Act I Review for The Tragedy of Julius Caesar

Characters - Identify and know the actions/intentions of each

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carpenter</th>
<th>Cobbler</th>
<th>Flavius</th>
<th>Cinna</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marullus</td>
<td>Caesar</td>
<td>Casca</td>
<td>Cicero</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calphurnia</td>
<td>Antony</td>
<td>Soothsayer</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brutus</td>
<td>Cassius</td>
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Quotations - Identify the speaker, act, scene, line number, and meaning of each

“a mender of bad soles.”

“O you hard hearts, you cruel men of Rome,
Knew you not Pompey?”

“let no images
Be hung with Caesar’s trophies.”

“When Caesar says ‘ Do this,’ it is performed.”

“Beware the Ides of March.”

“I am not gamesome: I do lack some part
Of that quick spirit that is in Antony.”

“Vexed I am
Of late with passions of some difference,
Conceptions only proper to myself,
Which give some soil, perhaps, to my behaviors;”

“And be not jealous on me, gentle Brutus”

“I would not, Cassius, yet I love him well”
Act I Review for The Tragedy of Julius Caesar

“If it be aught toward the general good,
Set honor in one eye and death i’ th’ other,
And I will look on both indifferently”

“’Help me, Cassius, or I sink!’”

“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.”

“Fear him not, Caesar, he’s not dangerous;
He is a noble Roman, and well given.”

“He loves no plays,
As thou dost, Antony; he hears no music;”

“he put it by thrice, every
time gentler than other”

“No, Caesar hath it not; but you, and I,
And honest Casca, we have the falling sickness.”

“it was Greek to me.”

“For who so firm that cannot be seduced?”

“But men may construe things after their fashion”

“why, you shall find
That heaven hath infused them with these spirits
To make them instruments of fear and warning”
Act I Review for *The Tragedy of Julius Caesar*

“Cassius from bondage will deliver Cassius”

“That part of tyranny that I do bear
I can shake off at pleasure.”

“And I will set this foot of mine as far
As who goes farthest.”

“O, he sits high in all the people’s hearts;
And that which would appear offense in us,
His countenance, like richest alchemy,
Will change to virtue and worthiness.”

Questions - Answer each

1. Why are Flavius and Marullus angry at the Roman citizens in Scene 1?

2. Flavius commands Marullus to do two things. What are they?

3. What do you think the purpose of Scene 1 is?

4. Why is Caesar’s refusal of the soothsayer’s warning an example of situational irony? (situational irony: when the opposite of what is expected occurs)

5. Why is Caesar’s refusal of the soothsayer’s warning an example of dramatic irony? (dramatic irony: when the audience has knowledge a character does not)

6. What is Brutus’ internal conflict?

7. What are two ways that Cassius attempts to make Caesar look weak?

8. Two characters make mistakes in Act I. Who are they and what are their mistakes?
9. How does Caesar show he is “loath” to refuse the crown?

10. Look at the difference of the text when Casca speaks and when others speak. How does Casca’s speaking parts look differently than that of the others? What does this tell you?

11. Look at Cassius’ soliloquy. What does Cassius say he will do? (Be specific.)

12. Casca provides two reasons for the unusual storm in Scene 3. What are they?

13. What four omens of danger on Rome’s streets does Casca see in lines 15-32?

14. How does Cicero respond to Casca’s fears?

15. How could the storm show the gods’ anger towards Caesar? towards Cassius?

16. Why doesn’t Cassius name Caesar when speaking of him in lines 80-84?

17. Why does Cassius believe Caesar is so powerful?

18. What does Cassius ask Cinna to do?

19. Why is it significant (maybe even symbolic) that the conspirators will meet at Pompey’s porch in front of Pompey’s theater?

20. Who is the protagonist of Act I? Why?