Latin 2, 06.07 Latin Oration Note Guide

**Culture: The Power of Oration**

What did you learn?

* What is oration?
* Where did the Greeks learn oration?
* What are the five items you need to be a great orator?

**Audi et Dic: Vocabula**

**Fill in the chart**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Latin Entry** | **English** | **Part of Speech** | **Derivative(s)** |
|  | gift for learning, genius |  |  |
|  | speaker gives the facts of the argument |  |  |
|  | speaker states what is agreed upon and what is being contested |  |  |
|  | supportive evidence of the argument |  |  |

**Cicero**

What did you learn?

* Who was Marcus Tullius Cicero?
* What famous Latin phrase was ascribed to him?
* What role did he rise up to in Rome?
* Summarize (in 2–3 sentences) the Latin paragraph about Cicero:

**Does Cicero’s speech contain the characteristics below? Provide evidence for each.**

* **A Great Speech:** A masterfully constructed speech can move an audience.
* **Substance:** A speech must have substance, material that means something to its audience while promoting idealism.
* **Impact:** A persuasive speech impacts the hearts and minds of those hearing or reading it.
* **Delivery & Style:** The orator must know how to deliver the speech with personal style for maximum impact on the audience.

**Roman Speeches**

* Name the three types of speeches an orator would give in Rome:

1.

2.

3.

* Name the three places t**o conduct speeches:**

1.

2.

3.

* What are the six patterns that judicial speeches followed?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**Julius Caesar’s Oratorical Skills**

* When did Caesar deliver his speech against the Bithynians?
* Identify three oratorical grammatical styles that Caesar utilizes.

**Roman Oration Infusion**

* What are some of the Roman oratorical patterns seen in Frances Watkins’ *“Liberty for Slaves”* speech?

**Modern Roman Oration**

What did you learn?

Fill in the Roman oratorical characteristics you see in each speech below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Roman Oration Technique** | **“I’ve Been to the Mountaintop” by Martin Luther King Jr.** |
| **Exordium:** the introduction |  |
| **Narratio:** speaker gives the facts of the argument |  |
| **Propositio:** speaker states what is agreed upon and what is being contested |  |
| **Confirmatio:** supportive evidence for the argument |  |
| **Refutatio:** argument against the opposition |  |
| **Proratio:** conclusion and emotional appeal to the audience |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Roman Oration Technique** | **“The Perils of Indifference”- by Elie Wiesel** |
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