

Lieber 11er-Englischkurs,

zunächst möchte ich euch sagen, dass ich mich sehr darüber freue, dass unser Austausch per Mail weitestgehend reibungslos klappt und ihr verlässlich die Abgabetermine einhaltet. Leider habe ich den nun auf meinem Schreibtisch vorzufindenden Stapel an Korrekturen etwas unterschätzt, wodurch ihr mit den Rückmeldungen noch etwas Geduld haben müsst.

Auch in dieser Woche werdet ihr **Teile der Aufgaben an mich senden** müssen, daher weise ich auch in dieser Woche auf eine pünktliche Abgabe in geeigneter und leserlicher Form hin - auf dem Computer geschrieben, als Scan oder Foto von guter (!) Qualität.

Im Anhang findet ihr zudem die **Lösungen der Aufgaben der letzten Woche** (ausgenommen task 4) und die **Lösungen zu den Reden von Martin Luther King und Malcom X**, welche ich letzte Woche vergessen habe anzuhängen. **Kontrolliert eure Ergebnisse und korrigiert bzw. vervollständigt sie ggf.**

**Aufgaben für diese Woche (zwei Doppelstunden):**

*In English class it is not only required to analyse pieces of literature or newspaper articles but also to analyse speeches. To learn how to analyse a speech is going to be your task for this week and it is going to be very important for your upcoming exam – whenever we are going to see each other again in school. I hope it will be soon.*

*At first, I want you to revise the rhetorical devices and strategies in speeches. **Work through tasks 2,3,4 at page 112 in your English book. Everyone needs to have the completed grid of task 2 in his/her folder afterwards.** If you need a little reminder concerning the functions of rhetorical devices page 282 and 318 to 322 will help.*

*Afterwards read through the attachment “How to\_ Writing a Speech Analysis” and follow this guideline to*

- a) *analyse the extract of the victory speech of Barack Obama 2012. (p. 114, task 7)*  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ddx8t6zGWxA>

**or**

- b) *analyse the extract of the victory speech of Donald Trump 2016. (on the following page)*  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=owuq\\_An4cnk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=owuq_An4cnk)

*(For advanced students: also a comparison of both speeches is possible!)*

**Your analysis you need to send to me by Friday (27.03., 8 pm). Write around 200 words.**

Diejenigen die kein Buch haben werden von mir wieder einen Scan zugeschickt bekommen. Schreibt mir bitte falls ich jemanden vergessen sollte.

Auch bei sonstigen Fragen/Unklarheiten schreibt bitte.

Liebe Grüße,

Maria

## An extract from Donald Trump's victory speech, November 2016

1 Thank you very much, everybody. [...]  
2 I've just received a call from Secretary Clinton. She congratulated us. It's about us. On our victory, and  
3 I congratulated her and her family on a very, very hard-fought campaign.  
4 I mean, she fought very hard. Hillary has worked very long and very hard over a long period of time,  
5 and we owe her a major debt of gratitude for her service to our country. I mean that very sincerely.  
6 Now it is time for America to bind the wounds of division, have to get together. To all Republicans and  
7 Democrats and independents across this nation, I say it is time for us to come together as one united  
8 people. It is time. I pledge to every citizen of our land that I will be President for all of Americans, and  
9 this is so important to me. For those who have chosen not to support me in the past, of which there  
10 were a few people, I'm reaching out to you for your guidance and your help so that we can work  
11 together and unify our great country. [...]  
12 I've spent my entire life in business, looking at the untapped potential in projects and in people all over  
13 the world. That is now what I want to do for our country. Tremendous potential. I've gotten to know  
14 our country so well. Tremendous potential. It is going to be a beautiful thing. Every single American  
15 will have the opportunity to realize his or her fullest potential. The forgotten men and women of our  
16 country will be forgotten no longer. [...]  
17 We must reclaim our country's destiny and dream big and bold and daring. We have to do that. We're  
18 going to dream of things for our country, and beautiful things and successful things once again.  
19 I want to tell the world community that while we will always put America's interests first, we will deal  
20 fairly with everyone, with everyone. All people and all other nations. We will seek common ground,  
21 not hostility; partnership, not conflict. [...]  
22 You've all given me such incredible support, and I will tell you that we have a large group of people.  
23 You know, they kept saying we have a small staff. Not so small. Look at all of the people that we have.  
24 Look at all of these people. And Kellyanne and Chris and Rudy. [...]  
25 [W]hile the campaign is over, our work on this movement is now really just beginning. We're going to  
26 get to work immediately for the American people, and we're going to be doing a job that hopefully you  
27 will be so proud of your President. You will be so proud. Again, it's my honor. It's an amazing  
28 evening. It's been an amazing two-year period, and I love this country. Thank you.  
29 Thank you very much. Thank you to Mike Pence.

Source: <https://edition.cnn.com/2016/11/09/politics/donald-trump-victory-speech/index.html>

### Task:

*Examine how President Trump sends a message of reconciliation and unity to his supporters after being declared the winner in the election. Consider his arguments, choice of words and use of rhetorical devices. Start your analysis with an opening paragraph.*

## **Solutions (Week 1)**

**English book p. 121 task 2** → *Say what Mayella Ewell did wrong and how she dealt with it.*

Mayella Ewell violated social conventions of the South, which did not accept interracial relations. It is not a crime usually dealt with at court. As a white woman sexually attracted to a black man, she gave into her desires and kissed him, which her father saw. She was brutally beaten by her father for breaking the moral code. As she could not undo her deed, the only way out was to give false testimony. She said Tom Robinson had raped her, playing to the jury's prejudice against black men, who "cannot be trusted around white women". She was aware that the false charge of rape against Tom Robinson would finally lead to his death in form of execution.

**English book p. 121 task 3** → *Summarise what Atticus Finch says in lines 62-82.*

He refers to the famous sentence in The Declaration of Independence by Thomas Jefferson, "that all men are created equal" and strongly criticizes it. In 1935, the year when the trial in the novel takes place, it has become a cliché and it being misinterpreted. He provides examples of conditions to which equality is wrongly applied because people are different when it comes to learning abilities and interest in learning, individual opportunities, income and further more.

**Why is the novel "How to kill a mockingbird" and its content still relevant today?** (regarding to the article "Why young readers need To Kill a Mockingbird more than ever" from "The Week")

- Racial injustice in the US is no outdated issue
- Examples that underline racial problems in the US nowadays: death rate of black Americans due to police violence (named in the text)
- There is a need to talk about racism openly and not to ignore it → the book can be a starting point to such a conversation not only in black but also in white households
- Content of the book shows white children the reality of black children → "the colour of your skin does influence what "justice" you receive"
- Mostly only people of colour speak up about racial discrimination, but the book shows that also a white person can stand up for black people
- Not enough to amplify black voices, all voices need to make clear political statements
- Solidarity ("white allies") is/are needed today

## Solutions Martin Luther King and Malcom X (Worksheet Digital History)

### 1. Summarize the different philosophies of King and X concerning the role of whites, integration and violence.

	Role of Whites	Integration	Violence
Martin Luther King	It doesn't matter whether one is white or black – racism is an issue that every American needs to be concerned about. Also whites need to stand up against this injustice.	It is his vision that people regardless of the colour of their skin and their history will live together in peace and harmony.	Violence increases hate and therefore King refuses violence in any form, even self-defense.
Malcom X	The black people shouldn't listen to what the whites say. They don't want to help blacks to end this injustice. If they say something about it, they only want to give orders to the blacks.	The American society is separated due to race and will always be. A mixture would disadvantage the blacks. Whites and blacks need to be in control of their separate lives, economy, politics and society.	Afro-Americans must be armed and need to be prepared to defend themselves and others of their community. X supports all forms of violence which are necessary.

### 2. Explain how you think King's and X's philosophies were influenced by their experiences when they were children and young men.

King's beliefs were probably influenced by these facts:

- King grew up in a very religious household and didn't really experience racial discrimination in his youth
- Went to theology school with whites, was one of the best in class, got elected class president and was respected by his white classmates

X's radical measures were probably influenced by these facts:

- Before his birth in 1925 Klansmen tried to burn down the house of his parents, later their house actually was burned down by a white-supremacist organization
- X father was an organizer for the Back-to-Africa movement → father killed by Whites, death was officially ruled as suicide and X's mom therefore couldn't collect on an insurance claim

*The **Back-to-Africa movement**, in the 19th century called **Black Zionism**, took the view that Americans of African ancestry should return to Africa—not to the homelands of their ancestors, which in most cases were unknown, but to the continent. In general the movement was an overwhelming failure; very few freed slaves wanted to move to Africa, and the small number that did—some under duress—initially faced brutal conditions. As the failure became known in the United States in the 1820s, it spawned and energized the abolitionist movement. Liberia and Sierra Leone became independent black countries after Haïti (January 1st 1804), and became the second and the third of the only three countries founded by former slaves. U.S. Ambassador to Liberia was a coveted position. In the twentieth century Marcus Garvey, Rastafarians, and some other African Americans espoused the concept, but few actually left the United States.*

- X was involved in criminal offences and ended up in jail for 10 years