Life in the Renaissance

<u>Focus Question:</u> How do persuasive techniques help an author achieve his or her purpose?

I. Historical Background
    A. <u>Queen Elizabeth</u>
        a. Daughter of King Henry VIII
        b. Became Queen in 1558
        c. Promoted economic development and supported the arts
        d. Never married or had children
        e. Was a great writer and speaker

    B. <u>Speeches of Queen Elizabeth</u>
        a. <u>Address to the Troops at Tilbury</u>
            i. 1588 King Phillip[sent troops to attack England
            ii. Queen Elizabeth gave this speech to the troops at Tilbury to motivate her men

        b. <u>Response to Parliaments Request to Marry</u>
            i. During her right, the British parliament requested the Queen Elizabeth get married, but she opposed this idea. In this speech, she argues that her focus needs to be on her country and its people, not worrying about marriage and children.
            ii. She also claims in the speech, that any children she may have might not be fit to rule.

II. Persuasive Techniques
    a. <u>Author's Purpose</u>
       (a text can have more than one purpose)
            i.   To entertain
            ii. To inform
            iii. To persuade

    b. How does a reader determine the author's purpose? A reader should answer the following questions to determine the author's purpose for writing any text.
            i.   What is the point of the text?
            ii. Who is the intended audience?
            iii. What does the author want the audience to think or believe?

c. Rhetoric
   i. *Definition:* the effective use of language to persuade an audience. There are three types of rhetoric – logos, pathos and ethos.

Logos	Pathos	Ethos
Appeals to a readers logic or reason	Appeals to readers emotions	Appeals to the speakers character or credibility

III. How does Ian Mortimer inform readers about Elizabethan England?
   a. Gathering Information from a Text

   A reader can gather information from a text either explicitly or implicitly.

      Explicit: information that is directly stated by the author and can be easily found in a text.

      Implicit: information that required the reader to combine details form the text with background information to make an inference.
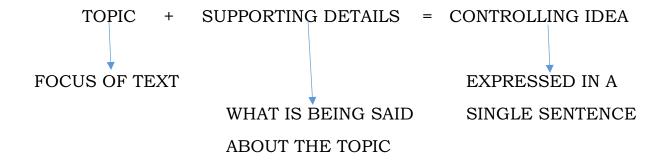
   b. Point of View:
      i. P.O.V. is the positon from which a text is narrated. There are three types of P.O.V. in literature.

First Person	Second Person	Third Person
-uses the personal pronoun "I," "we," and "us"	-uses the personal pronoun "you"	-uses the personal pronouns "he," "she," and "they"
-Shares thoughts and ideas of one person who acts as the narrator	-Speaks directly to the reader as though the reader were in the text	-Presents information as though observing from the outside.

      ii. To analyze point of view, a reader can do the following:
         1. Identify the P.O.V. of the text
         2. Think about the purpose of the information presented
         3. Consider how the P.O.V. helps achieve the purpose of the text.

IV. How does an author develop central ideas in a text?
    a. <u>Central Idea</u>: is the most important ideas in a text
        i. A texts central idea can be explicitly stated or implied
        ii. Needs to be supported by details
        iii. More specific than general topics
    b. How does a reader determine the central idea?

TOPIC   +   SUPPORTING DETAILS   =   CONTROLLING IDEA

FOCUS OF TEXT   EXPRESSED IN A

               WHAT IS BEING SAID   SINGLE SENTENCE

               ABOUT THE TOPIC

        i. A controlling idea is the overall central idea of a reading.
        ii. One or more central ideas will develop over the course of the text.
        iii. <u>To analyze the development of central ideas, ask yourself:</u>
            a. What are the central ideas of the text?
            b. How does the author advance or develop the central ideas?
            c. How do the central ideas interact or connect?

V. What techniques does Mortimer use to achieve his purpose?

    a. Chronological text structure discusses events in sequential order.
        i. Presents events in the order in which they occurred.
        ii. Establishes a specific time frame.
        iii. Uses words to signal sequence and time.

    b. Chronological text structures convey the progression of events. When tracing progression of events, consider:
        i. Casual relationships between events
        ii. Factors that influence events
        iii. Responses and reactions to events

c. Author's Purpose
    i. Author's Purpose is the author's primary reason for writing a text.
    ii. Purpose can be to inform, persuade, or entertain.
    iii. An author may achieve a purpose by:
        1. Explaining ideas that are important to the topic.
        2. Providing facts and statistics.
        3. Engaging the reader with the topic
    iv. An effective text structure can help an author achieve a purpose. To evaluate structure and style, think about:
        1. Organization which helps the author present the information in a logical way.
        2. Tone, which relays the author's attitude toward the subject.
        3. Descriptive details, which helps the reader envision a concept or scenario.
        4. Point of View, which frames the position from which the information is told.