

Start here.

Cicero uses rhetorical skills in these two extracts in order to induce the jury to condemn Verres for his crimes.

The use of rhetorical questions is prevalent in these extracts and, ~~reinforces~~ ~~removes~~ ~~any doubt~~ raises questions in the listeners' minds as to why Verres did not fulfil his duty as a governor. This is seen in extract 1 as Cicero berates him with ~~an~~ ~~to~~ incendant ~~to~~ questioning as to why he didn't execute the pirates, but rather hid them, according to universal ~~the~~ custom.

('quam ob rem' used four times. ~~Moreover~~ in the first extract). Moreover he asks Verres to produce the supporters ('auctorem') and precedent ('exemplum') for such behaviour. In so doing he brings to his listeners' attention that there are no such supports or any precedent from which Verres may support himself, hence highlighting that he has not acted in a lawful manner ~~or~~ in his dealings with pirates and hence persuading them to convict him as guilty.

The second paragrah is a pretext to the story of Gavius Cicero will recall, and has been written in such a way that, before it has been told, the audience is positioned to view Verres harshly. He describes it as a matter which ~~is~~ needs no-one's eloquence ('eloquentia'), not even Cicero's ('nequemea, grae nulla est') in order to enrage one's mind ('inflammandos vestros animos'). Moreover, Cicero states that he ~~is~~ himself is worried as to whether his words will do justice to the gravity of the affair, and afraid he has not held the attention of his audience with a variety of crimes ('varietate crimine vos attentos tenerem'). Through such a pretext, in which Cicero warns ~~to~~ his listeners of the terrible nature of the treatment of Gavius*, he ~~is~~ has positioned them to feel hatred towards Verres before he has even spoken of the matter, hence influencing them, once they have heard more to convict Verres for his crimes.

Cicero also uses ~~is~~ individually strong and emotionally evocative words that would persuade ~~the audience~~

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his listeners of Verres' guilt. Rather than call Verres' by name, Cicero refers to him as 'iste'; the ~~st~~ hissing sibilance ~~helping to create a unctive and cutting~~ ~~effect~~ ~~helping to~~ contributing to Cicero's spite towards him. All acts are referred or linked to ~~power~~ either sin (including 'nefas' ~~and~~ and 'nefanda') or acts of immense cruelty ('crudelitate', and deeds worthy of immense force of words — 'vim verborum'.) ~~Moreover~~, the magnitude of each event is amplified by Cicero by use of words such as 'tanta' and 'tantum'. It is ~~by~~ ^{by} so doing that Cicero ~~depicts~~ ^{denigrates} Verres' crimes to acts of ~~impire~~ impiety and sinful wickedness, hence influencing his listeners to perceive him as entirely guilty for his crimes.

Hence it may be seen not through rhetorical methods, Cicero ~~is~~ ~~is~~ is able to persuade his listeners to condemn Verres for his crimes.

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