Stan Grant

Answer Key and Exemplars
The thesis of Stan Grant’s speech is indirectly revealed. It is that the American Dream can only be a reality when individuals acknowledge the past and present discrimination in order to stand against it.
ETHOS, PATHOS, LOGOS Brainstorm

Ethos: personal pronouns, authorial context, historical allusions, statistics
Pathos: allusion, imagery, loaded words, juxtaposition, personal pronouns, anaphora, repetition, exclamation, imperative voice, personal anecdotes,
Logos: presents a logical argument to prove discrimination is not acknowledged in mainstream culture and juxtaposes this with people who have acknowledged and stood against it. Provides researched facts and personal accounts juxtaposed with lyrics in the anthem to show the logic.
What rhetoric does Stan Grant use to persuade his audience of the importance of his cause
Persuasion is when an author uses ethos, pathos, or logos to convince and audience. Stan Grant juxtaposes allusions to activate pathos and ethos to persuade his audience that the Australian Dream is false. First he alludes to the Australian anthem. For example, he references “A land of sweeping plains” to create the image in the audience’s minds of clear open spaces where people live freely. Then he juxtaposes this image with contradictory imagery and anaphora: “…my people were killed on those plains, we were shot on those plains, disease ravaged us on those plains”(1). The juxtaposition of a free image with thoughts of murder appeal to the audience’s guilt in being fooled by a false Australian Dream presented in the anthem. Furthermore, the use of personal pronouns “my”, “we” and “us” makes historical realities more personal because the audience links them to Stan Grant, a well respected professional Australian. This also appeals to emotion by activating guilt, and it appeals to the credibility of his argument that the anthem and the dream are false.
How does understanding the context help you to better understand the speech?

Understanding Grant’s authorial context and the cultural context of the speech makes the thesis clearer. For example, knowing that many people persecuted Adam Goodes for standing up against racism during a rugby game, brings clarity to Grant’s claims that racism still exists in Australia. This, then, helps the audience to understand the sarcastic tone when he repeatedly says “The Australian Dream”. Furthermore, knowing the lyrics of the Australian Anthem, helps the reader recognize the allusions to the lyrics and the juxtaposition between the idea of the Australian dream referenced in this allusion and the reality of the racism in the allusions to history and prison statistics.