

English Booklet

Protest Writing: Year 7 Working from Home

WRITING TO... ARGUE or PERSUADE TECHNIQUES

ALLITERATION:
"Spanish sunsets sweep across the sand, sea and Sangria."

EMOTIVE LANGUAGE:
"The attack was vicious, cruel and fervent - with horrifying results!"

OPINIONS:
"I believe that..."
"In my opinion..."
"I think that..."
"I feel..."

HUMOUR:
TIP: This doesn't have to be laugh out loud funny - it could be sarcasm, puns, an amusing story or a witty comparison for example.

STATISTICS:
"57% of people believe in aliens."
"Nine out of ten people eat baked beans at least twice a week."

RHETORICAL QUESTIONS:
"Don't you crave success?"
"Would you want a life of poverty and loneliness?"

ANECDOTES:
"When I was a child..."
"Just yesterday..."
"Last time this happened to me..."

DIRECT ADDRESS:
"You know this needs to end, so you need to help us now."

TRIPLETS/ LISTS OF THREE:
"London is a vibrant, diverse and exciting city."
"Friendly, loyal, intelligent: a dog is the perfect pet."

FIRST PERSON:
"My life's great because I work so hard."

REBUTTALS:
"Anyone who claims that unemployment is easy is wrong. It's not easy - it's tough."

HYPERBOLE:
"Shampoo doesn't get better than this: your hair's left with an infinite, dazzling shine."

IMPERATIVES:
"Get out your wallet, hand over some money, and make a difference."

PUNCTUATION FOR EFFECT:
"There's only one thing to do: try harder... if you don't, well, you fail!"

VARYING SENTENCE LENGTH FOR EFFECT:
TIP: Try using longer, more complex sentences to convey the intensity or extent of something (e.g. its beauty or horror) and using single word sentences for impact.

EXAMPLES:
"One example is..."
"For instance..."
"An illustration of this is..."
"A case in point is that..."

REPETITION:
TIP: This could be repetition of the same word, or repetition of a similarly structured phrase.

CONTRASTIVE PAIRS:
"If you know something is wrong then you need to make it right."
"Whilst some live in luxury, others die in poverty."

EXCLAMATORY STYLE:
"Visit France... it's astounding!"
"The hotel was the foulest place ever!"

TOP TIPS:
• **PLAN YOUR WORK**... it's more effective if it's well organised, with a beginning, a middle and a conclusion.
• **THINK ABOUT AUDIENCE AND PURPOSE**... use techniques that are appropriate.

- Alliteration
- Facts
- Opinions
- Rhetorical questions
- Repetition
- Emotive language
- Statistics
- Tripling

Task: Research forms of protest and complete the table below.

Examples of violent protest	How were they effective?
Examples of non-violent protest	How effective were these protests?
Examples of power that uses violence or aggression	How effectively is the power used? (does it keep them in power?)

Task: Answer the key questions:

Who has power?

How is power exercised? - Methods? Judgments on for good or ill?

How do people challenge authority?

How successfully is power challenged?

For what reasons do people protest?

How has the source and exercise of power changed over time?

Task: Identify the Persuasive Features What effect do they create?

An extract from Barack Obama Inauguration Speech.

[1] My fellow citizens:

[2] I stand here today humbled by the task before us, grateful for the trust you have bestowed, mindful of the sacrifices borne by our ancestors. I thank President Bush for his service to our nation, as well as the generosity and cooperation he has shown throughout this transition.

[3] Forty-four Americans have now taken the presidential oath. The words have been spoken during rising tides of prosperity and the still waters of peace. Yet, every so often the oath is taken amidst gathering clouds and raging storms. At these moments, America has carried on not simply because of the skill or vision of those in high office, but because We the People have remained faithful to the ideals of our forbearers, and true to our founding documents.

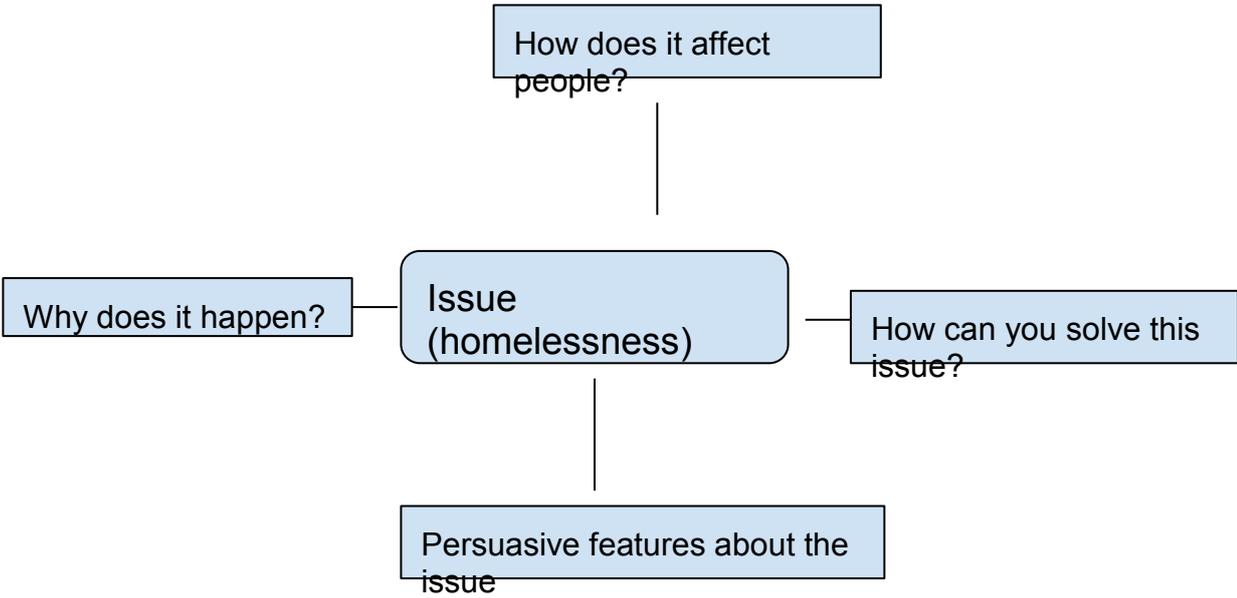
[4] So it has been. So it must be with this generation of Americans.

[5] That we are in the midst of crisis is now well understood. Our nation is at war, against a far-reaching network of violence and hatred. Our economy is badly weakened, a consequence of greed and irresponsibility on the part of some, but also our collective failure to make hard choices and prepare the nation for a new age. Homes have been lost; jobs shed; businesses shuttered. Our health care is too costly; our schools fail too many; and each day brings further evidence that the ways we use energy strengthen our adversaries and threaten our planet.

[6] These are the indicators of crisis, subject to data and statistics. Less measurable but no less profound is a sapping of confidence across our land - a nagging fear that America's decline is inevitable, and that the next generation must lower its sights.

TASK: Write a list of issues in the world: i.e: homelessness, world hunger, racism, etc.

TASK: Pick an issue that you would like to protest. Create a spider diagram:



TASK: Identify and annotate the persuasive features and summarise the article. Is it effective?

Homeless: More Young People Sleeping Rough

Statistics show more young people are being forced onto the streets as a new theatre play shines the spotlight on the crisis.

As statistics show more young people are becoming homeless in the UK, a new play questions why more is not being done to help those forced onto the streets. Government figures show the number of people sleeping rough in England has increased by a third since 2010.

In London alone, 6,437 people slept rough during 2012-13, a 62% rise in two years. Campaigners say there is a risk this trend could continue, given youth unemployment, the economic downturn and the pressures on low income families, combined with changes within welfare reform, reduction of public services and the general squeezing of housing supply and affordability of accommodation.

The official figures do not account for the hidden homeless.

Three months after his 18th birthday, Leo was forced to sofa surf for nine months until he received help from Centre Point.

He told Sky News: "I feel lonely and like I don't really have a voice. I'm not really accountable for anything despite going to college. I don't feel like a real person."

Director Nadia Fall's new play opens at the National Theatre in London

Ministers insist they are taking homelessness seriously and have pledged £400m to councils to tackle the issue.

Communities Minister Don Foster said: "We have one of the strongest safety nets across the world. If you look, for example, at rough sleeping in London, out of the 6,000 people in the last 12 months only 14 of those were under 18."

After spending 18 months speaking to young people at an east London hostel, director Nadia Fall has used their words for the basis of a new play called Home, which opens at the National Theatre this week.

"There is seriously a whole generation that will not understand what it means to call your home in the way that we do - somewhere of your own, either to have, own or to even to rent," she said.

TASK: Plan your own speech!

1) Make a statement: children are Important

2) Start with a memorable opening. For example:

A question

Repetition / rule of three

Alliteration

Metaphor / simile

Imagine this...

3) Explain why the statement is true: why are children important?

Three reasons:

4) Pose a problem: what problems do children face?

Statistics I will use:

Personal example I will use:

5) Call for action/Solve the problem: how will we help?

What needs to be done about the problem?

How will we help?

Your last sentence should be your strongest!

Task: Identify the following sections in the speech:

- Solutions
- Why is the issue important?
- introduction
- sign off
- posing the problem

I matter

Kenya Class matters. Year 6 matters. We all matter.

The 280 children at Wilshere Dacre Junior Academy : we matter. The 30,000 children in Primary schools across Hertfordshire, we matter. The 12 million children throughout the United Kingdom: we matter. The 2 billion children in every village, in every town, in every city across the world: each and every one of us, we all matter.

Who will look after you when you are old and sick and in need of care? We will. Who will purify our polluted rivers and oceans, unchoke our polluted skies, bring life to our polluted earth? We will. Who will bring light where there is only darkness, hope where there is only despair, peace where there is only conflict? We will.

But how can we do these things when so many of us will never be educated? Today, across the world, 2 out of 10 children are not in primary school, 1 out of 10 children have never been to primary school, and 6 out of 10 children will never make it to secondary school.

Durgamma was one of those children. She lives in India. She is nine years old. At the age of seven, Durgamma dropped out of school to work the fields. Day after day after day, in the sweltering fields under a baking hot sky she worked and worked and worked for 20 rupees a day. 20 rupees; that's 27 pence. That's two days to buy a can of coke. That's eight days to buy a fast food meal. That's one hundred and fifty days, twenty-one weeks, five whole months, to buy a video game. That's the difference between Durgamma's family eating and going hungry that day.

Luckily for Durgamma and her 200 school mates, she is now in school again, but 53% of Indian children are not in school and will never return. Who will teach them to look after the old and sick? Who will teach them to care for our polluted earth? Who will bring light to their dark lives? Who will bring hope in the midst of despair?

We must. We must cry at the top of our voices until people listen. Today, we must. We must bang on every door until people will open them. Today, we must. We must make governments help those who cannot help themselves. Today, we must.

I matter. You matter. Everyone in this room matters.

But let's not forget that Durgamma matters too. Thank you.

Task: Read the speeches carefully and answer the questions

*short answer of one or two words

** medium answer - explain in a sentence or two

***longer answer - explain in a few sentences/short paragraph

-
- 1) **Winston Churchill - *We shall fight on the beaches* 1940** (Prime minister of Britain during WWII)

...we shall defend our Island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender, and even if, which I do not for a moment believe, this Island or a large part of it were **subjugated** and starving, then our Empire beyond the seas, armed and guarded by the British **Fleet**, would carry on the struggle, until, in God's good time, the New World, with all its power and might, steps forth to the rescue and the liberation of the old.

Key Words:

subjugated - taken control of, dominated

Fleet - A number of warships

Questions:

1. What phrase is repeated most in this speech? Why does he use repetition?**
...in God's good time...
2. What effect is created by this alliteration? **
3. What difficulty does Churchill predict and how does he make it seem less of a problem?***
HINT: 3 different ways

-
- 2) **Elizabeth I - *Speech to the Troops* 1588** (Queen of England during Tudor times)

I am come amongst you, as you see, at this time, not for my **recreation and disport**, but being resolved, in the midst and heat of the battle, to live and die amongst you all; to lay down for my God, and for my kingdom, and my people, my honour and my blood, even in the dust. I know I have the body but of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England too. I myself will take up arms, I myself will be your general, judge, and rewarder of every one of your **virtues** in the field.

KEY WORDS: recreation and disport - amusement, fun

virtues - good qualities

Elizabeth I

4. What images to do with the human body does she use and to what effect? **
5. Find an example of Elizabeth using contrast in her speech.
Why does she use it? **
6. What problem does Elizabeth have as a leader of this time and how does she make it seem less important? **

-
- 3) **William Lyon Phelps - *The Pleasure of Books* 1933** (American speaker and university lecturer)

A borrowed book is like a guest in the house; it must be treated with **punctiliousness**, with a certain **considerate formality**. You must see that it sustains no damage; it must not suffer while under your roof. You cannot leave it carelessly, you cannot mark it, you cannot turn down the pages, you cannot use it familiarly. And then, some day, although this is seldom done, you really ought to return it.

KEY WORDS: punctiliousness - care
behaviour

considerate formality - kind/proper

William Lyon Phelps

7. What simile does Phelps use to describe a borrowed book?
How is this imagery effective? **
8. What modal verbs does he use and how do they make him more persuasive? **

9. How is Phelps' speech very different to the others? Why do you think that is? **

All Three

10. Why do you think that two of the speeches refer to God?

How do they use this to make their speeches more persuasive? **

11. Which speech do you think is most persuasive? Explain why and give examples. ***

Task: Read the information,

Song as protest: Ghost Town - The Specials

In 1981 a group called The Specials released the song "Ghost Town". It knocked Michael Jackson from Number 1 and stayed at number 1 for 3 weeks and 10 weeks in the top 40 (which, in the days before downloaded music meant a lot of records were sold!)

The song was a protest against the government of Margaret Thatcher. Thatcher was the first (and so far, only) female Prime Minister of Great Britain, from 1979 to 1990.

Mrs Thatcher was a Conservative. Conservative parties believe in low taxes. If a government collects few taxes it cannot provide lots of public services. So, during her prime ministership Mrs Thatcher reduced funding for education and the National Health Service and sold off state-owned council houses.

Conservatives also believe in entrepreneurs owning private businesses. So Thatcher broke up and sold off state-owned industries like British Telecom (phone company), coal mining and railways to private companies.

Mrs Thatcher's economic policies caused a terrible recession. Unemployment during the 1980s was at the highest level since the 1930s (which was the worse economic crisis in modern History). In Coventry, the city that The Specials lived in, 20% of people were unemployed as people lost jobs and young people leaving school couldn't find one.

In response to the crisis there were riots in 1981 in Brixton (London), Handsworth (Birmingham), Toxteth (Liverpool) and Moss Side (Manchester). The Brixton riot resulted in almost 279 injuries to police and 45 injuries to members of the public. "Ghost Town" was released in the same week as the riots started.

To finish off the story...

There was an attempted assassination of Margaret Thatcher in 1984. A bomb was planted in the hotel in Brighton where the Tory Party Conference was being held but she survived.

She was forced to resign by her own party in 1990.

Read the song: SONG AS PROTEST

GHOST TOWN - THE SPECIALS (1981)

This town, is coming like a ghost town
All the clubs have been closed down
This place, is coming like a ghost town
Bands won't play no more
too much fighting on the dance floor

Do you remember the good old days before the ghost town?
We danced and sang, and the music played inna de boomtown

This town, is coming like a ghost town
Why must the youth fight against themselves?
Government leaving the youth on the shelf
This place, is coming like a ghost town

No job to be found in this country
Can't go on no more
The people getting angry

This town, is coming like a ghost town
This town, is coming like a ghost town
This town, is coming like a ghost town
This town, is coming like a ghost town

TASK: Using this information, can you work out what the following lyrics refer to (the lyrics have been given the number of the question):

- “too much fighting on the dance floor” / “the youth fight against themselves” / “The people getting angry”
- “Government leaving the youth on the shelf”
- “No job to be found in this country”
- Do you think this song is an effective protest? Explain your answer in full or create a double-bubble map.
- Reading the information Miss Jordan has written about Mrs Thatcher. Can you tell what her interpretation is?

The following is the introduction of an informational guide on How to address the 'Black Lives Matter' movement to children.

(The whole guide: <https://yooopies.co.uk/c/press-releases/blacklivesmatter>)

Highlight and annotate the extract:

- What emotions does it create?
- How is it effective?

A Quick Introduction:

Peaceful protests, mass marches, and portrayals of violence. Petitions, political speeches, and demonstrations. The last two weeks have seen movements advocating for an end to racial inequality on a mass scale. Yet, current affairs aren't always tangible or immediately clear, especially from a child's perspective. Many children may have questions about the images, stories, and conversations they hear on the news and around them. We can't solely rely on schools to ensure children fully understand the Black Lives Matter movement and the issues that fuel the movement. As parents, if we haven't already, it is also our responsibility to engage in positive and open discussions about race and racism with our children at home.

Perhaps race has always been a topic of regular discussion in your family, or perhaps you feel unsure about how to approach the topic of race with your family. Perhaps you grew up never talking about race, or perhaps you regularly face discrimination. This guide aims to provide resources, advice, and tips to ensure that children are aware of racial inequality, racial hierarchies, and white privilege present in modern-day society, as well as share tools and knowledge in which to combat racism today. Racism and race is not a one-conversation topic, and our guide by no means contains all the answers, we simply hope to provide the foundations of good places to start and help empower families to work towards racial equality.

For older children

With a greater understanding of the world and events around them, as parents, we can expand on this to teach our children history of race and racial injustice present in modern-day society. We should make sure our children understand that the effects of the slave trade did not just stop at its abolition, but its effects are still seen and felt today. It's important to know about global events, current injustices, previous injustices, and cases in which people speak out such as (but not limited to):

- 1) Apartheid in the Republic of South Africa (RSA)
- 2) Key figures such as Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, Nelson Mandela, Rosa Parks
- 3) Windrush in the UK
- 4) The American Civil War
- 5) Examples of everyday discrimination: eg.) CV responses with 'black' sounding names being less likely to be contacted, fashion industries prioritising white beauty, disproportionate stop, and searches by the police
- 6) Grenfell Tower
- 7) The role of Black soldiers in WWI and WWII & treatment post-war

Research these events:

- What were they?
- What was the political response?
- How did society feel about this?

TASK: You will be writing your own speech/ newspaper article to protest something.

You can choose your own topic or one of the following statements:

- *The pen is mightier than the sword” (in 1839, a writer named Edward Bulwer-Lytton wrote a line in one of his plays which has become very famous. He wrote “the pen is mightier than the sword”. What he meant by this was that the written word or, more broadly, peaceful behaviour, is more powerful than any physical weapon.)*
- [Who Are the Characters That Authors Should Be Writing About?](#)
- [What Makes Someone a Great Leader?](#)
- *Has your gender affected your freedom? [Have You Ever Been Told You Couldn't Do Something Because of Your Gender?](#)*
- [Student Question | Do We Need a Higher Minimum Wage?](#)

Success criteria:

- Variety of punctuation
- Variety of sentence structures
- Persuasive features (AFORREST)
- Paragraphs