b) i). Cicero might expect to experience "invidiam" ~~by~~ ~~ordering~~ after ordering Catline to go into exile for a number of reasons.

Firstly there are those people who would benefit from the conspiracy. Especially the conspirators themselves would hate Cicero, but more importantly concerning

Cicero, many poor people in debt might have "invidiam" against Cicero because they would benefit from the general cancellation of debts that Catiline was proposing.

The most oligarchic members of the senate may also begin to foster an "invidiam" for Cicero because it would seem that this "novus homo", someone vastly inferior to them, (in their opinions) is working out of his authority to punish ~~the fact that~~ that is contained in ~~a~~ Senatus Consultum Ultimum.

ii). Cicero's inducting and unflattering (to say the least) portrayal of Catiline's character in this extract contributes greatly to his attack on Catiline in the speech.

Cicero makes personal criticisms about Catiline's character with such allusions to his "vitiis", his vices. By refering to all the personal tendencies that Cicero ~~claims to~~ attributes to Catiline, a depraved character and the enemy of religion, the state and all good citizens, Cicero enhances his attack. This occurs because Cicero is describing the sort of person that

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Catiline allegedly is ; in doing this he is showing that Catiline is exactly the sort of person that would work against the state and that would be pleased at its downfall, and certainly at taking it over.

Similarly by saying that "pudor, metus, ratio" would not hold him back from disgrace, ~~crime~~ danger and crime, he illustrates the treacherous, depraved and criminal nature of a person inclined to work for the downfall of the state.

Cicero also describes Catiline as an outlaw and a rebel who does not fear "poenas legum" the punishments of the law and who is ~~not~~ not suffering but thriving in the "temporibus", turbulent times of the state. Cicero is describing Catiline as a revolution-ary ; this certainly contributes to his attack on Catiline because the Roman senate was ultra-conservative and killed revolutionaries such as the Gracchi, Saturninus and a few others, who were ever bringing in beneficial reforms.

Thus discrediting his ~~the~~ personal character and describing him as rebellious serve to enhance Cicero's attack on Catiline.