Julius Caesar was ruling Rome. The conspirators, who included Brutus, were afraid that Caesar was going to become a tyrant, so they killed him. Mark Antony, a friend of Caesar, asked if he could speak at Caesar's public funeral. Brutus said he could on certain conditions. These were: that Brutus would speak first, that Mark Anthony would speak immediately afterwards, that he wouldn't blame the conspirators and that he would admit he spoke with the conspirators' permission. Brutus does speak first to the people of Rome and explains simply why he killed Caesar - "Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more." The crowd approve of his speech. Marcus Brutus makes his speech very formally to reason the mob for killing Caesar. He tells them that Caesar too ambitious and would eventually become a much powerful ruler and would make the Romans his slave. Brutus appeals to the people's minds and leaves an impression that Caesar would have become a tyrant. What Brutus terms as his reason is a hypothetical situation and is not reason enough for killing Caesar. He does not provide any evidence to his statement that Caesar was ambitious. Brutus is a rational man and believes that other men can be persuaded by reason. He is anxious to justify himself. His speech is full of the word "I." He never once mentions Cassius or any of the other conspirators. His major character trait is that he is a thinker. He expects other men to be thinkers too, because we all tend to judge others by ourselves. Brutus' speech seems cold, stiff, formal, schooled, and rehearsed. No doubt Brutus planned it ahead of time because he knew what was going to happen. Antony couldn't have rehearsed his own speech because the assassination took him completely by surprise. Antony's speech is extemporaneous and highly charged with emotion. These two men's speeches reveal their characters. Brutus is bookish and doesn't really like or understand other people, especially the common people. Antony is athletic and fun-loving, and he understands other people because he spends much of his time consorting with them. The citizens respect Brutus but they identify with Antony as one of their own. Brutus made a terrible mistake when he agreed to allow Antony to address the Roman citizens at Caesar's funeral.

 Mark Antony starts carefully, as the crowd is hostile. He explains that he is talking by permission (leave) of the conspirators, as was agreed, and he calls the conspirators "honorable men". Antony starts to list the good qualities of Caesar, and asks people to mourn for him. He is asking whether Brutus is right to call Caesar ambitious, but not, perhaps quite blaming him, yet.He still calling the conspirators "honourable men" but his language is becoming more violent. He hints that Caesar's will is worth hearing. But he can't read it because that would wrong the conspirators (who he promised not to blame). Of course, he knows perfectly well what effect this will have on the crowd!. Mark Antony still pretending not to criticise the conspirators, and claims that he is just speaking the truth. He hints that the conspirators may have had private grudges against Caesar, as opposed to the public reasons that they gave. Mark Antony also claims not to be such an orator as Brutus is, which is an obvious fib!Finally the crowd got out of control and rised.

Unlike Brutus, who prides himself on acting solely with respect to virtue and blinding himself to his personal concerns , Antony never separates his private affairs from his public actions. Antony directly appeals to the hearts of the roman people. His speech is deeply emotional as he believes that people will not listen to reason. Antony humbles himself as "no orator as Brutus is" hinting that Brutus used trickery in his speech to deceive the crowd.
Thus Antony succeed to inflame the Roman mob to rise in rebellion and seek revenge on the conspirators. The mob finds it easier to accept Antony, an emotional and sincere speaker than Brutus who appears arrogant and forceful.