

## Rhetorical Analysis Outline

Patrick Henry's "Speech to the Second VA Convention"

(Speech attached below)

**Thesis** = WHAT + HOW

**WHAT** : Audience + **HOW** : Metaphor/Pathos

WHAT HOW WHY??

**In Patrick Henry's "Speech to the Second Virginia Convention," Henry convinced his peers to vote for war and focused American anger at the British by claiming that the American colonists had been metaphorically enslaved by their cruel British masters.**

### Quotations:

- "For my own part, I consider it as nothing less than a question of freedom or slavery."
- "They are sent over to bind and rivet upon us those chains which the British ministry have been so long forging."
- "These are the implements of war and subjugation, the last arguments to which kings resort."
- "If we wish to be free... we must fight!"
- "There is no retreat but in submission and slavery!"
- "Our chains are forged! Their clanking can be heard on the plains of Boston!"
- "Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?"
- "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

### Rhetorical analysis paragraph:

In Patrick Henry's "Speech to the Second Virginia Convention", Henry focused American anger at the British by claiming that the American colonists had been metaphorically enslaved by their cruel British masters. Henry introduced this extended metaphor within the first ten lines of his speech by framing the argument "as nothing less than a question of freedom or slavery" (Henry). Henry, himself a slave owner, was aware that most of the representatives that comprised his target audience also owned slaves and would have been deeply insulted by the suggestion that they were being treated like slaves, people most colonists treated with disdain and contempt. This negative metaphor continued as Henry claimed that the British and their military force were "sent over to bind and rivet upon [the colonists] those chains which the British ministry [had] been so long forging." The metaphorical chains that bound the colonists, metaphorical slaves, were the taxes that the colonists were forced to pay to the British government in order to financially support the British military presence in the colonies, ostensibly there to protect the Americans. However, Henry viewed this force, which had increased in size, as "the implements of war and subjugation, the last arguments to which kings resort." In his view, the purpose of this force was not to protect, but to subjugate and enslave the colonists. Henry argued that if the colonists wished "to be free [they] must fight!" He tied the idea of freedom and liberty as an independent nation to freedom from slavery. In fact, he

argued that “there is no retreat but in submission and slavery!” Henry wondered aloud if life is “so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?” In other words, if, in order to live peacefully, the colonists must live as slaves to the British, is it worth it? Henry used this emotional metaphor to inspire anger towards the British in the colonists, continuously driving it home, and ended with a crescendo when he shouted, “Give me liberty, or give me death!” Henry said he would rather die than be enslaved by the British, a sentiment which he expected his fellow representatives to share.

### **Exigence: the moment/realization/the event that causes action**

Henry points out the **excessive show of force** by the British to convey the **necessity of voting** for war.

- **Excessive show of force—2 paragraphs**
- **Necessity of voting for war—2 paragraphs**

**Through a series of biblical allusions, Henry conveys the message that God will deliver the colonists from slavery and oppression as soon as they act in faith against the British.**

- **Allusion #1—tie to the message**
- **Allusion #2—tie to the message**
- **Allusion #3—tie to the message**
- **Allusion #4—tie to the message**

## "Give Me Liberty Or Give Me Death"

A speech delivered by Patrick Henry on March 23, 1775.

(1) Mr. President<sup>1</sup>: No man thinks more highly than I do of the patriotism, as well as abilities, of the very worthy gentlemen who have just addressed the House. But different men often see the same subject in different lights; and, therefore, I hope it will not be thought disrespectful to those gentlemen if, entertaining<sup>2</sup> as I do opinions of a character very opposite to theirs, I shall speak forth my sentiments freely and without reserve. This is no time for ceremony. The question before the House is one of awful<sup>3</sup> moment to this country. For my own part, I consider it as nothing less than a question of freedom or slavery; and in proportion to the magnitude of the subject ought to be the freedom of the debate. It is only in this way that we can hope to arrive at truth, and fulfill the great responsibility which we hold to God and our country. Should I keep back my opinions at such a time, through fear of giving offense, I should consider myself as guilty of treason towards my country, and of an act of disloyalty toward the Majesty of Heaven, which I revere above all earthly kings.

(2) Mr. President, it is natural to man to indulge in the illusions of hope. We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth, and listen to the song of that siren till she transforms us into beasts. Is this the part of wise men, engaged in a great and arduous struggle for liberty? Are we disposed to be of the number of those who, having eyes, see not, and, having ears, hear not, the things which so nearly concern their temporal<sup>4</sup> salvation? For my part, whatever anguish of spirit it may cost, I am willing to know the whole truth; to know the worst, and to provide for it.

(3) I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging of the future but by the past. And judging by the past, I wish to know what there has been in the conduct of the British ministry for the last ten years to justify those hopes with which gentlemen have been pleased to solace themselves and the House. Is it that insidious smile with which our petition has been lately received? Trust it not, sir; it will prove a snare to your feet. Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed with a kiss. Ask yourselves how this gracious reception of our petition comports with those warlike preparations which cover our waters and darken our land. Are fleets and armies necessary to a work of love and reconciliation? Have we shown ourselves so unwilling to be reconciled that force must be called in to win back our love? Let us not deceive ourselves, sir. These are the implements of war and subjugation; the last arguments to which kings resort. I ask gentlemen, sir, what means this martial array<sup>5</sup>, if its purpose be not to force us to submission? Can gentlemen assign any other possible motive for it? Has Great Britain any enemy, in this quarter of the world, to call for all this accumulation of navies and armies? No, sir, she has none. They are meant for us: they can be meant for no other. They are sent over to bind and rivet upon us those chains which the British ministry have been so long forging. And what have we to oppose to them? Shall we try argument? Sir, we have been trying that for the last ten years. Have we anything new to offer upon the subject? Nothing. We have held the subject up in every light of which it is capable; but it has been all in vain. Shall we resort to entreaty<sup>6</sup> and humble supplication<sup>7</sup>? What terms shall we find which have not been already exhausted? Let us not, I beseech you, sir, deceive ourselves. Sir, we have done everything that could be done to avert the storm which is now coming on. We have petitioned; we have remonstrated; we have supplicated; we have prostrated<sup>8</sup> ourselves before the throne, and have implored its interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the ministry and Parliament. Our petitions have been slighted; our remonstrances have produced additional violence and insult; our supplications have been disregarded; and we have been spurned, with contempt, from the foot of the throne! In vain, after these things, may we indulge the fond<sup>9</sup> hope of peace and reconciliation. There is no longer any room for hope. If we wish to be free--if we mean to preserve inviolate<sup>10</sup> those inestimable privileges for which we have been so long contending--if we mean not basely<sup>11</sup> to abandon the noble struggle in which we have been so long engaged, and which we have pledged ourselves never to abandon until the glorious object of our contest shall be obtained--we must fight! I repeat it, sir, we must fight! An appeal to arms and to the God of hosts is all that is left us!

(4) They tell us, sir, that we are weak; unable to cope with so formidable an adversary. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be the next week, or the next year? Will it be when we are totally disarmed, and when a British guard shall be stationed in every house? Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction?

Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance by lying supinely on our backs and hugging the delusive phantom of hope, until our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot? Sir, we are not weak if we make a proper use of those means which the God of nature hath placed in our power. The millions of people, armed in the holy cause of liberty, and in such a country as that which we possess, are invincible by any force which our enemy can send against us. Besides, sir, we shall not fight our battles alone. There is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations, and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us. The battle, sir, is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave. Besides, sir, we have no election<sup>12</sup>. If we were base enough to desire it, it is now too late to retire from the contest. There is no retreat but in submission and slavery! Our chains are forged! Their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston! The war is inevitable--and let it come! I repeat it, sir, let it come.

(5) It is in vain, sir, to extenuate<sup>13</sup> the matter. Gentlemen may cry, Peace, Peace--but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms!<sup>14</sup> Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!

<sup>1</sup> Mr. President refers to Peyton Randolph, president of the Virginia convention.

<sup>2</sup> In this case, entertaining means "having in mind."

<sup>3</sup> the phrase of awful moment means "of great consequence."

<sup>4</sup> the word temporal means, "in time; relating on life on earth."

<sup>5</sup> A martial array is a military display.

<sup>6</sup> An entreaty is a plea or request.

<sup>7</sup> Here, supplication means "begging."

<sup>8</sup> Prostrated means "bowed down."

<sup>9</sup> Here, fond means "foolish."

<sup>10</sup> The word inviolate means "unharmd and intact."

<sup>11</sup> Here, basely means "dishonorably."

<sup>12</sup> In this instance, election means "choice."

<sup>13</sup> To extenuate means "to make a situation seem less serious by offering excuses."

<sup>14</sup> [The next gale...arms!] Colonists in Massachusetts were already engaged in open opposition to the British.

