

Julius caesar: most noble speaker



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Have you ever wondered what it would be like if a close friend was gruesomely murdered? Can you imagine the crazy mixed emotions you would feel? The heartache, betrayal, and hurt? What would you do to get back at the people who hurt you the most? In William Shakespearean Julius Caesar, the beloved leader, Caesar, is tragically murdered by conspirators, who were thought to be his most trusted friends. Caesar's right hand man, Antonius, plans to seek revenge on Caesar's killers, including once-friend Brutus.

In order to execute his plan, he must use several manipulative tactics in his funerary speech to sway the plebeians into participating and getting what he wants: revenge. Antonius ends up using pathos, his emotion, to have a better connection with the plebeians. He used certain words to make the crowd sad, angry, and trusting.

To make the crowd sad he would use words such as mourn, death, funeral, coffin, and disapprove. Using those words, he had made the crowd sad about losing a strong leader. But to help make the crowd trust him, he would use words such as honorable, rich, and legacy.

To show the crowd that he honored and loved Caesar he would use words like heart and praise. By using these words he would sway the crowd to do what he wants. Brutus ended up not being manipulative with his words.

He tried to have the crowd trust and agree with him but the words he used didn't have as big of an effect as Antonius did. Brutus used fear as a tactic to have the plebeians side with him. He asked if they would rather have Caesar "living, and die all slaves, than that Caesar were dead, to live all free men" (ii. 24-25).

Brutes ended up hurting himself by saying this because he made the plebeians second think their grief. Antonym didn't force the crowd to do anything that they didn't want to do. He allowed them to choose for themselves. Antonym's words stirred the crowd more and got a bigger wave than Brutes. Brutes talked about how ambitious Caesar was but didn't move the crowd. The crowd agreed with him but once he left they ended up listening to Antonym.

If Brutes used more logical words, if Brutes was more empathetic to the people, If Brutes acted Like he cared for the plebeians, then he might have won them over.

Antonym uses syntax to help sway the crowd. An example of syntax that Shakespeare uses is parallelism. When Antonym is speaking to sway the crowd in his favor, he says that he " rather choose to wrong the dead, to wrong myself and you, than I will wrong such honorable 37-138).

The " honorable men" he is talking about are Cassias and Brutes. Antonym then talks about Caesar will and how he cannot read it due to " wronging the honorable men whose daggers have stabbed Caesar/ I do fear He then sways the crowd to agreeing that Brutes and Cassias were traitors.

This Is an example of parallelism because it keeps repeating the same thing of " wronging honorable men". This shows us that Antonym Is more organized and has a better structure In his speech because he made the crowd turn on Brutes. He used Caesar and his money to sway the crowd In his favor. Antonym used the plebeians nakedness to help him achieve what he wanted.

On the other hand, Brutus didn't were good and would help him but he ended up just pushing the plebeians into Antony's arms. Another tactic Antony used to be more effective is by using literary devices.

Antony used irony, metaphors, hyperbole, simile, and personifications to get the crowd to trust him. Antony enters and talks to the plebeians and assures them that he "comes to bury Caesar, not to praise Antony" helps show the crowd that he understands them and their mixed feelings of Caesar as their leader. He also makes a point to tell the crowd that Caesar "good was intertwined in his to how that he knows Caesar was both bad and good. Brutus ended up not using any literary devices in his speech which caused the plebeians to be in favor of Antony.

If Brutus actually tried to use some literary devices in his speech he would've had a greater chance to have the plebeians trust and side with him. Antony's speech became more effective due to all of his literary devices. By using all the devices he used, he ended up winning over the plebeians. Antony uses logos to help persuade the crowd.

Antony's use of logos came off to be more real and true while Brutus's ended up being unbelievable and false. Antony ends up using many rhetorical questions in his funeral speech to help give the plebeians a voice and to help them decide how to move on from the horrible death of their leader.

He asked them "what cause withholds you, then, to mourn for 12-113). The plebeians weren't forced to love Caesar but they chose to do so.

Antonym uses their love for Caesar to his advantage. Instead of doing nothing and just siding with Brutes, he gets it into their mind that they should avenge their leader's death. Revenge for all the mistreatment, revenge for all the bloodshed, revenge for the death of their leader. In Brute's speech, he asked the audience a rhetorical question that couldn't be answered correctly.

He asked " who here is so rude that would not be a Roman? (all. li. 32-33). He then proceeds to ask if they agree or if he offended them. The plebeians could only keep quiet in fear of being shunned by their people and Brutes. Antonym use of many elements helped in his persuasion to sway the Romans into a riot and later on a war.

In our time, Antonym tactics wouldn't be as effective. He could create a bigger crowd due to the advanced technology, but how many people would fall for his speech? Most people would go and listen but would stick to their opinions.

If Antonym went to talk to people who lived in a totalitarianism government, like North Korea, he may have a better chance for rebellion. In the end you would seek out revenge, just like Antonym. You would make the conspirators pay for the blood that they shed. As he wanted, he got his revenge on Brutes and the other conspirators for murdering Caesar.

His usage of effective organization allowed him to overcome his challenges and win over the crowd. He knew his audience and used their weaknesses to his advantage, proving him to be a successful and potent speaker.