

## ***AIR ELAI: Unit 14***

### **Historical Texts**

- **Historical texts** are informational texts that tell about people and events from the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - They can inform, persuade, or both. In addition to letters and newspaper stories, they also include speeches and government documents.
- A **speech** is a formal address that offers information from the speaker's particular \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Speeches often try to persuade the listener to think or act in a certain way, inform the listener of pertinent information, and/or provide reassurance (comfort).
  - Proper **diction**, or \_\_\_\_\_, is all about choosing the right words in a speech. A writer's word choice should be accurate, appropriate, and understandable.
- A **government document** is \_\_\_\_\_ material created by a government agency. These types of documents include forms, reports, court rulings, the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, laws, treaties, and speeches by leaders.
- **Rhetoric** is a technique of using language \_\_\_\_\_ and persuasively in spoken or written form.

- Rhetorical figures or devices are employed to achieve particular \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- **Parallelism**: Parallelism is the use of components in a sentence that are \_\_\_\_\_ the same; or similar in their construction, sound, meaning, or meter.
- **Repetition**: Repetition is a rhetorical device that \_\_\_\_\_ the same words or \_\_\_\_\_ a few times to make an idea clearer and more memorable.
- A **primary source** is a record, artifacts, or object that was written or created by someone who \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ in an event. These sources are usually created soon after the experience and are firsthand accounts, so they offer an inside view of what happened.
- A **secondary source** gives information about a person or event from history but was likely written well after the events occurred. The author of a secondary source may study the events but \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ witness them firsthand.
- **Historical context** is essentially the details that \_\_\_\_\_ an occurrence.
- To gain historical context, a reader should ask him or herself the following questions:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ *was it published?*
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ *was it published?*
  3. For \_\_\_\_\_ *was it written?*
  4. \_\_\_\_\_ *was it written?*
- A run-on sentence occurs when two or more independent clauses (also known as complete sentences) are connected \_\_\_\_\_.