

## Learning Targets

- Analyze and compare and contrast two satirical texts for purpose and techniques.
- Evaluate the author’s choice of tone to appeal to an audience.

## Before Reading

1. Go back to Twain’s essay in the previous activity and determine where his tone might fall on the Horatian to Juvenalian continuum. Be sure to identify textual support to justify your answer.

## During Reading

2. As you read, mark the text for evidence of satire. As you mark the satire, be sure to annotate the text by identifying the satirical technique employed (as detailed in Activity 3.15).

### Satire

# The War Prayer

by Mark Twain

1 It was a time of great and exalting excitement. The country was up in arms, the war was on, in every breast burned the holy fire of patriotism; the drums were beating, the bands playing, the toy pistols popping, the bunched firecrackers hissing and spluttering; on every hand and far down the receding and fading spread of roofs and balconies a fluttering wilderness of flags flashed in the sun; daily the young volunteers marched down the wide avenue gay and fine in their new uniforms, the proud fathers and mothers and sisters and sweethearts cheering them with voices choked with happy emotion as they swung by; nightly the packed mass meetings listened, panting, to patriot oratory which stirred the deepest deeps of their hearts, and which they interrupted at briefest intervals with cyclones of applause, the tears running down their cheeks the while; in the churches the pastors preached devotion to flag and country, and invoked the God of Battles beseeching His aid in our good cause in outpourings of fervid eloquence which moved every listener. It was indeed a glad and gracious time, and the half dozen rash spirits that ventured to disapprove of the war and cast a doubt upon its righteousness straightway got such a stern and angry warning that for their personal safety’s sake they quickly shrank out of sight and offended no more in that way.

2 Sunday morning came—next day the battalions would leave for the front; the church was filled; the volunteers were there, their young faces alight with martial<sup>1</sup> dreams—visions of the stern advance, the gathering momentum, the rushing charge, the flashing sabers,<sup>2</sup> the flight of the foe, the tumult, the enveloping smoke, the fierce pursuit, the surrender! Then home from the war, bronzed heroes, welcomed, adored, submerged in golden seas of glory! With the volunteers sat their dear ones, proud, happy, and envied by the neighbors and friends who had no sons and brothers to send forth to the field of honor, there to win for the flag, or, failing, die the noblest of noble

<sup>1</sup> **martial** (*adj.*): military

<sup>2</sup> **saber** (*n.*): a heavy Calvary sword with a curved blade

**LEARNING STRATEGIES:**  
Marking the Text,  
SOAPStone

### My Notes

### KEY IDEAS AND DETAILS

The first sentence is 9 words long. The second sentence is 167 words long. Why use such a long sentence? What is the effect?

## Twain in Twain

## My Notes

## KEY IDEAS AND DETAILS

How does Twain make the appearance of the stranger dramatic and significant?

## KEY IDEAS AND DETAILS

Why does the stranger hope that the prayer the pastor and congregation offered was done ignorantly and unthinkingly?

deaths. The service proceeded; a war chapter from the Old Testament was read; the first prayer was said; it was followed by an organ burst that shook the building, and with one impulse the house rose, with glowing eyes and beating hearts, and poured out that tremendous invocation—God the all-terrible! Thou who ordainest! Thunder thy clarion and lightning thy sword!”

Then came the “long” prayer. None could remember the like of it for passionate pleading and moving and beautiful language. The burden of its supplication<sup>3</sup> was, that an ever-merciful and benignant Father of us all would watch over our noble young soldiers, and aid, comfort, and encourage them in their patriotic work; bless them, shield them in the day of battle and the hour of peril, bear them in His mighty hand, make them strong and confident, invincible in the bloody onset; help them to crush the foe, grant to them and to their flag and country imperishable honor and glory—

An aged stranger entered and moved with slow and noiseless step up the main aisle, his eyes fixed upon the minister, his long body clothed in a robe that reached to his feet, his head bare, his white hair descending in a frothy cataract<sup>4</sup> to his shoulders, his seamy face unnaturally pale, pale even to ghastliness. With all eyes following him and wondering, he made his silent way; without pausing, he ascended to the preacher’s side and stood there waiting. With shut lids the preacher, unconscious of his presence, continued with his moving prayer, and at last finished it with the words, uttered in fervent appeal, “Bless our arms, grant us the victory, O Lord our God, Father and Protector of our land and flag!”

The stranger touched his arm, motioned him to step aside—which the startled minister did—and took his place. During some moments he surveyed the spellbound audience with solemn eyes, in which burned an uncanny light; then in a deep voice he said:

“I come from the Throne—bearing a message from Almighty God!” The words smote<sup>5</sup> the house with a shock; if the stranger perceived it he gave no attention. “He has heard the prayer of His servant your shepherd, and will grant it if such shall be your desire after I, His messenger, shall have explained to you its import<sup>6</sup>—that is to say, its full import. For it is like unto many of the prayers of men, in that it asks for more than he who utters it is aware of—except he pause and think.

“God’s servant and yours has prayed his prayer. Has he paused and taken thought? Is it one prayer? No, it is two—one uttered, the other not. Both have reached the ear of Him Who heareth all supplications, the spoken and the unspoken. Ponder this—keep it in mind. If you would beseech a blessing upon yourself, beware! lest without intent you invoke a curse upon a neighbor at the same time. If you pray for the blessing of rain upon your crop which needs it, by that act you are possibly praying for a curse upon some neighbor’s crop which may not need rain and can be injured by it.

“You have heard your servant’s prayer—the uttered part of it. I am commissioned of God to put into words the other part of it—that part which the pastor—and also you in your hearts—fervently prayed silently. And ignorantly and unthinkingly? God grant that it was so! You heard these words: ‘Grant us the victory, O Lord our God!’ That is sufficient. The whole of the uttered prayer is compact into those pregnant words. Elaborations were not necessary. When you have prayed for victory you have prayed

<sup>3</sup> **supplication** (*n.*): plea or prayer; request

<sup>4</sup> **cataract** (*n.*): waterfall; or in this case, hair

<sup>5</sup> **smote** (*v.*): (past tense of smite) to strike with a firm blow; defeat

<sup>6</sup> **import** (*n.*): significance; implications

