**Two Types of Death**

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The two paragraphs I chose to compare are, “Cyrus’ Dying Words on Immortality” written by, Cicero and “Alexander the Great and Power of Literature” also written by, Cicero. Both of these stories are about what happens after death. For the first story it is about what memories you will leave with people after you die. The second paragraph is more about how your body will never be able to stay conserved, but your writings or materialistic items will always be there.

 The description of sentiments in the story, “Cyrus’ Dying Words on Immortality,” is that people's spirits will continue with us throughout our entire lives. The situation changes throughout the paragraph. It goes through the process of how Cicero’s sons realized that even if their father dies his spirits and memories of him will live on forever. The situation changes, because it starts with cicero telling his sons that they won’t be miserable without him and then they come to realize why. The speaker is Cicero and the audience is anyone who needs to learn about what someone leaves behind after death. I think the vocabulary for this paragraph could come from love because when someone dies you remember the loving memories of them. Most of the sentences are parallel because they are split using commas. To show the structure of this paragraph I’ll break down the first sentence. The sentence is, O mei tres, non debetis esse miseri. The first part of the sentence means O my three sons. The my comes from the word mei. The second part of the sentence translates to, you ought not to be miserable. The you of this sentence comes from the ending debitis.

For the second story, “Alexander the Great Power of Literature,” shows a logical argument about how your body will not remain forever, but your literature will never be forgotten. I think the situation remains the same throughout the whole paragraph. The situation is that there have been many great writers, but you have to be the best in order to be remembered. The speaker is Cicero and the audience is the same as the first story, it’s for anyone who needs to learn more about what you leave behind when you die. I think the vocabulary for this story is geared toward the law aspect of what you leave behind when you die. The sentences in this story are not parallel. To show the structure of this story I will breakdown the first sentence. The sentence is, “Magnus ille Alexander multos scriptores factorum suorum secum semper habebat.” The first part of the sentence means, that great Alexander used to have many writers. That is coming from ille, this is showing more of an insult to Alexander. Like he’s not actually that great. The sentence is also in past tense. The second part of the sentence is, of his facts with himself. The him throughout this sentence comes from the masculine ending in suorum and secum.

Overall both of these stories are comparing different forms of what happens after death. The first one is more geared towards the happiness that a person brought while they were alive and the second story is more about how you remember that person because of their literature they created. Both show that even when you die you will never be forgotten, whether it’s from what items you leave behind or the memories that will stay with people forever.