

Candidate evidence

Candidate 4

QUESTION	MARGIN
1 a) According to Cicero, Trebatius is has an excellent memory, is a great man and Roman, and is very well spoken.	
b) Cicero encourages Trebatius to get out of ^{Britannia} Britain as if he was in one ^{thin} thin chests . Cicero also tells Trebatius that he had for his by the Britons that he has read skill and desirable qualities and this would give to ^{many} opportunities elsewhere.	
2 a) Cicero compares the assassination of Mark Antony Julius Caesar to a feast. This metaphor references that many Senators took part in the conspiracy, but Cicero was left out as many Senators felt he was too close to Caesar, and here Cicero expresses that he would have loved to join in the conspiracy, and does so by comparing it to a feast in which many people partake to enjoy themselves.	
b) ^{Cicero's} When word choice of "libere" (boy) highlights how he sees Antony as less than him, young, and inexperienced inexperienced, despite being the right hand of Caesar. By ^{word choice} Cicero uses the word ^{word choice} of ^{of} "vir optime" (most excellent man) to highlight how he still respects Trebatius despite his mistakes, was ^{was} not cleaning up from the assassination very well, and this respect	

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	highlighting Cicero's anonymity at his actions, not Tacitus himself.
3a)	Pliny creates a subervient, and quite grossly, tone through the word choice of "dominus" (master) typically used by slaves by slaves to refer to their master.
b)	Pliny is wondering if his punishment should take into account the age of the Christians, whether they should be punished or how long they had been Christians, and secondly, he is wondering if those Christians who are Roman Citizens should be treated differently.
c)	Yes, as Trajan agrees with Pliny's methods and emphasises that there ^{he} should be able not seek out Christians, which Pliny has not yet only punish them when they are revealed as to not cause fear or an uprising in this province. Secondly, Pliny is mostly looking for confirmation in what he is doing is right than for advice ask or instruction, and Trajan simply confirms what Pliny is doing is right, which would be reassuring to Pliny.

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4.	<p>The 5 comparative adjectives "avo avarior, avara ambitiosior, luxuriosior, immo vero crudelior et inhumanior, quia inter homines fit." (I come here more greedily, more ambitious, more luxurious, even more cruel and inhuman, simply because I have been around men) emphasises his point highlights and brings attention to his point and the Tricola (avarior... ambitiosior, luxuriosior) also highlights his point. This creates an effect emphasising the sheer amount of ^{money} corruption that associating with large groups entails.</p> <p>The short sentence of "contra est" (it was the opposite) following the sentence "quo hominum oculi ad humanum coram se adpressant" (in which a man can rest his eyes from the straightness of his yellow hair) emphasises the sheer difference between his expectations and reality, and the short sentence also gives the line a shock, highlighting how shocked Seneca is at the sheer violence.</p>	
8.	<p>He finds her interest in his literature worthy of praise, as well as her generosity and good money management.</p> <p>congratulating</p>	

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9.	I mostly agree with the statement that Roman letters continue to interest us because they deal with matters which are still relevant.
	<p>In Letter 12 Seneca emphasises how associating with crowds can lead to becoming a more cruel and dangerous person. This is still relevant today as crowds of people can still lead to this, in cause people to committing violent acts, such as the 2024 Summer riots in the UK. Seneca gives advice which is still relevant today to avoid these crowds, at at the games, similar to crowds at football games who have been known to get violent themselves. In letter 13, Seneca also advises one should should make friends. But This has some points which are still relevant, and others which are not. He advises to only make friends with someone after you have determined they are a good person, whereas in the modern world many people make friends through having one or two things in common, such as a shared interest or the same same workplaces.</p>
	In letter 14, Pliny emphasises how at parties class distinctions shouldn't be made, and even the

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<p>host must drink the same alcohol as his freedmen, and not everyone on the same not single people out for their class. He feels this also allows one to save money. This is is relevant to the modern day as equality is quite an important ideal today, and Pliny provides how he believes one should go about treating people equally.</p>	
<p>In letter 22, the writer, who appears to be an average Roman, sends a letter to send greetings to acquaintances and give nothing, this is relevant today as it provides shows how the Romans is similar to how letters and correspondence is used today, as well as how the Roman went about it.</p>	