Martin Luther King’s Biblical Epic

Like Wildfire

Congressman John Lewis (GA-5) is an American icon, one of the key figures of the civil rights movement. His commitment to justice and nonviolence has taken him from an Alabama sharecropper’s farm to the halls of Congress, from a segregated schoolroom to the 1963 March on Washington, and from receiving beatings from state troopers to receiving the Medal of Freedom from the first African-American president. Now, to share his remarkable story with new generations, Lewis presents March, a graphic novel trilogy, in collaboration with co-writer Andrew Aydin and New York Times best-selling artist Nate Powell (winner of the Eisner Award and LA Times Book Prize finalist for Swallow Me Whole). March is a vivid first-hand account of John Lewis’ lifelong struggle for civil and human rights, meditating in the modern age on the distance traveled since the days of Jim Crow and segregation. Rooted in Lewis’ personal story, it also reflects on the highs and lows of the broader civil rights movement. Book One spans John Lewis’ youth in rural Alabama, his life-changing meeting with Martin Luther King, Jr., the birth of the Nashville Student Movement, and their battle to tear down segregation through nonviolent lunch counter sit-ins, building to a stunning climax on the steps of City Hall. Many years ago, John Lewis and other student activists drew inspiration from the 1958 comic book Martin Luther King and the Montgomery Story. Now, his own comics bring those days to life for a new audience, testifying to a movement whose echoes will be heard for generations.

Nobody Turn Me Around

Throughout his career, Martin Luther preached regularly. Perhaps because there is so much of it, a large portion of the extant sermon material has not been explored by scholars. However, Luther’s most famous sermons, the Invocavit Sermons, are frequently quoted, discussed in every comprehensive Reformation history, and preserved in many important English collections of Luther discourse. These sermons and the situation that surrounded them continue to be crucial not only for understanding Luther’s rhetoric, but for appreciating the positions and strategies of Luther’s opponents. This book provides a detailed analysis of the organization, strategies, and style of Luther’s Invocavit Sermons and explores how Luther’s arguments functioned logically and psychologically. The author provides historical and theological background to the sermons, explains rhetorical analysis and its contributions to scholarship, and offers careful and informative commentary on each sermon. From this analysis, readers will discover a clearer picture of why Luther’s preaching was so compelling.

The Gettysburg Address

Rhetorical Analysis

Warner Books, in conjunction with Intellectual Properties Management, Inc., presents an extraordinary collection of sermons by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.—many never before published—along with
introductions an documentary of the world's leading ministers & theologians.

A Historical-rhetorical Analysis of Selections of Martin Luther's Rhetoric In "Letter from Birmingham Jail," Martin Luther King Jr. explains why blacks can no longer be victims of inequality.

A Timeto Break Silence This book builds on the consolidated research field of Political Discourse Analysis and attempts to provide an introduction suitable for adoption amongst a readership wishing to understand some of the principles underlying such research, and above all to appreciate how the tools of discourse analysis might be applied to actual texts. It summarises some of the work that has been done in this field by authorities such as H. Halliday, Fairclough, Wodak, Chilton, Van Dijk, Martin, Van Leeuwen and others to provide the would-be analyst with practical ideas for their own research. Naturally, this would not be the first time that such a handbook or introductory reference book has been proposed. Fairclough himself recently produced one; however, his work, simply entitled Political Discourse Analysis, inevitably includes theoretical insights from his own research. The beginning analyst can, at times, experience a sense of bewilderment at the mass of theoretical writing in linguistics, in the search for some practical, usable tools. I explain a variety of such tools, demonstrating their usefulness in application to the analysis of a number of political speeches, from different historical periods and diverse social contexts. The author’s hope is that would-be students of political rhetoric, of whatever level and from a variety of research areas, will be able to pick up this book and find tools and techniques that will assist them in actual work on texts. Naturally, it is also hoped that they will be inspired to follow up the suggestions for further reading which they will find in the bibliography.

"I Have a Dream" Speech Style: An Introduction to History, Theory, Research, and Pedagogy conducts an in-depth investigation into the long and complex evolution of style in the study of rhetoric and writing. The theories, research methods, and pedagogies covered here offer a conception of style as more than decoration or correctness—views that are still prevalent in many college settings as well as in public discourse.

A Burkeian Analysis of the Rhetorical Strategies of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., 1955-1968 Seminar paper from the year 2011 in the subject English - Literature, Works, grade: Sehr Gut, University of Graz (Institut für Anglistik), course Linguistics Proseminar (Textlinguistics), language English, abstract: The analysis focuses on the written script of Loving Your Enemies by Martin Luther King and examines the validity of the personal hypothesis that rhetorical devices have a significant influence on cohesion and coherence in King's speech and that the latter textual notions, cohesion and coherence, can lead to an emotional and positive response by the audience. Due to the great length of Loving Your Enemies, the paper includes some charts to support a more compact and focused analysis.

The Influence of Rhetorical Strategies and Devices on Cohesion and Coherence in Loving Your Enemies A great starting point for students seeking an introduction to Tim O'Brien and the critical discussions surrounding his work.

Critical Insights: Martin Luther King, Jr.: Print Purchase Includes Free Online Access

The Rhetoric of Black Orators Rhetorical Analysis: A Brief Guide for Writers, walk students through the process for doing different kinds of analyses -- argument analysis, structure analysis, style analysis, and more. Shows how to analyze a range of texts, print, visual, and multimedia, includes author's own analyses as models for students, as well as 4 complete student model papers. Introduces students to rhetorical concepts (both classical and modern) that are relevant to rhetorical analysis.

CliffsAP® English Language and Composition, 3rd Edition In his final speech “ I've Been to the Mountaintop,” Martin Luther King Jr. delivered his support of African American garbage workers on strike in Memphis. Although some consider this oration King's finest, it is mainly known for its concluding two minutes, wherein King compares himself to Moses and seems to predict his own assassination. But King gave an hour-long speech, and the concluding segment can only be understood in relation to the whole. King scholars generally focus on his theology, not his relation to the Bible or the circumstance of a Baptist speaking in a Pentecostal setting. Even though King cited and explicated the Bible in hundreds of speeches and sermons, Martin Luther King’s Biblical Epic is the first book to analyze his approach to the Bible and its importance to his rhetoric and persuasiveness. Martin Luther King’s Biblical Epic argues that King challenged dominant Christian supersessionist conceptions of Judaism in favor of a Christianity that affirms Judaism as its wellspring. In his final speech, King implicitly but strongly argues that one can grasp Jesus only by first grasping Moses and the Hebrew prophets. This book also traces the roots of King's speech to its Pentecostal setting and
to the Pentecostals in his audience. In doing so, Miller puts forth the first scholarship to credit the mostly unknown, but brilliant African American architect who created the large yet compact church sanctuary, which made possible the unique connection between King and his audience on the night of his last speech.

Behind the Dream

King's Return to the Mall A Book of Student Writing from Rhetoric and Composition People avoid writing because of the fear and anxiety they have about writing. Prior to attending Penn State and taking a Rhetoric and Composition class, I was one of those people. Depending on the style and the way the material is presented, you will find yourself creating essays, outlining speeches, etc., without giving it a second thought. After my very first English course at Penn State, I was over the fear and was able to not only pass the course with an A but was approached by my Effective Speech and Communications professor requesting my papers be used as samples in her upcoming courses. You will find essays in this book on subject matter that will motivate and improve the writers skills in the following areas: rhetorical analysis, position arguments, proposals, understanding the rhetorical situation, and many more. Also included are a couple of speeches that I thoroughly enjoyed preparing.

Understanding Political Persuasion: Linguistic and Rhetorical Analysis A fascinating study of Martin Luther King's persuasive rhetoric

RFK on MLK The Address was delivered at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the afternoon of Thursday, November 19, 1863, during the American Civil War, four and a half months after the Union armies defeated those of the Confederacy at the decisive Battle of Gettysburg. In just over two minutes, Lincoln invoked the principles of human equality espoused by the Declaration of Independence and redefined the Civil War as a struggle not merely for the Union, but as "a new birth of freedom" that would bring true equality to all of its citizens, and that would also create a unified nation in which states' rights were no longer dominant. Throughout history, some books have changed the world. They have transformed the way we see ourselves-and each other. They have inspired debate, dissent, war and revolution. They have enlightened, outraged, provoked and comforted. They have enriched lives-and destroyed them. Now Penguin brings you the works of the great thinkers, pioneers, radicals and visionaries whose ideas shook civilization and helped make us who we are.

Luther's Rhetoric "I have a dream." When those words were spoken on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial on August 28, 1963, the crowd stood, electrified, as Martin Luther King, Jr. brought the plight of African Americans to the public consciousness and firmly established himself as one of the greatest orators of all time. Behind the Dream is a thrilling, behind-the-scenes account of the weeks leading up to the great event, as told by Clarence Jones, co-writer of the speech and close confidant to King. Jones was there, on the road, collaborating with the great minds of the time, and hammering out the ideas and the speech that would shape the civil rights movement and inspire Americans for years to come.

The Nobility of a King

Martin Luther King and the Rhetoric of Freedom In recent years many scholars have taken up the rhetorical study of sites of memory, observing how museums, memorials, and other commemorative sites function to cultivate public memory. This study situates itself in this field of research by examining the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Memorial located on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. Through a multi-faceted rhetorical analysis of the site's visual and textual components, surrounding landscape, and supporting texts, this study reveals multiple critical, popular, privileged, and vernacular interpretations of the site and King's memory. I contend that the Memorial and its related texts, notably including its dedication ceremony, help universalize and institutionalize King's memory, creating a contentious rhetorical battleground where various people contest the "ownership" and use of King's memory. This study complements the field of memory studies, as well as scholarly knowledge on King's public memory. In Chapter Two, a review of public memory literature details the study's theoretical framework. Chapter Three's historical-contextual analysis recounts the Memorial's history and collects many official and critical interpretations of the site. Chapter Four presents my own critical interpretation of the Memorial's visual and textual elements, along with its surrounding landscape, offering a composite reading of the site. In Chapter Five I examine the site's dedication ceremony as supplementary rhetoric to the site, observing how privileged rhetors interpreted, politicized, and helped institutionalize King's memory. Chapter Six concludes the study by offering implications, limitations, and directions
for future research.

King Returns to Washington This volume examines both the speeches and writings of Martin Luther King, Jr., highlighting a variety of interpretive approaches, including rhetorical analysis, close reading, and explorations setting King’s work in social, cultural, historical, and political contexts. Critical analyses offer an overview of important previous work on King’s writings and speeches while also making new contributions to the study of his written and spoken works. Race, class, and gender are closely examined, along with a discussion of the skill of King’s writing.

A Knock at Midnight

The Rhetorical Analysis of Scripture

A Rhetorical Analysis of Dr. Martin Luther King’s Speech, I Have a Dream

A Historical-rhetorical Analysis of Selections of Martin Luther’s Rhetoric

Critical Insights KEYS FOR WRITERS WITH WRITING ASSIGNMENTS is a valuable resource for users who are in college and in the workplace. The authors’ concise presentation clarifies key concepts, such as the writing process, critical thinking, grammar fundamentals, and integration and acknowledgment of sources. Each student text is packaged with a free Cengage Essential Reference Card to the MLA HANDBOOK, Eighth Edition. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

A Rhetorical Analysis of the Developmental and Subsequent Modification of Martin Luther King’s Ethical Image The first collection of King’s essential writings for high school students and young people A Time to Break Silence presents Martin Luther King, Jr.’s most important writings and speeches—carefully selected by teachers across a variety of disciplines—in an accessible and user-friendly volume. Now, for the first time, teachers and students will be able to access Dr. King’s writings not only electronically but in stand-alone book form. Arranged thematically in five parts, the collection includes nineteen selections and is introduced by award-winning author Walter Dean Myers. Included are some of Dr. King’s most well-known and frequently taught classic works, including “Letter from Birmingham Jail” and “I Have a Dream,” as well as lesser-known pieces such as “The Sword that Heals” and “What Is Your Life’s Blueprint?” that speak to issues young people face today.

Keys for Writers with Assignment Guides, Spiral bound Version This is the third of a series of conference papers on rhetorical criticism. Held in July 1995 in London, the conference included participants from the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and the Republic of South Africa. Part I is concerned with the past, present and future of rhetorical analysis; Parts II, III and IV are concerned with rhetorical analysis of scriptural texts; and Part V provides a conclusion reflecting on a number of questions raised in Part I. Most of the participants would characterize themselves as advocates of rhetorical criticism; but there were others less convinced that rhetorical criticism is developing as it ought.

Why We Can’t Wait Packed with examples and step-by-step guidelines, KEYS FOR WRITERS, 8th Edition, equips readers with tools for effective writing in college and well into their careers and future community work. The text is known for its concise, yet thorough explanations, excellent writing samples, and unique difference, not deficit approach to ESL. It is thoroughly updated to reflect 2016 MLA guidelines and includes Key Examples to help readers apply its signature Critical Thinking Framework to reading, source evaluation, source synthesis, and revision. A new Assignment Guide: Keys to Common Genres provides brief, step-by-step writing instructions for fifteen common genres that readers might encounter in their academic and professional careers. The text also highlights the importance of writing to a variety of careers, such as nursing, accounting, law, and IT. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

March: Book One

An Analysis of the Rhetorical Techniques of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., as Observed in Selected Sermons and Speeches
A Rhetorical Content Analysis of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The sit-ins of the American civil rights movement were extraordinary acts of dissent in an age marked by protest. By sitting in at “whites only” lunch counters, libraries, beaches, swimming pools, skating rinks, and churches, young African Americans and their allies put their lives on the line, fully aware that their actions would almost inevitably incite hateful, violent responses from entrenched and increasingly desperate white segregationists. And yet they did so in great numbers; most estimates suggest that in 1960 alone more than seventy thousand young people participated in sit-ins across the American South and more than three thousand were arrested. The simplicity and purity of the act of sitting in, coupled with the dignity and grace exhibited by participants, lent to the sit-in movement’s sanctity and peaceful power. In *Nights in White Satin*, editor Sean Patrick O’Rourke and Lesli K. Pace seek to clarify and analyze the power of civil rights sit-ins as rhetorical acts—persuasive campaigns designed to alter perceptions of apartheid social structures and to change the attitudes, laws, and policies that supported those structures. These cohesive essays from leading scholars offer a new appraisal of the origins, growth, and legacy of the sit-ins, which has gone largely ignored in scholarly literature. The authors examine different forms of sitting-in and the evolution of the rhetorical dynamics of sit-in protests, detailing the organizational strategies they employed and connecting them to later protests. By focusing on the persuasive power of demanding space, the contributors articulate the ways in which the protestors’ battle for basic civil rights shaped social practices, laws, and the national dialogue. O’Rourke and Pace maintain that the legacies of the civil rights sit-ins have been many, complicated, and at times undervalued.

Letter from the Birmingham Jail

A Burkeian Analysis of the Rhetorical Strategies of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., 1955-1968

Style

On August 28, 1963, over a quarter-million people—about two-thirds black and one-third white—held the greatest civil rights demonstration ever. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his iconic “I Have a Dream” oration. And just blocks away, President Kennedy and Congress skirmished over landmark civil rights legislation. As Charles Euchner reveals, the importance of the march is more profound and complex than standard treatments of the 1963 March on Washington allow. In this major reinterpretation of the Great Day—the peak of the movement—Euchner brings back the tension and promise of that day. Building on countless interviews, archives, FBI files, and private recordings, Euchner shows freedom fighters as complex, often conflicted, characters. He explores the lives of Philip Randolph and Bayard Rustin, the march organizers who worked tirelessly to make mass demonstrations and nonviolence the cornerstone of the movement. He also reveals the many behind-the-scenes battles—the effort to get women speakers onto the platform, John Lewis’s damning speech about the federal government, Malcolm X’s biting criticisms and secret vows to help the movement, and the devastating undercurrents involving political powerhouses Kennedy and FBI director J. Edgar Hoover. For the first time, Euchner tells the story behind King’s “Dream” images. Euchner’s hour-by-hour account offers intimate glimpses of the masses on the National Mall—ordinary people who bore the scars of physical violence and jailings for fighting for basic civil rights. The event took on the call-and-response drama of a Southern church service, as King, Lewis, Mahalia Jackson, Roy Wilkins, and others challenged the throng to destroy Jim Crow once and for all. Nobody Turn Me Around will challenge your understanding of the March on Washington, both in terms of what happened but also regarding what it ultimately set in motion. The result was a day that remains the apex of the civil rights movement—and the beginning of its decline.

The Influence of Rhetorical Strategies and Devices on Cohesion and Coherence in Loving Your Enemies

Seminar paper from the year 2011 in the subject English - Literature, Works, grade: Sehr Gut, University of Graz (Institut für Anglistik), course: Proseminar (Textlinguistics), language: English, abstract: The analysis focuses on the written script of Loving Your Enemies by Martin Luther King and examines the validity of the personal hypothesis that rhetorical devices have a significant influence on cohesion and coherence in King’s speech and that the latter textual notions, cohesion and coherence, can lead to an emotional and positive response by the audience. Due to the great length of Loving Your Enemies, the paper includes some charts to support a more compact and focused analysis.

Free at Last: Exploring the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. National Memorial (King Memorial) in Washington, DC through a multi-faceted rhetorical analysis of the site’s visual and textual components. Jefferson Walker reveals multiple critical, popular, privileged, and vernacular interpretations of the site and Dr. Martin Luther King’s memory. Walker argues that the King Memorial and its related texts help to universalize and institutionalize King’s ethos—creating a contentious rhetorical battleground where various people and organizations contest the “ownership” and use of King’s memory. Walker uses these analyses to uncover how the site contributes to the public memory of Dr. Martin Luther...
Understanding Rhetoric Dr. King’s best-selling account of the civil rights movement in Birmingham during the spring and summer of 1963 On April 16, 1963, as the violent events of the Birmingham campaign unfolded in the city’s streets, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., composed a letter from his prison cell in response to local religious leaders’ criticism of the campaign. The resulting piece of extraordinary protest writing, “Letter from Birmingham Jail,” was widely circulated and published in numerous periodicals. After the conclusion of the campaign and the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom in 1963, King further developed the ideas introduced in the letter in Why We Can’t Wait, which tells the story of African American activism in the spring and summer of 1963. During this time, Birmingham, Alabama, was perhaps the most racially segregated city in the United States, but the campaign launched by King, Fred Shuttlesworth, and others demonstrated to the world the power of nonviolent direct action. Often applauded as King’s most incisive and eloquent book, Why We Can’t Wait recounts the Birmingham campaign in vivid detail, while underscoring why 1963 was such a crucial year for the civil rights movement. Disappointed by the slow pace of school desegregation and civil rights legislation, King observed that by 1963—during which the country celebrated the one-hundredth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation—Asia and Africa were “moving with jetlike speed toward gaining political independence but we still creep at a horse-and-buggy pace.” King examines the history of the civil rights struggle, noting tasks that future generations must accomplish to bring about full equality, and asserts that African Americans have already waited over three centuries for civil rights and that it is time to be proactive: “For years now, I have heard the word ‘Wait!’ It rings in the ear of every Negro with piercing familiarity. This ‘Wait’ has almost always meant ‘Never.’ We must come to see, with one of our distinguished jurists, that ‘justice too long delayed is justice denied.’”

The Oratory of Martin Luther King Jr.

Keys for Writers, Spiral bound Version

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