

Start here.

Cicero makes use of rhetorical methods, in particular the rhetorical questions, to persuade his audience of Verres' guilt. When Cicero asks a rhetorical question, he exaggerates the nature of what he is questioning, such as "quem ad modum de tanta re dicam?"

This exaggeration not only plants the idea that Verres has committed a crime into the mind of the audience but it increases their desire to ensure he is punished for his "rejoice", wicked crimes. Cicero also uses the rhetorical questions to show his own disbelief at the actions of Verres. "quem ab causam hominum reservanti?" This reinforces the idea that Verres was acting in a corrupt manner in the minds of the audience and persuades them of his guilt. After asking a rhetorical question, Cicero then presents the facts that confirm the questions in the audience's mind as to whether Verres is guilty. "Opinion, uerae modus atque una ratio est." This demonstrates Cicero using the rhetorical question to place

doubt ^{and the possibility that Verres is guilty} in the minds of his audience
then immediately provide the evidence
that confirms his guilt to them.

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