

## Candidate evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
34	<p>Verrus accepted a merchant ship from the mamertini instead of a patrol boat to protect the area from pirates. It was also illegal for a senator or governor to own a large merchant ship.</p>
b)	<p>Addressing Verrus directly is very effective as it puts large amounts of pressure on Verrus and he will most likely not reply, making him look guilty of Cicero's accusation.</p>
35	<p>there was only ten ships, not a very large fleet. We are also told that the ships are half empty. The fleet is not involved in any naval battles, but their one victory is towing away a wintered pirate ship and stealing its goods.</p>

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36	<p>Vercus was lying drunk on the beach with women and sends his guards to go and bring back the loot from the pirate ship, showing how lazy and greedy he is. He also wanted all of the loot to be displayed to himself first.</p>
37	<p>a) Cicero states that nobody saw the pirate chief, this was very convenient and reasonably solid evidence. He also states that "everyone believes that he secretly accepts money in return for the pirate chief", here Cicero is stating a rumour which is not very convincing. He also states that it was almost as if it was a crime to see the pirate chief as nobody was able to do it, this again is more solid evidence as it shows that Vercus did try to keep people from seeing him, which was unusual,</p>

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	overall the evidence is not very convincing as it is based on rumour and Cicero lacks sufficient evidence.
	b) Cicero says that the coastal people of Syracuse wanted to feast their eyes on the pirate chief as they had feared him for a long time. This is an effective metaphor as it shows how desperate they were to see the chief. The metaphor creates an image for those in the court room.
38. a)	The Romans enjoyed a triumph because it was a certain proof of victory and the Romans could see their enemies in chains and often executed. Cicero also tells us that triumphs were also <del>important</del> an "enjoyable spectacle".

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	We are also told that Romans would come from far away to see the triumph, making it a social event as well as a display of Roman victory.
	b) Cicero is being sarcastic when saying that Verres deserves a triumph because he previously described how small Verres' victory was and how undeserving of a triumph it was. Verres' 'triumph' was more of a crime than a victory. Cicero compares Verres to Publius Serranus (a judge in the room who has captured the most pirates out of anyone) and his triumph. Verres has nowhere near the success of Serranus and definitely doesn't deserve a triumph.

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39.	The people of Syracuse were educated and smart. <del>Almost</del> All of the citizens of Syracuse kept accounts of the number of those executed and compared that to their estimates of prisoners by counting the number of oars and guessing the size of the ship.
40.	Verrus substituted the missing pirates with Roman citizens*. He falsely accused them of being soldiers of Sertorius fleeing from Spain, or merchants dealing with pirates. * which he had previously thrown in jail.
41.	The citizens were <del>publicly</del> executed without a fair trial which was illegal. A Roman jury would find this more horrific than anyone else as it was their job to hold fair trials for the citizens.



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	Cicero also describes places very vividly.
	He speaks about the quarries of Syracuse
	and their magnificent scale. He describes
	the quarries as such perfect proof to
	make Verres <sup>us</sup> look suspicious for not imprisoning
	the pirate there.
	Another place that Cicero describes is the
	Centuripinas. Here Cicero speaks about how
	these people would not be aware of
	the pirate chief or the substitute <del>the</del> chief.
	He again uses his description of a place
	as evidence against Verres and proof of
	him having a substitute pirate chief.
	Cicero also describes events in order
	to make the speech come alive.
	Cicero often uses humor while doing
	this as can be seen when he describes

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	<p>Verres' wild parties. Cicero compares Verres' parties to the battle of Cannae (Rome's worst defeat in battle) because of how many bodies were on the ground and fights breaking out. The listeners of the speech would've found this comparison humorous, bringing the speech to life.</p>	
	<p>Later in his speech, Cicero describes the unfair execution of multiple Roman citizens. This is Cicero's damning evidence against Verres and so he describes it fully, making it seem as horrific as possible for the Roman jury.</p>	
	<p><del>Verres'</del> Cicero's descriptions of people, places and events make his speech come to life</p>	



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	however, much of his descriptions are	
	unnecessary and provide little or no actual	
	evidence against verres, and are often just	
	for dramatic effect.	