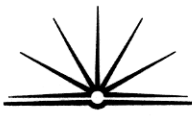


③ a) (i) At the meeting of the conspirators referred to by Cicero, plans were laid to divide up the different parts of Italy, ~~to~~ ~~it was decided that~~ Catiline announced that he would ^{leave} ~~the~~ ^{come} ~~city~~ to join Manlius in Etruria, and ^{decided} ~~choose~~ which of the

conspirators would go with him? ^{and who would remain behind.} Parts of the city were allotted to be burned and a plan was hatched to kill Cicero, as he was the only thing perceived to be standing in Catiline's way.

(ii) The meeting was held two days before the ~~delivery~~ ^{delivery} of this speech, on the evening ^{of the} 6th of November at the home of one of the conspirators, Marcus Porcius Laeca.

(iii) Cicero ~~was~~ ^{is} referring to the custom ^{of "salutatio"} whereby important political figures such as senators and office-bearers of the *cursus honorum* receive their clients at their homes in the morning to be paid their respects.



(iv) There are several reasons why Cicero is not calling for Catiline's execution but rather asking him to go into voluntary exile. First of all, there are quite a few senators who still do not see Catiline as a major threat to the state, and such an extreme action as execution might seem to them autocratic and an abuse of ~~the~~ ^{Cicero's} consular power. On the other hand, if Catiline were to join Manlius' military camp voluntarily, there would be no doubt as to his motives and the senate would be convinced of the threat he poses. Cicero also points out that the execution of Catiline would not ~~rid~~ ^{rid} the state of its ~~destructive~~ pernicious elements - Catiline's supporters would still remain behind to cause trouble.