

# Extended Text

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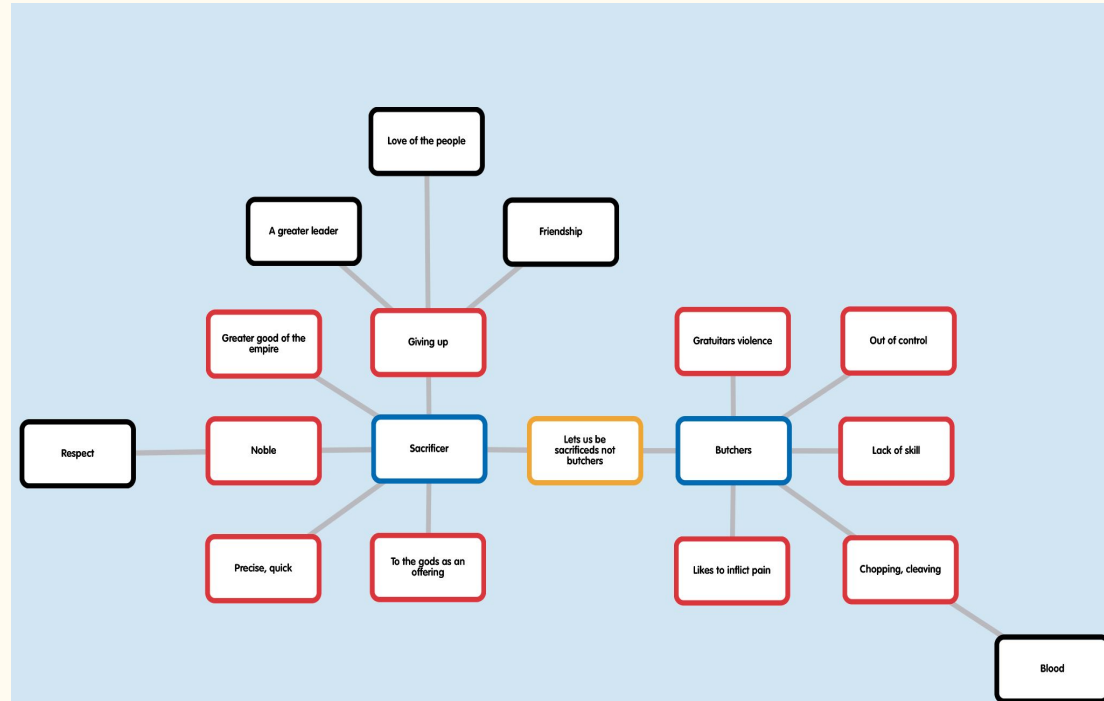
By Daniel Kennedy

# Task 2

As the plotting to kill Caesar hots up, weird stuff starts happening in Rome.

The Elizabethans were incredibly superstitious and would see these things as terrible supernatural omens that something is not right. Each of the omens are used as metaphors by Shakespeare. The irony is that Brutus sees these omens as positive encouragement that what they are doing is right, rather than warnings from Fate not to kill Caesar (in Elizabethan times, killing a King or Queen was the worst possible crime).

Act II scene III is important, not just because it tells the assassins (and therefore the audience) that it is the wrong thing to do but because it shows their arrogance in misinterpreting the omens. This IRONY is seen again in a scene with Caesar, where his wife Calpurnia warns him about omens in the city and he ignores her



# Task 2

TASK: Make a table with three columns, summing up each of the omens, with one column giving an interpretation that is positive encouragement for the assassins and one column giving an interpretation that what they are doing is terrible and unnatural.

<b>Omen</b>	<b>I met a lion, Who glared upon me, and went surly by, Without annoying me</b>	<b>'The scolding winds' .... He as seen, 'ambitious ocean swell and foam.'</b>	<b>A Slave 'held up his hand, which burnt... but remained unscorched'</b>
<b>Positive encouragement</b>	<b>From the gods, caesar is shown through the lion as not dangerous by not attacking Brutus and isn't harmful to roman society</b>	<b>Show the comparison on today's empire in compared to the hard and bad empire if Caesar is killed</b>	<b>Shows how the cosmos and people were connected through Caesar and his leading.</b>
<b>Terrible and Unnatural</b>	<b>As the lion is a sign of Caesar, him walking past shows his arrogance against noble folk</b>	<b>The storm shows Caesars treachery and how he has turned Rome for the worst</b>	<b>Shows how caesar have made slaves more powerful, can lead to a overpower.</b>

# Task 3

## **1. How does Shakespeare make Caesar a more sympathetic character here?**

Caesar is shown as more sympathetic by waging his day job/going to work to look after his wife, shown his love and care for her but also showing that he is able to be transfixed and off task from his procedures

## **2. Calpurnia is freaked out by the strange things going on in the city – these are supernatural omens that bad stuff is going down. Shakespeare is actually using metaphors in each of the weird things: pick 3 things which you think are particularly symbolic and explain what they can say about how fate/the gods view what the assassins are going to do (positively encouraging Caesar or negative – warning him not to go. Or both!). What is similar or different to what Casca said was happening?**

“she saw my statue, Which, like a fountain with an hundred spouts, Did run pure blood...Romans came smiling, and did bathe their hands in it” this could be encouragement to the assassins because the roman people will be happy that Caesar is dead. But could be negative because Caesar still has influence over the people in death shown by the smiles of the Romans and this could lead to disaster for the rebels and Rome since they don't have a strong leader. “Fierce fiery warriors fought upon the clouds,” this could predict civil war between the slaves who Caesar has given too much power and the other citizens or it could mean the civil war after Caesar's death with the fire relating to Casca's warnings. “Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol,” could represent encouragement since the gods make rain and rains Caesar's blood at the senate meeting would be an act of god or it could be gods drizzling the rebels blood at the senate meeting because something will go wrong with the assassination and the assassins will be killed instead.

# Task 3

**3. How many times does Caesar change his mind? What can that imply about his character? Does this confirm or contradict what we expect of him from what we have heard about it from other characters?**

He changes his mind 5 times, showing that he is easily swayed by opinions of certain people. This can show that he is quite open to other people's ideas but also that he isn't able to make everyone happy.

**4. How can the vision of the statue gushing blood, with Romans bathing their hands in it be interpreted? Try to use DIVERGENT thinking and come up with as many possibilities as you can. Then select the best three is bold or highlight.**

- That romans are rejoicing in his death so they play with his blood to symbolises their lack of love for him
- The soak in his blood to try get some of his power/skills
- They are all taking small sacrifices to the god from Caesar
- The are sad of his death and they try get him back into their lives by taking a portion of him
- The shows how they want to be him, try get his blood to become powerful

**5. How does Shakespeare use foreshadowing in this scene? In what ways does this make Caesar a) arrogant or b) tragically brave? Which do you think is the most likely and why?**

Shakespeare foreshadows the event of his death and what will come with it when he says, "And graves have yawn'd, and yielded up their dead; Fierce fiery warriors fought upon the clouds." This shows how violence will be shown in the way of fire to regain the Roman Empire in a stable state. This makes Caesar more like tragically grave upon his death as he is facing it boldly in trying to show the consequences.

# Task 4

**1. Find 2-3 quotes that show how Caesar can be seen as arrogant, egocentric and tyrannical. Explain what key words give you this idea.**

- Hence! wilt thou lift up Olympus
- That will be thaw'd from the true quality

The word thou shows how he is talking down to Olympus on a cynical level. Thaw'd shows that he wouldn't become that low of the people around them, showing how he is higher than them, resulting in being egocentric.

**2. Find 2-3 DIFFERENT quotes that show how Caesar can be seen as strong, clever and a good leader. Explain what key words give you this idea.**

Doth not Brutus bootless kneel

He is trying to make Brutus feel bad about his next action and trying to stop him out of guilt showing his clever side.

If I could pray to move, prayers would move me, showing that he has the strength to move mountains in his empire and become powerful

# Task 4

**3. Find 2-3 AMBIGUOUS quotes that show how Caesar can be seen arrogant or strong, depending on what you read into it. Why does Shakespeare deliberately create language that is so ambiguous? Consider what he may be saying about political leaders through this.**

I spurn thee like a cur out of my way

Shows how he gets out of the way of low level people, getting them out of the way like dogs, showing that he is too high for them, showing his ego. He could also be shown as strong as he doesn't get caught up in the talks of something else and stays on his path to his goal.

What, Brutus

Shows how he is saying it sarcastically showing his egotistical side or with sorrow and is trying to show his strength to the situation.

**4. How is Caesar's final death made tragic through action and language, despite so little being said?** The way he was killed with knives and everyone taking a little grief in the action. Shakespeare uses little dialogue in Caesar so once he does say something it's even more important than it casually is.

**5. Find quotes which show IRONY in the way that the assassins misjudge people's reaction to them and how they will come across. What does this tell you about Brutus as a leader and as a man? What does Shakespeare therefore tell his audience about politicians and leaders through this moment?**

"Stand fast together, lest some friend of Caesar's," shows that Brutus thinks he can be as good as Caesar was. This shows that Brutus is driven by his ego as he wants what is the best for himself, not the empire.

# Task 5

- 1. How does Shakespeare make it seem that Antony is genuine in his desire for peace with the assassins?** He creates the impression he is a servant deliverer, meaning that he does not want to break the peace of the empire. Whereas if he went himself the assassin's would be ready for a fight because they will assume he is going to fight them.
- 2. Remember that we have heard nothing substantial from this character – Shakespeare has kept him deliberately silent. The first extended language spoken by this character is rich, eloquent and emotional. How does this contrast with what we have seen or heard of him in the past? How does this contrast make this moment more powerful?** Because Antony has only said a few lines during the whole play, the scene where he express how how he truly feels makes a large impact on the viewers. This is very powerful from Shakespeare as it really connects with the viewers.
- 3. Pick 3 lines which show how much he loved/misses Caesar. Explain what key words or images give you this idea.** “Say I fear'd Caesar, honour'd him and loved him.” “O mighty Caesar! dost thou lie so low?” “With the most noble blood of all this world.” The first quote simply states that Antony respected and loved Caesar when he was living and the second shows him using “thou” which is to refer to someone that he has a strong relationship with. He also compliments Caesar to have the most noble blood in the world which shows how much he respected him and loved him. When Antony says he loved him this is the biggest clue to me as it shows Caesar was a big part of his life and now he is gone this leaves him missing a big part of him.



# Task 5

**4. Then Brutus and Cassius persuade him to join them, offering him brotherhood in the new Roman power system. How does Marc Antony respond? Pick 2 quotes which seem to be dangerous in how he is responding and explain why.**

It will grieve thee dearer than thy death.

Uses a hyperbole to show how this will be with him and more harder for him to come over than death itself, it also shows exaggeration so he gets truth out of them.

Most noble! In Ghent presence of thy corse?

In the presence of your dead body, showing how someone that is murdered, as there orense continued to bleed in the assassins.

Had I as many eyes as thou hast wounds, as if I had many eyes as you have wounds, showing that it is a heartless portrayal.

**5. Is this extended show of remorse actually a clever ploy by Antony to shake off suspicion and just seem an over-emotional 'bloke' rather than a clever and cunning strategist. Briefly explain how this could be the case.**

Pardon me, Julius! Here wast thou bay'd, brace heart, here didst thou fall. Zhoaz fhs he is reffering to the assassins as hunting dogs to being ravish to the kill and treating it in a very poor way.

# Task 5

**6. When everyone has left the stage, Shakespeare gives Antony a soliloquy. Briefly sum up in your own words why this fact is important.** It shows how Antony is showing how he truly feels, to connect with the audience to create a sense of guilt in the mind of Antony.

**7. Shakespeare uses semantic fields of death. Highlight all the language linked to death and destruction. Pick 2-3 quotes (short phrases) that are particularly disturbing and explain what they mean.**

“O, pardon me, thou bleeding piece of earth” Antony is relating Caesar who is great to the Earth which is also great through saying that the Earth is bleeding like Caesar, he is also mad at the gods for letting this happen since he lowly refers to the earth, gods. Domestic fury and fierce civil strife, Antony is cursing Italy to fall in a war torn place that has no refuge for the actions of the rebels. That this foul deed shall smell above the earth, Antony is again cursing the gods by saying that the smell of Caesar’s body should remind them of the mistake they made to let Caesar die.

**8. What does Antony’s thirst for revenge show about his character? This is so different to the Antony we saw minutes before: what can Shakespeare be telling us positively through Antony (eg about justice) or negatively (eg about politicians).** It shows someone who is at a great loss because he lost a great leader and friend to suspicion that the rebels had. This also tells us that Antony is more determined than we thought the audience could possibly relate to with some injustices that politicians create.

# Task 6

**Bearing in mind what we know about Marc Antony's true intentions (through the previous soliloquy), what mistakes do we know that Brutus is making about how he makes his speech and what is going on during it?**

During Brutus' speech, he uses the mistake of not having any core evidence about why or how he killed Caesar, in fact only stating how he was ambitious. From this, Antony is able to poke holes through Brutus' address and therefore make his speech more effective, resulting in getting society on his side of conflict.

**How does Brutus address the Roman people? What does this tell you about him and his relationship with them?**  
Brutus addresses the Roman people as he is low in society and of low importance, so he can persuade them as he is like them. Society sees through this though and realises that Brutus is not speaking the truth, therefore turning against this.

# Task 6

**Sum up in your own words what reasons he gives for killing Caesar? What language does Shakespeare give to make Brutus persuasive here?**

Because he thought that Caesar wasn't benefiting the Roman Empire for the future and he thought he could do a better job. As well as the omens presented, Brutus thinks that it is the most noble thing for Rome to assassinate Caesar.

**Shakespeare cunningly uses the main audience to be the main Roman audience. How are they manipulated to sympathise with Brutus here?**

There is tears for his love; joy for his fortune; honour for his valour; and death for his ambition

This shows how he used his emotions as a way to connect with the audience. Even as his points aren't always strong and have justification, he uses his portrayal of his speech to make the audience feel sorry for him, and the sacrifice he made for Rome.

# Task 7

Imperative language, shows commanding tones to get the audience to listen, in a assertive, pleading Wah.

Only remembers the good things not the bad

## Fourth Citizen

What does he say of Brutus?

## Third Citizen

He says, for Brutus' sake,  
He finds himself beholding to us all.

## Fourth Citizen

'Twere best he speak no harm of Brutus here.

## First Citizen

This Caesar was a tyrant.

## Third Citizen

Nay, that's certain:  
We are blest that Rome is rid of him.

## Second Citizen

Peace! let us hear what Antony can say.

## ANTONY

You gentle Romans,--

## Citizens

Peace, ho! let us hear him.

## ANTONY

Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears;

I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him.

The evil that men do lives after them;

The good is oft interred with their bones;

So let it be with Caesar. The noble Brutus

Hath told you Caesar was ambitious:

If it were so, it was a grievous fault,

And grievously hath Caesar answer'd it.

Here, under leave of Brutus and the rest--

For Brutus is an honourable man;

So are they all, all honourable men--

Gives the image of Caesar being a friend, easy basis not noble leader

Brutus' ruling starts to get doubted

Emphasis on noble

Repetition of ambitious

Pays Brutus complements, doesn't give signs of displeasure

Come I to speak in Caesar's funeral.

He was my friend, faithful and just to me:

But Brutus says he was ambitious;

And Brutus is an honourable man.

He hath brought many captives home to Rome

Whose ransoms did the general coffers fill:

Did this in Caesar seem ambitious?

When that the poor have cried, Caesar hath wept:

Ambition should be made of sterner stuff:

Yet Brutus says he was ambitious;

And Brutus is an honourable man.

You all did see that on the Lupercal

I thrice presented him a kingly crown,

Which he did thrice refuse: was this ambition?

Yet Brutus says he was ambitious;

And, sure, he is an honourable man.

I speak not to disprove what Brutus spoke,

But here I am to speak what I do know.

You all did love him once, not without cause:

What cause withholds you then, to mourn for him?

O judgment! thou art fled to brutish beasts,

And men have lost their reason. Bear with me;

My heart is in the coffin there with Caesar,

And I must pause till it come back to me.

## First Citizen

Methinks there is much reason in his sayings.

## Second Citizen

If thou consider rightly of the matter,

Caesar has had great wrong.

## Third Citizen

Has he, masters?

I fear there will a worse come in his place.

Repetitive

Shows good things he has done

Starts to give evidence against Brutus being good

Shows his humanity

Shows manipulation and creates the crowd to think through a rhetorical question

Doubt if Brutus is honourable

Gets emotional, manipulates crowd to be live him, makes him seem like a normal person, not noble

If Caesar did bad as ruler, things are going to get worse with the next person in line

# Task 7

## Fourth Citizen

Mark'd ye his words? He would not take the crown;  
Therefore 'tis certain he was not ambitious.

## First Citizen

If it be found so, some will dear abide it.

## Second Citizen

Poor soul! his eyes are red as fire with weeping.

## Third Citizen

There's not a nobler man in Rome than Antony.

## Fourth Citizen

Now mark him, he begins again to speak.

## ANTONY

But yesterday the word of Caesar might  
Have stood against the world; now lies he there.  
And none so poor to do him reverence.

O masters, if I were disposed to stir  
Your hearts and minds to mutiny and rage,  
I should do Brutus wrong, and Cassius wrong,  
Who, you all know, are honourable men:

I will not do them wrong; I rather choose  
To wrong the dead, to wrong myself and you,  
Than I will wrong such honourable men.  
But here's a parchment with the seal of Caesar;  
I found it in his closet, 'tis his will:

Let but the commons hear this testament--  
Which, pardon me, I do not mean to read--  
And they would go and kiss dead Caesar's wounds  
And dip their napkins in his sacred blood,  
Yea, beg a hair of him for memory,  
And, dying, mention it within their wills,  
Bequeathing it as a rich legacy  
Unto their issue.

Shows Caesars  
genuineness

Shows how Caesar  
was powerful and  
noble but is now not  
anything of nobility

Starting to spread  
violence

Makes citizens intrigued

## Fourth Citizen

We'll hear the will: read it, Mark Antony.

## All

The will, the will! we will hear Caesar's will.

## ANTONY

Have patience, gentle friends, I must not read it;  
It is not meet you know how Caesar loved you.  
You are not wood, you are not stones, but men;  
And, being men, bearing the will of Caesar,  
It will inflame you, it will make you mad:

'Tis good you know not that you are his heirs;  
For, if you should, O, what would come of it!

## Fourth Citizen

Read the will; we'll hear it, Antony;  
You shall read us the will, Caesar's will.

## ANTONY

Will you be patient? will you stay awhile?  
I have o'ershot myself to tell you of it:  
I fear I wrong the honourable men  
Whose daggers have stabb'd Caesar; I do fear it.

## Fourth Citizen

They were traitors: honourable men!

## All

The will! the testament!

## Second Citizen

They were villains, murderers: the will! read the will.

## ANTONY

You will compel me, then, to read the will?  
Then make a ring about the corpse of Caesar,  
And let me show you him that made the will.  
Shall I descend? and will you give me leave?

## Several Citizens

Come down.

Flattery

Considering  
them as equals

Told them what's in the  
will

Scared that he will be  
killed like Caesar, and  
have got all of the crowd  
to love caesar again

Sarcasm

Bands the power onto the  
crowd and therefore let's  
them be in control

Uses the citizens as weapons

Refers to the more noble than him,  
shows his humbleness as is putting  
himself on the same level as the public

# Task 7

## Second Citizen

Descend.

## Third Citizen

You shall have leave.

## Fourth Citizen

A ring; stand round.

## First Citizen

Stand from the hearse, stand from the body.

## Second Citizen

Room for Antony, most noble Antony.

## ANTONY

Nay, press not so upon me; stand far off.

## Several Citizens

Stand back; room; bear back.

## ANTONY

If you have tears, prepare to shed them now.

You all do know this mantle: I remember

The first time ever Caesar put it on;

'Twas on a summer's evening, in his tent,

That day he overcame the Nervii:

Look, in this place ran Cassius' dagger through:

See what a rent the envious Casca made:

Through this the well-beloved Brutus stabb'd;

And as he pluck'd his cursed steel away,

Mark how the blood of Caesar follow'd it,

As rushing out of doors, to be resolved

If Brutus so unkindly knock'd, or no;

For Brutus, as you know, was Caesar's angel:

Judge, O you gods, how dearly Caesar loved him!

This was the most unkindest cut of all;

For when the noble Caesar saw him stab,

Ingratitude, more strong than traitors' arms,

Quite vanquish'd him: then burst his mighty heart;

And, in his mantle muffling up his face,

Even at the base of Pompey's statua,

Which all the while ran blood, great Caesar fell.

O, what a fall was there, my countrymen!

Caesars death effected everyone as the things he would of done in the future would of helped everyone else.

The people now realise the result of killing a man's best friend and the affects of it,

Then I, and you, and all of us fell down,  
Whilst bloody treason flourish'd over us.

O, now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel  
The dint of pity: these are gracious drops.

Kind souls, what, weep you when you but behold  
Our Caesar's vesture wounded? Look you here,  
Here is himself, marr'd, as you see, with traitors.

## First Citizen

O piteous spectacle!

## Second Citizen

O noble Caesar!

## Third Citizen

O woful day!

## Fourth Citizen

O traitors, villains!

## First Citizen

O most bloody sight!

## Second Citizen

We will be revenged.

## All

Revenge! About! Seek! Burn! Fire! Kill! Slay!

Let not a traitor live!

## ANTONY

Stay, countrymen.

## First Citizen

Peace there! hear the noble Antony.

## Second Citizen

We'll hear him, we'll follow him, we'll die with him.

Gives the citizens false information to make it more emotional

Killed Caesar through jealousy

Ironic as Brutus was Caesar's devil through his assassination

Caesar died through the brake of trust between them, not the piercing of the dagger

They betrayal killed him, a broken heart

# Task 7

## ANTONY

Good friends, sweet friends, let me not stir you up  
To such a sudden flood of mutiny.  
They that have done this deed are honourable:  
What private griefs they have, alas, I know not,  
That made them do it: they are wise and honourable,  
And will, no doubt, with reasons answer you.

I come not, friends, to steal away your hearts:  
I am no orator, as Brutus is;

But, as you know me all, a plain blunt man,  
That love my friend; and that they know full well  
That gave me public leave to speak of him:  
For I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth,  
Action, nor utterance, nor the power of speech,

To stir men's blood: I only speak right on;  
I tell you that which you yourselves do know;  
Show you sweet Caesar's wounds, poor poor dumb  
mouths,

And bid them speak for me: but were I Brutus,  
And Brutus Antony, there were an Antony  
Would ruffle up your spirits and put a tongue  
In every wound of Caesar that should move  
The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny.

## All

We'll mutiny.

## First Citizen

We'll burn the house of Brutus.

## Third Citizen

Away, then! come, seek the conspirators.

## ANTONY

Yet hear me, countrymen; yet hear me speak.

## All

Peace, ho! Hear Antony. Most noble Antony!

## ANTONY

Why, friends, you go to do you know not what:  
Wherein hath Caesar thus deserved your loves?  
Alas, you know not: I must tell you then:  
You have forgot the will I told you of.

## All

Most true. The will! Let's stay and hear the will.

## First Citizen

Never, never. Come, away, away!  
We'll burn his body in the holy place,  
And with the brands fire the traitors' houses.  
Take up the body.

## Second Citizen

Go fetch fire.

## ANTONY

Now let it work. Mischief, thou art afoot,  
Take thou what course thou wilt!

## Enter a Servant

Thou shows low stays, pronoun for Roman people  
own power and desires

Puts Antony in a good position to  
make more anger in the crowd

Gives fake praise to  
Brutus in his skills

Humble

Rule of three, anaphoric showing  
Antony's high level of public speaking

Lie

Shows powerless  
through a metaphor

Poetic justice

Hypothetical

Roman people repelled by  
injustice, personalising warnings

Seems pleading but is  
imperative



# Caesars Omens

## Step 1: Use the keywords, BRIEFLY sum up what happens.

(point)Shakespeare uses the method of **ambiguous language** to show the **idea** of people being blinded by power. (evidence – briefly give the context of when it happens) We first see this when Casca reports a series of unnatural omens and the assassins misinterpret the warnings they give.

## Step 2: brief quote, translate and explain

(evidence – quote) For instance, a “common slave...held up his left hand, which did flame and burn” yet his hand “remain’d unscorch’d”. (translate and explain) The assassins interpret this as Caesar has made slaves more powerful\_\_(take each bit and explain what it signifies) \_\_\_\_\_; to the assassins, this means that \_\_the slaves will realise that there is more of them and will result in an overpower of the empire.\_\_\_\_\_(how they interpret it)\_\_\_\_\_. However, this ambiguous image actually shows how \_\_\_\_ the cosmos and people were connected through Caesar and his leading.\_\_\_\_

# Caesars Omens

**Got it? Now do it with 1-2 more quotes, unless you are pushed for time.**

(evidence/translate and explain) Similarly, a “surly” lion glares at Casca by the Capitol building: \_\_ which signifies how the lion, the symbol of Caesar was glaring or showing an imminent threat to Casca. \_\_\_\_\_ (take each bit and explain what it signifies) \_\_\_\_\_ therefore the assassin's see this as a sign for \_\_\_\_\_ (how they interpret it) \_\_\_\_\_ arrogance against noble folk as the lion walks past \_\_\_\_\_.

However, it is important to note that \_it is actually showing how the lion, the symbol of Caesar is not dangerous to Casca\_\_\_\_\_.

(evidence/translate and explain) Lastly, an owl was heard to “shriek” in the daytime: \_\_ which was known as a harbinger of death and was said to warn of a soul's passing; \_\_\_\_\_ (explain what it signifies) \_\_\_\_\_; while the conspirators interpret this \_it was time for Caesar's death and a new leader of Rome however shows the dark times of death if caesar is to be killed. \_\_\_\_\_.

**Step 3: Analysis123: 1)Keywords; 2)Effect on the reader; 3) Relevance today**

**If you are pushed for time/struggling, use common sense and do 1)Keywords plus something else if you can.**

(1 – Shakes' idea) Through this, Shakespeare communicates the idea that \_\_\_\_people are blinded by the power of their own ego in order to see something from a different perspective, shown in Casca's want to assassinate Caesar.\_\_(sum up the ONE overall idea)

\_\_\_\_\_. (2 – effect on the reader) The ambiguous events of Julius Caesar warn us that a situation should be assessed from different points of view and not of one's bias towards another. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. (3 – relevance today) Shakespeare's idea is still relevant today because news outlets blind the audience with fake news, therefore showing that Yu cannot believe everything you hear, but to only make judgements with the correct evidence. \_\_\_\_\_.

# Caesars Omens

If you put it all together, it looks like this (yes, you can break it into smaller paragraphs where you need to):

Shakespeare uses the method of ambiguous language to show the idea of people being blinded by power. (evidence – briefly give the context of when it happens) We first see this when Casca reports a series of unnatural omens and the assassins misinterpret the warnings they give. For instance, a “common slave...held up his left hand, which did flame and burn” yet his hand “remain’d unscorch’d”. (translate and explain) The assassins interpret this as Caesar has made slaves more powerful; to the assassins, this means that the slaves will realise that there is more of them and will result in an overpower of the empire. However, this ambiguous image actually shows how the cosmos and people were connected through Caesar and his leading. Similarly, a “surly” lion glares at Casca by the Capitol building: which signifies how the lion, the symbol of Caesar was glaring or showing an imminent threat to Casca. therefore the assassin’s see this as a sign for Caesar’s arrogance against noble folk as the lion walks past. However, it is important to note that it is actually showing how the lion, the symbol of Caesar is not dangerous to Casca. (evidence/translate and explain) Lastly, an owl was heard to “shriek” in the daytime: which was known as a harbinger of death and was said to warn of a soul’s passing;

while the conspirators interpret this it was time for Caesar’s death and a new leader of Rome however shows the dark times of death if Caesar is to be killed. Through this, Shakespeare communicates the idea that people are blinded by the power of their own ego in order to see something from a different perspective, shown in Casca’s want to assassinate Caesar. The ambiguous events of Julius Caesar warn us that a situation should be assessed from different points of view and not of one’s bias towards another. Shakespeare’s idea is still relevant today because news outlets blind the audience with fake news, therefore showing that you cannot believe everything you hear, but to only make judgements with the correct evidence.

# Caesar's Assassination

## Step 1: Use the keywords, BRIEFLY sum up what happens.

(point)Shakespeare uses the method of **extended metaphor** to show the **idea** of people being blinded by power. (evidence – briefly give the context of when it happens) We see this when Metellus Cimber tries to plead for his brother's release and Caesar is unshakeable.

## Step 2: brief quote, translate and explain

(evidence – quote) For instance, Caesar refers to himself as being as “constant as the North Star”. (translate and explain) This means that he sees himself as \_leader and guider\_\_\_\_as the North Star symbolises the ideal direction to guide your future. However, this is ambiguous; to the assassins, this means that \_\_he referring to himself as something given by the gods for the good of all and is almighty, which the assassins wouldn't want.

## Got it? Now do it with 1 more quote, unless you are pushed for time.

(evidence/translate and explain) Similarly, Caesar states that he is “ I spurn thee like a cur out my way, \_” meaning that (translate and explain)\_\_\_\_he throws away people's remarks like hitting away a dog to stay on track.\_\_\_\_\_. However, it to the assassins, it confirms that he sees himself as assertive and egotistical as he doesn't respect other people's opinions \_\_\_\_ because \_\_of the use of the word cur, meaning that he sees other opinions as good as a dogs. \_Therefore, we see how Caesar is blinded by his power, making \_nonsensical\_\_\_\_ errors by failing to understand how his words may be interpreted by others. This concludes to be his \_\_\_\_ (fatal flaw)\_\_\_\_ hamartia\_, leading him to be assassinated by his so called friends.\_\_\_\_\_.

## If you are pushed for time/struggling, use common sense and do 1)Keywords plus something else if you can.

(1 – Shakes' idea) Through this, Shakespeare communicates the idea that \_\_\_\_people are blinded by their power and result in getting carried away with their power.\_\_\_\_(sum up the ONE overall idea) \_\_\_\_\_. (2 – effect on the reader) The downfall of Julius Caesar warn us that your actions have consequences, even with giving someone your trust.\_\_\_\_\_. (3 – relevance today) Shakespeare's idea is still relevant today because of how people have there careers diminished because of their actions in the past, such as drugs in sport. \_\_\_\_\_.

# Anthony after the Assassination

Step 1: Use the keywords, BRIEFLY sum up what happens.

(point) Shakespeare uses the methods of personal pronouns and metaphor to show the idea of people being blinded by power.  
(evidence – briefly give the context of when it happens) We see this when Antony appears to accept a truce with the assassins and then is left alone on stage with Caesar's body.

Step 2: brief quote, translate, explain, analyse

(evidence – quote) Shakespeare shows Antony's close \_emotional connection\_\_\_\_\_ connection with Caesar through his use of metaphorical language when he says “My heart is in the coffin ther with Caesar\_\_\_\_\_”. (translate and explain) This tells us that \_\_he had a deep emotional connection with Caesar\_as his heart symbolises his love for Ceaser while the coffin shows the juxtaposition of death, used metaphorically.\_\_\_\_\_(take each bit and explain what it signifies) \_\_\_\_\_. This is further emphasised when he emotionally\_\_\_\_\_ says how Caesar is “\_\_he was faithful to me\_\_\_\_\_”. This shows how he had trust in Caesar to give him love, his symbol, which was given by the people in his funeral speech.

# Antony after the assassination

Shakespeare uses an extended metaphor as he presents “faithful” Caesar as his friend\_ and the assassins as honourable. The semantic fields of steely are portrayed through the words “stern”, “ambitious’ and “honourable”. This creates a powerful image as the assassins are portrayed as wrong doers and we see Antony’s true feelings towards them. Shakespeare shows how vulnerable Caesar was and how the assassins have been blinded by their bloodthirsty cruelty by their desire for power.

Although he is initially presented as a loving, rageful friend, Antony’s soliloquy is shocking in its brutality and violent imagery. He uses manipulation \_ when he expands on Brutus’ speech shown in; “\_I presented him a kingly crown, he did thrice refuse: was this ambition?\_” This tells us how his ambition to better Caesar is misjudged as he didn't take his crown, therefore taking away his opportunity and resulting in Caesars death being a misjudgement. This signifies the start to Antony's manipulation taken hold of the audience and results in him being triumphant.

## Theme/idea123

(1 – Shakes’ idea) Through this sudden change, Shakespeare reveals how all men become corrupted by power and revenge, blinding themselves to the destruction they create. \_\_\_\_\_. (2 – effect on the reader) The slaughter of the previously immovable Caesar, the hypocrisy of the assassins and the cunningness of Antony show us that ambition drives power, and to succeed you need to become ambitious otherwise you won't reach your potential.(3 \_\_This shows relevance in today's world as nobles that are blinded by power get disrupted and cause others to be hurt from their actions.