



ANSWER KEY: LESSON I, pp. 1-3

Exercises for Day 1

1. What is rhetoric? *As defined by the dictionary, rhetoric is the art of oratory, especially the persuasive use of language to influence the thoughts and actions of listeners. Aristotle defines rhetoric simply as the faculty of observing in any given case the available means of persuasion.*
2. What is dialectic? *Dialectic is the art of discussion or reasoning.*
3. How does Aristotle justify his statement that everyone makes use of dialectic and rhetoric? *Aristotle says that all men attempt to discuss statements and to maintain them, to defend themselves and to attack others.*
4. How does Aristotle justify his belief that rhetoric is an art? *Some people use rhetoric unintentionally and some purposefully and since it would be possible to determine systematically the reason for success behind both of these, Aristotle defines rhetoric as an art.*
5. What is an art? *An art is a specialized field, usually, but not always, related in some way to the senses and beauty. Aristotle's definition of an art is more broad. He sees any subject whose success can be studied and learned as an art. He seems to use the term to refer to a kind of systematic and objective discipline, with rules and an internal order.*
6. What does Aristotle think is the chief defect of the way rhetoric was taught by the teachers of the time? *He believes that the teachers of the time place too much emphasis on the nonessential manipulation of emotions and too little on enthymemes.*

TRADITIONAL LOGIC REVIEW EXERCISE I-1:

· What are the four causes of rhetoric? *Rhetoric is a faculty characterized by the ability to observe in any given case the available means of persuasion, which is the result of acquired habit and is designed to enable a person to more effectively discuss and maintain statements and to defend himself and to attack others.*

Exercises for Day 2

7. What is the role of a judge, according to Aristotle, and how does it differ from that of a legislator? *The judge must decide whether or not the alleged facts have occurred in a particular case without being swayed by emotional considerations such as anger or pity. The legislator, on the other hand, should survey a wide sweep of time and frame laws based on what is probable and general.*
8. According to Aristotle, why do writers of rhetoric textbooks generally ignore political oratory? *Aristotle says that in forensic oratory there is more inducement to talk about nonessentials, whereas in political oratory there is less. In deliberative speaking, the listener is assessing his own interests; it is only necessary to demonstrate that the situation is as the giver of advice is claiming. In forensic speaking, on the other hand, it is necessary to capture the hearer's sympathy since his judgment concerns the affairs of other men.*
9. Which form of oratory does Aristotle think is nobler? Why? *Aristotle thinks that political oratory is nobler because it is less given than forensic oratory to unscrupulous practices, since it is given to wider issue.*

LATIN REVIEW EXERCISE I-1:

Translate the following quote into English. Give the form (tense, voice, and mood) for each of the verbs it contains. Indicate which of the two figures you studied this week it is an example of, then change it into the other figure and translate it back into Latin.

Translation: *I came, I saw, I conquered.*
Form: veni: *1st pers. perfect active indicative of venio, venire, veni, ventum*
vidi: *1st pers. perfect active indicative of video, videre, vidi, visum*
vici: *1st pers. perfect active indicative of vinco, vincere, vici, victus*

Figure: *Asyndeton*

In form of other figure in English: *I came and I saw and I conquered.*

In form of other figure in Latin: *Veni et vidi et vici*

Exercises for Day 3

10. What form does demonstration take in rhetoric? *Rhetorical proof takes the form of enthymemes.*
11. What is an enthymeme? *An enthymeme is a sort of syllogism. Students who have taken traditional logic will know that, more specifically, an enthymeme is a syllogism in which one of the premises is implicit.*
12. What are the four uses of rhetoric given by Aristotle? *Aristotle says that rhetoric is useful because: 1) truth and justice are naturally superior to their opposites so that, if the event of judgements is unseemly, then they must be self-defeating, which merits reproof; 2) it is also useful because, with some audiences, even if we should possess the most precise understanding of the question, we would more easily achieve persuasion by speaking rhetorically; 3) it is also necessary to be able to argue contradictory positions, not that we may adopt either of the two, but that we should be aware how the case stands; furthermore 4) although the use of rhetoric can do great harm, it can also produce great benefits.*



13. If a judge rules improperly, who is at fault, according to Aristotle? Those at fault are the speakers (or advocates).

14. What reason does Aristotle give for the necessity in rhetoric of being able to argue both sides of a question? In order to allow us to see our opponent's arguments better so that we may refute them.

Exercises for Day 4

15. How does Aristotle differentiate the function of rhetoric from the function of dialectic? Aristotle once again describes the function of rhetoric as discovering real and apparent persuasiveness in subject matter, whereas the purpose of dialectic is to detect real and apparent syllogisms.

16. What was Aristotle's chief purpose in this first chapter? Aristotle's chief purpose was to give a brief introduction to the concept of rhetoric and explain its position as an art.

17. What does he say he is going to do in the next section? Aristotle says that he will define rhetoric and proceed from there in discussion of proper methodology.

ANSWER KEY: LESSON II, pp. 5-11

Exercises for Day I

1. What is Aristotle's definition of rhetoric? Aristotle defines rhetoric simply as the faculty of observing in any given case the available means of persuasion, or as the power to observe the persuasiveness of which any particular matter admits.

2. Explain how rhetoric differs from the other arts and sciences in terms of its subject matter. Other arts and sciences can persuade concerning their own subject matter, whereas rhetoric is concerned with the means of persuasion in any kind of subject matter.

3. Explain Aristotle's distinction between artistic and non-artistic proofs. Aristotle defines artistic proofs as those which we invent through method whereas non-artistic ones are preexistent.

4. What are the three means of persuasion? The three means of persuasion are:

1. The personal character of the speaker
2. The disposition or frame of mind of the audience; and
3. The words of the speech itself.

In other words, these are the ethical, emotional, and logical forms of persuasion.

NOTE: Although the translator does not use them in this translation, the terms commonly used for these three means of persuasion are ethos (concerning the personal character of the speaker), pathos (concerning the frame of mind of the audience), and logos (concerning the words of the speech itself).

5. Upon what does each depend?

1. Upon the words of the speaker that make him credible
2. Upon the feelings of the audience when the speaker stirs their emotions
3. Upon the persuasive arguments in the speech that are suitable to the case in question

6. Explain why personal character is important to persuasion. The character (or ethical) mode of persuasion involves a speech which, by its nature, disposes the audience to place trust in the speaker. Then, in cases of ambiguity, they are inclined to believe him.

7. Explain why putting the audience in a certain frame of mind is important to persuasion. The mode of persuasion related to the disposition of the audience involves a speech which manipulates the emotions of the audience to a desired tenor so that they more readily accept the speaker's point.

8. Which does Aristotle consider to be the most effective of the three means of persuasion? Aristotle considers character to be the most potent of the three means of persuasion.

9. What are the three things a man must be able to do in order to be in command of the three modes of persuasion? A man must:

1. Have mastered the syllogism
2. Be able to scientifically consider character and the virtues
3. Know what, and of what kind, each of the emotions is and how they are engendered.

10. Aristotle makes reference to two types of proof in dialectic (by which he means logic). What are they?

1. Induction
2. Enthymeme