

Pathos: Worksheet

1. In 1877, an armed conflict broke out after settlers in North America attempted to forcibly relocate the Nez Perce, the indigenous people of Northern Idaho. After four months of fighting, Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce delivered a speech on his surrender to General Howard of the U.S. Army. He said,

Tell General Howard I know his heart. What he told me before, I have it in my heart. I am tired of fighting. Our Chiefs are killed; Looking Glass is dead, Toohulhulsote is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young men who say yes or no. He who led on the young men is dead. It is cold, and we have no blankets; the little children are freezing to death. My people, some of them, have run away to the hills, and have no blankets, no food. No one knows where they are—perhaps freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children, and see how many of them I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my Chiefs! I am tired; my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever.

- A. Underline any appeals to pathos used in the excerpt. Write what emotion is being provoked next to each appeal.
- B. What rhetorical devices and techniques does Chief Joseph use in his appeals to pathos? List at least three.
- C. Who is Chief Joseph's audience? How does this affect how he structures his appeals to pathos?

