

Passage 2, Questions 16-24. On March 23, 1775, self-taught lawyer Patrick Henry addressed the 122 delegates from the colony of Virginia in St. John's Church in Richmond. Although no manuscript of Henry's speech exists, this is the version that has been passed down since its initial publication in 1816. Henry's impassioned call for revolution is one of the most famous speeches in American history. Read the speech carefully before you choose your answers.

Mr. President:

- (5) No man thinks more highly than I do of the patriotism, as well as abilities, of the very worthy gentlemen who have just addressed the House. But different men often see the same subject in different lights; and, therefore, I hope that it will not be thought disrespectful to those gentlemen, if, entertaining as I do opinions of a character very opposite to theirs, I shall speak forth my sentiments freely and without reserve. This is no time for ceremony. The question before the House is one of awful moment to this country. For my own part I consider it as nothing less than a question of freedom or slavery; and in proportion to the magnitude of the subject ought to be the freedom of the debate. It is only in this way that we can
- (10) hope to arrive at truth, and fulfill the great responsibility which we hold to God and our country. Should I keep back my opinions at such a time, through fear of giving offense, I should consider myself as guilty of treason towards my country, and an act of disloyalty towards the majesty of heaven, which I revere above all earthly kings.
- (15) Mr. President, it is natural to man to indulge in the illusions of hope. We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth, and listen to the song of that siren, till she transforms us into beasts. Is this the part of wise men, engaged in a great and arduous struggle for liberty? Are we disposed to be of the number of those who, having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not, the things which so nearly concern
- (20) their temporal salvation? For my part, whatever anguish of spirit it may cost, I am willing to know the whole truth—to know the worst and to provide for it.
- I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided; and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging of the future but by the past. And judging
- (25) by the past, I wish to know what there has been in the conduct of the British ministry for the last ten years, to justify those hopes with which gentlemen have been pleased to solace themselves and the House? Is it that insidious smile with which our petition has been lately received: Trust it not, sir; it will prove a snare to your feet. Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed with a kiss.
- Ask yourselves how this gracious reception of our petition comports with these
- (30) warlike preparations which cover our waters and darken our land. Are fleets and armies necessary to a work of love and reconciliation? Have we shown ourselves so unwilling to be reconciled that force must be called in to win back our love? Let us not deceive ourselves, sir. These are the implements of war and subjugation—the last arguments to which kings resort. I ask gentlemen, sir, what means this martial
- (35) array, if its purpose be not to force us to submission? Can gentlemen assign any other possible motives for it? Has Great Britain any enemy, in this quarter of the world, to call for all this accumulation of navies and armies? No, sir, she has none. They are meant for us; they can be meant for no other. They are sent over to bind and rivet upon us those chains which the British ministry have been so long forging.
- (40) And what have we to oppose them? Shall we try argument? Sir, we have been trying that for the last ten years. Have we anything new to offer on the subject? Nothing. We have held the subject up in every light of which it is capable; but it has been all in vain. Shall we resort to entreaty and humble supplication? What terms shall we find which have not been already exhausted? Let us not, I beseech
- (45) you, sir, deceive ourselves longer.

(50) Sir, we have done everything that could be done to avert the storm which is now coming on. We have petitioned; we have remonstrated; we have supplicated; we have prostrated ourselves before the throne, and have implored its interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the ministry and Parliament. Our petitions have been slighted; our remonstrances have produced additional violence and insult; our supplications have been disregarded; and we have been spurned, with contempt, from the foot of the throne. In vain, after these things, may we indulge the fond hope of peace and reconciliation. There is no longer any room for hope.

(55) If we wish to be free—if we mean to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges for which we have been so long contending—if we mean not basely to abandon the noble struggle in which we have been so long engaged, and which we have pledged ourselves never to abandon until the glorious object of our contest shall be obtained, we must fight! I repeat it, sir, we must fight! An appeal to arms and to the God of Hosts is all that is left us!

(60) They tell us, sir, that we are weak—unable to cope with so formidable an adversary. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be the next week, or the next year? Will it be when we are totally disarmed, and when a British guard shall be stationed in every house? Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance, by lying supinely on our backs, and hugging the delusive phantom of hope, until our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot?

(70) Sir, we are not weak, if we make a proper use of the means which the God of nature hath placed in our power. Three millions of people, armed in the holy cause of liberty, and in such a country as that which we possess, are invincible by any force which our enemy can send against us. Besides, sir, we shall not fight our battles alone. There is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations, and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us. The battle, sir, is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave. Besides, sir, we have no election. If we were base enough to desire it, it is now too late to retire from the contest. There is no retreat but in submission and slavery! Our chains are forged! Their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston! The war is inevitable—and let it come! I repeat it, sir, let it come!

(80) It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry, “Peace! Peace!”—but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!

16. The first paragraph includes all of the following effects EXCEPT

- (A) emphasizing how important Henry considers the issue he is addressing
- (B) justifying Henry’s vehement expression of an opposing opinion
- (C) showing Henry’s deference for those whose opinions he is about to attack
- (D) establishing that Henry is more educated and more religious than his opponents
- (E) setting the tone of the speech which is to follow

17. The primary point of the two sentences in lines 15-17 is that Henry
- (A) hopes, as his opponents do, that war can be averted
  - (B) understands why his opponents are resistant to war
  - (C) has shared his opponents' viewpoint until very recently
  - (D) is less inclined to be fooled than are other men
  - (E) believes that hope is unwarranted in most situations
18. The second and third paragraphs (lines 15-28) contain examples of all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) simile
  - (B) Biblical allusion
  - (C) metaphor
  - (D) rhetorical question
  - (E) mythological allusion
19. The many rhetorical questions in the fourth and fifth paragraphs (lines 29-45) are especially effective because
- (A) they clearly raise points no one in Henry's audience would have considered
  - (B) Henry is showing that he wants input from his listeners
  - (C) Henry forcefully answers his own questions after he raises them
  - (D) they show Henry's awareness that he does not have all the answers
  - (E) the previous speakers most likely did not employ rhetorical questions
20. In the paragraph that begins in line 46, a notable rhetorical shift between the two sets of parallel clauses (lines 47-49 and lines 49-52) is a shift from the
- (A) general to the specific
  - (B) factual to the emotional
  - (C) subjective to the objective
  - (D) specific to the general
  - (E) active to the passive
21. In the paragraph that begins in line 60, Henry's primary appeal is an appeal to
- (A) logic
  - (B) fear
  - (C) history
  - (D) loyalty
  - (E) pride
22. As it is used in line 74, "election" is best understood to mean
- (A) vote
  - (B) democracy
  - (C) choice
  - (D) leadership
  - (E) contest

23. The first half of the final sentence (“I know not . . . may take”)

- I. is less emotional than the preceding sentences in the paragraph
- II. hints at Henry’s doubt that his speech has been effective
- III. adds power to the final exclamation of the speech

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) I and II only
- (D) I and III only
- (E) I, II, and III

24. Which of the following is NOT a prominent feature of this speech?

- (A) colloquial diction
- (B) parallelism
- (C) allusion
- (D) rhetorical questions
- (E) emotional diction

Passage 3, Questions 25-33. Susan B[rownell] Anthony was a nineteenth-century champion of the cause of woman's suffrage. In 1872, she was indicted and later convicted of the "crime" of voting when she led a group of women to the polls in the presidential election. She refused to pay the \$100 fine which was imposed. The following speech was delivered in 1873. Read the speech carefully before you choose your answers.

(5) Friends and fellow citizens, I stand before you tonight under indictment for the alleged crime of having voted at the last presidential election, without having a lawful right to vote. It shall be my work this evening to prove to you that in thus voting, I not only committed no crime but, instead, simply exercised my citizen's rights, guaranteed to me and all United States citizens by the National Constitution, beyond the power of any state to deny.

The preamble of the federal constitution says:

(10) "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

(15) It was we, the people; not we, the white male citizens; nor yet we, the male citizens; but we, the whole people, who formed the Union. And we formed it, not to give the blessings of liberty, but to secure them; not to the half of ourselves and the half of our posterity, but to the whole people—women as well as men. And it is a downright mockery to talk to women of their enjoyment of the blessings of liberty while they are denied the use of the only means of securing them provided by this democratic-republican government—the ballot.

(20) For any state to make sex a qualification that must ever result in the disfranchisement of one entire half of the people is to pass a bill of attainder, or an ex post facto law, and is therefore a violation of the supreme law of the land. By it the blessings of liberty are forever withheld from women and their female posterity. To them this government has no powers derived from the consent of the governed.

(25) To them this government is not a democracy. It is not a republic. It is an odious aristocracy; a hateful oligarchy of sex; the most hateful aristocracy ever established on the face of the globe; an oligarchy of wealth, where the rich govern the poor. An oligarchy of learning, where the educated govern the ignorant, or even an oligarchy of race, where the Saxon rules the African, might be endured; but this oligarchy of sex, which makes father, brothers, husband, sons, the oligarchs over the mother and sisters, the wife and daughters, of every household—which ordains all men sovereigns, all women subjects, carries dissension, discord, and rebellion into every home of the nation.

(35) Webster, Worcester, and Bouvier all define a citizen to be a person in the United States, entitled to vote and hold office.

(40) The only question left to be settled now is: Are women persons? And I hardly believe any of our opponents will have the hardihood to say they are not. Being persons, then, women are citizens; and no state has a right to make any law, or to enforce any old law, that shall abridge their privileges or immunities. Hence, every discrimination against women in the constitutions and laws of the several states is today null and void, precisely as is every one against Negroes.

25. Which word(s) in the first paragraph reinforce Anthony's argument in the speech?
- I. "fellow" (line 1)
  - II. "alleged" (line 2)
  - III. "committed" (line 4)
- (A) I only
  - (B) II only
  - (C) I and II only
  - (D) II and III only
  - (E) I, II, and III
26. The strength of Anthony's statement in lines 13-14 rests primarily on the fact that
- (A) it shows how educated she is
  - (B) she is clearly a person
  - (C) she exhibits respect for white male citizens
  - (D) it is a reminder that she is very active in government
  - (E) it suggests that her ancestors helped form the Union
27. As it is used in line 15, the word "secure" is best understood to mean
- (A) insure
  - (B) receive
  - (C) enjoy
  - (D) bestow
  - (E) restrain
28. In line 24, "them" refers to
- (A) "any state" (line 20)
  - (B) "people" (line 21)
  - (C) "bill . . . an . . . law" (lines 21-22)
  - (D) "blessings" (line 23)
  - (E) "women . . . posterity" (line 23)
29. From the paragraph that begins in line 20, it can be inferred that in 1873
- (A) the idea of "consent of the governed" was in disrepute
  - (B) males often used the law as an excuse to mistreat their female relatives
  - (C) educational difference was a bigger issue than racial difference
  - (D) women generally had lower economic status than men
  - (E) another civil war was imminent because of the voting issue

30. Webster, Worcester, and Bouvier (lines 34) were most likely
- (A) authors
  - (B) founding Fathers
  - (C) lexicographers
  - (D) elected officials
  - (E) judges
31. Anthony's reasoning in lines 36-39 could best be described as
- (A) circular
  - (B) syllogistic
  - (C) inductive
  - (D) illogical
  - (E) paradoxical
32. In context of the speech as a whole, the lines which are most ironic are
- (A) lines 3-6
  - (B) lines 13-16
  - (C) lines 20-22
  - (D) lines 27-29
  - (E) lines 39-41
33. Anthony's primary argument in this speech is argument based on
- (A) definition
  - (B) precedent
  - (C) emotion
  - (D) *ad hominem* attacks
  - (E) bandwagon appeal