1. Why are the common people in their holiday clothes?

2. Who are Flavius and Marullus?

3. Whom did the crowd once worship?

4. This scene reveals that Rome is a country divided. What conflict is introduced here?

5. Find evidence that Caesar likes to give orders and to be obeyed.

6. What does the soothsayer say? What does it mean? Quote

7. Outline the arguments used by Cassius to convince Brutus that Caesar is dangerous to Rome. What are some specific examples he gives of Caesar’s weaknesses?

8. What evidence shows that Cassius’ argument is accompanied by personal anger and envy?

9. Why does the crowd cheer three times? What does Brutus’ fear?

10. Describe the letters which Cassius will write for Brutus to find.
11. List at least three examples of strange and unusual phenomena as described by Casca on the eve of the Ides of March. How do the events of this evening contribute to the atmosphere?

12. To whom does Cassius compare the storm?

Act II, sc. 1

13. What is Brutus’ state of mind on this night? How do you know?

14. How do the conspirators wear their cloaks when they arrive? Why does this upset Brutus?

15. Brutus refuses to take an oath. Why?

16. Decius asks: “Shall no man else be touched but only Caesar?” What does Cassius answer to this? What decision does Brutus make?

17. The conspirators fear that Caesar may heed the warnings and not appear at the Capitol. Who plans to persuade him? How?

18. What is Portia’s concern? How has she proven her strength?

se. ii

19. What is the opinion of the augurers? What did they find?
20. What did Calpurnia dream? How does Decius interpret this dream?

21. What is the effect of Trebonius’ Aside: “And so near will I be, That your best friends shall wish I had been further.”?

22. What does Artemidorus plan to do?

23. How do scenes iii and iv add to the dramatic tension at this point in the play?

24. What does Popilius say to Cassius? What does he do next? What effect does this have?

25. Who is the first to stab?

26. What are Caesar’s final words? Quote

27. How is Calpurnia’s dream fulfilled?

28. Brutus acknowledges that the conspirators’ bloody hands suggest guilt. However, what does he say that Antony does not see? Quote

29. Why does Antony compare Caesar to a “brave hart”? Quote

30. What agreements does Brutus make with Antony?

31. What is Antony’s prophecy? Quote
**Act III, sc. ii**

32. Find evidence of the following in Brutus’ speech:
   a. He appeals to the people’s sense of loyalty for their country
   b. He involves the people by asking them questions
   c. He outlines his reasons for killing Caesar
   d. He offers to sacrifice himself for his country

33. What is the crowd’s reaction to Brutus’ speech?

34. Find evidence of the following in Antony’s speech:
   a. He provides examples to show that Caesar was not ambitious
   b. He portrays Caesar as a hero who was betrayed by friends
   c. He appeals to the greed of the people
   d. He plays upon the sympathy of the audience
   e. He pretends to be modest and humble.

**sc. iii**

35. What is the purpose of this scene?
Quotations

Note the following for each quotation:
• Speaker
• Context
• Meaning
• Significance

a. “These growing feathers plucked from Caesar’s wing
Will make him fly an ordinary pitch,
Who else would soar above the view of men,
And keep us all in servile fearfulness.”
(Act One, sc. 1, ll 75 - 79)

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b. “If it be aught toward the general good,
Set honour in one eye, and death in the other,
And I will look on both indifferently, . . .”
(Act One, sc. 2, ll 96 - 99)

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c. “Yond Cassius has a lean and hungry look.
He thinks too much. Such men are dangerous.”
(Act One, sc. 2, ll 206 - 207)

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d. “Well, Brutus, thou art noble. Yet I see,
Thy honourable metal may be wrought
From that it is disposed. . . .”
(Act One, sc. 2, ll 319 - 321)
e. “And therefore think him as a serpent’s egg,  
Which hatched, would as his kind grow mischievous,  
And kill him in the shell.”  
(Act Two, sc. 1, ll 32 - 35)

f. “Let us be sacrificers, not butchers, Caius.  
We all stand up against the spirit of Caesar.  
And in the spirit of men there is no blood.  
O, then that we could come by Caesar’s spirit,  
And not dismember Caesar!”  
(Act Two, sc 1, ll 173 - 177)

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g. “No, my Brutus.  
You have some sick offence within your mind.”  
(Act Two, sc. 1., ll 270 - 280)

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h. “Alas, my lord.  
Your wisdom is consumed in confidence.”  
(Act II, sc 2. ll 52-53)

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i. “Your statue spouting blood in many pipes,  
in which so many smiling Romans bathed.  
Signifies that from you great Rome shall suck  
Reviving blood.”  
(Act Two, sc. 2, ll 90 - 93)
j. “Caesar, beware of Brutus; take heed of Cassius; come not near Casca . . .”
   [Act Two, sc 3 ll 1-2]

k. “. . . I am as constant as the Northern Star, of whose true-fixed and resting quality, There is no fellow in the firmament.”
   [Act Three, sc 1 ll 65 - 67]

l “O pardon me, thou bleeding piece of earth, That I am meek and gentle with these butchers!”
   (Act 3, sc 1 ll 274 - 275)

m. “Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more . . .”
   (Act 3, sc. 2, ll 22,23)

n. “This was the most unkindest cut of all. For when the noble Caesar saw him stab, Ingratitude, more strong than traitor’s arms, Quite vanquished him.”
   (Act 3, sc. 2, ll. 189 - 191)
For your quiz you must be prepared to:

- Know the answer to any question on your review sheet
- Identify characters
- Identify the speakers of quotations
- Supply a key word from any quotation which should have been quoted on your review sheet or analyzed on your review sheet
- Analyze a key speech or soliloquy
- Answer content questions
- Know the literary terms and an example of each from Act I to Act III of the play