

Here are the detail for: **Paper 3: Arguing to Persuade**

Read Ch. 10: "Motivating Action: Arguing to Persuade" (pp. 241-269)

1) **.Paper 3: Arguing to Persuade**

2) In 4-6 pages, address the following (found on pp. 432-433 in your textbook):

The specter of divorce hangs over marriage today. Many young adults are children of failed marriages and understandably fear repeating the mistakes of their parents.

It is not surprising, then, that many proposals have been offered to make divorce more difficult. Instead of thinking about changing the law, consider reducing divorce from another angle: the private agreement the couple reaches before they marry. Decide what you think a couple should recognize as grounds for splitting up, regardless of whether the split ends in permanent separation or divorce. Write an essay persuading your peers to adopt your view of what justifies ending a marriage.

 **Include four credible, scholarly sources.** Submit to Turnitin

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For Inquiry and Convincing

We encounter different explanations for the problems with marriage today in Part Three's selections. Let's focus attention on one of them. Barbara Dafoe Whitehead and David Popenoe see in the views of young adults "a portrait of marriage as emotionally deep but socially shallow." In other words, couples today are conceiving marriage as an intensely private matter between soul mates, without much connection with the social network that used to help sustain married couples—family, faith and church, friends, and so on.

Whitehead and Popenoe require us to change our idea of marriage. Write an essay evaluating Whitehead and Popenoe's view.

FOR FURTHER READING AND RESEARCH

- Ackerman, Diane. *The Natural History of Love*. New York: Random House, 1994.
- Buss, David M. *The Evolution of Desire: Strategies of Human Mating*. New York: Basic Books, 1994.
- Firestone, Robert W., Lisa A. Firestone, and Joyce Catlett. *Sex and Love in Intimate Relationships*. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association, 2006.
- Fisher, Helen. *Why We Love: The Nature and Chemistry of Romantic Love*. New York: Holt, 2004.
- Kipnis, Laura. *Against Love: A Polenic*. New York: Pantheon, 2005.
- Mitchell, Stephen A. *Can Love Last? The Fate of Romance over Time*. New York: Norton, 2002.
- Propp, Karen, and Jean Trounstein, eds. *Why I'm Still Married: Women Write Their Hearts Out on Love, Loss, Sex, and Who Does the Dishes*. New York: Hudson Street Press, 2006.
- Trimberger, E. Kay. *The New Single Woman*. Boston: Beacon Press, 2005.
- Whitehead, Barbara Defoe, and David Popenoe. See the annual reports of the Rutgers Marriage Project at <<http://www.marriage.rutgers.edu>>.

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Months go by. Years. We crawl out of bed to see what's new in the world. We double-park and return all the videos and library books and pay all the late fees. We forgive ourselves our trespasses. We eat our daily bread and chocolate. We pray and hold hands. For ever and ever.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. As the many definitions of love in "What Is Love?" imply, it is evidently hard to say what love is and easier to say what it is not. The authors say that "love is not selfish, possessive, and demanding," never involves "submission or dominance, emotional coercion, or manipulation," and is "not the desperate attempt to deny aloneness or the search for security that many couples manifest in their desire for a fused identity." Would you say your past or present romantic relationships avoid the negatives entirely? Is it realistic to think that most romantic relationships can avoid them entirely?
2. Barbara Dafoe Whitehead and David Popenoe propose that "the popular soul-mate ideal may be a substitute for more traditional religious understandings of marriage" (paragraph 14). They go on to claim that "sex has lost its connection to marriage and also its sense of mystery," and therefore we need the soul-mate notion as spiritual compensation. What do you think? Is the traditional religious understanding of marriage at odds with, or even markedly different from, the soul-mate ideal? If so, how?
3. The accounts of married love in Eve LaPlante's "18,260 Breakfasts" and Helen Fremont's "First Person Plural" are obviously different. Yet, the love described in both pieces has much in common. Would you say that the relationships described avoid or overcome what the Firestones say love is not? Would you say that the people involved are soul mates?
4. No doubt there are die-hard romantics among us, people who can only be satisfied with that state of affairs we call being "in love." But most people just want a reasonably happy long-term relationship that works, where the two people involved love each other and manage to cope with life together. Yet we often also say that married love means "settling" for something less than what we really want. In your experience, would you say that realistic compromise is an accurate and fair description of long-term love?

SUGGESTIONS FOR WRITING

For Persuasion

The specter of divorce hangs over marriage today. Many young adults today are children of failed marriages and understandably fear repeating the mistakes of their parents.

It is not surprising, then, that many proposals have been offered to make divorce more difficult. Instead of thinking about changing the law, consider

As the underlined phrases show, identifying your sources by name and qualifications not only helps your reader understand who is saying what but also increases the authority of the quoted statements.

Revised Version

According to Diem Nguyen, a UC Davis student affairs officer, when Asian-American students come to college, they sometimes end up partying too much because they are not used to this freedom (qtd. in "Mental"). Also, when kids come to college they receive conflicting messages. Nadine Tang, a psychotherapist who has counseled students at Berkeley, says they get the message at home that family is their top priority, but the message at college is "to be who you are, learn to be yourself and do what is best for you. . . . You feel guilty for not doing what you're supposed to and not fulfilling your obligations" (qtd. in "Mental").

FOLLOWING THROUGH

If you are using the words of someone quoted in your source, are you identifying the actual speaker of the words as well as citing the source? If not, identify them as Natsumi did in the revised version above.

REVISED STUDENT EXAMPLE

Is Too Much Pressure Healthy?

NATSUMI HAZAMA

Growing up in an Asian-American family, I was raised to stay close to my family and always to strive to be number one in my class. My parents were both born in Japan and came to America for my father's work. My father was a very intelligent man who wanted me to go into either medicine or engineering. My parents also made me go to Japanese School every Saturday to learn to read and write in native tongue. Going to school six days a week left no time for a social life. The girls at my English school would always have sleepover parties on Friday nights but I was studying for my next Japanese test. I excelled in school, but that wasn't good enough. Even if I scored a 98 on my math test, my parents would say, "Why didn't you get a 100?"

When I was in 8th grade, my father was diagnosed with colon cancer. He grew very ill, and my parents actually knew that he was dying but didn't tell my sister and me. One week, all my relatives from Japan flew in; at the end of that week he passed away. It was a horrible experience, but my mother, sister, and I helped each other, and with the support of all of our family and friends we got through it.

Starting high school was completely different. Because my mother knew growing up without a father was hard enough, she just wanted me to be happy. Coming home with a few B's on my report card was okay now. My mother didn't pressure me to get good grades; she basically let me do whatever I wanted. I wasn't in the top 10% of my class, didn't get straight A's, or take all AP courses. However, I was completely satisfied with my high school experience. I was part of the nationally