<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/20 Act I – Read and Discuss</td>
<td>10/21 Act I – Read and Discuss</td>
<td>10/23 Act I Scene 2 Annotation</td>
<td>10/24 Persuasive Appeals (&amp; Review)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/27 Act II – Read and Discuss</td>
<td>10/28 Act II – Read and Discuss</td>
<td>10/30 Act II – Writing Assignment + Self-Scoring</td>
<td>10/31 Begin reading Act III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/10 View Act IV</td>
<td>11/11 NO SCHOOL</td>
<td>11/13 Discuss Act IV</td>
<td>11/14 Begin reading and discussion on Act V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/17 Act V – Read and Discuss</td>
<td>11/18 Socratic Prep</td>
<td>11/20 Narrative Writing Assignment</td>
<td>11/21 Julius Caesar Final Exam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/24 Julius Caesar – Analyze a Theater Review (textbook pages 1186-1189)</td>
<td>11/25 Julius Caesar Writing Assignment – textbook page 1189; One-Pager</td>
<td>11/27 NO SCHOOL Thanksgiving</td>
<td>11/28 NO SCHOOL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Julius Caesar Act I Questions

Act 1 Scene 1
1. Two tribunes are trying to get people to return to work rather than celebrate Caesar’s return. Why is Flavius critical of the workers he encounters?
2. What pun does Shakespeare make on the word cobbler?
3. Give an example of a word with double meaning in this first scene.
4. Why does Shakespeare start the scene with a humorous tone as the tribunes speak with the carpenter and cobbler?
5. Marullus is sympathetic to Pompey, the man defeated by Caesar. How does Marullus feel toward Caesar?
6. After the crowd disperses, what does Flavius do? What does Marullus do?
7. What is the political situation in Rome as the scene ends?

Act 1 Scene 2
8. At the Feast of Lupercal, women who cannot conceive are told that if a runner touches them, they will be able to have a child. What do we learn about Calpurnia around lines 5-11?
9. What is the tone of Antony’s response?
10. A soothsayer tries to warn Caesar about the Ides of March. What does Caesar say?
11. What is Cassius saying about Brutus’ behavior lately, and what is Brutus’ response (lines 32-47)?
12. What has Cassius heard people say about Brutus? (64-69)
13. What are Brutus’ mixed feelings toward Caesar?

Act 1 Scene 3
15. What sights does Casca say he has seen before? What are the new sights he is seeing? What does he expect will happen?
16. What, according to Cassius, is the reason for the storms?
17. Explain Cassius’ comparison of Caesar to a lion and a wolf.
18. How does Cassius persuade Casca to join the conspiracy? What is the conspiracy?
19. In what ways do the elements of nature reflect the conspirators’ work?
20. Why is Brutus important to the conspiracy?

After the Act Journal (Caesar Journals are minimum 8 sentences): What are some examples of situations where someone did something behind someone else’s back? What were the consequences?

Examine act 1 for instances of superstitious beliefs. List the event in the first column, then explain the belief in the second column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cassius says, “the fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars./But in ourselves, that we are underlings.”</td>
<td>Some people believe that the star (or planet) under which you were born determines your fate. Cassius does not agree with this belief.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continue to look for evidence of superstitious beliefs as you read the play. List these as you come to them.
CASSIUS
I know that virtue to be in you, Brutus,
As well as I do know your outward favour.
Well, honour is the subject of my story.
I cannot tell what you and other men
Think of this life; but, for my single self,
I had as lief not be as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I myself.

I was born free as Caesar; so were you:
We both have fed as well, and we can both
Endure the winter's cold as well as he:
For once, upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tiber chafing with her shores,
Caesar said to me 'Darest thou, Cassius, now
Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And swim to yonder point?' Upon the word,
Accoutred as I was, I plunged in
And bade him follow; so indeed he did.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews, throwing it aside
And stemming it with hearts of controversy;
But ere we could arrive the point proposed,
Caesar cried 'Help me, Cassius, or I sink!

I, as Aeneas, our great ancestor,
Did from the flames of Troy upon his shoulder
The old Anchises bear, so from the waves of Tiber
Did I the tired Caesar. And this man
Is now become a god, and Cassius is
A wretched creature and must bend his body,
If Caesar carelessly but nod on him.

He had a fever when he was in Spain,
And when the fit was on him, I did mark
How he did shake: 'tis true, this god did shake;
His coward lips did from their colour fly,
And that same eye whose bend doth awe the world
Did lose his lustre: I did hear him groan:
Ay, and that tongue of his that bade the Romans
Mark him and write his speeches in their books,
Alas, it cried 'Give me some drink, Titinius,+'
As a sick girl. Ye gods, it doth amaze me
A man of such a feeble temper should
So get the start of the majestic world
And bear the palm alone.

(Flourish, and shout)

BRUTUS
What means this shouting? I do fear, the people
Choose Caesar for their king.

CASSIUS
Ay, do you fear it?
Then must I think you would not have it so.

BRUTUS
I would not, Cassius; yet I love him well.
But wherefore do you hold me here so long?
What is it that you would impart to me?
If it be aught toward the general good,
Set honour in one eye and death i' the other,
And I will look on both indifferently,
For let the gods so speed me as I love
The name of honour more than I fear death.

CASSIUS
Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus, and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs and peep about
To find ourselves dishonourable graves.

Men at some time are masters of their fates:
The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings.

Brutus and Caesar: what should be in that 'Caesar'?
Why should that name be sounded more than yours?
Write them together, yours is as fair a name;
Sound them, it doth become the mouth as well;
Weigh them, it is as heavy; conjure with 'em,
Brutus will start a spirit as soon as Caesar.

Now, in the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed,
That he is grown so great? Age, thou art shamed!
Rome, thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods!

When went there by an age, since the great flood,
But it was famed with more than with one man?
When could they say till now, that talk'd of Rome,
That her wide walls encompass'd but one man?
Now is it Rome indeed and room enough,
When there is in it but one only man.
O, you and I have heard our fathers say,
There was a Brutus once that would have brook'd
The eternal devil to keep his state in Rome
As easily as a king.

**COMPLETE THE CHART BELOW.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cassius’s Main Claim:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evidence that he gives that supports this claim:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How does Cassius warrant each piece of evidence? Number the evidence you gave in question two above and then comment on each piece of evidence in the space below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brutus’s Main Claim:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evidence that he gives that supports this claim:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How does Brutus warrant each piece of evidence? Number the evidence you gave in question two above and then comment on each piece of evidence in the space below.
Analyze the persuasive strategies in Cassius's speech. Complete the map below by giving at least three details and two quotes for each type of appeal below.

Persuasive Appeals

LOGOS (Logic)  PATHOS (Emotion)  ETHOS (Ethics)

Now choose the appeal that you feel you BEST described. Write an analytical paragraph where you analyze the effectiveness of the persuasive appeal you chose, giving specific examples and quotations and evaluating Cassius’s effectiveness as a persuasive speaker.
Julius Caesar Act II Questions

Scene 1
1. What is the effect of comparing Caesar to an adder?
2. Why is Brutus worried about Caesar taking power?
3. What does Brutus mean when he says, 
   “Th’ abuse of greatness is when it disjoins 
   Remorse from power”?
4. Paraphrase the following speech by Brutus:
   “But ’tis a common proof 
   That lowliness is young ambition’s ladder, 
   Whereto the climber-upward turns his face; 
   But, when he once attains the upmost round, 
   He then unto the ladder turns his back, 
   Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees 
   By which he did ascend.”
5. Explain the comparison Brutus makes of Caesar to a serpent’s egg.
6. Why does Brutus ask Lucius if it is the Ides of March?
7. What does Brutus promise to Rome?
8. What does Cassius do to flatter Brutus?
9. While Brutus and Cassius talk privately, Decius, Casca, and Cinna carry on a conversation. What do they talk about, and what is the function of their conversation?
10. Why doesn’t Brutus want to swear an oath among the conspirators?
11. Read Brutus’ speech carefully, break it into sections that make sense to you, and identify the main point for each section of the speech (lines 114-140).
12. Why does Cassius suggest killing Mark Antony as well?
13. Brutus dismisses Cassius’ worries about Marc Antony. What three things does Antony care about, according to Brutus?
14. What has Brutus done that worries his wife?
15. How would you characterize Brutus and Portia’s marriage based on this scene?

Scene 2
16. Calpurnia has dreamed that Caesar is killed and tries to warn him. What is his reaction?
17. Make a list of the strange things that Calpurnia describes.
18. Why does Caesar disregard the advice of the priests?
19. Why does Caesar refer to himself as a lion?
20. What is Calpurnia’s dream, and how does Decius interpret that dream?
21. What argument does Decius use to get Caesar to the Capitol?

Scene 3
22. Why does Artemidorous write the letter to Caesar instead of talking to him?

Scene 4
23. What is Portia feeling as the scene begins?
24. Why does Portia criticize herself by saying, “Ay me, how weak a thing / The heart of a woman is!”
25. What is the function of this scene?

After the Act Journal (minimum 8 sentences):

In your opinion, is it more important to have power or respect?
Today you will write an essay in which you analyze a character. First complete the map below on your own paper, and then use your ideas on your map to write a paragraph in which you explain the importance of your character to the play. Write your paragraph on a notecard.

“Quote” spoken by or about the character that reveals personality (include act.scene.line) l.i.47-49

If asked “What do you value?” – how would the character respond?

Personal Response: What do you think of this character? Why?

What is one thing you will remember about this character?
Act III: Socratic Seminar

Part I: Create three discussion questions based on what we have read. Discussion questions cannot be answered with a yes/no – they must be able to be discussed. Discussion questions must begin with one of the following words/group of words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why Critique</th>
<th>Compare Analyze</th>
<th>Contrast Reflect (on)</th>
<th>Explain Comment (on)</th>
<th>Discuss</th>
<th>Justify</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Part II: Your Responses

Answer your questions in a minimum of fifty words per response. You must quote the play and properly cite it in your response.

Sample Citation: “Quote” (III.iv.223-228).

III = Act 3 → ACT IS IN UPPER CASE ROMAN NUMERALS
iv = Scene 4 → scene is in lower case roman numerals
223-228 = line numbers → line numbers are in Arabic numeral format
1 = I (lower case: i) 2 = II (lower case: ii) 3 = III (lower case: iii) 4 = IV (lower case: iv) 5 = V (lower case: v)

Julius Caesar Act III Questions

Scene 1
1. What does the line “what touches us ourself shall be last served,” show about Caesar?
2. Why does Caesar ignore Artemidorus’s letter?
3. What is Trebonius doing?
4. Metellus Cimber asks Caesar to repeal the order to banish Publius (Metellus’s brother). Brutus and Cassius speak for Publius as well. What is Caesar’s response?
5. Paraphrase Caesar’s speech as he replies to Metellus.
6. “Know: Caesar doth not wrong, nor without cause / will he be satisfied.” –Caesar How does Caesar see himself here?
7. What is the effect of the mythological allusion to Mt. Olympus (the mountain in Greece where the gods lived) when Caesar says to Cinna, “Wilt thou lift up Olympus”?
8. Who strikes Caesar first, and why?
9. What is the meaning of “Et tu, Brute?” How is it significant to the plot?
10. What is the significance of Cinna’s and Cassius’ comments to the crowd after they kill Caesar?
11. “Ambition’s debt is paid.” Who says this and what does it mean?
12. Compare Brutus’ words in lines 103-110 with the comments “Let’s be sacrificers, but not butchers, Caius,” in act 2 scene 1. Comment on the irony.
13. Why is it ironic that Caesar was killed at the foot of Pompey’s statue?
14. Why does Cassius see the group’s actions as those of the “most boldest and best hearts of Rome”?
15. Antony’s servant brings a message to Brutus. Summarize the content of the message, its tone, and its significance.
16. What is Brutus’ response to this message? Cassius’?
17. Why does Antony seem to go along with the conspirators in this scene?
18. Antony asks permission to speak at Caesar’s funeral. Why does Brutus agree, and how does Cassius react?
19. What two conditions does Brutus place on Antony’s speech?
20. Summarize Antony’s speech.

Scene 2
21. Why does Brutus tell Cassius to split the group and take half with him?
22. Why does Brutus repeat the word “honor” three times in his speech?
23. Explain Brutus’ statement: “If then that friend demand why Brutus rose against Caesar, this is my answer: not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more.”
24. Why does Brutus leave Antony alone with the crowd and Caesar’s body?
25. Antony gives a eulogy (a speech praising someone who died). Why does Antony say, “I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him”?
26. Antony mentions two times when Caesar was not ambitious. Name these two times.
27. What is the effect of not telling what is in Caesar’s will but only describing how people will react?
28. What is the crowd’s response to Antony not reading Caesar’s will?
29. Why does Antony have the crowd surround Caesar’s body as he prepares to read the will?
30. What is the effect of Antony’s line, “If you have tears, prepare to shed them now”?
31. What is the effect of pointing out each stab wound and naming the person who did it?
32. Why does Antony call Brutus “well-beloved Brutus” and “Caesar’s angel”?
33. What is the effect of listing what Caesar leaves to the people?
34. How does Antony respond when he hears that Octavius has arrived in Rome?

Scene 3
35. Why do the plebeians ask Cinna so many questions?
36. The mob first confuses Cinna the conspirator with Cinna the poet. When Cinna makes his identity clear, the crowd kills him anyway for his “bad verses.” Why do they do this?

AFTER THE ACT JOURNAL (minimum 8 sentences): What are the freedoms that people in the United States have that citizens of other countries don’t have?
Act 3 Scene 2: Analyzing Brutus and Antony’s Speeches

Turning the Tide: Brutus

Read the following speech before using it as a guide for completing the outline on page two of this handout. Then answer the questions at the bottom of this page. Be prepared to discuss your responses.

Brutus: Be patient till the last. Romans, countrymen, and lovers, hear me for my cause, and be silent that you may hear. Believe me for mine honour, and have respect to mine honour that you may believe; censure me in your wisdom, and awake your senses, that you may the better judge. If there be any in this assembly, any dear friend of Caesar’s, to him I say, that Brutus’ love to Caesar was no less than his. If then that friend demand why Brutus rose against Caesar, this is my answer: Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more. Had you rather Caesar were living and die all slaves, than that Caesar were dead, to live all free men? As Caesar loved me, I weep for him; as he was fortunate, I rejoice at it; as he was valiant, I honour him; but as he was ambitious, I slew him. There is tears for his love; joy for his fortune; honour for his valour; and death for his ambition. Who is here so base that would be a bondman? If any, speak; for him have I offended. Who is here so rude that would not be a Roman? If any, speak; for him have I offended. Who is here so vile that will not love his country? If any, speak; for him have I offended. I pause for a reply.

All: None, Brutus, none.

Brutus: Then none have I offended. I have done no more to Caesar than you shall do to Brutus. The question of his death is enrolled in the Capitol; his glory not extenuated, wherein he was worthy, nor his offences enforced, for which he suffered death.

(Enter Mark Antony and others, with Caesar’s body.)

Here comes his body, mourned by Mark Antony, who, though he had no hand in his death, shall receive the benefit of his dying, a place in the commonwealth as which of you shall not? With this I depart. . . .

1. Is Brutus’ speech written in poetry or prose? Why does Shakespeare choose this form?

2. What is the overall tone of this speech?

3. How would you describe the style of this speech?

4. Does Brutus fulfill his purpose for delivering this speech?

5. What mistake does Brutus make in speaking first?
Outline of Brutus’ Funeral Oration

I. Introduction

I rose against Caesar not that I ________________ less, but that I ________________ more.

II. Body

A. Part 1: Cause and Effect

1. Because Caesar loved me, I ________________ for him, and there are ____________ for his love.

2. Because Caesar was fortunate, I ________________ for him, and there is ________________ for his fortune.

3. Because Caesar was valiant, I ________________ him, and there is ________________ for his valor.

4. Because Caesar was ambitious, I ________________ him, and there is ________________ for his ambition.

B. Part 2: Rhetorical Questions

1. Who is here so ________________ that would be a ________________?

2. Who is here so ________________ that would be a ________________?

3. Who is here so ________________ that would not love ________________?

III. Conclusion

A. Whom then have I offended? ________________

B. The reasons for Caesar’s death are recorded ________________.

1. His glory wherein he was ________________ is not ________________.

2. His offences for which he ________________ are not ________________.
Turning the Tide: Antony

Complete the following outline of Antony’s funeral oration.

I. Introduction
   Antony: “Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears. I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him.”

II. Body
   A. Part 1: Refuting Caesar’s Ambition
      1. Proof 1: _____________________________________________
      2. Proof 2: _____________________________________________
      3. Proof 3: _____________________________________________

   B. First Pause
   Antony: “Bear with me, / My heart is in the coffin there with Caesar, / And I must pause till it comes back to me.”

   C. Part 2: First Mention of Caesar’s Will
      1. The effects if the crowd were to read the will: _____________________________________________

   D. Second Pause
   Antony descends from pulpit, and crowd forms a ring around body of Caesar.

   E. Part 3: Description of Caesar’s Corpse
      1. Description of mantle: _____________________________________________

      2. Names of conspirators involved: _____________________________________________

      3. Effects of Brutus’ stabbing: _____________________________________________

      4. Citizen’s reactions to Antony’s words: _____________________________________________

      5. Antony’s self-deprecation: _____________________________________________

   F. Part 4: Contents of Caesar’s Will
      1. Each Roman Citizen: _____________________________________________

      2. Citizen’s private estate: _____________________________________________

III. Conclusion
   Antony: “Here was a Caesar! When comes such another?”
Julius Caesar Act IV Questions

Scene 1
1. Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus are the Second Triumvirate, which is a group of three men who rule with equal power – the First Triumvirate included Caesar, Cassius, and Pompey. In reality, who holds the most power in the Second Triumvirate and why?
2. In the first 15 lines of this scene, what three questionable activities has Antony been involved in?
3. Why does Lepidus agree that his brother should die, and what conditions does Lepidus attach to the agreement?
4. Where is there a turning point in Antony’s speech, and why?
5. What is the effect of the metaphor of being “at the stake” with enemies rallying round it?

Scene 2
6. How is Brutus feeling toward Cassius as the scene opens?
7. How has Cassius greeted Lucilius?
8. What comment is Brutus making about the nature of friendship?
9. How does Brutus see himself?
10. Why does Brutus suggest that they speak indoors?

Scene 3
11. Why is Cassius angry?
12. What does Brutus accuse Cassius of doing?
13. Why do you think that Cassius and Brutus are arguing with each other?
15. What are the “base bribes” that Brutus refers to?
16. How does Cassius try to pull rank on Brutus?
17. In lines 65-83, what is Brutus talking about?
18. Why does Cassius offer his dagger to Brutus?
19. When does the argument reach a resolution (which lines) and what is that resolution?
20. Why does Brutus delay in telling about Portia’s death, and how does Cassius react to the news?
21. Brutus persuades the others to go to Philippi. What do you think will happen to Brutus’ and Cassius’ forces there?
22. There is an extended metaphor in lines 213-223. What is being compared here? What is the effect of this comparison on the rest of the play?
23. The Ghost of Caesar visits Brutus in his tent. What three things does Brutus think the ghost could be?
24. Why does the Ghost say, “Thy evil spirit, Brutus”?
25. Do you think that Brutus responds appropriately to the ghost?

After the Act JOURNAL (minimum 8 sentences)
When is it beneficial to argue? What are some of the positive outcomes of arguments?

As you watch the movie, answer the questions below ON YOUR OWN PAPER.

Unlike the play Julius Caesar, which was essentially created by one man, William Shakespeare, the film version is a collaborative effort. Each person on screen and behind the scene influences the overall film.

1. Answer in a 2-3 sentence paragraph:
   Do you think the casting of the characters is good? What is different about the looks and behavior of the actor from what you imagined? Do the actors portray Brutus or Cassius differently from what you imagined while reading? Do the actors bring anything new to the character that emphasizes a characteristic?

2. Answer in a 3-5 sentence paragraph:
   Which do you like better – the movie or the play? Why? Be specific.

3. Answer in a 3-5 sentence paragraph.
   If you were to remake this film, what things would you change or add? What would you be sure to keep the same? Think about film technique, casting, adding and deleting scenes from the book, music, and so forth.
Julius Caesar Act V Questions

Scene 1
1. What was Antony’s prediction about Brutus’ and Cassius’ military strategy?
2. Explain the power struggle between Antony and Octavius.
3. How many wounds did Octavius find on Caesar’s body?
4. What do the eagles symbolize?
5. What is the significance on the ravens, crows, and kites?
6. What does the expression “give up the ghost” mean?
7. Brutus and Cassius discuss the possibility of defeat. Summarize the content of their conversation.

Scene 2
8. What does Brutus sense in Octavius’ troops, and what does he tell Mesalla to do?

Scene 3
9. Why does Cassius slay one of his own men?
10. Why does Cassius tell Pindarus to kill him?
11. Why does Cassius say, “Caesar, thou art revenged even with the sword that killed thee”?
12. What is the effect of comparing Cassius to a setting sun?
13. Why does Titinius lay the laurel wreath on Cassius’ brow?
14. What is Titinius’ concept of how a Roman should act?
15. Why does Brutus say, “O Julius Caesar, thou art might yet”?
16. Why does Brutus say about Cassius and Titinius, “Are yet two Romans living such as these? / The last of all the Romans?”

Scene 4
17. Cato, the sun of Marcus Cato, fights with Lucilius, one of Brutus’ men. Lucilius tells Cato that he is Brutus. Why does he do this?
18. Why does Antony say about Lucilius, “I had rather have such enemy friends than enemies”?

Scene 5
19. Why does Brutus resort to suicide?
20. Why does Brutus say, “Caesar, now be still. / I killed not thee with half so good a will”?
21. Compare the deaths of Brutus and Cassius.
22. Why does Antony say that Brutus was “the noblest Roman of them all”?
23. What motive did the other conspirators have for killing Caesar, according to Antony?
24. Comment on Antony’s final description of Brutus.
25. What is the tone at the end of the play?

End of the Act JOURNAL (minimum 8 sentences):
How do you define bravery? Discuss some actions that you consider brave.

End of Play Socratic Seminar

Part I: Create three discussion questions based on what we have read. Discussion questions cannot be answered with a yes/no – they must be able to be discussed. Discussion questions must begin with one of the following words/group of words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why</th>
<th>Compare</th>
<th>Contrast</th>
<th>Explain</th>
<th>Discuss</th>
<th>Justify</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Critique</td>
<td>Analyze</td>
<td>Reflect (on)</td>
<td>Comment (on)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part II: Your Responses
Answer your questions in a minimum of fifty words per response. You must quote the play and properly cite it in your response. Sample Citation: “Quote” (III.iv.223-228).

III = Act 3 \( \rightarrow \) ACT IS IN UPPER CASE ROMAN NUMERALS
iv = Scene 4 \( \rightarrow \) scene is in lower case roman numerals
223-228 = line numbers \( \rightarrow \) line numbers are in Arabic numeral format

1 = I (lower case: i) \hspace{1cm} 2 = II (lower case: ii) \hspace{1cm} 3 = III (lower case: iii) \hspace{1cm} 4 = IV (lower case: iv) \hspace{1cm} 5 = V (lower case: v)
**TASK:** Write a story that uses any of the themes in Julius Caesar. **DIRECTIONS:**

1. Determine a THEME in Caesar on your own.
2. Draft a short story that has a similar theme to the one you have chosen.
3. Create a PLOT MAP (complete on the back of this page).
4. Determine where you will include ANY FIVE OF THE FOLLOWING:
   a. Flashback
   b. Characterization
   c. Setting
   d. Symbols
   e. Dialogue
   f. Foreshadowing
   g. Imagery
   h. Figurative Language
   i. Conflict
   j. Suspense
5. You will map the story today. You will write the story Monday. Both of these tasks are **timed** and are **in class activities** only.

**COMPLETE THE INFORMATION BELOW**

This section may be completed before OR after you finish writing your story.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THEME FROM CAESAR that you are using:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2-3 sentence summary of what I will write in my story:

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LITERARY ELEMENT</th>
<th>HOW I WILL USE THIS ELEMENT IN MY STORY</th>
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</table>
Plot Event 1: Mr. Perlman assigns another paper to the class. Dianne is excited to get started, while Nat is less enthusiastic because he thinks that Mr. Perlman won't like their writing no matter what.

Plot Event 2: Mr. Perlman reprimands Dianne for not following the directions of the assignment and her friend, Nat, for his grammar and spelling. He assigns Mr. Perlman ifrightened by her threat and so on an es.

Plot Event 3: Dianne writes what she believes is a great story after being inspired by twins on the bus and her father's dinner conversation about black-eyed peas and George Washington Carver.

Plot Event 4: Mr. Perlman gives Nat a C on his paper and asks Dianne to read her paper to the class. She is extremely proud and excited as she waits her turn to read.

Plot Event 5: Dianne and Nat submit their essays and have to wait a week for their grades. The week drags along for Dianne as she is anxious to know Mr. Perlman's reaction.

Plot Event 6: Mr. Perlman gives Dianne her first F on her paper. Dianne is not completely satisfied, but feels some satisfaction at Nancy Cicero's reaction.

Plot Event 7: Plot Event 7:
### When's When in Julius Caesar

**Part A.**

The chart below gives the actual historical time frame as well as the dramatic time frame used by Shakespeare in his play.

#### Time of Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Six Days with Intervals</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Three Years</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day 1</td>
<td>Act 1, scenes 1 and 2—Caesar’s triumph and the Lupercalia being placed on the same day</td>
<td>Oct. 45 b.c. 44</td>
<td>Caesar’s triumph for his victory at Munda, Spain</td>
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<td>Interval</td>
<td>Feb. 15th</td>
<td>Festival of the Lupercalia</td>
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<td>Mar. 14th</td>
<td>Interval of one month, during which Caesar prepares for an expedition into Illyricum and P Chrisia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day 2</td>
<td>Act 1, scene 2—Nighttime</td>
<td>Mar. 15th</td>
<td>The assassination of Caesar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 3</td>
<td>Acts 2 and 3—Before dawn—Three o’clock</td>
<td>Mar. 43</td>
<td>Interval of more than seven months—Brutus is in Macedonia, Cassius in Syria</td>
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<td>2.1.103-4</td>
<td>Mar. 15th</td>
<td>A three-day conference of the Triumvirate at Bononia</td>
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<td>Eight o’clock</td>
<td>Oct. 42</td>
<td>Interval of about three months—The Proscription is proclaimed; Cicero and others put to death.</td>
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<td>2.2.114</td>
<td>Oct. 43</td>
<td>Interval of about nine months—Antony and Octavius take up their winter quarters at Amphipolis.</td>
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<td>Nine o’clock</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
<td>Battle of Philippi—The second engagement, twenty days after the first</td>
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<td>Day 4</td>
<td>Act 4, scene 1</td>
<td>Oct. 44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 5</td>
<td>Act 4, scenes 2 and 3—Evening and night</td>
<td>Jan. 42</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Day 6</td>
<td>Act 5—The two engagements at Philippi being described as one</td>
<td>Jan. 43</td>
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