

Chapter 1 : peroration | Definition of peroration in English by Oxford Dictionaries

As you may have already guessed, "peroration" is a relative of "oration." Both words ultimately derive from the Latin orare, meaning "to speak" or "to plead." The direct ancestor of "peroration" is the Latin verb perorare, meaning "to declaim at length or "to wind up an oration."

Life Childhood The Tchaikovsky family in His father, Ilya Petrovich Tchaikovsky, had served as a lieutenant colonel and engineer in the Department of Mines, [2] and would manage the Kamsko-Votkinsk Ironworks. Precocious, within three years he had become as adept at reading sheet music as his teacher. His parents, initially supportive, hired a tutor, bought an orchestrion a form of barrel organ that could imitate elaborate orchestral effects , and encouraged his piano study for both aesthetic and practical reasons. They had both graduated from institutes in Saint Petersburg and the School of Jurisprudence, which mainly served the lesser nobility, and thought that this education would prepare Tchaikovsky for a career as a civil servant. Both were considered on the lowest rank of the social ladder, with individuals in them enjoying no more rights than peasants. Photo, On 10 June , the year-old Tchaikovsky graduated as a titular counselor, a low rung on the civil service ladder. Appointed to the Ministry of Justice, he became a junior assistant within six months and a senior assistant two months after that. He remained a senior assistant for the rest of his three-year civil service career. Previous tsars and the aristocracy had focused almost exclusively on importing European talent. Tchaikovsky enrolled at the Conservatory as part of its premiere class. He studied harmony and counterpoint with Zarembo and instrumentation and composition with Rubinstein. It transformed him into a musical professional, with tools to help him thrive as a composer, and the in-depth exposure to European principles and musical forms gave him a sense that his art was not exclusively Russian or Western. He believed and attempted to show that both these aspects were "intertwined and mutually dependent". Rubinstein and Zarembo refused to consider the work unless substantial changes were made. Tchaikovsky complied but they still refused to perform the symphony. It was given its first complete performance, minus the changes Rubinstein and Zarembo had requested, in Moscow in February He was further heartened by news of the first public performance of one of his works, his Characteristic Dances, conducted by Johann Strauss II at a concert in Pavlovsk Park on 11 September Tchaikovsky later included this work, re-titled, Dances of the Hay Maidens, in his opera The Voyevoda. Whereas they had previously been satisfied with flashy virtuoso performances of technically demanding but musically lightweight compositions, they gradually began listening with increasing appreciation of the music itself. His first, The Voyevoda , based on a play by Alexander Ostrovsky , premiered in The composer became dissatisfied with it, however, and, having re-used parts of it in later works, destroyed the manuscript. Undina followed in Only excerpts were performed and it, too, was destroyed. Cui wrote a "characteristically savage press attack" on the opera. Mussorgsky, writing to Vladimir Stasov , disapproved of the opera as pandering to the public. Nevertheless, The Oprichnik continues to be performed from time to time in Russia. Tchaikovsky was declared the winner, but at the premiere, the opera enjoyed only a lukewarm reception. The degree to which the composer might have felt comfortable with his sexual nature has, however, remained open to debate. It is still unknown whether Tchaikovsky, according to musicologist and biographer David Brown , "felt tainted within himself, defiled by something from which he finally realized he could never escape" [68] or whether, according to Alexander Poznansky, he experienced "no unbearable guilt" over his sexual nature [58] and "eventually came to see his sexual peculiarities as an insurmountable and even natural part of his personality As well as an important friend and emotional support, [79] she became his patroness for the next 13 years, which allowed him to focus exclusively on composition. With the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour nearing completion in Moscow in , the 25th anniversary of the coronation of Alexander II in , [a 10] and the Moscow Arts and Industry Exhibition in the planning stage, Nikolai Rubinstein suggested that Tchaikovsky compose a grand commemorative piece. Tchaikovsky agreed and finished it within six weeks. He wrote to Nadezhda von Meck that this piece, the Overture , would be "very loud and noisy, but I wrote it with no warm feeling of love, and therefore there will probably be no artistic merits in it. On 23 March , Nikolai Rubinstein died in Paris. Vladimir fourth class , which included a

title of hereditary nobility [92] and a personal audience with the Tsar. In addition, by virtue of Ivan Vsevolozhsky , Director of the Imperial Theaters and a patron of the composer, Tchaikovsky was awarded a lifetime annual pension of 3, rubles from the Tsar. This made him the premier court composer, in practice if not in actual title. He helped support his former pupil Sergei Taneyev , who was now director of Moscow Conservatory, by attending student examinations and negotiating the sometimes sensitive relations among various members of the staff. He served as director of the Moscow branch of the Russian Musical Society during the " season. These appearances helped him overcome life-long stage fright and boosted his self-assurance. Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky and the Belyayev circle In November , Tchaikovsky arrived at Saint Petersburg in time to hear several of the Russian Symphony Concerts , devoted exclusively to the music of Russian composers. One included the first complete performance of his revised First Symphony; another featured the final version of Third Symphony of Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov , with whose circle Tchaikovsky was already in touch. Nine days later, Tchaikovsky died there, aged Rumors attached to the famous die hard As for illness, problems of evidence offer little hope of satisfactory resolution: We do not know how Tchaikovsky died. We may never find out These, along with his First Piano Concerto and his Violin Concerto , the last three of his six numbered symphonies and his operas The Queen of Spades and Eugene Onegin , are among his most familiar works. Problems playing this file? Tchaikovsky displayed an unusually wide stylistic and emotional range, from salon works of innocuous charm to symphonies of tremendous depth, power, and grandeur. Some of his works, such as the Variations on a Rococo Theme , employ a poised "Classical" form reminiscent of 18th-century composers such as Mozart his favorite composer. Other compositions, such as his Little Russian symphony and his opera Vakula the Smith , flirt with musical practices more akin to those of the Five, especially in their use of folk song. Over the next 28 years, he visited over 15 places in Ukraine, where he stayed a few months at the time. Among his most favorite places was Kamianka , Cherkasy Oblast , where his sister Alexandra lived with her family. He wrote of Kamianka: Tchaikovsky was one of the founders of the Kiev Music Conservatory , which was later renamed after him. He also performed in concerts as a conductor in Kiev , Odessa , and Kharkiv.

Chapter 2 : March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom - Wikipedia

'The peroration was magnificent, though difficult to remember, you know.' 'This able book, as anxious for an effective peroration as any sermon, contains truths unwelcome to Christian readers, but it omits relevant evidence.'

His mother was an accomplished organist and choir leader who took him to various churches to sing, and he received attention for singing "I Want to Be More and More Like Jesus". King later became a member of the junior choir in his church. When the boys were six, they started school: King had to attend a school for African Americans and the other boy went to one for whites public schools were among the facilities segregated by state law. In his adolescent years, he initially felt resentment against whites due to the "racial humiliation" that he, his family, and his neighbors often had to endure in the segregated South. At the age of 13, he denied the bodily resurrection of Jesus during Sunday school. On the ride home to Atlanta by bus, he and his teacher were ordered by the driver to stand so that white passengers could sit down. King initially refused but complied after his teacher told him that he would be breaking the law if he did not submit. During this incident, King said that he was "the angriest I have ever been in my life. At that time, many students had abandoned further studies to enlist in World War II. Due to this, Morehouse was eager to fill its classrooms. At the age of 15, King passed the exam and entered Morehouse. He had concluded that the church offered the most assuring way to answer "an inner urge to serve humanity. Proctor who went on to become well-known preachers in the black church. King became fond of the street because a classmate had an aunt who prepared collard greens for them, which they both relished. The daughter had been involved with a professor prior to her relationship with King. King planned to marry her, but friends advised against it, saying that an interracial marriage would provoke animosity from both blacks and whites, potentially damaging his chances of ever pastoring a church in the South. He continued to have lingering feelings toward the woman he left; one friend was quoted as saying, "He never recovered. Martin Luther King Jr. King was on the committee from the Birmingham African-American community that looked into the case; E. Nixon and Clifford Durr decided to wait for a better case to pursue because the incident involved a minor. Gayle that ended racial segregation on all Montgomery public buses. The group was created to harness the moral authority and organizing power of black churches to conduct nonviolent protests in the service of civil rights reform. The group was inspired by the crusades of evangelist Billy Graham , who befriended King after he attended a Graham crusade in New York City. Harris , Walter E. Izola Curry "a mentally ill black woman who thought that King was conspiring against her with communists" stabbed him in the chest with a letter opener. King underwent emergency surgery with three doctors: Cordice ; he remained hospitalized for several weeks. Curry was later found mentally incompetent to stand trial. Sullivan ; the case was litigated in reference to the newspaper advertisement " Heed Their Rising Voices ". Wachtel founded a tax-exempt fund to cover the expenses of the suit and to assist the nonviolent civil rights movement through a more effective means of fundraising. This organization was named the "Gandhi Society for Human Rights. He was displeased with the pace that President Kennedy was using to address the issue of segregation. In , King and the Gandhi Society produced a document that called on the President to follow in the footsteps of Abraham Lincoln and issue an executive order to deliver a blow for civil rights as a kind of Second Emancipation Proclamation. Kennedy did not execute the order. Johnson and Robert F. He warned King to discontinue these associations and later felt compelled to issue the written directive that authorized the FBI to wiretap King and other SCLC leaders. Edgar Hoover feared the civil rights movement and investigated the allegations of communist infiltration. Journalistic accounts and televised footage of the daily deprivation and indignities suffered by Southern blacks, and of segregationist violence and harassment of civil rights workers and marchers, produced a wave of sympathetic public opinion that convinced the majority of Americans that the civil rights movement was the most important issue in American politics in the early s. There were often dramatic stand-offs with segregationist authorities, who sometimes turned violent. This included opposition by more militant blacks such as Nation of Islam member Malcolm X. The movement mobilized thousands of citizens for a broad-front nonviolent attack on every aspect of segregation within the city and attracted nationwide attention. When King

first visited on December 15, , he "had planned to stay a day or so and return home after giving counsel. According to King, "that agreement was dishonored and violated by the city" after he left town. But for the first time, we witnessed being kicked out of jail. King requested a halt to all demonstrations and a "Day of Penance" to promote nonviolence and maintain the moral high ground. Divisions within the black community and the canny, low-key response by local government defeated efforts. After Albany, King sought to choose engagements for the SCLC in which he could control the circumstances, rather than entering into pre-existing situations. Birmingham campaign King was arrested in for protesting the treatment of blacks in Birmingham. The campaign used nonviolent but intentionally confrontational tactics, developed in part by Rev. Black people in Birmingham, organizing with the SCLC, occupied public spaces with marches and sit-ins , openly violating laws that they considered unjust. Over the concerns of an uncertain King, SCLC strategist James Bevel changed the course of the campaign by recruiting children and young adults to join in the demonstrations. In some cases, bystanders attacked the police, who responded with force. But the campaign was a success: Connor lost his job, the "Jim Crow" signs came down, and public places became more open to blacks. King argues that the crisis of racism is too urgent, and the current system too entrenched: Augustine, Florida, Main article: However, the pacifist SCLC accepted them. Augustine , including a delegation of rabbis and the year-old mother of the governor of Massachusetts, all of whom were arrested. During the course of this movement, the Civil Rights Act of was passed. This injunction temporarily halted civil rights activity until King defied it by speaking at Brown Chapel on January 2, King, representing the SCLC, was among the leaders of the "Big Six" civil rights organizations who were instrumental in the organization of the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom , which took place on August 28, Kennedy in changing the focus of the march. However, the organizers were firm that the march would proceed. President Kennedy was concerned the turnout would be less than , Therefore, he enlisted the aid of additional church leaders and Walter Reuther , president of the United Automobile Workers , to help mobilize demonstrators for the cause. The march originally was conceived as an event to dramatize the desperate condition of blacks in the southern U. Organizers intended to denounce the federal government for its failure to safeguard the civil rights and physical safety of civil rights workers and blacks. The group acquiesced to presidential pressure and influence, and the event ultimately took on a far less strident tone. The march made specific demands: At the time, it was the largest gathering of protesters in Washington, D. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream. I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice. I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today. I have a dream that one day, down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of interposition and nullification; one day right there in Alabama, little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers. In , Raveling, then 26, was standing near the podium, and immediately after the oration, impulsively asked King if he could have his copy of the speech. The first attempt to march on March 7, , was aborted because of mob and police violence against the demonstrators. This day has become known as Bloody Sunday and was a major turning point in the effort to gain public support for the civil rights movement. King, however, was not present. He did not attend the march due to church duties, but he later wrote, "If I had any idea that the state troopers would use the kind of brutality they did, I would have felt compelled to give up my church duties altogether to lead the line. The SCLC petitioned for an injunction in federal court against the State of Alabama; this was denied and the judge issued an order blocking the march until after a hearing. Nonetheless, King led marchers on March 9 to the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, then held a short prayer session before turning the marchers around and asking them to disperse so as not to violate the court order. The unexpected ending of this second march aroused the surprise and anger of many within the local movement. In , after several successes in the south, King, Bevel, and others in the civil rights organizations took the movement to the North, with Chicago as their first destination. King and Ralph Abernathy, both from the middle class, moved into a building at S. Johnson meeting with King in the White House Cabinet Room ,

King later stated and Abernathy wrote that the movement received a worse reception in Chicago than in the South. Marches, especially the one through Marquette Park on August 5, , were met by thrown bottles and screaming throngs. Rioting seemed very possible. Daley to cancel a march in order to avoid the violence that he feared would result.

Chapter 3 : Peroration Synonyms, Peroration Antonyms | racedaydvl.com

The priest in the pulpit: a manual of homiletics and catechetics The Body of the Sermon, The Peroration, CHAPTER VI. "STYLE AND DELIVERY.

Apostrophe to Water - Judge Arrington 51 2. Our Titles - Miss A. English Operatives in Manufacturing Districts - Southey 54 4. The Miserere at Rome - Headley 56 5. Song of the Stars - Bryant 62 7. The Sea - Wallace 63 8. Burning of Moscow - Alison 65 9. The Parting of Marmion and Douglas - Scott 69 The Summer of Kings 73 Extempore or Sight Reading 75 The Campagna of Rome - Ruskn 76 Monk Felix - Longfellow 76 Description of the Ruins at Balbec - Lamartine 80 The Convict Ship - T. Mountains - William Howitt 84 Ireland and the Irish - C. Edwards Lester 86 Emotions on Returning to the United States, - Legari 89 Afar in the Desert - Pringle 90 Poet Nummos Virtus - Mt. Grace Darling - Wordsworth 94 The Church - Macaulay 97 The Church - Concluded - Ib. The Crusaders Approach Jerusalem - Tasso 99 The Suliote Mother - Mrs. The End of the Long Parliament - Lingard American Literature - Grimke Jodocus - Translated from the German The Poor Exile - Lamennais A Christmas Hymn - Dommet Baron Geramb - Cardinal Wiseman The Angels of Buena Vista - Whittier The Possession of Juba - Newman The Possession of Juba - Continued - Ib. The Possession of Juba " Concluded - Ib. Waiting for the May - D. Italy - Wallace The Tyrant and the Captive - Adelaide A. The Submarine Telegraph - Cardinal Wiseman The Homan Voice - Holmes The Ben of Liberty - Headley The Just Man - Guiles Summer Hymn - From the German of Scheffler The Christian Preacher - Lamartine What is Glory - Motherwell Christendom - Novalis The Good Old Times - Rev. The Female Martyr - Whittier American History - Gulian C. Soggarth Aroon ilanim Cook 54 Borne Under Nero - Manahan The Martyrs of Fatherland - de Vere The American Republic - Judge Story The Church-Bell - Cardinal Wiseman The Bier that Conquered St Bernard - Montalembert O for the Wings of the Wind to Wander! Judge Arrington A Man Overboard Mitchell The Fount of Song - Miss Brown Monasteries - Hurter Floating Island - Huc The Skylark - Hogg Revolutionists - Guizot The Aztec Empire - Prescott The Valley of Mexico - Ib. Our Neighbor - E. The Angelos - Cardinal Wiseman Song of the Shirt - Hood The Press - Balmes Rains of Copan and Palenque - Stephens The Spirit of Beauty - Dawes The Acadians - D. The Tyrolese - Wordsworth To the Memory of those who fell in the Rebellion of - Collins The Gray Forest Eagle - S. Mother - Pere Felix The Extra Train Coxcombray in Conversation - Cowper Success the Reward of Merit - Rev. The Burial at Sea - Rev. The Glove and the Lions - L. Hunt 22 5 Modern Theories - Montalembert To-morrow is Saint Crispian - Shakspeare A Challenge to America - Punch Last Days of Peter Stuyvesant - Irving Steam - Punch Origin of the City of New York The Height of Ridiculous - Holmes Country Excursion - Dickens Country Excursion " Concluded - Ib. Sir Hudibras - Butler Modern Improvements - Halleck Squire Bull and his Son Jonathan - J. An Amusing Anecdote Fame - Joanna Baillie Life - Longfellow 1. Oratory as an Art - Knowles 2.

Chapter 4 : Claudio Arrau Edition - Liszt - Philips: PHI | Buy from ArkivMusic

The peroration is a conclusion - it needs 1) to sound like a conclusion and 2) to answer the questions: "so what? How are we all better for having considered this?" and 3) to present a "call to action" if appropriate.

Aristotle[edit] Aristotle defined two essential parts of a discourse: For example, in a legal argument, a prosecutor must first declare the charges against the defendant and provide the relevant facts; then he must present the evidence that proves guilt. Aristotle allowed that in practice most discourse also requires an introduction and a conclusion. Latin rhetoric[edit] Later writers on rhetoric, such as Cicero and Quintilian refined this organizational scheme even further, so that there were eventually six parts: The term exordium comes from the Latin term meaning "to urge forward. Quintilian explained that in the narratio "we shall for instance represent a person accused of theft as covetous, accused of adultery as lustful, accused of homicide as rash, or attribute the opposite qualities to these persons if we are defending them; further we must do the same with place, time and the like". It has two functions: It confirms or validates the material given in the narratio and partitio. If the rhetor anticipates that certain people in his audience may disagree with his speech, he must be prepared to refute the argument that could possibly be presented in opposition to his original speech. Cicero taught that a rhetor can do three things in this step: While this structure might appear to be highly rigid and certainly some writers on the subject were overly pedantic , it was in practice a flexible model. Cicero and Quintilian, for example, encouraged writers to rearrange the structure when it strengthened their case: Within each major part, there were additional tactics that might be employed. For instance, a prosecutor might sum up his case with forceful repetition of his main points using a technique known as accumulatio. The defense attorney in the same case might use a different approach in his summation. Finally, dispositio was also seen as an iterative process, particularly in conjunction with inventio. The very process of organizing arguments might lead to the need to discover and research new ones. An orator would refine his arguments and their organization until they were properly arranged. He would then proceed to those areas that we generally associate with rhetoric today—the development of the style and delivery of the arguments. The term is Latin and the Greek equivalent was called the proem or prooimion. In the exordium, the orator lays out the purpose of the discourse. In doing this, they need to consider several things: What kind of cause is he presenting? For instance, is it an honorable cause defense of a hero or a dishonorable one defense of a murderer? Should a direct opening be favoured, or should the opening be more subtle and indirect? In what manner ought the speaker to proceed e. The speaker should introduce their own character or credentials, so as to make the audience predisposed to believing their arguments. If required, or possible, the speaker might also call into question the character or credentials of his opponent. Lastly, the speaker must avoid certain faults in the introduction. For example, this excerpt from the Rhetorica ad Herennium lists several faults: An Introduction is faulty if it can be applied as well to a number of causes; that is called a banal Introduction. Again, an Introduction which the adversary can use no less well is faulty, and that is called a common Introduction. That Introduction, again, is faulty which the opponent can turn to his own use against you. And again that is faulty which has been composed in too laboured a style, or is too long; and that which does not appear to have grown out of the cause itself in such a way to have an intimate connection with the Statement of Facts; and, finally, that which fails to make the hearer well disposed or receptive or attentive. Harry Caplan, Loeb Classical Library, In short, the exordium was the portion of the discourse in which the orator would prepare the audience to hear his arguments in a favorable frame of mind. The role of the peroration was defined by Greek writers on rhetoric, who called it epilogos; but it is most often associated with Roman orators, who made frequent use of emotional appeals. A famous example was the speech of Marcus Antonius in defence of Aquillius , during which Antonius tore open the tunic of Aquillius to reveal his battle scars. In such cases it was considered a mark of honour to be asked to deliver the peroration. Ancient Rhetorics for Contemporary Students.

Chapter 5 : The Parable of the Good Samaritan | Muslim's Commentary of the Bible

The peroration was magnificent, though difficult to remember, you know. You may parody the great statesman's peroration, and say, 'Where the King cannot enter, he can.' "€"For the defence of the country," the Judge concluded his peroration.

I get an obsession that everybody is out for what they can get during the war and it makes me sick. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, , p. A lot of hard-faced men who look as if they had done very well out of the war. The essence of such service is unselfishness. My first thought has to be of others, of the relationship of Crown and people: Davidson 28 January on contemplating acceptance of government office, quoted in Robert Rhodes James ed. He was described to me, and to others, in more steady language, by the Lord Chancellor, as a dynamic force, and I accept those words. He is a dynamic force, and it is from that very fact that our troubles, in our opinion, arise. A dynamic force is a very terrible thing; it may crush you, but it is not necessarily right. It is owing to that dynamic force, and that remarkable personality, that the Liberal Party, to which he formerly belonged, had been smashed to pieces; and it is my firm conviction that, in time, the same thing will happen to our party. When the Labour Party sit on these benches, we shall all wish them well in their effort to govern the country. But I am quite certain that whether they succeed or fail there will never in this country be a Communist Government, and for this reason, that no gospel founded on hate will ever seize the hearts of our people€"the people of Great Britain. It is no good trying to cure the world by spreading out oceans of bloodshed. It is no good trying to cure the world by repeating that pentasyllabic French derivative, "Proletariat. The English language is the richest in the world in monosyllables. Four words, of one syllable each, are words which contain salvation for this country and for the whole world, and they are "Faith," "Hope," "Love," and "Work. No truer word was ever said by a philosopher than was said by Kant , a century ago or more, that we are civilised to the point of wearisomeness, but before we can be moralised we have a long way to go. It is to moralise the world that we all desire. We have to remember one more thing besides that, that since the War we must not make the mistake of thinking that what may be war weariness is necessarily an excess of innate good will, and we cannot help noting that there has arisen in Europe, in the few years since the peace, a strong local feeling in different places of an extreme nationalism which, unless corrected, may bear in what is not of itself an evil thing the seeds of much future peril for the peace and harmony of Europe. Speech in the House of Commons 23 July I have often thought, with reference to the late War The realisation of that must have come with an appalling shock to most of us here. But more than that. There is not a man in this House who does not remember the first air raids and the first use of poisoned gas , and the cry that went up from this country. We know how, before the War ended, we were all using both those means of imposing our will upon our enemy. We realise that when men have their backs to the wall they will adopt any means for self-preservation. But there was left behind an uncomfortable feeling in the hearts of millions of men throughout Europe that, whatever had been the result of the War, we had all of us slipped down in our views of what constituted civilisation. We could not help feeling that future wars might provide, with further discoveries in science, a more rapid descent for the human race. There came a feeling, which I know is felt in all quarters of this House, that if our civilisation is to be saved, even at its present level, it behoves all people in all nations to do what they can by joining hands to save what we have, that we may use it as the vantage ground for further progress, rather than run the risk of all of us sliding in the abyss together. It is an easy thing to say, as many men say to-day, that this country should cut herself adrift from Europe, but we must remember that our island story is told, and that with the advent of the aeroplane we ceased to be an island. Whether we like it or not, we are indissolubly bound to Europe, and we shall have to use, and continue to use, our best endeavours to bring to that Continent that peace in which we and millions of men up and down Europe have an equal belief and an equal faith. The great task of this generation, in my view, is to save democracy, to preserve it and to inspire it. The ideal of democracy is a very fine one, but no ideals can run of themselves All government of the people can be presented, as it were, on the circumference of a wheel, and government runs in very varying degree from the most complete and absolute autocracy, step by step, to chaos, and you find instances in history of

governments passing through every phase on that circumference Now we are at a point in that wheel, and that point is Democracy, with representative government. We have to remember that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, and, I may add, eternal knowledge, eternal sympathy, and eternal understanding; and it is our duty in this generation to keep the State steady at the point to which we have attained, knowing full well the risks that lie on either hand by slipping back in the one direction of the wheel or the other, the one direction drawing to a curtailment of our liberty, the other direction being that in which liberty tends to licence. Now, surely, when we want to educate ourselves for the purpose of citizenship If you can clear the mind of cant and detect the fallacy, whatever guise it may be wearing, I think you have made a long step forward in the education that every citizen in a democracy that may hope to endure must have. I think that we all of us realise to-day that no civilised community is bound necessarily and by an inscrutable fate to progress, and there are such things in civilisation as checks, that there is such a thing as retrogression, and that the mere existence of a civilised community is no guarantee either for its continuance or for its progress” in other words, that unless we are the faithful guardians of such civilisation as we have already attained to, we run the risk of seeing the whole of the progress that has been made with such infinite labour up to our own time gradually slipping back and back and back. This country of ours has been the birthplace and the home of some of the greatest movements that have yet arisen for human freedom and human progress, and the strength of our race is not yet exhausted. We have confused ourselves in Great Britain of recent years by a curious diffidence, and by a fear of relying upon ourselves. The result has been that many of those who have been eager for the progress of our country have only succeeded in befogging themselves and their fellow-countrymen, by filling their bellies with the east wind of German Socialism and Russian Communism and French Syndicalism. Rather should they have looked deep into the hearts of their own people, relying on that common sense and political sense that has never failed our race. There is no greater need in the world, abroad and at home, than peace, peace from the warfare of arms and peace of spirit. Those are the things I intended to fight for during the time that I am Prime Minister, whether that time be long or short, and it is with that object”the object of peace above and before all things. I am just one of yourselves, who has been called to special work for the country at this time. I never sought the office. I never planned out or schemed my life. I have but one idea, which was an idea that I inherited, and it was the idea of service ” service to the people of this country. My father lived in the belief all his life ” It is a tradition; it is in our bones; and we have to do it. That service seemed to lead one by way of business and the county council into Parliament, and it has led one through various strange paths to where one is; but the ideal remains the same, because all my life I believed from my heart the words of Browning , "All service ranks the same with God". It makes very little difference whether a man is driving a tramcar or sweeping streets or being Prime Minister, if he only brings to that service everything that is in him and performs it for the sake of mankind. To many the last five years have been a disenchantment. Every cloud has a silver lining, and we take strength from the fact that, through all the difficulties of the time, the strength and moderation of the character of our people has once again shown itself, and in our country, almost alone in Europe, have we had freedom from unconstitutional rebellion. And more than that, I think we may say of our own people that feelings of hatred and vengeance have no permanent root in their hearts. Members opposite and ourselves. We are not afraid on this side of the House of social reform. Members of our party were fighting for the working classes when Members or the ancestors of Members opposite were shackled with laissez faire. Disraeli was advocating combination among agricultural labourers years before the agricultural labourer had the vote, and when he first began to preach the necessity of sanitation in the crowded centres of this country, the Liberal party called it a "policy of sewage. Do my Friends behind me look like a beaten army? We shall be ready to take up the challenge from any party whenever it be issued, wherever it is issued and by whomsoever it be thrown down. Speech in the House of Commons 21 January Rhetoric, which I regard as one of the greatest dangers of modern civilization That is what rhetoric does. The rhetoric of to-day, the rhetoric we have to consider, is the rhetoric of the "Bulging corn bins. If we look back only over the last century, was there anything more responsible for the French Revolution than the literary rhetoric of Rousseau , fanned by the verbal rhetoric of Robespierre and others, just as the Russian Revolution was due to the rhetoric of Kerensky ” flatulent rhetoric which filled the bellies of his people with the east wind? It is because such forces can be

set in motion by rhetoric that I have no regard for it, but a positive horror. I think that throughout this country there is to-day a far greater desire than there has ever been before to hear plain, unadorned statements of cases. Let us always remember this: Truth, we have always been told, is naked. She requires very little clothing. Paul was no orator, and yet his speeches and his teachings seem to have spread and to have lasted a long time. I cannot help feeling that if we were to go back two thousand years I would back St. Paul and the results of his teaching against all the rhetoric of a Sunday paper or of the leading orators of the age. Sir Walter Scott, Wordsworth, Byron, Carlyle, Tennyson, John Henry Newman, Thackeray, Browning and Dickens. There was a galaxy of talent of the highest order in a literature that stands second to none in the world. No country can compare with our own in the literature of that period. I have always firmly held that there is no race with more ability latent than our own, or with a higher aptitude for mechanical genius. When the College was founded, Hargreaves, Arkwright and Crompton, all sons of working men, were inventing the machines which brought the cotton industry. I mention these names to show the stuff of which our people are made, and how that stuff is worth training and educating. It would be a very interesting subject, for anyone who cared to explore it, to see how many of the mechanical inventions which are light-heartedly attributed to Americans are really the product of British brains, whether they were British brains which have gone to work in that country, or the brains of children of British parents who have gone there. There is no real republicanism except that of literature. If I find a human face light up at some quotation which everyone ought to know, that man, be he duke or dustman, is my brother. That is the bond of literature. Study it, the glorious literature of the first country in the world—your own. I owe a great deal of my public and private life to my Nonconformist ancestry. Byron, a man who gave the world a better heart and a new pulse. The man who finds new pulses in the world is the man who will enjoy immortality. Byron was, if anything, a sower of new seed that had a great germinal force. Byron found the eyes of the people sealed, and opened them, and for that reason the gratitude of the nation should be given to him. We want to help to better the conditions for our own people. We want to see our people raised, not into a society of State ownership, but into a society in which, increasingly, the individual may become an owner. Socialism would bring him back from contract to status. The Englishman is all right as long as he is content to be what God made him, an Englishman, but gets into trouble when he tries to be something else. There are chroniclers, or were chroniclers, who said it was the apeing of the French manners by our English ancestors that made us the prey of William the Norman, and led to our defeat at Hastings. Let that be a warning to us not to ape any foreign country. Let us be content to trust ourselves and to be ourselves.

Chapter 6 : Peroration | Definition of Peroration by Merriam-Webster

Word Origin and History for peroration n. midc., from Latin perorationem (nominative peroratio) "the ending of a speech or argument of a case," from past participle stem of perorare "argue a case to the end, bring a speech to a close," from per- "to the end" (see per) + orare "to speak, plead" (see orator).

Background[edit] Bayard Rustin left and Cleveland Robinson right , organizers of the March, on August 7, Although African Americans had been legally freed from slavery , elevated to the status of citizens and the men given full voting rights at the end of the American Civil War , many continued to face social, economic, and political repression over the years and into the s. In the early s, a system of legal discrimination, known as Jim Crow laws , were pervasive in the American South , ensuring that Black Americans remained oppressed. They also experienced discrimination from businesses and governments, and in some places were prevented from voting through intimidation and violence. With Bayard Rustin , Randolph called for , black workers to march on Washington, [4] in protest of discriminatory hiring by U. Roosevelt issued Executive Order on June They envisioned several large marches during the s, but all were called off despite criticism from Rustin. Many whites and blacks also came together in the urgency for change in the nation. Violent confrontations broke out in the South: Most of these incidents involved white people retaliating against nonviolent demonstrators. Some called for a complete shutdown of the city through civil disobedience. Kennedy invited African-American novelist James Baldwin , along with a large group of cultural leaders, to a meeting in New York to discuss race relations. However, the meeting became antagonistic, as black delegates felt that Kennedy did not have a full understanding of the race problem in the nation. The public failure of the meeting, which came to be known as the Baldwinâ€™Kennedy meeting , underscored the divide between the needs of Black America and the understanding of Washington politicians. However, the meeting also provoked the Kennedy administration to take action on the civil rights for African-Americans. Kennedy gave his famous civil rights address on national television and radio, announcing that he would begin to push for civil rights legislationâ€™the law which eventually became the Civil Rights Act of That night, Mississippi activist Medgar Evers was murdered in his own driveway, further escalating national tension around the issue of racial inequality. Philip Randolph and Bayard Rustin began planning the march in December They envisioned two days of protest, including sit-ins and lobbying followed by a mass rally at the Lincoln Memorial. They wanted to focus on joblessness and to call for a public works program that would employ blacks. In early they called publicly for "a massive March on Washington for jobs". The unionists offered tentative support for a march that would be focused on jobs. In June , leaders from several different organizations formed the Council for United Civil Rights Leadership , an umbrella group which would coordinate funds and messaging. King in particular had become well known for his role in the Birmingham campaign and for his Letter from Birmingham Jail. Together, the Big Six plus four became known as the "Big Ten. The six of us, plus the four. We became like brothers. The civil rights activists insisted on holding the march. Wilkins pushed for the organizers to rule out civil disobedience and described this proposal as the "perfect compromise". King and Young agreed. Leaders from CORE and SNCC, who wanted to conduct direct actions against the Department of Justice, endorsed the protest before they were informed that civil disobedience would not be allowed. Finalized plans for the March were announced in a press conference on July 2. Leaders of the march posing in front of the statue of Abraham Lincoln Mobilization and logistics were administered by Rustin, a civil rights veteran and organizer of the Journey of Reconciliation , the first of the Freedom Rides to test the Supreme Court ruling that banned racial discrimination in interstate travel. Rustin was a long-time associate of both Randolph and Dr. Some, including Rustin who assembled 4, volunteer marshals from New York , were concerned that it might turn violent, which could undermine pending legislation and damage the international image of the movement. However, some politicians claimed that the March was Communist-inspired, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation FBI produced numerous reports suggesting the same. Sullivan produced a lengthy report on August 23 suggesting that Communists had failed to appreciably infiltrate the civil rights movement, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover rejected its contents. By August 2, they had distributed 42, of the

buttons. Their goal was a crowd of at least , people. The Los Angeles Times received a message saying its headquarters would be bombed unless it printed a message calling the president a "Nigger Lover". Five airplanes were grounded on the morning of August 28 due to bomb threats. Roy Wilkins was threatened with assassination if he did not leave the country. Marchers from Boston traveled overnight and arrived in Washington at 7am after an eight-hour trip, but others took much longer bus rides from places like Milwaukee, Little Rock, and St. Maryland police reported that "by 8: The New York Times carried his report: The demonstrators, of all ages, carried picnic baskets, water jugs, Bibles and a major weapon - their willingness to march, sing and pray in protest against discrimination. It was peaceful in the Birmingham park as the marchers waited for the buses. The police, now part of a moderate city power structure, directed traffic around the square and did not interfere with the gathering An old man commented on the hour ride, which was bound to be less than comfortable: There was no precedent. Sitting across from me was a black preacher with a white collar. He was an AME preacher. We were secretly praying that nothing violent happened. Other bus rides featured racial tension, as black activists criticized liberal white participants as fair-weather friends. They treat you much nicer. Why, when I was out there at the march a white man stepped on my foot, and he said, "Excuse me," and I said "Certainly! I believe that was the first time a white person has ever really been nice to me. A total of 5, police officers were on duty. The Pentagon readied 19, troops in the suburbs. Stadium, was nearly four miles from the Lincoln Memorial rally site. Its operators were unable to repair it. Fauntroy contacted Attorney General Robert Kennedy and his civil rights liaison Burke Marshall , demanding that the government fix the system. Fauntroy reportedly told them: As the first ceremony of such magnitude ever initiated and dominated by African Americans, the march also was the first to have its nature wholly misperceived in advance. Dominant expectations ran from paternal apprehension to dread. On Meet the Press , reporters grilled Roy Wilkins and Martin Luther King about widespread foreboding that "it would be impossible to bring more than , militant Negroes into Washington without incidents and possibly rioting. With nearly 1, extra correspondents supplementing the Washington press corps, the march drew a media assembly larger than the Kennedy inauguration two years earlier. The march included black political parties and William Worthy who was one of many who lead college students during the freedom struggle era. Although Randolph and Rustin had originally planned to fill the streets of Washington, D. Demonstrators were met at the monument by speakers and musicians. Women leaders were asked to march down Independence Avenue, while the male leaders marched on Pennsylvania Avenue with the media. Most of the demonstrators did carry pre-made signs, available in piles at the Washington Monument. Most non-participating workers stayed home. Jailers allowed inmates to watch the March on TV.

Chapter 7 : Stanley Baldwin - Wikiquote

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The Hill of Difficulty. The Panther, the Lion, and the Wolf. The Intercession of the Three Ladies Benedight. The Gate of Hell. The Inefficient or Indifferent. The Shores of Acheron. The Earthquake and the Swoon. The First Circle, Limbo: Virtuous Pagans and the Unbaptized. The Noble Castle of Philosophy. Francesca concludes, Paolo weeps, Dante faints VI. Ciaccio recognizes Dante and presents self Dante does not recognize him, transfigured by pain Ciaccio identifies himself and his sin: The Avaricious and the Prodigal. Fortune and her Wheel. The Irascible and the Sullen. The Gate of the City of Dis. The Furies and Medusa. The City of Dis. Discourse on the Knowledge of the Damned. General Description of the Inferno and its Divisions. Virgil announces it is time to go ca. The Violent against their Neighbours. Dante is not Theseus simile: Nessus crosses back over the river XIII. The Wood of Thorns. The Violent against themselves. The Sand Waste and the Rain of Fire. The Violent against God. The Violent against Nature. Brunetto as winner in the race at Verona XVI. Guidoguerra, Aldobrandi, and Rusticucci. Cataract of the River of Blood. The Violent against Art. Descent into the Abyss of Malebolge. The Eighth Circle, Malebolge: The Fraudulent and the Malicious. Jason the second ditch: Simon Magus and followers the bolgia observed from the bridge apostrophe: Aruns Lucan, Pharsalia I 4. Eurypylus Virgil, Aeneid II 6. Michael Scot astrologer of Frederick II 7. Guido Bonati astrologer of G. Asdente astrologer in Parma 9. The Elder of Santa Zita. Malacoda and other Devils. Ciampolo, Friar Gomita, and Michael Zanche. Escape from the Malabranche.

Chapter 8 : Peroration | Define Peroration at racedaydvl.com

*PERORATION () is not this is label. what again. the in our apply not in some although to account living. that need its
Â§41 humbly there up. occasionally.*

Importance and Necessity of Catechetics, The Laws of the Church on Catechetical Instruction, Difficulties, and How to Meet Them, Primary Principles, Art. Catechetical Instruction in the Doctrinal Form of the Catechism. Instruction in well-regulated Parish Schools, Instruction for Children who cannot attend a Parochial School Art. What these Subjects are, Art. On the Necessity of such Instruction, Principles which Determine this Form and Method, Mistakes to be Avoided, Art. Various Kinds of Mental Notions, How to Lead the Mind to Form Percepts, Special Rules for External Percepts, How to Form Concepts, Special Rules for the various Species of Concepts, How to Impart Ideas, Art. Arguments from Revelation, Arguments from Reason, Arguments from History, Experience, and Authority, Art. Unction required in Catechetical Instruction, Art. Peculiarities of Juvenile Language, The Language of Religion and of the Church, Art. Modes of Catechetical Address in Explanation, Different Kinds of Practices, Practices of the Interior Religious-Moral Life which are immediately connected with Catechetical Instruction, How to Educate Children in the Practice of Prayer, Different Methods of Hearing Mass,

Chapter 9 : Inferno Summary | The Divine Comedy

This commentary by Gareth Lee Cockerill offers fresh insight into the Epistle to the Hebrews, a well-constructed sermon that encourages its hearers to persevere despite persecution and hardships in light of Christ's unique sufficiency as Savior.