

YOUNG
COMPANY

ENRICHMENT GUIDE

JULIUS CAESAR

by william shakespeare

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UNITED PERFORMING ARTS FUND



TRANSFORMING LIVES THROUGH THEATER

DEAR FIRST STAGE FRIENDS,

Beware the Ides of March! If only Julius Caesar had listened. Fresh from a victory over his rival Pompey, Caesar basks in his newfound power, celebrated by the people of Rome. But not everyone is cheering. Some fear he is becoming too powerful; powerful enough to end the Roman Republic and crown himself king. Betrayal. Conspiracies. A public that cheers one day and turns the next. Who should hold power? And what happens when those in control decide to take matters into their own hands? Shakespeare's gripping political thriller comes to life in a story of loyalty, honor, and the price of ambition.

Enjoy the show,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Brinn Hill". The script is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of "Brinn" and "Hill" being capitalized and prominent.

Brinn Hill
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CONTENT ADVISORY

Recommended for families with young people ages 14-18 and Shakespeare fans of all ages!

Every young person is different and may or may not be ready for certain elements of each production. Read more about this show's age recommendation below.

Audiences will be immersed in this classic and complex historical story.

The performance is expected to run approximately 120 minutes including a brief intermission - very young audiences may have difficulty staying connected for the full length of the show.

The show explores politics, ethics, violence, suicide, death and tyranny; audiences may feel uncomfortable as the characters navigate these topics, but in the end will learn about the nature of power and the importance of loyalty and friendship.

There will be moving lights, stage combat, and loud sounds that may be overwhelming for those with sensory sensitivities. We offer sensory kits for patrons who may need them.

MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES

The play Julius Caesar contains descriptions and depictions of violence and self-harm.

Please use the following resources to empower yourself as needed.

SCAN HERE



Milwaukee County Crisis Service

<https://county.milwaukee.gov/EN/DHHS/BHD>

SCAN HERE



Walker's Point Family/Youth Center

<https://www.walkerspoint.org/>

SCAN HERE



Pathfinders Crisis Line and Youth Shelter

<https://www.pathfindersmke.org/contact-us/>

SCAN HERE



Sojourner Family Peace Center

<https://www.familypeacecenter.org/>

SCAN HERE



Rogers Behavioral Health

<https://rogersbh.org/>

Julius Caesar is returning to Rome after a successful conquest of Gaul. The people of Rome are celebrating his return because of the riches he has brought with him. Two tribunes, Flavius and Marcellus, announce Caesar's return as they shame the plebians for waiting until now to start celebrating Caesar's victories.

Once Caesar returns to the city, he and his train of senators and military leaders head into the city center where Mark Antony plans to offer Caesar the title of dictator. On their way, a soothsayer warns Caesar to "beware the Ides of March" --the day of the full moon and the 15th day of March. Two patricians and close friends stay behind to talk-- Junius Brutus and Caius Cassius. Cassius shares with Brutus how concerned he is about Caesar's rise to and consolidation of power. Brutus shares these fears, even if he's one of Caesar's more trusted advisors, and agrees to meet with Cassius later to discuss more. Caesar, Mark Antony, and the rest of Caesar's train return from the city center and, as they draw near, Brutus pulls Casca, a patrician that went to the city center, aside and asks what happened. Casca reveals that Mark Antony offered Caesar the crown three times and each time Caesar refused it with great theatrical flair. His dramatic refusals made the plebians in attendance cheer his praises and call for him to take the crown with vigor. Casca agrees to meet with Brutus and Cassius the next day.

Later that night, Cassius meets with Casca to formulate a plan to stop Caesar from taking over. Cassius shares with them that it is their Roman duty to ensure that the control of Rome doesn't fall to one individual and they must stop Caesar at all costs. He alludes to possibly assassinating Julius Caesar the following day when the senate plans to officially name him dictator, and Casca agrees to this idea.

As Casca agrees, Cinna, another patrician, returns and shares that more patricians have agreed to the plot. Cassius asks Cinna to deliver a message to Brutus to support their cause.

At Brutus' house, Brutus is wandering the gardens of his home. After his conversation with Cassius, he's unable to sleep. He's wary of what Cassius is planning to do and is unsure whether he can follow through with the assassination plot. Brutus receives a message from Cassius calling Brutus to assassinate Caesar and finds out that Cassius and others are at the door. Brutus welcomes the group of conspirators in. Brutus agrees to join the plot and emphasizes that this is to ensure Rome's prosperity. One of the conspirators, Decius Brutus, asks if they'll only be assassinating Caesar and Cassius suggests they also assassinate Mark Antony—who is Julius Caesar's most trusted advisor and who is believed to be the next in line for the throne. Brutus shuts down this idea as he believes it's unnecessarily cruel. Suddenly, the clock strikes three in the morning, and the conspirators get ready to part ways until they meet again on the Ides of March. Cassius is uncertain whether Caesar will show up as Caesar has become superstitious and believes that something terrible is going to happen. All the conspirators agree that they will send some of them to Caesar's residence to ensure he comes. Happy with this plan, the conspirators part ways.

Brutus, though, is still not able to head back to sleep, and his wife, Portia, comes outside looking for him. She's worried about what might be plaguing him so much that he hasn't been able to sleep. Brutus assures her that nothing is wrong and says that being outside so late isn't good for her health. While Portia may not be in the best of health, she holds her ground and scolds Brutus for keeping secrets and acting as though they are not equal partners in marriage. Because of how deeply Brutus loves Portia and how her speech moves him, he agrees to tell her what's going on.

We see Caesar wandering his home the morning of the Ides of March, awakened by his wife's raving in her sleep. Calpurnia has been having nightly nightmares of Caesar being murdered. She sees these dreams as a warning from the gods. She begs Caesar not to leave the house until the following day.

Caesar agrees to stay home, but Decius Brutus, one of the conspirators, arrives at his door and encourages him to head to the senate for the day. Caesar asks Decius to tell the senate that he is staying home out of concern for his wife's health after her prophetic nightmares. Decius suggests her dreams may actually be a good omen that foretells his success as emperor. Caesar agrees to follow Decius to the senate and exits his home where he meets with Mark Antony, the senator Publius, and Brutus and some of his fellow conspirators.

Meanwhile, back at Brutus' home, Portia is in a flurry of worry. Even though Brutus explained everything to her the previous night, she is concerned that Brutus is going to do something dangerous that will end his life. Portia invites the soothsayer into her home and, while the soothsayer doesn't confirm something bad is going to happen to Caesar, they also can't confirm nothing is going to happen. This increases Portia's worries for Brutus, and she sends her servant to pass on a message to him.

As Caesar makes his trek to the senate, a citizen named Artemidorus fears something bad is going to happen to Caesar and tries to petition Caesar to return home. Caesar, seeing how frantic Artemidorus is, says he will read his petition last. Trebonius, one of the conspirators, leads Mark Antony away as they reach the senate house. Metellus Cimber, another conspirator, petitions Caesar to release his banished brother. The other conspirators agree to this petition as they move into position. Caesar makes one final statement on his decision to banish Publius Cimber, and Casca makes the first move to stab Caesar. The rest of the conspirators follow. Brutus makes the final stab which surprises Caesar and hurts him most of all because of how much he trusted Brutus, and Caesar dies.

Rome is thrown into immediate chaos, and the conspirators call for Brutus to speak to the plebians. Trebonius returns and gives word that Mark Antony fled to his home. The conspirators feel pride in their deed, but there is still work to be done.

A servant arrives to say that Mark Antony is coming to the senate to see Caesar's body and to learn what his own fate might be. Cassius still wants to remove Mark Antony from the picture out of fear of what he might do in retaliation, but Brutus assures Cassius that Mark Antony is harmless. When Mark Antony arrives, he begs the conspirators to do away with him now rather than later. Brutus assures him that they don't plan on killing him. In fact, when Mark Antony requests he bring Caesar's body to the marketplace to provide a proper funeral for Caesar, Brutus agrees—much to the dismay of Cassius. Cassius knows the people generally like Mark Antony and that they will be moved by his emotions at the funeral, but Brutus doesn't listen. The conspirators leave Mark Antony alone with Caesar's body. Mark Antony receives a message that Caesar's adopted son Octavius is on his way. He tells the messenger to warn Octavius of what has happened, and to delay his arrival a while longer.

In the marketplace, a crowd has gathered to hear Brutus speak about what has happened. Brutus gives an impassioned speech on why the conspirators assassinated Julius Caesar. He states that this crime was not committed out of a hate for Caesar, but for the love of Rome. He shares that Mark Antony will speak next to give space for the crowd to mourn Caesar. In Mark Antony's speech, he tells the crowd that, while he believes that Brutus is an honest individual, he disagrees and believes that Julius Caesar's actions in life, as upsetting as they were, came from a place of ambition and wanting Rome to prosper. He reminds the crowd of all the ways that Caesar brought wealth and power to Rome. Then, he shares that he has Julius Caesar's will. Before he reads the will, he entreats the crowd to examine Caesar's body and to see the wounds. He catalogues who stabbed Caesar where and the crowd rises in fury. Finally, Mark Antony reads the will: each Roman citizen shall receive 75 drachmas—a wealth that the average citizen would need to work months for—and that his private orchards should be given to the public. As the crowd leaves to seek revenge against the conspirators and burn down their homes,

Mark Antony remarks on how his mischief has taken root and is ready to see how it plays out. Last of all, Mark Antony receives word that Octavius and Lepidus have arrived in Rome, and he leaves at once to meet with them.

Back at Mark Antony's home, Mark Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus begin to strategize how they are going to kill the conspirators and their allies. Mark Antony instructs Lepidus to go to Caesar's home to find the will so they can ensure the plebians don't inherit anything from Caesar's will. Lepidus leaves to run this errand and Mark Antony shares how little he views Lepidus, who is also in the line of succession to receive Julius Caesar's throne. He compares Lepidus to a work horse: good for giving orders to and nothing more. Mark Antony and Octavius then head out to make plans on how to defeat Brutus, Cassius, and the armies they have amassed.

Brutus and his army have made camp near Sardis. Brutus recaps with Lucilius how Cassius has been angry and hotheaded ever since fleeing Rome. Lucilius believes that Cassius is calming down and is ready to return to being Brutus' friend. Brutus, though, doesn't believe this, and is preparing for Cassius to confront him when he arrives at the camp. Brutus is willing to hear Cassius out, and, when he arrives, Brutus and Cassius head into Brutus' tent for a private conversation.

Cassius shares that he's mad that Brutus has condemned some of Cassius' allies for taking bribes and Brutus accuses Cassius of taking bribes as well. Brutus reminds Cassius that these are the same reasons why they had to assassinate Julius Caesar. Cassius is angered by this remark and warns that he'll escalate this argument if this continues. The two continue to argue until Cassius draws his dagger. He's surprised when Brutus asks him to sheathe his dagger, and he realizes that something is wrong with Brutus. Brutus reveals that Portia has taken her own life out of fear for Brutus' safety. Brutus doesn't want to speak more about this loss and the two reunite as friends.

Messala, one of Brutus' soldiers, arrives to tell the news that Octavius, Mark Antony, and Lepidus put 70-100 senators to death. Brutus and Cassius begin their battle strategy. Brutus decides, without listening to Cassius, that they will take over the town of Philippi before fighting Mark Antony. Cassius, Messala, and another soldier named Titinius leave Brutus. Once alone, Brutus is visited by the ghost of Julius Caesar who warns Brutus that they will meet again in Philippi.

In the fields of Philippi, Brutus and Cassius confront Mark Antony and Octavius one final time. Brutus tries to smooth things over with words, but Mark Antony and Octavius refuse to listen—listing off all the ways that Brutus didn't use words or civil discussion before assassinating Julius Caesar. Neither side is willing to have a civil discussion with Brutus and Mark Antony and Octavius storm off. Cassius asks Brutus what he plans to do if they lose the battle. Brutus shares that, unlike past famous military leaders, he does not plan to take his own life but will force his enemy's hand to do it for him. Cassius and Brutus say a final goodbye before parting ways.

On the battlefield, Brutus takes on Octavius' army while Cassius takes on Mark Antony's. Cassius sees how Octavius' army retreats from the battle, but his soldier Titinius says it is because Octavius defeated Brutus' army. Pindarus, Cassius' servant, warns Cassius to flee because Mark Antony's army is ransacking his campsite. Cassius asks Titinius to race to see who is at their campsite. Pindarus climbs up the hill to get a better view of what's happening and sees that Titinius has been taken. Cassius, in grief for losing Titinius, has Pindarus kill him. Pindarus walks away as Titinius returns with Messala, bringing news that Brutus' and Cassius' armies are winning. Titinius is too late, though, and he discovers Cassius' dead body. Titinius is ordered to look for Pindarus as Messala seeks out Brutus to tell him what happened to Cassius. Titinius, though, out of grief and guilt for not being fast enough to stop Cassius, kills himself.

Messala returns with Brutus and some of his soldiers to where Cassius' body lies and discovers Titinius is now dead, too. Brutus vows to find time to mourn Cassius once the battle is done.

In another part of the field, Brutus' soldier Lucilius is cornered. He offers money to have the soldier kill Brutus, but the soldier assumes that Lucilius is Brutus. Mark Antony arrives and is told that Lucilius as Brutus has been captured. Lucilius tells Mark Antony that he is not Brutus because Brutus would rather die than be captured. Mark Antony hears this and takes Lucilius, not as a captive, but as an ally.

Brutus is in another part of the field with four of his soldiers, surrounded by the enemy. Brutus realizes now what the ghost of Julius Caesar meant when it said they'd meet again at Philippi: his end is nearing. He asks his soldier Volumnius to hold his sword out for him so he can run into it, but Volumnius refuses out of respect for their friendship. Clitus, one of his soldiers, warns that they aren't in a good place to rest. Volumnius and two other soldiers follow Clitus away. Brutus pleads with the last remaining soldier, Strato to kill him out of honor and respect. Strato agrees and, after a final goodbye, kills Brutus. Octavius, Mark Antony, Messala, and Lucilius arrive at the scene and see that Brutus is dead. Strato explains how Brutus died, and Mark Antony is moved by how Brutus was all the way up to his death. He viewed Brutus as the only noble conspirator for he saw how Brutus did everything he did for the common good. Octavius suggests they give Brutus a proper burial to honor his life. Mark Antony and Octavius take their armies and call the battle done and won.

PRESHOW QUESTIONS

1. Julius Caesar is told to “beware the ides of March”. Do you believe in fate or destiny? Why or why not? What role do you think mysticism and the supernatural will play in Julius Caesar?

2. What qualities must a good leader possess? Do you know anyone in your life who possesses these qualities? Do you think Caesar possesses these qualities? Why or why not?

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

DON'T FEAR SHAKESPEARE

AN ELA ACTIVITY

Pay attention to the language that is used in Julius Caesar. You might notice that the actors speak much differently than us. William Shakespeare's writing is filled with different poetic tools to help show how a character might be feeling throughout the story, like how we use music today! In this activity, you are going to try your hand at writing in a heightened style, like The Bard himself!

Shakespeare used the poetic tools of metaphor, personification, and descriptive language in Julius Caesar. You are going to use these same three tools to write your own poem! For an added challenge, you can use some of the other poetic tools that Shakespeare used—like iambic pentameter, alliteration, and rhyming. Follow the worksheet provided on the next page to get started. You can find definitions and examples for these poetic tools listed below:

Alliteration

The use of the same letter or sound at the beginning of words that are right next to or near each other.

"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."

- Antony

Descriptive Language

Using words and phrases in an artistic way to engage the readers/listeners and help them imagine what's happening and being felt by the characters.

"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"

- Cassius

Iambic Pentameter

A rhythm found in Shakespeare's writing that sounds like a heartbeat (an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable). When the rhythm changes or a line of verse ends on an unstressed syllable, this can show that a character is uncertain or distressed.

"Friends, Romans, countrymen,
lend me your ears;"

- Antony

DON'T FEAR SHAKESPEARE

AN ELA ACTIVITY: CONTINUED

Metaphor

A figure of speech where a word or phrase is applied to an object or action that isn't literal.

"Let us be sacrificers, but not butchers, Caius."

- Brutus

Motif

An object, image, sound, or phrase that is repeated throughout a story. The motif points to the story's larger theme.

"She dreamt to-night she saw my statue, Which, like a fountain with an hundred spouts, Did run pure blood: and many lusty Romans Came smiling, and did bathe their hands in it."

- Caesar

Personification

The attribution of human-like qualities or characteristics to nonhuman things.

"And therefore think him as a serpent's egg Which, hatch'd would, as his kind, grow mischievous, And kill him in the shell."

- Brutus

Rhyme Scheme

The purposeful use of words at the end of lines of verse that sound similar. A poet uses a rhyme scheme to help separate the ideas in a poem and to create rhythm.

"And after this let Caesar set him sure; For we will shake him, or worse days endure."

- Cassius

Theme

A central topic, subject, message, or idea that is being discussed or described in a piece.

"It must be by his death: and for my part, I know no personal cause to spurn at him, But for the general."

- Brutus



**Now it's time
to write your
poem!**

DON'T FEAR SHAKESPEARE

AN ELA ACTIVITY: CONTINUED

SUBJECT

What is your poem going to be about? Once you know what it's about, brainstorm some ideas to include in your poem.

THEME

You can use the same theme as Shakespeare in *Julius Caesar* or pick a theme of your own!

DESCRIPTIVE LANGUAGE

Brainstorm some creative ways you can describe the things in your poem.

METAPHOR

What are some interesting comparisons you can make between your subject and your theme?

PERSONIFICATION

Are there elements in your theme that you can bring to life?

DON'T FEAR SHAKESPEARE

AN ELA ACTIVITY: CONTINUED

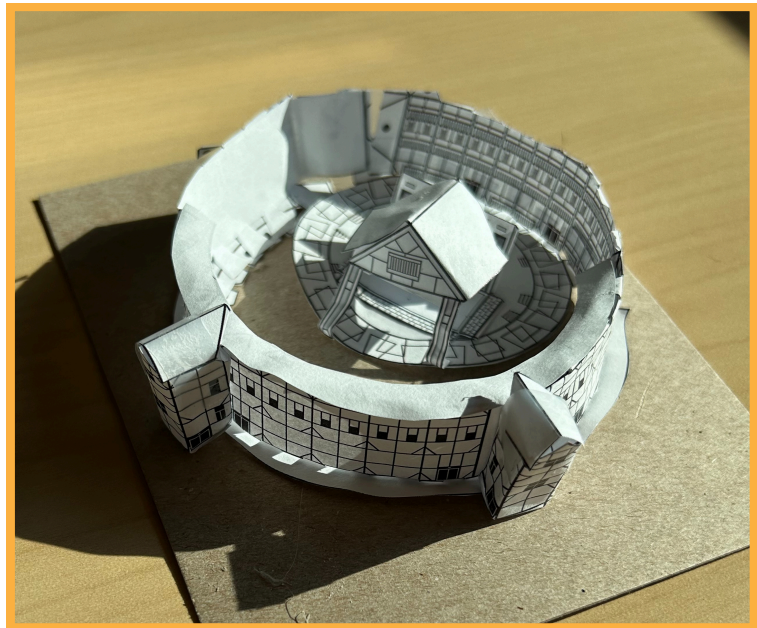
POEM TITLE

BUILD THE GLOBE THEATER

AN ENGINEERING ACTIVITY

The next page features a model of what Shakespeare's Globe Theatre (where Julius Caesar was originally performed) was believed to look like. Photocopy the model onto cardstock. You may even choose to enlarge it if you desire. Cut out the pieces and assemble the model using glue or tape.

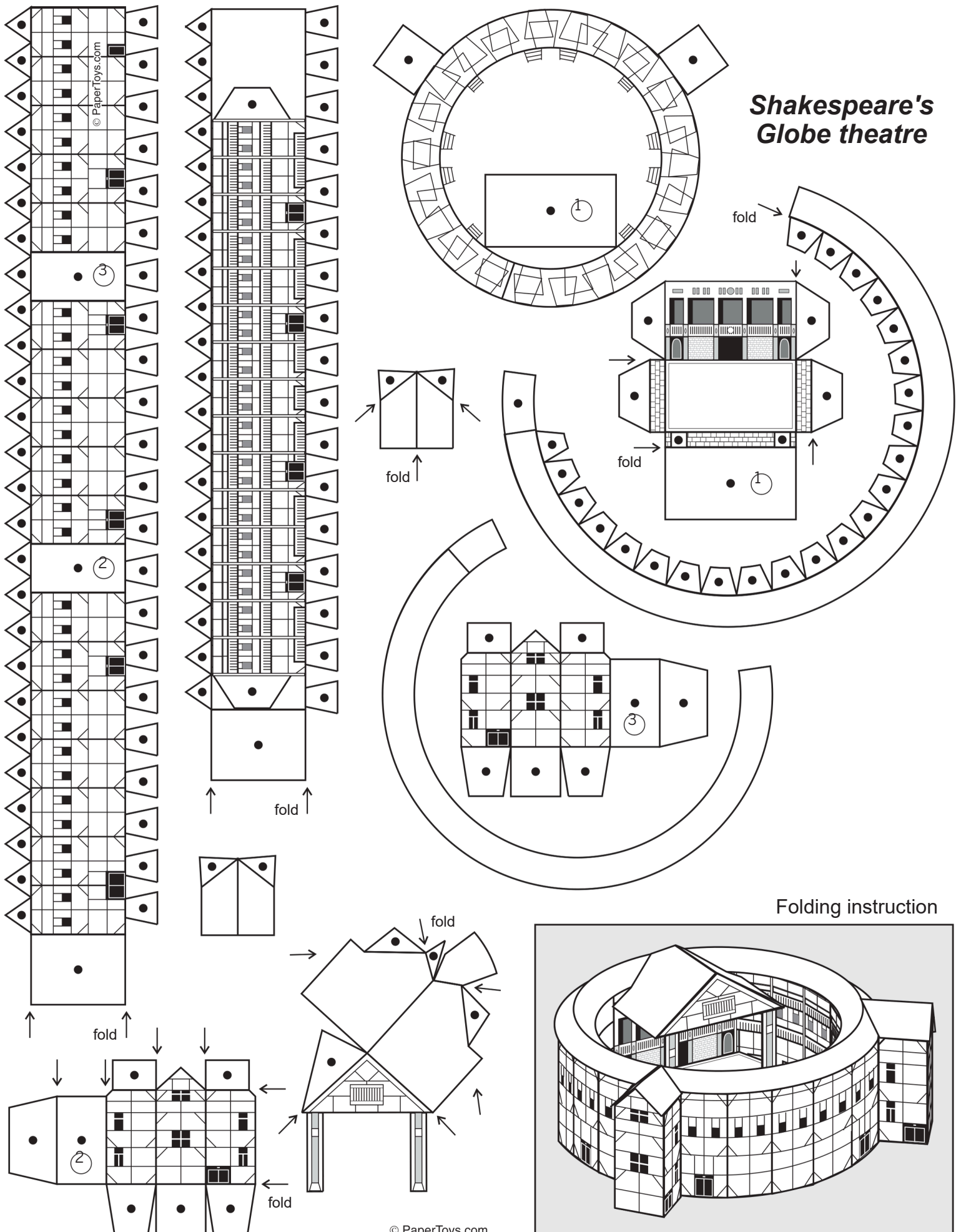
When you're finished, your Globe Theatre should look like this:



"Marry, 'tis most excellently wrought!"

Print the next page to make your own model!

Shakespeare's Globe theatre



Folding instruction

"BEWARE, BEWARE THE IDES OF MARCH!"

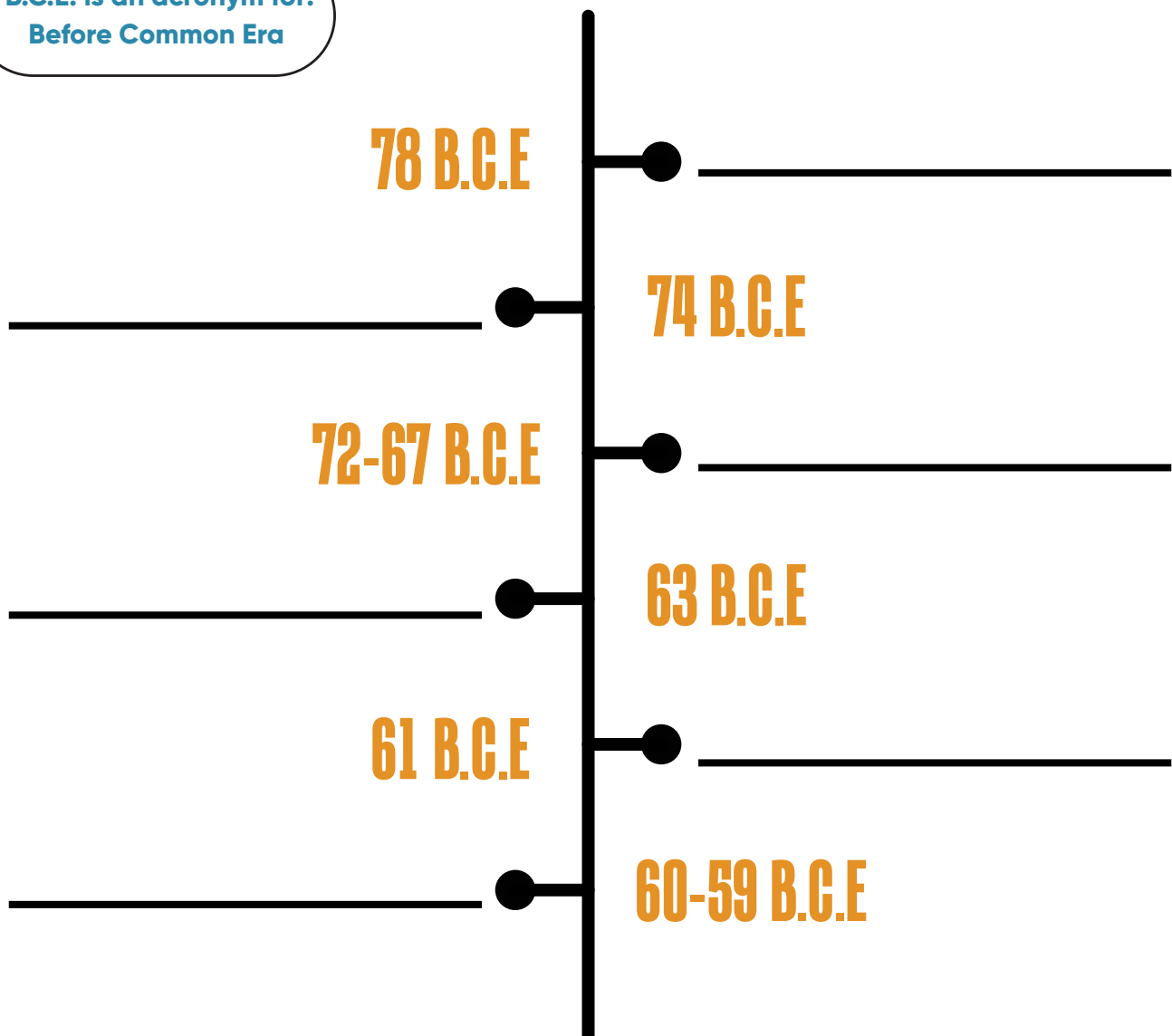
A SOCIAL STUDIES ACTIVITY

Had Julius listened to the Soothsayer, he could have avoided his demise at the hands of the 60 conspirators responsible for his death. The Soothsayer, though was not the only sign Julius Caesar didn't listen to during his tenure in Roman politics and military leadership.

Using the provided moments from history on the next page, fill out the timeline below with the events on the next page to learn about the events that led up to the Ides of March.

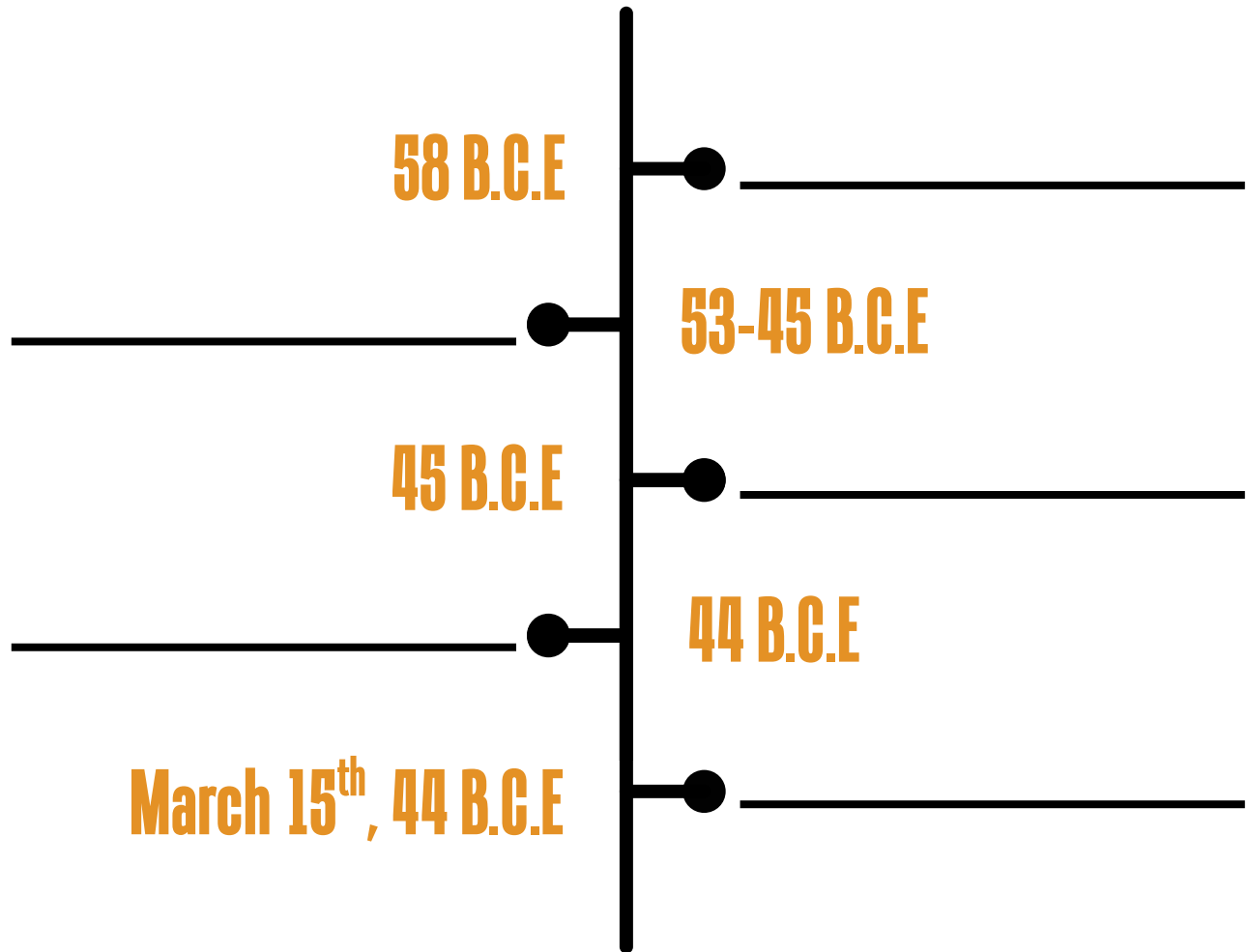


**B.C.E. is an acronym for:
Before Common Era**



"BEWARE, BEWARE THE IDES OF MARCH!"

A SOCIAL STUDIES ACTIVITY: CONTINUED



The Beginning of Tyranny

Caesar returned to Rome and, using the power he had consolidated on his tours from Egypt and back to Rome, he named himself the imperator and the Pontifex Maximus again. In this year, he continued to increase his control over Rome, while passing many laws that were unpopular with the senate. This included establishing the Julian calendar (which removed positions of political and religious leadership that patricians could hold), planned new imperial expansions into Central and Eastern Europe, and expanding the length of his time as consul to 10 years. All of these moves served to weaken the power and public's opinion of the senate.

"BEWARE, BEWARE THE IDES OF MARCH!"

A SOCIAL STUDIES ACTIVITY: CONTINUED

Caesar Teams Up and Leads a Political Party

Caesar teams up with Gnaeus Pompeius (also referred to as Pompey). Together, they began to work to undo the constitutional reforms that Sulla put in place during his reign. At the end of this chunk of time, Caesar took over for Pompey as the head of the Popular Party, which was a political party working to reduce the power of the senate.

Religious Leadership and Scandal!

Caesar bribed his way to becoming "pontifex maximus", which was the highest religious position anyone could hold. Caesar fell into hot water when the person he was running against was accused in a plot of assassinating senators. His opponent fled Rome, and the conspirators in the assassination plot were executed immediately. Caesar did not support this move, and this made some of the senate believe Caesar was also a conspirator.

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"BEWARE, BEWARE THE IDES OF MARCH!"

A SOCIAL STUDIES ACTIVITY: CONTINUED

Paying off His Debts and Making New Friends

Caesar was appointed as the governor of Farther Spain (where Andalusia, Spain and Portugal are located). Caesar was in terrible debt at this time as a result of using borrowed money on immense luxuries, and one of his debtors demanded that one of his wealthy friends (Marcus Licinius Crassus) paid a quarter of his debts. Caesar's time in Farther Spain was filled with military expeditions that allowed him to pay off all of his debts.

Prosecutor Julius Caesar Loses Big Case

Julius Caesar was elected to his first political office: the prosecutor—or delator as the ancient Romans called the position—for the anti-patrician Popular Party. His biggest case was prosecuting an associate of Sulla, who was a counterrevolutionary who had taken control of Rome 5 years prior. Unfortunately, Caesar did not win his case as the senate at the time was allied with Sulla's movement.

Heading to Gaul

Caesar was given command of 4 legions on the borders of Roman territory in Cisalpine Gaul (modern day northern Italy) and Transalpine Gaul (modern day France, Belgium, and parts of Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands). His legions were massively successful in fighting back barbarians over the next decade. His success garnered more praise from the general population as the general population made up the legions typically.

"BEWARE, BEWARE THE IDES OF MARCH!"

A SOCIAL STUDIES ACTIVITY: CONTINUED

The Ides of March

Historically, the Ides in any month marked the first full moon of a month and were viewed as days of significance. They were also days for settling debts. On this day, Caesar was assassinated by 60 conspirators, made up of senators and patricians because they believed his death would return Rome to a true republic instead of the monarchy that it was rapidly becoming. The conspirators stabbed him 23 times. This caused decades of civil wars until Octavian emerged as Augustus, the first Roman emperor.

Raising Private Armies: Unpopular, Even When Helpful

Caesar raised a private army to combat Mithradates VI, who was the king of Pontus (modern day Turkey). Pontus had a history of attacking the Roman Empire. To raise an army during this time meant gathering forces from people who lived in the village, town, or city you ran. To be a part of an army was a way to gain wealth as a citizen.

Consul for the People, Unpopular with Senate

Caesar returned to Rome to run for the office of consul (the second highest office in the Roman Republic). Despite the Roman Senate not liking him that much, Caesar is elected as joint consul with Pompey. During their year as consul, Caesar, Pompey, and Caesar's rich friend Crassus formed a triumvirate to help them consolidate their powers. This ensured that Caesar and Pompey could enact laws that weren't favorable to the senate. Some of these laws and land reforms were incredibly popular with the general population, though.

"BEWARE, BEWARE THE IDES OF MARCH!"

A SOCIAL STUDIES ACTIVITY: CONTINUED

A Crown Refused

During the celebration of Lupercalia, Mark Antony offered Caesar the crown of kingship as a gesture to the citizens and the senate that he was, officially and in fact, the supreme ruler of the Roman empire. This gesture was merely symbolic because he already held the title and position. In the days that followed, tribunes were accused of placing crowns on statues of him, and Caesar promptly had them dismissed for these actions. This only served to anger the senate further as these tribunes were considered sacred and could not be removed by Caesar. The senate became increasingly worried that he was becoming a despot and tyrannical ruler.

Friends to Bitter Rivals to the Bitter End

A feud began to grow between Pompey and Caesar. In the next year, Pompey and Caesar ran for consulship, but Pompey was the only one of the two elected. Then, two years later, the senate and current consul ruled that Caesar and Pompey must relinquish their governorships. Caesar was expected to disband his armies, while Pompey was offered to command all of the troops in Italy. Pompey and Caesar's alliance broke apart and they became bitter rivals. In the following year, Caesar sparks civil war and leads his legions across the Rubicon River into Italy, declaring war against Pompey and his forces. A year later, Caesar's forces outmaneuvered Pompey's forces in Pharsalus. Pompey flees to Egypt and is assassinated by an officer of the Egyptian king. After Pompey's defeat, Caesar needed to gain more power and financial control. He formed an alliance of sorts with Cleopatra to assist her in reinstating her control of Egypt. In the last three years of this period, Julius Caesar led his armies from Egypt back up to the heart of the Roman Empire.

For Further Reading:

<https://daily.jstor.org/beware-the-ides-of-march-wait-what/>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Ides-of-March>

<https://www.ebsco.com/research-starters/history/julius-caesar-assassinated>

<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/march-15/the-ides-of-march>

OF TYRANNY 44 BCE. A CROWN REFUSED MARCH 15TH, 44 BCE. THE IDES OF MARCH
FOR THE PEOPLE 58 BCE. HEADING TO GAUL 53-45 BCE. FRIENDS TO BITTER RIVALS 45 BCE. THE BEGINNING
BCE. CAESAR TEAMS UP 63 BCE. RELIGIOUS LEADERSHIP 61 BCE. PAYING OFF HIS DEBTS 60-59 BCE. CONSUL
TIMELINE ANSWER KEY: 78 BCE. PROSECUTOR JULIUS CAESAR 74 BCE. RAISING PRIVATE ARMIES 72-67

SHAKESPEAREAN INSULTS

A THEATER ACTIVITY

William Shakespeare, being the wordsmith that he was, was pretty exceptional at writing insults. Shakespeare's insults are specific, creative, and cutting! Try creating your own Shakespearean insults using the guide below!

Combine One Word from Each of the Three Columns!

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Artless	Bat-fowling	Apple-john
Bawdy	Beef-witted	Baggage
Beslubbering	Clay-brained	Barnacle
Bootless	Doghearted	canker-blossom
Churlish	Flap-mouthed	Flap-dragon
Clouted	Guts-gripping	Giglet
Craven	Knotty-pated	Harpy
Dankish	Milk-livered	Horn-beast
Frothy	Onion-eyed	Hugger-mugger
Gleeking	Plume- plucked	Maggot-pie
Infectious	Pox-marked	Minnow
Loggerheaded	Reeling-ripe	Mumble-news
Puking	Sheep-biting	Nut-hook
Rank	Swag-bellied	Pigeon-egg
Spongy	Tickle-brained	Scut
Unmuzzled	Toad-spotted	Strumpet
Vain	Urchin-snouted	Whey-face
Yeasty	Weather-bitten	Wagtail

SHAKESPEAREAN INSULTS

A THEATER ACTIVITY: CONTINUED

Fill in the worksheet below with your Shakespearean insults!

Insult 1:

"Thou _____ **!"**
(column 1 word) (column 2 word) (column 3 word)

Insult 2:

"Thou _____ **!"**
(column 1 word) (column 2 word) (column 3 word)

Insult 3:

"Thou _____ **!"**
(column 1 word) (column 2 word) (column 3 word)

POSTSHOW QUESTIONS



1. Who do you think is the hero of Julius Caesar? Who is the villain? Why?

POSTSHOW QUESTIONS

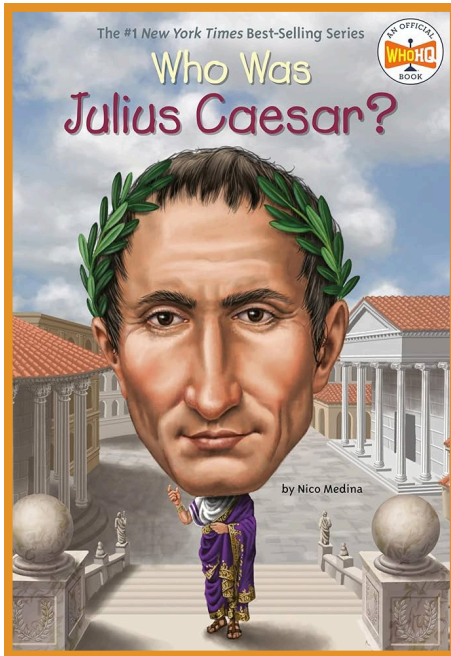
2. How did Caesar continue to exert power and control over Rome even after his death? Were Brutus and the others' actions worth it? Why or why not?

3. How is loyalty portrayed in Julius Caesar? What does it mean to be loyal to someone? Is it good or bad to be loyal? Why?

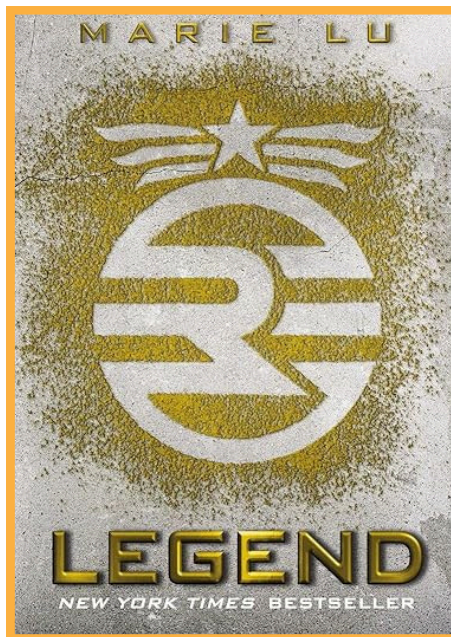
WHO SAID IT?

1. "Why, now, wind blow, swell billow and swim bark!
The storm is up, and all is on the hazard."
2. "Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears."
3. "Words before blows: is it so, countrymen?"
4. "Beware the ides of March."
5. "When beggars die, there are no comets seen; The
heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes."
6. "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, But in
ourselves, that we are underlings."
7. "Now let it work. Mischief, thou art afoot, Take thou
what course thou wilt!"
8. "And therefore think him as a serpent's egg Which,
hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischievous, And
kill him in the shell."
9. "Et tu, Brute!"

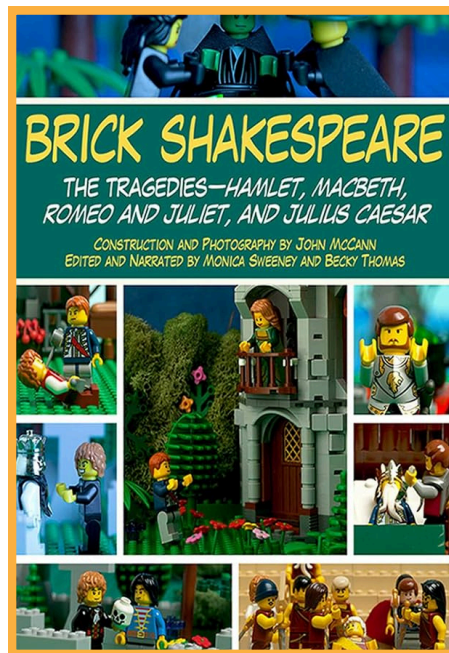
RECOMMENDED READING



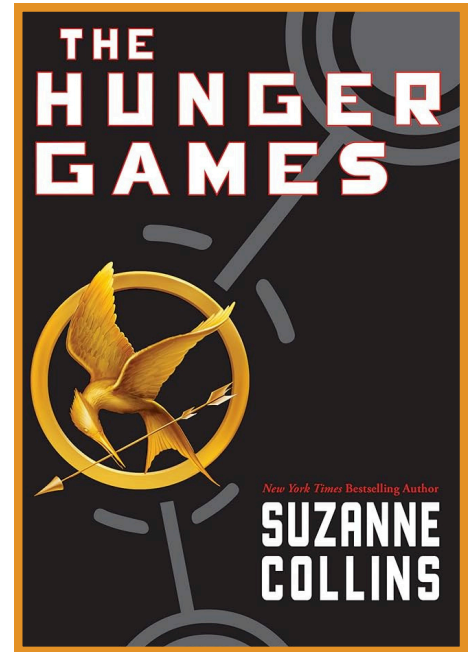
WHO WAS JULIUS CAESAR
by Nico Medina



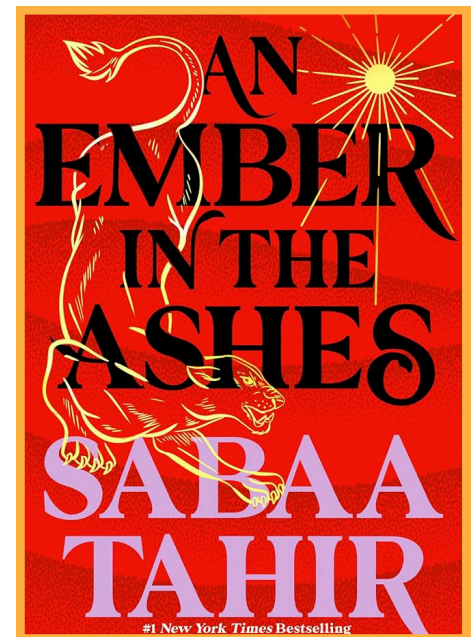
LEGEND SERIES
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BRICK SHAKESPEARE: THE TRAGEDIES - HAMLET, MACBETH, ROMEO AND JULIET, AND JULIUS CAESAR
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