In 1960, Kenneth Burke wrote The Rhetoric of Religion: Studies in Logology. In his book Burke comments on the rhetoric of religion and its uses. Using Burke’s analysis of religious rhetoric, this study attempts to show that Burke’s concepts of religion as a rhetorical device are applicable in a modern case study of post-Katrina New Orleans concerning the way words in the New Orleans community have taken on new meanings among both secular and religious institutions. Likewise, this case study will raise serious questions about why the language changed and what the implications are for society. This project shows how religious rhetoric in New Orleans has shifted in African American communities from being confined simply to the religious sphere, and how it has taken on more philanthropic overtones in the Protestant African American community and more racist overtones in the Catholic African American community. Since the tragedy of Katrina churches, religious organizations, and institutions have used their grassroots efforts to bring the city back to life. The African American community is the majority population in New Orleans, and they were also the population most affected by Katrina. In sum, this study shows how religious rhetoric shifted in Catholic African American communities and Protestant African American communities through a Burkian lens and presents the implications of what a shifting rhetoric means.

Subject
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disaster

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As the center of Hurricane Katrina passed southeast of New Orleans on August 29, 2005, winds downtown were in the Category 1 range with frequent intense gusts. The storm surge caused approximately 23 breaches in the drainage canal and navigational canal levees and floodwalls. As mandated in the Flood Control Act of 1965, responsibility for the design and construction of the city’s levees belongs to the United States Army Corps of Engineers and responsibility for their maintenance belongs to the LSU Post-Hurricane Katrina Community Survey in Greater New Orleans. 19. Since hurricane
Katrina, have you had job offers from other cities or regions? Or if you are self-employed: have you concretely looked into the possibility of starting a business in another city or region? 1. No flood damage 31 2. Less than 2 feet 13 3. 2-4 feet 14 4. 4-8 feet 23 5. 8-12 feet 14 6. Over 12 feet 6. 5/31/2009 (Semi-Representative)

Page 6. LSU Post-Hurricane Katrina Community Survey in Greater New Orleans. 24. What do you think about neighborhoods in the Greater New Orleans area? The Neoliberal Deluge locates the root causes of the disaster of Katrina squarely in neoliberal restructuring and examines how pro-market reforms are reshaping life, politics, economy, and the built environment in New Orleans. The contributors argue that human agency and public policy choices were more at fault for the destruction and social misery experienced than were sheer forces of nature.