



i) tribunus inter sicarios

ii) 1. Marcus Fannius

2. His role was to preside over the trial and make sure that all the rites and rituals were observed by everyone in the court.

iii) Cicero is referring to Sulla's proscription of 81 BC which ~~was~~ was the list put up by Sulla after he had entered Rome and made himself a dictator. If a man's name appeared on the list, he could be killed ^{trial and} without fear of punishment, regardless of his social position, (a slave, a freedman, a senator, et al) and consequently, many were killed.



iv) Cicero convinces the jurors of the importance of their task by number of approaches:

First, he makes a generalised statement indicating the popular ^{opinion} ~~opinion~~ that crimes and murders will be checked by this trial and some resemblance of order restored.

Secondly, he directly addresses the individuals - Marcus Tullius, and the jurors - and appeals to the virtue of 'severitas' by urging them to be severe in punishing the criminals
(*videlicet accerrime, aulefice vindicetis*)

Thirdly, he magnifies the ^{importance of} task of the jurors by his liberal use of superlatives (three in two lines: *accerrime, fortissimè* and *audacissimè*).

Then there are the failures of the jurors, which is described with emphatic polysyndeton (*cupiditatem et scelus et audaciam*) and accompanied by a powerful verb, *procurpere*.

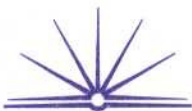
Finally, there's the hyperbolic statement that is ominous and ultimate consequence of their failures to carry out their important task: '*inter ipsa subcellia caedes futurae sint*' which is the rhetorical climax, built up by Cicero using ^{a mix of} an asyndeton (*ante ~~hunc~~ ... ante ... inter*), alliteration (*tribunal hunum*), and assonance (*pedes, hestros indices*)



b) i) Cicero, ^{especially in this context} means the observance of duty towards the father of the household - to obey his instructions and to honour him beyond even one's own life.

ii) Character portrayal is a very important element of Cicero's defence of Sextus Roscius. In this passage, Cicero uses rhetorical *allegatio* to pose questions about the character of a man who would commit the terrible crime of parricide - a corrupt young man led by worthless friends, or an experienced thug, or a man of extravagant habits always in debt.

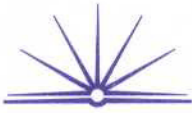
Cicero counters all these - ~~he is~~ Sextus Roscius is more than forty years old, his accusers themselves could not dig up any dirt on his personal history, and he never owed anything - in order to set up a clear dichotomy: here is someone who would commit such crime, and on other side is someone who would never ~~do~~ even contemplate such an act. Since there seemed to be no direct evidence (or if there was, as in the case of the slaves, Chrysochorus, ^{one of} the accusers, refused to hand them over for interrogation), Cicero describes Sextus Roscius



as someone who would never commit such an act, especially because he has always lived in the country, the source of all Roman virtues, and relies upon this to win the case.

This character portrayal goes further than this, of course. Cicero tries to set up accusers in the ~~best~~ ^{the jurors} worst light possible, while the defendants, and the counsel himself, are both ^{paragons} paragons of Roman virtues, so that there is no way that the jurors would be inclined to pass a verdict against Sextus Roscius. Cicero calls Chrysochus 'improbis' when he separates his deeds from that of Sulla in section 22. Cicero alleges that Erucius, the speaker (as a freedman) is a bastard, and therefore cannot be ~~with~~ knowledgeable of father-son affairs; he ~~and~~ ^{describes} calls the accusers, ^{with} various names: 'sicarios' - ~~cut-throats~~ ^{unflattering names} - 'sicarios' - cut-throat - 'audaces' - shameless men - 'gladiatores' - gladiators - to just name a few.

Opposed to these most vile men are the ~~poor~~ defendants; Cicero humble, self-effacing and dutiful (as he says, 'I prefer to be crushed by the burden of duty...') and Sextus Roscius (esteemed by the relatives,



dutiful, lived in the country always). When Cicero ~~and~~ portrays the jurors as righteous men (who have been chosen from the senate into this trial because of their strictness...) there is no way for the jurors to find Sextus Roscius guilty and support the ^{unpleasant} accusers, and this is the ultimate function of this character portrayal: to alienate the jurors, who might be grateful toward Crispinus who because they gained their current position through Sulla (and his freedman, Crispinus had a hand in it in all likelihood) from the accusers, and to make them identify with Sextus Roscius, who was, after all, 'unknown at Rome.' and to lend their support to the cause of the ~~righter~~ innocent.