

### 1: CBSE Papers, Questions, Answers, MCQ class 10 - English - Julius Caesar

*A very influential and powerful section of the senators are jealous of the rising power and glory of Julius Caesar. Cassius, a master schemer, hatches a conspiracy to eliminate Caesar.*

He played an instrumental role in the demise of Roman Republic and rise of the Roman Empire. After winning several wars, Julius Caesar became very popular and powerful. When he was offered the crown by Mark Antony; he refused the crown. Cassius hatches a conspiracy to murder Caesar. He wins over Brutus in this conspiracy because Brutus is the most trusted and respected in Rome. After the assassination of Caesar, one of his friends; Antony; succeeds in motivating people to raise a revolt against Cassius and Brutus. Act 1 Scene 1 The first scene depicts the argument between Caesar and his wife Calpurnia. Calpurnia tries to stop Caesar from going to the senate because she is apprehensive of some mishap. She explains the bad omens which she saw in her dreams. In response, Caesar claims that a brave man should not be afraid of death because death is the ultimate truth. Finally, Decius Brutus tries to convince Caesar by giving a different and positive interpretation of the dreams which Calpurnia had. Thus, Brutus is able to take Caesar along with him to the senate. Scene 1 Various courtiers and members of the senate sing paeans for Caesar. Caesar asks his fellows not to indulge in flattery. The discussion then veers on the banishment of Publius Cimber. Finally, all the men who are with Cassius take out their daggers and kill Caesar. When Brutus stabs Cesar then Caesar is astonished that even Brutus is against him. After the assassination of Caesar, Cassius wants the message conveyed to the people of Rome that they have succeeded in ending the tyranny and in ensuring freedom for the people of Rome. Mark Antony; a close associate of Caesar arrives on the scene. Cassius and his men convey to Antony that Caesar was murdered for the good of Rome. They also assure Antony his due share in power. He gets permission for taking the body of Caesar so that he can organize a public mourning. After that Antony could take his time to speak whatever he wishes to speak about Caesar. Scene 2 Antony gives a speech to highlight that Caesar was kind to the public and was not ambitious as was claimed by Cassius. By giving many examples; Antony is able to motivate the gathered mass of people. He also reads the will of Caesar which announces many freebies for the people. People then cremate the body of Caesar and begin the revolt against Cassius and Brutus.

### 2: CBSE Class 10 | Edurite - Official Blog

*No doubt citizens of Rome played a crucial role in the play Julius Caesar. The crowd of commoners that fills the streets served several dramatic purposes in the play, specially during the funeral oration.*

One who kills a prominent person by treacherous violence Introduction The tragedy Julius Caesar, written by the famous playwright William Shakespeare, depicts Julius Caesar as a powerful general and conqueror. Caesar returns to Rome with a victory over the sons of Pompey. His popularity rises when the people of Rome welcome him with great spirit and enthusiasm. Mark Antony offers him a crown which Caesar refuses to accept. He conspires to murder Caesar. Cassius is afraid that Caesar will become a dictator one day. Brutus join in the conspiracy and a plan is worked out. Then she narrated to Caesar her most unnatural fears and decided not to allow Caesar to go outside. Though she did not heed omens and forecasts, the fierce dream shook her own self-confidence. Caesar, being a strong and powerful general, did not believe in omens and replied that if any enemy would confront him, he would lose his feet. Calpurnia was trembling with fear and tried to justify her dreams to which Caesar replied, "Cowards die many times before their deaths. Calpurnia finally persuaded Caesar not to attend the senate. Caesar decided to inform Mark Antony to pass on a message that he is ill and would not be coming. That would help Caesar to stay at home. Then he showed his reluctance to tell a lie in front of the senate-house. Caesar described the dream that Calpurnia saw. Brutus explained how the senators were interested in crowning Caesar. The conspirators along with Caesar arrive at the senate-house. Caesar also takes his seat. Then Metellus kneels down before Caesar and urges him to allow his banished brother to return to Rome. Caesar does not agree with that petition and refuses. But the plea for his brother by Brutus and Cassius surprised Caesar. Still he did not change his sentence even as all the conspirators gathered around him. When Casca commented, "Speak hands for me," they came forward to attack Caesar and stabbed him to death. Before his death Caesar could not believe that Brutus too was among the conspirators, saying, "Et tu, Brute. In the meantime, Antony arrived there and urged them to allow him to take the body and give Caesar a public eulogy. Though Cassius was not willing to Antony speak, Brutus allowed him to speak. They came down to the streets of Rome and Cassius and Brutus delivered their speeches to the plebeians. Brutus tried to justify his support for the murder of Caesar. He argued that the freedom of the Romans was under threat. He asked the crowd whether the right thing was done, otherwise he was ready to commit suicide for what he has done. But they reply, "Live, Brutus, live, live! Now it was a great opportunity for Antony. He took full advantage of the speech he delivered. He narrated to the listening crowd that Caesar was a great patriot who served his country selflessly. He looked after the betterment of Rome and loved Rome above all. He urged the Romans to think about the wrongdoers. Antony also reminded them of the magnanimity of Caesar. He took the example of his refusal to accept the crown thrice on the Lupercal. Antony proved wrong the fears of the conspirators that Caesar would turn dictator. He again described vividly how the noble Brutus has deceived Caesar. The speech agitated the mob and they came forward to seek revenge against the traitors. Antony now suggested that he had done whatever he was supposed to do. Now it was up to the people. On the basis of your reading of the play answer the following questions. The night was full of thunder and lightning. Heaven and the earth are not at peace. Of what does Calpurnia try to convince Caesar? Calpurnia in her sleep dreams about the murder of Caesar. She does not allow Caesar to step out of the house. She convinces Caesar about her dream and her fears that the dream may come true. What does she mean? No one can stop death. He is also confident of defending himself against any attack. His arguments could not console Calpurnia. Then she says, "Your wisdom is consumed in confidence. How did Decius Brutus interpret the dream? Calpurnia dreamt that Caesar was being murdered. Brutus interpreted the dream as the greatness of Caesar in the eyes of the citizens. They would gain spirit and influence from him and become noble men themselves. What are the arguments put forward by Decius Brutus to convince Caesar to go the Capitol? Brutus argues that the mighty Caesar should not lie and must go to the senate because the senators have decided to offer him the crown. Why is Decius more successful than Calpurnia in persuading Caesar? Decius praises mighty Caesar in very symbolic language and this stimulated Caesar to go to the senate-house. What is

the petition put before Caesar by the conspirators? How does Caesar respond to it? The conspirators argue to allow Publius Caesar to return to Rome. Earlier a law was passed to banish him from the State. Caesar is shocked to hear the petition. Who says "Et tu Brute"? When are these words spoken? Caesar says, "Et tu Brute. Brutus was a very good friend of Caesar and he was most trusted. Caesar could not believe that he too was a traitor. Seeing the body of Caesar, Antony is overcome by grief. What does he say about Caesar? Antony regrets that Caesar who was so glorious and mighty had now fallen to the ground. How do Brutus and Cassius respond to his speech? Brutus and Cassius refuse to kill him and welcome him into their league. They assure him that he will be treated with full respect and courtesy. How does Brutus overcome this objection? Cassius fears that Antony may speak against them in the funeral session. He would announce then that he permits Antony to speak. The conspirators tell Antony not to accuse them in his speech but to speak all the good that he can think of Caesar. When he is left alone with the body of Caesar what does Antony call Brutus and the others? When he is left alone with the body of Caesar, Antony calls Brutus and the others butchers. What prediction does Antony make regarding the future events in Rome? Antony predicts that Rome shall witness a scene of revenge and destruction. There will be turmoil in civil life. Scenes of violence would become a part of daily life. What reason does Brutus give for murdering Caesar? Brutus says Caesar was ambitious which was not good for Rome. Brutus reasons that Caesar would have enslaved all the citizens and become a dictator. Who says, "Let him be Caesar"? What light does this throw on the speaker? Antony delivered the speech with his foresightedness. He knew that if he empathised with the people in the death of Caesar, he will be able to incite them easily. He very cleverly impressed upon the people that Caesar had been greatly wronged, while he seemed not to accuse anyone in particular. At the end of the scene what is the fate of Brutus and Cassius?

### 3: class ten english julius caesar ncert exercise solution

*Class 10 English. Julius Caesar William Shakespeare. Summary Julius Caesar was a Roman general and statesman who lived between BC to 44BC. He played an instrumental role in the demise of Roman Republic and rise of the Roman Empire.*

Describe the role of mob in the play Julius Caesar Answer: No doubt citizens of Rome played a crucial role in the play Julius Caesar. The crowd of commoners that fills the streets served several dramatic purposes in the play, specially during the funeral oration. He informed the commoners that he acted out of love of Rome and his desire to prevent tyrants from controlling her. The citizens embraced his words with cheers and understanding. However, their mood altered when Antony offered his interpretation of the situation. He passionately described the deeds Caesar performed in behalf of the citizens of Rome, which clearly contradicted the opinion of the conspirators that Caesar was too ambitious. The mob who lost her individual identity and showed her inability to deal with intellect and reason. It led to brutal killing of Brutus and other conspirators by the mob. What arguments did Brutus give for killing Caesar? Brutus thought that Caesar was too ambitious and would have turned the Romans into slaves. Brutus put Caesar in poor light saying that Caesar was ambitious and that he did it for the good of his country and his countrymen. What was the conspiracy? Metellus Cimber, Casca, Cassius, Trebunious and others. It was to enfranchise Publius Cimber. They were well aware that they would be refused. Metellus Cimber and others had anticipated that Caesar would deny and they shall use this unpleasantness and annoyance as an excuse to kill Brutus had been convinced to join since it was the need of the hour as democracy was threatened. The conspirators feared that Caesar would become a dictator so they requested Brutus – the idealist to join them as he was a man of the masses. Write a character sketch of Caesar Answer: Julius Caesar was a stalwart. He was a brave and valiant warrior. He conquered to expand the Roman Empire. He added to the treasures of Rome, defeated the sons of Pompey brought laurels to Rome. Caesar believed in embracing death like true warrior. His will is an example of the same. In his will he had only thought about the well-being of masses. He was rigid, haughty and arrogant. He was over ambitious and in his lust to conquer he forgot that he was going against republicanism and democracy. He tried the true qualities of a dictator and this way the flow which drove him towards his end. He wished for his own death at the hands of the conspirators and begged them to kill him so that he could lie beside Caesar. According to him no other hour, sword or space could give him a nobler end. Antony describes himself in an unstable condition. It is dangerous to declare that he wishes to seek revenge. Here he is all alone. Bloodshed, death, destruction shall become a common sight for Romans because the death of mighty Caesar could not just pass or ignored. Dead bodies shall cry for burial. In the 4th speech Antony has come to bury Caesar. He says that Caesar had led the conquests for the well being of Rome. A He had brought many captives home to Rome and ensured their financial upliftment. C On the feast of Lupercal he refused the offer of the crown 3 times. If they do not so, they have lost their reason and judgment. All his words are provocative. He concludes that he would rather wrong the dead person. Antony here puts ideas and words in the mouths of Romans. He lays stress on the wound given by Brutus. Antony emphasizes that revenge should be well-planned so as to leave a powerful impact. He wanted the mutiny to have the desired result, a massive movement which will involve the max. Antony had provoked the element of mischief present in every human being. He had ignited a fire in every heart. Even the reading of the will was the last nail in the coffin. Write a character sketch of Mark Antony. Loyalty to Caesar and reliable friendship was his the greatest merit. Intelligent but Cunning and deceitful: Deceitfully he turned tables on the conspirators through his funeral speech. Due to his good oratory skills, he mobilized the mob against the conspirators. Read the extract and complete the statements that follow:

### 4: CBSE Class 10 English Drama Julius Caesar

*Julius Caesar summary For Class 10 CBSE One Of the greatest dramatists Of all times, Shakespeare has Skillfully dramatised historical material from Roman history for this play. is an extract from his famous play 'Julius Caesar'.*

In this statement, Calpurnia tries to paraphrase and age old belief that when an important person dies even the heavens mourn on the death. Meteors fall and comets blaze through the sky as if mourning the demise of the great person. Calpurnia is trying to stop Caesar from going to attend the Senate and remain in the house. Answer the following question: What does she mean? Calpurnia means to say that Caesar is unable to comprehend the bad omens because of his overconfidence and is not paying attention to her warnings. What does Calpurnia dream about Caesar? How does Decius Brutus interpret the dream? Decius Brutus interprets the dream to depict a positive picture. He says that the blood from the statue is reinvigorating the Romans. He tells Caesar that great men always strive to act in a way which could prove to be a source of sustenance for their subjects. What are the arguments put forward by Decius Brutus to convince Caesar to go to the Capitol? Decius Brutus tries to make a positive interpretation of the dream and then he also raises a doubt that the Senate may change its mind on the decision to crown Caesar. Why is Decius more successful than Calpurnia in persuading Caesar? Calpurnia is not telling what Caesar would like to hear. On the other hand, Decius frames his statements to the liking of Caesar. Brave men often commit the blunder of becoming overconfident and by doing so they ignore certain warnings. What is the petition put before Caesar by the conspirators? How does Caesar respond to it? They want Publius Cimber to be forgiven and his banishment to be revoked. Caesar straightaway refuses this demand. When are these words spoken? Brutus is a close friend of Caesar and is a highly respected person for his sense of justice. After the death of Caesar, the conspirators try to justify the event by claiming that it was necessary to liberate the people of Rome from imminent slavery at the hands of Caesar. Seeing the body of Caesar, Antony is overcome by grief. What does he say about Caesar? Seeing the body of Caesar, Antony says that all the conquests, glories and triumph of Caesar had sadly come to such a lowly end. He is shaken by the fact that even a great person; like Caesar could meet such an inglorious end. He is referring to Caesar because he is fully convinced about the power and respect commanded by Caesar. Brutus and Cassius try to explain the reason behind carrying out such a dastardly act. They want to make friendship with Antony and they also assure him due share in power. How does Brutus overcome this objection? Cassius is apprehensive that Antony may create a rebellion among people by speaking in his funeral. Brutus says that he would speak before Antony does and would give valid reason for killing Caesar. Moreover, he also says that he would tell people that Antony is speaking only after his permission. The conspirators allow Antony the freedom to speak all the good things about Caesar. But Antony is not allowed to say a single negative thing about the conspirators. When he is left alone with the body of Caesar what does Antony call Brutus and others? He also says that Brutus and his associates killed Caesar because of his ambition and it was indeed ambition then the assassination was a just act. What predictions does Antony make regarding the future events in Rome? Antony predicts a civil war in Rome. He predicts that all the people would have to suffer domestic and civil war. He predicts that the spirit of Caesar would roam the town alongwith he goddess of revenge and it would bring catastrophe in Rome. What reasons does Brutus give for murdering Caesar? Brutus argues that Caesar was becoming ambitious and may have turned into a dictator. Hence, it was necessary to kill Caesar. What light does this throw on the speaker? A citizen makes this statement. The citizen seems to be convinced by the logic which was given by Brutus. The person portrays the herd mentality in which everyone is swayed by sudden changes in event and especially by powerful speech by a powerful public figure. Finally, he utilizes the will to great effect to sway the public sentiment against the conspirators. At the end of the scene what is the fate of Brutus and Cassius? Brutus and Cassius are defeated and they finally commit suicide.

### 5: Drama: Julius Caesar (Class-X) – CBSE English Friend

*CBSE class 10 English Drama 2- JULIUS CAESAR - detailed line by line explanation of the play along with meanings of difficult words. Also, the explanation is followed by a Summary of the lesson. All the Question and Answers given at the back of the lesson.*

Discuss how he resolves this conflict and why he is unsuccessful. Brutus has great Republican zeal, noble idealism and he is a great moralist. He is a champion of public liberty and freedom. It is this love for liberty that urges him to join the conspirators for the murder of Caesar. He is an idealist and a dreamer of the bright future of Rome. Being honourable, he fails to see the dishonourable nature of Cassius and others. Even Antony calls him the noblest of souls. But he is not at all practical. He gets misled by the conniving nature of the conspirators and sides Cassius in killing Caesar. He sacrifices his love and friendship for the sake of Rome. So he is equally responsible for this tragedy. Antony points out the wounds and this physical evidence turns the tide. The Romans psychologically start siding with Antony and change their stand. During his lifetime, Caesar had few enemies and critics but all them become emotional to see his dead body. So Antony exploits this to the maximum. Now let it work. Mischief, thou art afoot, Take thou what course thou wilt! How does he succeed in instigating the people of Rome against the conspirators? Antony in his speech, highlights the positive qualities of Julius Caesar. Caesar was a great warrior, a formidable General who brought captives to Rome and filled its coffers. He was valiant and fearless. Moreover, he was not ambitious, as projected by the conspirators. He had thrice refused the crown when he was offered. He had also bequeathed all his property, money, walks, chambers and orchards for the people of Rome. He was a champion of Roman liberty and wanted to make Rome a very powerful nation. Hearing all this, mob feel emotionally supportive of Antony and he was able to provoke them to rise against Brutus and others. What effects do these exert on the attitude of the Romans? First he shows his unwillingness to reveal it, which makes the Romans very excited. They are pleasantly surprised to discover that Caesar has left all his riches and belongings to them. All his walks, gardens, chambers, orchards for the use of local Romans. This makes all the Romans very emotional and they feel that Caesar has been wronged and rise to mutiny. The mob is basically fickle-minded. Firstly, they are swayed by the emotions of Brutus and support him. Later they feel emotionally supportive of Antony and get provoked to rise against Brutus and others. Discuss the character of Caesar in the light of the following: He is thoughtful of her considerations and does believe that she has only his true interests at heart. He has waged wars, brought many captives and filled the coffers of Rome. He is conceited but not unmindful of the liberty of local people. He had refused to become the Emperor of Rome, thrice. He was very loyal and was most hurt to see that even his dear friend Brutus had stabbed him. Antony respects Caesar and his love is proved by his tribute offered to Caesar on his funeral. Caesar had done a lot of good things for the people of Rome. Yet he got nothing but death. Do you think his end was justified? Caesar was a great diplomat and a zealous Republican. He is ambitious, dominant and often aggressive and rude. He is also haughty, boastful and arrogant. He succumbs to flattery and that proves to be his undoing. Though he has the welfare of Rome at his heart but he comes across as very arrogant who would never change himself for anything and anyone. He is insulting to many and this infuriates people like Decius Brutus. However, his murder is not justified in any way because he was a true Roman and a benefactor of the common people. Why did Calpurnia try to prevent Caesar from going to the senate house? Did she succeed in her mission? Caesar is a fearless valiant and believes that the fixed hour of death cannot be averted. When Caesar is adamant about going to the Senate, Calpurnia dissuades him pleading that she has seen a terrifying dream in which Caesar is murdered, his statue is gushing blood and many smiling Romans are bathing their hands in his blood. She also sees a dead man walking about. She feels that the dream was premonition of the evil that was going to befall Caesar. So she forbids him to go to the senate. Caesar comes under the flattery of Brutus and refuses the requests of Calpurnia and leaves for the Senate.

## 6: Ncert Solutions Pdf: Class 10 English Literature - Chapter 14 Julius Caesar

*Julius Ceasar: Class 10 X CBSE English Video Lectures Topics included in this Chapter are given below: Two Gentleman of Verona, Mrs. Packletide's Tiger, The Letter, Shaddy Plot, Virtually True.*

Of half that worth as those your swords, made rich With the most noble blood of all this world loyal 2. Produce his body to the market place And in the pulpit, as becomes a friend Speak in the order of his funeral shrewd 3. Woe to the hand that shed this costly blood Over thy wounds now do I prophecy A curse shall light the limbs of men crafty 4. I come here to bury Caeser, not to praise him The evil that men do lives after them And Brutus is an honourable man manipulative 5. Here is himself, marred, as you see, with trailers. We find that as Brutus and Antony speak, the mob displays certain qualities and characteristics. Given below are some characteristics of the mob. Complete the table by quoting the lines wherein these are revealed. Words actions of the mob Characteristics 1. The mob first believes Brutus that Caesar was ambitious and later believes Antony. Foolish, fickle, easily manipulated 2. Give him a statue with our ancestors Let him be Caesar Emotional 4. Read the will, the testament They are happy to know that Caesar left them money Greedy 5. Me thinks there is much ieaason in his saying Caesar has had great wrong Fickle 6. Antony employs a number of devices to produce the desired effect on the mob. These devices may be described as rhetorical devices. He first speaks in such a manner that it seems to the mob that he is in full agreement with Brutus about Caesar. I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him. Does not wish to eulogise Caesar 2. The noble Brutus Hath told you Caesar was ambitious: Seemingly agrees with Brutus 3. I thrice presented him the crown, he refused it Yet Brutus says that he was ambitious Pretends to say that Caesar was ambitious Clever 4. I rather choose to wrong the dead and you Then I will wrong such honourable men He does not intend to wrong Irony Brutus and Cassius 5. Caesar is fearless, valiant and believes that the fixed hour of death decided by heavens cannot be averted. This proves true in his case. He is persuaded by Calpurnia to avoid going to the Senate due to ill-omens. Despite the premonitions, he proceeds towards the Senate. The conspirators are ready to kill Caesar. Casca is the first one to stab Caesar, followed by Brutus and others. What characteristics are displayed by the Roman mob in the play? Discuss how the mob changes the fate of the main characters of the play? Mob is of strategic importance in the plays of Shakespeare. It gives us a deep insight of the main characters and is instrumental in turning the tide of events. The mob is full of hero worship. They glorify Caesar when he brings victory and fills the coffers of Rome. They rejoice in his honour, worship him and put him on a pedestal as a hero. So mob can turn the tide, depending upon who proves to be clever to exploit it to his advantage. Compare and contrast the characters of Brutus and Mark Antony. Brutus is a powerful public figure, a dignified military leader and a loving friend. Even after the murder of Caesar has been committed, questions remain whether it was a noble, selfless act or failure of a great nobleman and friend. So he forfeits the authority of having the last word on the murder and allows Antony to incite the plebeians to riot against him. He later endangers his good relationship with Cassius by self-righteously condemning the fundraising tactics. So Brutus acts out of a desire to limit the selfserving aspects of his actions, ironically in each incident he dooms the very cause, he seeks to promote, thus serving no one. How was Antony successful in instigating the people of Rome against the conspirators? Mark Antony is a clever statesman and a good friend of Caesar. He is foresighted enough to judge that Brutus is a famous public figure and has already won the approval of the plebeians, instead of censure, after killing Caesar. Now it is upto him to turn the tide, which threatens to flow on the side of the conspirators. Antony proves strong in all the ways while Brutus proves weak. His impulsive, improvisatory nature serves him perfectly to persuade the conspirators that he is on their side, thus gaining leniency. He contradicts the charges of Brutus that Caesar was ambitious by pointing out that Caesar had refused the crown twice, had filled the coffers of Rome and wept for all Romans. Not too scrupulous to stoop to deceit and duplicity, as Brutus claims to be, Antony proves himself to be a consummate politician, using gestures and rhetoric to his advantage. He responds to subtle cues, tailors his words very deftly and uses the most appropriate actions to incite the people. Unlike Brutus, who prides himself on solely acting with respect to virtue and blinding himself to his personal concerns. Antony never separates his private affairs from his

public actions.

### 7: class ten english julius caesar summary

*Formulae Handbook for Class 10 Maths and Science. Julius Caesar William Shakespeare NCERT Solutions CBSE Class 10 English. Question 1. Consult a dictionary and find out the difference between.*

The play opens With Caesar Who is at his chambers. It is thundering and lightning. Caesar is very arrogant, he is adamant on going out for he says that all things that are threatening, have only looked at his back; the minute they would see his face they would disappear. He dismisses her fears as foolish. Besides, she has heard about somebody in the house witnessing the most horrid thing. He had told them a lioness had given birth to her young ones in the street, the graves had opened and the dead had come Out of them. Fierce warriors were seen fighting in the sky and blood on the Capitol. The whole air was filled With the noise of war. Horses were heard neighing and the groans of the dying men could be heard. Also, ghosts were heard shrieking and squealing about the Calpurnia finds all these happenings very unusual and fears them. Besides all the happenings Were the same for the whole world and not for him only, so he would definitely go out. Calpurnia reasons Out with him saying, when men die there is no disturbance but when something unfavourable is to happen to anyone great, even the heavens are ruffled. Caesar being brave and courageous, believes that cowards experience the pangs of death many times. But the valiant die only once. Caesar finds it very strange that man fears death, that death comes to everyone and at the time it is destined to no One can avoid it. He informs Caesar that he had come to fetch him. Caesar is happy to see him and tells him that he had come at a very appropriate time. He wants Decius to take his message to the Senate House that he would not be there that day. Decius Brutus very cunningly wants to know the reason so that he is not laughed at. Many Romans dipped their hands in it with a smile Calpurnia considered it as a bad omen and had requested Caesar to stay at home. In fact, he says, it was a dream which predicted something good. Also, people would like something of his to keep as a memory and would consider it a great treasure. When dying they would leave it as a priced inheritance for their successors. Caesar falls into his trap and asks for his robe to go. Caesar invites them to have wine With him after which they would leave for the Senate together as friends. Brutus is disturbed and whispers aside that sometimes what is seen is not the truth. As the proceedings of the day start as planned, Trebonius takes away Antony. Caesar is approached by Metellus Cimber Who in a flattering and humble manner approaches Caesar with a request. He very pompously declares that Caesar do anything wrong and until a satisfactory reason is given, he was firm that Publius Cimber should remain banished. Just then, Cassius also approaches Caesar and requests him for the freedom of Publius Cimber. Caesar, Who is firm in his decision, says that he has never requested anyone so he is not moved by the pleadings made to him and that he is constant like the North star Pole star which is known for its fixed position and stability and none of the other stars possess this quality. Earlier also, he was firm that Cimber should be banished and now he had resolved to be firm in his decision. The last to stab Caesar is Brutus. When Caesar sees Brutus, his dearest friend, amongst the conspirators he is very hurt at his betrayal and prefers to die. The conspirators, Cinna and Cassius think that they must go to the common pulpit and declare that they were now free from the tyranny of Caesar. Antony, Who had been taken away by Trebonius, re-enters. When he sees mighty Caesar lying on the Earth bleeding, he speaks to the dead Caesar expressing that had all his conquests had been reduced tn the little piece of ground on which he was lying. Then, he turns to the conspirators and says that he is unaware of their intentions about who else has to be put to death, but if his name was in the list, then they should kill him there and then, for he would find no other time so appropriate to die. He would prefer to be killed With the same dagger which was smeared with the most noble blood of mighty Caesar. Even, if he lived for thousand years, he would not find himself so willing to die as at that moment and at the same place as Caesar. He places himself in the hands of the people who were now the masters of the time. Though their blood smeared hands were making them seem cruel, yet their hearts were filled with pity and this pity wag for the of Rome. Further, Brutus explains to Antony that like fire is used to extinguish fire, similarly, the pity for Romans had driven out pity for Caesar from their hearts and made them do the deed. As for Mark Antony, their hearts were filled with brotherly love to receive him in their arms. Cassius also assures Antony that when distributing the new posts,

his opinion would be given equal importance. He finds himself unable to say anything for he feels presently his reputation was very unsteady and he would be considered as a coward or a flatterer. He then speaks to the dead Caesar and says that if Caesar's spirit sees him shaking hands with his enemies even in the presence of his dead body, it would grieve him even more than his death. Should they depend on him or proceed with their plans? Antony reassures him that he was with them and hopes that they would give him reasons that led them to believe that Caesar was dangerous. Brutus, who is an honourable man, assures him that their were valid reasons that even if he was the real son of Caesar, he would have been satisfied. Cassius is not in favour of Antony, addressing the crowd and warns Brutus not to agree to the request but Brutus disagrees with Cassius and tells him that he, Brutus would be speaking from the same pulpit first and would tell the audience that whatever Antony was speaking about Caesar he was doing so with their permission. Though Cassius gives in, he is not very happy about it and fears something unfavourable will happen. Brutus grants permission to Antony to take Caesar's body and warns him not to accuse them in his funeral speech. Also, he would at the same place where Brutus would speak. Antony then turns to the dead Caesar and asks for forgiveness from Caesar for being so mild with his murderers. Grieving, Antony calls Caesar the noblest soul that has ever lived on Earth. He curses the hands that had shed his blood. The Earth would stink with foul deeds. There would be dead bodies all around and none left to bury them. Brutus addresses the Mob, Expresses Love for Liberty Brutus goes to the pulpit and addresses the public, He asks them to believe what he was about to say, for he was an honourable man and to judge with their wisdom. He tells them how he loved Caesar, who was his dearest friend. He had killed Caesar as he loved Rome more than his friend. He tells them that he had killed his dearest friend as Caesar had become very ambitious. He was sure none of them would like to be slaves. He tells them, whenever needed, his countrymen could take his life. The citizens accept his reasons and wish to honour him. They wish to carry him home in a victorious manner. But, Brutus insists that none should leave with him and if they honoured him they should stay and hear Antony who was to speak in the funeral of Caesar, which he was doing with his permission. The citizens are convinced that Caesar was a tyrant and it is good that he had been killed and Rome has got rid of him. Further, he says that Brutus had just said that Caesar was ambitious; if so, it was a great fault for which Caesar has paid gravely. He repeats what Brutus had said that Caesar was ambitious and Brutus can never be wrong, as he is an honourable man. Then he reminds the people, how Caesar used to bring captives to Rome and the ransom money he got from them went into the state treasury. Then he questions the audience, would an ambitious man do such a thing? Whenever the poor wept, even Caesar wept with them and an ambitious person should be more tough, but Brutus said Caesar was ambitious and as Brutus is an honourable man, he is to be believed. He reminds the people how Caesar had refused the crown thrice when it was offered to him at the feast of Lupercal by Mark Antony. Yet, Brutus said that he was ambitious and he was not there to disprove what was said by him. Mark Antony reminds them of their love for Caesar which definitely could not have been without reason. Could it be that men had lost their reasoning power? Then, he pauses as he was unable to speak as his heart was in the with Caesar. During his silence, the citizens start contemplating on what Mark Antony has said. They feel Caesar has been wronged and worse may befall them. Very tactfully, he tells them how he was not there to arouse them to mutiny, for if he did he would be wronging greats like Brutus and Cassius. He would prefer to wrong the dead Caesar or the people of Rome than wrong such great and honourable men. The public is aroused on hearing this and wishes to know what is written in the Will. Antony amuses the curiosity of the public, who now insist on knowing the will and consider the conspirators as murderers. Antony pretends to give in to their request but first wishes to show them Caesar, who had made that will. He requests the people to make a ring around the body of Caesar. Antony artfully plays on the sentiments of the people, showing them the wounds of Caesar. He points to each wound telling which one was made by which conspirator. The cloak that Caesar was wearing was the same one that he had worn when he won victory over Nervie. In that same cloak were now holes made by the dagger thrust by Cassius and Brutus to stab Caesar. Brutus was very dear to Caesar. So much blood rushed out of Caesar when Brutus stabbed him, showing how unkind Brutus was to him. Was it not ingratitude? It was a great fall for Caesar; very shocking indeed. Antony goes on to state that he is not as good an orator as Brutus, but he is a plain and blunt man, who loved his friend Caesar very dearly. He speaks

only the truth, unlike Brutus who was good at prejudiced speeches. By now, the mob is totally moved, full of anger and see through Brutus and the conspirators wrongful act, they want to riot and burn down the house of Brutus. Anthony reads the will.

### 8: NCERT Solutions for Class 10th: Ch 14 Julius Caesar English « Study Rankers

*Julius Caesar, the protagonist of the drama 'Julius Caesar', was indeed a towering personality. He possessed a series of virtues which had made him a great ruler of the contemporary world. Under his regime, the Roman Empire expanded greatly and earned good name and fame in the entire world.*

Julius Caesar is a tragedy written by William Shakespeare that tells a tale of valor, treachery, fate, vengeance and conspiracy. The play is known to be one of the most celebrated works of Shakespeare. An easy to understand, act-by-act summary of the play follows: The first act begins with a humorous wordplay between Flavius, Marullus and a few workers on a roadside. The workers are headed towards the ceremony where Julius Caesar is being honored for his victory against Pompey. It is easy to see that the Flavius and Marullus do not like Caesar and are against the entire celebratory mood. The commoners, however, are very fond of him. The scene moves to where Caesar is being honored in a large gathering. We can see that Caesar is a superstitious man. As if corresponding to this, a soothsayer warns Caesar to be beware the Ides of March, which is, the 15th of March. At this moment, Caesar acts as if he is not concerned. After this, Caesar is offered the crown three times and he refuses each time, with the crowd cheering loudly. While this is happening, Cassius is trying to make Brutus believe that Caesar is a very ambitious man and that he should be eliminated before he causes any damages to the Roman Empire. Brutus responds saying he will do whatever is good for Rome and will not let any damage occur to his loyalty and honor for Rome. The same evening, there are ominous occurrences; the weather gets strange and fire falls from the sky. Cassius, however, does not believe this is a bad sign, instead, he believes it is only bad men who need to be scared. Brutus finally gets convinced that Caesar needs to be killed for the better of Rome. He has almost decided to stay back, but one of the conspirators, Decius, convinces him that the signs are not predecessors of his death, but of the changes that Rome is going to experience as an empire. Hearing this, Caesar leaves for the Senate. The act ends with Artemidorus shown on the streets of Rome, waiting to warn Caesar about the conspiracy, through a note. All the attempts made to warn Caesar of the impending danger are all successful and Caesar gets murdered in the Senate. Brutus dissuades others from killing any other people, and he thinks this brave act of theirs will be remembered through the ages. Antony enters and acts as though he agrees with the conspirators reason behind killing Caesar. Brutus is the first one to speak at the funeral, and he uses the opportunity to state the reasons for killing Caesar. The crowd seems to accept his explanation. The crowd gets enraged hearing all this and an angry mob sets out to kill the conspirators. They even kill a man just because he had the same name as one of the conspirators. They methodically make a list, not even sparing family. Battle plans are being made in full swing. On the other hand, Brutus and Cassius are having a quarrel over other issues. Brutus confronts Cassius about taking bribes, and dishonoring the noble act they committed. The two reconcile, especially when Brutus finds out that his beloved wife committed suicide under all the pressure. The act opens with the battle scene. Octavius, Antony, Brutus and Cassius meet on the battlefield to talk, but quickly realise that things cannot be worked out any other way. Brutus and Cassius are seen bidding each other goodbye. Pinarus tells Cassius that Brutus has been taken and that Antony has already defeated him. Cassius kills him right after this, on seeing Cassius, Titinius kills himself. Brutus asks Strato to kill him before the enemy can, and the latter agrees. Octavius and Antony find his body, and have to admit that Brutus was the only noble person among all the conspirators.

### 9: X CBSE - Julius Caesar

*Study Material of Julius Caesar (Summary, Character Sketch and Word Meanings) Summary of the Chapter Caesar wanders about in his night-gown and is kept awake by Calpurnia's nightmares.*

Cowards die many times before their deaths; The valiant never taste of death but once. Of all the wonders that I yet have heard. It seems to me most strange that men should fear; Seeing that death, a necessary end, Will come when it will come. Why does he say these words? Where is the speaker at this moment? He is in the market place pulpit. To every Roman citizen he gave seventy-five drachmas. In addition to this, all his walks, orchards and gardens were to be opened to the public. The "reporters" should have their questions written down ahead of time to ask the students who play the roles of Brutus, Antony and Cassius. This question is to be answered on the basis of your own understanding, experience and thoughts. It is strongly recommended that you prepare the solution on your own. However, a brief idea has been provided for your reference. What made you stab Caesar? You are considered to be the noblest of all Romans. Why did you resort to killing Caesar? How did you plan to turn the mob against the conspirators? You instigated the Romans against the conspirators. What do you have to say in your defence? How did you plan your conspiracy and why? Why did you make Brutus join in the conspiracy? Although you have successfully murdered Caesar, there is a lot of turmoil in Rome. Do you regret your actions? Why was it essential for the conspirators to include Brutus in the conspiracy? Brutus was a staunch patriot. He thought that Caesar was a dictator. He felt that for the welfare, liberty and freedom of Rome, it was necessary that Caesar should be killed. It was necessary for the conspirators to include Brutus as he was friends with Caesar and Caesar would trust him completely. Was Caesar really ambitious? Find evidence from the play to support your answer. Caesar was not ambitious. He brought many glories and victories to Rome and Romans. He was kind and sympathetic person. He refused the crown thrice. Caesar was very compassionate. He understood the plight of the poor. He promised seventy-five drachmas to every Roman. Why was the conspiracy to assassinate Julius Caesar hatched? The conspiracy to assassinate Caesar was hatched to prevent him from being crowned the king of Rome. Brutus and Cassius had a grudge against Caesar and they wished to have the power in their hands rather than with Caesar. How do Brutus and Cassius meet their end? Brutus wants that their forces should move to Philippi and attack the enemy. Cassius does not agree and leaves alone. On the plains of Philippi, Brutus and Cassius reach with their forces where there are the armies of Octavius and Antony. With the interference of Octavius their wrong doing comes to an end. Then the forces of Cassius and Antony fight in which Antony emerges victorious. Cassius could not accept this defeat and commits suicide. Brutus too is disheartened and kills himself with his own sword. Actually he wishes to tell the public that Caesar was not at all ambitious as pointed by Brutus but he does not say this immediately rather he cites instances and instigates audience slowly and logically. Antony is a great orator. He first calls Brutus the noblest Roman in order to gain attention and sympathy of the public. The ghost of Julius Caesar appears twice in the play: The second time it appears in a battle at Philippi. The ghost appeared in front of Antonius and Octavius. It did not say anything. The purpose of the ghost was to make Brutus realize his mistake. He was carried away by emotions and joined hands with the conspirators. Brutus is unhappy seeing all this and kills himself with his own sword. Write a brief character sketch of Antony. Antony is a dear friend of Caesar. He is also a great orator and craftsman. He spends most of his time in revelry and listening to music. He looks upon life as a celebration in which he has a distinguished part to play. He is extremely devoted to Caesar. He wishes that Caesar should be crowned the king. A clever man, Antony, is successful in fooling Brutus into believing that he is with the conspirators after the death of Caesar. He has genuine love and affection for Caesar and wishes to avenge his death. It is because of his speech, the conspirators are crushed. Antony was a dear friend of Caesar. He did not agree with Brutus that Caesar was an ambitious person who wanted to rule over Rome. In fact he was ready to lay down his life for Rome. He tells the mob that Caesar was not at all ambitious. He refused the crown three times. He said that Caesar had left 75 drachmas for every Roman. Antony appealed to the sentiments of the mob and even showed the wounded corpse of Caesar. Thus Antony showed his affection and respect for Caesar. What were the mistakes made by

Brutus that led to the failure of the conspiracy? Meanwhile, Brutus wants that the Romans should be free from the tyranny of Caesar. He, along with other conspirators, decides to kill Caesar. Cassius and Brutus take Caesar to Capitol and stab him. Antony realizes the conspiracy to kill Caesar. Brutus agrees and after his speech, Antony speaks. Antony instigates the mob against the conspirators. Brutus and Cassius are forced to kill themselves. The mistake of letting Antony address the mob led to the failure of conspiracy. A reporter covers the event of the assassination of Julius Caesar in the senate giving graphic details and a catchy headline. Write the newspaper report in about words. However, a sample solution has been provided for your reference. Caesar Slandered Today was a dark day in the history of Rome. A great son of soil, Julius Caesar, was assassinated in broad daylight. He was supposed to be crowned the king of Rome but unfortunately it was not meant to be. Caesar came to Capitol to be crowned the king. At the Capitol, Cimber, bent in front of Caesar and pleads for his brother. Brutus and Cassius also plead on behalf of Cimber. But Caesar does not relent. At this point the conspirators started to stab him. But Caesar was very keen to go to Capitol today.

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