

The Gettysburg Address

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
November 19, 1863

On June 1, 1865, Senator Charles Sumner commented on what is now considered the most famous speech by President Abraham Lincoln. In his eulogy on the slain president, he called it a "monumental act." He said Lincoln was mistaken that "the world will little note, nor long remember what we say here." Rather, the Bostonian remarked, "The world noted at once what he said, and will never cease to remember it. The battle itself was less important than the speech."

- 1. Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.**
- 2. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. 3. We are met on a great battle-field of that war.**
- 4. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. 5. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.**
- 6. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate -- we can not consecrate -- we can not hallow -- this ground. 7. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. 8. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. 9. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. 10. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us -- that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion -- that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain -- that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom -- and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.**

Source: *Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, edited by Roy P. Basler. The text above is from the so-called "Bliss Copy," one of several versions which Lincoln wrote, and believed to be the final version. For additional versions, you may search *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln* through the courtesy of the Abraham Lincoln Association.

Analyzing Text Structure in a 3-Step Process

1. Determine the main idea of the passage.
2. Determine the author's purpose in a text.
3. Determine the function of particular words/phrases/sentences/ paragraphs in relation to the entire passage.

Step 1

Which sentence best states the main idea Lincoln is trying to communicate in "The Gettysburg Address"?

- a. Sentence 1
- b. Sentence 3
- c. Sentence 4
- d. Sentence 10

How do you know?

Step 2

What is Lincoln's purpose for giving this speech?

- a. Line 4
- b. Line 9
- c. Line 7
- d. Line 3

How do you know?

Step 3

- If Lincoln would have deleted sentence 6, what would the speech have primarily lost?
 - a. A transition to memorializing the battle's casualties
 - b. A statement that emphasizes his resentment towards the war
 - c. A transition from honoring the dead to encouraging increased determination
 - d. An introduction to the primary purpose of his speech
- If Lincoln would have deleted sentence 9, what would the speech have primarily lost?
- If Lincoln would have deleted the underlined portion of sentence 10, what would the speech have primarily lost?