



c) Firstly ^{most importantly} Cicero speaks from the point of view of the country. This point of view actively gains the support of the senators who should believe in the upholding of the country's values. ~~At~~ At the same time, this results in gaining emphasis to the



validity of Cicero's argument \neq to his attack of Catiline's character which ~~leads~~ ~~to~~ furthers the senate's resolve. In addition to the use of a persona, Cicero's use of listing ("quem esse hostem... perditorem") emphasises the depravity, in every way, of Catiline's character, especially through emphasising ~~that~~ continually that this man is the leader of an enemy camp \neq is still within the state, this too gains ~~weight~~ ^{weight} to Cicero's pleas ^{to the senate to} stop Catiline. In addition by contrasting what ~~he~~ Cicero is doing, to what ~~he~~ will seem to have done, that is allowing Catiline to go to his friends ("ut abs te non emissus... videatur") it allows Cicero to have a "win-win" situation thus again gaining emphasis for his argument. The use of "Nonne", implying a yes answer also allows the response ~~of~~ of the senators to be shaped by Cicero's underlying values. Finally by alluding to those things held

held up by the senate, that is the laws (leges) to customs of their ancestors (mos maiorum) ~~the~~ the support of the senate is once again gained, this too emphasises that without Cicero's actions the states values are being let down & so incites to senators to action. This sense is furthered through the Cicero's use of rhetorical questions which emphasise that something must be done.

In this way, through Cicero's rhetorical techniques such as using the point of view of the country, listing, contrasting, the choice of words, & the ellipsis to hold up values & rhetorical questions all add to the ~~emphatic~~ weight of Cicero's argument by furthering the depravity of Catiline while gaining the support of the senate.