

## **What have we learned this semester?**

- Author's Intended Audience
  - Aristotelian Rhetoric: Ethos, Logos, Pathos
  - Counterargument
  - Types of Claims: 5 main types of claims – value, definition, policy, cause & effect, fact.
1. Topic #1: Anthony Broadwater & Alice Sebold Rape Case
    - a. 18-year-old Alice Sebold accused Anthony Broadwater of rape in 1981. He was identified, misidentified, and charged with rape, sent to prison, served 16 years in jail, was released in 1999, registered as a sex offender, and treated as a parolee with federal charges.
    - b. Can't vote, difficult to find employment, difficult to find housing, can't apply for loans, limited mobility/travel because have to check in with parole officer.
    - c. In 1981, Alice Sebold was an 18-year-old white affluent college student.
    - d. In 1981, Anthony Broadwater was a 22-year-old black man serving in the armed forces on leave to visit his dying father.
    - e. Alice Sebold wrote a book about her rape called "Lucky"
    - f. On November 22, 2021, Broadwater's rape conviction was overturned. He was exonerated of all crimes and removed from the sex offender registry.
    - g. Alice Sebold issued an apology to Broadwater 8 days after the court's decision to exonerate him.
      - i. Lots to evaluate in this scenario: who do we sympathize with and why?
        - ☐ Anthony Broadwater: truly innocent, voiceless/invisible because of racial bias,
        - ☐ Alice Sebold: victim – was raped.
      - ii. "The apology 8 days after got me. You can apologize all you want but you can't give that man 18 years of his life back. 18+ if you count the years after he was released and was labeled a sex offender."
      - iii. "Issuing an apology makes it obvious she knew he was not the rapist from the start"
      - iv. "I feel like an apology is not enough, whether he got the sentence or not, his life is ruined just for false allegations, some will always see him as the black man who raped the white woman even though he was innocent."
      - v. "Seems kind of cruel to make a whole book about her experience without knowing who actually caused her pain."
      - vi. "I believe there should be a compensation from her behalf. All those years lost... a compensation for the mistreatment and injustices he faces in and out of jail as well as the time he lost"
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2. Topic #2: Nick Nolan's Autobiography on *No Place Like Home: Dealing with the Death & Decline of Toxic Parents*.
  - a. Nick Nolan: Grew up in an abusive household:
    - i. Father worked, drank, and was physically and emotionally abusive towards wife and kids.
    - ii. Mother did not work outside the home, was a "Traditional" housewife, and didn't do much to protect herself or her children from her husband's abuse.
  - b. Maya Salam in her NY Times article "What is Toxic Masculinity" asks: "what does "toxic masculinity," or "traditional masculinity ideology," mean?"
    - i. Researchers have defined it, in part, as a set of behaviors and beliefs that include the following:
      - Suppressing emotions or masking distress
      - Maintaining an appearance of hardness
      - Violence as an indicator of power (think: "tough-guy" behavior)
    - ii. In other words: Toxic masculinity is what can come of teaching boys that they can't express emotion openly; that they have to be "tough all the time"; that anything other than that makes them "feminine" or weak. (No, it doesn't mean that all men are inherently toxic.)
    - iii. Other terms for Toxic Masculinity: machismo, bravado, red-blooded, macho,
  - c. Based upon Traditional Gender Roles:
    - i. Males: men should be the breadwinners of the family, men don't cry, need to be physically strong, men don't feel pain, disciplined parent in the home, 'man of the house' = in charge of the home, financially responsible for home, responsible for fixing house, head of household, have the final say (authoritative), men are not emotionally involved with children & children's chores/raising, men choose work life over family life, older unmarried man = bachelor
      - Chores: mow law, take out trash, fix house, take care of cars, pay bills,
    - ii. Females: women belong in the kitchen, women are fragile, need to always look pretty, women shouldn't work outside the home, obedient to her husband/father/patriarchy, women should stay at home and raise children, women responsible for maintaining internal running of household (chores), shouldn't have political opinions, can't have a say in society, caring for kids is woman's job, not having kids = failure as woman, all women love children & all women want to be mothers, women automatically love their own children, all women want to get married & have children, older unmarried woman = spinster or old maid,
      - Chores: cooking, leaning, grocery shopping, 'taking care of kids' = homework, making them lunch, dropping off to school, picking up from school, bath time, cleaning up after kids,
  - d. Nature vs. Nurture: how much does environmental factors and upbringing affect adult behaviors?