

LANDMARKS IN RHETORIC AND PUBLIC ADDRESS

CICERO

ON ORATORY AND ORATORS



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Introduction by Ralph A. Micken

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Resumo de Cicero on Oratory and Orators

Contains Cicero's "De Oratore" and "Brutus," influential sources over the centuries for ideas on rhetoric and training for public leadership. The "De Oratore," written in 55 B.C., argues that rhetoric is socially significant because states are established and maintained through the leadership of eloquent men. The three books of dialogues in this volume feature discussions between well-known figures in Roman history, including Lucius Crassus, Marcus Antonius, Quintus Lutatius Catulus, Quintus Marcius Scaevola, Caius Aurelius Cotta, Julius Caesar Strabo Vopiscus, and Publius Sulpicus Rufus. The "Brutus" continues the theme of the dialogues, giving a history of eminent orators whose performances exemplify the Ciceronian theory that rhetoric finally adds up to leadership.

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