

ANNOTATION GUIDE

Julius Caesar Act I Scene 2

- Highlight confusing language/unfamiliar terms in BLUE ?
- Highlight key ideas or key terms in GREEN
- Highlight CLAIMS in YELLOW
- Highlight EVIDENCE in PINK
- Highlight WARRANTS in ORANGE
- Include symbols indicated for annotating texts

Symbols for Annotating Text

- ✓ When you read something that makes you say, "Yeah, I know that!" or "I predicted that" or "I saw that coming"
- X When you run across something that contradicts what you know or expect.
- ? When you have a question, need clarification, or are unsure.
- ! When you discover something new, surprising, exciting, or fun that makes you say cool, whoa, yuck, no way, awesome.
- ★ When you read something that seems important, key, memorable, or powerful.
- ∞ When you have a connection between text, self, or world.
- Here's the main idea, an important detail, the conflict, a change in action, or the climax of the story.

NAME: _____

Class Hour: _____

Date: _____

Left margin: Explain what the characters are doing, what they mean, or what they are saying in each chunk of text.

Right margin: Translate the chunk of text into your own words of modern English.

CASSIUS

- | | |
|---------|---|
| CHUNK 1 | <p>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.</p> |
| CHUNK 2 | <p>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.</p> |
| CHUNK 3 | <p>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!'</p> |
| CHUNK 4 | <p>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.</p> |
| CHUNK 5 | <p>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:</p> |

CHUNK 6

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)

Ask a question about this chunk.

CHUNK 7

BRUTUS

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

CHUNK 8

CASSIUS

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

CHUNK 9

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.

Ask a question about this chunk.

CHUNK 10

CASSIUS

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

CHUNK 11

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.

CHUNK 12

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.

CHUNK 13

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!

CHUNK 14

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.

Ask a question about this chunk.

COMPLETE THE CHART BELOW.

Cassius's Main Claim:

Evidence that he gives that supports this claim:

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.

Brutus's Main Claim:

Evidence that he gives that supports this claim:

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.

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 _____.

Mark Antony's Oration from Julius Caesar

In William Shakespeare's play, Julius Caesar, Caesar has been assassinated in front of the Senate by a group of Roman officials, including his friend, Brutus. After the murder, Brutus speaks to the gathered crowd. He convinces them that the conspirators killed Caesar to save Rome. Mark Antony is another Roman official and friend to Caesar who did not participate in the murder. Antony promises Brutus that he will not blame the conspirators if he is allowed to make a speech also.

Act III Scene II

<p>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 honorable men,— 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?</p>	<p>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.</p>
--	---

Antony's oration is a good example of a rhetorical speech. What is the point is Antony trying to convey to the audience? How does he develop his point?

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?"