

Julius Caesar

100 B.C. - 44 B.C.



Veni. Vidi. Vici.

I came. I saw. I conquered.

How many words can
you think of that are
associated with
Julius Caesar?





July!

Orange Julius

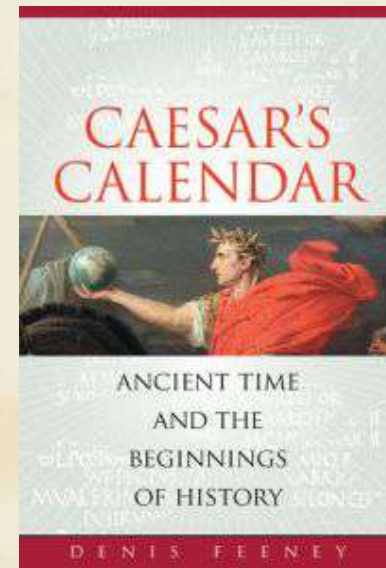
Caesarian Section
(C-Section)

Caesar Salad

Little Caesar's Pizza

pizza! pizza!

**Caesar
contributed a lot
to our society.
One of the most
significant
contributions is
the 365-day
calendar we
follow today.**





William Shakespeare

wrote the play

The Tragedy of Julius Caesar.



It was the first play performed
in the Globe Theatre in 1599.

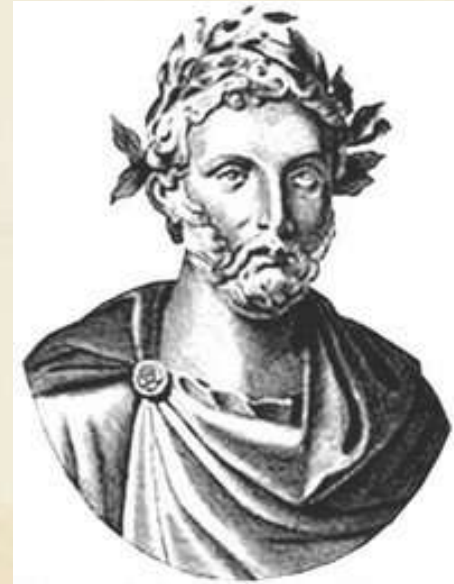


- The English knew a lot about the Romans back in Shakespeare's time (the Renaissance).
- They were conquered by Caesar and believed that they were descendants of early Romans.

- The Roman playwrights **Seneca** and **Plautus** were popular and admired influences of Elizabethan drama.



Seneca



Plautus

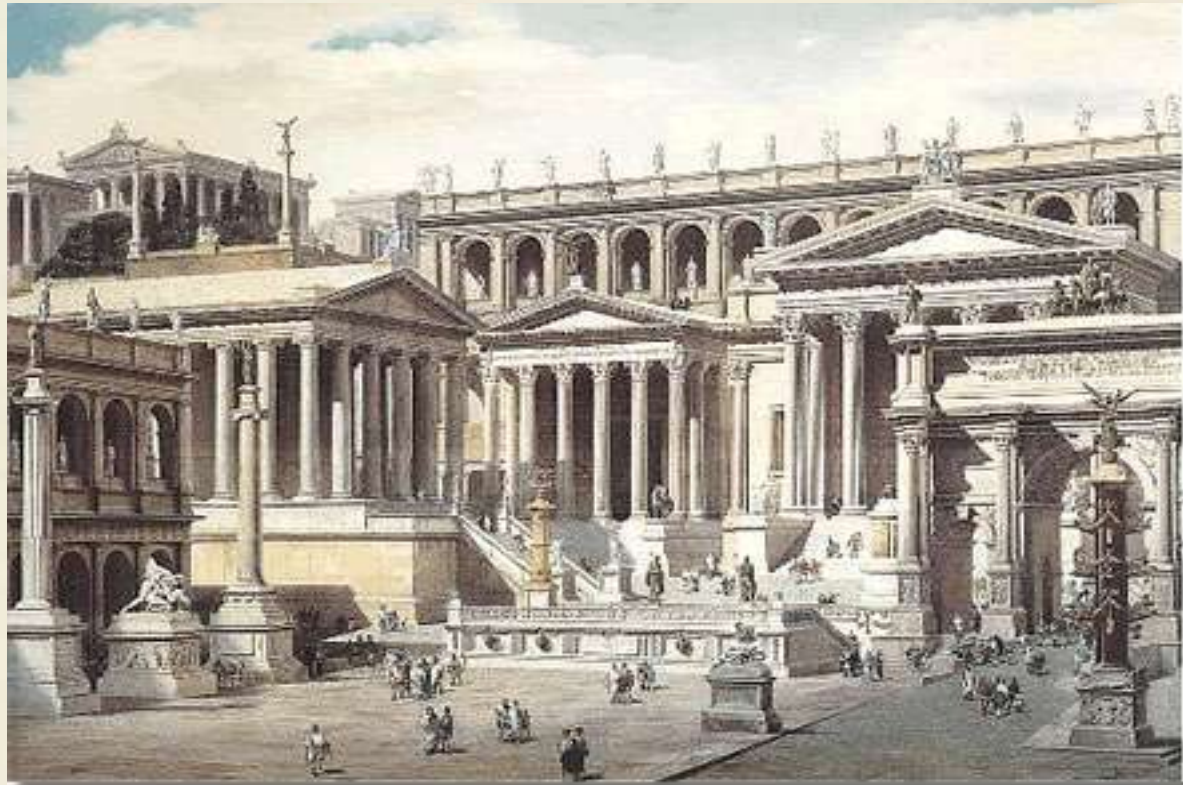


- Shakespeare's audience was also fascinated by Caesar's life and death (a "dictator" becoming corrupt and ignoring the other branches of government, then being assassinated by his own friends) because in the 1400s in England the people experienced civil war and the result was the **Tudor family** (Queen Elizabeth's family line) taking over.




Plagiarism?

- Even Shakespeare had to research for his plays.
- His main source for *Julius Caesar* was Plutarch--a Greek philosopher who lived around 45-130 A.D.
- However, Shakespeare failed to cite his sources in MLA documentation...shame on him!



The Tragedy of Julius Caesar
by William Shakespeare
is set in Rome, 44 B.C.



Rome was ruled by a "**Triumvirate**"
(a coalition of three men)

Pompey

-a great politician & Caesar's son-in-law

Caesar

-the famous general

Crassus

-the wealthiest man in Rome

**In 54 B.C.
Caesar's daughter,
Julia, dies.
Because she was
the the only real
personal tie
between Pompey
and Caesar,
tension flared
between the two
men.**



Pompey



Caesar

In 53 B.C.

Crassus dies...



This ends the First Triumvirate
and sets Pompey and Caesar
against one another.

The Senate supported Pompey and he becomes sole consul (like a president) in 52 B.C.

Caesar, on the other hand, becomes a military hero and a champion of the people. He was the commander in Gaul and had planned on becoming consul when his term in Gaul was up (terms were for one year).

The senate feared him and wanted him to give up his






Caesar writes the senate a letter in 50 B.C. and says he will give up his army if Pompey gives up his.

This, of course, makes the senate angry and they demand that Caesar disband his army at once or be declared an enemy of the people.

Legally, however, the senate could not do that. Caesar was entitled by law to keep his army until his term was up.



Two tribunes--**Marc Antony** and **Quintus Cassius Longinus**--faithful to Caesar, veto the bill and were therefore expelled from the senate.

They flee to Caesar; the men ask the army for support against the senate. The army called for action and on January 19, 49 B.C., Caesar **crosses the Rubicon** into Italy. Civil war has begun.

Caesar says, “Iacta alea est!”

(The die is cast!) when he crosses the stream.

Read more about...

“Crossing the Rubicon” as a metaphor



**To sum it up, Caesar
chases Pompey all the
way to Egypt and
"defeats" him.**

**He gets a little
sidetracked and hangs
out with Cleopatra for a
while...**


**When he returns to Rome, he is now
the "tribune of the people" and
"dictator for life."**



This is where our play begins...



When it opens, we see some citizens in support of Caesar and some against him.



February* 15: The Feast of the Lupercal What is that?

Lupercus was the fertility god the Romans worshipped. They would sacrifice goats and a dog. The blood would be smeared on the foreheads of two young men, then wiped off with wool dipped in milk. Then young men wearing only strips of goatskin around their loins, ran around the city striking women with strips of goatskin. It was believed that pregnant women would have an easier labor and infertile women would become fertile.

***februaue actually means “to purify”**

During this feast some of the conspirators discuss Caesar and what to do about him having too much power.

The plan to kill him is hatched...





**Would you be
worried if
someone told
you something
terrible would
happen
to you in a
month?**



Beware the Ides of March...

Julius Caesar is warned to beware the ides of March.
“**Ides**” means the middle of the month; he was warned that something bad would happen on March 15th, 44 B.C.



JULIUS CÆSAR.



He is, in fact, killed on March 15th.

The Tragic Figure...

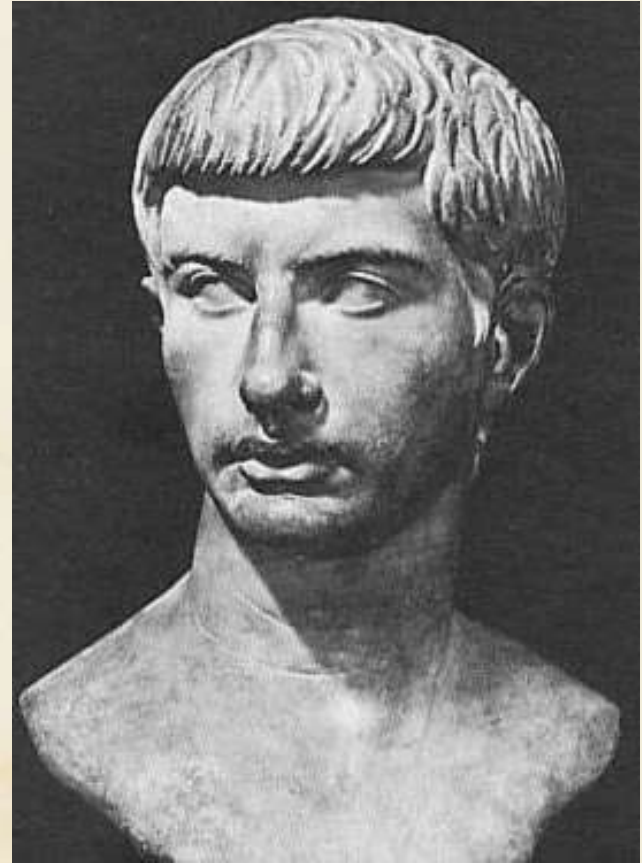
A tragic figure or hero is one who has a character flaw which causes them to act poorly or make poor decisions resulting in their downfall.



Every Shakespearian tragedy has one. However, in Julius Caesar, the tragic hero is not the title character.



**Shakespeare
makes
BRUTUS
the key figure
in the play.**





As you read

The Tragedy of Julius Caesar

You will consider and discuss:

conspiracy

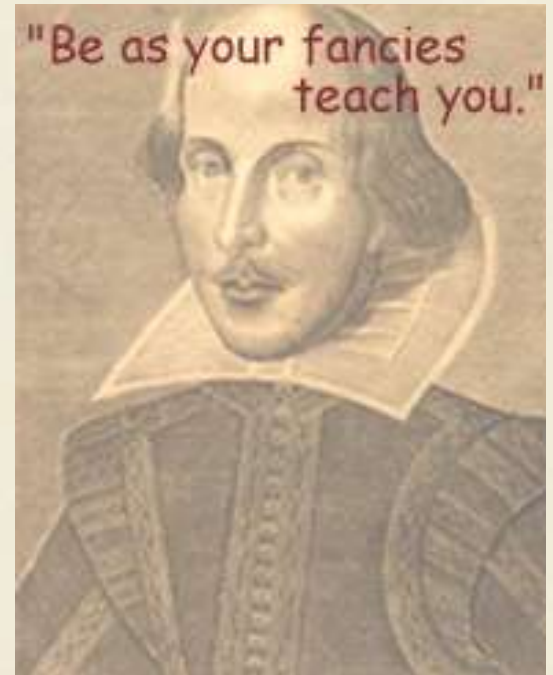
loyalty

persuasive speech

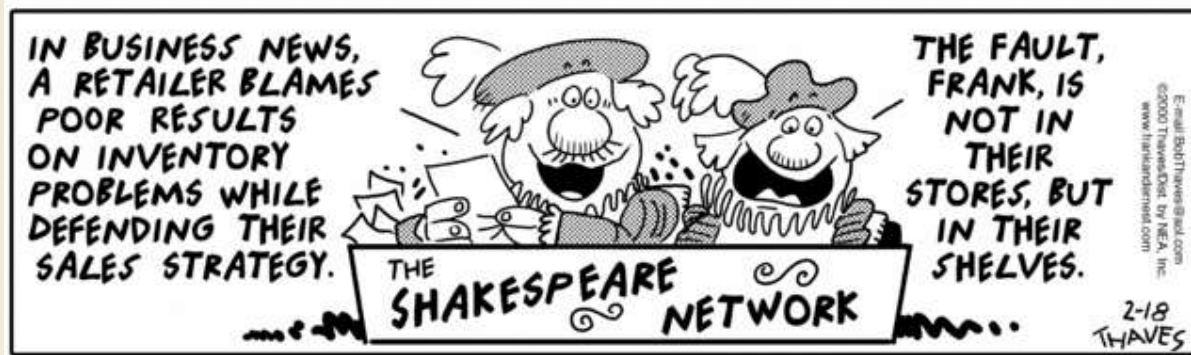
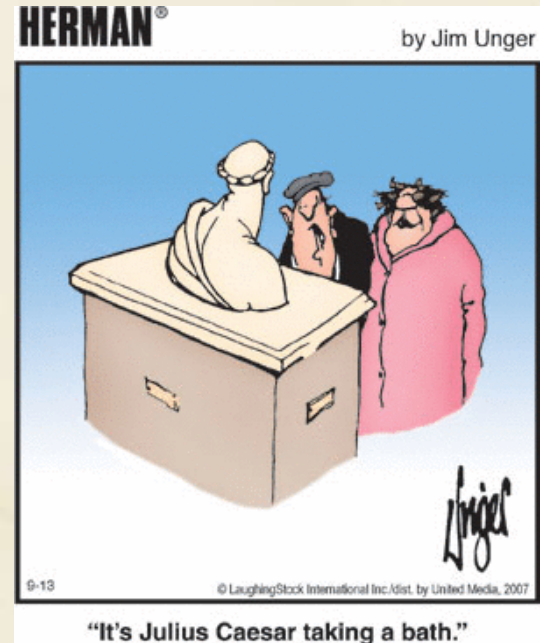
mob rule

civil war

...and it's
"HIGH TIME"
you knew how
much
Shakespeare has
influenced your
life!



Comics related to Shakespeare & Julius Caesar...

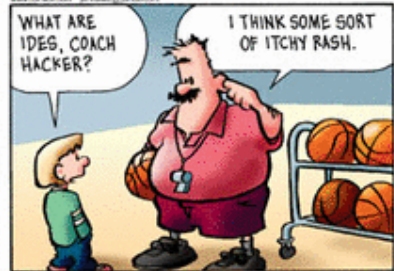
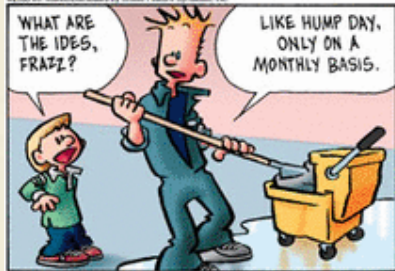




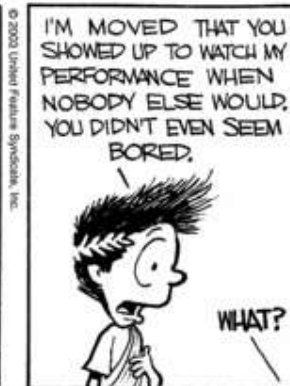
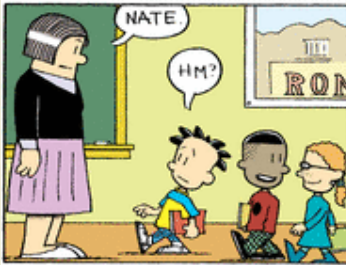


FRAZZ

BY JEF MALLET



b **i** **g**
N **A** **T** **E**
 by Lincoln Peirce



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All's Well That Ends Well...



Additional Resources (Play slideshow for working links):

[More Phrases Shakespeare Coined](#)

[No Fear Shakespeare](#)

[More Comics Related to Julius Caesar](#)

[Cosby Show Parody of Julius Caesar](#)

[Julius Caesar in MEMES](#) (Fun way for your students to actually understand the play)

[Julius Caesar Final Exam](#)

[Beware the Ides & Feast of the Lupercal Activities](#)

Powerpoint presentation compiled by Tracee Orman

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The Tragedy of Julius Caesar By William Shakespeare

Introduction on Caesar

1. Write down as many words as you can think of related to Julius Caesar.
2. How has Caesar contributed to our society?
3. _____ wrote *The Tragedy of Julius Caesar*, performed in approximately _____ (year).
4. The English were conquered by _____ and believed that they were descendants of early _____.
5. The Roman playwrights _____ and _____ were popular and admired influences of _____ drama.
6. Shakespeare's audience was also fascinated by Caesar's life and _____ because in the _____ in England the people experienced _____ and the result was the _____ family (Queen Elizabeth's family line) taking over.
7. Who was Caesar's main resource for writing *The Tragedy of Julius Caesar*?
8. Shakespeare failed to _____ his sources.
9. What is the setting of the play?
10. Rome was ruled by a _____, consisting of these three men:
 - a. _____ - a great politician & Caesar's son-in-law
 - b. Caesar - the famous _____
 - c. _____ - the wealthiest man in Rome
11. Why did tensions flare between Caesar and Pompey in 54 B.C.?
12. Who died in 53 B.C.?
13. The Senate supported _____ and he becomes sole consul (like a president) in 52 B.C.

14. _____ becomes a military hero and a champion of the people. He was the commander in _____ and had planned on becoming consul when his term in Gaul was up (terms were for one year).
15. The _____ feared him and wanted him to give up his army.
16. What does Caesar do in 50 B.C. that ticks off the senate?
17. Two tribunes, _____ and _____, veto the bill and were therefore _____ from the senate.
18. The men flee to Caesar and his army and ask for help in fighting the senate. On January 19, _____ B.C., Caesar crosses the _____ into Italy, beginning a civil war.
19. What does the phrase “crossing the Rubicon.” mean today?
20. Caesar defeats Pompey in _____, then returns to Rome as “tribune of the _____” and “_____ for life.”

The play opens at this point.

21. What was the feast of the Lupercal?
22. When did it take place?
23. What do the conspirators discuss during the celebration?
24. Julius Caesar is warned to beware the _____.
25. “Ides” means the _____ of the _____.
26. So it was basically a warning that...
27. What is a tragic hero?
28. Who is the tragic hero in *The Tragedy of Julius Caesar*?
29. Try to think of quotes you believe Shakespeare probably invented or coined and write below:
30. Of the ones listed, which have you used before?