

## Program Seven – Outline Seven

- I. American Revolution
  - A. Mythic
  - B. Eighteenth-century
- II. Thomas Jefferson
  - A. Historical importance
  - B. Personal importance
- III. The Declaration of Independence
  - A. Reflects Enlightenment ideas
    - 1. Two schools of thought
      - a. Newtonian
        - (1) In words of opening (“human,” “course,” “necessary,” “laws of nature,” “nature’s God”)
        - (2) In setting up proof (“give the facts”)
      - b. “Social contract”
        - (1) From John Locke
        - (2) From Scottish Enlightenment thinkers (“common sense”)
    - 2. Three-part reasoned structure
      - a. Premises (“self-evident”)
      - b. Proof (“facts”)
      - c. Conclusion (“therefore”)
  - B. Employs neoclassical style
    - 1. Awareness of classical tradition of rhetoric
      - a. Appeal to logic
      - b. Appeal to emotion
      - c. Appeal to ethics
    - 2. Diction

- a. Varied levels of language
    - b. Literary devices
  - 3. Sentence patterns
    - a. Anaphora
    - b. Antithesis
    - c. Parallelism
- IV. Thomas Paine
  - A. Accomplishments
    - 1. Popularized Revolutionary thought ("Common Sense")
    - 2. Supported Revolutionary War ("American Crisis")
  - B. Writings
    - 1. Fully reflect Enlightenment thought
      - a. Newtonian natural law
      - b. "Social contract"
      - c. "Common Sense" rationality
    - 2. Artistically employ neoclassical style
      - a. "Middle," plain style
      - b. Personal voice
      - c. Appeal to audience
      - d. Emotional tone
      - e. Literary devices
- V. New national identity