

Candidate Evidence

33a) The temple was dedicated to Hercules. The temple contained a statue of Hercules inside it. The temple was a very holy place. People came and worshipped at the temple frequently. Kissing the statue within so much its lips and chin had studded. The temple was big and ornate.

33b) The guards shouted and attempted to fight back against the band of armed slaves. They were beaten back badly however with clubs and sticks.

34) The fact that their most one of their most sacred temples was under attack would have shocked them. Additionally, the fact it was a gang of slaves from their governor's household would've been shocking. Governors are meant to uphold the law, not break it.

35. Cicero makes fun of Verres' men by noting that they tried for over an hour to pull the statue down but couldn't. He also makes fun of the men by saying how disorganised they were, with some trying to pull the statue down with cords bound around its limbs and others using levers. He also makes fun of the men by saying how they ran away when attacked with stones. He makes fun of what the men stole by stating how they failed to steal what they were after, and also by emphasising how small the two statues that they did manage to steal were. He says they were very tiny statues. He says that Hercules beat Verres just like the boar of Erymanthus. As Verres means boar. ~~making~~ This not only emphasises the humiliation of failing to steal the statue for Verres, but also compares him to a boar.

36. Cicero describes the weather in great detail to help the reader visualise what Sopater was going through. He also described it in such detail as to emphasise the extent to which Sopater suffered. The main goal for both of these reasons however, is to make the reader more sympathetic to Sopater's plight.

37. We learn that some Roman
Governors, such as Verres, were
arrogant and believed they were above
the law. Some also had no respect
for the Gods and were extremely
greedy. Some were also threatening and
violent. As Verres threatened to beat
Sopater to death. However, people
were shocked at this behaviour which
implies that it was not normal for
a Roman Governor to abuse their
power to this extent. Most Roman
governors were likely not threatening
or violent, and were probably very
respectful of the Gods. Verres also
abused his power for selfish gain
showing that some governors would do
so however.

30) Cicero emphasises the cruel humiliation of Socrates by describing him as "domi nobilem", he was born from noble blood and very important, making it more shocking what Verres did. Cicero lists what Verres did to emphasise every facet of the humiliation and pain Socrates went through. He was stripped naked, bound to a statue in the open city; it was freezing cold and it was raining. This is written as "cum esset vincens nudus... frigore"

38b) The senate may not have known what to do. They may not have been able to come to a decision. They may have needed time to think. They may have hoped Verres was bluffing and that he would untie Sopater on his own. The matter may have needed more discussing. And they may have badly not wanted to give the statue to Verres, and secretly hoped if they stalled long enough Sopater would die and Verres would have no leverage.

39. Some people believed the statues were worth torturing and killing for. Statues held a lot of religious value. Statues held a lot of monetary value. People would try to steal statues. Statues could be made of bronze. People would worship statues. People may kiss statues while worshipping them. Statues were sometimes kept in temples. Statues could be ~~of~~ of Gods, demigods or even mortals who were revered.