

Q3

(a) (i) quaestio caedae

(ii) Marcus Fannius. He was the judge presiding over this trial.

(iii) Cicero is referring to the recent civil war and the ensuing proscriptions, after Sulla's victory.

(iv) In the extract, Cicero seeks to convince the jurors of the importance of their task by vividly portraying the consequences of their actions. ^{Cicero} He asks them to punish crimes as harshly as possible: "ut quam vindicetis" and to resist the boldness of men as ~~harshly~~ bravely as possible in the next line. He then tells them what will happen if they don't do this. He says that the greed, ^{the} and the wickedness and the audacity

of those men will burst forth - "eo prorumpere et audaciam," that not only in secret but even in this forum "ut non modo... in foro," murders will take place. He emphasises this consequence by saying that murders will take place before ~~their~~ ~~very~~ the ^{jurors'} ~~jurors~~ very ~~seat~~ feet, and before the very benches of this court. This is stated in the last two lines from "ante pedes... caedes future sint"

(b) Officium refers to a sense of duty. ~~The~~ This particular sense of duty is ~~high~~ recognised as one of the most important of the Roman values. The particular value and sense of duty that Cicero is referring to here is the duty of a man to his land and cultivating it. This is highly valued as it represents the ~~beginnings~~ ~~and~~ diligence and beginnings of Roman society. In this

passage, Cicero is saying that the lifestyle of Sextus Roscius as a farmer is very much removed from excess and very much associated with duty in the last two lines.

(ii) In the defence of Sextus Roscius, Cicero is trying to show what kind of man is capable of killing his father. ~~In contrast to this, he is using the character he is portraying~~ this type of man in the most evil light. In contrast to this, he is revealing the good & dutiful nature of Sextus Roscius in order to show that he is not capable of such a crime. The function of Sextus Roscius' character portrayal is to contrast it with the crime & hence prove his innocence. ~~In this particular~~ In this particular passage, Cicero considers the type of man who would kill his father. He asks "O i homo?", what kind of

man is he? He then portrays this type of man as a once corrupted youth and one led astray by evil, "adulescens... inductus". But he contrasts this 'corrupted youth' ~~and~~ by stating that Sextus Roscius is more than 40 years old! "Annos natus maior quadraginta." He then says that this type of man would obviously be a veteran assassin, a bold man and one often engaged in murder in order to carry out this crime. ~~Again~~ in line 3. But again he says that this has not been said by the accusers, because it is untrue. Sextus Roscius is not a man of this kind.

Cicero then goes on to say that Sextus Roscius would have to have had a love of excess and a large debt and an unbridled life as portrayed in "Luxurus... cupidatibus". But Cicero contrasts this again with the character of Sextus Roscius, who never took part in any banquets and furthermore he never owed anyone ever. He states this in

the very words of Ennius, "De luxuria
debut".

Finally ^{Cicero} ~~he~~ states that even as the accusers have
said Sextus Roscius' life of ~~dwelling~~ ^{dwelling} in the
country and living in cultivating his fields,
is not the lifestyle of a murderer. ~~the~~ Sextus Roscius'
lifestyle is very much removed from excess and very
much joined to duty as seen in the last
two lines, "quae uti.... coniure est".