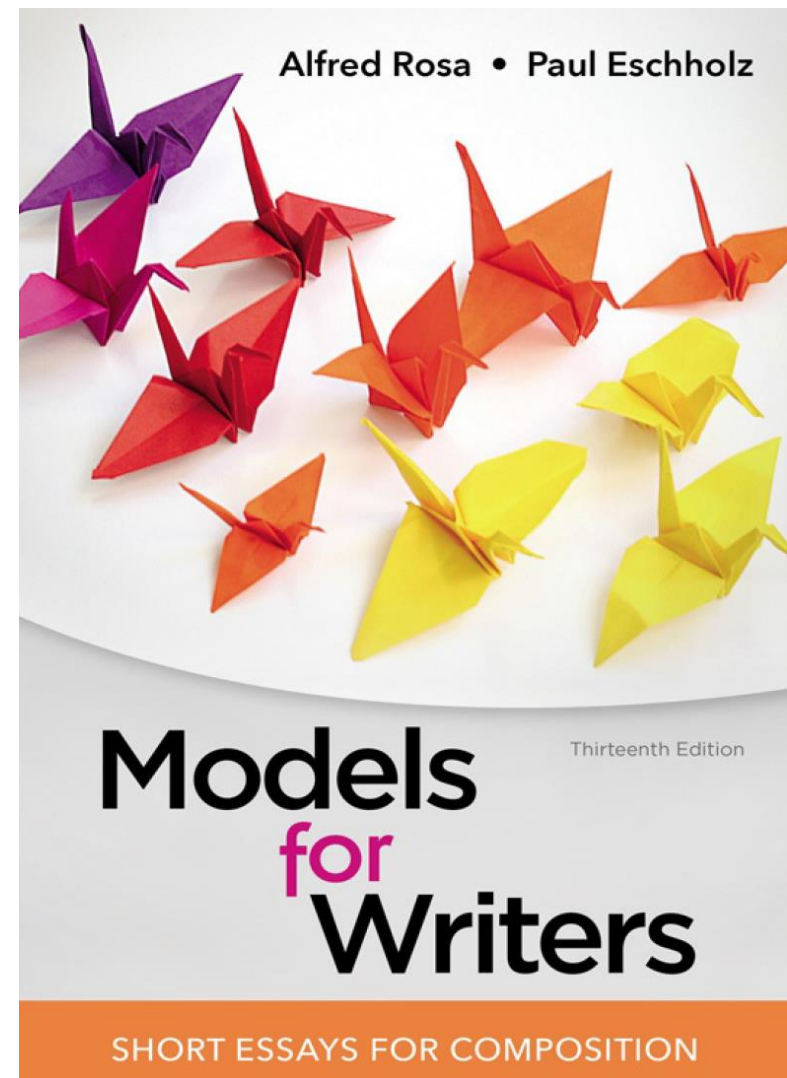


From reading to writing

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How to read critically

杭州师范大学附属中学
姜建军



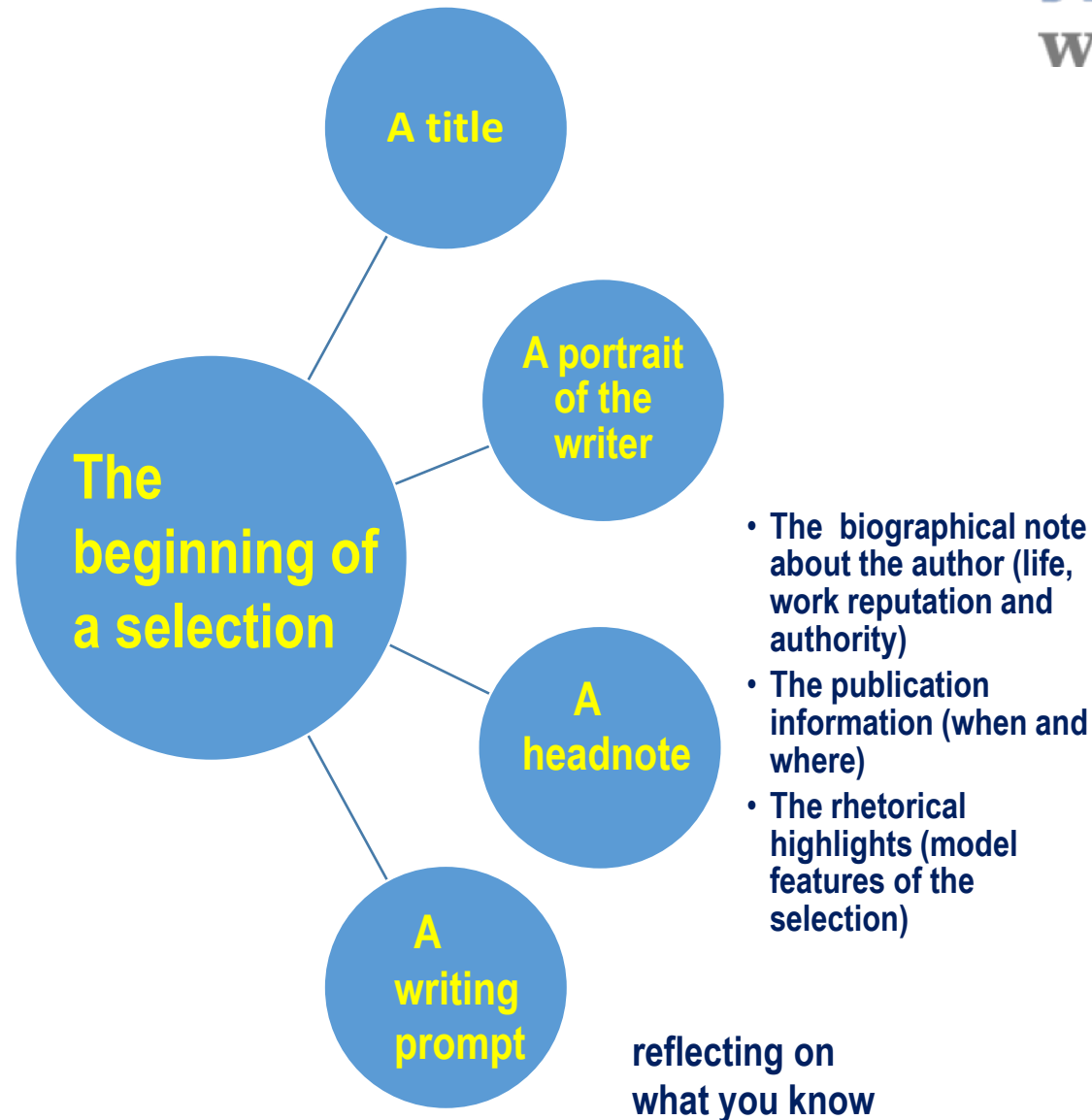
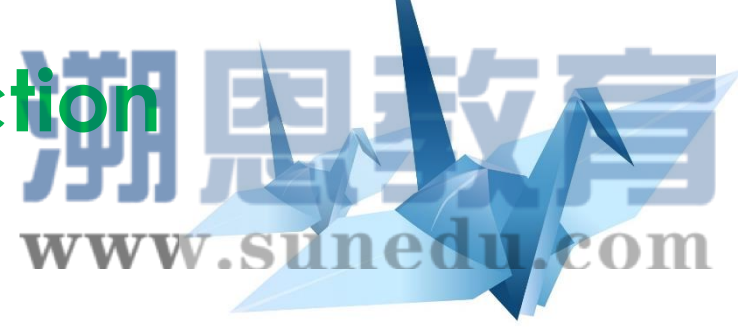
The Gettysburg Address

-- by Abraham Lincoln

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Step 1 Prepare yourself to read the selection





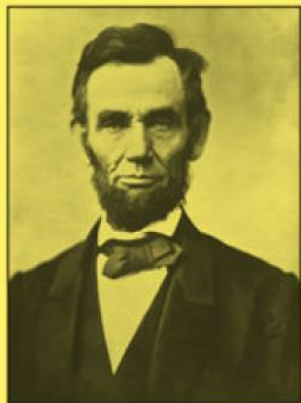
Step 1 Prepare yourself to read the selection

The Gettysburg Address

Title

■ Abraham Lincoln

Born in Hodgenville, Kentucky, in 1809, Abraham Lincoln grew up on what was our country's western frontier in Kentucky and Indiana. Largely self-educated, he went on to become a successful politician and lawyer. Lincoln served as the 16th



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Headnote

1. Biographical note

President of the United States from March 1861 until his assassination in April 1865. Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address in the midst of the bitter ongoing Civil War. With the possible exception of the Declaration of Independence, no document of American history is as famous as this speech that dedicated the national cemetery at the Gettysburg battlefield on November 19, 1863. The Battle of Gettysburg was fought in the rolling countryside of southeastern Pennsylvania during the first three

2. Publication information

days of July 1863. We now know that it was the turning point of the American Civil War, leading to the emancipation of this country's slaves.

Since Lincoln delivered this speech, millions of Americans have memorized it, and countless others have quoted it or imitated its rhetoric for various purposes. As you read, look again at the familiar words with their original context in mind to see how they served Lincoln's purpose, his sense of the occasion, and his larger sense of the nation's history and destiny. Pay particular attention to the tone he uses to appeal to his audience.

3. Rhetorical highlights

Reflecting on What You Know

What have you heard or read about the Gettysburg Address? Do you think it is an important speech? Why? Do speeches, especially political speeches, ever change things? Can they affect the way people think, feel, and act? Explain.

Writing prompt



The address' title <i>The Gettysburg Address</i>	Lincoln will talk about the battle at Gettysburg and the conflict between the North and the South.
The biographical note	Lincoln (1809-1865) lived between the two important events in the history of the country.
The publication information	Lincoln delivered his speech on November 19, 1863 (four and a half months after the battle at Gettysburg.)
The rhetorical highlights	How Lincoln used diction and tone to enhance both his purpose and senxe of the occasions.
The writing prompt	The reader reflects on something about <i>the Gettysburg Address</i> to compare it with the reaction to Lincoln's speech.

Step 2 Read the selection

- To get acquainted with the essay
- To form the first impression of it
- To modify the sense of the writer's message and purpose
- Circle the news words
- Put question marks alongside

Abraham Lincoln's GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

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Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

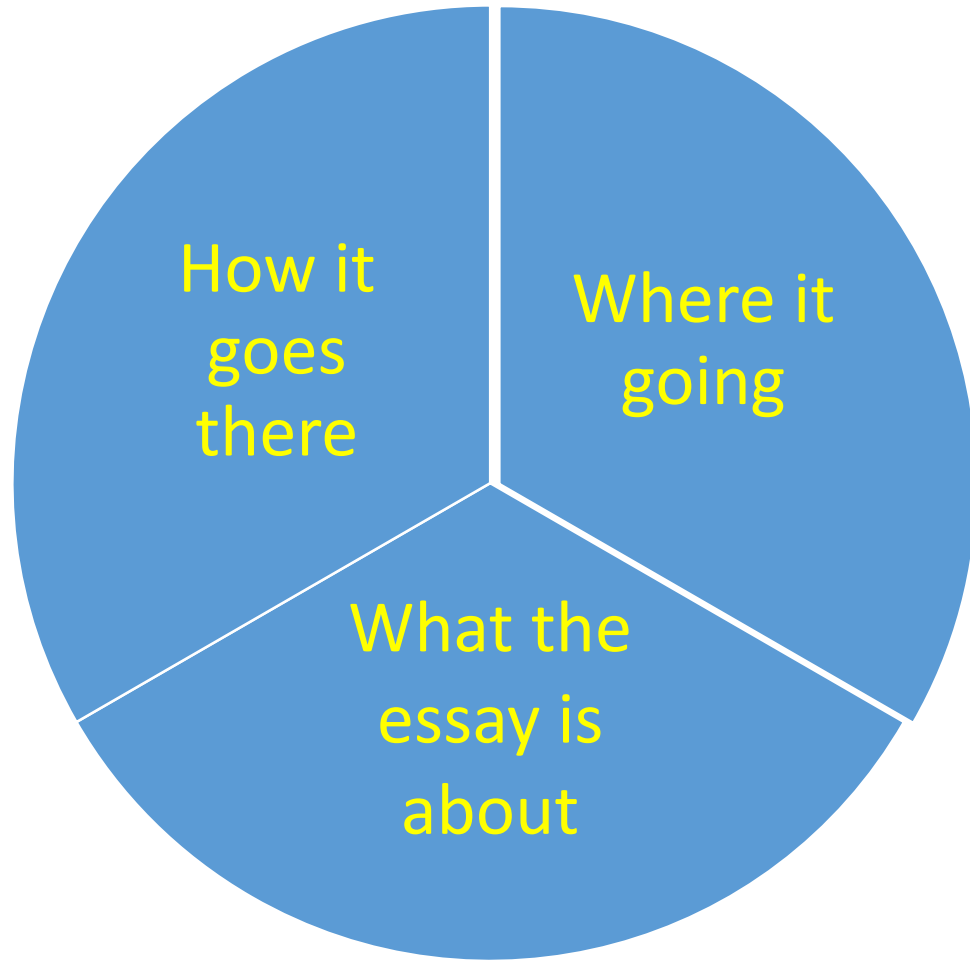
Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate — we can not consecrate — we can not hallow — this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain — that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom — and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln.

November 19. 1863.

Step 3 Reread the selection



- can pay special attention to the author's purpose and means of achieving the purpose
- can determine whether the writer reveals a bias and adequately support the opinions
- can look for features of organization and style for future reference

Step 4 Annotate the text with marginal notes

What to Annotate in a Text

- Memorable statements of important points
- Key terms or concepts
- Central issues or themes
- Examples that support a main point
- Unfamiliar words
- Questions you have about a point or passage
- Your response to a specific point or passage

Step 5 analyze and evaluate the text with questions

Questions to Ask Yourself as You Read

1. What does the writer want to say? What is the writer's main point or thesis?
2. Why does the writer want to make this point? What is the writer's purpose?
3. Does the writer take a position on the subject and adequately support it?
4. What pattern or patterns of development does the writer use?
5. How does the writer's pattern of development suit his or her subject and purpose?
6. What, if anything, is noteworthy about the writer's use of this pattern?
7. How effective is the essay? Does the writer make his or her points clearly?

The Gettysburg Address

-- by Abraham Lincoln

**Opening
Echoes**

***"Declaration of
Independence***

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

The Gettysburg Address

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*Interesting
repetition of
“conceived” and
“dedicated”*

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live it is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

*Announces
purposes of
solemn occasion*

The Gettysburg Address

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*“But” shifts
focus to soldiers
who fought at
Gettysburg*

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate— we can not consecrate— we can not hallow— this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here , have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here , but it can never forget what they did here.

*“consecrate”
feels spiritual*

Ironic

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Reminds “the living” of work to be done

It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honoured dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain— that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom— and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Parallel construction emphasizes Lincoln’s resolve

Appreciation of the Language

Point of view	The first person is mainly used to pull closely the relationship with the listeners, enhancing credibility and instigation.
Repetition of the key words	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) ...<u>dedicated</u> to the proposition...2) so conceived and so <u>dedicated</u>...3) We have come to <u>dedicate</u> a portion of that field...4) we can not <u>dedicate</u>—...
Repetition of the structures	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) <u>It is for us</u> the living, rather, <u>to be</u>... <u>It is</u> rather <u>for us to be</u>...2) <u>of</u> the people, <u>by</u> the people, <u>for</u> the people

Appreciation of the Language

Parallelism	<p>1) ...we <u>can not dedicate</u>– we <u>can not consecrate</u>– we <u>can not hallow</u>– this ground.</p> <p>2) ---<u>that</u>we take increased devotion to that cause... .</p> <p>—<u>that</u> we here highly resolve...</p> <p>-- <u>that</u> this nation shall have a new birth of freedom...</p> <p>-- <u>that</u> government ...shall not perish from the earth.</p>
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葛底斯堡演说

-- 亚伯拉罕·林肯

在八十七年前，我们的国父们在这块土地上创建一个新的国家，乃基于对自由的坚信，并致力于所有人皆生而平等的信念。

当下吾等被卷入一场伟大的内战，以考验是否此国度，或任何肇基于和奉献于斯者，可永垂不朽。吾等现相逢于此战中一处浩大战场。而吾等将奉献此战场之部分，作为这群交付彼者生命让那国度勉能生存的人们最后安息之处。此乃全然妥切且适当而为吾人应行之举。

但，于更大意义上，吾等无法致力、无法奉上、无法成就此土之圣。这群勇者，无论生死，曾于斯奋战到底，早已使其神圣，而远超过吾人卑微之力所能增减。这世间不曾丝毫留意，也不长久记得吾等于斯所言，但永不忘怀彼人于此所为。吾等生者，理应当然，献身于此辈鞠躬尽瘁之未完大业。吾等在此责无旁贷献身于眼前之伟大使命：光荣的亡者之处吾人肩起其终极之奉献——吾等在此答应亡者之死当非徒然——此国度，于神佑之下，当享有自由之新生——民有、民治、民享之政府当免于凋零。

Thank you!



LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG