

1: Julius Caesar Translation in Modern English

No Fear Shakespeare by SparkNotes features the complete edition of Julius Caesar side-by-side with an accessible, plain English translation. Modern Text.

The tribunes, insulting the crowd for their change in loyalty from Pompey to Caesar, attempt to end the festivities and break up the commoners, who return the insults. During the feast of Lupercal, Caesar holds a victory parade and a soothsayer warns him to "Beware the ides of March", which he ignores. Meanwhile, Cassius attempts to convince Brutus to join his conspiracy to kill Caesar. Although Brutus, friendly towards Caesar, is hesitant to kill him, he agrees that Caesar may be abusing his power. They then hear from Casca that Mark Antony has offered Caesar the crown of Rome three times and that each time Caesar refused it with increasing reluctance, in hopes that the crowd watching the exchange would beg him to accept the crown, yet the crowd applauded Caesar for denying the crown, upsetting Caesar, due to him wanting to accept the crown. On the eve of the ides of March, the conspirators meet and reveal that they have forged letters of support from the Roman people to tempt Brutus into joining. Brutus reads the letters and, after much moral debate, decides to join the conspiracy, thinking that Caesar should be killed to prevent him from doing anything against the people of Rome if he were ever to be crowned. As Caesar predictably rejects the petition, Casca and the others suddenly stab him; Brutus is last. At this point, Caesar utters the famous line "Et tu, Brute?" Brutus delivers an oration defending his own actions, and for the moment, the crowd is on his side. Antony, even as he states his intentions against it, rouses the mob to drive the conspirators from Rome. Amid the violence, an innocent poet, Cinna, is confused with the conspirator Lucius Cinna and is taken by the mob, which kills him for such "offenses" as his bad verses. Brutus next attacks Cassius for supposedly soiling the noble act of regicide by having accepted bribes. He informs Brutus, "Thou shalt see me at Philippi. During the battle, Cassius has his servant kill him after hearing of the capture of his best friend, Titinius. However, Brutus wins that stage of the battle, but his victory is not conclusive. With a heavy heart, Brutus battles again the next day. He loses and commits suicide by running on his own sword, held for him by a loyal soldier. The play ends with a tribute to Brutus by Antony, who proclaims that Brutus has remained "the noblest Roman of them all" [6] because he was the only conspirator who acted, in his mind, for the good of Rome. However, historically, the assassination took place on 15 March The Ides of March, the will was published on 18 March, the funeral was on 20 March, and Octavius arrived only in May. Shakespeare makes the Triumvirs meet in Rome instead of near Bononia to avoid an additional locale. He combines the two Battles of Philippi although there was a day interval between them. Shakespeare deviated from these historical facts to curtail time and compress the facts so that the play could be staged more easily. The tragic force is condensed into a few scenes for heightened effect. Date and text[edit] The first page of Julius Caesar, printed in the Second Folio of Julius Caesar was originally published in the First Folio of , but a performance was mentioned by Thomas Platter the Younger in his diary in September Based on these two points, as well as a number of contemporary allusions, and the belief that the play is similar to Hamlet in vocabulary, and to Henry V and As You Like It in metre, [12] scholars have suggested as a probable date. The Folio text is notable for its quality and consistency; scholars judge it to have been set into type from a theatrical prompt-book. The characters mention objects such as hats and doublets large, heavy jackets "neither of which existed in ancient Rome. Caesar is mentioned to be wearing an Elizabethan doublet instead of a Roman toga. At one point a clock is heard to strike and Brutus notes it with "Count the clock". Analysis and criticism[edit] Historical background[edit] Maria Wyke has written that the play reflects the general anxiety of Elizabethan England over succession of leadership. At the time of its creation and first performance, Queen Elizabeth I, a strong ruler, was elderly and had refused to name a successor, leading to worries that a civil war similar to that of Rome might break out after her death. But Caesar compares himself to the Northern Star, and perhaps it would be foolish not to consider him as the axial character of the play, around whom the entire story turns. Intertwined in this debate is a smattering of philosophical and psychological ideologies on republicanism and monarchism. One author, Robert C. Reynolds, devotes attention to the names or epithets given to both Brutus and Caesar in his essay "Ironic

Epithet in Julius Caesar". Reynolds also talks about Caesar and his "Colossus" epithet, which he points out has its obvious connotations of power and manliness, but also lesser known connotations of an outward glorious front and inward chaos. Caesar is deemed an intuitive philosopher who is always right when he goes with his instinct, for instance when he says he fears Cassius as a threat to him before he is killed, his intuition is correct. Brutus is portrayed as a man similar to Caesar, but whose passions lead him to the wrong reasoning, which he realises in the end when he says in V. Houppert acknowledges that some critics have tried to cast Caesar as the protagonist, but that ultimately Brutus is the driving force in the play and is therefore the tragic hero. Brutus attempts to put the republic over his personal relationship with Caesar and kills him. Brutus makes the political mistakes that bring down the republic that his ancestors created. He acts on his passions, does not gather enough evidence to make reasonable decisions and is manipulated by Cassius and the other conspirators. Certainly, this is the view that Antony expresses in the final scene. But one of the central strengths of the play is that it resists categorising its characters as either simple heroes or villains. The political journalist and classicist Garry Wills maintains that "This play is distinctive because it has no villains". The characters rotate around each other like the plates of a Calder mobile. Touch one and it affects the position of all the others. Raise one, another sinks. But they keep coming back into a precarious balance. In this, the role of Cassius becomes paramount. Charles Hart initially played Brutus, as did Thomas Betterton in later productions. Julius Caesar was one of the very few Shakespearean plays that was not adapted during the Restoration period or the eighteenth century. This landmark production raised funds to erect a statue of Shakespeare in Central Park, which remains to this day. A one-night performance in the natural bowl of Beachwood Canyon, Hollywood drew an audience of 40, and starred Tyrone Power, Sr. The student bodies of Hollywood and Fairfax High Schools played opposing armies, and the elaborate battle scenes were performed on a huge stage as well as the surrounding hillsides. A photograph of the elaborate stage and viewing stands can be seen on the Library of Congress website. The performance was lauded by L. Another elaborate performance of the play was staged as a benefit for the Actors Fund of America at the Hollywood Bowl. Caesar arrived for the Lupercal in a chariot drawn by four white horses. The stage was the size of a city block and dominated by a central tower eighty feet in height. The event was mainly aimed at creating work for unemployed actors. Time magazine gave the production a rave review, [25] together with the New York critics. The production was considered one of the highlights of a remarkable Stratford season and led to Gielgud who had done little film work to that time playing Cassius in Joseph L. The cast also included Ian Charleson as Octavius. Arvind Kumar translated Julius Caesar into Hindi. This production was also performed at the Prithvi international theatre festival, at the India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. Denzel Washington played Brutus in the first Broadway production of the play in over fifty years. Prince Hamlet asks Polonius about his career as a thespian at university, Polonius replies "I did enact Julius Caesar. The police procedural combines Shakespeare, Dagnet, and vaudeville jokes and was first broadcast on The Ed Sullivan Show.

2: Julius Caesar (Modern) :: Internet Shakespeare Editions

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Despite their ancient pedigree, the Julii Caesares were not especially politically influential, although they had enjoyed some revival of their political fortunes in the early 1st century BC. His coming of age coincided with a civil war between his uncle Gaius Marius and his rival Lucius Cornelius Sulla. Both sides carried out bloody purges of their political opponents whenever they were in the ascendancy. Sulla gave in reluctantly and is said to have declared that he saw many a Marius in Caesar. He served with distinction, winning the Civic Crown for his part in the Siege of Mytilene. He lacked means since his inheritance was confiscated, but he acquired a modest house in Subura, a lower-class neighbourhood of Rome. Dictator Lucius Cornelius Sulla stripped Caesar of the priesthood. On the way across the Aegean Sea, [24] Caesar was kidnapped by pirates and held prisoner. The pirates demanded a ransom of 20 talents of silver, but he insisted that they ask for He had them crucified on his own authority, as he had promised while in captivity [29] – a promise that the pirates had taken as a joke. As a sign of leniency, he first had their throats cut. He was soon called back into military action in Asia, raising a band of auxiliaries to repel an incursion from the east. He was elected quaestor for 69 BC, [31] and during that year he delivered the funeral oration for his aunt Julia, and included images of her husband Marius in the funeral procession, unseen since the days of Sulla. His wife Cornelia also died that year. On his return in 67 BC, [34] he married Pompeia, a granddaughter of Sulla, whom he later divorced in 61 BC after her embroilment in the Bona Dea scandal. He ran against two powerful senators. Accusations of bribery were made by all sides. Even so, to avoid becoming a private citizen and thus open to prosecution for his debts, Caesar left for his province before his praetorship had ended. In Spain, he conquered two local tribes and was hailed as imperator by his troops; he reformed the law regarding debts, and completed his governorship in high esteem. In the Roman Republic, this was an honorary title assumed by certain military commanders. After an especially great victory, army troops in the field would proclaim their commander imperator, an acclamation necessary for a general to apply to the Senate for a triumph. However, he also wanted to stand for consul, the most senior magistracy in the republic. If he were to celebrate a triumph, he would have to remain a soldier and stay outside the city until the ceremony, but to stand for election he would need to lay down his command and enter Rome as a private citizen. He could not do both in the time available. He asked the senate for permission to stand in absentia, but Cato blocked the proposal. Faced with the choice between a triumph and the consulship, Caesar chose the consulship. Caesar won, along with conservative Marcus Bibulus. Pompey and Crassus had been at odds for a decade, so Caesar tried to reconcile them. The three of them had enough money and political influence to control public business. His lictors had their fasces broken, two high magistrates accompanying him were wounded, and he had a bucket of excrement thrown over him. In fear of his life, he retired to his house for the rest of the year, issuing occasional proclamations of bad omens. Roman satirists ever after referred to the year as "the consulship of Julius and Caesar. The term of his governorship, and thus his immunity from prosecution, was set at five years, rather than the usual one. Caesar had four legions under his command, two of his provinces bordered on unconquered territory, and parts of Gaul were known to be unstable. The Romans feared these tribes were preparing to migrate south, closer to Italy, and that they had warlike intent. Caesar raised two new legions and defeated these tribes. Caesar treated this as an aggressive move and, after an inconclusive engagement against the united tribes, he conquered the tribes piecemeal. Meanwhile, one of his legions began the conquest of the tribes in the far north, directly opposite Britain. In 55 BC, Caesar repelled an incursion into Gaul by two Germanic tribes, and followed it up by building a bridge across the Rhine and making a show of force in Germanic territory, before returning and dismantling the bridge. Late that summer, having subdued two other tribes, he crossed into Britain, claiming that the Britons had aided one of his enemies the previous year, possibly the Veneti of Brittany. He advanced inland, and established a few alliances. However, poor harvests led to widespread revolt in Gaul, which forced

Caesar to leave Britain for the last time. In 53 BC Crassus was killed leading a failed invasion of the east. Rome was on the brink of civil war. Pompey was appointed sole consul as an emergency measure, and married the daughter of a political opponent of Caesar. The Triumvirate was dead. Pompey accused Caesar of insubordination and treason. Upon crossing the Rubicon, Caesar, according to Plutarch and Suetonius, is supposed to have quoted the Athenian playwright Menander, in Greek, "the die is cast". Pompey, despite greatly outnumbering Caesar, who only had his Thirteenth Legion with him, did not intend to fight. Caesar pursued Pompey, hoping to capture Pompey before his legions could escape. In an exceedingly short engagement later that year, he decisively defeated Pompey at Pharsalus, in Greece. The owner of the House of Marcus Fabius Rufus at Pompeii walled off the room with this painting, most likely in immediate reaction to the execution of Caesarion on orders of Augustus in 30 BC, when artistic depictions of Caesarion would have been considered a sensitive issue for the ruling regime. The royal barge was accompanied by additional ships, and Caesar was introduced to the luxurious lifestyle of the Egyptian pharaohs. Caesar continued his relationship with Cleopatra throughout his last marriage—in Roman eyes, this did not constitute adultery—and probably fathered a son called Caesarion. Caesar had not proscribed his enemies, instead pardoning almost all, and there was no serious public opposition to him. Caesar also wrote that if Octavian died before Caesar did, Decimus Junius Brutus Albinus would be the next heir in succession. During his early career, Caesar had seen how chaotic and dysfunctional the Roman Republic had become. The republican machinery had broken down under the weight of imperialism, the central government had become powerless, the provinces had been transformed into independent principalities under the absolute control of their governors, and the army had replaced the constitution as the means of accomplishing political goals. With a weak central government, political corruption had spiralled out of control, and the status quo had been maintained by a corrupt aristocracy, which saw no need to change a system that had made its members rich. Second, he wanted to create a strong central government in Rome. Finally, he wanted to knit together all of the provinces into a single cohesive unit. Finally, he enacted a series of reforms that were meant to address several long-neglected issues, the most important of which was his reform of the calendar. A naval battle was held on a flooded basin at the Field of Mars. A riot broke out, and only stopped when Caesar had two rioters sacrificed by the priests on the Field of Mars. He passed a sumptuary law that restricted the purchase of certain luxuries. After this, he passed a law that rewarded families for having many children, to speed up the repopulation of Italy. Then, he outlawed professional guilds, except those of ancient foundation, since many of these were subversive political clubs. He then passed a term-limit law applicable to governors. He passed a debt-restructuring law, which ultimately eliminated about a fourth of all debts owed. The calendar was then regulated by the movement of the moon, and this had left it in a mess. Caesar replaced this calendar with the Egyptian calendar, which was regulated by the sun. He set the length of the year to Thus, the Julian calendar opened on 1 January 45 BC. Shortly before his assassination, he passed a few more reforms. He also extended Latin rights throughout the Roman world, and then abolished the tax system and reverted to the earlier version that allowed cities to collect tribute however they wanted, rather than needing Roman intermediaries. His assassination prevented further and larger schemes, which included the construction of an unprecedented temple to Mars, a huge theatre, and a library on the scale of the Library of Alexandria. Militarily, he wanted to conquer the Dacians and Parthians, and avenge the loss at Carrhae. Thus, he instituted a massive mobilisation. Shortly before his assassination, the Senate named him censor for life and Father of the Fatherland, and the month of Quintilis was renamed July in his honour. He was granted a golden chair in the Senate, was allowed to wear triumphal dress whenever he chose, and was offered a form of semi-official or popular cult, with Mark Antony as his high priest. Caesar held both the dictatorship and the tribunate, but alternated between the consulship and the proconsulship. The offending tribunes in this case were brought before the Senate and divested of their office. After he had first marched on Rome in 49 BC, he forcibly opened the treasury, although a tribune had the seal placed on it. After the impeachment of the two obstructive tribunes, Caesar, perhaps unsurprisingly, faced no further opposition from other members of the Tribunician College. He also set the precedent, which his imperial successors followed, of requiring the Senate to bestow various titles and honours upon him. He was, for example, given the title of "Father of the Fatherland" and "imperator". This

addressed the underlying problem that had caused the Social War decades earlier, where persons from outside Rome or Italy did not have citizenship. In February 44 BC, one month before his assassination, he was appointed dictator in perpetuity. Under Caesar, a significant amount of authority was vested in his lieutenants, [96] mostly because Caesar was frequently out of Italy. Since his absence from Rome might limit his ability to install his own consuls, he passed a law which allowed him to appoint all magistrates in 43 BC, and all consuls and tribunes in 42 BC. Several Senators had conspired to assassinate Caesar. Mark Antony, having vaguely learned of the plot the night before from a terrified liberator named Servilius Casca , and fearing the worst, went to head Caesar off. When he heard the commotion from the Senate chamber, Antony fled. Caesar then cried to Cimber, "Why, this is violence! Caesar turned around quickly and caught Casca by the arm. According to Plutarch, he said in Latin, "Casca, you villain, what are you doing? Within moments, the entire group, including Brutus, was striking out at the dictator. Caesar attempted to get away, but, blinded by blood, he tripped and fell; the men continued stabbing him as he lay defenceless on the lower steps of the portico. According to Eutropius , around 60 men participated in the assassination. He was stabbed 23 times.

3: Modern Day Interpretations of Shakespeare's Julius Caesar by shreya bahl on Prezi

caesar Antonius, after you take off, don't forget to touch Calphurnia, because our wise elders say that if you touch an infertile woman during this holy race, she'll be freed from the curse of sterility.

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. Beware to those that have aspirations to rule. You may encounter many enemies. People who will thwart your plans. People quite possibly afraid of your genius. People suffering from delusions of grandeur. I always say keep an eye on the son of your favorite squeeze. Marcus Junius Brutus, what a fickle man, you are running around like a plucked chicken looking for your missing head. You fell for that first man of Rome, the republic is your responsibility, and all that. Of course, that is all in the far distant past and might even be a myth, but Cassius knows the right buttons to push. Did the bedposts banging against the wall feel like a drummer hammering your skull? Cassius It must have been a real kick in the subligaculum when that hack William Shakespeare named the play after Julius Caesar. My god, man, you have four times the lines, and for most of the play Caesar is nothing more than an apparition. A good leader, but better as number two than number one. We all stand up against the spirit of Caesar. The evil that men do lives after them; The good is oft interred with their bones; So let it be with Caesar. The noble Brutus Hath told you Caesar was ambitious: Here, under leave of Brutus and the restâ€” For Brutus is an honourable man; So are they all, all honourable menâ€” You remember the one, right? The speech where he basically calls you a douche bag under the guise of singing your praises. I think that might have been where the term Caesar salad came into common usage. Marc Antony and Octavius join forces and break the will of your men. We are all ready, way past ready, for you to fall on your own sword. In fact, I would have happily given you a firm Caligae to the arse if you needed a little extra encouragement. If you wish to see more of my most recent book and movie reviews, visit [http:](http://)

4: Julius Caesar (Audiobook) by William Shakespeare | www.enganchecubano.com

Julius Caesar in Modern English: Act 1, Scene 1: Flavius and Marullus, the two tribunes on duty, were patrolling the centre of Rome on that sunny morning. Charged with keeping law and order, they noticed a small crowd beginning to form.

The exact date is not known. At sixteen he was the head of his family, and soon came under threat as Lucius Cornelius Sulla became dictator. Sulla set about purging Rome of his enemies. Hundreds were killed or exiled, and Caesar was on the list. From then on, lack of money was one of the main problems in his life. Caesar joined the army, and left Rome. On the way across the Aegean Sea, [5] Caesar was kidnapped by pirates and held prisoner. When the pirates thought to demand a ransom of twenty talents of silver, he insisted they ask for fifty. He had them crucified on his own authority, as he had promised while in captivity—a promise the pirates had taken as a joke. He was soon called back into military action. On the way up[change change source] On his return to Rome he was elected military tribune, a first step in a political career. He was elected quaestor for 69 BC. He ran against two powerful senators; there were accusations of bribery by all sides. Caesar left for his province before his praetorship had ended. In Spain he conquered two local tribes, was hailed as imperator by his troops, and completed his governorship in high esteem. Faced with the choice between a triumph and the consulship, Caesar chose the consulship. After election, he was a consul in 59 BC. These three men ruled Rome and were called the Triumvirate. Caesar was the go-between for Crassus and Pompey. They had been at odds for years, but Caesar tried to reconcile them. Between the three of them, they had enough money and political influence to control public business. Caesar was the commander of the Roman legions during the Gallic War. In 55 BC he conducted the first Roman invasion of Britain. This book, written in Latin, is an important historical account. These achievements got him great military power, and threatened to eclipse Pompey. The balance of power was further upset by the death of Crassus in 53 BC. Pompey accused Caesar of insubordination and treason. Crossing the Rubicon[change change source] Caesar and his army approached Rome and crossed the Rubicon, a shallow river in north-east Italy, in 49 BC. It was the point beyond which no army was supposed to go. The river marked the boundary between Cisalpine Gaul to the north, and Italy proper to the south. Crossing the Rubicon caused a civil war. Pompey managed to escape before Caesar could capture him. Caesar decided to head for Spain, while leaving Italy under the control of Mark Antony. He then returned east, to challenge Pompey in Greece. He then decisively defeated Pompey, at the Battle of Pharsalus later that year. Caesar presided over his own election to a second consulship and then, after eleven days, resigned this dictatorship. Caesar then pursued Pompey to Egypt, where Pompey was soon murdered. Caesar and Cleopatra celebrated their victory with a triumphant procession on the Nile in the spring of 47 B. The royal barge was accompanied by additional ships, introducing Caesar to the luxurious lifestyle of the Egyptian pharaohs. Caesar and Cleopatra never married; Roman Law only recognized marriages between two Roman citizens. Caesar continued his relationship with Cleopatra throughout his last marriage, which lasted 14 years — in Roman eyes, this did not constitute adultery — and may have fathered a son called Caesarion. He was then appointed dictator for ten years. In two years he made numerous changes in Roman administration to improve the Republic. Many of these changes were meant to improve the lives of ordinary people. One example, which has lasted, was his reform of the calendar into the present format, with a leap day every four years. Mark Antony, fearing the worst, went to head Caesar off. The plotters expected this, and arranged for someone to intercept him. He was stabbed 23 times. The version best known in the English-speaking world is the Latin phrase *Et tu, Brute?* They were met with silence, as the citizens of Rome had locked themselves inside their houses as soon as the rumour of what had taken place had begun to spread. He has been mentioned in many, many movies. A wax statue of Caesar was erected in the forum displaying the 23 stab wounds. A crowd who had gathered there started a fire, which badly damaged the forum and neighbouring buildings. In the ensuing chaos Mark Antony, Octavian later Augustus Caesar, and others fought a series of five civil wars, which would end in the formation of the Roman Empire. The Roman empire and its emperors were so important in history that the word Caesar was

used as a title in some European countries to mean emperor , even long after the Roman empire was gone. Caesar as author[change change source] C. Iulii Caesaris quae extant, Caesar was a significant author. Other works historically attributed to Caesar, but whose authorship is doubted, are: These narratives were written and published on a yearly basis during or just after the actual campaigns, as a sort of "dispatches from the front". Epilepsy[change change source] Based on remarks by Plutarch, [34] Caesar is sometimes thought to have suffered from epilepsy. Modern scholarship is divided on the subject. It is more certain that he was plagued by malaria, particularly during the Sullan proscriptions of the 80s. He may additionally have had absence seizures petit mal in his youth. The earliest accounts of these seizures were made by the biographer Suetonius who was born after Caesar died. The claim of epilepsy is countered among some medical historians by a claim of hypoglycemia. This can cause seizures which are a bit like epilepsy. Official name after deification in 42 BC: Divus Iulius "The Divine Julius". Selections from Greek and Roman historians. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. Velleius Paterculus Roman History 2: The Rosen Publishing Group.

5: Julius Caesar in our times

This Juliet Caesar translation in modern English recreates the rhythm, pace, and power of Shakespeare's play with all verse passages, songs, and rhymes beautifully recast in contemporary English.

Act 1, Scene 1 Flavius and Marullus, the two tribunes on duty, were patrolling the centre of Rome on that sunny morning. Charged with keeping law and order, they noticed a small crowd beginning to form. Although today was the feast of Lupercal, the annual festival of purification and fertility in honour of the god, Lupercus, it was nevertheless a normal working day. The law stated that all workers should be at work, and if they had to be in the streets of the city, they were obliged to wear the clothes of their trade. These people were dressed in their best holiday outfits. The tribunes approached them and Flavius attempted to scatter them. Is this a holiday? What are you doing in your best clothes? You worthless knave, what trade? Mend me, you cheeky fellow? I have nothing to do with tradesmen, just as I have nothing to do with women, but with all. I am, in fact, a surgeon to old shoes: As good men as have ever worn shoes have walked on my handiwork. It was what they had thought. You have no hearts, you cruel men of Rome. Have you forgotten Pompey? How many times have you climbed up on walls and battlements, to towers and windows, yes, even to chimney-tops, your babies in your arms, and sat there the whole day, waiting patiently, to see great Pompey pass through the streets of Rome? And are you now putting your best clothes on? And are you declaring a holiday? Hurry to your homes, go down on your knees and pray to the gods to prevent the plague that will punish this ingratitude. The tribunes watched until they had all gone. Pull down any decorations that you see on the statues. You do that too, wherever you see a crowd gathering.

6: Julius Caesar (play) - Wikipedia

Read Act 3, Scene 1 of Shakespeare's Julius Caesar, side-by-side with a translation into Modern English.

7: Julius Caesar - HISTORY

A trade, sir, that I hope I may use, with a safe conscience, which is indeed sir, a mender of bad soles.

8: Julius Caesar - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

About The Author Warren King has been teaching English literature for thirty-five years in English comprehensive and public schools. During the 's he was seconded to the national Shakespeare and Schools project.

9: Julius Caesar: Entire Play

Get the full text of Shakespeare's Julius Caesar, side-by-side with a translation into Modern English.

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