

Julius Caesar Act I

Act I Scene I

1. What are the commoner's doing? Why?
2. What are the commoners doing that angers Marullus and Flavius (the tribunes)?
3. Why are Maullus and Flavius upset with the commoners?
4. What two actions do Marullus and Flavius take as a form of rebellion?
5. Why does Flavius compare Caesar to a bird?

Act I Scene II

6. What is the relationship between Caesar and Antony? (779)
7. What is the Soothsayer's warning?
8. How does the Soothsayer's repeated warning serve as a foreshadowing? (779)
9. Why does Caesar dismiss the soothsayer's warning so quickly? (781)
10. What do Caesar's remarks about Cassius tell you about the Roman leader? (785-786)
11. What is Casca's theory regarding Caesar's refusal of the crown three times? What does that tell us about Casca's feelings about Caesar? (787)
12. What illness does Caesar have? (787)
13. What happens to Marullus and Flavius? Why? (788)
14. What plan, to convince Brutus, does Cassius reveal in his soliloquy? (788-789)

Act I Scene III

15. What is the tempest? What is its purpose? (789)
16. How does Cassius interpret the strange occurrences? (790)
17. How does Cassius use the strange occurrences for his own agenda? (792)
18. Why is it so important to the conspirators that Brutus join the conspiracy? (795)
19. What does Cassius claim he will do if Caesar is elected ruler by the senators?

Julius Caesar Act II

Act II Scene I

1. Why does Brutus decide to join the conspiracy? (799-800)
2. What is the actual relationship between Brutus and Cassius? (801)
3. What two things does Brutus stop the conspirators from doing? (803)
4. Why does Brutus feel they don't need to swear on an oath? (802)
5. What do the conspirators plan to do to Caesar? (803)
6. How does Brutus feel about Mark Antony? (803-804)
7. What is the relationship between Brutus and Portia like? (806-807)

Act II Scenes II, III, and IV

8. How does Calphurnia try to convince Caesar to stay? (810-812)
9. Why does Caesar initially refuse to stay? (812)
10. Why does Caesar tell Decius the real reason he isn't going? (813)
11. List 3 ways Decius manipulates Caesar into going? (813-814)
12. What is the interaction between Caesar and the conspirators like? (814-815)
13. What are Artemidorus and the Soothsayer waiting for? Be specific and detailed. (815)
14. What is Portia's mental state? Why do you think that is? (815-817)

Julius Caesar Act III

Act III Scene I

1. What does Trebonius do to help the conspirators? (Pg. 822)
2. Who murders Julius Caesar? (Pg. 823)
3. a) What does Brutus ask the conspirators to do after Caesar is murdered? (Pg. 825)
b) How does Calphurnia's foreshadowing come true?
4. What does Antony want to do at Caesar's funeral?
5. What does Mark Antony want to do that Cassius does not want to allow? (Pg. 828)
6. What is revealed in Antony's soliloquy? (Pg. 829)

Act III Scene II

Antony and Brutus's speeches

7. What is the main goal of the speech?
8. How does he persuade the audience?
9. Who is more successful?
10. What other tactics are used in the speech?
11. Who is more honest?
12. What is the turning point of the story?

Act III Scene III

13. What happens to Cinna the Poet?
14. What do the actions of the commoners tell the audience about them?

Julius Caesar Act IV

Act IV, Scene I

1. What do Antony, Octavius and Lepidus make a list of?
2. Under what condition did Lepidus say that he'd allow his brother to be killed?
3. What does Antony plan to do with the money Caesar left for the Plebians?
4. What animal does Antony compare Lepidus to? Why?
5. How does Antony see himself compared to Octavius and Lepidus?

Act IV, Scene II

6. When Brutus asked Lucilius (his friend) how Cassius treated him, what did he say?
7. What does Brutus mean when he says "Thou hast described a hot friend cooling"?
8. What does Brutus suggest they do after Cassius accuses him of wronging him?
9. Why does Brutus make this suggestion?

Act IV, Scene III

10. What did Cassius accuse Brutus of doing?
11. What did Brutus accuse Cassius of doing?
12. Unlike Antony, what does Brutus refuse to do?
13. What had Brutus asked of Cassius that Cassius refused?
14. What did Cassius say a friend should do?
15. How does the quarrel between Brutus and Cassius end?
16. Who commits suicide? Why?
17. What is the disagreement Brutus and Cassius have about going to Phillipi?
18. What does Brutus see that shocks him?

Julius Caesar Act V

Act V, Scene I

1. What is the disagreement from which side Antony and Octavius will attack? (862)
2. What has Mark Antony started referring to Octavius as? (862)
3. Why does Cassius say, "Now Brutus, thank yourself, this tongue had not offended so today, if Cassius might have ruled [gotten his way]"? (863)
4. Why is Cassius fearful of what will happen next? (866)
5. What does Brutus plan to do if he loses the battle? (867)

Act V, Scene II

6. What is the purpose of this short scene?

Act V, Scene III

7. What does Cassius mean when he says "The day I breathed first. Time is come round, and where I did begin, there I shall end"? (868)
8. What happens to Cassius? How? (869)
9. An apostrophe is when something nonhuman is addressed as if it were alive and listening. What is an example of apostrophe? (871)
10. Compare lines 45 and 94. What do they tell us about the events taking place?

Act V, Scene IV

11. Why does the play start with an alarum [alarm] and Brutus immediately leaving? (872)
12. What does Lucilius offer to do for Brutus? (872-873)
13. Why does Antony want kindness towards Lucilius, an enemy? (873)

Act V, Scene V

14. What does Brutus ask Clitus to do for him and what is Clitus' response? (874)
15. What happens to Brutus? Why? (876)
16. How does Octavius create a restoration of social order? (876) L60-61
17. Why does Antony refer to Brutus as the "noblest Roman of them all.."? (876)
18. What does Octavius suggest they do for Brutus? (876-877)
19. Who speaks the last line of the play? Why do you think that is the case? (877)

OTHER

Aristotle's Modes of Persuasion

1. Ethos (Ethical appeal)
 - a. means to convince an audience of the author's credibility or character.
2. Pathos (Emotional appeal)
 - a. means to persuade an audience by appealing to their emotions
3. Logos (Logical appeal)
 - a. means to convince an audience by use of logic or reason

Aristotle's Traits of a Tragic Hero

1. A Tragic Hero: Usually of high standing; likeable; honorable
2. Hubris: Excessive pride
3. Hamartia: a.k.a. the tragic flaw that eventually leads to his downfall
4. Peripeteia: a reversal of fortune brought about by the hero's tragic flaw
5. Anagnorisis: actions result in an increase of self-awareness and self-knowledge
6. Nemesis: Poetic Justice. Good characters are rewarded. Negative characters are punished.
7. Restoration of Social Order: Society is back to normal / at peace
8. Catharsis: The audience must feel pity and fear for this character

Foreshadowing

Ad Hominem

Character Relationships

Character Motivations

Possible Writing:

1. Errors/Mistakes made by characters (in understanding others, situations, etc.)
2. Ignored warnings
3. Theme of suicide. Why do so many characters commit suicide?
4. Brutus as the tragic hero
5. The power of deception and manipulation
6. Realization and consequences
7. Cause and effect (Actions of characters and what they lead to)