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Question 4:

Cicero emphasises Virgil's guilt through his skilful control over rhetorical methods.

He thus is ultimately able to persuade the audience of Verres' guilt ~~at~~ ⁱⁿ the charges laid against him.

Cicero begins to create a guilty image of Verres through the anaphora of questions in part 67 (extract 1). In this crossends of rhetorical questions, Cicero is effectively able to generate a guilty image of Verres, particularly concerning the survival of the pirate captain: "quam ob rem ita pirata iste occultatus est quasi eum aspici nefas esset?" Here, Cicero ~~openly~~ implicitly accuses Verres of hiding the pirate captain from the public's gaze for his own profit in the form of a bribe. The simile, introduced by 'quasi', emphasises the incredulous actions taken by Verres, by hiding and thus keeping safe the pirate captain, a wanted man and a hostile enemy to the Roman state. Cicero enhances this ~~incred~~ disbelief through: "quam ob rem supplicium non sumpsisti?" The

comparatively shorter length of this sentence emphasises the tone of contempt Cicero is building for Verres' actions. This barrage of questions thus effectively increases the guilt of Verres. Furthermore Cicero's exclusion of Verres' decision to highlight his illegal actions is emphasised in "unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum." The imperatives 'cedo' and 'profer' exemplify the guilt of Verres, as Cicero is clearly confident he will ~~not~~ be unable to find anyone that ~~did the same as~~ acted the same way he did. The polyptoton and repetition found in 'unum...-unius' expresses Verres' singular status in this particular matter exemplifying his guilt.

In extract 2 (part 159) Cicero is deprecatory of his own rhetorical skills: "neque mea, quae nulla est, neque cuiuscquam ad inflammandos vestros animos eloquentia requiratur". This humble diminishing of Cicero's rhetorical flair and skill emphasises the easiness it takes to prove Verres guilty.

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This is further emphasised through the delayed "~~eg~~ 'eloquentia', emphasising Cicero's modesty. The visceral reaction Cicero predicts that the jury will experience is exemplified through the diction "ad inflammandos vestros animos". This colourful and emphatic declaration influences the jury to believe in Cicero's words, thus, highlighting Verres' guilt within these charges. The easiness in which Cicero can prove Verres' guilt is emphasised within the hendecasyllab: "unus modus atque una ratio". Here, Cicero exemplifies the guilty nature of Verres and thus influences the jury to perceive that Verres was obviously guilty of all charges laid against him.

Therefore, through Cicero's use of rhetorical techniques and skill, he effectively and strongly portrays the guilty nature of Verres to the jury. He ^{thus} inevitably depicts Verres as a guilty man.

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