I would like to speak briefly and simply about a serious national condition. It is a national feeling of fear and frustration that could result in national suicide and the end of everything that we Americans hold dear. . . .

I speak as briefly as possible because too much harm has already been done with irresponsible words of bitterness and selfish political opportunism. I speak as simply as possible because the issue is too great to be obscured by eloquence. I speak simply and briefly in the hope that my words will be taken to heart.

I speak as a Republican, I speak as a woman. I speak as a United States Senator. I speak as an American.

The United States Senate has long enjoyed worldwide respect as the greatest deliberative body in the world. But recently that deliberative character has too often been debased to the level of a forum of hate and character assassination sheltered by the shield of congressional immunity.

It is ironical that we Senators can in debate in the Senate directly or indirectly, by any form of words impute to any American, who is not a Senator, any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming an American—and without that non-Senator American having any legal redress against us—yet if we say the same thing in the Senate about our colleagues we can be stopped on the grounds of being out of order.

It is strange that we can verbally attack anyone else without restraint and with full protection and yet we hold ourselves above the same type of criticism here on the Senate Floor. Surely the United States Senate is big enough to take self-criticism and self-appraisal. Surely we should be able to take the same kind of character attacks that we dish out to outsiders.

I think that it is high time for the United States Senate and its members to do some soul searching . . . on the manner in which we are using or abusing our individual powers and privileges.

I think that it is high time that we remembered that we have sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution. I think that it is high time that we remembered; that the Constitution, as amended, speaks not only of the freedom of speech but also of trial by jury instead of trial by accusation.

Whether it be a criminal prosecution in court or a character prosecution in the Senate, there is little practical distinction when the life of a person has been ruined.

Those of us who shout the loudest about Americanism in making character assassinations are all too frequently those who, by our own words and acts, ignore some of the basic principles of Americanism—

The right to criticize;
The right to hold unpopular beliefs;
The right to protest;
The right of independent thought.

The exercise of these rights should not cost one single American citizen his reputation or his right to a livelihood nor should he be in danger of losing his reputation or livelihood merely because he happens to know someone who holds unpopular beliefs.

Who of us doesn’t? Otherwise none of us could call our souls our own. Otherwise thought control would have set in.

Exercise 1: Context Clues

Read the passage above, paying special attention to the words in dark type. These are the Master Words you will study in this lesson. As you read, look for context clues in the sentences and paragraphs around each Master Word. Circle any words and phrases that give clues to the meaning of the Master Words.
**Exercise 2: Using Context Clues**

Fill in the form for each of the Master Words listed below with context clues (if any), your definition, and the dictionary definition. If you have difficulty writing a definition, try using the word in a sentence instead.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Part of Speech:</th>
<th>Context Clues:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. accusation</strong></td>
<td>n.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your Definition:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dictionary Definition:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **2. appraisal** | n.              |                |
| Your Definition: |                 |                |
| Dictionary Definition: |       |                |

| **3. debased** | adj.           |                |
| Your Definition: |                 |                |
| Dictionary Definition: |       |                |

| **4. deliberative** | adj.           |                |
| Your Definition: |                 |                |
| Dictionary Definition: |       |                |

| **5. immunity** | n.          |                |
| Your Definition: |                 |                |
| Dictionary Definition: |       |                |

| **6. ironical** | adj.         |                |
| Your Definition: |                 |                |
| Dictionary Definition: |       |                |

| **7. obscured** | adj.         |                |
| Your Definition: |                 |                |
| Dictionary Definition: |       |                |

| **8. opportunism** | n.           |                |
| Your Definition: |                 |                |
| Dictionary Definition: |       |                |

| **9. redress** | n.            |                |
| Your Definition: |                 |                |
| Dictionary Definition: |       |                |

| **10. unbecoming** | adj.           |                |
| Your Definition: |                 |                |
| Dictionary Definition: |       |                |
Exercise 3: Using Words in Context

Correct or Incorrect: Write C on the line if the word is used correctly; write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. The contractor had a reputation for opportunism because he took advantage of people whose homes had been destroyed by the tornado.

2. The meaning of the novel was obscured by the detailed summary available online.

3. My brother had a deliberative approach to making choices. He usually just flipped a coin.

4. After graduating, Alexis felt debased because she had to take a job at a fast-food restaurant.

5. Children who have received the polio vaccine have immunity from the disease.

6. It is ironical that Noah's actions always match his words.

7. Lauren found the yellow dress unwbecoming because it did not flatter her skin tones.

8. Pouring salt in the wound is a saying that reflects an effective redress for an injury.

9. The realtor gave an accurate appraisal of the value of my home.

10. The judge's accusation was a welcome resolution of the conflict.

Exercise 4: Sentence Completion

From the Master Words, choose the appropriate word for the blank in each of the following sentences. Write the word in the space provided at the right.

1. Beth needed to make an honest ...?... of her strengths and weaknesses before she wrote the essay for her college application.

2. The journalist questioned the ...?... of the politician who sought to take advantage of his opponent's financial difficulties.

3. It is somewhat ...?... that Zach has become a Civil War buff because he advocates nonviolence.

4. The witness was given ...?... from prosecution in exchange for her testimony against the drug dealer.

5. Japanese Americans who were interred during World War II were successful in seeking ...?... of their grievances against the government.

6. Morgan strongly denied the ...?... that she had cheated on her exam.

7. The soldier received a dishonorable discharge for conduct ...?... an officer.

8. The value of the currency was ...?... due to political instability in the country.

9. The legislature fulfilled its ...?... role by debating the state budget.

10. The success of the program was ...?... by the controversy over the costs.
Exercise 5: Using Words with Multiple Meanings

The word *obscure* has several different meanings depending on how it is used in a sentence. Choose the number of the correct definition for *obscure* for each of the following sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>obscure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <em>adj.</em> difficult to understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <em>adj.</em> not well known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <em>adj.</em> removed from worldly affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <em>v.</em> to make dim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. When he retired, the famous actor moved to an *obscure* village in France where he would not be bothered by fans. 
2. The gauzy curtain effectively *obscured* the audience's view of the scenery behind it.
3. My sister searches out songs by *obscure* bands that few people have ever heard of.
4. The *obscure* language in legal documents makes it difficult for anyone but a lawyer to read.

Exercise 6: Using Synonyms

The words in italics in the sentences below are synonyms of the Master Words. On the line below each sentence, write a new sentence using Master Words in place of the words in bold type.

1. My father questioned the *valuation* of our house.

2. It is *incongruous* for an advocate of saving energy to fly all over the world making presentations.

3. The payments for medical expenses were a partial *remedy* for the injuries he suffered.

4. The *charge* of murder against the professor was a shock to her colleagues.

Write About It: Effective Rhetoric

In her speech, Margaret Chase Smith uses the rhetorical devices of repetition and parallelism to effectively advance her point of view. Repetition involves using a word or phrase more than once for emphasis. Parallelism involves the use of similar grammatical structures—phrases, clauses, or sentences—for rhythm and emphasis. Write a brief essay explaining how Smith uses these rhetorical devices to develop her ideas. Cite specific evidence from the speech to support your analysis. Use at least three Master Words or words related to the Master Words in your essay.
Guide to Types of Analogies in *Vocabu-Lit*

The chart below contains descriptions and examples of all the types of analogies used in this level of *Vocabu-Lit*. The statement in italics is a template of a sentence you can use with each type of analogy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| action/actor or actor/action| The first word is an action; the second word is the person or thing that does the action. \(\text{[First word]} \text{is what a [second word] does.}\). This could also be constructed in reverse: \(\text{[First word]} \text{is someone or something who [second word].}\) | teach : teacher :: sew : needle  
teacher : teach :: needle : sew |
| action/receiver of action or receiver of action/action | The first word is an action; the second word is a person or thing the action is done to, for, or with. \(\text{[First word]} \text{is what gets done to/for/with [second word].}\) This could also be constructed in reverse: \(\text{[First word]} \text{does for/to/with [second word].}\) | teach : student :: sew : dress  
student : teach :: dress : sew |
| adjective/related noun or noun/related adjective | The first word is a quality; the second word is a person or thing known for that quality. \(\text{[First word]} \text{is what a [second word] is.}\) This could also be constructed in reverse: \(\text{[First word]} \text{is known to be [second word].}\) | artistic : painter :: cunning : fox  
painter : artistic :: fox : cunning |
| antonyms                     | The first word is the opposite of the second word. \(\text{[First word]} \text{is the opposite of [second word].}\) | hot : cold :: sunny : cloudy |
| category/item or item/category | The first word is a category or group of things or people; the second word is an item or example from that group. \(\text{One example of [first word]} \text{is [second word].}\) This could also be constructed in reverse: \(\text{[First word]} \text{is one example of [second word].}\) | sports : baseball :: music : jazz  
baseball : sports :: jazz : music |
| cause/effect or effect/cause | The first word is a cause; the second word is an effect of that cause. \(\text{[First word]} \text{causes [second word].}\) This could also be constructed in reverse: \(\text{[First word]} \text{is the result of [second word].}\) | sadness : tears :: exertion : fatigue  
tears : sadness :: fatigue : exertion |
| degree                       | The first word is an especially strong thing or quality; the second word is a less strong version of the same thing or quality. \(\text{[First word]} \text{is more intense than [second word].}\) This could also be constructed in reverse: \(\text{[First word]} \text{is a less intense version of [second word].}\) | downpour : shower :: feast : meal  
shower : downpour :: meal : feast |
| part/whole or whole/part      | The first word is an individual thing or quality; the second word is the whole that the first thing is part of. \(\text{[First word]} \text{is one part of [second word].}\) This could also be constructed in reverse: \(\text{[First word]} \text{is the whole of which [second word] is one part.}\) | finger : hand :: slide : playground  
hand : finger :: playground : slide |
| product/producer or producer/product | The first word is a thing; the second word is the person or thing who made the first thing. \(\text{[first word]} \text{is made by [second word].}\) This could also be constructed in reverse: \(\text{[First word]} \text{is made by [second word].}\) | milk : cow :: vase : potter  
cow : milk :: potter : vase |
| synonyms                     | The first word means about the same thing as the second word. \(\text{[First word]} \text{means about the same thing as [second word].}\) | tired : fatigued :: nervous : anxious |
Glossary

Definitions and parts of speech of these Master Words are based on the usage in which it appears.

abstract adj. taking place in the realm of thought; conceptual [28]
abyss n. a deep chasm; a bottomless pit [30]
acclaim v. to praise; to honor [3]
accusation n. a charge of wrongdoing; an indictment [16]
acquiescence n. reluctant acceptance without complaint [27]
adornment n. beautification; decoration [20]
esthetic adj. related to the study of the arts and of beauty; artistic [25]
affectionate adj. showing fondness; devoted [8]
afronted adj. insulted; offended [5]
aft adv. near the stern or tail, usually of a boat [8]
agitator n. a person who spurs others to rebellion or protest; troublemaker [16]
alusion n. an indirect reference; a hint; an implied reference to something familiar [5]
alitude n. a measure of the height; or elevation above sea level [7]
analogous adj. comparable; similar [28]
analytic adj. logical; systematic [17]
ancestral adj. related to those from whom one is descended; traditional [6]
anchor v. to fasten something to keep it from moving; to secure [21]
andrigenous adj. of indeterminate sex; partly male and partly female [13]
aneedote n. a small story, usually entertaining and frequently amusing; a short account [14]
anguished adj. distressed; heartbroken [2]
anthropologist n. a scientist or person who studies cultures and societies [17]
apartheid n. a system of racial segregation in South Africa; literally "separateness" [9]
appraisal n. an assessment of value; valuation [15]
artful adj. crafty; cunning [27]
astetic adj. related to a life of extreme self-denial; Spartan; austere [8]
assurance n. confidence; calmness [7]
atone v. to harmonize; to adjust [22]
audacious adj. daring; adventurous [2]
avarice adj. miserly desire for wealth; greed [23]
barbarous adj. harmful; noxious [16]
bar n. poet [24]
base adj. low; ignoble; sinful [11]
blasphemy n. a platform on which a corpse or coffin is placed before burial [23]
blight n. a decline; a withering [23]
capricious adj. given to sudden changes in mood; fickle [6]
casual adj. informal; nonchalant [3]
cavalier adj. showing a lack of concern for rules or proper behavior; casual [10]
ceremonious adj. formal; befitting [23]
chafe v. to rub; to irritate by rubbing; to heat by friction [4]
chalice n. a cup [12]
chaotic adj. in a confused state; disordered [30]
cherubim n. plural form of cherub; angel; celestial being [12]
clarify v. to explain; to make clear [17]
cloven adj. having too much of a good thing; weary; satiated [11]
coercion n. force; threats [1]
command v. to deliver; to entrust [12]
commerce n. the buying and selling of goods; business [23]
commodity n. a product that can be bought and sold [9]
compensating adj. balancing; redeeming [29]
compliance n. obedience; acceptance [27]
comprise v. to make up (a whole); to constitute [21]
concur v. to agree; to coincide; to act together [5]
confluence n. junction, especially of two rivers; meeting [4]
consoling adj. comforting; encouraging [22]
contemplation n. meditation; thought [30]
contrive v. to plan; to come up with [29]
conversely adv. in turn; on the other hand [25]
convincing adj. believable [19]
correspond v. to match or agree; to be equivalent; to be comparable [4]
courier n. a messenger [12]
course n. a movement along a path; a progression of steps [3]
crest v. to reach the highest level; to peak [18]
cumbersome adj. difficult to manage; clumsy [28]
deal n. lack; scarcity; a shortage [14]
debarred adj. reduced in value [15]
deceit n. deception; trickery [1]
defect v. to turn aside or bounce off course; to divert [18]
degraded adj. reduced in quality; humiliated [24]
deliberative adj. having the function of considering, judging, or carefully deciding; carefully thinking out [15]
delusive adj. giving a false impression; deceptive [26]
demise n. death; end [13]
derive v. to stem from; to originate [9]
desolate adj. dismal; lonely [11]
diabolic adj. evil; devilish [18]
diaphanous adj. see-through; fine [8]
dilapidation n. condition of rot or disrepair [22]
diminutive adj. small; tiny [7]
discount v. to regard something as false or not worthy of examination; to dismiss [19]
disperse v. to do away with; to remove; to get rid of [5]
distilled adj. purified; refined [7]
ditty n. a simple song [11]
dominance n. power; supremacy [2]
dominate v. to influence; to control [6]
dormant adj. inactive; inert; sleeping [18]
draw n. attraction [23]
dreadful adj. awful; fearful [3]
dynamic adj. in motion; changing [28]
dezign adj. out of the ordinary; strange [14]
economical adj. frugal; thrifty; not wasteful [14]
efficacy n. ability to work or perform; potency [2]
elite n. people of higher classes; aristocracy [25]
elusional adj. hard to find; intangible [24]
emerge v. to come out; to unfold [30]
empyrean adj. heavenly; celestial [24]
ennamored adj. in love with; captivated by [20]
enfold v. to envelop; to surround [30]
enigma n. a mysterious situation; a riddle; a puzzle [17]
ennobling adj. elevating to a higher degree; dignifying; enlightening [25]
enown v. to result from; to follow after [16]
establishment n. the ruling class of a society; the authorities in power [9]
evenhanded adj. impartial; balanced and fair [12]
exclusive adj. having sole rights; belonging to no one else; also, high-class; upscale; select [20]
express v. to represent in words; to convey [21]

extenuate v. to downplay; to excuse [26]
exultation n. happiness; gladness [4]

ferment n. turmoil; unrest [9]

firsthand adj. direct from experience or the original source; eyewitness [19]

flawless adj. free of blemishes; perfect [3]

foliage n. the leaves of plants [7]

foreshadow v. to suggest a future event; to anticipate [13]

formative adj. pertaining to development; capable of being shaped [29]

formidable adj. difficult; challenging [2]

forsaken adj. abandoned; solitary [3]

fragile adj. shaky; unreliable [21]

franchise n. a license given to an individual or group to conduct a specific business [20]

frantic adj. nervous; anxious [21]

furrow n. a row made by a plow for planting seeds; a trench [1]

garland n. a wreath of leaves or flowers worn as an honor [11]

grave adj. somber; dignified [14]

grotesque adj. outrageous; shocking [9]

guardedness n. caution [19]

heifer n. a young cow [11]

helm n. literal meaning: tiller that guides a ship; a position of leadership [16]

idleness n. the state of not working; laziness [6]

idyllic adj. related to an ideal time or place; idealized; sentimental [26]

imolate v. to sacrifice [22]

immunity n. free of legal liability; protection from harm [15]

impel v. to drive to do something; to move [50]

impetuous adj. acting with sudden energy; sometimes without thought; rushing with force [4]

impinge v. to encroach or invade; to collide; to infringe upon [4]

impute v. to ascribe or attribute; to charge someone with an action, especially a negative act [5]

incipient adj. in an initial stage; developing [6]

incongruous adj. inappropriate; unsuitable [27]

incorruptible adj. pure; incapable of being corrupted or made sinful [29]

indispensable adj. necessary; crucial [23]

indulge v. to give in to an action or feeling; to give free reign to [1]

inexorable adj. unrelenting; destined; inescapable [18]

infern al adj. hellish [19]

infraction n. a violation of a law or rule; a transgression [27]

ingot n. a block of metal such as gold or silver [21]

inkling n. a vague idea; a hint [19]

innovator n. one who creates new things; pioneer; a groundbreaker [2]

insinuate v. to hint indirectly; to imply [5]

inspiration n. a spur to action; encouragement [9]

interminable adj. never-ending; infinite [8]

interposition n. mediation; intervention [26]

intimate adj. close; personal [6]

intractable adj. difficult; troublesome [10]

intuitive adj. capable of gaining knowledge without the use of reason; sensitive [17]

inveterate adj. ingrained; deep-rooted; incurable [16]

inviolate adj. safe from harm; undamaged [26]

ironical adj. having the quality of being inconsistent or contradictory; incongruous [15]

irresolution n. uncertainty; hesitancy [26]

irretrievable adj. hopeless; beyond recall [25]

jaunty adj. expressing a lively or playful manner; happy-go-lucky [14]

jointly adv. together [10]

labor-intensive adj. needing a large workforce in relation to output [23]

labyrinth n. a maze [3]

languish v. to waste away; to weaken [16]

layer v. to place one thing over another; to make an arrangement in layers [9]

liberate v. to set free; to release [25]

limpid adj. free of anything that might cloud or obscure; clear [7]

low-end adj. of poor quality; cheap [23]

luminous adj. bright; glowing [8]

luxuriance n. excess; abundance [7]

lyre n. a stringed instrument; harp [24]

lyric adj. poetic [9]

magnanimous adj. generous; unselfish [10]

malefactor n. criminal; lawbreaker [16]

malevolent adj. evil-minded; vicious [6]

manpower adj. referring to labor [23]

martyrdom n. the death of a person who is killed for his or her religious or other beliefs [3]

missionary adj. of or related to humanitarian or teaching work for a religion [21]

mode n. manner; method; custom; form [14]

monopoly n. the exclusive control of the sale of a product or service [20]

natal adj. of or related to a person's birth [29]

nautical adj. related to ships and the sea; naval [8]

numbness n. a lack of emotion or expression [21]

obligatory adj. mandatory; required by law [27]

obscured adj. hidden; covered up [15]

odds n. probability; chances [18]

offing n. the part of the sea visible in the distance [8]

opportunism n. taking an opportunity without regard to principles or values; exploitation [15]

optimum adj. the best [17]

outset n. beginning; start [18]

paeon n. a song of triumph or thanksgiving in honor of a Greek god [24]

palatial adj. resembling a palace; grand; opulent [20]

parching adj. thirsting [11]

parsimonious adj. miserly; penny-pinching [22]

party n. a political group; a camp [10]

pastoral n. a work of art that deals with the simple rural life of shepherds [11]

patriarchal adj. related to a society ruled by men [13]

pernicious adj. evil; damaging; dangerous [1]

perpetual adj. never-ending; permanent [6]

personified adj. manifested in the form of a person; embodied [8]

phenomena n. plural of phenomenon: an observable event or object; an occurrence [17]

picturesque adj. charming; strikingly unusual; suitable for a picture [22]

piety n. religious devotion; faith [1]

pious adj. showing reverence to God; divine [11]

pivot n. a central point; turning point [19]

placid adj. calm; peaceful [8]

plague v. to annoy; to afflict [12]

plausible adj. having a reasonable or probable appearance; believable [27]

plead v. to argue on behalf of someone; support; to persuade [12]

plunder n. stolen goods; loot [1]