Cicero

- Gains friends and clients, expands patronage
  - Offers his help in the future – Verres
- Increase potential voters
- Increases status
- Practiced oratory skills
- Realisation he MUST STAY IN Rome
- Gratitude of Roman people for supplying grain
- Promised to serve as a patron the Sicilian people
  - Opened up oratorical career

The trial of Verres – 70BC

- Cicero promised he would help Sicilians in his valedictory speech
- Saw opportunity to side with Pompey and Crassus
  - Lex Aurelia let Equites enter the jury

Verres

- Roman magistrate
  - Notorious for corruption
- Governor of Sicily through bribery in 73BC
- Reduced Sicily to destitution through taxation
  - Neglected infrastructure
  - Theft of private housing and public art
- Put on trial three years after his governorship
- Prosecuted by Cicero
- Fleed to Italy before the trial finished
- Lived in exile until 43BC
- Proscribed by Antony

Why did the Sicilians ask Cicero to take on the case?

- He had served as Quaestor there in 75BC
- He had a reputation for honesty
- Many Sicilians in his clientele
- Reputation as a successful lawyer after Roscius Trial
- Tended to support the interests of the business community
- He was a member of the senate
- He wasn’t part of Verre’s clique or the optimates

Cicero’s collection of evidence

- Collected with speed and thoroughness in Sicily
- Collected in 50 days of the 110 days given
- Curio allegedly singled out Verres to congratulate him when Hortensius secured the Consulship and Presidency of the extortion court was given to Metellus
Outcome of the trial

- Defeated Hortensius
  - Became Rome’s leading orator
- Successfully positioned as a politician of principle
  - Progressive policies to ensure fairness and efficiency
- Successfully showed equites he would support their interests

What happened after the case?

- Cicero published all his speeches
- Became Rome’s leading orator
  - Bought him more clients and wealth

Cicero’s rhetoric in ‘against Verres’

- **Rhetoric** is the use of words to persuade
- **Oratory** is the public speaking
- **Anaphora** is the repetition of the same phrase
- **Capitio Benevolentiae** is to appeal to the goodwill of audience with a self-conscience humility
- **Praetoritio** is talking about something by saying you won’t talk about it
- ‘sexual predator’, ‘save your wives and children’
- ‘grave crisis’, ‘fatal effect’
- ‘annihilating pestilence’

Stages of the speech

- Lays out the main arguments in appealing to the senate and the people
- Adds detail of the ‘criminal plots’, extortion and corruption and the diversion by Verres of the ‘Archaian Governor’ to alter the Ux of the trial
- Outlines Verres’ previous misdemeanours including criminal and moral abuses
- Turns to how Verres had tried to avoid prosecution, bribery, consular elections, stop Cicero becoming Aedile
- Heightens the threat and tension concerning himself. Cicero praises the current judges
- **Captatio Benevolentiae**, says he will focus on evidence and his new approach of trials
- Returns to theme of corruption and discredits the senatorial order, says he will highlight the corruption of the last 10 years
- Returns to Verres’ ‘three years’ worth of money and what it will be used for
- Calls on the senate to restore order, praises Catulus and Pompey
- Sums up the case arguing logic and religion should force the senate to do its duty, ends with the charge against Verres
Only took reform as far as limited land distributions and grain doles

- Rabirius case highlighted populares unease with the use of the SCU
- Case was dropped after red flag on Janiculum hill was lowered meaning all business seized

**Catilinarian Conspiracy 63BC**

**Catiline**

- From an old patrician family
- One of Sulla’s followers
  - Lost prospects after Sulla’s demise
- Selfish
  - Killed father-in-law and put brother up for proscription to raise money
- Made friends with unsavoury characters
- 66BC, acted cruelly and oppressed Africa after his praetorship
  - Led to disqualification of consular elections the following year
- Planned to serve Rome as he had Africa
  - Cancel all debts
- Senate were aware of Catilina’s plans
- Was intelligent and charismatic
  - Created a following especially among younger generation
- After losing the election in 64BC he created a scheme to kill consuls
  - Hid caches of military supplies
  - Gaius Manilius his in the hills of Eturia with troops
- Catilina remained in Rome creating a group of anarchists
  - Promised riches from the loot of Rome
- One follower Quintus Curius leaked the plans to Fulvia
  - Cicero soon became aware
  - We vigorously disapproved of Catilina’s scheme
- Cicero and Antonius Hybrida were the consuls of that year
- Hybrida is an example of a don’t-anything official
  - Changed allegiance if offered enough political gain
  - Could pay off debts caused by bribery during his elections
- Catalina was furious
  - Planned an insurrection against the state on **October 27** followed by the murder of his opponents
- Cicero aware of his plot called a meeting in the senate
  - Passed the SCU
  - ‘the consul should see it that the state was not harmed’

*First speech against Catiline*

- Cicero summoned the senate to meet at the Temple of Jupiter
- Reported details of meeting between Catiline and his supporters
  - Did this in attendance of Catiline

*Second Speech*
Dictatorship of Caesar

Reforms
- 49BC – granted franchise to Trans-Alpine Gaul
- Promoted overseas colonies for his veterans
- Created a uniform system of local government in Italian towns
- Replenished public treasury
- Senate bought up to 900 members - angered Optimates
- Quaestors doubled to 40
- Raised pay of legions to 225 denarii a year
- Began to extend forum and build the Basilica Julia
- Reduced recipients of the corn dole by half
  - Surplus went to new colonies
- Created a new calendar
- Made court consist of equal numbers of senators and equites

Powers
- 49BC – held dictatorship for 11 days
- 48BC – held dictatorship for 1 year
- 46BC – held dictatorship for 10 years
- 44BC – given dictator perpetus
- Consulships in these years hid his rise to power
- Was granted Tribunician Sacrosanctity
  - Could sit with Tribunes despite being a patrician
- 47BC was elected to all priestly colleges
  - Great influence over religion
- Had the right to speak first in the senate
- Could nominate magistrates
- Cato commits suicide in 45BC following his defeat at Thapsus
- Celebrated a Triumph in 45BC
- Given the title ‘perpetual dictator’ in 44BC
- Planned to go to war with Parthians in 44BC
  - Distinguished romans feared his power and risk of gaining too much influence

Cicero’s letters
- Brutus talks in favour of Caesar in 45BC yet kills him a year later
  - Thinks he can be tamed
  - Letter to Atticus in 45BC
  - ‘Brutus reports Caesar has converted to the good party?’
  - ‘how foolish of Brutus’
  - ‘where will he find them unless he hangs himself’
  - Complains about Young Quintus
  - ‘I am glued to my books’ – still taking a back seat
- Cicero has Caesar for dinner in 45BC
  - Letter to Atticus
  - ‘a formidable guest, yet no regrets’
Cicero’s family

Quintus – Cicero’s brother
- Went to Greece with Cicero after Roscius
- Went to Cilicia with Cicero – writes joint letter to Tiro with Cicero in 50BC
- Cicero was protective of his brother
  - Worried for his safety while in exile and asks Terentia to get along with him in letter to Terentia in 57BC
  - ‘I hope you will be as close as possible’
- Takes his side during his marriage to Pomponia
  - Letter to Atticus 51BC
  - ‘my brother’s attitude to your sister seemed perfectly kind’
  - ‘you see? This is what I have to put up with!’
  - ‘her behaviour on that day was not pleasant’
- Writes a guide on how to become consul
  - Intellectually equal
  - Help Cicero be elected ‘suo anno’ in every election
- Served with Caesar in Gaul and was a supporter of Caesar
  - Blamed Cicero for his previous Pompeian alliance during the civil war
  - Causes Cicero great pain
  - Causes a rift in the family
- Won magistracies in his own right
  - Praetor in 62BC
  - Pro-praetor in Asia

Young Quintus – Cicero’s Nephew
- Unliked by Cicero
  - Letter to Atticus in 45BC
    - ‘Happy others have ‘nothing good to say for my Nephew’
    - ‘wish you could have a taste for his stories’ – tells lies about Cicero
- Meets Cicero in December 45BC
  - Cicero refuses to pay his debts
- Died along with his father during the proscriptions

Tiro – Slave/Freedman of Cicero
- Trusted slave of Cicero
- Developed short hand which meant Cicero’s speeches could be published
  - Controlled a group who worked to get Cicero’s work published
- As a freedman he took the name of Marcus
- Cares deeply for him – had to leave him on the journey back from Cilicia due to illness
  - Letter to Tiro in 50BC
  - ‘no means satisfied with the treatment you have been given’
  - ‘spare no expense whatever to make yourself well’
  - ‘the services you have done me are beyond all measure’
    - ‘home, in court, in Rome’