

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 their temporal salvation? For my part, whatever anguish of spirit it may cost, I am

(20) 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 by the past, I wish to know what there has been in the conduct of the British

(25) 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.

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
(50) 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.

If we wish to be free—if we mean to preserve inviolate those inestimable
(55) 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!

They tell us, sir, that we are weak—unable to cope with so formidable an
(60) 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,
(65) and hugging the delusive phantom of hope, until our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot?

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
(70) 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
(75) 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!

It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry, "Peace! Peace!"—
(80) 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