



# Art of Rhetoric : Julius Caesar *by William Shakespeare*



## Julius Caesar Summary

Jealous conspirators convince Caesar's friend, Brutus, to join their assassination plot against Caesar.

To stop Caesar from gaining too much power, Brutus and the conspirators kill him on the Ides of March. Mark Antony drives the conspirators out of Rome and fights them in a battle. Brutus and his friend Cassius lose and kill themselves, leaving Antony to rule in Rome.

[Summary of Julius Caesar | Shakespeare Birthplace Trust](#)



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## Using subordinating conjunctions:

Teach	Model	Subordinating Conjunctions:
<p><b>Subordinating conjunctions</b> are used in a <b>subordinate clause</b>.</p> <p>Subordinate clauses (sometimes called 'dependent clauses' rely and depend upon attaching to a <b>main clause</b>.</p> <p>In doing so, you will form a complex sentence. <b>Subordinating conjunctions</b> will be used in a complex sentence.</p> <p>Use <b>commas</b> after, or around, the subordinate clause.</p>	<p>Although Caesar was a powerful dictator, he was still assassinated.</p> <p>Even though Brutus can be seen as dignified, he is also capable of conspiracy.</p>	<p>after although as as if as long as as much as soon as as though because before even if even though</p> <p>how If unless provided Since until when while whenever where wherever while</p>

## Writing a topic sentence / statement:

Teach	Model	Write
<p><b>One sentence</b> to answer the question with <b>two different viewpoints</b>.</p> <p><b>Try beginning with a discourse marker of contrast</b></p> <p>Whereas Despite Although At first glance</p> <p><b>Use a comma to separate viewpoints</b></p>	<p>Despite Julius Caesar being triumphant in battles, he ends up being assassinated by conspirators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Initially, [text or character] seems to be... However, at a deeper level/ However, on closer inspection/ However, it is arguable that...</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Because [first idea], [second idea]</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Despite [character] being..., they...</li> </ul>

### Y7 UNIT 3



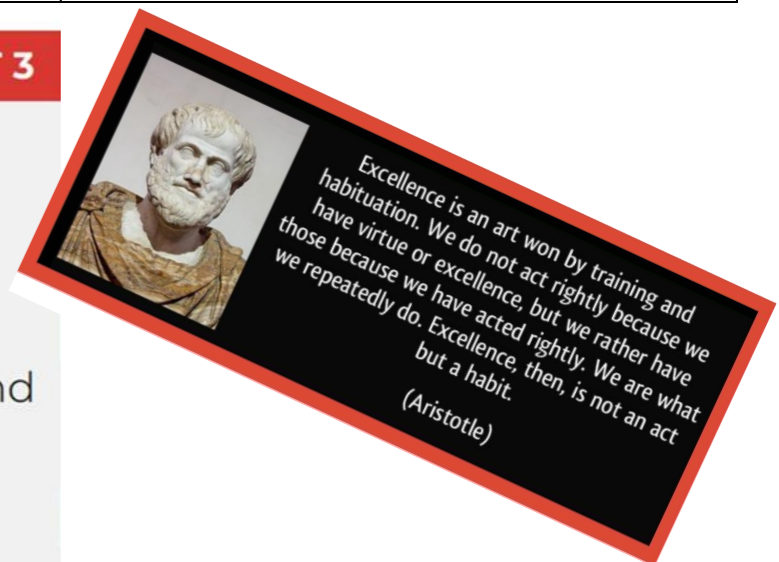
### The Art of Rhetoric

#### Why are words so powerful?

How have human beings used language to motivate, persuade and argue over time?

What is a tragic hero?

How can rhetorical techniques be employed successfully within a play?



- 1) **Diminutive** - it's a bit like small or tiny
- 2) **Plummeting** - it's a bit like falling, plunging or dropping
- 3) **Clamour** - it's a bit like noisy or loud
- 4) **Parry** - it's a bit like saying to counter an attack... using another weapon
- 5) **Concord** - it's a bit like harmony or agreement

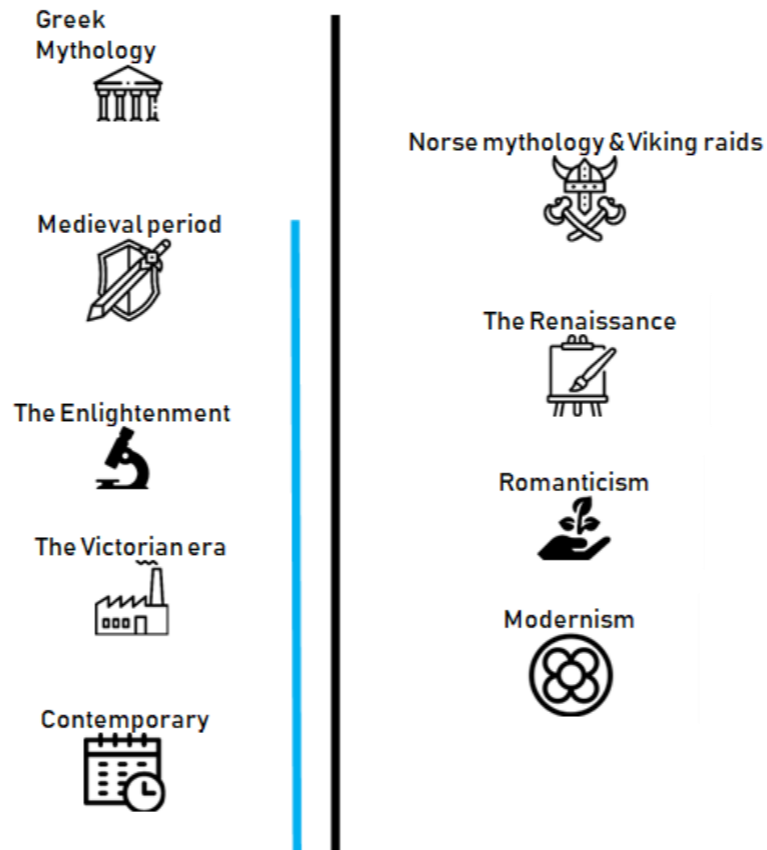
**Can you recall these from Unit 1?**

**Do any apply to Unit 3 - JULIUS?**

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## Timeline

<b>Rhetoric</b> Greek: speaking	The art of eloquence and persuasiveness in language	<b>Alliteration</b> Latin <i>ad</i> 'to' + <i>littera</i> 'letter', 'script'	Repetition of the same sound or letter at the beginning of words in close succession
<b>Anaphora</b> Greek: to carry back	Repetition of a word or phrase in successive clauses	<b>Antithesis</b> Greek placing against	Bringing contrary ideas or terms in close opposition
<b>Assonance</b> Latin: to respond	Repetition of vowel sounds	<b>Decorum</b> Latin: suitable, appropriate	Fitting the right words to the right subject matter to audience
<b>Hyperbole</b>	Extreme or ridiculous exaggeration	<b>Tricolon</b> Greek: <i>tri</i> = three; <i>colon</i> = part of a verse	A series of three parallel words, phrases, or clauses
<b>Rhetorical question</b>	A question not requiring an answer (the answer is usually assumed by the writer)	<b>Epithet</b>	An adjective phrase typically attributed to the character.



**Julius Caesar - Appositives:** patrician, dictator, conqueror

- **Triumphant** (adj) having won battles triumph (n)
- **Vain** (adj) having a high opinion of yourself vanity (n)
- **Vacillating** (adj) unable to decide or make up your mind vacillation (n) vacillate (v)
- **Betrayed** (adj) to be the victim of a conspiracy; to be let down betrayal (n) betray (v)

**Brutus - Appositives:** Republican, tragic hero, military leader, idealist

- **Inflexible** (adj) unable to compromise or change your mind inflexibility (n)
- **Honourable** (adj) behaving in line with your beliefs; being true to yourself honour (n)
- **Gullible** (adj) easily fooled gullibility (n) gull (v)
- **Dignified** (adj) serious and worthy of respect dignity (n)

**Mark Anthony - Appositives:** master orator, friend of Caesar, general, politician

- **Staunch** (adj) very loyal staunchness (n)
- **Manipulative** (adj) able to control or influence others manipulateness (n) manipulate (v)
- **Eloquent** (adv) skilled at speaking Eloquence (n)
- **Ambitious** (adj) having a strong desire and determination to succeed ambition (n)

**Cassius - Appositives:** leader of the conspirators, patrician, schemer

- **Shrewd** (adj): Having strong emotions shrewdness (n)
- **Unscrupulous** (adj): Having great power or strength unscrupulousness (n)
- **Resentful** (adj): Very loyal and committed to a cause resentment (n); resent (v)

<b>Noun</b> – a place, person or thing	<b>Pronoun</b> – replaces a noun
<b>Adjective</b> - Describes a noun	<b>Preposition</b> – indicates place. E.G. up, down, beside

<b>Article</b> – a/an	<b>Verb</b> – doing or action word
<b>Conjunction</b> - Joining word: and, but, because, for etc.	<b>Apostrophe</b> – used for contraction <i>He's</i> <i>Can't</i>

### Poppin' Punctuation

A **full stop** is used to mark the end of a sentence.  
My favourite food is popcorn.

An **exclamation mark** is used at the end of a strong declaration, command or interjection.  
Shhhh! Stop talking!

A **comma** is used to: separate items in a list, show pauses and separate parts of a sentence.  
Today I bought sweets, popcorn, chocolate and a drink.

**Speech marks** are used to show when someone is talking.  
"Who ate all the popcorn?" asked Kate.

A **question mark** is used at the end of a direct question.  
Did you buy the cinema tickets?

**Apostrophes** are used to show contractions and possession.  
Don't eat all of Simon's popcorn.

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Space for notes or further key words/reminders for me: