

[E-BOOK] Murder Trials (Penguin Classics)

## Murder Trials (Penguin Classics)

*Marcus Tullius Cicero*

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CICERO

*Murder Trials*

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#910064 in Books 1975-09-30 1975-09-30 Original language: Latin PDF # 1 7.80 x .90 x 5.101, .65 #File Name: 014044288X368 pages | File size: 61.Mb

**Marcus Tullius Cicero : Murder Trials (Penguin Classics)** before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Murder Trials (Penguin Classics):

7 of 9 people found the following review helpful. The real deal By Dennis Bianchi I purchased this in order to follow Cicero's career as it has been documented in somewhat recent fiction. It is always a very good idea to go to original sources and in this case the idea holds true. Since I don't read or understand Latin I was, of course, at the mercy of the translator, but the works seemed quite alive and will help someone who wants to see if the current fiction works about

Cicero are accurate (see Robert Harris, for one). I'm sure my Roman History teacher re-reads these frequently. 0 of 1 people found the following review helpful. print is small but the subject is interesting. Our ...By Mair Kellyprint is small but the subject is interesting. Our law has elements of Roman and it is noteworthy that so much of law as practiced in Rome carried show business elements to extract sympathy for the client. NOT a search for truth2 of 4 people found the following review helpful. Amazing stuffBy Kristjan PallIf I had done something wrong and found myself in court I'd want this Cicero guy defending me. I wish I had his contact information.

"Whereas the place for prejudice is a public meeting, a court of law is the adobe of truth." Cicero was still in his twenties when he got Sextus Roscius off a charge of murdering his father and nearly sixty when he defended King Deiotarus, accused of trying to murder Caesar. In between (with, among others, his speeches for Cluentius and Rabirius), he built a reputation as the greatest orator of his time. Cicero defended his practice partly on moral or compassionate grounds of "human decency" - sentiments with which we today would agree. His clients generally went free. And in vindicating men - who sometimes did not deserve it - he left us a mass of detail about Roman life, law and history and, in two of the speeches, graphic pictures of the "gun-law" of small provincial towns. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators.

Language NotesText: English, Latin (translation)From the Back CoverCicero was still in his twenties when he got Sextus Roscius off a charge of murdering his father and nearly sixty when he defended King Deiotarus, accused of trying to murder Caesar. In between (with, among others, his speeches for Cluentius and Rabirius), he built a reputation as the greatest orator of his time.Cicero defended his practice partly on moral or compassionate grounds of 'human decency'--sentiments with which we today would agree. His clients generally went free. And in vindicating men--who sometimes did not deserve it--he left us a mass of detail about Roman life, law and history and, in two of the speeches, graphic pictures of the 'gun-law' of small provincial towns.About the AuthorAn accomplished poet, philosopher, rhetorician, and humorist, Marcus Tullius Cicero (106 BC-43 BC) was also the greatest forensic orator Rome ever produced. But to Cicero, service to the res publica (literally, "the public affair") was a Roman citizen's highest duty. At age 26 (in 80 BC), he successfully defended a man prosecuted unjustly by a crony of the bloodthirsty dictator Sulla. In 69 BC, he brought to order the corrupt Sicilian governor Verres. As consul in 63 BC, he put down the Catilinarian conspiracy; later, he was sent into exile for refusing to join the First Triumvirate. Late in life, he led the Senate's gallant but unsuccessful battle against Antony, for which he paid with his life on 7 December 43 BC.