

# SAT历史考点及阅读方法

## how to crack history passages

杨玲 Rebecca

## 历史文章特点

1. 占比: 1/5
2. 形式: 单篇; 双篇
3. 类型: 4种

## 历史文章类型

1. U.S. founding documents, such as the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Federalist papers.
2. Texts by U.S. founding fathers, such as Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and Benjamin Franklin.
3. Texts by U.S. presidents, such as Abraham Lincoln, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, or John F. Kennedy.
4. Texts by social and political leaders, such as Mahatma Gandhi, Sojourner Truth, Martin Luther King.

# 历史文章难点

1. 背景知识
2. 长难句
3. 单词
4. 常以双篇文章出现

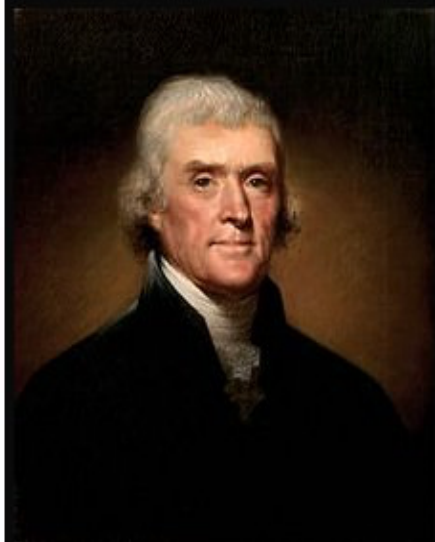


## 背景知识的重要性

Let every man remember that to violate the law, is to trample on the blood of his father, and to tear the character of his own, and his children' s liberty.

In Passage 1, Lincoln contends that breaking the law has which consequence?

- A) It slows the repeal of bad laws.
- B) It undermines and repudiates the nation' s values.
- C) It leads slowly but inexorably to rule by the mob.
- D) It creates divisions between social groups.



We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

(Thomas Jefferson)

## 历史难点1—背景知识

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Abraham Lincoln        | A. advocating civil disobedience and abolitionism                           |
| 2. Frederick Douglass     | B. supporting abolitionism and women' s rights                              |
| 3. Elizabeth Cady Stanton | C. against the extension of slavery into more territories                   |
| 4. Henry David Thoreau    | D. in favor of the extension of slavery into more territories               |
| 5. Edmund Burke           | E. criticizing the French Revolution  |
| 6. Alexander Hamilton     | F. endorsing the new Constitution rather than the Articles of Confederation |
| 7. Stephen Douglass       | G. asking for women' s suffrage   |

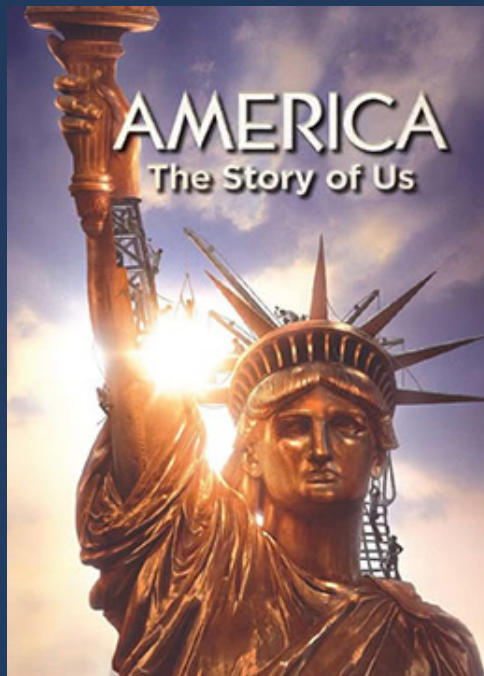
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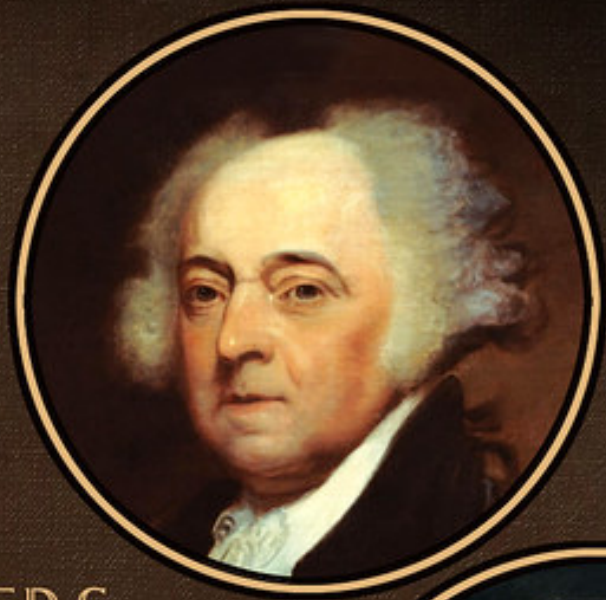
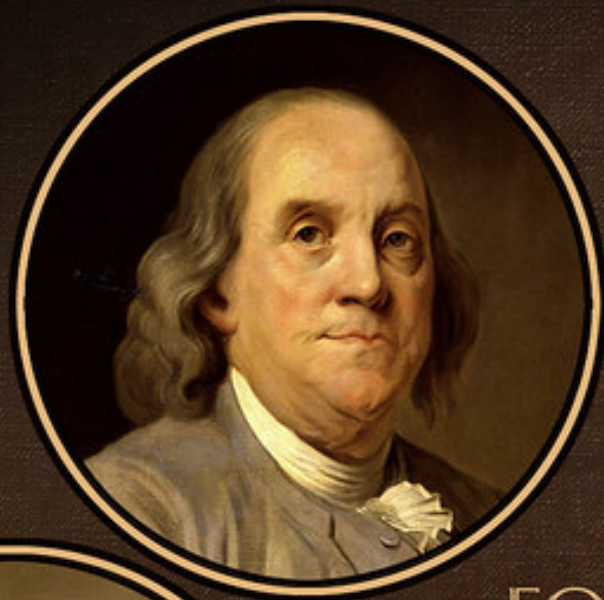
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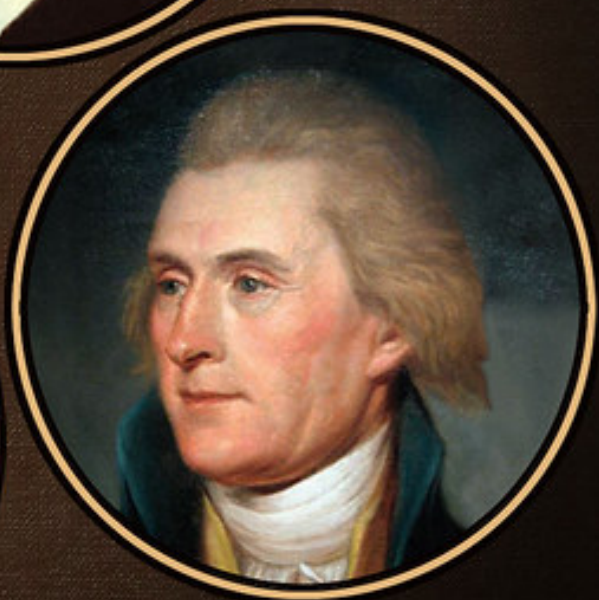
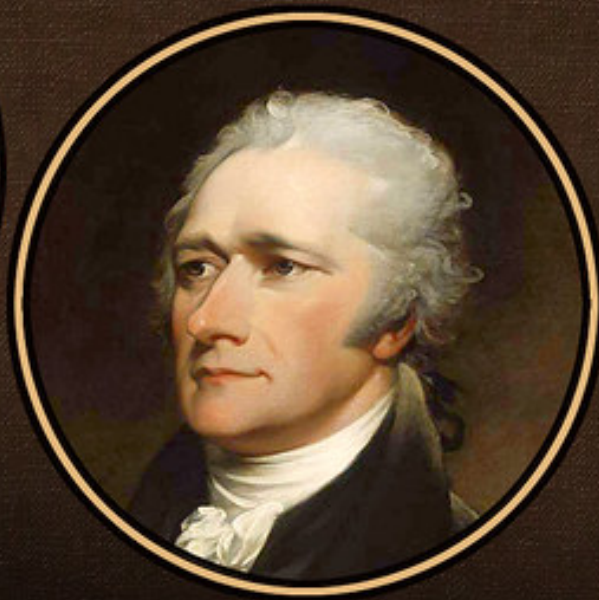
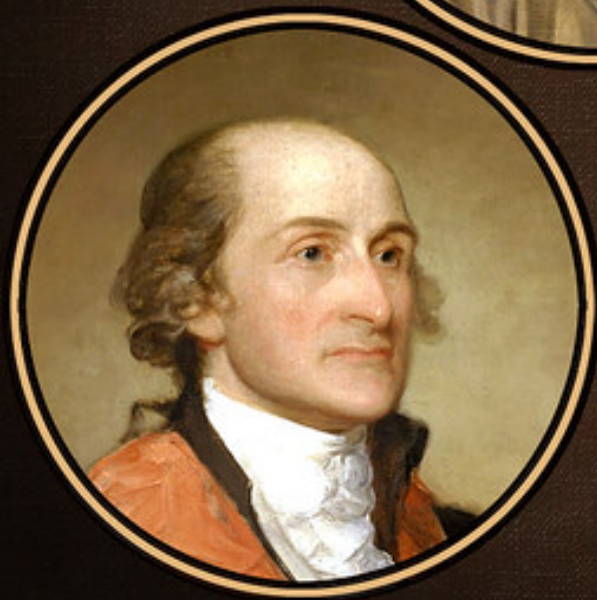
# 如何提升背景知识

1. <https://www.historycentral.com/USHistory.html>
2. <https://www.history.co.uk/history-of-america>
3. 维基百科
4. AP美国历史
5. OG/真题/khan练习



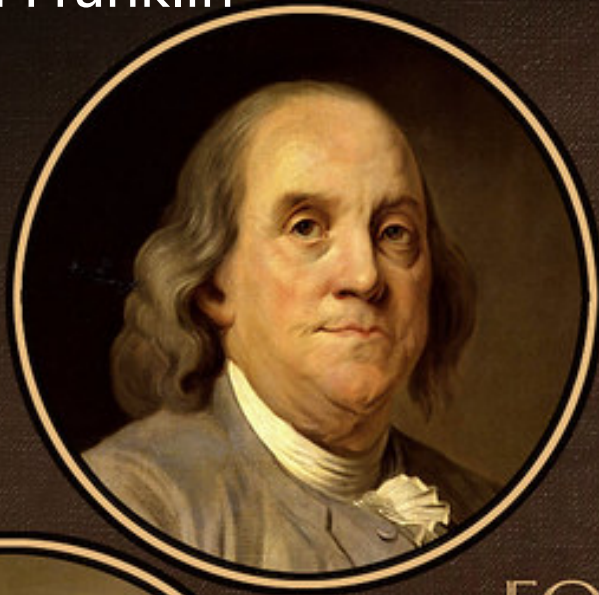


FOUNDING FATHERS





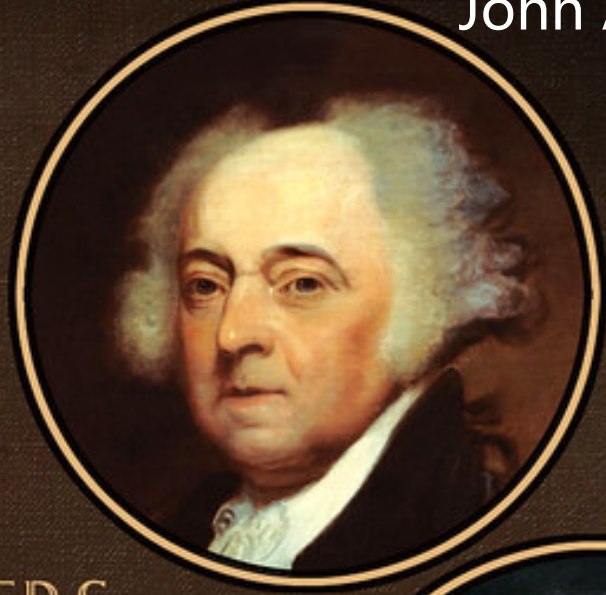
Benjamin Franklin



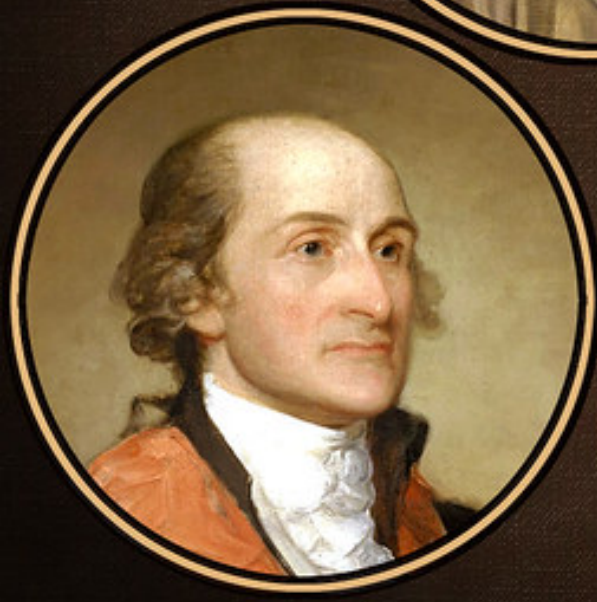
George Washington



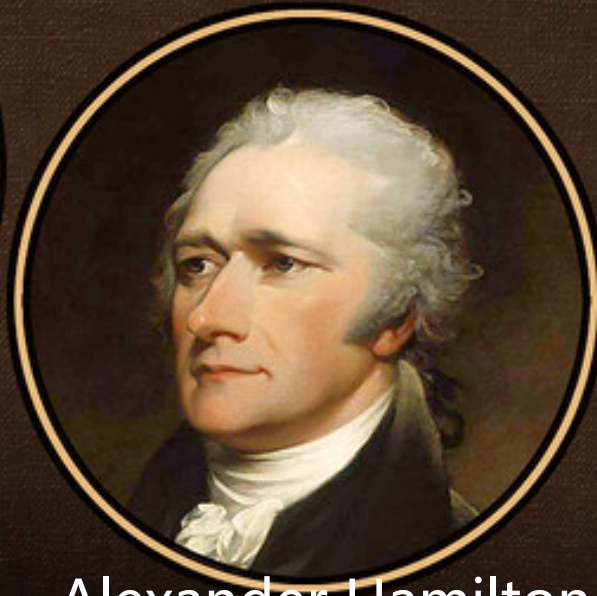
John Adams



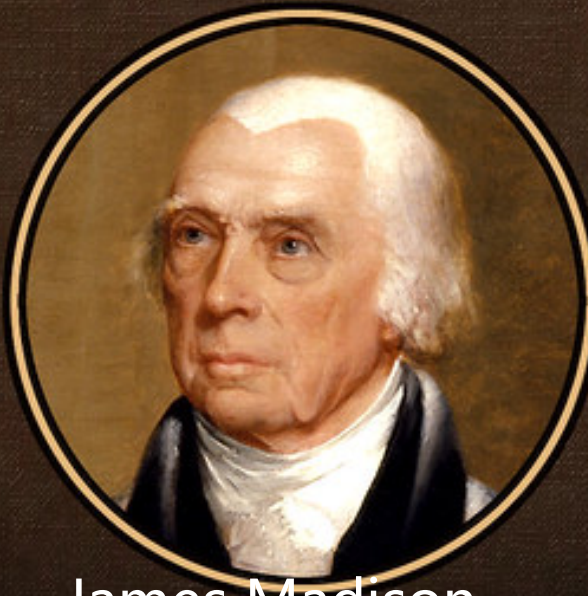
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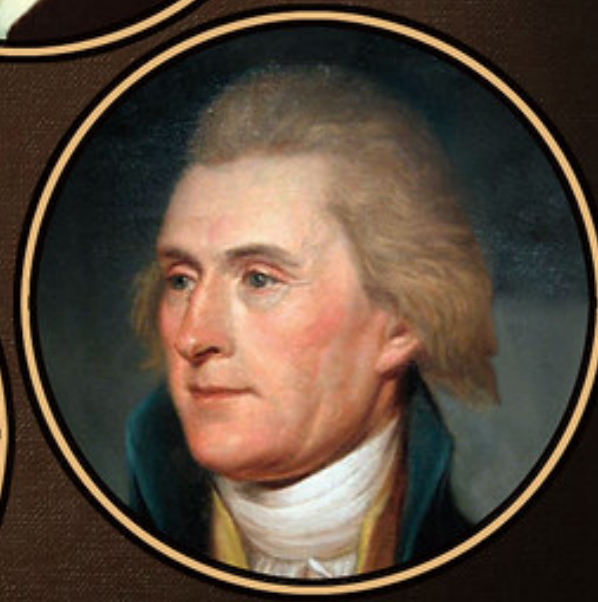
John Jay



Alexander Hamilton



James Madison



Thomas Jefferson

## 历史难点2

### 单词

1. suffrage
2. autonomy
3. apartheid
4. despotism
5. republic
6. monarchy

- A. a system of government by a king or a queen
- B. the right of people to vote for a government or national leader
- C. cruel and unfair government by a ruler or rulers who have a lot of power
- D. the control or government of a country, organization, or group by itself rather than by others
- E. a political system in South Africa in which people were divided into racial groups and kept apart by law
- F. a country where power is held by the people or the representatives that they elect



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- F. a system of government by a king or a queen

## 历史难点3—长难句

By the Constitution of the United States, the whole physical power of the North is pledged for the suppression of domestic insurrections, and should the slaves, maddened by oppression, endeavor to shake off the yoke of the taskmaster, the men of the North are bound to make common cause with the tyrant, and put down, at the point of the bayonet, every effort on the part of the slave, for the attainment of his freedom.

## 如何处理长难句：1.删减； 2.上下文

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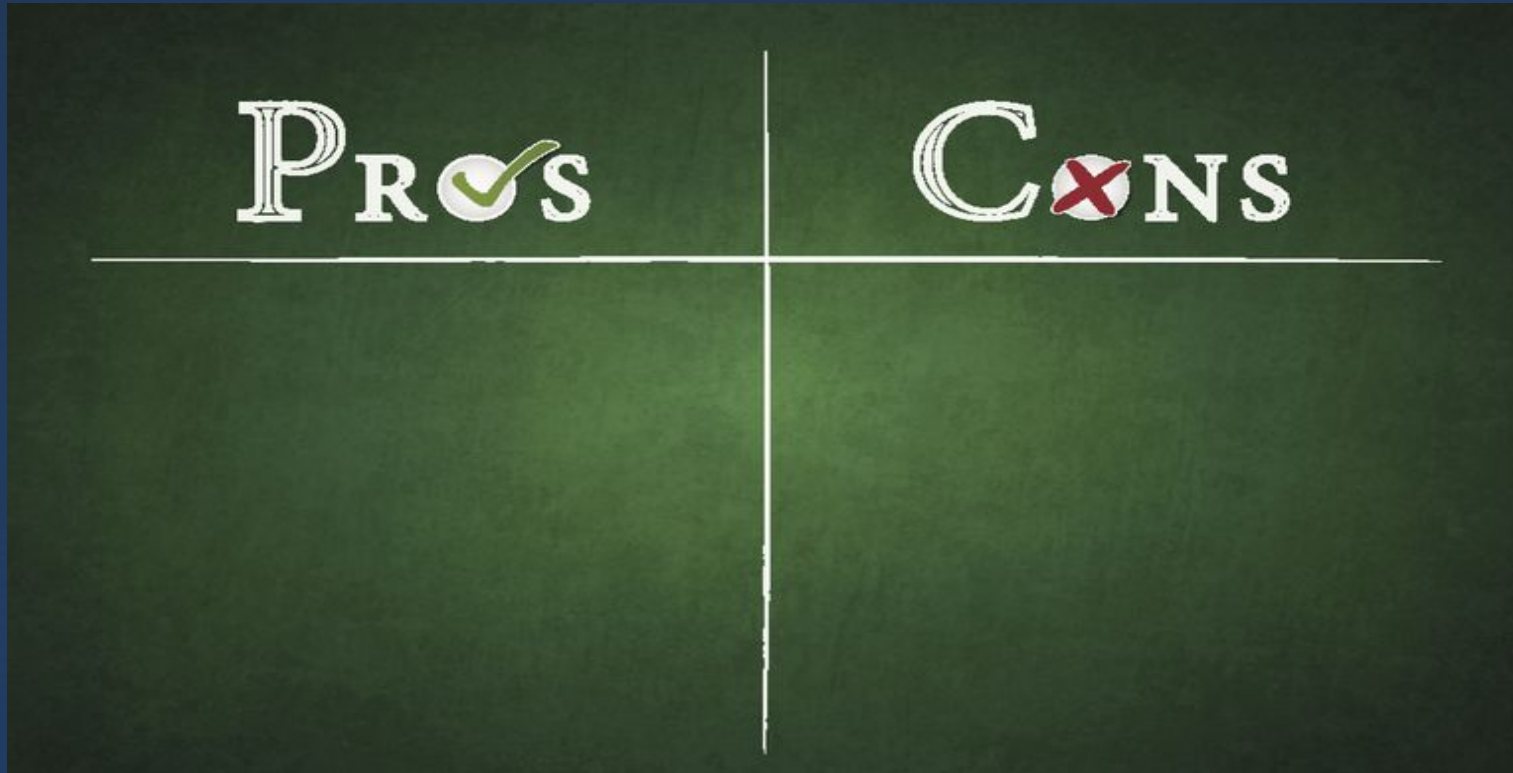




# 历史文本重点

1. purpose
2. evidence
3. rhetorical devices
4. counterargument (see more at:  
<https://writingcenter.fas.harvard.edu/pages/counter-argument>)

## 历史文本重点1: purpose



## 历史文本重点1:purpose

- 支持: support, in favor of, argue for, recommend, endorse, bolster, champion, uphold, sustain, defend, espouse
- 反对: reject, oppose, object to, question, call into question, challenge, dispute, contradict, refute, rebut, repudiate, argue against, cast doubt on, negate, counter, take issue with

## 历史文本重点3: rhetorical devices

1. metaphor: His heart is a stone.
2. simile: His heart is like a stone.
3. analogy: Just like A, B...
4. parallelism: Let' s ... Let' s ... Let' s ...
5. rhetorical questions: Isn' t it obvious?
6. personification: The birds are singing.

## 历史文本重点3: rhetorical devices

### 7. irony:

You are so "smart" ! (verbal irony)

The main remedy for traffic congestion is to build more roads and highways, which only makes the problem worse. (situational irony)

8. understatement: I haven't done quite well enough—I only achieved 1560 this time.

9. exaggeration / overstatement / hyperbole: The noise is loud enough to wake up the dead.

## 历史文本重点4: counterargument

- 识别:
  1. It is said/believed...
  2. Some people say/believe...
  3. We are told that...
  4. There is a common opinion that...
- 结构: 引出+解释+反驳

## 历史文本重点4: counterargument

It is not uncommon to meet with an opinion that though the promoting of manufactures may be the interest of a part of the Union, it is contrary to that of another part. The Northern & Southern regions are sometimes represented as having adverse interests in this respect. Those are called Manufacturing, these Agricultural states; and a species of opposition is imagined to subsist between the Manufacturing and Agricultural interests. This idea of an opposition between those two interests is the common error of the early periods of every country, but experience gradually dissipates it.

# Thanks

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