

Character Chart

As you watch the movie, keep track of each juror, how they vote in the beginning and what eventually changes their mind. The jurors are seated around the table in order of 1-12.

- Juror #1 (jury foreman / high school football coach)
- Juror #2 (bank worker)
- Juror #3 (business person)
- Juror #4 (stockbroker)
- Juror #5 (ambulance crew / paramedic)
- Juror #6 (house painter)
- Juror #7 (sales person)
- Juror #8 (architect)
- Juror #9 (retired)
- Juror #10 (garage owner)
- Juror #11 (watchmaker)
- Juror #12 (advertising executive)

Story & Argument Analysis

- What crime has been committed?

- Why are the jurors initially so quick to convict? Do you think they are drawn in by ethos, pathos, or logos?

- Why does Juror #8 initially vote “not guilty” against everyone else?

- What is the strongest argument made for not guilty? Is it an example of ethos, pathos, or logos? Explain.

- What is the strongest argument made for guilty?

- Explain at least two fallacies used in the movie.

Appeal to Ignorance	Appeal to Authority	Attacking the Person
Appeal to Popular Opinion	Begging the Question	False Dilemma
Guilt by Association	Slippery Slope	Straw Man

 - Fallacy 1:

 - Fallacy 2:

Analysis of the Ending

Do you believe the jurors ultimately make the right or wrong decision? Why or why not? Consider argumentative rhetoric as well as different fallacies. Respond in a minimum of five sentences.

Cast Your Vote

If you were a juror, how would you vote? Why? Explain in a minimum of five sentences.

Character Chart

As you watch the movie, keep track of each juror, how they vote in the beginning and what eventually changes their mind. The jurors are seated around the table in order of 1-12.

- Juror #1 (jury foreman / high school football coach) – Votes guilty based on the evidence. Changes his mind based on the evidence as well.
- Juror #2 (bank worker) Just thinks he's guilty. An Appeal to Ignorance, possibly Begging the Question. *I don't know why he's innocent so he must be guilty.*
- Juror #3 (business person) Angry man addressing the fact. Last holdout. Eventually confronts how he feels about his relationship with his son. Starts off with LOGOS ends with PATHOS. Guilty by Association argument, comparing the defendant to his son.
- Juror #4 (stockbroker) Starts with LOGOS.
- Juror #5 (ambulance crew / paramedic) Initially passes. Seems to go with the Popular Opinion initially, doesn't like the Guilty by Association comparisons.
- Juror #6 (house painter) Looking for a motive. Feels like ETHOS to start. Juror 8 balances out with slippery slope – two slaps in the face shouldn't result in murder necessarily.
- Juror #7 (sales person) – Attacking the character of the person. Saying past performance dictates current situation. In a rush to get out for a baseball game. Makes an Appeal to Authority with people under oath.
- Juror #8 (architect) Votes not guilty just so they can talk through it initially. Refutes False Dilemma, saying they should look at other possible outcomes. Also refutes the Straw Man with the knife. Bases his final argument on "reasonable doubt" – an argument of ethics. Tells the final juror, "You're alone," playing on an appeal to public opinion.
- Juror #9 (retired) – Guilty for no noted reason; first to change his vote. Decides it is the ethical (ethos) decision to continue the discussion.
- Juror #10 (garage owner) Appears racist and must confront his own shortcomings. Refers to defendant as "them." Also makes a Guilty by Association argument for living in the slums. When others change their vote, uses Appeal to Popular Opinion, saying "You're just like everybody else." Later he goes on a "they and them" rant that everyone else ignores. They turn his back to him for his racist argument – guilty by association.
- Juror #11 (watchmaker) – Doesn't initially share. Focused on Logos; Changes his mind due to Logos. "Don't you have the guts to do what you think is right?" he says to Juror 7 toward the end.

- Juror #12 (advertising executive) – Doesn't initially share. Goes with the crowd initially. Seems to be convinced following the knife argument.

Story & Argument Analysis

- What crime has been committed? **First degree murder is the crime.**
- Why are the jurors initially so quick to convict? Do you think they are drawn in by ethos, pathos, or logos? **Initially drawn in by a sense of logos – the facts.**
- Why does Juror #8 initially vote “not guilty” against everyone else? **He wants to give the person on trial a fair chance and have a discussion. It is his sense of ethos (right and wrong).**
- What is the strongest argument made for not guilty? Is it an example of ethos, pathos, or logos? Explain. **Answers here will vary.**
- What is the strongest argument made for guilty? **Answers will vary, mostly based on logos and the facts.**
- Explain at least two fallacies used in the movie.

Appeal to Ignorance

Appeal to Popular Opinion

Guilt by Association

Appeal to Authority

Begging the Question

Slippery Slope

Attacking the Person

False Dilemma

Straw Man

- Fallacy 1: **Answers will vary. One answer could be “Popular Opinion” with the sales person, Juror #7, seemingly wanting to get out as quick as possible to get to the ball game so he is voting with whatever will move things along quickly.**
- Fallacy 2: **Answers will vary. One answer could be “Guilty by Association” with the “those people” and “you people” argument that arises frequently.**

Analysis of the Ending

Do you believe the jurors ultimately make the right or wrong decision? Why or why not? Consider argumentative rhetoric as well as different fallacies. Respond in a minimum of five sentences. **Answers will vary based on writer opinion.**

Cast Your Vote

If you were a juror, how would you vote? Why? Explain in a minimum of five sentences.

Answers will vary based on writer opinion.