



Vocabulary

- Equality** – when all people have the same chances and opportunities
- Diversity**- the differences between members of a group
- Prejudice** – to have negative views of a group without reason
- Discrimination** – to treat someone negatively based upon a factor beyond their control
- Racism**- to treat someone negatively due to their racial group
- Sexism** - to treat someone negatively due to their gender
- Segregation** – to separate and treat people differently according to their race
- Stereotype** – a preconceived idea of a person

Key figures

- Frederick Douglass** – a former slave who wrote a book exposing the cruelty of slave owners
- Martin Luther King Jr** – leader of the civil rights movement in USA, to end racial segregation
- Rosa Parks** – a woman who refused to give up her bus seat to a white person, sparking Montgomery bus boycott
- Maya Angelou** – US writer & poet, involved in civil rights movement
- Malala Yousafzai** – Pakistani Muslim girl, shot by the Taliban for attending school
- Emma Watson**- a British actress and Goodwill Ambassador for U.N. Women who gave a speech about gender inequality and how to fight it.

Persuasive writing techniques for speeches

- Direct Address**- speaking to the audience directly and using personal pronouns e.g. 'we', 'you'.
- Alliteration**- the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected descriptive words.
- Emotive Language**- the use of words to evoke an emotional response from the reader
- Anaphora**- repetition of the same word/phrase to begin a series of sentences.
- Rhetorical Question**- a question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer.
- Hypophora**- when the speaker poses a question and then answers the question.
- Statistics**- numerical data which can be used to support a point.
- Analogy**- a comparison between one thing and another, typically for the purpose of explanation or clarification.
- Hyperbole**- exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally.
- Ethos**- how the speaker establishes trust with the audience
- Pathos**- how the speaker appeals to the emotions, trying to make the audience feel a particular way.
- Logos**- how the speaker appeals to the audience's reason, building up logical arguments
- Expert Opinion**- the advice or judgment that someone gives you in the subject that they know a lot about.
- Tricolon**- a list of 3 similar facts or adjectives to emphasise a point.

Context

- Slave Trade**- Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, people were kidnapped from the continent of Africa, forced into slavery in the American colonies and exploited to work in the production of crops such as tobacco and cotton
- Civil Rights Movement**- a struggle for justice and equality for African Americans that took place mainly in the 1950s and 1960s.
- Taliban**- a religious and political group that came to power in Afghanistan in the mid-1990s.

Features of playwriting

- Plot**- the main events of the play.
- Dialogue**- a conversation between two or more people.
- Scene**- a division of an act presenting continuous action in one place.
- Stage Directions**- an instruction in the text of a play indicating the movement, position, or tone of an actor, or the sound effects and lighting.
- Role**- an actor's part in a play.
- Intonation**- the rise and fall of the voice in speaking.
- Tone**- the general character or attitude of a piece of writing or situation. Tone is also the emotional sound of the voice, e.g. frightened, angry or joyful, and is very important in revealing the subtext of a line.
- Volume**- refers to how loud or quiet the voice is. While performers will need to be loud enough to be heard by everyone in the audience, they can change their volume to express a character's emotions.
- Theme**- an idea that recurs in a play.
- Mood**- can refer either to the atmosphere of a story or the emotional state of a character. The music, the lighting, the setting can all be used in playwriting to create a mood.
- Silence**- is used to create tension and suspense. A long pause before a character speaks can heighten anticipation and make the audience lean in to hear what they have to say.
- Stillness**- deliberate choice to momentarily pause or limit movement in order to emphasise a specific moment, emotion, thought or narrative element within a performance.
- Action**- the movement or development of the plot or story in a play.
- Analepsis**- when a past event is narrated at a point later than its chronological place in a story.
- Prolepsis**- when the narrative is taken forward in time to show events that are expected to occur, or have already occurred in the future, even though the main part of the narrative is further back in the past.