• left much of his fortune
• coined the term
• had learned to read by

Jonathan Swift . . .

A Priest with a Pen

Jonathan Swift was born of Anglo-Irish parents in Dublin, Ireland. Though his family was not wealthy, Swift attended the prestigious Trinity College. After graduating, he moved to Surrey in England to accept a position as secretary to a retired diplomat. In 1695, Swift was ordained as an Anglican priest and became a full-fledged satirist, with two completed works ready for publication.

Swift was a clergyman and a political writer for the Whig party. His first two satires, The Battle of the Books and A Tale of a Tub, quickly established his acerbic style.

Whether lampooning modern thinkers and scientists (John Locke and Sir Isaac Newton among them), religious abuses, or humanity at large, Swift raged at the arrogance, phoniness, and shallowness he saw infecting contemporary intellectual and moral life. Though his early publications were anonymous, people began to recognize his vicious and witty political writing through his contributions to London periodicals such as Richard Steele’s and Joseph Addison’s The Spectator.

When the Whigs lost power to the Tories in 1710, the Tories courted the conservative Swift to join their side. As a man of principle and a strict moralist, however, he ultimately became disenchanted with the compromises and manipulations of politics.

Irish Patriot

In 1713, Swift was appointed dean of St. Patrick’s Cathedral in Dublin. Though Swift at first felt exiled in Ireland, in time he regained his interest in politics. Angered by the way England tyrannized Ireland, Swift fought back in a series of publications called The Drapier’s Letters, in which he wrote, “Am I a freeman in England, and do I become a slave in six hours by crossing the channel?” For Irish Catholics and Protestants alike, Swift became a hero. His last major work about Ireland, “A Modest Proposal,” is one of the most famous satires ever written.

Gulliver’s Success

In 1726, Swift anonymously published the masterly satire Gulliver’s Travels, in which he vents his fury at political corruption and his annoyance with the general worthlessness of human beings. Though Swift aroused controversy, Gulliver’s Travels turned out to be surprisingly popular, and it remains a classic for readers of all ages.
**TEXT ANALYSIS: SATIRE**

While Alexander Pope is generally sympathetic to his satirical targets, Swift’s work is darker and more biting. *Satire* is a literary technique in which people’s behaviors or society’s institutions are ridiculed for the purpose of bringing about social reform. Swift used satire to comment on specific political and cultural concerns that angered and offended him.

One of the satirist’s most reliable tools is **verbal irony**, in which what is said is the opposite of what is meant. As you read “A Modest Proposal,” notice how Swift uses verbal irony and **sarcasm**, the use of a mocking, ironic tone, to present his seemingly rational proposal.

**READING SKILL: IDENTIFY PROPOSITION AND SUPPORT**

Although “A Modest Proposal” is a satire, it is written like a serious problem-solution essay. Specifically, it

- clearly identifies a **problem** and its causes
- proposes a **solution** to the problem—Swift’s **proposition**—and explains how to implement it
- provides **support** for the proposed solution in the form of reasons and evidence
- notes **other possible solutions** and argues against them

As you read the essay, use a chart like the one shown to record Swift’s proposition and the evidence he gives to support it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposition:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“These children can help feed and clothe thousands.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT**

Determine the meaning of each boldfaced word in context.

1. food needed for **sustenance**
2. a beginner just learning the **rudiments**
3. a **collateral** benefit in addition to the main one
4. politely show **deference** to others’ views
5. an **expedient** that will make life easier
6. an **encumbrance** that will make life harder
7. **famine** caused by massive crop failures
8. **propagation** of the human race to increase population

**How can we fight INJUSTICE?**

There’s an old proverb that states, “The pen is mightier than the sword.” Jonathan Swift wielded his pen like a rapier, using it to slash away at injustice. Though some may claim the power of the pen is greatly diminished these days, people still fight injustice with words—in speeches, in newspapers and magazines, and on the Internet.

**DISCUSS** With a small group, brainstorm a list of methods people use to fight injustice. Then think of a contemporary example of injustice. It may be a local, a national, or a global issue. With your group, discuss which method or methods would be most effective in publicizing, and possibly leading to a solution to, the problem.

**Vocabulary in Context**

Determine the meaning of each boldfaced word in context.

1. food needed for **sustenance**
2. a beginner just learning the **rudiments**
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8. **propagation** of the human race to increase population

Complete the activities in your Reader/Writer Notebook.
A Modest Proposal

FOR PREVENTING THE CHILDREN OF POOR PEOPLE IN IRELAND FROM BEING A BURDEN TO THEIR PARENTS OR COUNTRY, AND FOR MAKING THEM BENEFICIAL TO THE PUBLIC

Jonathan Swift

BACKGROUND By 1700, Ireland was so completely dominated by England that it seemed like a conquered territory. The Catholic majority could not vote, hold public office, buy land, or receive an education. The repressive policies reduced many Irish people to poverty. When crops failed—as they did for several years during the 1720s—many faced starvation. Jonathan Swift, outraged by the injustice of England’s treatment of Ireland, penned “A Modest Proposal,” using ferocious satire to strike back at those who neglected Ireland’s poor.

It is a melancholy object to those who walk through this great town1 or travel in the country, when they see the streets, the roads, and cabin doors, crowded with beggars of the female sex, followed by three, four, or six children, all in rags and importuning every passenger for an alms.2 These mothers, instead of being able to work for their honest livelihood, are forced to employ all their time in strolling to beg sustenance for their helpless infants, who, as they grow up, either turn thieves for want3 of work, or leave their dear native country to fight for the Pretender4 in Spain, or sell themselves to the Barbadoes.5

I think it is agreed by all parties that this prodigious number of children in the arms, or on the backs, or at the heels of their mothers, and frequently of their fathers, is in the present deplorable state of the kingdom a very great additional grievance; and therefore whoever could find out a fair, cheap, and easy method of making these children sound, useful members of the commonwealth would deserve so well of the public as to have his statue set up for a preserver of the nation. A

Analyze Visuals

What impression does the engraving convey about the lives of poor people in the 18th century? Cite details to support your answer.

sustenance (sú’s’ta-nanz) n. a means of support or nourishment

PROPOSITION AND SUPPORT

What problem does Swift identify in lines 1–15?

1. this great town: Dublin, Ireland.
2. importuning (im’pōr-tōō’ning) ... alms (āmz): begging from every passerby for a charitable handout.
3. want: lack; need.
4. Pretender: James Edward Stuart, who claimed the English throne, from which his now deceased father, James II, had been removed in 1688. Because James II and his son were Roman Catholic, the common people of Ireland were loyal to them.
5. sell ... Barbadoes: To escape poverty, some Irish migrated to the West Indies, obtaining money for their passage by agreeing to work as slaves on plantations there for a set period.

622 UNIT 3: THE RESTORATION AND THE 18TH CENTURY

But my intention is very far from being confined to provide only for the children of professed beggars; it is of a much greater extent, and shall take in the whole number of infants at a certain age who are born of parents in effect as little able to support them as those who demand our charity in the streets.

As to my own part, having turned my thoughts for many years upon this important subject, and maturely weighed the several schemes of other projectors,\(^6\) I have always found them grossly mistaken in their computation. It is true, a child just dropped from its dam\(^7\) may be supported by her milk for a solar year, with little other nourishment; at most not above the value of two shillings, which the mother may certainly get, or the value in scraps, by her lawful occupation of begging; and it is exactly at one year old that I propose to provide for them in such a manner as instead of being a charge upon their parents or the parish, or wanting food and raiment for the rest of their lives, they shall on the contrary contribute to the feeding, and partly to the clothing, of many thousands.

There is likewise another great advantage in my scheme, that it will prevent those voluntary abortions, and that horrid practice of women murdering their bastard children, alas, too frequent among us, sacrificing the poor innocent babes, I doubt,\(^8\) more to avoid the expense than the shame, which would move tears and pity in the most savage and inhuman breast.

The number of souls in this kingdom being usually reckoned one million and a half, of these I calculate there may be about two hundred thousand couple whose wives are breeders; from which number I subtract thirty thousand couples who are able to maintain their own children, although I apprehend there cannot be so many under the present distresses of the kingdom; but this being granted, there will remain an hundred and seventy thousand breeders. I again subtract fifty thousand for those women who miscarry, or whose children die by accident or disease within the year. There only remain an hundred and twenty thousand children of poor parents annually born. The question therefore is, how this number shall be reared and provided for, which, as I have already said, under the present situation of affairs, is utterly impossible by all the methods hitherto proposed. For we can neither employ them in handicraft or agriculture; we neither build houses (I mean in the country) nor cultivate land. They can very seldom pick up a livelihood by stealing till they arrive at six years old, except where they are of towardly parts;\(^9\) although I confess they learn the rudiments much earlier, during which time they can however be looked upon only as probationers, as I have been informed by a principal gentleman in the county of Cavan, who protested to me that he never knew above one or two instances under the age of six, even in a part of the kingdom so renowned for the quickest proficiency in that art.\(^3\)

I am assured by our merchants that a boy or girl before twelve years old is no salable commodity; and even when they come to this age they will not yield above three pounds, or three pounds and half a crown at most on the Exchange; which

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6. projectors: persons who propose public projects or plans.
7. dam: female parent. The term is used mostly for farm animals.
8. doubt: suspect.
9. are of towardly parts: have a promising talent.
cannot turn to account\textsuperscript{10} either to the parents or the kingdom, the charge of nutriment and rags having been at least four times that value.

I shall now therefore humbly propose my own thoughts, which I hope will not be liable to the least objection.

I have been assured by a very knowing American of my acquaintance in London, that a young healthy child well nursed is at a year old a most delicious, nourishing, and wholesome food, whether stewed, roasted, baked, or boiled; and I make no doubt that it will equally serve in a fricassee or a ragout.\textsuperscript{11}

I do therefore humbly offer it to public consideration that of the hundred and twenty thousand children, already computed, twenty thousand may be reserved for breed,\textsuperscript{12} whereof only one fourth part to be males, which is more than we allow to sheep, black cattle, or swine; and my reason is that these children are seldom the fruits of marriage, a circumstance not much regarded by our savages, therefore one male will be sufficient to serve four females. That the remaining hundred thousand may at a year old be offered in sale to the persons of quality and fortune through the kingdom, always advising the mother to let them suck plentifully in the last month, so as to render them plump and fat for a good table. A child will make two dishes at an entertainment for friends; and when the family dines alone, the fore or hind quarter will make a reasonable dish, and seasoned with a little pepper or salt will be very good boiled on the fourth day, especially in winter.

I have reckoned upon a medium that a child just born will weigh twelve pounds, and in a solar year if tolerably nursed increaseth to twenty-eight pounds.

I grant this food will be somewhat dear, and therefore very proper for landlords, who, as they have already devoured most of the parents, seem to have the best title to the children.

Infant’s flesh will be in season throughout the year, but more plentiful in March, and a little before and after. For we are told by a grave author, an eminent French physician,\textsuperscript{13} that fish being a prolific\textsuperscript{14} diet, there are more children born in Roman Catholic countries about nine months after Lent\textsuperscript{15} than at any other season; therefore, reckoning a year after Lent, the markets will be more glutted than usual, because the number of popish infants is at least three to one in this kingdom; and therefore it will have one other collateral\textsuperscript{16} advantage, by lessening the number of Papists\textsuperscript{16} among us.

I have already computed the charge of nursing a beggar’s child (in which list I reckon all cottagers, laborers, and four fifths of the farmers), to be about two shillings per annum, rags included; and I believe no gentleman would repine to give ten shillings for the carcass of a good fat child, which, as I have said, will
make four dishes of excellent nutritive meat, when he hath only some particular friend or his own family to dine with him. Thus the squire will learn to be a good landlord, and grow popular among the tenants; the mother will have eight shillings net profit, and be fit for work till she produces another child.

Those who are more thrifty (as I must confess the times require) may flay the carcass; the skin of which artificially dressed will make admirable gloves for ladies, and summer boots for fine gentlemen.

As to our city of Dublin, shambles may be appointed for this purpose in the most convenient parts of it, and butchers we may be assured will not be wanting; although I rather recommend buying the children alive, and dressing them hot from the knife as we do roasting pigs.

A very worthy person, a true lover of his country, and whose virtues I highly esteem, was lately pleased in discoursing on this matter to offer a refinement upon my scheme. He said that many gentlemen of this kingdom, having of late destroyed their deer, he conceived that the want of venison might be well supplied by the bodies of young lads and maidens, not exceeding fourteen years of age nor under twelve, so great a number of both sexes in every county being now ready to starve for want of work and service; and these to be disposed of by their parents, if alive, or otherwise by their nearest relations. But with due deference to so excellent a friend and so deserving a patriot, I cannot be altogether in his sentiments; for as to the males, my American acquaintance assured me from

SATIRE

Understatement is an ironic device that creates emphasis by saying less than is expected or appropriate. In what way are lines 98–100 an example of understatement?

defereence (dé′fər-əns) n. a yielding or courteous regard toward the opinion, judgment, or wishes of others; respect

17. shambles: slaughterhouses.
frequent experience that their flesh was generally tough and lean, like that of
our schoolboys, by continual exercise, and their taste disagreeable; and to fatten
them would not answer the charge. Then as to the females, it would, I think with
humble submission, be a loss to the public, because they soon would become
breeders themselves; and besides, it is not improbable that some scrupulous people
might be apt to censure such a practice (although indeed very unjustly) as a little
bordering upon cruelty; which, I confess, hath always been with me the strongest
objection against any project, how well soever intended.

But in order to justify my friend, he confessed that this expedient was put into
his head by the famous Psalmanazar, a native of the island Formosa, who came
from thence to London above twenty years ago, and in conversation told my
friend that in his country when any young person happened to be put to death,
the executioner sold the carcass to persons of quality as a prime dainty; and that
in his time the body of a plump girl of fifteen, who was crucified for an attempt
to poison the emperor, was sold to his Imperial Majesty’s prime minister of state,
and other great mandarins of the court, in joints from the gibbet, at four hundred
crowns. Neither indeed can I deny that if the same use were made of several plump
young girls in this town, who without one single groat to their fortunes cannot

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18. Psalmanazar (sāl’ma-nāz’ər) ... Formosa (fōr-mō’sə): a French imposter in London who called himself
George Psalmanazar and pretended to be from Formosa (now Taiwan), where, he said, cannibalism was
practiced.
19. gibbet (jī’bət): gallows.
20. groat: an old British coin worth four pennies.
stir abroad without a chair, and appear at the playhouse and assemblies in foreign fineries which they never will pay for, the kingdom would not be the worse.

Some persons of a desponding spirit are in great concern about that vast number of poor people who are aged, diseased, or maimed, and I have been desired to employ my thoughts what course may be taken to ease the nation of so grievous an encumbrance. But I am not in the least pain upon that matter, because it is very well known that they are every day dying and rotting by cold and famine, and filth and vermin, as fast as can be reasonably expected. And as to the younger laborers, they are now in almost as hopeful a condition. They cannot get work, and consequently pine away for want of nourishment to a degree that if at any time they are accidentally hired to common labor, they have not strength to perform it; and thus the country and themselves are happily delivered from the evils to come.

I have too long digressed, and therefore shall return to my subject. I think the advantages by the proposal which I have made are obvious and many, as well as of the highest importance.

For first, as I have already observed, it would greatly lessen the number of Papists, with whom we are yearly overrun, being the principal breeders of the nation as well as our most dangerous enemies; and who stay at home on purpose to deliver the kingdom to the Pretender, hoping to take their advantage by the absence of so many good Protestants, who have chosen rather to leave their country than stay at home and pay tithes against their conscience to an Episcopal curate.

Secondly, the poorer tenants will have something valuable of their own, which by law may be made liable to distress, and help to pay their landlord’s rent, their corn and cattle being already seized and money a thing unknown.

Thirdly, whereas the maintenance of an hundred thousand children, from two years old and upwards, cannot be computed at less than ten shillings a piece per annum, the nation’s stock will be thereby increased fifty thousand pounds per annum, besides the profit of a new dish introduced to the tables of all gentlemen of fortune in the kingdom who have any refinement in taste. And the money will circulate among ourselves, the goods being entirely of our own growth and manufacture.

Fourthly, the constant breeders, besides the gain of eight shillings sterling per annum by the sale of their children, will be rid of the charge of maintaining them after the first year.

Fifthly, this food would likewise bring great custom to taverns, where the vintners will certainly be so prudent as to procure the best receipts for dressing it to perfection, and consequently have their houses frequented by all the fine gentlemen, who justly value themselves upon their knowledge in good eating; and

PROPOSITION AND SUPPORT
Why does Swift supply these cost and profit calculations?

- **cannot stir ... chair:** cannot go outside without using an enclosed chair carried on poles by two men.
- **Protestants ... curate:** Swift is criticizing absentee Anglo-Irish landowners who lived—and spent their income from their property—in England.
- **distress:** seizure of a person’s property for the payment of debts.
- **receipts:** recipes.
a skillful cook, who understands how to oblige his guests, will contrive to make it as expensive as they please.

Sixthly, this would be a great inducement to marriage, which all wise nations have either encouraged by rewards or enforced by laws and penalties. It would increase the care and tenderness of mothers toward their children, when they were sure of a settlement for life to the poor babes, provided in some sort by the public, to their annual profit instead of expense. We should see an honest emulation among the married women, which of them could bring the fattest child to the market. Men would become as fond of their wives during the time of their pregnancy as they are now of their mares in foal, their cows in calf, or sows when they are ready to farrow; nor offer to beat or kick them (as is too frequent a practice) for fear of a miscarriage.

Many other advantages might be enumerated. For instance, the addition of some thousand carcasses in our exportation of barreled beef, the propagation of swine's flesh, and improvement in the art of making good bacon, so much wanted among us by the great destruction of pigs, too frequent at our tables, which are no way comparable in taste or magnificence to a well-grown, fat, yearling child, which roasted whole will make a considerable figure at a lord mayor's feast or any other public entertainment. But this and many others I omit, being studious of brevity.

Supposing that one thousand families in this city would be constant customers for infants' flesh, besides others who might have it at merry meetings, particularly weddings and christenings, I compute that Dublin would take off annually about twenty thousand carcasses, and the rest of the kingdom (where probably they will be sold somewhat cheaper) the remaining eighty thousand.

I can think of no one objection that will possibly be raised against this proposal, unless it should be urged that the number of people will be thereby much lessened in the kingdom. This I freely own, and it was indeed one principal design in offering it to the world. I desire the reader will observe, that I calculate my remedy for this one individual kingdom of Ireland and for no other that ever was, is, or I think ever can be upon earth. Therefore let no man talk to me of other expedients: of taxing our absentees at five shillings a pound: of using neither clothes nor household furniture except what is of our own growth and manufacture: of utterly rejecting the materials and instruments that promote foreign luxury: of curing the expensiveness of pride, vanity, idleness, and gaming in our women: of introducing a vein of parsimony,25 prudence, and temperance: of learning to love our country, in the want of which we differ even from Laplanders and the inhabitants of Topinamboo:26 of quitting our animosities and factions, nor acting any longer like the Jews, who were murdering one another at the very moment their city was taken:27 of being a little cautious not to sell our country and conscience for nothing: of teaching landlords to have at least one degree of

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25. parsimony (pär’sa-mô’nē): frugality; thrift.
26. Topinamboo (tōp’ə-nəm’bōō): an area in Brazil supposedly inhabited by wild savages.
27. Jews . . . taken: In A.D. 70, during a Jewish revolt against Roman rule, the inhabitants of Jerusalem, by fighting among themselves, made it easier for the Romans to capture the city.
mercy toward their tenants: lastly, of putting a spirit of honesty, industry, and skill into our shopkeepers; who, if a resolution could now be taken to buy only our native goods, would immediately unite to cheat and exact upon us in the price, the measure, and the goodness, nor could ever yet be brought to make one fair proposal of just dealing, though often and earnestly invited to it.

Therefore I repeat, let no man talk to me of these and the like expedients, till he hath at least some glimpse of hope that there will ever be some hearty and sincere attempt to put them in practice.

But as to myself, having been wearied out for many years with offering vain, idle, visionary thoughts, and at length utterly despairing of success, I fortunately fell upon this proposal, which, as it is wholly new, so it hath something solid and real, of no expense and little trouble, full in our own power, and whereby...
we can incur no danger in disobligeing England. For this kind of commodity will not bear exportation, the flesh being of too tender a consistence to admit a long continuance in salt, although perhaps I could name a country which would be glad to eat up our whole nation without it.

After all, I am not so violently bent upon my own opinion as to reject any offer proposed by wise men, which shall be found equally innocent, cheap, easy, and effectual. But before something of that kind shall be advanced in contradiction to my scheme, and offering a better, I desire the author or authors will be pleased maturely to consider two points. First, as things now stand, how they will be able to find food and raiment for an hundred thousand useless mouths and backs. And secondly, there being a round million of creatures in human figure throughout this kingdom, whose sole subsistence put into a common stock would leave them in debt two millions of pounds sterling, adding those who are beggars by profession to the bulk of farmers, cottagers, and laborers, with their wives and children who are beggars in effect; I desire those politicians who dislike my overture, and may perhaps be so bold to attempt an answer, that they will first ask the parents of these mortals whether they would not at this day think it a great happiness to have been sold for food at a year old in the manner I prescribe, and thereby have avoided such a perpetual scene of misfortunes as they have since gone through by the oppression of landlords, the impossibility of paying rent without money or trade, the want of common sustenance, with neither house nor clothes to cover them from the inclemencies of the weather, and the most inevitable prospect of entailing the like or greater miseries upon their breed forever.

I profess, in the sincerity of my heart, that I have not the least personal interest in endeavoring to promote this necessary work, having no other motive than the public good of my country, by advancing our trade, providing for infants, relieving the poor, and giving some pleasure to the rich. I have no children by which I can propose to get a single penny; the youngest being nine years old, and my wife past childbearing.

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29. **common stock**: ordinary stock in a company or business venture.
Comprehension

1. Recall What is Swift’s proposal for easing poverty in Ireland?

2. Recall How will the proposal benefit Irish parents?

3. Clarify Reread lines 222–229. Why does Swift feel that his proposal is superior to others that have been put forward?

Text Analysis

4. Examine Verbal Irony What verbal irony does Swift use in each of the following parts of “A Modest Proposal”?
   - the title of the essay
   - lines 59–60 (“I shall now . . . least objection.”)
   - lines 135–145 (“Some persons . . . evils to come.”)

5. Interpret Satire Instead of directly attacking injustice and flawed behavior, Swift uses irony to convey his ideas indirectly. What conclusions would you draw about his attitude toward each of the following?
   - Irish landlords (lines 79–81)
   - the way most English and Irish Protestants view Irish Catholics (lines 82–89)
   - Irish Protestants living abroad (lines 149–155)

6. Evaluate Proposition and Support Review the chart you created as you read. Regardless of your emotional response to the essay, do you consider the proposal to be well supported? Explain why or why not.

7. Compare Texts Recall that on page 609, you learned the difference between Horatian and Juvenalian satire. Compare the tone of The Rape of the Lock with the tone of “A Modest Proposal.” Why is Pope’s poem considered Horatian and Swift’s essay considered Juvenalian? Support your answer with examples from the texts.

Text Criticism

8. Historical Context The 18th century is often called the Age of Reason because advances in science and technology fueled belief that governments could apply rational thought to solve many social problems. Swift, a traditionalist, was often skeptical of new ideas. In what ways does “A Modest Proposal” reflect this attitude?

How can we fight INJUSTICE?

Based on “A Modest Proposal,” Swift’s satirical response to the problem of poverty in Ireland, do you think satire is an effective means of fighting injustice? Why or why not?
Vocabulary in Context

**VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

Indicate whether the words in each pair are synonyms or antonyms.

1. propagation/reduction
2. collateral/accompanying
3. famine/feast
4. deference/contempt
5. encumbrance/advantage
6. expedient/convenience
7. rudiment/foundation
8. sustenance/nourishment

**ACADEMIC VOCABULARY IN WRITING**

- affect
- challenge
- consent
- final
- respond

How might a food shortage affect our society today? How would we respond to such a disaster, and what kinds of cracks or divisions might it reveal in society? In your response, use at least two additional Academic Vocabulary words.

**VOCABULARY STRATEGY: LANGUAGE REFERENCES**

In addition to general dictionaries and thesauri, language references include the following types of books:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Language Reference</th>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Usage dictionary</td>
<td>To understand the subtle differences in how similar words are used in actual language</td>
<td>Fowler's Dictionary of Modern English Usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of Language</td>
<td>To find detailed information about a word's origin</td>
<td>Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To learn about a word named after a person</td>
<td>New Dictionary of Eponyms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other specialized dictionaries</td>
<td>To find the meaning of common English expressions</td>
<td>Oxford Dictionaries of Idioms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To find a rhyme for a word</td>
<td>Oxford Dictionaries of Rhymes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To understand the meaning of a foreign word or phrase in an English text</td>
<td>Oxford Essential Dictionary of Foreign Terms in English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book of Quotations</td>
<td>To find a famous quotation that contains a certain word or is associated with a certain person</td>
<td>Bartlett's Familiar Quotations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRACTICE** Answer each question below based on the information in the chart above.

1. Where would you turn to find out how bloomers get their name?
2. Where could you find a word that rhymes with aardvark?
3. Where could you find out the difference between regretful and regrettable?
Language

◆ GRAMMAR AND STYLE: Choose Effective Words

Review the Grammar and Style note on page 629. Swift underscores the shocking nature of his proposal by using disparaging nouns to describe the poor of Ireland, as shown in the passages below.

I am assured by our merchants that a boy or girl before twelve years old is no salable commodity; (lines 54–55)

... these children are seldom the fruits of marriage, a circumstance not much regarded by our savages... (lines 68–69)

Notice how Swift’s carefully chosen nouns satirize the dismissive attitude that the wealthy Protestants had toward the Catholic poor, heightening the essay’s effectiveness.

PRACTICE Copy the sentences below. Then rewrite them using nouns that will give the sentences a more satirical edge. An example sentence is provided.

EXAMPLE

Nine out of ten landlords overeat, and some weigh as much as 300 pounds.

Nine out of ten landlords are gluttons, and some weigh as much as a full-grown sow.

1. Cars that use an excessive amount of gas make our oil-dependence problem worse.
2. Those who want to preserve the rain forests can be alarmists at times.
3. Companies that dump waste in our waterways are irresponsible corporate citizens.

READING-WRITING CONNECTION

YOUR TURN Expand your understanding of satire by responding to this prompt. Then use the revising tips to improve your proposal.

WRITING PROMPT Write a satirical proposal in the spirit of Swift’s essay, write a three-to-five-paragraph satirical proposal on an issue you’ve heard or read about recently. The issue could relate to something at school, a problem in your town, or an issue that challenges the nation.

REVISING TIPS

- Clearly identify the issue that your proposal will solve and choose something that you have strong opinions about.
- Address possible opposing views.
- Use carefully chosen nouns for satirical effect in your proposal.

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