Start here.

3) b) Cicero uses both the content of this passage and his diction to create an image of Verres for the jury as a man who abuses his power as governor. Cicero paints an image of the ~~best~~ ship and its beauty with rich descriptive ~~language~~ language to show ~~expensiveness~~ that Verres was extued to possed, "... plena cuidusdio formosissima." The superlative coupled with the richness imagery illustrates the greed and hunger for wealth that Verres has. Then ~~as~~ Cicero moves on to saying ~~that~~ ironically that the ship was not even captured by the fleet of Verres and rather just found of the coast, "nah longe a Syracusis." This has the effect of characterising the Sicilian fleet and by association Verres as inadequate and a failure as a governer. The extract then progresses into a more deliberate assault on Verres himself. The connotations of such language as "those women of his" depicting Verres lying ~~around with~~ with women of a questionable character. This has the effect of creating a negative image of Verres and one who as governer is associating with the wrong people. Cicero's language and use of content effectively discredit Verres portraying him as filthy, inadequate and greedy thus turning the jury against him.

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4) Cicero employs a variety of rhetorical devices in these two extracts to both achieve a relationship with the audience and then use this relationship to the detriment of Verres in order to prove his guilt. In section 67, he constantly associates the audience with all the problems and the wrong judgements Verres has made. In section 159 Cicero again builds a rapport with the audience to win them over and cleverly juxtaposes his honesty and truthfulness with the "abominable cruelty of this man."

Section 67 uses a few key rhetorical devices in order to discredit and draw attention to Verres guilt and the mistakes he has made with regard to the execution of the pirate captain. The repeated use of rhetorical questions, "non surrexisti? ... hominem reservasti." has the effect of constantly reinforcing to the audience that vast array of crimes Verres has played a part in thus emphasising his guilt. Coupled with the alliteration of the s sound, "... supplicium ... surrexisti ... percussos sit?" creates a negative connotation with all of Verres actions which in turn helps Cicero shape the audiences perception of his guilt. The blunt, clear diction at the end of the section directly employing

Verres to defend these claims and to produce an example to support his conduct effectively summises the tone of the passage again subtly depicting the Verres inability to defend these claims and refute his guilt.

"Unam credo auctorem tui facti;
unius probet explorem."

Section 67 is a cleverly devised presentation by Cicero that forces the audience to form an opinion on Verres and his guilt, an opinion that shaped by the rhetorical methods Cicero's employs in an attempt to bias the perspective formed.

Section 159 is another section that Cicero introes to the audience the guilt of Verres. However in contrast to section 67 Cicero chooses to build a relationship with the audience by self-depricating himself, "neque mea ... eloquentia requiratur;" (so that there is no eloquence required by me). This relationship engages the audience causing them to feel and believe in Cicero and the points he puts across. While on the surface the "laying down of the facts" appears just to be a simple direct statement Cicero creates a relationship with the audience that he exploits to persuade them of Verres guilt. The repeated reference to facts and how

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3) a) i) The slave killed a huge boar which
was brought to the governer. As the boar was
killed by a hunting spear and slaves are not
allowed to possess weapons he was punished
for his use of the "venabula".

ii) This story was included by Verres to
create a sharp contrast between a deserving and
responsible governer such as Domitius to
juxtapose Verres lack of action and therefore
emphasising his corrupted actions not
befit of a man of the governer's status.

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