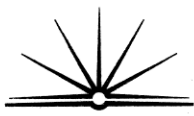


b.) i.) Cicero might expect to experience "Invidiam", hatred or unpopularity felt by the Roman people, if he orders Catiline to go into exile, ~~be~~ "in exsilium", because ~~this~~ ^{giving this} ~~command~~ ^{giving this} command would have been viewed as too severe an action on Cicero's part.

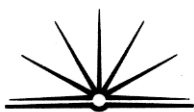


The Roman populace and senate may feel that Cicero is abusing his power as consul, and ~~going to~~ the power given to him by the 'senatus consultum ultimum'. ~~The Republic desired to~~ ~~not~~ The laws set down at the beginning of the Republic desired to ensure the rights of Roman citizens and thus the people and Senate may feel that Cicero is abusing these rights with too much severity, by commanding Catiline to leave Rome, and ^{thus} forcing him to abandon his "patria". This is of great significance since Rome, the "patria" was beloved to the Romans loved their "patria" and leaving was seen as almost a death sentence.

ii.7)

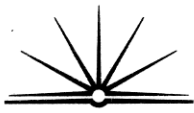
Cicero's depiction of Catiline's ~~character in this extract~~ ~~contributes to his attack on~~ as a morally reprehensible character in this extract contributes to Cicero's vehement attack on Catiline in the speech by means of rhetorical devices which denounce the innate evil of Catiline's being, as a man against Cicero's beloved Republic.

The tricolon "pudor... revocavit", ^{a feature} indicative of oratory, deploras Catiline's ~~character~~ by communicating that his ~~own~~ utter determination



towards evil ends is inherent to his character: Catiline is not the man ever to be called back from ~~reason~~ disgrace by shame, from danger by ~~reason~~ fear or from madness by reason. Thus Cicero associates Catiline with values which represent the antithesis of Roman dignity such as "furor". The very balance of the sentence structure itself, ~~is~~ highlighted by the anaphora of "a", clearly communicates ~~of~~ how far away Catiline is away from these esteemed qualities, and that he cannot be torn away from his own character which is deplorable to the core.

~~The~~ Similarly, the tricolon "vitiis tuis... cedas" emphatically depicts Catiline as a hopeless cause in Cicero's opinion, ~~as~~ ~~that~~ that Catiline act in accordance with the values of the Republic, is "non est postulandum", too much to ask. ~~Catiline is~~ In this way, Cicero communicates that Catiline is so firmly entrenched in his despicable and abominable deeds, "tuis vitiis", his vices, that there is no hope of changing his character. As in the tricolon mentioned



in the previous paragraph, Anaphora, here of "ut", creates a sense of balance which enforces the illusion of logic in Cicero's case that Catiline's character is firmly against the state. This highlights the fact that Catiline's ~~morally~~ character which is the antithesis of the Republic's values cannot possibly ~~be~~ be led to the purpose of doing anything honourable for the state, hence ~~is~~ the emphasis on "ut". He cannot ~~be~~ moved from his vices, greatly fear the ~~laws~~, ~~the~~ penalty of the laws, or yield "cedas" to the needs of the state. "temporibus reipublicae".

Thus ~~by~~ through the use of rhetorical devices, Cicero portrays the character of Catiline, ~~in consistency~~ consistently with the rest of the speech, as a morally reprehensible man devoid of any sense of Roman dignity and so determined that he is not even averted from his evil desires by fear, ("pertimescas", "metus").