

JULIUS CAESAR

Roman general and senator who is idolized by the Roman public. He shows no desire to rule over Rome despite being offered the crown three times by his friend Antonius (Mark Antony).

OCTAVIUS CAESAR

Caesar's adopted son. Returns to Rome after Caesar's death and prepares to fight Caesar's conspirators.

MARCUS BRUTUS

Caesar's friend and a strong supporter of the Republic. He is worried that Caesar desires to dissolve the Roman Republic and become the supreme ruler of Rome. He is convinced by the conspirators that Caesar's death will benefit Rome.

MARK ANTONY

Caesar's friend, also called Antonius. He offers the crown to Caesar three times, but is refused every time. He claims allegiance to Brutus after Caesar's death.

M. EMILIUS LEPIDUS

A member of Octavius and Antony's group that opposes the men who conspired against Caesar.

CICERO

A Senator.

PUBLIUS

A Senator.

POPILIUS LENA

A Senator.

Julius Caesar

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Julius Caesar. PHOTO BY CRAIG SCHWARTZ.

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CASSIUS

Roman general. He dislikes Caesar. He convinces Brutus that Caesar is becoming too powerful by sending him forged letters that claim the Roman people support the death of Caesar.

CASCA

A conspirator against Caesar. He believes that Caesar is pretending to have no interest in the crown in order to gain favor with the people.

DECIUS BRUTUS

A conspirator against Caesar. He convinces Caesar that Calpurnia misinterpreted her nightmares and there is no danger awaiting him at the Senate. He leads Caesar directly to his death.

TREBONIUS

A conspirator against Caesar.

LIGARIUS

A conspirator against Caesar.

FLAVIUS & MURULLUS

Tribunes. They condemn the Roman public for changing their loyalties to Caesar when they once praised his enemy, Pompey.

METELLUS CIMBER

A conspirator against Caesar.

CINNA

A conspirator against Caesar.

PORTIA

Marcus Brutus' wife.
She kills herself out of grief.

CALPURNIA

Caesar's wife. She places great faith in omens, and warns Caesar against going to the Senate on the Ides of March because of nightmares and bad omens.



THE PLAY OPENS with Flavius and Murellus, two tribunes, who find Roman citizens waiting to watch a parade to honor Caesar, who has returned to Rome after defeating Pompeii. The tribunes remove decorations from Caesar's statues and scold the citizens for abandoning their duties.

Caesar enters with his entourage, including Brutus, Cassius, and Antony. A Soothsayer calls out to Caesar to beware the Ides of March, but Caesar ignores him and proceeds with his victory celebration, leaving Cassius and Brutus alone. Cassius proceeds to speak to Brutus about Caesar and his current rise to power. Brutus says he will consider Cassius's words. Another politician, Casca, enters and tells Brutus and Cassius that during the celebration Antony offered the crown to Caesar three times, but Caesar refused it each time. He also reports that following the third time Caesar fell to the ground and had a seizure before the crowd. Brutus leaves to go home and consider Cassius' words regarding Caesar.

Cassius, Casca, and Cinna hatch a plot to draw Brutus into a conspiracy against Caesar. They plan to forge false letters from Roman citizens, decrying Caesar's ambitions, and plant them in Brutus' home.

Brutus finds the false letters in his home, increasing his fears of a dictator-led empire with Caesar as king. Cassius and the other conspirators arrive at Brutus' home and discuss what should be done to ensure that Caesar does not become king. They come to the agreement that Caesar must be killed, and the conspirators depart. Portia, Brutus' wife, enters and observes that Brutus is acting differently.

Caesar prepares to go to the Senate. His wife, Calpurnia, begs him not to go, describing recent nightmares she had in which a statue of Caesar streamed with blood and smiling men bathed their hands in the blood. Caesar is about to agree to stay home when Decius, one of the conspirators, arrives and convinces him that Calpurnia has misinterpreted her dreams. Caesar and Decius depart for the Senate.

At the Senate the conspirators begin speaking to Caesar, bowing at his feet and encircling him. Then one by one, they stab him to death. When Caesar sees Brutus among his murderers, he gives up his struggle and dies.

Brutus and Cassius go to the Forum where a crowd has gathered to hear what has happened in the Senate. Cassius exits to address another part of the crowd, leaving Brutus to address the present crowd. Brutus gives a speech that calms the crowd and convinces them to sympathize with the conspirators. At the conclusion Antony appears with Caesar's body. Brutus leaves and lets Antony address the crowd. Antony gives a speech that changes the crowd's views again, turning them against the conspirators. The crowd leaves to drive them out of the city.

At the time of Caesar's death Antony was informed that Caesar's adopted son and appointed successor, Octavius, was on his way back to Rome, so Antony plans to form an alliance with him and take back Rome. Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus prepare to fight Cassius and Brutus, who have been driven out of the city and are attempting to raise their own army.

Brutus and Cassius have a heated argument because Cassius cannot get more troops. The discussion then shifts to preparing for battle with Antony and Octavius. Caesar's ghost visits Brutus, who is alone in his tent, and declares that he will see him again at Philippi, where Brutus and Cassius are to battle with Antony and Octavius.

In the fields of Philippi, Octavius and Antony are marching their army towards Brutus and Cassius. Brutus and Cassius enter and have an argument with Octavius and Antony. The scene concludes as the battle begins.

Cassius learns that his men are fleeing and that Brutus' men are not performing any better. After a report on the battle from one of his men, Cassius realizes that they will not win. Cassius orders one of his men to kill him with his own sword and proclaims that Caesar is avenged as he dies.

Brutus learns of Cassius' death and asks one of his men to hold his sword while he impales himself on it. Right before he dies Brutus, declares that Caesar can now rest satisfied. Antony, Octavius, and their army enter to find Brutus' body. Upon learning the circumstances surrounding Brutus' death Antony declares that Brutus was the noblest Roman of all the conspirators and that he should have a proper Roman burial. The men depart to celebrate their victory. ♦

Before We Start
Handout 4

Name _____

Date _____ Hour _____

Pre-Reading Questions

Pre-reading questions help you explore your views in order to uncover important themes in the play.

Directions: Write down your response to each of the questions below. *Keep this handout.* You will need it after you finish the play.

1. How would you define treason?
2. Why is the life of an individual less important than the well-being of a society? Or is it?
3. What are the benefits and drawbacks to having a representative government?
4. What dominates your life, fate or free will? Why do you believe that?
5. What does foreshadowing add to a story? How much do you think there should be?



Shakespeare is credited by the Oxford English Dictionary with the introduction of nearly 3,000 words into the language.

Act I, Scene II
Handout 1

Name _____

Date _____ Hour _____

Character Journal *Group Activity*

Character journals help to reinforce the individual personality of each character as well as give you practice in looking for information in the text. By the end of Act I, Scene II, the audience learns a great deal about four main characters: Caesar, Antony, Brutus, and Cassius. This activity increases your understanding of these characters and provides an opportunity to work with your peers.

Directions: Create a group of four students and then assign one of the above mentioned characters to each student in the group. Write a journal entry from your character's point of view, recounting the events that have occurred thus far and adding how you feel about them. After completing your journal entry, share it with your group members.

Private Journal of _____

Julius Caesar Short Answer Study Guide Page 2

Act I

1. In Scene I, what do Flavius and Marcellus want the commoners to do?
2. What is the Soothsayer's advice to Caesar?
3. Explain the difference between the views of Caesar held by Cassius and Brutus.
4. Caesar clearly gives his thoughts about Cassius. What does he say?
5. Summarize Casca's explanation of why Caesar looked so sad.
6. At the end of Scene II in lines 312 - 326, Cassius makes plans. What plans does he make? Why?
7. Casca says, "For I believe they are portentous things/Unto the climate that they point upon." What does he mean?
8. Why does Cassius want Brutus to join the conspiracy?

Act II

1. To what decision does Brutus come in his orchard? Why?
2. What does Lucius give to Brutus in Scene I?
3. Why doesn't Brutus want to swear an oath with the conspirators?
4. For what reason does Metellus Cimber want Cicero to join the conspiracy?
5. Brutus is against including Cicero and against killing Mark Antony. Why?
6. Why did Brutus say, "Render me worthy of this noble wife!"?
7. Of what does Calpurnia try to convince Caesar?
8. Caesar yields to Calpurnia's wishes at first. Why does he change his mind and decide to go to the Senate meeting?
9. What does the note Artemidorus wants to give to Caesar say?

Act III

1. What is ironic about the timing of Caesar's murder (in relation to the preceding events)?
2. In the moments following Caesar's death, what do the conspirators proclaim to justify their deed?
3. Antony's servant brings a message to Brutus. What does he say?
4. Antony wants to speak at Caesar's funeral. What reaction does Brutus have? Cassius?
5. Under what conditions will Antony speak at the funeral?
6. What did Brutus say to the people at the funeral?
7. What did Antony say to the people at the funeral in his now famous "Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears" speech?
8. Why did Brutus and Cassius flee Rome?
9. What is the point of Act III Scene III?

Julius Caesar Short Answer Study Guide Page 3

Act IV

1. What did Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus gather to discuss?
2. To what does Antony compare Lepidus?
3. What problem has developed between Cassius and Brutus? How is it resolved?
4. What news did Messala bring Brutus?
5. For what reasons does Brutus want to lead his armies to Philippi?
6. What message did Caesar's ghost bring Brutus?

Act V

1. Why did Pindarus stab Cassius?
2. What causes Titinius to say, "The sun of Rome is set!"?
3. Who do the soldiers believe they have captured in Scene IV? Who is it really?
4. How does Brutus die?
5. Why did Antony say Brutus was the "noblest Roman of them all"?

Act III, Scene I
Handout 1

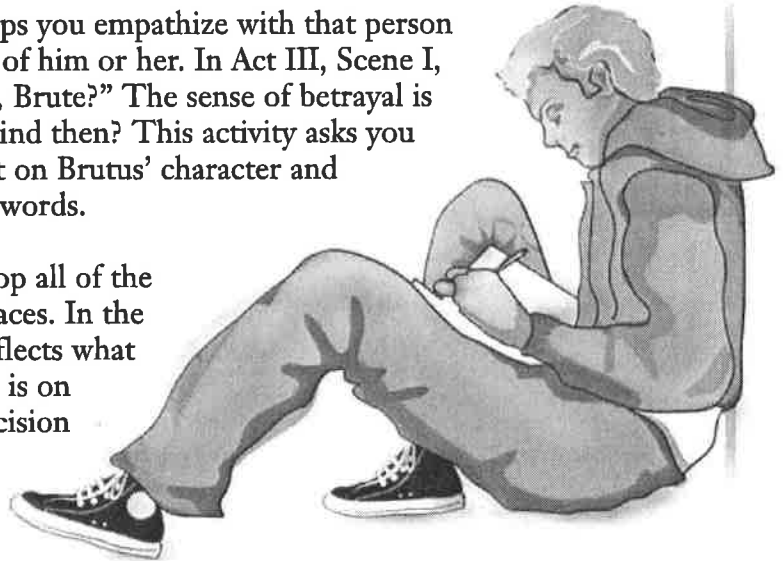
Name _____

Date _____ Hour _____

Journal: Stop the Play

Writing a journal entry as a character helps you empathize with that person while demonstrating your understanding of him or her. In Act III, Scene I, Caesar speaks his famous last line, "Et tu, Brute?" The sense of betrayal is strong. What is going through Brutus' mind then? This activity asks you to pause at this moment in time to reflect on Brutus' character and determine his reaction to these poignant words.

Directions: Imagine that Brutus could stop all of the action, freeze the conspirators in their places. In the space below, write a journal entry that reflects what his thoughts would be at this time. What is on his mind? How does he feel about his decision now? Does he have regrets? Stay true to everything you have learned about Brutus as a character. Try a stream of consciousness writing style where you empty all of your thoughts onto paper without pausing or worrying about grammar and mechanics. Let the ideas flow.



VOCABULARY - *Julius Caesar*

Act I

Part I: Using Prior Knowledge and Contextual Clues

Below are the sentences in which the vocabulary words appear in the text. Read the sentence. Use any clues you can find in the sentence combined with your prior knowledge, and write what you think the underlined words mean on the lines provided.

1. But let not therefore my good friends be grieved --
Among which number, Cassius, be you one --
Nor construe any further my neglect
Than that poor Brutus, with himself at war,
Forgets the shows of love to other men.
-

2. Thoughts of great value, worthy cogitations
-

3. Upon the word,
Accoutered as I was, I plunged in
And bade him follow.
-

4. How I have thought of this and of these times,
I shall recount hereafter; for this present,
I would not, so with love I might entreat you,
Be any further moved.
-

5. I saw Mark Antony offer him a crown, yet 'twas not a crown neither, 'twas one of these coronets; and, as I told you, he put it by once. But for all that, to my thinking, he would fain have had it.
-

6. What a blunt fellow is this grown to be!
He was quick mettle when he went to school.
-

Julius Caesar Act I Continued

7. When these prodigies

Do so conjointly meet, let not men say

"These are their reasons, they are natural."

8. For I believe they are portentous things

Unto the climate that they point upon.

Part II: Determining the Meaning

You have tried to figure out the meanings of the vocabulary words for Act I. Now match the vocabulary words to their dictionary definitions. If there are words for which you cannot figure out the definition by contextual clues and by process of elimination, look them up in a dictionary.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| ___ 1. construe | A. omens |
| ___ 2. cogitations | B. fully armed |
| ___ 3. accoutered | C. interpret |
| ___ 4. entreat | D. temperament |
| ___ 5. fain | E. foreboding |
| ___ 6. mettle | F. thoughts |
| ___ 7. prodigies | G. make an earnest request of |
| ___ 8. portentous | H. gladly |

Vocabulary - *Julius Caesar* Act II

Part I: Using Prior Knowledge and Contextual Clues

Below are the sentences in which the vocabulary words appear in the text. Read the sentence. Use any clues you can find in the sentence combined with your prior knowledge, and write what you think the underlined words mean on the lines provided.

1. And since the quarrel

Will bear no color for the thing he is,
Fashion it thus: that what he is augmented,
Would run to these and these extremities.

2 Where wilt thou find a cavern dark enough

To mask thy monstrous visage? Seek none, Conspiracy ---
Hide it in smiles and affability

3. Yet I fear him,/For in the ingrafted love he bears to Caesar---

4. But it is doubtful yet

Whether Caesar will come forth today or no,
For he is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of Fantasy, of dreams and ceremonies.
It may be these apparent prodigies,
And the persuasion of his augurers,
May hold him from the Capitol today.

5. Is it excepted I should know no secrets

That appertain to you?

Vocabulary - *Julius Caesar* Act II Continued

6. My heart laments that virtue cannot live
Out of the teeth of emulation.
-

Part II: Determining the Meaning: Match the definitions to the vocabulary words.

- ___ 9. augmented
- ___ 10. visage
- ___ 11. affability
- ___ 12. ingrafted
- ___ 13. prodigies
- ___ 14. augurers
- ___ 15. appertain
- ___ 16. emulation

- A. planted firmly; established
- B. made greater in size, extent or quantity
- C. envy
- D. signs of disaster
- E. face
- F. belong to as a proper function or part
- G. professional interpreters of omens
- H. friendliness; graciousness

Vocabulary - *Julius Caesar* Act III

Part I: Using Prior Knowledge and Contextual Clues

Below are the sentences in which the vocabulary words appear in the text. Read the sentence. Use any clues you can find in the sentence combined with your prior knowledge, and write what you think the underlined words mean on the lines provided.

1. Most high, most mighty, and most puissant Caesar,
Metellus Cimber throws before thy seat
A humble heart----

-
2. Our arms in strength of malice, and our hearts
Of brothers' temper, do receive you in
With all kind love, good thoughts, and reverence.

-
3. Only be patient till we have appeased
The multitude, beside themselves with tear,
And then we will deliver you the cause
Why I, that did love Caesar when I struck him
Have thus proceeded.

-
4. Domestic fury and fierce civil strife
Shall cumber all the parts of Italy.

-
5. There shall I try,
In my oration, how the people take
The cruel issue of these bloody men,
According to the which, thou shalt discourse
To young Octavius of the state of things.

-
6. Who is here so base that would be a bondman?
-

Julius Caesar Act III Continued

7. He hath brought many captives to Rome,
Whose ransoms did the general coffers fill.
-

8. You all do know this mantle. I remember
The first time ever Caesar put it on.
-

9. I am not Cinna the conspirator.
-

Part II: Determining the Meaning

You have tried to figure out the meanings of the vocabulary words for Act III. Now match the vocabulary words to their dictionary definitions. If there are words for which you cannot figure out the definition by contextual clues and by process of elimination, look them up in a dictionary.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| ___ 17. puissant | A. struggle, fight or quarrel |
| ___ 18. malice | B. formal speech |
| ___ 19. appeased | C. cloak |
| ___ 20. strife | D. one who plans with others to commit an illegal act |
| ___ 21. oration | E. powerful; mighty |
| ___ 22. base | F. public treasury |
| ___ 23. coffers | G. soothed; pacified |
| ___ 24. mantle | H. ill-will or spite |
| ___ 25. conspirator | I. devoid of high values or ethics |

Vocabulary - *Julius Caesar* Acts IV and V

Part I: Using Prior Knowledge and Contextual Clues

Below are the sentences in which the vocabulary words appear in the text. Read the sentence. Use any clues you can find in the sentence combined with your prior knowledge, and write what you think the underlined words mean on the lines provided.

1. But, Lepidus, go you to Caesar's house.
Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine
How to cut off some charge in legacies.
-

2. The name of Cassius honors this corruption,
And chastisement doth therefore hide his head.
-

3. When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such rascal counters from his friends,
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts,
Dash him to pieces!
-

4. Why do you cross me in this exigent?
-

5. Coming from Sardis, on our former ensign
Two mighty eagles fell, and there they perched
-

6. Thou never comest unto a happy birth,
But kill'st the mother that engendered thee!
-

Julius Caesar Acts IV and VContinued

7. For piercing steel and darts envenomed
Shall be as welcome to the ears of Brutus
As tidings of this sight.
-

8. Oh, Julius Caesar, thou art mighty yet!
Thy spirit walks abroad, and turns our swords
In our own proper entrails.
-

Part II: Determining the Meaning

You have tried to figure out the meanings of the vocabulary words for Chapters 6 & 7. Now match the vocabulary words to their dictionary definitions. If there are words for which you cannot figure out the definition by contextual clues and by process of elimination, look them up in a dictionary.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| ___ 26. legacies | A. wanting the possessions of others |
| ___ 27. chastisement | B. poisoned |
| ___ 28. covetous | C. inherited money or goods |
| ___ 29. exigent | D. punishment |
| ___ 30. ensign | E. conceived |
| ___ 31. engendered | F. critical moment |
| ___ 32. envenomed | G. internal organs, especially intestines |
| ___ 33. entrails | H. colors; flag carried by a company |

EXTRA WRITING ASSIGNMENTS/DISCUSSION QUESTIONS - *Julius Caesar*

Interpretation

1. Explain how the language of Shakespeare's play is different from the language we use today.
2. Give each act and scene a title.
3. Where is the climax of the play? Defend your answer.
4. What are the conflicts in the play, and how are they resolved?

Critical

5. Who is the best, most honorable character in the play? Justify your answer.
6. Are Brutus's actions believably motivated? Explain why or why not. Antony's?
7. Who is the worst, most corrupt character in the play? Justify your answer.
8. How does William Shakespeare's style of writing contribute to the value of the play?
9. Compare and contrast Antony and Brutus.
10. What things in *Julius Caesar* are ironic, and what effect does the use of irony have on our perception of the play?
11. Explain why the play *Julius Caesar* is a tragedy.
12. Compare and contrast Brutus and Cassius.
13. How is flattery used in the play?
14. What is the use of Lucius as a character in the play?
15. Are the characters in *Julius Caesar* stereotypes? If so, explain why William Shakespeare used stereotypes. If not, explain how the characters merit individuality.

Julius Caesar Extra Discussion Questions page 2

Personal Response

16. Would you have liked living in the Roman Empire? Why or why not?
17. Do you believe dreams have meaning in our daily lives? Why or why not?
18. Did you enjoy reading *Julius Caesar*? Why or why not?
19. Do you believe in ghosts? Why or why not?
20. Explain how someone could be "politically assassinated" (killing a person's political career without actually physically killing the person) in our modern times.
21. Who are some of America's greatest orators? What kinds of speeches do they give?
22. Discuss the role of the media (news, advertising, TV programming) in manipulating the general public today.

WRITING ASSIGNMENT 2 - *Julius Caesar*

PROMPT

Knowing all you now know about Roman history, you are being transported back in time to the day of Caesar's assassination. Your assignment is to write an anonymous letter to the conspirators in which you persuade them not to carry out their plans.

PREWRITING

First, on a piece of paper jot down the reasons why the conspirators wanted to get rid of Julius Caesar. If you are going to persuade them against the actions they have planned, you need to fully understand what motivates them to do this thing in the first place. Keeping these things in mind and using all of your knowledge, write down at least three ideas to persuade the conspirators to cancel their plans. Jot down a few notes about your ideas to help explain them.

DRAFTING

Begin your letter in a letter format with the date and appropriate salutation.

Write an introductory paragraph in which you let the conspirators know that you know of their plans and to state your purpose for writing this letter.

In the body of your letter, write one paragraph stating and explaining each of your persuasive points (one paragraph for each point).

Write a concluding paragraph in which you summarize your points and make your final pleas.

Use an appropriate closing.

PROMPT

When you finish the rough draft of your paper, ask a student who sits near you to read it. After reading your rough draft, he/she should tell you what he/she liked best about your work, which parts were difficult to understand, and ways in which your work could be improved. Reread your paper considering your critic's comments and make the corrections you think are necessary.

PROOFREADING

Do a final proofreading of your paper double-checking your grammar, spelling, organization, and the clarity of your ideas.

III. Composition

Explain the role(s) of each of the following characters in *Julius Caesar*: Mark Antony, Brutus, Cassius, Casca, and Cinna. Write one complete paragraph about each character.

WORD SEARCH - *Julius Caesar*

All words in this list are associated with *Julius Caesar*. The words are placed backwards, forward, diagonally, up and down. The included words are listed below the word searches.

M E T E L L U S U I C U L E P I D U S W O R D B
L I R R G G T V S O V A C A S U M C W U E C U K
M U G K L W C J P Y C M T R R I B L L Y I T H C
M E C H M F N L T A D T B O S E C L A I C C F N
N A S I T C O N S P I R A C Y R N S I H T H E H
P J R S L Y N R P M U T H V E C H U E U Y U D D
L C X C A I P R E T A I R D I T V R F N S D S Q
R O M E H L U K U C E E R O O U S S T R A T O B
L F T B V C A S S F I U R O P Z S D Z Y T T C B
V V J H H L K U C R M C S D R V V S X I H S E F
S L J Q P T I W V F X N S U W K U T T V U P R Y
A S R Q V N Y R M S R U Y T I R F I S I H I G P
H N M G O Q F R S G I R H C A L N U R V E O C T
J W T B C V M V A V G G I D W I I A J N R A H L
X H E O S A K K A N I N N R U L G P D R S X L T
C R O W N V O L U M N I U S U I S S A C W I F E
T O A T H Y F H C A P Y G J L Q J V A P W B F Q

ANTONY
BRUTUS
BUTCHERS
CASCA
CASSIUS
CATO
CICERO
CINNA
CLITUS
CONSPIRACY
CROWN
DECIUS

DREAMS
FLAVIUS
FRIENDS
FUNERAL
HUNGRY
JULIUS
LEPIDUS
LIGARIUS
LUCILIUS
LUCIUS
MAN
MARCH

MESSALA
METELLUS
MIGHT
MIGHTY
MISCHIEF
MURDER
OATH
OCTAVIUS
PAPILIUS
PINDARUS
PORTIA
PUBLIUS

ROME
SENATE
SOOTHSAYER
STRATO
SWORD
TITINIUS
TREBONIUS
TYRANNY
VARRO
VOLUMNIUS
WIFE
WILL

Julius Caesar Advanced Short Answer Unit Test Page 2

II. Short Answer

1. What are the conflicts in the play, and how are they resolved?

2. Compare and contrast Antony and Brutus.

3. Explain why the play *Julius Caesar* is a tragedy.

4. Compare and contrast Brutus and Cassius.

5. What is the use of Lucius as a character in the play?

6. In what ways was the death of Julius Caesar predicted?

7. Compare and contrast Mark Antony's funeral oration with Brutus's.

8. Explain the role of tyranny/ambition in the play.

9. How does Shakespeare use reason versus emotion in the play?

Julius Caesar Advanced Short Answer Unit Test Page 4

III. Quotations: Explain the significance or importance of each of the following quotations from the play.

1. Beware the Ides of March. (I.ii,18)
2. Yond Cassius has a lean and hungry look.
He thinks too much, such men are dangerous. (I.ii,194-195)
3. The abuse of greatness is when it disjoins
Remorse from power (II.i,18-19)
4. Liberty! Freedom! Tyranny is dead! (iii.i,78)
5. You know not what you do. Do not consent
That Antony speak in his funeral. (iii.i,231-232)
6. -- not that I loved Caesar less, but that I
loved Rome more. (III.ii,22-23)
7. Now let it work. Mischief, thou art afoot,
Take thou what course thou wilt. (III.ii,265-266)
8. O Julius Caesar, thou art mighty yet! (V.iii,94)

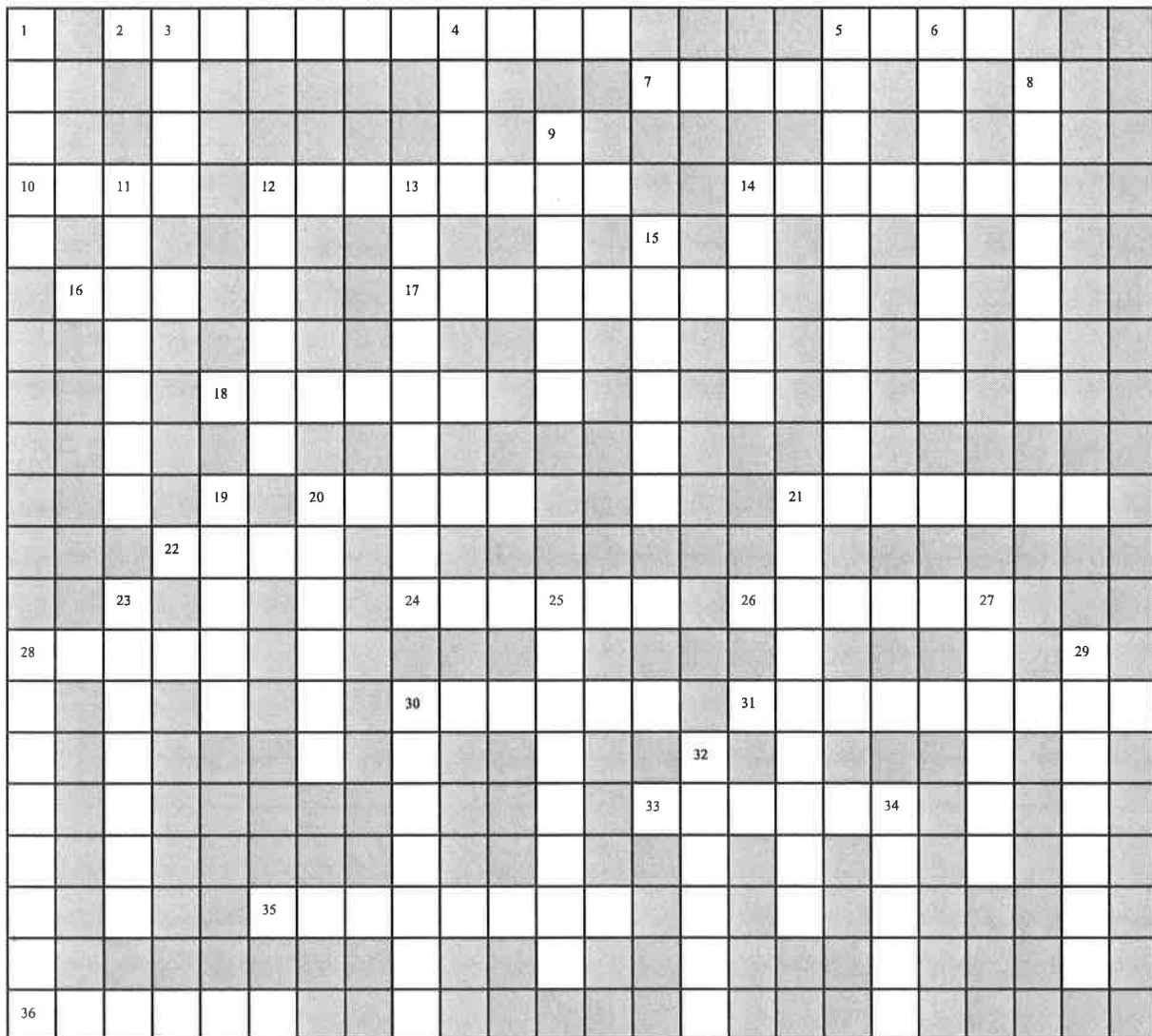
Julius Caesar Juggle Letter Review Game Clue Sheet Continued

ATHO	OATH	Brutus thinks a just cause needs no _____ to bind the doers to their cause
STRBUU	BRUTUS	Joins and then leads the conspiracy to kill Caesar
ESAMLAS	MESSALA	Reports Portia's death, discovers Cassius's body
IEWF	WIFE	Render me worthy of this noble _____!
OCYCSPNIAR	CONSPIRACY	An agreement to perform together an illegal act
ILUSPPIA	PAPILIUS	Wishes Cassius well in his 'enterprise'
IMTGH	MIGHT	I have a man's mind, but a woman's _____
NDSRIEF	FRIENDS	_____, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears
NACIN	CINNA	Plants the forged letter for Cassius
LUIUSJ	JULIUS	_____ Caesar
NNYATO	ANTONY	Devoted follower of Caesar; defeats Brutus
LUARNAPCI	CALPURNIA	Caesar's wife
ISDEPLU	LEPIDUS	Joins with Octavius and Antony and is used by them
RYHUGN	HUNGRY	Yond Cassius has a lean and _____ look
ITSORUMDERA	ARTEMIDORUS	Gives Caesar a letter of warning naming the conspirators
CSEHBRTU	BUTCHERS	Let us be sacrificers, but not _____, Cassius
RCICOE	CICERO	Roman Senator to whom Casca talks on the eve of the assassination
ACACS	CASCA	First to stab Caesar
WORNC	CROWN	Antony offered Caesar one
AITORP	PORTIA	Wife of Brutus

JUGGLE LETTER REVIEW GAME CLUE SHEET - *Julius Caesar*

<u>SCRAMBLED</u>	<u>WORD</u>	<u>CLUE</u>
SECMIHFI	MISCHIEF	_____, thou art afoot, Take thou what course thou wilt
UISCLU MERO	LUCIUS ROME	Servant to Brutus ... not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved _____ more
USPIUBL	PUBLIUS	One of many who escort Caesar to the Senate meetings
ESTNAE IASRPDNU LUUCLSH	SENATE PINDARUS LUCILIUS	Caesar goes to this meeting Servant to Cassius Captured by Antony's soldiers, mistaken for Brutus
LERFANU EUISDC	FUNERAL DECIUS	Antony spoke at Caesar's Reinterprets Calpurnia's dream and convinces Caesar to go to Senate
UISTITNI RCHMA ANTNYRY SLELTMEU	TITINIUS MARCH TYRANNY METELLUS	Officer, guards tent at Sardis Beware the Ides of _____ Liberty! Freedom! _____ is dead! Distracts Caesar's attention so conspirators can carry out their plan
OATSTR RDWSO	STRATO SWORD	Holds Brutus's suicide sword Caesar, thou art revenged, Even with the _____ that killed thee.
TYHIGM UMERRD ICTSLU ATOC GRLIASIU ROIESBNTU	MIGHTY MURDER CLITUS CATO LIGARIUS TREBONIUS	O Julius Caesar, thou are _____ yet Help, ho! They _____ Caesar Servant of Brutus, refused to kill Brutus Soldier in army of Brutus & Cassius Vows to follow Brutus
NMA	MAN	Takes Antony away from the assassination scene so he won't interfere ____ that Nature might stand up/And say to all the world, 'This was a _____
RMSEAD	DREAMS	Calpurnia tries to convince Caesar that her _____ are omens of tragedy
RVORA IUSCSEA CEMIIFSH	VARRO CASSIUS MISCHIEF	Servant of Brutus Organizes the conspiracy and gets Brutus to join _____, thou are afoot, Take thou what course thou wilt

CROSSWORD - *Julius Caesar*



CROSSWORD CLUES - *Julius Caesar*

ACROSS

2. Gives Caesar a letter of warning naming the conspirators
5. Soldier in army of Brutus & Cassius
7. Servant of Brutus
10. Render me worthy of this noble ____!
12. Let us be sacrificers, but not ____, Caius.
14. Organizes the conspiracy & gets Brutus to join
16. ... that Nature might stand up/And say to all the world, 'This was a ____'
17. Vows to follow Brutus
18. ____ Caesar
20. Plants the forged letter for Cassius
21. Liberty! Freedom! ____ is dead!
22. Caesar, now be still. I killed not thee with half so good a ____.
24. Devoted follower of Caesar; defeats Brutus
26. Reinterprets Calpurnia's dream and convinces Caesar to go to Senate
28. Beware the Ides of ____
30. Wife of Brutus
31. Friend & soldier to Brutus; refuses to hold Brutus's sword
33. Servant to Brutus
35. Captured by Antony's soldiers, mistaken for Brutus
36. Holds Brutus's suicide sword

DOWN

1. Antony offered Caesar one
3. ... not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved ____ more
4. Brutus thinks a just cause needs no ____ to bind the doers to their cause
5. An agreement to perform together an illegal act
6. Officer; guards tent at Sardis
8. Reports Portia's death, discovers Cassius's body
9. Calpurnia tries to convince Caesar that her ____ are omens of tragedy
11. Tribune who breaks up crowd waiting to honor Caesar's triumph
12. Joins and then leads the conspiracy to kill Caesar
13. Caesar's wife
14. First to stab Caesar
15. Roman Senator to whom Casca talks on the eve of the assassination
19. I have a man's mind, but a woman's ____
20. Servant of Brutus; refused to kill Brutus
21. Takes Antony away from the assassination scene so he won't interfere
23. ____, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears.
25. Heir of Julius Caesar
27. Caesar goes to this meeting
28. Distracts Caesar's attention so the conspirators can carry out their plan
29. Antony spoke at Caesar's
30. One of many who escort Caesar to the Senate meeting
32. Yond Cassius has a lean and ____ look
34. Caesar, thou art revenged, Even with the ____ that killed thee.

VOCABULARY WORD SEARCH - *Julius Caesar*

All words in this list are associated with *Julius Caesar* with an emphasis on the vocabulary words chosen for study in the text. The words are placed backwards, forward, diagonally, up and down. The included words are listed below.

M E Q Q R Y M N K N C Z V F G J T J R R S J G F
Y V N J N M K L R V G V D T C P Z A F F F Q J W
G N L V H Y F M D L Z D N G N Z U H M D J T X R
A U G M E N T E D E R E D N E G N E F A I N O W
S P D C J N S M F E M F U E U T I S Q F L T D K
E J P L O Q O S E E T H Q R S C N S T Z A I F F
T N W E B V E M S T K F E V T A O S N R R F C N
P C T B R I E I E R T R A O S S E N I E I H R E
G U P R C T T T N D S L F R R I N P S L W F N H
C R I A E S A O O C W B E W G A S O P O P D E W
H O G S A A I I X U T C A I R N T V C A R K R H
G E F H S T T N N N S K D S O G I I M A N T L E
L B C F A A F V E B L O D C E S N X O W Z X E M
T V N L E Q N G S H R M G P A Y M P J N P R S D
Y D U T H R I T H P T C O G I T A T I O N S D Q
F M G Q P X S W X F P Q E N B Q Q C T R Y S H N
E D E R E T U O C C A P O R T E N T O U S X F N

ACCOUTERED
APPEASED
APPERTAIN
AUGMENTED
AUGURERS
BASE
CHASTISEMENT
COFFERS

COGITATIONS
CONSORTED
CONSPIRATOR
CONSTRUE
COVETOUS
EMULATION
ENGENDERED
ENSIGN

ENTREAT
ENVENOMED
EXIGENT
FAIN
INGRAFTED
LEGACIES
MALICE
MANTLE

METTLE
ORATION
PORTENTOUS
PRODIGIES
PUISSANT
STRIFE
VISAGE

Julius Caesar

Act III, Scene III
Handout 1

Name _____

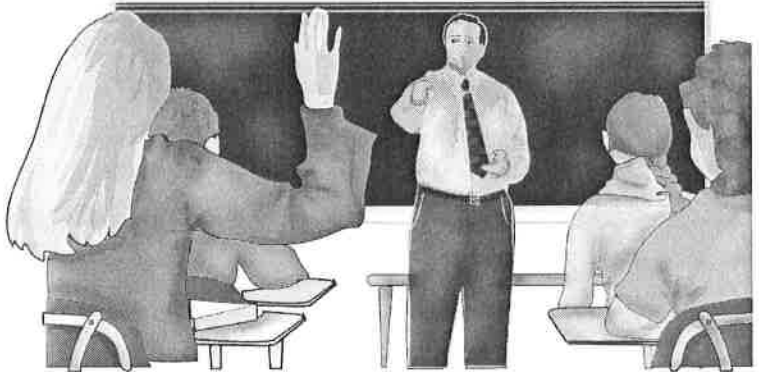
Date _____ Hour _____

Graded Discussion: Justice

Let's review what you've read. This activity provides an opportunity to re-examine the facts of the play as well as to think about the reasons behind them. Writing down your ideas before a class discussion makes it easier to participate because you don't feel "put on the spot" when it's your turn to speak.

Directions: Answer the following questions in preparation for a graded discussion.

Remember that these open-ended questions have many potential answers. As long as you can support your ideas with evidence from the play, you can't be wrong.



Graded Discussion Questions for Act III, Scene III

1. Were the conspirators justified in killing Caesar?
2. Were the citizens justified in attacking Cinna the poet?
3. How should we apply justice in society? Whose rules do we follow? How do we punish people who break the rules?
4. What is the best way to organize power in a country?

