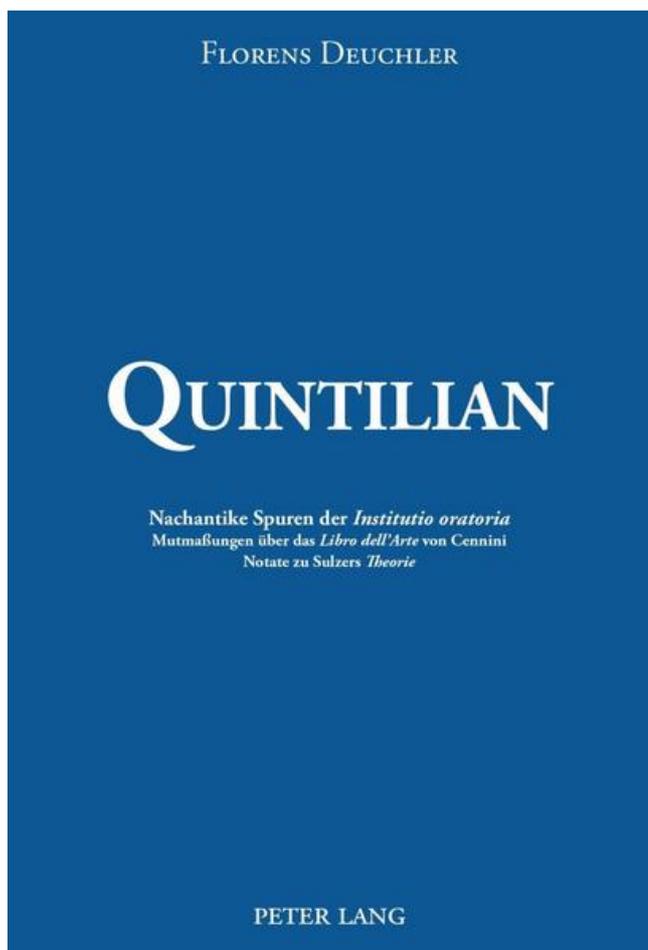


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Beschreibung

Untersucht werden die Quintilian-Anregungen und -Zitate – ihrerseits auf das sprachliche Vorbild Ciceros zurückgehend – im frühen Mittelalter und dem italienischen *Trecento*. Die Auseinandersetzung mit der *Institutio oratoria* des spätantiken Redners wird an einigen Beispielen bis in die Neuzeit verfolgt.

Quintilian School, Kingston, ON. 199 likes · 30 talking about this · 5 were here. Small Class Sizes, Endless Support a Real Answer.

Quintilian: Quintilian Originally Marcus Fabius Quintilianus. First century A.D. Roman rhetorician whose major work, the *Institutio Oratoria*, discusses the complete education and career of an orator.

6 Nov 2015 . Quintilian Education and Additive Bilingualism by Cheyenne Franklin. This essay will look at several aspects of Marcus Fabius Quintilian's pedagogy presented in *Institutes of Oratory* and will compare these methods to those currently considered most effective for teaching K-12 ESOL (English as a Second

So Quintilian won honors and wealth in his profession. He was highly rewarded by Vespasian and was later the instructor of the grand-nephews of Domitian. His last years were spent in preparing his work on the education of an orator, the "*Institutes*." We give below his ideas of the ideal Roman education preliminary to the.

Marcus Fabius Quintilianus, c.35/40–c.96ce), Roman rhetorician from Spain. His *Institutio Oratoria* (*The Education of the Orator*) is the.

Quintilian definition, (Marcus Fabius Quintilianus) a.d. c35–c95, Roman rhetorician. See more.

Quintilian. compiled by Ben Austin. Marcus Fabius Quintilianus. ~35 - ~95 BCE. A man who practiced oratory in the legal arena and, more famously, taught what he had learned. His renown as a teacher/rhetor in Roman history is second only to Cicero, chiefly because of his *Institutio Oratoria*, the *Institutes of Oratory* .

Quintilian and the Law. The purpose of 'Quintilian and the Law' is to reintroduce Quintilian's *Institutio oratoria* to modern readers, and to show that the topics discussed in it are still very much alive today.

Quintilian, born in Spain about 35 CE, became a renowned and successful teacher of rhetoric in Rome. In *The Orator's Education* (*Institutio Oratoria*), a comprehensive training program in twelve books, he draws on his own rich experience. It provides not only insights on oratory, but also a picture of Roman education and.

The Quintilian Project is an ongoing effort to build a digital edition for Quintilian's *Institutio Oratoria*. The eventual edition will include all its English.

The meaning, origin and history of the name Quintilian.

The reason for this is twofold: the rhetoricians, more especially our own, have abandoned certain of their duties and the teachers of literature have undertaken tasks which rightly belong to others. Quintilian. With an English Translation. Harold Edgeworth Butler. Cambridge.

Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press;

His father taught rhetoric, with no great success, at Rome, and Quintilian must have come there at an early age to reside, and must have there grown up to manhood. The years from 61 to 68 he spent in Spain, probably attached in some capacity to the retinue of the future emperor Galba, with whom he returned to the capital.

16 Jul 2017 - 7 min - Uploaded by Search Engine Quintilian Marcus Fabius Quintilianus c 35 – c 100 CE was a Roman rhetorician from .

Life. Marcus Fabius Quintilianus (in English mostly as Quintilian, but also incorrectly spelled Quintillian or Quinctilian) was born around 35 CE at Calagurris in Hispania (now Calahorra, Spain). His works preserve a form of the ancient canons which allow us to see how those in the early empire viewed the great literature of.

Quotes[edit]. *De Institutione Oratoria* (c. 95 AD)[edit]. *Falsa enim est querela, paucissimis*

hominibus vim percipiendi quae tradantur esse concessam, plerosque vero laborem ac tempora tarditate ingenii perdere. Nam contra plures reperias et faciles in excogitando et ad discendum promptos. Quippe id est homini naturale,.

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23 Sep 2016 . (1914); "Quintilian", in *Encyclopædia Britannica*, (11th ed.), 1911. Works by this author published before January 1, 1923 are in the public domain worldwide because the author died at least 100 years ago. Translations or editions published later may be copyrighted. Posthumous works may be copyrighted.

educational theories of Quintilian, it will be necessary to consider briefly those earlier ideals upon which his system is based. Of the Chinese, Indian and Egyptian forms of education little is known and hence whatever effect they may have had upon latter systems cannot be traced. With the Jewish forms, we are somewhat.

8 Mar 2017 . Quintilian - Roman Rhetorician Marcus Fabius Quintilianus.

29. jun 2017 . Quintilian, romersk advokat, professor og forfatter av et betydningsfullt verk om retorikk, Talerens utdanning (latin: *Institutio oratoria*), utgitt ca. 95 evt.. Ved siden av å være en sentral kilde til antikkens retoriske teori har verket hatt en betydelig resepsjon i moderne tid. Det var viktig blant annet i den moderne.

Marcus Fabius Quintilianus (c. 35 – c. 100 AD) was a Roman rhetorician from Hispania, widely referred to in medieval schools of rhetoric and in Renaissance writing. In English translation, he is usually referred to as Quintilian (/kwɪnˈtɪliən/), although the alternate spellings of Quintillian and Quinctilian are occasionally.

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Progymnasmata, and Quintilian's work in general, allows students to approach the new medium of comics through reading and production through an ancient rhetorical practice that relies on a step-by-step process. Looking at Quintilian's pedagogy, we demonstrate a modern classroom study that uses progymnasmata to.

Kennedy (representing a dominant historical tradition in Rhetoric and Composition historiography) sees Quintilian as simply regurgitating the Greek tradition. Similarly, Ong preferences the Greek tradition and treats the Romans as little more than editors annotating "rhetoric's greatest hits" (Logie 358). However, others read.

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Introduction. Marcus Fabius Quintilianus was born c. 35 CE in Calagurris in Hispania (modern Calahorra in La Rioja, Spain). His father, a well-educated man, sent him to Rome to study rhetoric early in the reign of Nero. Quintilian evidently adopted as his model Domitius Afer, who died in 59, and listened to him speak and.

18 Sep 2013 . There were several useful things that I gleaned from my re-reading of excerpts from both Aristotle's *On Memory and Reminiscence* and Quintilian's *Institutio Oratoria*. Since I am in the midst of doing my preliminary preparations for my upcoming seminar on Still Alice, I couldn't help but to apply these texts to.

Definition of Quintilian - (c.35–c.96 AD), Roman rhetorician; Latin name Marcus Fabius Quintilianus. He is best known for his *Education of an Orator*, a compr.

Dive deep into Marcus Fabius Quintilianus' Quintilian with extended analysis, commentary, and discussion.

Cicero, and Quintilian. I have previously argued against Aristotle and Cicero. What objection then is there against calling Quintilian to the same account? Aristotle's logic both lacked many virtues and abounded in faults. He left out many definitions and partitions of arguments; instead of one art of invention embracing the ten.

10 Dec 2016 . The Institutes of Oratory (Latin: Institutio Oratoria) is a treatise by Quintilian on the education of an orator.

Woodruff Library, Atlanta University Center. For more information, please contact cwiseman@auctr.edu. Recommended Citation. Smith, Naomi Shocklin, "An examination of the educational theories and practices of Quintilian for the elementary and secondary schools in the light of modern educational theories" (1937).

Quintilian School, small classrooms, endless support, a real answer.

This is the first single-volume English translation of the "Institutio Oratoria," a treatise on all stages of the orator's education that was written in Latin under the emperor Domitian (81–96 CE) by the Roman rhetorician and teacher Marcus Fabius Quintilianus, commonly known as Quintilian. In the course of twelve books.

QUINTILIAN AND ROMAN LAW. Olga TELLEGEN-COUPERUS. (Universiteit Tilburg). I.

This paper is about Quintilian's Institutio oratoria, a work dating from the end of the first century AD which, until now, has been considered unimportant by Romanists. I would like to argue that this work is important for our knowledge and.

Quintilian, vol. 1. Welcome to the web site of Watson's Quintilian. There being no complete English translation of Quintilian's Institutes of Oratory (besides those published in the Loeb editions) since the Rev. John Selby Watson published his in 1891, which is now largely inaccessible, this site has been established in order to.

Marcus Fabius Quintilian. (35—95 A.D.) Laid the Foundation for Modern Educational Methodology. Dr. Starr is president of Antelope Valley. College, California. Since the Italian humanist Andrea Poggio discovered the lost manuscript of Quintilian's. Institutes of Oratory over five hundred years ago in the Monastery of.

that no version of Quintilian at all adequate to the merits of the original existed in English, and that to translate him throughout with energy, spirit, and fidelity, would prove a task of the most arduous and difficult kind ; such is the beauty of his diction, and such the peculiar propriety of his epithets. The difficulties alleged by Dr.

When this paper sets out to deal with the role of the teacher in Quintilian, it must first give an over-all summary and ground- plan of the system into which this teacher is to fit. In order to understand the character of a man it is first necessary to appreciate his background and environment just as it is necessary to form.

The Institutio Oratoria of Quintilian (Marcus Fabius Quintilianus) is a work that follows in a tradition of writing on rhetoric, a tradition that dates back to the fifth century BC. My thesis establishes Quintilian and his work within this tradition, and encourages the reader both to consider one aspect of the convention of technical.

It is not difficult to get hold of the general principles of the mnemonic. The first step was to imprint on the memory a series of loci or places. The commonest, though not the only, type of mnemonic place system used was the architectural type. The clearest description of the process is that given by Quintilian. In order to form a.

3 Apr 2009 . Tobias Reinhardt, Michael Winterbottom, Quintilian Institutio Oratoria Book 2. Introduction, Text, Commentary. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006. Pp. 435. ISBN 0-19-926265-9. £85.00.

Quintilian was the celebrated orator and rhetorician from the first century who brought forward rhetorical theory from ancient Greece and from the heyday of Roman rhetoric in the

prior century. This theory he compiled in his *Institutio Oratoria*, an exhaustive and pedagogically oriented treatment of rhetoric in twelve books.

Quintilian's assessment of Seneca at *Institutio Oratoria* 10.1.125–31 has often been read as a diatribe against Seneca. However, in this paper I assert that the passage reveals more about Quintilian's construction of authority than his opinion of Seneca. I read the assessment as an imitation of Seneca's *Epistulae Morales* 114.

Another ancient philosopher, Quintilian, also thought rhetorician should implement humor in their speech for its effectiveness as a means of persuasion. In his book, *Institutio Oratoria* (ca. 93 A.D.), which was written after *De Oratore*, Quintilian came to many of the same conclusions Cicero did on the use on humor in rhetoric.

However, far more important than that, there is a moral issue:²⁴ philosophers, as they are found now in society, Quintilian says, cannot be considered as models of conduct, whatever illustrious ancestors they may claim to have (I.pr. 15). *Ac veterum quidem sapientiae professorum multos et honesta praecepisse et, ut prae-*

24 Sep 2012 . 'Sit ergo nobis orator quem constituimus is qui a M. Catone finitur, vir bonus dicendi peritus, verum, id quod et ille posuit prius et ipsa natura potius ac maius est, utique vir bonus.' (Inst. XII, 1, 1). Why did Quintilian insist so strongly on the moral qualities of the orator ? The question has not been persistently.

7 Dec 2017 . Abstract. What constitutes 'literary criticism' in antiquity is necessarily debatable, since the term does not correspond to a stable disciplinary category but something more like an intersection of certain forms of discourse in philosophy, rhetoric, poetics, and grammatical theory. But this observation does not.

27 Feb 2015 . Transcript of Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Quintilian. Main Ideas 1. Plato 2. Aristotle
Plato was the student of Socrates and the teacher of Aristotle. Plato became the primary Greek philosopher to influence others to research and build upon. Plato Aristotle Cicero Quintilian
Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Quintilian

However, Quintilian does talk about this later. He does the same with division, as if class or species, indeed mentioned shortly before, were somewhat separated from the topic of division. He does the same with removal, where Quintilian prates quite childishly in thinking that the removal of parts is a class of argument.

Other Authors: Sussman, Lewis A. , Quintilian. Language(s):, English ; Latin. Published: Frankfurt am Main ; Verlag P. Lang, c1987. Subjects: Speeches, addresses, etc., English > Translations from Latin. Speeches, addresses, etc., Latin > Translations into English. Physical Description: xxi, 257 p. ; 21 cm. ISBN: 3820497722.

17 Jun 2016 . ABSTRACT. Quintilian makes writing one of the four interrelating elements (with reading, speaking, and listening) to be used in producing in his “perfect orator” what he calls “habit” (hexis), or the facility of being able to write or speak well on any subject. It requires constant study over time, requires.

24 Feb 2014 . Research, links, works cited, and precis on searchable digital texts of Quintilian's *Institutio Oratoria* and related scholarly articles.

Define Quintilian. Quintilian synonyms, Quintilian pronunciation, Quintilian translation, English dictionary definition of Quintilian. Originally Marcus Fabius Quintilianus. First century ad. Roman rhetorician whose major work, the *Institutio Oratoria*, discusses the complete education and.

AbstractAfter defining grammatical (as opposed to lexical) homonymy as concerning either inflection or the conflict between different parts of speech, attention is paid to those contexts in which Varro and Quintilian dealt with processes falling under that concept. The paper

remarks on the acute distinction Quintilian seems to.

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Principal's Message. Provide an outstanding educational foundation and to develop in each individual child a lifelong love of learning. Find out more.

Quintilian Institutio Oratoria 11.2.17-26. English translation by Butler (Loeb, 1290-22). (17) Ex hoc Simonidis facto notatum videtur iuvari memoriam signatis animo sedibus, idque credit suo quisque experimento. Nam cum in loca aliqua post tempus reversi sumus, non ipsa agnoscimus tantum sed etiam quae in iis.

Quintilian on the Teaching of Speaking and Writing, edited by James J. Murphy and Cleve Wiese, offers scholars and students insights into the pedagogies of Marcus Fabius Quintilianus (ca. 35–ca. 95 CE), one of Rome's most famous teachers of rhetoric. Providing translations of three key sections from Quintilian's.

Originating in the Sophistic pedagogy of Protagoras and reflecting the sceptical practice of the New Academy, Quintilian's rhetorical pedagogy places a special emphasis on the juxtaposition of multiple, competing claims. This inherently dialogical approach to argumentation is referred to here as *controversia* and is on full.

In most of the older editions of Quintilian an anonymous Life appears, the author of which (probably either Omnibonus Leonicensis or Laurentius Valla) prefers a conjecture of his own to the 'books of the time,' and makes out that Quintilian was born in Rome. His main argument is that Martial does not include his name.

25 Nov 2010 . Below is some of what Quintilian (~35 to 100 CE) has to say on memory from Institutio Oratoria. I've bolded sections with practical descriptions of technique. From what Simonides did on that occasion, it appears to have been remarked that the memory is assisted by localities impressed on the mind, and.

Quintilian: Institutio Oratoria Book 2. Tobias Reinhardt and M. Winterbottom (eds) Publisher: Oxford University Press. Published in print: 2006. ISBN: 9780199262656. Published online: January 2017. EISBN: 9780191844645. DOI: 10.1093/acrade/9780199262656.book.1. Buy this Book.

Marcus Fabius Quintilian was a Roman orator, writer, and teacher of rhetoric who lived in the first century AD. He interpreted rhetorical theory from ancient Greece for his contemporaries during the heyday of rhetoric studies and practice in Rome. He paid special attention to Cicero, presenting and adding to Cicero's ideas on.

3 Jun 2017 . Voller Titel: M. Fabii Quinc[!]tiliani de institutione oratoria libri duodecim, cum notis et animadversionibus virorum doctorum, summa cura recogniti et emendati per Petrum Burmannum. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Joannem de Vivie, MDCCXX. Der Kupferstich von F. Bleyswyk zeigt Quintilian, wie er seinen.

This study is about the construction of identity and self-promotion of status by means of elite education during the first and second centuries CE, a cultural and historical period termed by many as the Second Sophistic. Though the Second Sophistic has traditionally been treated as a Greek cultural movement, individual.

Quintilian sheet music - Concert Band sheet music by Robert W. Smith: Belwin Music. Shop the World's Largest Sheet Music Selection today at Sheet Music Plus.

Enjoy the best Quintilian Quotes at BrainyQuote. Quotations by Quintilian, Roman Educator, Born 35. Share with your friends.

Quintilian evidently adopted as his model Domitius Afer, who died in 59, and listened to him speak and plead cases in the law courts. Sometime after Afer's death, Quintilian returned to Spain, possibly to practice law in the courts of his own province. However, in 68 he returned

to Rome as part of the retinue of the emperor.

The contributions of Cicero and Quintilian, the two leading Roman rhetoricians, were based on their acceptance of the prior philosophical theories of Isocrates, which emphasized a cultural approach to rhetoric. Cicero and Quintilian, drawing from Isocrates, sought prospective orators who had a natural talent for eloquence.

Quintilian gilt als der bedeutendste Redelehrer der Antike. Nicht nur, weil er den ersten öffentlich besoldeten Lehrstuhl der Rhetorik innehatte oder die mit 12 Bänden umfangreichste Rhetorik der Antike schrieb. Seine »Ausbildung des Redners« (Institutio Oratoria) gilt aus anderen Gründen als der Höhepunkt antiker.

Author: Aubrey Gwynn; Category: Education; Length: 261 Pages; Year: 1926.

Quintilian — 'We should not write so that it is possible for the reader to understand us, but so that it is impossible for him to misunderstand us.'

Quintilian was inspired by the work of the ancient Roman philosopher and educator of the same name, who set forth the original seven liberal arts as the ideal curriculum for educated citizens. After a stirring Roman style fanfare, Mr. Smith uses a quintal theme in both harmony and rhythm to propel the work through its.

Quintilian 35-96 CE Roman (Spain). Quintilian was the first chair of Latin rhetoric in the Roman public school system. By the time Quintilian was writing, rhetoric had become a school subject. Institutio Oratoria is the most complete treatise on rhetoric surviving from antiquity. In the text, he focuses on how eloquence is.

You know that while there were many writers in the Latin tongue who were renowned for elaborating and forming the language, there was one outstanding and extraordinary man, M. Fabius Quintilian, who so cleverly, thoroughly and attentively worked out everything which had to do with training even the very best orator.

1. feb 2009 . Quintilian, Marcus Fabius Quintilianus, ca. 35-ca. 98, romersk retoriker. Hans indflydelse på europæisk dannelseshistorie stikker dybere end selv Ciceros.

Oldtidshistorikeren Th. Mommsen betegnede Quintilians hovedværk, Institutio oratoria (ca. 95 e.Kr., Opdragelse til veltalenhed), som en af de mest.

The Educational Theory of Quintilian (Marcus Fabius Quintilianus). Analyst: Paul O'Neill. RETURN edited 8/18/11. Introduction: Quintilian is thought to have been born somewhere around 35-40 A. D. (Kennedy, 1969, p. 15) in Calagurris, now known as Calahorra, Spain. He studied in Rome, later becoming a teacher of.

27 Oct 2017 . The Roman schoolboy, or rather the teacher of rhetoric who would be instructing him, was Quintilian's audience. The statue is one of a pair now in the Octagonal Court of the Vatican Palace; for the other, including a good detail of his book-box, see this page.

View Joseph Quintilian's profile on LinkedIn, the world's largest professional community. Joseph has 4 jobs listed on their profile. See the complete profile on LinkedIn and discover Joseph's connections and jobs at similar companies.

Liber I · Liber II · Liber III · Liber IV · Liber V · Liber VI · Liber VII · Liber VIII · Liber IX · Liber X · Liber XI · Liber XII. DECLAMATIONES MAIORES. I · II, III, IV · V · VI · VII · VIII · IX · X · XI · XII · XIII · XIV · XV · XVI · XVII · XVIII · XIX · The Latin Library The Classics Page.

Title, The Institutio Oratoria of Quintilian, Volume 3. Issues 124-127 of Loeb classical library · The Institutio Oratoria of Quintilian, Quintilian. Author, Quintilian. Translated by, Harold Edgeworth Butler. Publisher, W. Heinemann, 1922. Original from, the University of California. Digitized, Nov 14, 2008. Length, 595 pages.

Abstract. Marcus Fabius Quintilianus (c. A.D. 35-c. 95) was born in Calagurris, Spain, and

was brought as a child to Rome. Emperor Vespasian appointed him public teacher of oratory in Rome; among his pupils were Pliny the Younger and the future emperor Hadrian. At the age of 48 Quintilian retired from teaching to farm.

Quintilian definition: Latin name Marcus Fabius Quintilianus. ?35–?96 ad , Roman rhetorician and teacher | Meaning, pronunciation, translations and examples.

Born (ca. 40 CE; died ca. 96) in Calagurris, Spain, Quintilian (Marcus Fabius Quintilianus) came to Rome as a teenager to study rhetoric with Domitius Afer: he practiced as an advocate under Vespasian (70–79), who appointed him to a salaried chair in Rhetoric. He spoke before Titus' mistress, Queen Berenike of Judaea.

Quintilian (IRE) Race Record and Form. 7yo (16Apr10 B G); Cape Cross (9.3f) - Athenian Way (IRE) (Barathea (9.8f)); Trainer Ismail Mohammed; Owner Sultan Ali; Breeder Mrs C R Gonzalez.

Get information, facts, and pictures about Quintilian at Encyclopedia.com. Make research projects and school reports about Quintilian easy with credible articles from our FREE, online encyclopedia and dictionary.

Quintilian, Latin in full Marcus Fabius Quintilianus, (born ad 35, Calagurris Nassica, Hispania Tarraconensis—died after 96, Rome), Latin teacher and writer whose work on rhetoric, *Institutio oratoria*, is a major contribution to educational theory and literary criticism.

Quintilian was born in northern Spain, but he was probably

Quintilian, *Institutio Oratio*, XI, Chapter 3. 84 In continuous and flowing passages a most becoming gesture is slightly to extend the arm with shoulders well thrown back and the fingers opening as the hand moves forward. But when we have to speak in specially rich or impressive style, as, for example, in the passage *saxa*.

28 Jan 2010 . A rousing response meant that the speaker had achieved his goal; the lack of strong response indicated failure. Quintilian challenged this idea by asserting that the virtuous character of the speaker and the quality of his content were the primary indicators of success. According to Quintilian, a cruel dictator.

Rhetoric, or the theory of effective communication, was for Quintilian merely the tool of the broadly educated citizen who was capable of analysis, reflection, and then powerful action in public affairs. Oratorical excellence resulted from native skill as a speaker along with extensive background reading in philosophy and the

Quintilian, *Piatio*, and the *Vir Bonus*. Alan Brinton. In the first paragraph of the first chapter of Book XII of the *Institutio Oratoria*, Quintilian says: The orator then, whom I am concerned to form, shall be the orator as defined by Marcus Cato, "a good man, skilled in speaking." But above all he must possess the quality which.

Additional biographical information about Quintilian, from Theral Mackey of the Georgia Institute of Technology. Q. was the most famous Roman rhetorical theorist after Cicero. His primary work: *Institutio Oratoria* (Education of an Orator). Twelve books (we have them all) treating the five canons in detail. Also a thorough.

The study of evidence for the development of the exercises will therefore be important, as well as comparison with the Greek *Progymnasmata* of Aelius Theon, who was probably a contemporary of Quintilian, and of Hermogenes, Aphthonius and Nicolaus, who all lived during the period of the Roman Empire. Authors after.

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13 Aug 2011 . Quintilian's rhetorical theory
Danisa Alvarez; 2. "Good man

speaking well”
Quintilian defines the rhetorician as a “good man speaking well.”
What does this mean?

- A rhetorician is someone “speaking well” i.e., for good purposes, for purposes of justice, fairness,.

Quintilian Quotes. Quintilian (ca. 35-ca. 99) was a Roman rhetorician and literary critic. His influence on rhetoric, literary criticism, and educational theory was profound. Quintilian, or Marcus Fabius Quintilianus, was born at Calagurris in Spain, the son of a rhetorician. He studied mainly in Rome, under the orator Domitius.

Everything about 'Quintilian' in the de Bhaldrathe Dictionary.

A rhetoric teacher in Rome and the author of The Institutes of Oratory, Quintilian spent “twenty years...devoted to the training of the young.” On the imperative of universal education he argued, “As birds are born for flying, horses for speed, beasts of prey for ferocity, so are we for mental activity and resourcefulness.”

