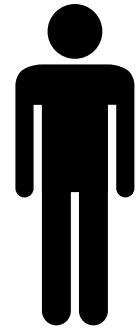


Literature

Component 2 (30%)

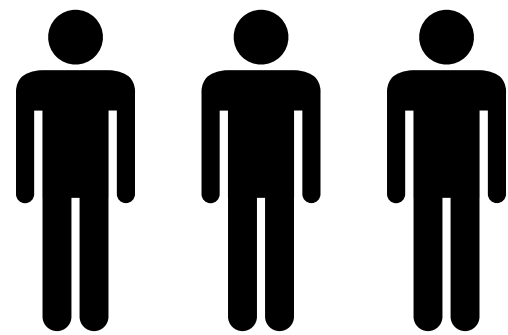
Recalling our learning - *the Cicero and Sextus Roscius Amerinus case*



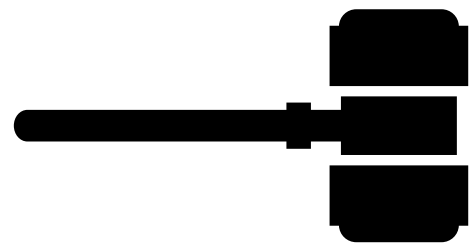
Cicero



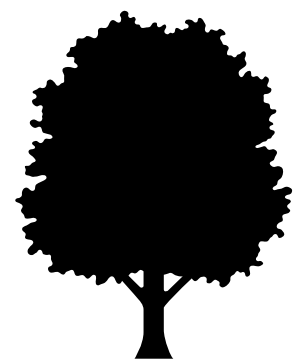
Sextus Roscius Amerinus



Conspirators



Accusation

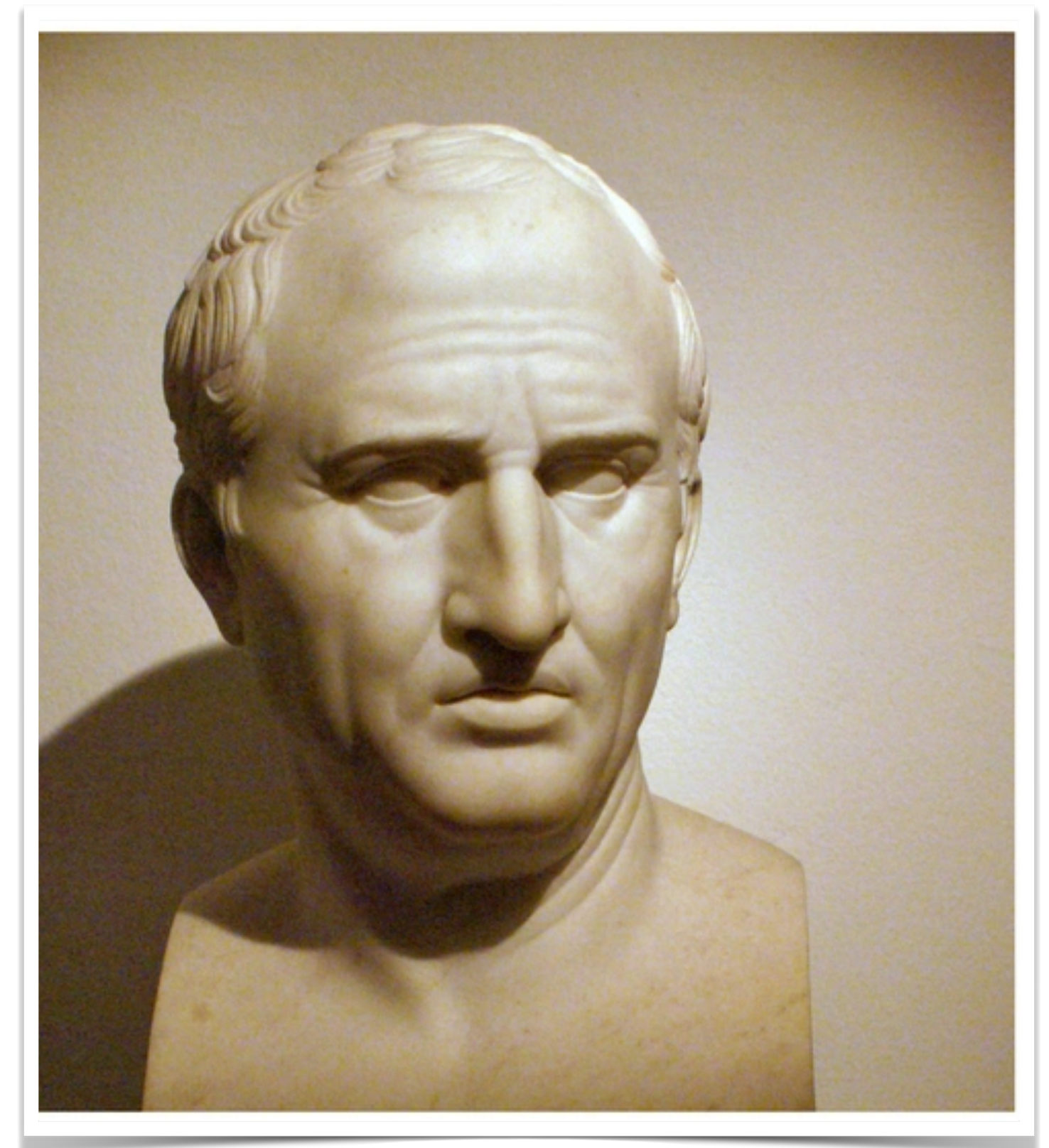


Cicero's defence (what people in the countryside are like):

Marcus Tullius Cicero (106 BC- 43 BC) was a prominent orator and statesman. He came from an equestrian family in Arpinum, initially struggling in his political ambitions due to his lack of familial influence and connections. In 80 BC, at the age of 26, he established his reputation by defending Sextus Roscius Amerinus who had been falsely accused of the murder of his father by influential conspirators who actually carried out the murder in order to acquire his father's land. After the surprising success of this speech (*pro Roscio Amerino*), he was given a flood of commissions.

Summary:

1. Cicero is a lawyer at 26 years old
2. He defends Sextus Roscius Amerinus in 80BC
3. Sextus Roscius Amerinus has been accused of murdering his father - but he is innocent!
4. The murders are people who wanted Sextus Roscius Amerinus' father's land in the countryside!
5. Cicero wins! He gets lots of business as a result.



The law suit, Sextus Roscius Amerinus & Cicero!

The prosecution alleged that Roscius Amerinus killed his father because he was going to disinherit him. They claimed that he had a savage and boorish nature and had therefore been dismissed to look after the family estates in the countryside. This gave Cicero the opportunity to defend Roscius' character by defending country living. He argued that the rustic nature of Roscius situation showed he was incapable of murder.

SEXTUS ROSCIUS AMERINUS



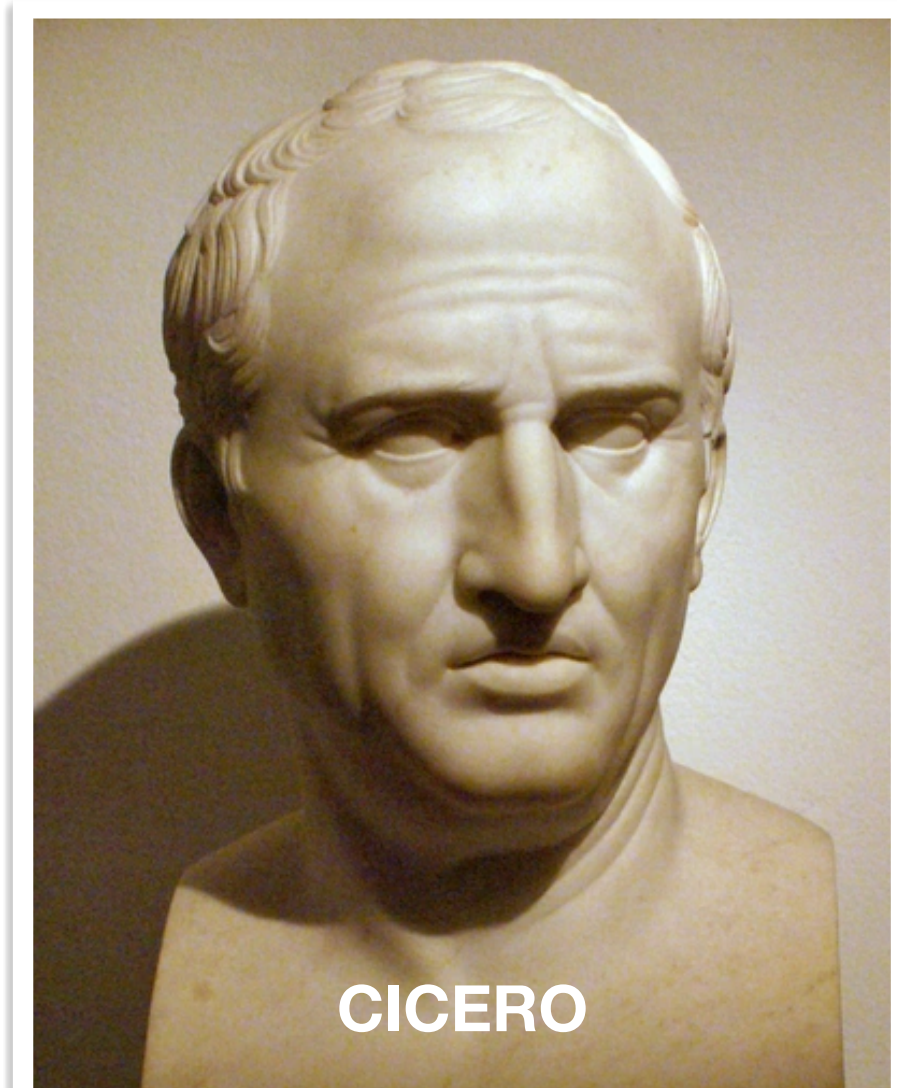
I am innocent - they killed my dad! Not me!

THE CONSPIRATORS



No we didn't - you killed him because he was going to disinherit you!

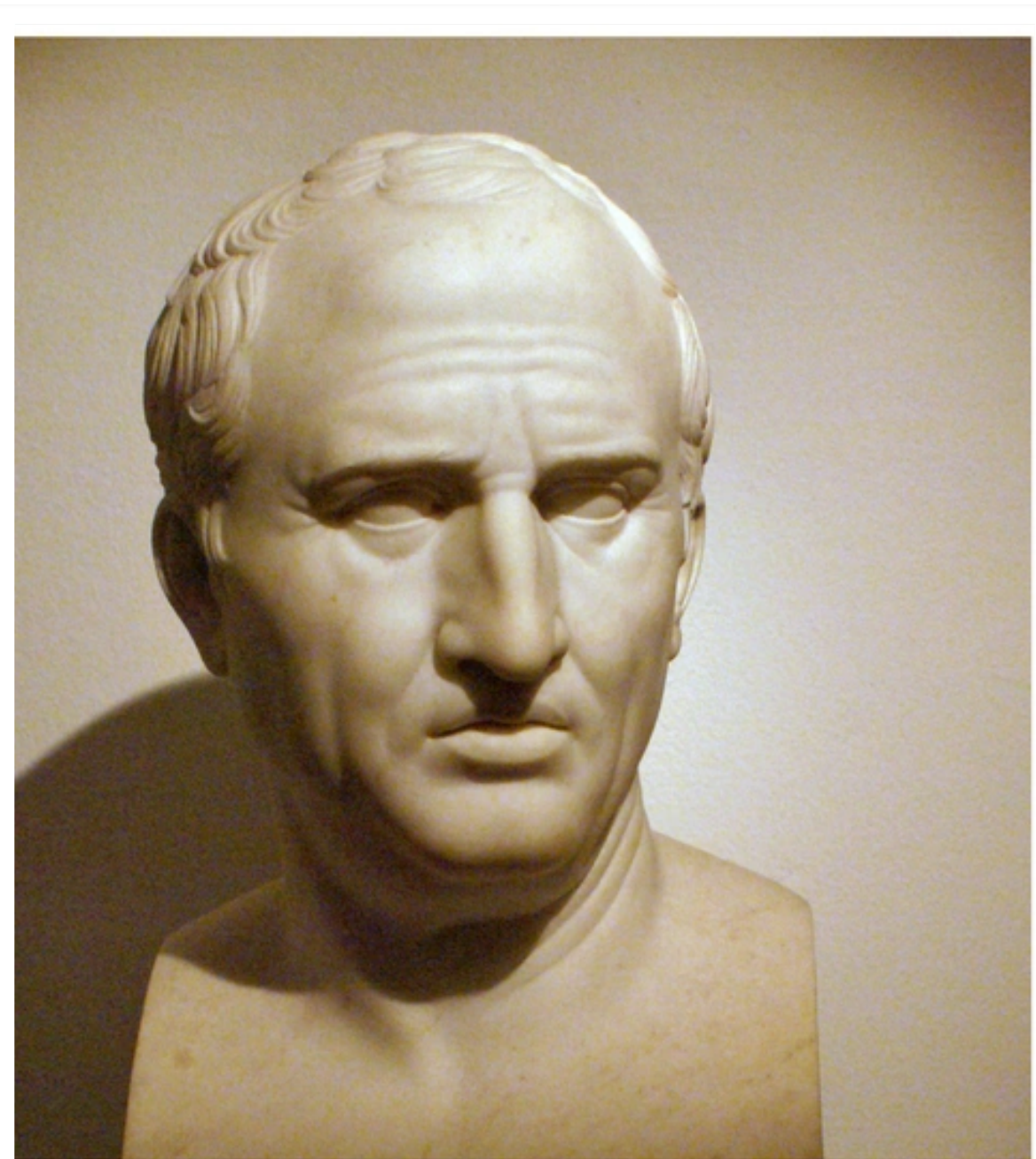
Hang on! Roscius lives in the countryside, which makes him a peaceful and hardworking man!



CICERO

The law suit, Sextus Roscius Amerinus & Cicero!

In our extract, which comes from two separate parts of the speech, he first looks back to the importance of agriculture for those individuals who established the Roman state, pointing out that they assiduously cultivated their own farms without 'greedily laying claim to others' (as the conspirators had done). In the second part of the extract, he claims that crimes were committed more frequently in the city than the country because of its corrupting nature, in comparison to the good influence of rustic living.



Cicero says:

1. Farming and agriculture were really important when Rome was first founded - it was founded by people who worked their own land, and didn't take other people's!
2. Crimes are more frequent in the city than in the countryside. The city is more corrupt! The countryside is a good influence: people work hard on their land.

Lesson 31:

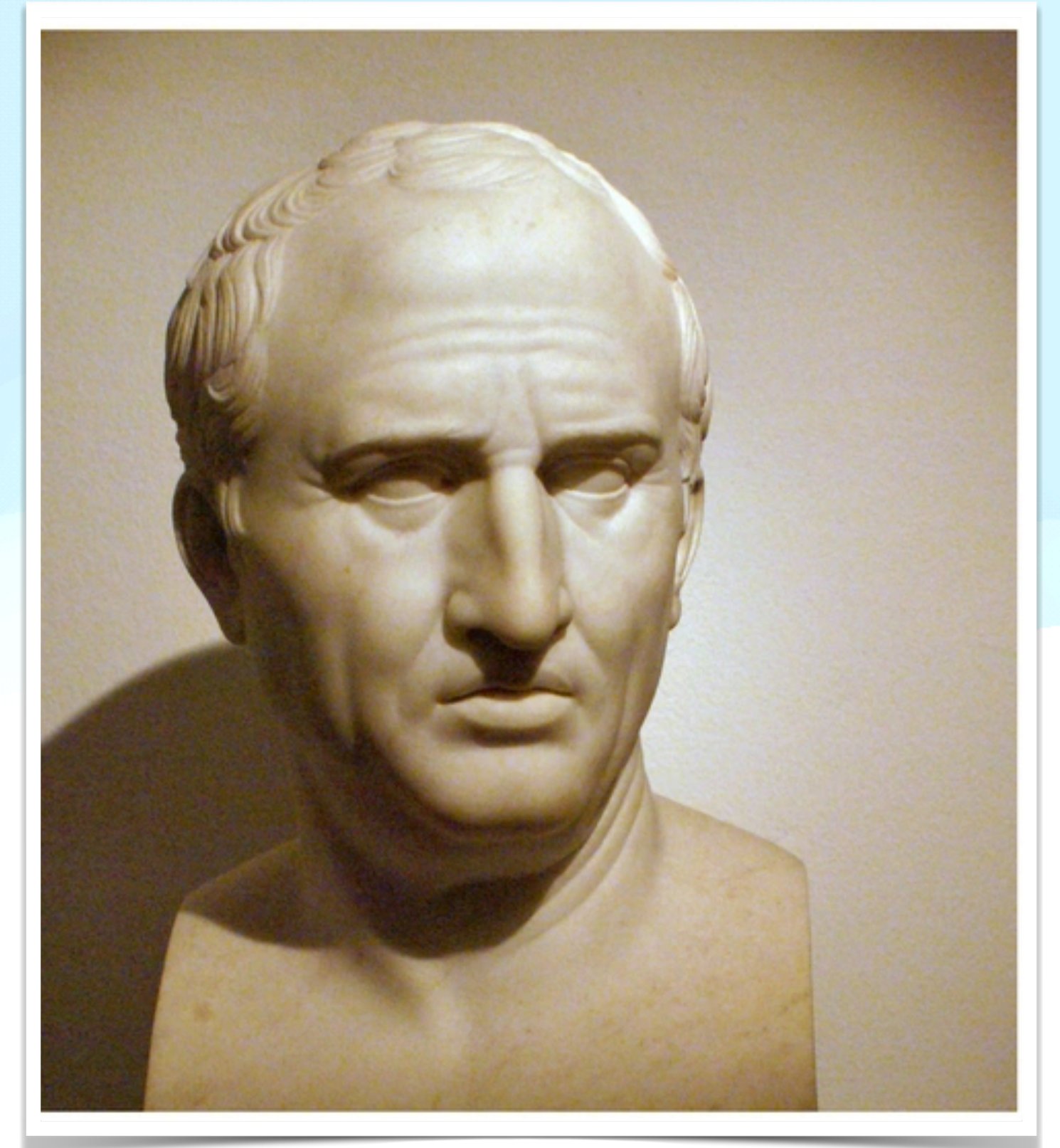
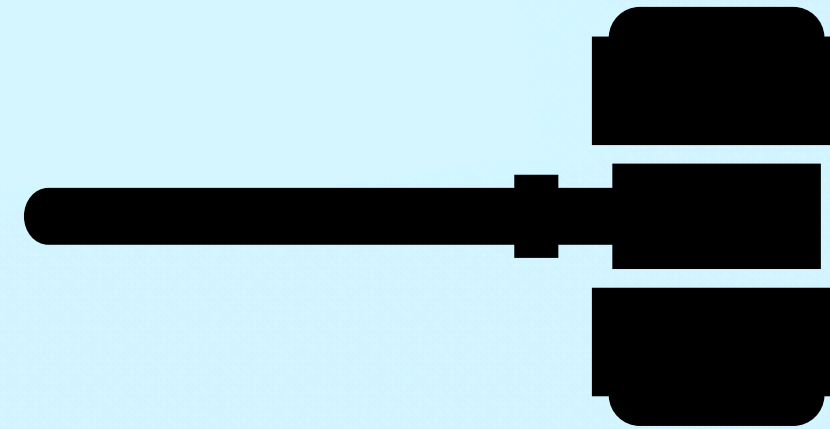
How did Cicero manage to convince the court?

Year 10 Latin

Tuesday 30th January 2024

LO: to learn how Cicero convinced the court

Tuesday 30th January 2024



Remember:

This speech was originally written in Latin. Today we will match the Latin with the English text we know.

You would be a ridiculous prosecutor, if you had been born in those times when men were summoned from the plough to become consuls.

- 1 accusator esses ridiculus, si illis temporibus natus esses cum ab
- 2 aratro arcessebantur qui consules fierent.

1 accusator, -is, m. – *accuser, prosecutor*
sum, esse, fui – *be*
ridiculus, -a, -um – *ridiculous, absurd*
si – *if*
ille, illa, illud – *those*
tempus, -oris, n. – *time, era*

nascor, nasci, natus sum – *be born*
cum – *when*
ab +abl. – *from*
2 aratrum, -i, n. – *plough*
arcesso, -ere – *summon, fetch*
qui, quae, quod – *who, which*
consul, -is, m. – *consul*
fio, fieri – *become, be made*

What is Cicero doing in this part of the speech?

- He is criticising the prosecutor
- He is ridiculing (mocking) their claims that being a farmer (living an ‘agricultural lifestyle’ is associated with being a criminal (having a poor moral character)
- His mocking is backed up (strengthened) by referring to times in history when Romans in the past were called away from their farms to lead the country as politicians - they were good enough farmers to be politicians back then! That’s no different to today, Cicero says.

For you, who consider it a disgrace to be responsible for cultivating a farm, would certainly judge the famous Atilius, whom those who had been sent came across sowing seed with his own hand, to be [a] most shameful and low-class [fellow].

2 tu enim, qui praeesse
 3 agro colendo flagitium putes, profecto illum Atilium, quem sua
 4 manu semen spargentem illi qui missi erant convenerunt,
 5 hominem turpissimum atque inhonestissimum iudicares.

What is Cicero doing in this part of the speech?

tu ... putes: Cicero starts emphatically with *tu*, this is their opinion which Cicero will dispute.

The inclusion of *sua* with *manu*, emphasises that Atilius uses his own hand, highlighting the difference between the Rome's of past times where, according to legend, even the most powerful citizens farmed their own land, and contemporary Rome, where slaves and hired freedman did this work.

Note the use of superlatives to describe the prosecutor's potential opinion of Atilius (*turpissimum* and *inhonestissimum*). This is leading towards Cicero's contrasting praise of those who live and farm in the countryside, in particular Roscius Amerinus.

<p>2 tu – you (sing.) enim – for qui, quae, quod – who praesum, -esse, -fui +dat. – be in charge (of), be responsible (for)</p> <p>3 ager, agri, m. – field, farm colo, colere – cultivate, tend flagitium, -i, n. – disgrace puto, -are – think, consider, have an opinion profecto – certainly ille, illa, illum – that Atilius, -i, m. – Atilius qui, quae, quod – whom suus, sua, suum – his own</p>	<p>4 manus, -us, f. – hand semen, seminis, n. – seed spargo, -ere – scatter, sow ille, illa, illud – those qui, quae, quod – who mitto, -ere, misi, missus – send convenio, -venire, -veni – meet, come across</p> <p>5 homo, hominis, m. – man turpis, -e – shameful, disgraceful atque – and inhonestus, -a, -um – dishonourable, low-class iudico, -are – judge, regard as</p>
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Questions on Content and Style

- (lines 1-5) How does Cicero effectively demonstrate the differences between what he believes and what the prosecutor believes about country folk?

by Hercules, our ancestors thought differently both concerning him and concerning other such men, and so from a tiny and quite insignificant state they left us one that is very large and highly prosperous.

5 at
 6 hercule maiores nostri longe aliter et de illo et de ceteris talibus
 7 viris existimabant itaque ex minima tenuissimaeque re publica
 8 maximam et florentissimam nobis reliquerunt.

What is Cicero doing in this part of the speech?

- 6 Hercule:** Cicero calls upon the god, showing outrage at the prosecutor's lack of appreciation of those who live the rustic life.
- longe:** ancestors thought *far* differently. Cicero is emphasising the contrast between historic and contemporary attitudes to the countryside. Cicero makes the disagreement even more pronounced by using *et ... et* (both ... and) to emphasise the ways that contemporary Romans have strayed from historic sentiment.
- 7 minima tenuissima ... maximam et florentissimam:** note again Cicero's use of superlatives. The superlatives here emphasise how historic values helped to grow the Roman republic from a very small (*minima*) and very insignificant (*tenuissima*) state to the biggest (*maxima*) and most flourishing (*florentissimam*).

5	at – but, and yet	ex +abl. – from, instead of
6	hercule – by Hercules!	minimus, -a, -um – very small
	maiores, -um, m.pl. – ancestors	tenuis, -e – weak, insignificant
	noster, nostra, nostrum – our	(-que – and)
	longe – far, very	res, rei, f. – thing, property, wealth
	aliter – differently	publicus, -a, -um – public, of the
	et ... et – both ... and ...	people
	de +abl. – about, concerning	res publica – the republic, the state
	ille, illa, illud – him	8 maximus, -a, -um – very large
	ceteri, -ae, -a – other	et – and
	talis, tale – such	florens, -entis – very flourishing,
7	vir, viri, m. – man	prosperous
	existimo, -are – think, have an	nos (dat. nobis) – us
	opinion	relinquo, -ere, reliqui – leave,
	itaque – and so	bequeath

They certainly cultivated their own farms intently, not greedily laying claim to those of others; in this way they expanded the state, this empire and the reputation of the Roman people with land and cities and [whole] nations.

8 suos enim agros
9 studiose colebant, non alienos cupide appetebant; sic et agris et
10 urbibus et nationibus rem publicam atque hoc imperium et populi
11 Romani nomen auxerunt.

What is Cicero doing in this part of the speech?

8 – 9 suos ... alienos: Cicero juxtaposes *suos* (their fields) to *alienos* (other people's fields). The people who expanded by taking other's land are characterised as *cupide* (greedy). This is a very relevant observation as those who accused Roscius did so in order to get away with appropriating his father's land.

9 – 11 sic ... auxerunt: Cicero uses several conjunctions (here *et*) in close succession (*polysyndeton*) and a list of three (*tricolon*) to place emphasis how much those who farmed the land had achieved.

8	suus, sua, suum – <i>their (own)</i> enim – <i>for, certainly</i> ager, agri, m. – <i>field, farm, land</i>	et – <i>and</i> natio, -onis, f. – <i>(foreign) people, nation</i>
9	studiose – <i>intently, earnestly</i> colo, -ere, colui – <i>cultivate, tend</i> non – <i>not</i> alienus, -a, -um – <i>belonging to someone else</i> cupide – <i>greedily</i> appeto, -ere – <i>seek after, claim for themselves</i> sic – <i>in this way, thus</i> et ... et ... – <i>both ... and ...</i> ager, agri, m. – <i>field, farm, land</i>	res, rei, f. – <i>thing, property, wealth</i> publicus, -a, -um – <i>public, of the people</i> res publica – <i>the republic, the state</i> atque – <i>and</i> hic, haec, hoc – <i>this</i> imperium, -i, n. – <i>empire</i> populus, -i, m. – <i>people, nation</i>
10	urbis, urbis, f. – <i>city</i>	11 Romanus, -a, -um – <i>Roman</i> nomen, nominis, n. – <i>name, reputation, glory</i> augeo, -ere, auxi – <i>increase, expand</i>

Questions on Content and Style

- (lines 5-11) Is Cicero persuasive in claiming the importance of an agricultural lifestyle to Rome's growing empire? Refer to both Cicero's style and content to explain your point of view.