

“I Have a Dream” speech

Name _____

Directions: Refer to the “I Have a Dream” speech to complete this form.

READ: An *allusion* is when a writer or speaker mentions an historical or literary figure or event with which he expects his audience to already be familiar. Because the audience knows about the person or event, the writer or speaker is able to make his point effectively and add more meaning to what he is trying to say because the audience is able to make a deep connection with what is being said.

Paragraphs 1-2

1. To whom is Dr. King alluding in the opening segment? _____
2. To what famous speech does the beginning of “I Have a Dream” remind you? _____

READ: Speakers and writers use comparisons to help their audience picture ideas more clearly in their minds. When a speaker or writer compares an invisible, abstract idea to a solid, visible, familiar object, then the audience understands more clearly the point that he is trying to make.

For each section, fill in the comparison chart. **I will give you ½ the info. You find the other ½.**

Chart of Comparisons—Metaphors and Analogies.

ABSTRACT IDEA (invisible)	CONCRETE OBJECT (visible and a familiar)
A. hope	
B. injustice	

READ: *Repetition* is a **speech device** in which the speaker begins a series of sentences with the same exact phrase. The *end* of each sentence is different (expressing different images), but the *beginnings* of the sentences are exactly the same and one after the other. This speech device develops the rhythm of the speech and lulls the audience into what the speaker is saying through the musical quality of the speaker’s words. It creates a nice little beat.

Paragraph 3

3. What phrase is Dr. King using as REPETITION? _____

ABSTRACT IDEA (invisible)	CONCRETE OBJECT (visible and a familiar)
C.	manacles
D.	chains
E.	lonely island
F.	vast ocean
Paragraphs 4- 5 G.	bank

4. Explain what Dr. King is trying to get across to the audience in Par. 4-5 by talking about banks and bad checks:

Paragraph 5

5. Write Dr. King’s next use of REPETITION: _____

Paragraph 6

ABSTRACT IDEA (invisible)	CONCRETE OBJECT (visible and a familiar)
H. discontent	
I. freedom	
J. revolt	
K. justice	

Paragraph 6

6. Why should the nation NOT expect from the black community at this time and from now on? _____

Paragraph 7

7. What is the point of this section of the speech? What type of action does Dr. King want to avoid? _____

8. What does Dr. King say about the connection between the white and black communities? _____

Paragraph 8

9. What speech device is Dr. King’s use of the phrase “We can never be satisfied” an example? _____

ABSTRACT IDEA (invisible)	CONCRETE OBJECT (visible and a familiar)
Paragraph 9 L. persecution	
M. police brutality	

READ: Something that is described as “redemptive” is something that makes up for some other wrong that has been done to you.

Paragraph 9. REALLY think about this one.

10. HOW does Dr. King telling the people that “unearned suffering is redemptive” comfort them? What does this MEAN? _____

Paragraph 10

11. And “go back” is yet ANOTHER example of which speech device? _____

READ: *Parallelism* refers to a speaker or author saying at least two ideas (that are different ideas) the same way as far as sentence structure goes. Although *parallelism* can be utilized in any part of the sentence, typically *parallelism* is shown in the use of the verb. For example: “Miaut dashes, pounces, and destroys the fuzzy worm that my daughter pulls from a string in front of her.” Notice that my verbs are all *parallel*—in the same form.

Paragraph 19. 12. If the verb “play” were included in this particular example of PARALLELISM that you found, which of these forms would it take? Circle the answer:

a. “playing together” b. “to play together” c. “have played together”

CONCRETE	ABSTRACT		CONCRETE	ABSTRACT
N. jangling discords		<i>becomes...</i>	O. beautiful symphony	

Paragraphs 20-27

13. What emotional effect on the crowd does Dr. King’s repetitive use of “Let freedom ring” have? _____