Silly Quiz #4

✧ In Edward’s sermon, what emotional state is God in?
Comparison

▲ Compare the language used in *Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God* to the language used in *The World on a Turtle’s Back*.

▲ Aren’t both religious texts with religious purposes? Then why is the language so dissimilar?

▲ Compare the strength of the language vs. the method of delivery.
Pre-Discussion

✦ Think about a time you tried to change someone’s mind. Did you use a gentle approach, scare tactics, or something in between?

✦ Have you ever persuaded someone to do something or share your same belief? How did you do it? What was the outcome?
Jonathon Edwards

- Believed that religion should be not only rooted in faith, but also emotion.
- Child prodigy. Entered Yale at the age of 12.
- His sermons helped trigger the “Great Awakening”
- Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God is the most famous of Edward’s 1,200 sermons.
- He preached that humans and the church were becoming too lenient. He believed that people could not escape their fate.
- Ironically, he died of a small pox vaccine, a vaccine considered sinful by many puritans at the time.
Vocabulary

- **Provoked**: adj.: angered
- **Appease**: v. calm; satisfy
- **Constitution**: n. physical condition
- **Contrivance**: n. scheme; plan
- **Inconceivable**: adj. unimaginable; beyond understanding
- **Omnipotent**: adj. all-powerful
- **Abhors**: v. scorns; hates
- **Abominable**: adj. disgusting; loathsome
- **Ascribed**: v. regarded as coming from a certain cause
- **Induce**: v. persuade; force; cause
The Great Awakening

- A religious revival that swept through New England.
- The movement grew out of a sense among some Puritan ministers that their congregations had grown too self-satisfied.
Literary Elements

- **Metaphor**: a figure of speech that compares or equates two seemingly unlike things. In contrast to a simile, a metaphor implies the comparison instead of stating it directly; hence there is no use of connectives such as *like* or *as*.

- **Imagery**: The “word pictures” that writers create to evoke an emotional response. In creating effective images, writers use **sensory details**.

- **Repetition**: The recurrence of sounds, words, phrases, lines, or stanzas in a speech or piece of writing. Repetition increases the sense of **unity** in a work and can call attention to particular ideas.

- **Sensory details**: Evocative words or phrases that appeal to one or more of the five senses—sight, sound, smell, touch, or taste.

- **Rhetorical devices**: In rhetoric, a rhetorical device or resource of language is a technique that an author or speaker uses to convey to the listener or reader a meaning with the goal of persuading him or her towards considering a topic from a different perspective.
The purpose of Edward’s speech was to awaken and persuade those in the congregation to accept Christ as their savior or convert them to Christianity.
Appeals to Emotion

- The “worm” analogy Edwards employs near the end of this 1st paragraph emphasizes how powerless people are against God; Edwards wants his audience to know they are no better than insects in God’s eyes. This kind of language allows Edwards to initiate a state of apprehension and anxiety in his audience and will in turn aid him in achieving his purpose.

- Does this method work? Is fear the best motivator? Would it have worked with Edward’s audience, an illiterate group?
The use of a rhetorical device at the end of the first paragraph not only appeals to his audience’s common sense as it leads the audience to the inevitable answer (they are nothing in the eyes of God), it also appeals to their fear of a power that is far more powerful than they are.
Recall the purpose of using parallelism in a text.

“the devil is waiting for them, hell is gaping for them, the flames gather and flash about them . . .” (lines 32 – 38).

In using parallel structure, Edwards compels the audience to pay attention to the imagery.

This parallel structure is, again, Edwards’ attempt to persuade by appealing to one’s fear to motivate them to join the church.
Here and throughout the rest of the sermon, the 2nd person voice (‘you’ and ‘your’) serves Edwards as a way to point out and at the individual members of his audience. It is as if he wants them to feel as though they cannot hide. It is also the voice associated with giving direction and/or commands making his tone more threatening and/or intimidating and in turn this intensifies the anxiety of his audience as they consider the possibility that hell’s “gaping mouth” may in fact be waiting for them.

This repetition of such diction such as “you” implying the 2nd person point of view, again evokes great fear.
Literture Devices

Emotional Appeals: lines 27 – 30: loaded language, or words with strong emotional associations, can be used to influence an audience's attitude. What examples do you see?

Emotional Appeals: lines 50 – 65: notice the use of the simile, or comparison. In what way does comparing the audience to a spider appeal to fear?
讨论

- 请命名爱德华兹说会对那些重生的人发生两件事。（行44–45）
- 爱德华兹所说的“非同寻常的机会”是什么？（行93–96）
- 爱德华兹描述了哪两种类型的人？是什么创造了它们之间的差异？（行101–104）
- 爱德华兹在布道的结尾提出了什么号召？（行105–106）
- 根据约纳森·爱德华兹的布道，对所有人类来说，什么是持续的威胁？
- 在爱德华兹看来，罪人必须做什么才能不受到上帝愤怒的惩罚？
- 爱德华兹用什么关键图像来说服他的听众？
- 你如何描述约纳森·爱德华兹对以下内容的看法？为每种情形引用具体例子。
  - 上帝
  - 耶稣
  - 人类