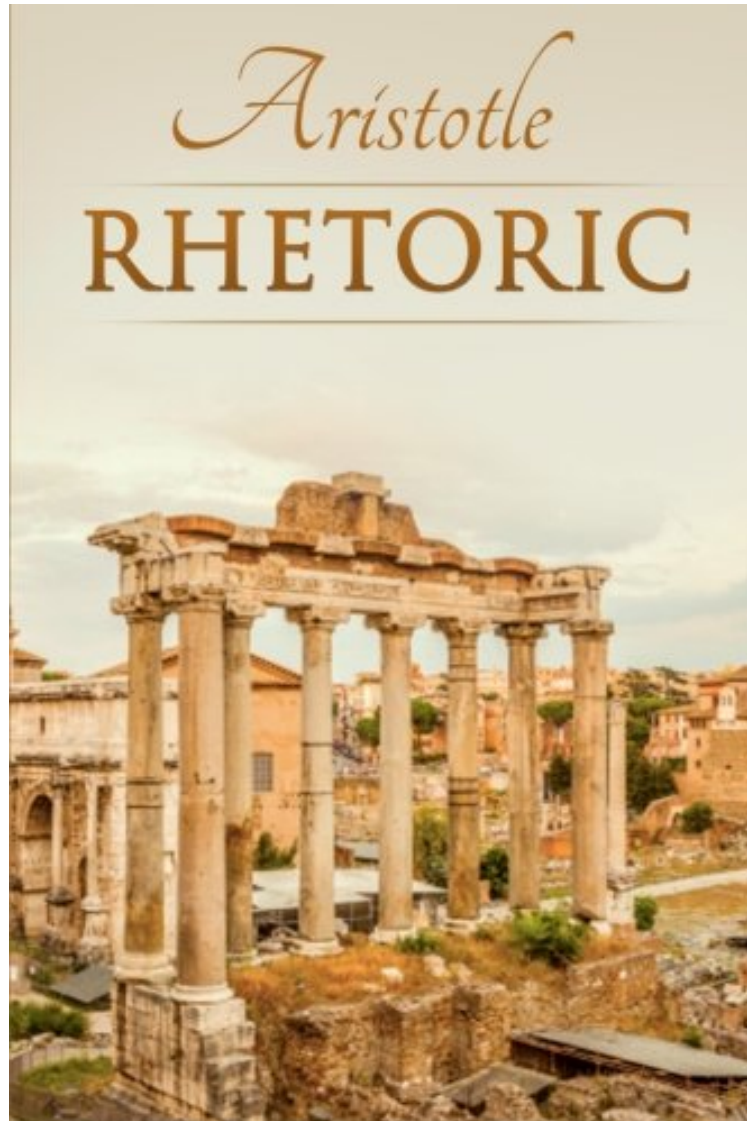


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2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. Great book, decent translation.By rhytreAll modern rhetoric is a commentary on Aristotle, Not the absolute best translation, but a sound and clear one for those of who left our Loeb's in the other coat and were more comfortable with NT Greek than Classical anyway.3 of 3 people found the following review helpful. Lacks translation notes; documents of any type that have ...By Robert J. ParrLacks translation notes;

documents of any type that have been translated should be accompanied by notes to give a reader a fair sense of the document's worth. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. It looks like the translation is made by Google Translate. It looks like the translation is made by Google Translate, very hard to understand or follow the meaning. Overall very poor translation job.

"Wit is well-bred insolence." - Aristotle, *Rhetoric*

Aristotle's *Rhetoric* is an ancient Greek treatise on the art of persuasion, dating from the 4th century BC. The English title varies: typically it is titled *Rhetoric*, *the Art of Rhetoric*, or a *Treatise on Rhetoric*. Aristotle is generally credited with developing the basics of the system of rhetoric that "thereafter served as its touchstone", influencing the development of rhetorical theory from ancient through modern times. The *Rhetoric* is regarded by most rhetoricians as "the most important single work on persuasion ever written." Gross Walzer concurs, indicating that, just as Alfred North Whitehead considered all Western philosophy a footnote to Plato, "all subsequent rhetorical theory is but a series of responses to issues raised" by Aristotle's *Rhetoric*. This is largely a reflection of disciplinary divisions, dating back to Peter Ramus' attacks on Aristotelean rhetoric in the late 16th century and continuing to the present. Like the other works of Aristotle that have survived from antiquity, the *Rhetoric* seems not to have been intended for publication, being instead a collection of his students' notes in response to his lectures. The treatise shows the development of Aristotle's thought through two different periods while he was in Athens, and illustrates Aristotle's expansion of the study of rhetoric beyond Plato's early criticism of it in the *Gorgias* (ca. 386 BC) as immoral, dangerous, and unworthy of serious study. Plato's final dialogue on rhetoric, the *Phaedrus* (ca. 370 BC), offered a more moderate view of rhetoric, acknowledging its value in the hands of a true philosopher (the "midwife of the soul") for "winning the soul through discourse." This dialogue offered Aristotle, first a student and then a teacher at Plato's Academy, a more positive starting point for the development of rhetoric as an art worthy of systematic, scientific study.

About the Author Aristotle (Greek: 384-322 BCE) was a Greek philosopher born in Stagirus, northern Greece, in 384 BCE. His father, Nicomachus, died when Aristotle was a child, whereafter Proxenus of Atarneus became his guardian. At eighteen, he joined Plato's Academy in Athens and remained there until the age of thirty-seven (c. 347 BCE). His writings cover many subjects including physics, biology, zoology, metaphysics, logic, ethics, aesthetics, poetry, theater, music, rhetoric, linguistics, politics and government and constitute the first comprehensive system of Western philosophy. Shortly after Plato died, Aristotle left Athens and, at the request of Philip of Macedonia, tutored Alexander the Great between 356 and 323 BCE. According to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Aristotle was the first genuine scientist in history. ... Every scientist is in his debt." Teaching Alexander the Great gave Aristotle many opportunities and an abundance of supplies. He established a library in the Lyceum which aided in the production of many of his hundreds of books. The fact that Aristotle was a pupil of Plato contributed to his former views of Platonism, but, following Plato's death, Aristotle immersed himself in empirical studies and shifted from Platonism to empiricism. He believed all peoples' concepts and all of their knowledge was ultimately based on perception. Aristotle's views on natural sciences represent the groundwork underlying many of his works. Aristotle's views on physical science profoundly shaped medieval scholarship. Their influence extended into the Renaissance and were not replaced systematically until the Enlightenment and theories such as classical mechanics. Some of Aristotle's zoological observations were not confirmed or refuted until the 19th century. His works contain the earliest known formal study of logic, which was incorporated in the late 19th century into modern formal logic. His ethics, though always influential, gained renewed interest with the modern advent of virtue ethics. All aspects of Aristotle's philosophy continue to be the object of active academic study today. Though Aristotle wrote many elegant treatises and dialogues Cicero described his literary style as "a river of gold" it is thought that only around a third of his original output has survived.