

Candidate evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
1a)	Cicero advises Trebatius to stop feeling homesick, think about why he is there in the first place, and to carry on working
1b)	I think it is appropriate. Both Trebatius and Medea had pressure on them, and were stressed. They were both attacked with a feeling of homesickness
1c)	I do not think Trebatius would find these quotes encouraging. By comparing him to Medea The comparison to Medea is random and out of the blue. By comparing Trebatius to Medea, Cicero is turning Trebatius' feelings of anxiety and separation into a joke. In the last quote, Cicero is also comparing his actions to Medea in that he is 'encouraging' Trebatius, however this could also be seen as making fun of him, thus demoralising him
2	The letter is mildly friendly, however due to the rushed tone of it, it is also a little cold. Cicero hopes to

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
2)	<p>Caesar apologises to Cicero about the haste and shortness of the letter, explaining that he is currently fighting and cannot find enough time to write more in-depth. This apology and conveys their friendship, as Caesar does not need to ap as Caesar's higher position - emperor - means he should not need to apologise.</p> <p>The honesty also shows their friendly relationship. Caesar Caesar is honest about his lack of time, suggesting he is stressed. This shows that he is unafraid to share or feelings of possible weakness with Cicero.</p> <p>However, at the end of the letter, Caesar simply says that "Furnius will tell you more." He is passing He is using Furnius to speak to Cicero, instead of taking enough time to tell him himself. Although he was busy, Cicero may have appreciated more from Caesar. The emperor is also practically ordering him when he asks to meet at with him in the city, instead of asking for his time like a friend.</p>
3a)	<p>Cicero here here is self-deprecating, talking about how his speeches must be boring to listen to. He is expecting praise back, and most likely would take offense if there was none - this is fairly snobbish.</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
30)	
b)	

^{Seneca} ~~Pliny~~ use of rhetorical questions with "quo munimenta? quo artes?" conveys contempt, as ~~he~~ ~~she~~ his feelings of frustration that people enjoy bloodshed is shown.

^{Seneca} ~~Pliny~~ compares the crowd to the bloodthirsty animals, "mane... obiciuntur", mentioning that in the morning the gladiators were fed to the animals, in the afternoon, the spectators. This effective ~~comp~~ comparison reinforces his disgust and contempt, as he thinks of the audience as beasts.

Seneca uses the second person tense to aid in displaying his contempt. Along with this, he ~~was~~ uses quotations from the spectators in his argument, almost mocking them in a sense, however also providing ~~points~~ valid points to immediately disagree with them.

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
4)	<p>These lines show Pliny's character to be both fair, and snobby and honest. Pliny says he does not make "class distinctions... equals." This is very fair of him, having also mentioned he gives them all, even freedmen, the "same treatment." This seems to pass him off as fair and kind, however this opinion would be immediately contradicted by his next statement "Because my freedmen... I drink theirs."</p>	
4)	<p>These lines show Pliny's character to be fair and honest. Pliny writes that he does not make "class distinctions... equals." This is very fair of him, having also mentioned he gives them all, even freedmen, the "same treatment" this seems seems to pass him off as a kind individual. However, this also tells us Pliny is smart. He later mentions that he simply drinks cheaper wine when dining with freedmen. This is smart, as it prevents any ill-feelings over different classes. He admits this when he says "you can do this far better... than by insults to others."</p>	
5)	<p>The repetition of "alius... alius... alius..." grabs the attention of the reader as it keeps a faster pace</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
b)	<p>Pliny treats Zosimus as a valued possession. Although he introduces his concern by mentioning that his "heart would be softened" by Zosimus' illness, he immediately begins to refer to all the benefits Zosimus brings to him. Fairly quickly. He begins starts by mentioning Zosimus' qualities - that he is "honest... obliging and educated... talent for acting... success." This long list gives the impression that Pliny is simply bragging over Zosimus. He continues to list, ending with "I have told you all this... receive all pleasant services... no one else can give me." This just conveys that he does not want to lose something and have that works well, and has to spend spend time getting something like that again. He also compares his love for Zosimus He also writes that it is nature's law that "nothing to excite... love... fear of losing its object" thereby literally referring to Zosimus as an object.</p>
7.	<p>The Vindolanda Tablets show that how important letters were to get information to the front line of battle. They also provided soldiers with motivation to fight so they could</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>Someone who was 'not as smart' as him. This is interesting as comparisons of this behaviour can be drawn throughout history.</p>
	<p>Letter 6 talks about the assassination of Julius Caesar, and here we learn learn that Cicero is very two faced. He "wishes you'd invited me" to what he calls a "banquet" on the Ides of March. He is suggesting that the assassination was or deserved celebration, where banquets are usually held. This just adds to the moral greyness of Cicero, and is interesting to modern day readers because, once again, comparisons can be drawn to modern day politics.</p>
	<p>Letter 9, a Vindolanda Tablet, mentions describes the battle style of the British Britons. This is interesting as more is learned about the fighting of ancestors. They wore "no armor" and would dismount to throw spears. They had "many cavalry".</p>
	<p>Letter 13 by Seneca provides insight into Roman attitudes attitudes to friendship. The letter discusses the meaning of the word "friend," and how important it</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>is to choose correctly who you share things with. Seneca suggests that it is better to have one true, close friend than many fake ones. This He also mentions that some people "judge a man before after they have made him their friend" this is interesting to modern day readers as it links to modern aspects such as social media, and how people often accept requests without an idea of to who someone actually is.</p>	
	<p>Letter 16 is extremely interesting as it shows that Seneca has a conflicting opinion to many Romans on the treatment of slaves. He uses repetition in the beginning of his letter to reinforce his opinion: "they are slaves," then then writes that they are people as they were just like the people they served. This disagrees with the common misconception that all Romans treated slaves cruelly.</p>	
	<p>In conclusion, I believe think that all the letters are interesting to modern readers, none more so than the others, as they all reveal different truths.</p>	