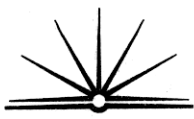




(b) (i) Because, with Catiline being portrayed as one of the most heinous, worst villains ever, the ^{Roman} people would naturally want him killed, which Cicero will not do.

(ii) Through Cicero's portrayal of Catiline in this extract and throughout the speech, Catiline is seen to be a villain of great depravity, pettiness, and evil. As such, this contributes to the attack on Catiline. Two lines ~~are~~ in particular which give 'evidence' of Catiline's nature are 'Neque enim is es, Catilina, ut te aut pudor unquam a turpitudine aut metus a periculo



aut ratio a favore revocaverit' (for, Catiline, you are not the sort of man to ever call shame back from turpitude, ^{or} fear from danger or reason from madness). By linking to Cicero's own downfall to that of Rome, Cicero also presents the fact that Catiline not only wants to murder Cicero, but also to ravage and plunder Rome itself. The next few lines from 'sed tu ut vitiiis' to 'non est postulandum' (But it must not be demanded that you move from your vices, that you fear the punishment of the law ~~and~~, that you give in to the wishes of the state) also hint at his villainous character, which assists in boosting Cicero's attack on Catiline. Cicero believes that with enough defamation Catiline will have weaker legal standing.