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(a)

i/ 'quaestio inter sicarios' - ~~murder~~ ^{the} court of law where murder trials were held.

ii/ (1) Marcus Fannius

(2) He was the judge presiding over the whole trial.

iii/ ~~The~~ 'blatant crimes & daily bloodshed' -

Cicero is referring to the proscriptions imposed by Sulla after the recent ~~war~~ civil war, whereby the names of his supposed opponents ~~was~~ were written down on 'wanted' lists & ~~these men were~~ rewards were given for the murder of these men.

iv/ ~~re~~ In the entire case, & especially this extract,

Cicero is attempting to place a great responsibility on the ~~jury~~ jurors, by relating the outcome of this trial to the plight of mankind & ~~the~~ ^{the} community in general. To this end, ✓

he employs many effective techniques.

Firstly, his use of superlative ~~ad~~ adverbs such as "quam acerrime" to describe the actions which the jurors must take, emphasises the urgency & force with which it is necessary to act. His use of 'quam fortissime' also accentuates the need for aided & firm action, hence emphasises how important is the task facing the jurors.

Secondly, Cicero makes a detailed mention of the ~~most~~ ~~superlative~~ 'audacissimorum' such loathed qualities of the Romans such as the superlative 'audacissimis', to describe the opponents of Sextus Roscius. Later again, he makes mention of such ~~most~~ detestable qualities in the tricolon of 'cupiditatem et scelus et audaciam', the polysyndeton of which seeks to convince the jurors of the abundance of these hateful qualities in ~~their~~ Cicero's opponents. It is by ~~the~~ mentioning such ~~detestable~~ qualities which

contravened traditional Roman values that Cicero draws attention to the qualities which prevail if they do not take action.

Thirdly, in the culminating lines of this extract, ~~here~~ Cicero very effectively employs a hyperbolic tone & asyndeton as he lists ~~addresses~~ four immediate places where *caedes futurae sint!* The cumulative effects of this is that the permeating quality of such evil is emphasised. By even placing ~~these~~ this ~~set~~ slaughter '*inter ipsa subsellia*' Cicero draws on the fears of civil unrest which the jurors must have had, considering the times.

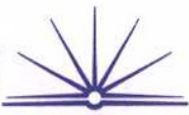
~~It~~ It was absolutely necessary for Cicero to impel the jurors to action by convincing them of the importance of their task. Here, he does this very effectively.



(b)

i) 'filial duty' - this is a quality most admired by the Romans, who placed great value on the notion of 'paterfamilias' & the respect for one's father. 'officium' seemed to embody all that was upright & proper in Roman life.

ii) Throughout his entire defence of Sextus Roscius, Cicero continuously constructs his character as a man who ~~greatly value~~ possesses many of the qualities which the Romans most prized, & depicts his opponents as men entirely lacking in those qualities. In this passage, Cicero again makes use of this technique so that he may convince the jurors of the innocence of his client & the guilt of



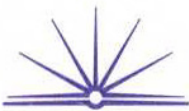
Chrysogonus, Magnus & Capto.

The most prominent feature used in this extract is the use of rhetorical questions, which not only build dramatic tension, but also voice the possible thoughts of the jurors, & systematically dismisses them. This technique is also used earlier in his speech when Cicero voices what may be the concerns of the senators ~~at~~ ~~the~~ appearance of a novice as the defender. Here, the questions ~~to~~ are used to good effect, as in each one, he makes mention of those qualities so particularly detestable to the Romans & senators, such as 'audax' & 'luxuriosus'. However, while he mentions these, Cicero dismisses any possible link of these with his client. Instead, throughout the entire speech Cicero constructs his client as an innocent man, 'incautus' 'rusticus', & simple in his life style. He constantly links ~~the~~ the very Roman 'officio' with his client,

② &, as in the last line of this extract, shows his lifestyle to be 'maxime diuincta a cupiditate,'

used by Cicero

A key element in the portrayal of the character of his own client ~~and~~ his adversaries, is the contrast of the country life with the city life. Cicero shows the traditional values of the country way of life to be completely wholesome & ~~disconnected~~ characterised by 'Vassia officio' and 'bonam nominem'. He shows this way of life to be completely disconnected from the city way of life, which is characterised by 'luxuries' and 'cupiditatem' & 'audacia', all qualities in contraversion of truly Roman values. By positioning his client ~~as~~ ^{as 'ruri semper habitant'} ~~in~~ the country, & Magnus & Capito as pertaining to the ~~the~~ polluted city way of life, Cicero clearly ~~the~~ shows which of the 2 groups is most likely & inclined to commit the crime of murder.



While in this extract Cicero denies any connection ~~of~~ of his client to those venious & un-Roman qualities, in other passages, he goes on to attribute these to Chrysogonus, Magnus & Capito themselves. He constantly connects with the qualities he mentions here, such as 'indomitae cupiditates' & 'cupiditates'. He outlines all their actions as the cast sextus Roscius out of his home, & seized his property & squandered it. By portraying these men as the embodiment of evil, Cicero shows that it is they who are more likely to commit such a crime.

Through his character portrayal of both his own client & his adversaries, making use of many techniques including the contrasting value systems of the country & the city, Cicero successfully shifts the guilt from his own client, onto the conspiracy of



Chryseponis, Magnus & capito,