

# Precis Writing (20 Marks)

2022

What the future of oratory in general will be it is impossible to forecast. The English word 'orator' seems to have fallen on evil days. It is rarely used without a slightly derisory accent as when men say with curious emphasis, 'I am no orator as Brutus is'. The orators of ancient times felt themselves to be engaged on a task of the highest worth and value. They were 'shaping works for all the future' and "offering themselves to be examined by all-testing Envy and Time", as one of the ancient writers said when defending and praising the scrupulous care taken by Demosthenes. Today, the care and attention given to the art of public speaking has sensibly declined. Sir Winston Churchill was, in many respects, a survivor from the golden age of oratory. No doubt it could be said of him as was said of the great orator of ancient times, "he adopts no thought, no word at random, but takes much care of both the arrangement of his ideas and the graciousness of his language". English oratory is adorned with many famous names and among them Churchill stands extraordinarily high. For more than fifty years he has expressed himself on great national and international matters, and the volumes of his speeches are a history in themselves. Many of his speeches will live as examples of human speech at its highest and best, and they will be woven into the fabric of our own history and the history of the world |



## Historical Importance of Public Speaking

It is difficult to predict the future of public speaking. It seems to be on a downward spiral. In the past, public speakers were heavily vested in this subject. Public speaking was considered a subject of great importance. Nowadays, not much attention is given to it. Moreover, Sir Winston Churchill can be considered one of the great public speakers of his time. He was indeed an expert of public speaking. He has given many historical speeches at both nation and international level. The world will remember many of his speeches and use them as an inspiration forever.



2021

John Lock reflects the new situation in England more than ever when he goes on to argue that the reason men come together to live in society, with laws, is for the preservation of their property. Since men are driven into society, it follows that the power of that society 'can never be suffered to extend further than the common good. And this common good can only be determined by standing laws, statutes, that all are aware of and agree to, and not by extemporary degrees of, say, an absolute sovereign. Moreover, these laws must be administered 'by indifferent and upright judges'. Only In this way can the people (and rulers) know where they are. In an important amendment to the idea of absolute monarchy, Lock said that the king can never suspend the law. Finally, Lock gave voice to the main anxiety of the rising commercial classes in England (fear of something which they saw happening in France, in state intervention in trade), that no power can take from a man his property without his consent. A soldier may be commanded by a superior in all things, save the disposal of his property. In the same way, a man has property in his own person, meaning that a man's labor is his property too. The most important consequence of this, Lock says is that people can be taxed only with their consent. (We recognize this now in the doctrine 'No taxation without representation.)



## John Lock's Reflection on English Society

John Lock argues that people live in a society for the protection of their belongings. He says the main purpose of a society is common good of all. It can be found out by <sup>the</sup> adherence to its laws by everyone living in the society. Then, he goes on to say that these laws must be carried out by impartial entities rather than a king to ensure transparency. In the end addressing the plight of commercial and labour class, he says no one can take property or tax people without their agreement.

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