

Q3.

i) perdelio

ii) i) Marcus Fannius

ii) He was the judge

iii) The proscription of Sulla that saw thousands of people killed by others as there was a monetary reward for those who killed people on the proscription list.

iv) He points out the disastrous condition of the state, together with the wickedness and audacity of the accusers who are willing to kill people in secret, at the feet of the judges and amidst their very benches. However he says that by their voting against the accusers wishes, and showing the Roman people what the state thinks of such crimes, they can send a message to those committing crime and murder that it will not be tolerated any longer.



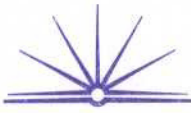


b) i) Cicero here refers to duty. This duty is the duty that Sex. Roscius owed his father, his country and his gods. Showing how Sex. Roscius was completely devoted to these things which are all respectable attributes, while at the same time removed from any thoughts of greed.

ii) Cicero, as part of his defense for Sex. Roscius, juxtaposes character portrayals of those who accuse him against the man himself.

Cicero shows to the jury that the men who sit on the accusers bench are men of poor character and should not be trusted. He attacks both Titus and Capito Roscius for being gladiators with very many prizes, and skilled and experienced in crime and committing murder. He asks the jury to consider whether men who led their lives like this could be considered trustworthy, and thus puts their testimony in doubt because of the way he portrays their character, and thus helps his own case.

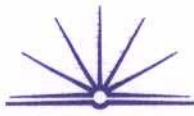




Cicero also looks at the character of Titus and Capito following the acquisition of the properties of the father of Sex. Roscius. He points out to the jury that even after he came into possession of such a rich and large inheritance they did not even leave to the son the right of way to the buryingplace of his ancestors, together with not paying for the last rights. Finally, to show how low these people were, he tells the jury how the younger Sex. Roscius was thrown naked from his own home. Once again Cicero casts a shadow of the characters of the accusers, and puts their testimony in doubt thus helping the defense of Sex. Roscius.

The character of Titus and Capito, the accusers, is juxtaposed against Sex. Roscius the son. Cicero portrays the character of Sex. Roscius as a naive country lad who, as the extract points out, 'devoted his life to the country and to the cultivation of his land'. Cicero shows that this man had led a life, 'insuperable from duty, but





entirely removed from the passion of avarice'. Cicero even uses ~~the~~ Erucius' own testimony by pointing out that he said that Sex. Roscius 'hardly ever took part in any festive gathering'. Cicero also points out that Sex. Roscius had no debts, no past stained with extravagance together with the fact that his relationship with his father was fine. The character portrayal of Sex. Roscius which Cicero creates provides the jury with an image of a man who would not kill his father, but rather be considered a model citizen. Thus Cicero's character portrayal of Sex. Roscius helps his defense enormously as clearly he was not the kind of person to commit murders, especially against his father.

Thus by contrasting the characters of Sex. Roscius and his accusers, Cicero essentially turns the case around, and implies to the jury that it should be the accusers on trial, not Sex. Roscius. Thus Cicero effectively uses his contrasting character portrayals to aid his



defense of Sex. Roscius.