

# **Brills Companion To Cicero Oratory And Rhetoric Brills Companions In Classical Studies**

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Cicero's Ideal Statesman in Theory and Practice  
Great Lives from History: Aaron-Lysippus  
Brill's Companion to Roman Tragedy  
Syrian Identity in the Greco-Roman World  
A Companion to Roman Rhetoric  
Juvenal and the Satiric Emotions  
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The Revival of Platonism in Cicero's Late Philosophy  
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The Rhetoric of Cicero in Its Medieval and Early Renaissance Commentary Tradition  
Brill's Companion to the Reception of Plato in Antiquity

## **Aristotle's Practical Side**

## Download File PDF Brills Companion To Cicero Oratory And Rhetoric Brills Companions In Classical Studies

By its very nature, the art of oratory involves character. Verbal persuasion entails the presentation of a persona by the speaker that affects an audience for good or ill. In this book, James May explores the role and extent of Cicero's use of ethos and demonstrates its persuasive effect. May discusses the importance of ethos, not just in classical rhetorical theory but also in the social, political, and judicial milieu of ancient Rome, and then applies his insights to the oratory of Cicero. Ciceronian ethos was a complex blend of Roman tradition, Cicero's own personality, and selected features of Greek and Roman oratory. More than any other ancient literary genre, oratory dealt with constantly changing circumstances, with a wide variety of rhetorical challenges. An orator's success or failure, as well as the artistic quality of his orations, was largely the direct result of his responses to these circumstances and challenges. Acutely aware of his audience and its cultural heritage and steeped in the rhetorical traditions of his predecessors, Cicero employed rhetorical ethos with uncanny success. May analyzes individual speeches from four different periods of Cicero's career, tracing changes in the way Cicero depicted character, both his own and others', as a source of persuasion--changes intimately connected with the vicissitudes of Cicero's career and personal life. He shows that ethos played a major role in almost every Ciceronian speech, that Cicero's audiences were conditioned by common beliefs about character, and finally, that Cicero's rhetorical ethos became a major source for persuasion in his oratory.

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**Representations**

In this study James McConnell addresses the concept of authoritative testimony in Luke-Acts. Specifically, he argues that particular elements in the narrative of Luke-Acts can be understood as instances of the topos of divine testimony through utterances and deeds, considered in some ancient rhetorical handbooks to be the most authoritative form of testimony when seeking to persuade an audience. McConnell claims the gods' testimony was used in ancient law courts and political speeches to persuade a judge of a defendant's guilt or innocence, and in attempts in public forums to convince others of a particular course of action. Similarly, the topos is used in ancient narratives and biographies to legitimate certain characters and discredit others. The instances of the topos of God's speech (both oral and through OT citations) and deeds in Luke-Acts are functioning in the same way.

## **Cicero's Ideal Statesman in Theory and Practice**

This volume is intended as a companion to the study of Cicero's oratory and rhetoric, for both students and experts in the field. A group of impressive Ciceronian scholars have contributed articles that analyze in new and interesting ways the oratorical and rhetorical works of Cicero.

## **Great Lives from History: Aaron-Lysippus**

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Brill's Companion to Roman Tragedy is the reader's 'back stage pass' into the hustle and bustle, the sights and sounds of Roman tragedy, stressing the creative collusion of Republican and Imperial drama and with the historical moment they inhabited.

### **Brill's Companion to Roman Tragedy**

Rhetorical theory, the core of Roman education, taught rules of public speaking that are still influential today. But Roman rhetoric has long been regarded as having little important to say about political ideas. The State of Speech presents a forceful challenge to this view. The first book to read Roman rhetorical writing as a mode of political thought, it focuses on Rome's greatest practitioner and theorist of public speech, Cicero. Through new readings of his dialogues and treatises, Joy Connolly shows how Cicero's treatment of the Greek rhetorical tradition's central questions is shaped by his ideal of the republic and the citizen. Rhetoric, Connolly argues, sheds new light on Cicero's deepest political preoccupations: the formation of individual and communal identity, the communicative role of the body, and the "unmanly" aspects of politics, especially civility and compromise. Transcending traditional lines between rhetorical and political theory, The State of Speech is a major contribution to the current debate over the role of public speech in Roman politics. Instead of a conventional, top-down model of power, it sketches a dynamic model of authority and consent enacted through oratorical performance and examines how oratory modeled an ethics of citizenship for the

masses as well as the elite. It explains how imperial Roman rhetoricians reshaped Cicero's ideal republican citizen to meet the new political conditions of autocracy, and defends Ciceronian thought as a resource for contemporary democracy.

## **Syrian Identity in the Greco-Roman World**

Less than two years before his murder, Cicero created a catalogue of his philosophical writings that included dialogues he had written years before, numerous recently completed works, and even one he had not yet begun to write, all arranged in the order he intended them to be read, beginning with the introductory Hortensius, rather than in accordance with order of composition. Following the order of the De divinatione catalogue, William H. F. Altman considers each of Cicero's late works as part of a coherent philosophical project determined throughout by its author's Platonism. Locating the parallel between Plato's Allegory of the Cave and Cicero's "Dream of Scipio" at the center of Cicero's life and thought as both philosopher and orator, Altman argues that Cicero is not only "Plato's rival" (it was Quintilian who called him *Platonis aemulus*) but also a peerless guide to what it means to be a Platonist, especially since Plato's legacy was as hotly debated in his own time as it still is in ours. Distinctive of Cicero's late dialogues is the invention of a character named "Cicero," an amiable if incompetent adherent of the New Academy whose primary concern is only with what is truth-like (*veri simile*); following Augustine's

lead, Altman shows the deliberate inadequacy of this pose, and that Cicero himself, the writer of dialogues who used "Cicero" as one of many philosophical personae, must always be sought elsewhere: in direct dialogue with the dialogues of Plato, the teacher he revered and whose Platonism he revived.

## **A Companion to Roman Rhetoric**

A comprehensive and authoritative account of one of the greatest and most prolific writers of classical antiquity.

## **Juvenal and the Satiric Emotions**

Brill's Companion to the Reception of Plato in Antiquity demonstrates the variety of ways in which ancient readers responded to Plato, as author, as philosopher, and as leading intellectual light, from his own pupils until the sixth century CE.

## **Brill's Companion to Cicero**

This collection of essays offers a comprehensive examination of the varied dynamics and strategies of political discourse and its concealment in Latin literature in the late republic and especially the early empire at Rome.

## **The Revival of Platonism in Cicero's Late Philosophy**

The resurgence of interest in Cicero's political

philosophy in the last twenty years demands a re-evaluation of Cicero's ideal statesman and its relationship not only to Cicero's political theory but also to his practical politics. Jonathan Zarecki proposes three original arguments: firstly, that by the publication of his *De Republica* in 51 BC Cicero accepted that some sort of return to monarchy was inevitable. Secondly, that Cicero created his model of the ideal statesman as part of an attempt to reconcile the mixed constitution of Rome's past with his belief in the inevitable return of sole-person rule. Thirdly, that the ideal statesman was the primary construct against which Cicero viewed the political and military activities of Pompey, Caesar and Antony, and himself.

## **The Cambridge Companion to Ancient Rhetoric**

This volume explores the creation of 'written spaces' through the accretion of monumental inscriptions and non-official graffiti in the Latin-speaking West between c.200 BC and AD 300. The shift to an epigraphic culture demonstrates new mentalities regarding the use of language, the relationship between local elites and the population, and between local elites and the imperial power. The creation of both official and non-official inscriptions is one of the most recognisable facets of the Roman city. The chapters of this book consider why urban populations created these written spaces and how these spaces in turn affected those urban civilisations. They also examine how these inscriptions interacted to create written spaces that could inculcate a sense of 'Roman-

ness into urban populations whilst also acting as a means of differentiating communities from each other. The volume includes new approaches to the study of political entities, social institutions, graffiti and painting, and the differing trajectories of written spaces in the cities of Roman Africa, Italy, Spain and Gaul.

## **Cicero on the Attack**

Marcus Tullius Cicero (106-43 BCE) introduced Romans to the major schools of Greek philosophy, forging a Latin conceptual vocabulary that was entirely new. But for all the sophistication of his thinking, it is perhaps for his political and oratorical career that Cicero is best remembered. He was the nemesis of Catiline, whose plot to overthrow the Republic he famously denounced to the Senate. He was the selfless politician who turned down the opportunity to join Julius Caesar and Pompey in their ruling triumvirate with Crassus. He was briefly Rome's leading man after Caesar's assassination in 44 BCE. And he was the great political orator whose bitter conflict with Mark Antony led to his own violent death in 43 BCE. In her authoritative survey, Gesine Manuwald evokes the many faces of Cicero as well as his complexities and seeming contradictions. She focuses on his major works, allowing the great writer to speak for himself. Cicero's rich legacy is seen to endure in the works of Quintilian and the Church Fathers as well as in the speeches of Harry S. Truman and Barack Obama.

## **The State of Speech**

After the assassination of Julius Caesar in 44BC, Mark Antony took control of Rome. Before the end of the year, Cicero had taken on the leadership of the opposition in the Senate to Antony and his policies. The speeches made by Cicero against Antony, later published under the title *Philippics*, mounted a sustained attack on the way Antony exercised and abused his position of power. This volume of essays reconsider their historical impact and later significance in Roman culture. Delivered at the crucial point in the painful political transition from Roman Republic to the imperial system, the *Philippics* are the final speeches of Rome's greatest orator at the peak of his powers and they cost him his life.

## **The Caesarian Orations**

A new, comprehensive bibliography of books and articles on the rhetoric of the New Testament published since AD 1500. The bibliography is arranged by categories, which include Jewish heritage, invention, arrangement, style, hermeneutics, with specific listings for each book of the NT. It is prefaced with a select bibliography of primary and secondary sources on classical and modern rhetoric. An invaluable research tool.

## **The topos of Divine Testimony in Luke-Acts**

Brill's Companion to the Reception of Socrates, edited

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by Christopher Moore, provides three-dozen studies of nearly 2500 continuous years of philosophical and literary engagement with Socrates as innovative intellectual, moral exemplar, and singular Athenian.

## **Trials of Character**

Great Lives from History: The Ancient World, Prehistory-476 C.E. covers the lives of important personages from the ancient world.

## **Cicero**

In his sixteen verse Satires, Juvenal explores the emotional provocations and pleasures associated with social criticism and mockery. He makes use of traditional generic elements such as the first-person speaker, moral diatribe, narrative, and literary allusion to create this new satiric preoccupation and theme. Juvenal defines the satirist figure as an emotional agent who dramatizes his own response to human vices and faults, and he in turn aims to engage other people's feelings. Over the course of his career, he adopts a series of rhetorical personae that represent a spectrum of satiric emotions, encouraging his audience to ponder satire's proper emotional mode and function. Juvenal first offers his signature indignatio with its associated pleasures and discomforts, then tries on subtler personae that suggest dry detachment, callous amusement, anxiety, and other affective states. As Keane shows, the satiric emotions are not only found in the author's rhetorical performances, but they are also a major part of the

human farrago that the Satires purport to treat. Juvenal's poems explore the dynamic operation of emotions in society, drawing on diverse ancient literary, rhetorical, and philosophical sources. Each poem uniquely engages with different texts and ideas to reveal the unsettling powers of its emotional mode. Keane also analyzes the "emotional plot" of each book of Satires and the structural logic of the entire series with its wide range of subjects and settings. From his famous angry tirades to his more puzzling later meditations, Juvenal demonstrates an enduring interest in the relationship between feelings and moral judgment.

## **Cicero, Philippics 3-9**

### **A Concise Guide to Teaching Latin Literature**

An encyclopedia designed especially to meet the needs of elementary, junior high, and senior high school students.

### **Prosimus Aliquid Civibus Nostris Otiosi**

Presents a survey of Roman rhetoric that explores its ranging cultural importance. This book covers topics such as: the evolution of Roman rhetoric from its origins to the Renaissance; rhetoric's role in education and acculturation; the seminal importance of rhetoric in statesmanship and politics; and more.

## **Cicero's Philippics**

### **New Frontiers**

This volume examines the transmission and influence of Ciceronian rhetoric from late antiquity to the fifteenth century, examining the relationship between rhetoric and practices as diverse as law, dialectic, memory theory, poetics, and ethics. Includes an appendix of primary texts

### **Brill's Companion to the Reception of Herodotus in Antiquity and Beyond**

Perhaps no other single Roman speech exemplifies the connection between oratory, politics and imperialism better than Cicero's *De Provinciis Consularibus*, pronounced to the senate in 56 BC. Cicero puts his talents at the service of the powerful "triumviri" (Caesar, Crassus and Pompey), whose aims he advances by appealing to the senators' imperialistic and chauvinistic ideology. This oration, then, yields precious insights into several areas of late republican life: international relations between Rome and the provinces (Gaul, Macedonia and Judaea); the senators' view on governors, publicani (tax-farmers) and foreigners; the dirty mechanics of high politics in the 50s, driven by lust for domination and money; and Cicero's own role in that political choreography. This

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speech also exemplifies the exceptional range of Cicero's oratory: the invective against Piso and Gabinius calls for biting irony, the praise of Caesar displays high rhetoric, the rejection of other senators' recommendations is a tour de force of logical and sophisticated argument, and Cicero's justification for his own conduct is embedded in the self-fashioning narrative which is typical of his post reditum speeches. This new commentary includes an updated introduction, which provides the readers with a historical, rhetorical and stylistic background to appreciate the complexities of Cicero's oration, as well as indexes and maps.

### **Recovering Reason**

Timothy Burns is associate professor of government at Skidmore College. --Book Jacket.

### **Written Space in the Latin West, 200 BC to AD 300**

Situating Cicero in the context of his use and abuse from antiquity to the present, an international and interdisciplinary team of scholars provides several good reasons to return to the study of his many writings with greater interest and respect.

### **Writing Politics in Imperial Rome**

An interdisciplinary, edited collection on social science methodologies for approaching Roman legal sources. Roman law as a field of study is rapidly

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evolving to reflect new perspectives and approaches in research. Scholars who work on the subject are i

### **Cicero and Modern Law**

Cicero and Modern Law contains the best modern writings on Cicero's major law related works, such as the Republic, On Law, On Oratory, along with a comprehensive bibliography of writings on Cicero's legal works. These works are organized to reveal the influence of Cicero's writings upon the history of legal thought, including St. Thomas, the Renaissance, Montesquieu and the U.S. Founding Fathers. Finally, the articles include discussions of Cicero's influence upon central themes in modern legal thought, including legal skepticism, republicanism, mixed government, private property, natural law, conservatism and rhetoric. The editor offers an extensive introduction, placing these articles in the context of an overall view of Cicero's contribution to modern legal thinking.

### **The Cambridge Companion to Cicero**

Eight new essays, from a distinguished international cast, examine the techniques of Cicero's verbal aggression. Analysis includes political and forensic context but also Cicero's own formal theory of rhetoric and his debts to other genres, literary and dramatic.

### **Interpretation**

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Rhetoric thoroughly infused the world and literature of Graeco-Roman antiquity. This Companion provides a comprehensive overview of rhetorical theory and practice in that world, from Homer to early Christianity, accessible to students and non-specialists, whether within classics or from other periods and disciplines. Its basic premise is that rhetoric is less a discrete object to be grasped and mastered than a hotly contested set of practices that include disputes over the very definition of rhetoric itself. Standard treatments of ancient oratory tend to take it too much in its own terms and to isolate it unduly from other social and cultural concerns. This volume provides an overview of the shape and scope of the problems while also identifying core themes and propositions: for example, persuasion, virtue, and public life are virtual constants. But they mix and mingle differently, and the contents designated by each of these terms can also shift.

### **The Rhetoric of the New Testament**

Cicero was a prolific writer and a major political figure. The author argues that our understanding both of Cicero's oeuvre and of the practice and theory of public life is transformed if his writings are read as a unified whole in the context of Roman politics.

### **Syllecta Classica**

"This is the first book to undertake a study of how Cicero represented his raw material to the public. It does so in a very readable and attractive way, and

none who take it up will find it easy to abandon."—Elaine Fantham, Princeton University "The kind of study that enriches and enlivens our understanding. . . . There is nothing else like it in Ciceronian studies."—Eleanor Winsor Leach, Indiana University

## **Cicero's De Provinciis Consularibus Oratio**

By engaging with recent developments in the study of empires, this book examines how inhabitants of Roman imperial Syria reinvented expressions and experiences of Greek, Roman and Syrian identification. It demonstrates how the organization of Greek communities and a peer polity network extending citizenship to ethnic Syrians generated new semiotic frameworks for the performance of Greekness and Syrianness. Within these, Syria's inhabitants reoriented and interwove idioms of diverse cultural origins, including those from the Near East, to express Greek, Roman and Syrian identifications in innovative and complex ways. While exploring a vast array of written and material sources, the book thus posits that Greekness and Syrianness were constantly shifting and transforming categories, and it critiques many assumptions that govern how scholars of antiquity often conceive of Roman imperial Greek identity, ethnicity and culture in the Roman Near East, and processes of 'hybridity' or similar concepts.

## **Brill's Companion to the Reception of**

## **The Religion of Fools?**

Brill's Companion to the Reception of Herodotus in Antiquity and Beyond examines the reception and cultural transmission of Herodotus' Histories, one of the most controversial and influential texts to have survived from Classical Antiquity, from ancient up to modern times.

## **Brill's Companion to the Reception of Cicero**

### **Reading Cicero**

### **Bilingualism in Ancient Society**

Aristotle's analysis of emotion and his moral psychology are discussed, as are the relation of virtue to emotion, the status of animals, human friendship and the subordinate role of slaves and women. Persuasion through words and character also receive attention."

## **The Rhetoric of Cicero in Its Medieval and Early Renaissance Commentary Tradition**

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Keeping teachers up to date on recent developments in Latin scholarship Catullus, Horace, Ovid, Cicero, and Vergil are the official Advanced Placement Program Latin authors as well as standard reading for college and advanced secondary students of Latin. This book provides accessible information about recent scholarship on these authors to show how an awareness of current academic debates can enhance the teaching of their work. This is the first book aimed specifically at keeping teachers up to date on recent developments in Latin scholarship. Edited by Ronnie Ancona, a classics scholar with expertise in pedagogy, it features contributions by established authorities on each of the five Latin authors. Each essay combines theoretical material with Latin passages so that instructors can see how practically to apply these methods to specific texts. These contributions reveal many and varied ways to approach the reading and study of Latin texts while conveying the excitement of recent scholarship. A practical sourcebook for busy teachers who wish to keep abreast of current critical thought, *A Concise Guide to Teaching Latin Literature* contributes to the ongoing conversation between pedagogy and scholarship as it shows ways to broaden students' appreciation of these timeless classics.

### **Brill's Companion to the Reception of Plato in Antiquity**

Bilingualism has seen an explosion of work in recent years. This volume introduces classicists, ancient historians, and other scholars interested in

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sociolinguistics to bilingualism in the ancient Mediterranean. The fifteen chapters cover theoretical and methodological issues and key aspects of the contact between Latin and Greek and among Latin, Greek, and other languages.

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