Unit 3 - The Good Life - Cicero

Not all terms are from the text - others are just useful to know/understand
***The page number is a reference to some printed versions. But in general the terms appear on the list in the order they appear in the text.**

CICERO - 'On the Good Life'

EXTRACTS

pp. 184-192 extract ends 'as a shining light of goodness and excellence.'

pp. 194-199 'In that case my dear friends … severe for the followers as the leaders.'

pp. 217-222 'Perversely … from the authentic.'

KEY INTERLOCUTORS WHO APPEAR IN THE TEXT

Laelius (born c. 188 BCE), was a Roman statesman, best known for his friendship with the Roman general and statesman Scipio Aemilianus (Scipio the Younger) (d. 129 BC).

Fannius was a Roman politician in the second century BCE.

Scipio was a Roman statesman and General.

Scaevola (died 88 bc) was a prominent Roman jurist. In his last years ***Scaevola*** taught law to ***Cicero***, who became one of Rome's greatest orators.

Other figures of less note but whom you may want to look up:

Gaius Fabricais (p56)

Manius Curius (p56)

Titus Coruncanius (p56)

Agrigentum (p60)

Marcus Pacuvius (p60)

Orestes (pp60)

Pylades (pp60)

Coriolanus (pp66)

Spurius Cassius (pp66)

Maelius (pp66)

Tiberius Gracchus (pp66)

Page	***Philosopher***	***Word (p#)*** ***Technical and non technical terms***	***Definition***
54	Cicero	Posterity	Future generations or all people who will live after the present time; Explores the lasting impact of one's actions and ideas beyond immediate life.
54	Fannius	Public business	Matters of civic and political engagement; Reflects the importance of active citizenship and social responsibility.
54	Fannius	Obligingly	Willing to help or do something to please others; Examines the balance between personal desires and social cooperation.
54	Fannius	Principles	Fundamental beliefs or rules that guide behavior; Core to understanding ethical decision-making and moral foundations.
55	Laelius	Discourses	Formal and systematic discussions or conversations; Emphasises the importance of dialogue in philosophical inquiry.
55	L	Formidable	Inspiring fear or respect through being powerful or difficult to overcome; Relates to challenges in pursuing the good life.
55	L	Prosperity and Adversity	Successful in material terms as opposed to being challenged by circumstances.
55	L	Good	Morally right, virtuous, or beneficial; Core philosophical concept of ethical living.
55	L	Wise	Having or showing experience, knowledge, and good judgment; Ideal of philosophical and ethical understanding.
56	L	Invidious	Causing or likely to cause resentment or anger; Exploring negative social dynamics and ethical interactions.
56	L	Dull wits	Lacking intelligence or mental sharpness; Importance of intellectual development in ethical life.
56	L	Covetousness	Excessive desire for wealth or possessions; Critiquing materialistic approaches to happiness
56	L	Unscrupulousness	Lacking ethical principles; willing to act dishonestly; Examining moral integrity and ethical behaviour.
56	L	Nature	What is innate to a person’s character.

57	L	Sentiment	Feeling or emotion.
57	L	Potent	Having great power or influence; Examining sources of personal and social influence.
57	L	Kinship	Family relationship or connection.
57	L	Innumerable	Too many to be counted.
57	L	Mutual good will	Reciprocal positive intentions; Fundamental to ethical social interactions.
57	L	Affection	Gentle feeling of fondness or love; Understanding emotional foundations of ethical relationships.
57	L	Transient	Lasting only a short time; Reflecting on impermanence and long-term meaning.
57	L	Supreme blessing	Highest form of good or happiness; Exploring ultimate goals of ethical living.
58	L	Goodness	The quality of being morally excellent or virtuous; Essential to Cicero’s conception of the ideal life.
58	L	Hypothetical personages	Imaginary figures used to illustrate philosophical arguments or moral dilemmas.
58	L	Reposes	To rest or place confidence in; philosophically tied to trust, contentment, and a life of moderation.
59	L	Bodily endowments	Natural physical abilities or characteristics; Exploring the relationship between physical and moral potential.
59	L	Proverbial prime necessities	Fire, water, shelter, sex.
59	L	Authentic	Genuine, real, true to one's own character; Philosophical exploration of personal integrity and self-realisation.
59	L	Ennobles	To enhance moral worth or elevate character through virtuous actions.
60	L	Dissension	Disagreement, typically when prolonged and heated.
60	L	Enmity	Deep-seated mutual hatred or ill will.
60	L	Incurring	To become subject to something as a result of one’s own or the actions of others.
60	L	Superlative	Of the highest quality or degree.

61	L	Coercion	The practice of persuading or forcing someone to do something; Investigating ethical boundaries of personal freedom.
62	L	Primeval	Existing at or from the beginning of time; Philosophical reflection on fundamental human experiences.
62	L	Amor	Meaning “sweetheart”, a lover.
62	L	Amicitia	Friendly relations; affection for a friend.
62	L	Deferentially	Treating with a high level of respect.
64	L	Mutually advantageous	Beneficial to all parties involved.
65	L	Acquisition	To gain or to own something.
65	L	Gratify	To give pleasure or satisfaction.
65	L	Recriminations	Mutual accusations of wrongdoing; Analysing conflict resolution and ethical communication.
65	L	Rebuffed	Reject in an abrupt manner.
65	L	Flouted	Openly disregard the law/rules.
65	L	Importunate	Persistently troublesome; overly demanding.
66	L	Abominable	Causing moral revulsion; Exploring the limits of ethical behavior and moral judgment.
67	L	Calibre	Level of quality or competence.
67	L	Consulship	Highest political office in the Roman Republic.
67	L	Censors	An important government official who originally counted and recorded citizens and their property. Over time, their job grew to include managing the list of senators and monitoring the moral behavior of Roman citizens.
68	L	Fanatical	Exhibiting excessive, uncritical zeal.
69	L	Tribune	An elected official in ancient Rome tasked with representing the interests and protecting the rights of the ‘plebeians’ (common people) against the actions of the patrician class and government; Often seen as a symbol of justice and advocacy for the marginalized.
68	L	Misdemeanour	Minor wrongdoing or offense | Exploring nuanced ethical judgments and personal responsibility | **Moral Accountability**: Understanding degrees of ethical transgression |
69/75	L	Contrive/d	To create or bring about on object or situation

			through a deliberate use of skill.
69	L	Right-thinking	
69	L	Treasonable	Involving betrayal of one's country or cause; Examining loyalty, ethics, and social commitment.
71	L	Permanence	The state of being permanent or enduring.
72	L	Splendid ornament	A metaphor for qualities or achievements that elevate the soul or society; aligned with virtue and moral excellence.
72	L	Laxity	Lacking strictness or precision; Critiquing moral flexibility and ethical rigour.
72	L	Epoch	A significant period in history.
73	L	Disparaged	Criticised or spoken about negatively.
73	L	Meagre	Insufficient or lacking in richness (often contrasted with the fullness of a virtuous life.)
73	L	Modest	Humble and moderate; a virtue aligned with Cicero’s emphasis on self-restraint and balance.
73	L	Contemptuous	Showing disdain or scorn, often a failure to recognize shared humanity or virtue.
74	L	Sage	A wise person who embodies the virtues necessary for the good life.
75	L	Abhors	To detest or dislike.
76	L	Ill-will	Animosity or bitterness towards something.
76	L	Abets	To encourage someone to do something wrong.
76	L	Servile/Servility	Excessively submissive or obedient.
76	L	Shrewdly	Acting with sharp intelligence, keen judgment or practical wisdom.
77	L	Sycophancy	Excessive flattery to gain advantage; Critiquing insincere social interactions.
77	L	Adulation	Praise or admiration that feels unfounded or is excessive.