



AP Latin Literature 2000 Student Samples

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1. Roman politics were often very heated and personal, especially in court cases. "vel in suscipiendis vel in gerendis inimicitias" (either in undertaking or in bearing unfriendlinesses) probably refers to Caellus' role as prosecutor. He prosecuted Cicero's fellow consul, Antonius Hybrida, and was involved in several other cases. ~~Caellus was~~ This was a good way to make enemies.

2. ~~Si~~ "Si purpuree genus, si amicorum catervae"
If his sort of purple, if his throngs of friends. These are some of the least of these (line 2) ~~of these~~ characteristics of Caellus that might offend someone: his extravagant clothing and his groups of youthful friends.

3. a) Catullus says that Caellus force, ferocity, and ~~per~~ pertinacity (line 2) ~~may have boiled over~~ ~~too much~~ seem to have boiled over too much (line 1). The metaphor of boiling over suggests that it occurs greatly in youth, but will come to an end in older age when it will have cooled down (defaerent). It is a ~~contrast~~ contrast between passionate youth and calmer ~~old~~ old age.

b) tricolor cresens: vis, ferocitas, pertinacia
his force, his fierceness, his unyielding persistence
~~These~~ These suggest how cruel

LL4

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

caelus may seem, and they build in strength and implication. It is one thing for him to have been forcefully, worse for him to be fierce in this use of force, ~~and~~ but what was especially bad was his cruel persistence in this fierce forcefulness,

1. ~~the~~ act of oratory in the court of law

2. purposed genus (the type of people [the word])
ritar ([this] sheen)

3. a. The word effervesce means "to have boiled over" while defervescent means "they will have boiled down." This image of a boiling pot illustrates the building tension and the subsequent relief of that tension in terms that the common people would be able to understand. And that the judges would clearly see. It also displays how easily the tension can be relieved; all that is required to stop a pot from boiling is to remove it from the heat.

b. anaphora --

"iam actus omnia, iam res, iam dies"

1. The aspect of Roman political life the passage in line 1 refers to is the hostility which exists between political enemies.

2. Two things about Caecilius that might have given offense were his family (ancestors (purpurae genus) and his friends (amicorum catervae.)

3. a) The metaphorical comparison in the use of the words effervisse and deferverint is that they are both words which have connections to building and Cicero is building Caecilius' defense.

b) One other figure of speech found in this passage is anaphora, or repetition of a key word. In this case, the word is "iam" meaning now. iam ista deferverint, iam aetas omnia, iam res, iam dies mitigavit.

LL5

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7

If you are not she, just as I prefer, what is there that they throw at Caelius? But if they want you to be she, why is it that we ~~for~~ ~~this~~ ~~charge~~ should fear this charge, if you do not take it seriously? Therefore give us a way and reason of defence. For either your sense of shame says ~~nothing~~ in defence that nothing was done more recklessly by M. Caelius, or your immodesty to ~~him~~ and to others will give great ease \downarrow for the purpose of defending himself.

LLS

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

If you are not that woman, as I prefer that you are, ~~what~~ what is there which they (the prosecutors) would hurl at Caellius? But if you wish to be that woman, what is (the reason) why we would become afraid of this charge, if you despise it? There^{fore} give to us a path and method for our defense. For either your sense of shame says in defense that nothing ~~has been done~~ more hostile has been done by Caellius, or your impudence will give to both this man and the rest a great opportunity for defending themselves.

Cicero's concern is that someone from the crowd in the forum will offer their help to a man of power and means and thus interject false testimony into the trial, ~~for~~ in lines 1 through 4, he asks the judges to consider how many out of the crowd presently gathered are used to offering their services to a distinguished man whom they perceive requires it. His solution to this possible problem is to ask the judges ~~to~~ to "excludite ... sapientia vestra," to shut out with their wisdom any such elements that might happen into the trial and to ~~provide~~ instead provide for the welfare of the defendant, their religious scruples, and the safety of all the citizens. (lines 4-6) This contributes to his defense strategy by emphasizing an immediate threat of corruption of the judicial process and asking the judges, in a flattering way that emphasizes their responsibility, to exclude this ~~corruption~~ corruption from their decision. This fits nicely with Cicero's repeated insinuation ~~that the~~ ^{are} charges made ludicrous by the ~~immorality~~ ^{immorality} of the one responsible for causing them and ^{are} supported by the resources of a corrupt Clodia.

LL6: In this passage, Cicero describes to the court and the jurors a threat to the judicial process. He says, "For you see the multitude in the forum of people, which are ^(learned) wise and which are a variety of men." It is these men, he says, that are the threat. Any one of these men would, for a price, testify as witnesses for the prosecution. He then ~~urges~~ urges the jurors to exclude the testimony of the greedy men and to disregard it (*excluditote eorum cupiditatem*). This is Cicero's solution to the problem. ~~It is also quite convenient, however, that this eliminates the prosecution's witnesses, which was exactly what Cicero planned to do.~~

It is also quite convenient, however, that this eliminates the prosecution's witnesses, which was exactly what Cicero planned to do. ~~This threat to the court does not apply to Cicero's defense because he does not have any witnesses. Thus, by discrediting ~~the prosecution's~~ all witnesses, he hurts the prosecution's case and makes his defense more credible at the same time because he rose above using witnesses. Cicero did not try to use corruption to sway the jurors as he claimed the prosecution did. It was all a part of his strategy.~~

The threat discussed by Cicero that may be an immediate threat to the judicial process is witnesses being paid to lie for the prosecution, men being thrown into this court by chance (*in hoc iudicium forte proiecerint*). Cicero believes [we] should exclude the desires of them (*excluditote eorum cupiditatem*). Should their testimonies be permitted (*testimonium polliceri*)? Cicero believes they should not be. Contributing to his defense strategy • Cicero speaks of the faults of the general population of many men, and that some • negative aspects of Caelius are found not only in Caelius. [*Hominum*] found *multitudo in foro* (many in the forum) whose types, teachings, which • you can see in a variety of men (line 1). In the end of the passage, as he does often, Cicero compliments the judges, referring to *sapientia vestra* (your wisdom) + *religioni vestrae* (your religion). This threat, he concludes, is a danger to all men + even the most able of citizens (line 6). It can be seen as a plague to us all and we must put an end to it, Cicero wisely argues.