

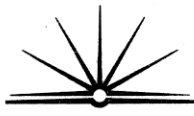
b) (i) Consuls technically did not have the right to send Roman citizens into exile, and if Cicero did so it could be perceived as an <sup>overly</sup> "extreme" measure, allowing Catiline to play the victim and claim that he was <sup>being</sup> persecuted by Cicero. Thus Cicero would be criticised for being overly autocratic in his actions as consul. However if Catiline voluntarily went to Manlius' camp to make his military plans on Rome his motives would be clear and Cicero's harsh reaction justified.

(ii) In this passage, Cicero ~~uses~~ uses sarcasm and reverse psychology to paint Catiline as a selfish character who possesses none of the Roman values expected of a man of his social standing. In his direct address



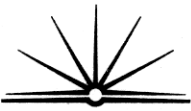
to Catiline, through the use of second-person verbs such as "commoveare..." "es" and "vis", Cicero forces Catiline to acknowledge the flaws in his own character. With Catiline actually in the room at the time of the speech this also adds <sup>greatly</sup> to the tension of the atmosphere.

In his sarcastic comment "non est postubandum", Cicero reminds the senators that Catiline acts only for the good of himself, neglecting his obligations to the state, which Cicero earlier referred to as "communis parens". Cicero appeals to the senators' sense of pietas with the tricolon "commoveare... pertimescas... cedas," <sup>outlining</sup> highlighting the duties of the good citizen. However with the balance of the tricolon ~~of~~ "pudor... a turpitudine... metus a periculo... ratio a furore", Cicero



shows the senate that Catiline in fact possesses none of these qualities. Thus Cicero highlights Catiline's lack of pietas as a dangerous ~~and~~ trait that must be kept in check by the senate.

Cicero also makes use of reverse psychology ~~with~~ with the imperious commands of "proficiscere" and "pergi". He gives Catiline an empty incentive to do something which he does not really want to do, indicating how he has painted himself into a corner strategically. ~~with~~ However as Cicero dangles the carrot of "invidiam", he also reveals again to the senators one of Catiline's dubious traits, - that he will not consider any action, even if it will help the state, unless ~~there~~ there is also a personal advantage for him ~~doing it~~ to do it.



Finally, the metaphor of "conflare" vividly evokes for the senator the danger of leaving Catiline unhindered. While he forges the<sup>allegorical weapon of</sup> "Invidiam" against ~~the~~ Cicero, at the same time he is forging the very real weapons<sup>of steel</sup> for war on his native Rome. Thus ~~the~~<sup>the</sup> threat that Catiline poses to the very stability of Rome itself is captured by Cicero.