



3a) *indiciū inter sicarios*

ii) Marcus Fannius

2 He is the head judge of the trial.

ii) The civil war and the proscriptions which followed it.

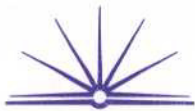
iv) Cicero not only shows the present plight of the state, but also reveals the consequences of the jurors' ~~weak~~ failing. He is over in his depiction of the present woes, 'manifestis maleficiis cotidianaque sanguine', mentioning the bloody and frequent nature of the crimes. The cause of these woes is made clear by Cicero, 'maleficia ... hominibus audacissimis'.
The jurors are left with little choice but



a) iv) to agree with Cicero when he unveils the consequences with extensive use of hyperbole and repetition. Scaevola 'caedes' will break out 'non modo domi', but even 'inter ipsa subsellia'. The proximity of the future crime, 'ante pedes vestros', ~~shakes~~ shocks the jurors, ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Finally, Cicero mentions the public pressure, 'omnes ... sperant...'

③b) i) Officium, or 'duty' is a core Roman value. It involves seeing to your responsibilities to your own family, and if required, the state. It requires doing ^{or} ~~what~~ "what is right", rather than what you desire.

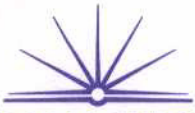
ii) In a case such as this where there is little solid evidence, Cicero resorts to portraying the character of Sextus Roscius in a positive light, and showing the opposition to be ruthless murderers.



3b)ii)

In this extract Cicero explores ^{and refutes} possible ~~the~~ objections to the character of Sextus Roscius. ~~and refutes~~
He raises each issue, 'Qui homo? adulescentulus corruptus' and then soundly rebukes it, 'annos natus maior quadraginta'. By thus showing Sextus as 'maxime diiuncta a cupiditate', he is portraying Sextus as an innocent man who could not possibly have committed parricide. To achieve this end, Cicero ^{also} mentions Sextus' link to the country, 'ruri semper habitavit'. At that time, the city was thought to be a centre of corruption and wickedness, while the ~~the~~ country was a centre of ^{moral} purity. Thus Sextus is portrayed as an innocent man.

By contrast, the opponent is portrayed as gladiator, assassin and murderer. Elsewhere in his speech, ^{when} Cicero was exploring the ~~ex~~ characters of Magnus and Capito, and he described them as: one an old gladiator with many victory wreaths, the other one a voice who overthrew his ^{mentor} ~~mentor~~ in



address and cruelty.

By this portrayal of character, the opposition is shown as wicked enough to have committed the crime.