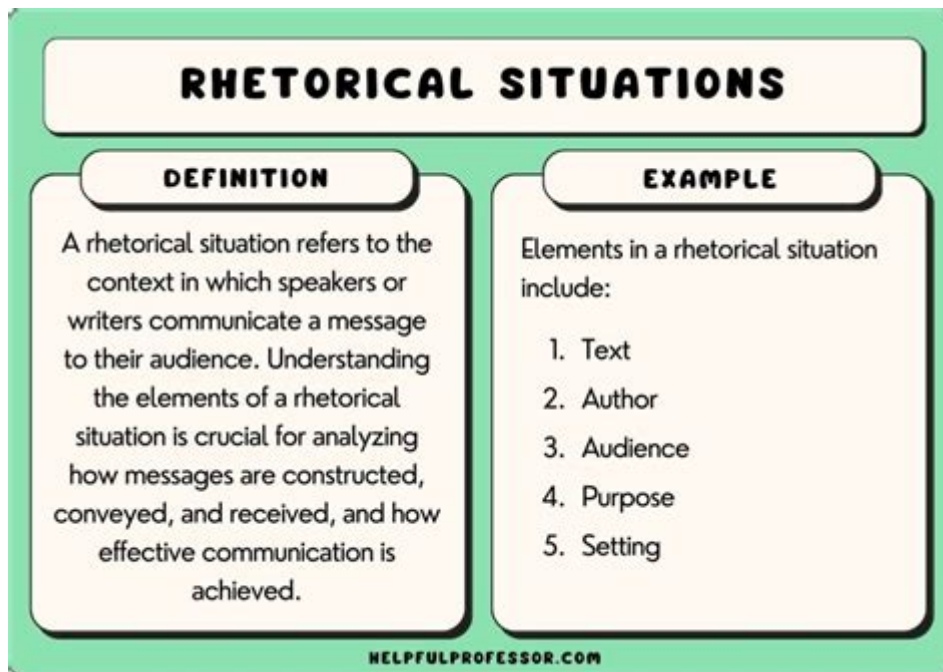


# Which Situation Describes A Historian Using Rhetoric



## Which Situation Describes a Historian Using Rhetoric? Unlocking the Art of Persuasion in Historical Narrative

Historians, often perceived as objective recorders of the past, are actually master storytellers. They don't just present facts; they craft narratives that persuade us of their interpretations. This involves the strategic use of rhetoric – the art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing. But how do we identify rhetoric in historical writing? This post will explore precisely that, providing clear examples of how historians employ rhetorical devices to shape our understanding of history. We'll dissect various scenarios, helping you recognize the subtle (and sometimes not-so-subtle) ways rhetoric influences historical narratives.

### Understanding the Role of Rhetoric in History

Before diving into specific examples, let's establish a clear understanding of what constitutes rhetoric in historical context. It's not about lying or manipulating facts. Instead, it's about the presentation of facts and the chosen language used to convey meaning. Historians use rhetoric to:

Shape their argument: They strategically select evidence, emphasizing certain points while downplaying others, to build a compelling case for their interpretation of events.

Engage the reader: They employ stylistic devices like vivid language, metaphors, and anecdotes to capture the reader's attention and make the narrative more memorable.

Influence perspective: They frame historical events within a specific context, influencing how readers understand the motivations and consequences of those events.

Build credibility: Historians use their tone, vocabulary, and citations to establish their authority and expertise.

## **Examples of Historians Using Rhetoric:**

Let's analyze different scenarios to illustrate how rhetoric manifests in historical writing:

### **#### Scenario 1: Selecting Evidence to Support a Thesis**

Imagine a historian writing about the causes of the American Civil War. One historian might focus heavily on the economic differences between the North and South, emphasizing the role of slavery as a crucial, if not the primary, driver of the conflict. Another historian might emphasize political disagreements and constitutional interpretations, minimizing the economic aspect. Both historians are using rhetoric; they're selecting evidence to support their preferred thesis, thereby shaping the reader's understanding of the conflict's origins. This is a key example of rhetoric at play.

### **#### Scenario 2: Employing Emotional Language**

A historian describing the horrors of the Holocaust might use vivid, emotionally charged language to convey the suffering and brutality inflicted upon the victims. Phrases like "systematic extermination" or "unspeakable atrocities" are not simply neutral descriptions; they are rhetorical choices designed to evoke strong emotional responses from the reader, reinforcing the gravity of the event. This emotional appeal is a powerful rhetorical strategy.

### **#### Scenario 3: Using Metaphors and Analogies**

Historians often employ metaphors and analogies to make complex historical processes more understandable. For example, describing the Cold War as a "chess game" between superpowers immediately creates a visual image and simplifies the intricate geopolitical dynamics at play. This use of metaphor isn't just descriptive; it's a rhetorical choice that shapes the reader's perception of the event.

### **#### Scenario 4: Framing Events Within a Particular Context**

A historian analyzing the French Revolution might choose to frame it within the context of Enlightenment ideals, emphasizing the influence of philosophers like Rousseau and Montesquieu. Another historian might emphasize the role of economic hardship and social unrest. Both approaches are valid, but the chosen context significantly impacts the reader's interpretation of the revolution's causes and consequences. This contextual framing is a crucial element of rhetorical strategy.

### **#### Scenario 5: Appealing to Authority and Credibility**

Historians frequently cite primary sources and scholarly works to bolster their claims and establish

their credibility. The careful selection and presentation of these sources are rhetorical choices that build trust and persuade the reader of the historian's expertise. This careful use of evidence is a fundamental part of rhetorical argumentation.

## Identifying Rhetoric in Historical Narratives: Key Considerations

To effectively identify rhetoric in historical writing, consider these factors:

The historian's thesis statement: What is the central argument being presented?

The selection of evidence: What evidence is emphasized, and what is downplayed or omitted?

The language used: Is the language descriptive, emotional, objective, or analytical?

The historical context: How is the event being framed and interpreted within its broader context?

The author's tone and style: Is the tone persuasive, objective, or biased?

## Conclusion

Recognizing rhetoric in historical writing is crucial for critical engagement with the past. While historians strive for objectivity, their interpretations are inevitably shaped by their chosen methods, language, and perspectives. Understanding the art of rhetoric helps us to critically evaluate historical narratives, appreciating both their strengths and limitations and ultimately forming our own informed opinions.

## FAQs

1. Is using rhetoric in history writing inherently unethical? No, using rhetoric in history writing is not inherently unethical. It becomes problematic when it involves deliberate falsification or manipulation of facts to mislead the reader. Effective historical writing uses rhetoric to communicate effectively and persuasively, not to deceive.
2. How can I distinguish between persuasive rhetoric and historical bias? Persuasive rhetoric uses language and framing to present a compelling argument, while historical bias involves a conscious or unconscious distortion of facts to favor a particular perspective. Careful analysis of evidence and sourcing is key to differentiating between the two.
3. Can all historical accounts be considered equally valid? No, not all historical accounts can be considered equally valid. The credibility of a historical narrative depends on several factors, including the historian's expertise, the quality of their evidence, and their use of rhetoric. Critical evaluation is crucial.

4. Why is it important to study rhetoric in the context of history? Studying rhetoric in the context of history helps us develop critical thinking skills, enabling us to better evaluate historical narratives and form our own informed opinions, rather than passively accepting a single interpretation.

5. What are some common rhetorical devices used by historians? Common rhetorical devices include metaphors, analogies, vivid language, appeals to authority (citation), repetition, and framing of events within specific contexts. Recognizing these devices helps one better understand the persuasive power of historical writing.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: Constitutive Visions** Christa J. Olson, 2013-11-15 In *Constitutive Visions*, Christa Olson presents the rhetorical history of republican Ecuador as punctuated by repeated arguments over national identity. Those arguments—as they advanced theories of citizenship, popular sovereignty, and republican modernity—struggled to reconcile the presence of Ecuador’s large indigenous population with the dominance of a white-mestizo minority. Even as indigenous people were excluded from civic life, images of them proliferated in speeches, periodicals, and artworks during Ecuador’s long process of nation formation. Tracing how that contradiction illuminates the textures of national-identity formation, *Constitutive Visions* places petitions from indigenous laborers alongside oil paintings, overlays woodblock illustrations with legislative debates, and analyzes Ecuador’s nineteen constitutions in light of landscape painting. Taken together, these juxtapositions make sense of the contradictions that sustained and unsettled the postcolonial nation-state.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: Language and Diplomacy** Jovan Kurbalija, Hannah Slavik, 2001

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: Infertility** Robin E. Jensen, 2016-09-29 This book explores the arguments, appeals, and narratives that have defined the meaning of infertility in the modern history of the United States and Europe. Throughout the last century, the inability of women to conceive children has been explained by discrepant views: that women are individually culpable for their own reproductive health problems, or that they require the intervention of medical experts to correct abnormalities. Using doctor-patient correspondence, oral histories, and contemporaneous popular and scientific news coverage, Robin Jensen parses the often thin rhetorical divide between moralization and medicalization, revealing how dominating explanations for infertility have emerged from seemingly competing narratives. Her longitudinal account illustrates the ways in which old arguments and appeals do not disappear in the light of new information, but instead reemerge at subsequent, often seemingly disconnected moments to combine and contend with new assertions. Tracing the transformation of language surrounding infertility from “barrenness” to “(in)fertility,” this rhetorical analysis both explicates how language was and is used to establish the concept of infertility and shows the implications these rhetorical constructions continue to have for individuals and the societies in which they live.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: Rhetoric in Ancient China, Fifth to Third Century B.C.E** Xing Lu, 2022-03-10 Xing Lu examines language, art, persuasion, and argumentation in ancient China and offers a detailed and authentic account of ancient Chinese rhetorical theories and practices within the society's philosophical, political, cultural, and linguistic contexts. She focuses on the works of five schools of thought and ten well-known Chinese thinkers from Confucius to Han Feizi to the the Later Mohists. Lu identifies seven key Chinese terms pertaining to speech, language, persuasion, and argumentation as they appeared in these original texts, selecting *ming bian* as the linchpin for the Chinese conceptual term of rhetorical studies. Lu compares Chinese rhetorical perspectives with those of the ancient Greeks, illustrating that the Greeks and the Chinese shared a view of rhetoric as an ethical enterprise and of speech as a rational and psychological activity. The two traditions differed, however, in their rhetorical education, sense of rationality, perceptions of the role of language, approach to the treatment and study of rhetoric,

and expression of emotions. Lu also links ancient Chinese rhetorical perspectives with contemporary Chinese interpersonal and political communication behavior and offers suggestions for a multicultural rhetoric that recognizes both culturally specific and transcultural elements of human communication.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric:** *Rhetoric of Digressions* Peter S. Perry, 2014-09-25 Revelation 7:1-17 occurs between the opening of the sixth and seventh seal and Rev 10:1-11:13 between the sixth and seventh trumpet blasts. Interpreters often explain these passages as interludes, parentheses, or expansions, but not in terms of ancient communication. Peter S. Perry analyzes these interruptions in the seals and trumpets in light of digressions in ancient rhetorical theory and practice. Digressions are described by Hermagoras, Cicero, and Quintilian and widely used, including in Josephus' works, Jubilees, Sibylline Oracles I/II, Zechariah, and Exodus. As with other ancient digressions, Rev 7:1-17 and 10:1-11:13 are unessential to the logical flow but essential to the book's impact. These passages excite the emotions, shape character, and give insight into John's rhetorical strategy and goals.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric:** The Oxford Handbook of Rhetorical Studies Michael J. MacDonald, 2017-09-20 One of the most remarkable trends in the humanities and social sciences in recent decades has been the resurgence of interest in the history, theory, and practice of rhetoric: in an age of global media networks and viral communication, rhetoric is once again contagious and communicable (Friedrich Nietzsche). Featuring sixty commissioned chapters by eminent scholars of rhetoric from twelve countries, The Oxford Handbook of Rhetorical Studies offers students and teachers an engaging and sophisticated introduction to the multidisciplinary field of rhetorical studies. The Handbook traces the history of Western rhetoric from ancient Greece and Rome to the present and surveys the role of rhetoric in more than thirty academic disciplines and fields of social practice. This combination of historical and topical approaches allows readers to chart the metamorphoses of rhetoric over the centuries while mapping the connections between rhetoric and law, politics, science, education, literature, feminism, poetry, composition, philosophy, drama, criticism, digital media, art, semiotics, architecture, and other fields. Chapters provide the information expected of a handbook-discussion of key concepts, texts, authors, problems, and critical debates-while also posing challenging questions and advancing new arguments. In addition to offering an accessible and comprehensive introduction to rhetoric in the European and North American context, the Handbook includes a timeline of major works of rhetorical theory, translations of all Greek and Latin passages, extensive cross-referencing between chapters, and a glossary of more than three hundred rhetorical terms. These features will make this volume a valuable scholarly resource for students and teachers in rhetoric, English, classics, comparative literature, media studies, communication, and adjacent fields. As a whole, the Handbook demonstrates that rhetoric is not merely a form of stylish communication but a pragmatic, inventive, and critical art that operates in myriad social contexts and academic disciplines.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: Materialist Philosophy of History** Branko Mitrović, 2020-07-08 What does it mean for our understanding of history if we assume that everything is physical and that no immaterial entities, forces, or phenomena exist? A Materialist Philosophy of History: A Realist Antidote to Postmodernism examines the implications of a materialist worldview in contemporary philosophy of history. Materialism has wide-ranging consequences for historical research as well as for the credibility of various conceptions of the historical past. Branko Mitrović shows how these implications pertain both to the nature of social institutions and the capacities of historical figures to decide, act, acquire beliefs, and communicate and to the methodology of historical research and problems, such as the interpretation and the translation of historical documents. A materialist view also entails rejecting the view that forces such as culture, language, or society can construct physical reality or that the historical past is constructed through the work of the historian. This book examines these consequences and presents a comprehensive materialist perspective on historical research and the understanding of the historical past.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: Threads and Traces** Carlo Ginzburg, 2012-09-02 This book is a translation of historian Carlo Ginzburg's latest collection of essays. Through the detective work of uncovering a wide variety of stories or microhistories from fragments, Ginzburg takes on the bigger questions: How do we draw the line between truth and fiction? What is the relationship between history and memory? Stories range from medieval Europe, the inquisitional trial of a witch, seventeenth-century antiquarianism, and twentieth-century historians--Provided by publisher.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: Rhetorical Refusals** John Schilb, 2007-11-20 The first book to explore rhetorical refusals—instances in which speakers and writers deliberately flout the conventions of rhetoric and defy their audiences' expectations— *Rhetorical Refusals: Defying Audiences' Expectations* challenges the reader to view these acts of academic rebellion as worthy of deeper analysis than they are commonly accorded, as rhetorical refusals can simultaneously reveal unspoken assumptions behind the very conventions they challenge, while also presenting new rhetorical strategies. Through a series of case studies, John Schilb demonstrates the deeper meanings contained within rhetorical refusals: when dance critic Arlene Croce refused to see a production that she wrote about; when historian Deborah Lipstadt declined to debate Holocaust deniers; when President Bill Clinton denied a grand jury answers to their questions; and when Frederick Douglass refused to praise Abraham Lincoln unequivocally. Each of these unexpected strategies revealed issues of much greater importance than the subjects at hand. By carefully laying out an underlying framework with which to evaluate these acts, Schilb shows that they can variously point to the undue privilege of authority; the ownership of truth; the illusory divide between public and private lives; and the subjectivity of honor. According to Schilb, rhetorical refusals have the potential to help political discourse become more inventive. To demonstrate this potential, Schilb looks at some notable cases in which invitations have led to unexpected results: comedian Stephen Colbert's brazen performance at the White House Press Association dinner; poet Sharon Olds's refusal to attend the White House Book Fair, and activist Cindy Sheehan's display of an anti-war message at the 2006 State of the Union Address. *Rhetorical Refusals* explores rhetorical theories in accessible language without sacrificing complexity and nuance, revealing the unspoken implications of unexpected deviations from rhetorical norms for classic political concepts like free debate and national memory. With case studies taken from art, politics, literature, and history, this book will appeal to scholars and students of English, communication studies, and history.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: Reinventing Rhetoric Scholarship** Dave Tell, David Blakesley, 2020-06-17 *Reinventing Rhetoric Scholarship: Fifty Years of the Rhetoric Society of America* collects essays reflecting on the history of the Rhetoric Society of America and the organization's 18th Biennial Conference theme, "Reinventing Rhetoric: Celebrating the Past, Building the Future," on the occasion of the Society's 50th anniversary. The opening section, "Looking Back: RSA at Fifty" describes the establishment of the organization and includes remembrances from some of the founders. These historical essays consider the transdisciplinary nature of RSA scholarship and pedagogy and offer critical reviews of trends in some of its subfields. The essays in the second section, "Reinventing the Field: Looking Forward," focus on the future of scholarship and pedagogy in the field, from reinventing scholarship on major figures such as Vico, Burke, and Toulmin, to reconsidering future work on rhetoric and democracy, rhetoric and religion, and rhetoric from both sides of the Atlantic. The authors in the last section, "Rhetorical Interventions," offer critical interventions on contemporary issues, including food justice, fat studies, indigenous protest, biopolitics, Chinese feminism, and anti-establishment ethos. Together, the essays in *Reinventing Rhetoric Scholarship* offer a Janus-faced portrait of a discipline on the occasion of its golden anniversary: a loving and critical remembrance as well as a robust exploration of possible futures. Contributors include Kristian Bjørkdahl, David Blakesley, Leah Ceccarelli, Catherine Chaput, Rachel Chapman Daugherty, Richard Leo Enos, Joseph Good, Heidi Hamilton, Michelle Iten, Jacob W. Justice, Zornitsa Keremidchieva, Jens E. Kjeldsen, Abby Knoblauch, Laura Leavitt, Andrea A. Lunsford, Paul Lynch, Carolyn R. Miller, James J. Murphy, Shelley Sizemore, Ryan Skinnell, David

Stock, Joonna Smitherman Trapp, Victor J. Vitanza, Ron Von Burg, Scott Welsh, Ben Wetherbee, Elizabethada A. Wright, Hui Wu, Richard E. Young, and David Zarefsky.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric:** *From Axiom to Dialogue* Else M. Barth, Erik C. Krabbe, 2010-10-06 From Axiom to Dialogue: Philosophical Study of Logic and Argumentation (Grundlagen Der Kommunikation Und Kognition/Foundations of Co).

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric:** *Rethinking History* Keith Jenkins, 2003-12-16 History means many things to many people. But finding an answer to the question 'What is history?' is a task few feel equipped to answer. If you want to explore this tantalising subject, where do you start? What are the critical skills you need to begin to make sense of the past? The perfect introduction to this thought-provoking area, Jenkins' clear and concise prose guides readers through the controversies and debates that surround historical thinking at the present time, providing them with the means to make their own discoveries.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric:** *The Paranoid Style in American Politics* Richard Hofstadter, 2008-06-10 This timely reissue of Richard Hofstadter's classic work on the fringe groups that influence American electoral politics offers an invaluable perspective on contemporary domestic affairs. In *The Paranoid Style in American Politics*, acclaimed historian Richard Hofstadter examines the competing forces in American political discourse and how fringe groups can influence — and derail — the larger agendas of a political party. He investigates the politics of the irrational, shedding light on how the behavior of individuals can seem out of proportion with actual political issues, and how such behavior impacts larger groups. With such other classic essays as "Free Silver and the Mind of 'Coin' Harvey" and "What Happened to the Antitrust Movement?", *The Paranoid Style in American Politics* remains both a seminal text of political history and a vital analysis of the ways in which political groups function in the United States.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric:** *Rhetoric: A Very Short Introduction* Richard Toye, 2013-03-28 Society's attitudes to rhetoric are often very negative. Here, Richard Toye provides an engaging, historically informed introduction to rhetoric, from Ancient Greece to the present day. Wide-ranging in its scope, this *Very Short Introduction* is the essential starting point for understanding the art of persuasion.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric:** *The Roman Historians* Ronald Mellor, 2002-01-31 The Romans' devotion to their past pervades almost every aspect of their culture. But the clearest image of how the Romans wished to interpret their past is found in their historical writings. This book examines in detail the major Roman historians: \* Sallust \* Livy \* Tacitus \* Ammianus as well as the biographies written by: \* Nepos \* Tacitus \* Suetonius \* the Augustan History \* the autobiographies of Julius Caesar and the Emperor Augustus. Ronald Mellor demonstrates that Roman historical writing was regarded by its authors as a literary not a scholarly exercise, and how it must be evaluated in that context. He shows that history writing reflected the political structures of ancient Rome under the different regimes.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric:** *The Oxford Handbook of Rhetorical Studies* Michael John MacDonald, 2017 Featuring roughly sixty specially commissioned essays by an international cast of leading rhetoric experts from North America, Europe, and Great Britain, the Handbook will offer readers a comprehensive topical and historical survey of the theory and practice of rhetoric from ancient Greece and Rome through the Middle Ages and Enlightenment up to the present day.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric:** *Serving at the 'Banking-Tables'* Douglas Harrison-Mills, 2023-02-27 Using an economic perspective to interpret scripture, the author explores the biblical and historic relationship between spiritual and economic renewal, in order to provide (amongst other things) an innovative and provocative view of the economic life of the primitive church, with ramifications for the modern church.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric:** *Constructing Masculinity* Maurice Berger, Brian Wallis, Simon Watson, 2012-09-10 This anthology takes us beyond the status of

masculinity itself, questioning society's and the media's normative concepts of the masculine, and considering the extent to which men and women can transcend these stereotypes and prescriptions.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric:** Genre in a Changing World Charles Bazerman, Adair Bonini, 2009-09-16 Genre studies and genre approaches to literacy instruction continue to develop in many regions and from a widening variety of approaches. Genre has provided a key to understanding the varying literacy cultures of regions, disciplines, professions, and educational settings. *GENRE IN A CHANGING WORLD* provides a wide-ranging sampler of the remarkable variety of current work. The twenty-four chapters in this volume, reflecting the work of scholars in Europe, Australasia, and North and South America, were selected from the over 400 presentations at SIGET IV (the Fourth International Symposium on Genre Studies) held on the campus of UNISUL in Tubarão, Santa Catarina, Brazil in August 2007—the largest gathering on genre to that date. The chapters also represent a wide variety of approaches, including rhetoric, Systemic Functional Linguistics, media and critical cultural studies, sociology, phenomenology, enunciation theory, the Geneva school of educational sequences, cognitive psychology, relevance theory, sociocultural psychology, activity theory, Gestalt psychology, and schema theory. Sections are devoted to theoretical issues, studies of genres in the professions, studies of genre and media, teaching and learning genre, and writing across the curriculum. The broad selection of material in this volume displays the full range of contemporary genre studies and sets the ground for a next generation of work.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric:** Tacitus, The Histories Cornelius Tacitus, 1912

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric:** Baroque Visual Rhetoric Vernon Hyde Minor, 2016-01-01 Baroque Visual Rhetoric probes the Baroque's combination of style and message and the methodological basis on which the critical art historian comes to establish that meaning.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric:** A Guide to John Henry Newman Juan R. Velez, 2022 John Henry Newman (1801-1890), renowned thinker and writer, Anglican clergyman and later Roman Catholic priest and cardinal, has had a lasting influence on both Anglicans and Catholics, in the fields of literature, education, and theology. On October 13, 2019, Pope Francis declared him a saint in Rome. Appealing to both the student and the scholar, *A Guide to John Henry Newman* provides a wide range of subjects on Newman's life and thought relevant for our times and complementary to biographies of Newman. The contributors include authors from many different disciplines such as theology, education, literature, history, and philosophy, highlighting the wide range of Newman's work. These authors offer a positive assessment of Newman's thought and contribute to the discussion of the recent scholarship of others. *A Guide to John Henry Newman* will interest educated readers and professors alike, and serve as a text for college seminars for the purpose of studying Newman.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric:** Rhetoric in Classical Historiography A.J. Woodman, 2003-09-02 Professor Woodman's radical study argues against the view that the historian's craft has remained largely unchanged since classical times. A thought-provoking discussion of ancient historiographical theory.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric:** America, History and Life , 2006 Article abstracts and citations of reviews and dissertations covering the United States and Canada.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric:** Resources in Education , 1978

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric:** A Life on Our Planet Sir David Attenborough, 2020-10-06 \*Goodreads Choice Award Winner for Best Science & Technology Book of the Year\* In this scientifically informed account of the changes occurring in the world over the last century, award-winning broadcaster and natural historian shares a lifetime of wisdom and a hopeful vision for the future. See the world. Then make it better. I am 93. I've had an extraordinary life. It's only now that I appreciate how extraordinary. As a young man, I felt I was out there in the wild, experiencing the untouched natural world - but it was an illusion. The tragedy of our time has been happening all around us, barely noticeable from day to day -- the loss of our planet's wild places, its



biodiversity. I have been witness to this decline. A Life on Our Planet is my witness statement, and my vision for the future. It is the story of how we came to make this, our greatest mistake -- and how, if we act now, we can yet put it right. We have one final chance to create the perfect home for ourselves and restore the wonderful world we inherited. All we need is the will to do so.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States (10th Anniversary Edition)** Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz, 2023-10-03 New York Times Bestseller Now part of the HBO docuseries Exterminate All the Brutes, written and directed by Raoul Peck Recipient of the American Book Award The first history of the United States told from the perspective of indigenous peoples Today in the United States, there are more than five hundred federally recognized Indigenous nations comprising nearly three million people, descendants of the fifteen million Native people who once inhabited this land. The centuries-long genocidal program of the US settler-colonial regimen has largely been omitted from history. Now, for the first time, acclaimed historian and activist Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz offers a history of the United States told from the perspective of Indigenous peoples and reveals how Native Americans, for centuries, actively resisted expansion of the US empire. With growing support for movements such as the campaign to abolish Columbus Day and replace it with Indigenous Peoples' Day and the Dakota Access Pipeline protest led by the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States is an essential resource providing historical threads that are crucial for understanding the present. In An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States, Dunbar-Ortiz adroitly challenges the founding myth of the United States and shows how policy against the Indigenous peoples was colonialist and designed to seize the territories of the original inhabitants, displacing or eliminating them. And as Dunbar-Ortiz reveals, this policy was praised in popular culture, through writers like James Fenimore Cooper and Walt Whitman, and in the highest offices of government and the military. Shockingly, as the genocidal policy reached its zenith under President Andrew Jackson, its ruthlessness was best articulated by US Army general Thomas S. Jesup, who, in 1836, wrote of the Seminoles: "The country can be rid of them only by exterminating them." Spanning more than four hundred years, this classic bottom-up peoples' history radically reframes US history and explodes the silences that have haunted our national narrative. An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States is a 2015 PEN Oakland-Josephine Miles Award for Excellence in Literature.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: Flavius Josephus: Translation and Commentary, Volume 10: Against Apion** Flavius Josèphe, 2000 This is the first English commentary on Josephus' Against Apion, his apologetic treatise which rebuts Egyptian and Hellenistic slurs on the Judean people. Accompanied by a new translation, the commentary provides full analysis of the historical, literary, and rhetorical features of the treatise, and analyses its engagement with the cultural politics of the ancient world.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: Shaping Written Knowledge** Charles Bazerman, 1988 The forms taken by scientific writing help to determine the very nature of science itself. In this closely reasoned study, Charles Bazerman views the changing forms of scientific writing as solutions to rhetorical problems faced by scientists arguing for their findings. Examining such works as the early Philosophical Transactions and Newton's optical writings as well as Physical Review, Bazerman views the changing forms of scientific writing as solutions to rhetorical problems faced by scientists. The rhetoric of science is, Bazerman demonstrates, an embedded part of scientific activity that interacts with other parts of scientific activity, including social structure and empirical experience. This book presents a comprehensive historical account of the rise and development of the genre, and views these forms in relation to empirical experience.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*** , 1997-01 The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists is the premier public resource on scientific and technological developments that impact global security. Founded by Manhattan Project Scientists, the Bulletin's iconic Doomsday Clock stimulates solutions for a safer world.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: Modes of Play in Eighteenth-Century France** Fayçal Falaky, Reginald McGinnis, 2021-11-12 This collection of

essays brings together different critical perspectives on play in eighteenth-century France. From dolls, bilboquets, and lotteries to the ludic nature of narrative and theatrical performance, this volume offers a new outlook on how play was used to represent and reimagine the world.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: Egypt** Rabab El Mahdi, Professor Philip Marfleet, 2013-04-04 Egypt is at the axis of the Arab world. With the largest population, the largest industrial economy and the longest tradition of modern political activity it has profound influence across the region. But there have been few attempts to understand contemporary Egyptian society, in particular growing internal pressures for change and their implications for the Middle East and the wider world. This book is the first for over 20 years to offer an accessible examination of contemporary issues in Egypt. It offers the reader analyses of its politics, culture and society, including contributions by several Egyptian academics and activists. This unique new book addresses the turmoil created by imposition of neo-liberal economic policies, the increasingly fragile nature of an authoritarian regime, the influence of movements for democratic opening and popular participation, and the impacts of Islamism. The authors argue that Egypt has entered a period of instability during which the 'low-intensity democracy' embraced by the Mubarak regime faces multiple challenges, including demands for radical change. This unique new book assesses the ability of the state to resist the new movements and the latter's capacity to fulfill their aims.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: The Ancient Historians** Michael Grant, 1994 Grant offers a study of the primary historians of Greece and Rome, discussing the works and methods of the founders of the historical discipline. These philosophers studied history as a moral discipline that bears meaningfully not only on the past but on future human conduct.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: Bone Rooms** Samuel J. Redman, 2016-03-14 A Smithsonian Book of the Year A Nature Book of the Year "Provides much-needed foundation of the relationship between museums and Native Americans." —Smithsonian In 1864 a US Army doctor dug up the remains of a Dakota man who had been killed in Minnesota and sent the skeleton to a museum in Washington that was collecting human remains for research. In the "bone rooms" of the Smithsonian, a scientific revolution was unfolding that would change our understanding of the human body, race, and prehistory. Seeking evidence to support new theories of racial classification, collectors embarked on a global competition to recover the best specimens of skeletons, mummies, and fossils. As the study of these discoveries discredited racial theory, new ideas emerging in the budding field of anthropology displaced race as the main motive for building bone rooms. Today, as a new generation seeks to learn about the indigenous past, momentum is building to return objects of spiritual significance to native peoples. "A beautifully written, meticulously documented analysis of [this] little-known history." —Brian Fagan, Current World Archeology "How did our museums become great storehouses of human remains? Bone Rooms chases answers...through shifting ideas about race, anatomy, anthropology, and archaeology and helps explain recent ethical standards for the collection and display of human dead." —Ann Fabian, author of The Skull Collectors "Details the nascent views of racial science that evolved in U.S. natural history, anthropological, and medical museums...Redman effectively portrays the remarkable personalities behind [these debates]...pitting the prickly Aleš Hrdlička at the Smithsonian...against ally-turned-rival Franz Boas at the American Museum of Natural History." —David Hurst Thomas, Nature

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: Command Of The Air** General Giulio Douhet, 2014-08-15 In the pantheon of air power spokesmen, Giulio Douhet holds center stage. His writings, more often cited than perhaps actually read, appear as excerpts and aphorisms in the writings of numerous other air power spokesmen, advocates-and critics. Though a highly controversial figure, the very controversy that surrounds him offers to us a testimonial of the value and depth of his work, and the need for airmen today to become familiar with his thought. The progressive development of air power to the point where, today, it is more correct to refer to aerospace power has not outdated the notions of Douhet in the slightest In fact, in many ways, the kinds of technological capabilities that we enjoy as a global air power provider attest to the breadth

of his vision. Douhet, together with Hugh "Boom" Trenchard of Great Britain and William "Billy" Mitchell of the United States, is justly recognized as one of the three great spokesmen of the early air power era. This reprint is offered in the spirit of continuing the dialogue that Douhet himself so perceptively began with the first edition of this book, published in 1921. Readers may well find much that they disagree with in this book, but also much that is of enduring value. The vital necessity of Douhet's central vision-that command of the air is all important in modern warfare-has been proven throughout the history of wars in this century, from the fighting over the Somme to the air war over Kuwait and Iraq.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: Reaction to the Modern Women's Movement, 1963 to the Present** Angela Howard, Sasha Ranae Adams Tarrant, 2018-10-24  
Antifeminism in cultural context To give today's readers an understanding of the social and political forces that actively fought against any changes in women's status in the United States, the editors selected these original examples from the writings of the time that appeared in popular books and magazines. Opponents of women's equality frequently voiced their opinions about 19th-century issues of women's suffrage, dress reform, self-expression, independence, and other topics that touched upon the perceived roles and duties of women. Such public diatribes continued into the 10th century as determined antifeminists argued against increased opportunities for women in employment and education, denied the propriety of family planning, and admonished against women's involvement in politics. Arguments based on ridicule, natural law, and false claims Some opponents merely dismissed or ridiculed calls for changes in women's status, without specifying particular flaws in the feminist position. Others cited divine ordination, applied to natural law, and fanned public fears of familial and social disintegration. Frequently these critics resorted to charges of presumed lesbianism, communism, and socialism against advocates of women's rights and against the movement itself. This adamant opposition to equality for women was a manifestation of common apprehension about ongoing social, economic, and political changes beyond antifeminist control. Antifeminists in their own words Today few people have even an inkling of the vehemence, theatrical posturing, and convoluted reasoning of the antifeminist forces. This varied selection of original sources puts an illuminating spotlight on the arguments presented by opponents of women's equality that is drawn from an extensive body of writings, ranging from the elegant pronouncements of a popular politician to sincere endorsements of the status quo by female apologists for those opposed to the women's movement, to purveyors of low satire in the popular press. For modern readers, this collection provides the opportunity to encounter directly the reasoning, opinions, and perceptions of those that resisted and criticized the goals and achievements of feminism. A valuable resource for many disciplines. A particularly valuable feature of this set is its wealth of primary source material from the 19th and early 20th centuries, including material from books and newspapers. Very few libraries have collected these sources and chances are no single collection has them all. These volumes are of great interest to women's studies, women's history, gender studies, cultural studies, as well as history, political science, sociology, and literature. Many of the examples of antifeminist writing found in the set can enrich classroom discussions and assignments that involve communication, writing, and rhetoric. Available individually by volume 1. Opposition to the Women's Movement in the United States, 1848-1929 (0-8153-2713-7) 400 pages 2. Redefining the New Woman, 1920-1963 (0-8153-2714-5) 344 pages 3. Reaction to the Modern Women's Movement, 1963 to the Present (0-8153-2715-3) 352 pages

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: Albion's Seed** David Hackett Fischer, 1991-03-14 This fascinating book is the first volume in a projected cultural history of the United States, from the earliest English settlements to our own time. It is a history of American folkways as they have changed through time, and it argues a thesis about the importance for the United States of having been British in its cultural origins. While most people in the United States today have no British ancestors, they have assimilated regional cultures which were created by British colonists, even while preserving ethnic identities at the same time. In this sense, nearly all Americans are Albion's Seed, no matter what their ethnicity may be. The concluding section of this remarkable

book explores the ways that regional cultures have continued to dominate national politics from 1789 to 1988, and still help to shape attitudes toward education, government, gender, and violence, on which differences between American regions are greater than between European nations.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: A Little History of the World** E. H. Gombrich, 2014-10-01 E. H. Gombrich's *Little History of the World*, though written in 1935, has become one of the treasures of historical writing since its first publication in English in 2005. The Yale edition alone has now sold over half a million copies, and the book is available worldwide in almost thirty languages. Gombrich was of course the best-known art historian of his time, and his text suggests illustrations on every page. This illustrated edition of the *Little History* brings together the pellucid humanity of his narrative with the images that may well have been in his mind's eye as he wrote the book. The two hundred illustrations—most of them in full color—are not simple embellishments, though they are beautiful. They emerge from the text, enrich the author's intention, and deepen the pleasure of reading this remarkable work. For this edition the text is reset in a spacious format, flowing around illustrations that range from paintings to line drawings, emblems, motifs, and symbols. The book incorporates freshly drawn maps, a revised preface, and a new index. Blending high-grade design, fine paper, and classic binding, this is both a sumptuous gift book and an enhanced edition of a timeless account of human history.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: The New Conservatism** Jürgen Habermas, 2018-03-13 Jürgen Habermas is well known for his scholarly writings on the theoretical foundations of the human sciences. *The New Conservatism* brings to light another side of Habermas's work, showing him to be an incisive commentator on a wide range of contemporary themes. The 1980s have been a crucial decade in the political life of Western democracies in general, and of the Federal Republic of Germany in particular. The transformations that accompanied a shift from 13 years of Social democratic rule in Germany to government by the conservative Christian Democrats are captured in this series of insightful, often passionate political and cultural commentaries. The central theme uniting the essays is the German problem of 'coming to terms within the past,' a problem that has important implications outside Germany as well. Of particular note are the essays on what has come to be known as the Historian's Debate: Habermas's attack on the revisionist German historians who have been trying to trivialize and normalize the history of the Nazi period, and his defence of the need for a realistic and discriminating approach to the Nazi period and its legacy. Habermas also takes up the recent debate concerning Martin Heidegger's involvement with Nazism and the rise of the neoconservative movement in Europe and America. In particular, the essay on *The New Obscurity* combines Habermas's analysis of the problems of the welfare state with his suggestions for avenues open to utopian impulses today.

**which situation describes a historian using rhetoric: Sizing Up Rhetoric** Rhetoric Society of America. Conference, 2008

**Situation** | **Weblio**

situation

- **Weblio**

in the present situation [state of things] as the situation now stands as things stand [are] under the existing conditions. ...

**circumstance** | **Weblio**

3 mitigating circumstances 4 situation 5 extenuating circumstances 6

**light** | **Weblio**

8 (a particular perspective or aspect of a situation) although he saw it in a different light, he still did not understand ...

weird | **Weblio**

weird - (変な)奇妙なWeblio

- *Weblio* ...

i comprehend the situation 状況を理解する 状況が理解できる 状況がわかる

The situation | **Weblio**

The situation - 状況Weblio

...

"How is the situation?" 状況はどうか

**fix** | **Weblio**

she needed a fix of chocolate 彼女はチョコレートを必要とした 彼は 5 分 (informal terms for a difficult situation) he got into a terrible fix 彼はひどい状況に陥った

**deteriorate** | **Weblio**

This material may deteriorate depending on usage environment. この材料は使用環境によって劣化する可能性がある - Weblio Email of a situation, likely to deteriorate ...

*Situation* | **Weblio**

situation 状況

- **Weblio**

in the present situation [state of things] as the situation now stands as things stand [are] under the existing conditions. 現在の状況 [状態] として、現在の状況 [状態] として ...

*circumstance* | **Weblio**

3 軽減する 4 状況 5 軽減する 6 状況

*light* | **Weblio**

8 異なる観点 (a particular perspective or aspect of a situation) although he saw it in a different light, he still did not understand 異なる観点から見たとしても、彼は依然として理解できなかった

**weird** | **Weblio**

weird - (変な)奇妙なWeblio

[Back to Home](#)