

Question 2

Suggested time—40 minutes.

(This question counts for one-third of the total essay section score.)

AUDIENCE
The American people—those mourning the death of Reagan—presumably a television audience; and by extension a global audience. She has a huge platform, after all.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT
What do you know about the world during that time?
Post 9/11
Iraq War
Global War on Terror

SPEAKER
What do you know of this woman?
"Iron Lady"
Conservative PM who served contemporary to Reagan.

MODE OF DISCOURSE & OCCASION
Eulogy is a speech usually given at a funeral. Eulogies celebrate/commemorate the life of the person for whom this eulogy is being given. So expect that there will be praise here and that this speech will characterize Reagan.

PURPOSE / MESSAGE
What is her message specifically? What does she say about Reagan? You must be able to articulate this in your own words—and be specific!

SUBJECT
Ronald Reagan's life & legacy

CHOICES / CRAFT
You must explain HOW the speaker crafts her message. What choices does she make and HOW do those choices build her message?

On June 11, 2004, Margaret Thatcher, the former prime minister of Great Britain delivered the following eulogy to the American people in honor of former United States president Ronald Reagan with whom she had worked closely. Read the eulogy carefully. Then, in a well-developed essay analyze the rhetorical strategies that Thatcher uses to convey her message

We have lost a great president, a great American, and a great man, and I have lost a dear friend.

In his lifetime, Ronald Reagan was such a cheerful and invigorating presence that it was easy to forget what daunting historic tasks he set himself. He sought to mend America's wounded spirit, to restore the strength of the free world, and to free the slaves of communism. These were causes hard to accomplish and heavy with risk, yet they were pursued with almost a lightness of spirit for Ronald Reagan also embodied another great cause, what Arnold Bennett once called "the great cause of cheering us all up."

His policies had a freshness and optimism that won converts from every class and every nation, and ultimately, from the very heart of the "evil empire."¹ Yet his humour often had a purpose beyond humour. In the terrible hours after the attempt on his life, his easy jokes gave reassurance to an anxious world. They were evidence that in the aftermath of terror and in the midst of hysteria one great heart at least remained sane and jocular. They were truly grace under pressure. And perhaps they signified grace of a deeper kind. Ronnie himself certainly believed that he had been given back his life for a purpose. As he told a priest after his recovery, "Whatever time I've got left now belongs to the big fella upstairs." And surely, it is hard to deny that Ronald Reagan's life was providential when we look at what he achieved in the eight years that followed.

Others prophesied the decline of the West. He inspired America and its allies with renewed faith in their mission of freedom.

Others saw only limits to growth. He transformed a stagnant economy into an engine of opportunity.

Others hoped, at best, for an uneasy cohabitation with the Soviet Union. He won the Cold War, not only without firing a shot, but also by inviting enemies out of their fortress and turning them into friends.

I cannot imagine how any diplomat or any dramatist could improve on his words to Mikhail Gorbachev² at the Geneva summit. "Let me

tell you why it is we distrust you." Those words are candid and tough, and they cannot have been easy to hear. But they are also a clear invitation to a new beginning and a new relationship that would be rooted in trust.

We live today in the world that Ronald Reagan began to reshape with those words. It is a very different world, with different challenges and new dangers. All in all, however, it is one of greater freedom and prosperity, one more hopeful than the world he inherited on becoming president.

As Prime Minister, I worked closely with Ronald Reagan for eight of the most important years of all our lives. We talked regularly, both before and after his presidency, and I've had time and cause to reflect on what made him a great president.

Ronald Reagan knew his own mind. He had firm principles and, I believe, right ones. He expounded them clearly. He acted upon them decisively. When the world threw problems at the White House, he was not baffled or disorientated or overwhelmed.

He knew almost instinctively what to do.

When his aides were preparing option papers for his decision, they were able to cut out entire rafts of proposals that they knew the old man would never wear. When his allies came under Soviet or domestic pressure, they could look confidently to Washington for firm leadership, and when his enemies tested American resolve, they soon discovered that his resolve was firm and unyielding.

Yet his ideas, so clear, were never simplistic. He saw the many sides of truth. Yes, he warned that the Soviet Union had an insatiable drive for military power and territorial expansion, but he also sensed that it was being eaten away by systemic failures impossible to reform. Yes, he did not shrink from denouncing Moscow's evil empire, but he realized that a man of good will might nonetheless emerge from within its dark corridors.

So the president resisted Soviet expansion and pressed down on Soviet weakness at every point until the day came when communism began to collapse

85 beneath the combined weight of those pressures and its own failures. And when a man of good will did emerge from the ruins, President Reagan stepped forward to shake his hand and to offer sincere cooperation.

90 Nothing was more typical of Ronald Reagan than that large-hearted magnanimity, and nothing was more American.

95 Therein lies perhaps the final explanation of his achievements. Ronald Reagan carried the American people with him in his great endeavours because there was perfect sympathy between them. He and they loved America and what it stands for: freedom and opportunity for ordinary people.

IV. Fourth and final rhetorical move:

Thatcher asserts that Reagan is the quintessential example of the American spirit and what "America stands for".

A sophisticated rhetorical analysis of this would take into account the "Exigence"—she is speaking to an American audience in 2004—reminding America of its own fundamental beliefs and values, perhaps as a way to keep Reagan's legacy in tact in the post 9/11 world as America tries to tackle the new challenge of the Global War on Terror. This is not just a eulogy, but a diplomatic political statement delivered by a forceful "Iron Lady" who has her own steely resolve and reputation.

¹ A phrase used by Reagan to describe the Soviet Union

² The leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1985 to 1991