Before You Read

The Tragedy of Julius Caesar, Act 4

Connect to the Play
Why do people quarrel? Discuss this question with a partner.

Build Background
When Antony took charge of the city, he was joined by eighteen-year-old Gaius Octavius, Caesar’s great-nephew and adopted son. Octavius was intelligent, handsome, and skilled at oratory. Together with a governor named Lepidus, Octavius and Antony created a ruling group of three—a triumvirate.

Set Purposes for Reading

Big Idea Loyalty and Betrayal
As you read, ask yourself, What do the conflicts reveal about various characters’ desire for loyalty and fear of betrayal?

Literary Element Foil
A foil is a character who provides contrast with another. A foil helps readers perceive strengths and weaknesses of another character. As you read, ask yourself, Which characters are foils?

Reading Strategy Make and Verify Predictions
When you make predictions as you read, you make reasoned guesses about what will happen based on clues the author provides together with your own understanding of characters and events. Then, as you continue reading, you verify the accuracy of the predictions, and modify your thinking and continue on. As you read, ask yourself, What predictions can I make about the outcome of events in Act 4?

Tip: Chart Predictions Use a chart like the one below to make and verify predictions as you read.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prediction</th>
<th>My Reason</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brutus and Cassius are going to argue and end their alliance.</td>
<td>They are very different. Brutus is thoughtful and honest. Cassius is emotional and cunning.</td>
<td>They fight but reconcile and resolve their differences.</td>
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Learning Objectives

For pages 783–799
In studying this text, you will focus on the following objectives:

Literary Study: Analyzing plot.
Reading: Making and verifying predictions.

Vocabulary

barren (bar ’ən) adj. empty and dreary; without life; desolate; p. 786
No one lives in the area surrounding the town; the land is barren.

covert (kō’ vərt) adj. secret; hidden; p. 786 The reporter discovered a covert plan to escape.

decietful (di sē t’ fəl) adj. untruthful and cunning; false; p. 787 Some advertisements are honest; others are deceitful.

rash (rash) adj. marked by haste and lack of caution or consideration; p. 789 Meena’s decision to end their friendship seemed rash to Laura.

Tip: Denotation and Connotation
A word’s denotation is its dictionary meaning; its connotations are the emotional association it evokes. To identify a word’s connotations, think about the images and ideas the word brings to mind. For example, in the sentence Meena’s decision to end their friendship seemed rash to Laura, the word rash has a negative connotation and suggests foolishness.
SCENE 1. Antony’s house in Rome. A year and a half after Caesar’s death.

[Enter ANTONY, OCTAVIUS, and LEPIDUS.]

ANTONY. These many then shall die, their names are prick’d.°

OCTAVIUS. Your brother too must die, consent you, Lepidus?°

LEPIDUS. I do consent—

1 prick’d: marked down on a list.

2 Your brother . . . Lepidus: Lepidus’s brother was a prominent politician who sided with the conspirators after Caesar’s assassination.
OCTAVIUS. Prick him down, Antony.

LEPIDUS. Upon condition Publius shall not live,
Who is your sister’s son, Mark Antony.

ANTONY. He shall not live; look, with a spot I damn him.
But, Lepidus, go you to Caesar’s house;
Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine
How to cut off some charge in legacies.

LEPIDUS. What? shall I find you here?

OCTAVIUS. Or here or at the Capitol.

[Exit LEPIDUS.]

ANTONY. This is a slight unmeritable man,
Meet° to be sent on errands; is it fit,
The threefold world° divided, he should stand
One of the three to share it?

OCTAVIUS. So you thought him,
And took his voice who should be prick’d to die
In our black sentence and proscription.

ANTONY. Octavius, I have seen more days than you,
And though we lay these honors on this man
To ease ourselves of divers sland’rous loads,°
He shall but bear them as the ass bears gold,
To groan and sweat under the business,
Either led or driven, as we point the way;
And having brought our treasure where we will,
Then take we down his load, and turn him off
(Like to the empty ass) to shake his ears
And graze in commons.

OCTAVIUS. You may do your will;
But he’s a tried and valiant soldier.

ANTONY. So is my horse, Octavius, and for that
I do appoint him store of provender.
It is a creature that I teach to fight,
To wind,° to stop, to run directly on,
His corporal° motion govern’d by my spirit;
And in some taste° is Lepidus but so.

He must be taught, and train’d, and bid go forth;

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Loyalty and Betrayal  What does Antony’s statement here suggest about him?

Foil  What does Octavius’s statement indicate about the difference between Octavius and Antony?
A barren-spirited fellow; one that feeds
On objects, arts, and imitations,
Which, out of use and stal’d by other men,
Begin his fashion.° Do not talk of him
But as a property.° And now, Octavius,
Listen great things. Brutus and Cassius
Are levying powers; we must straight make head;
Therefore let our alliance be combin’d,
Our best friends made, our means stretch’d;
And let us presently go sit in council,
How covert matters may be best disclos’d,
And open perils surest answered.°

Octavius. Let us do so; for we are at the stake,
And bay’d about with many enemies,°
And some that smile have in their hearts, I fear,
Millions of mischiefs. [They exit.]

SCENE 2. A military camp near Sardis in Asia Minor. Several
months later.
[Drum. Enter Brutus, Lucilius, Lucius, and the army. Titinius and
Pindarus meet them.]

Brutus. Stand ho!

Lucilius. Give the word ho! and stand.°

Brutus. What now, Lucilius, is Cassius near?

Lucilius. He is at hand, and Pindarus is come
To do you salutation from his master.

Brutus. He greets me well. Your master, Pindarus,
In his own change, or by ill officers,
Hath given me some worthy cause to wish
Things done undone,° but if he be at hand,
I shall be satisfied.°

Pindarus. I do not doubt
But that my noble master will appear
Such as he is, full of regard and honor.

Make and Verify Predictions Who do you predict will emerge victorious, the
conspirators or Rome’s new rulers?

Vocabulary

barren (bar ’ən) adj. empty and dreary; without life; desolate
covert (kō ’vərt) adj. secret; hidden
BRUTUS. He is not doubted. A word, Lucilius. How he receiv’d you; let me be resolv’d.°

15 LUCILIUS. With courtesy and with respect enough, But not with such familiar instances,° Nor with such free and friendly conference,° As he hath us’d of old.

BRUTUS. Thou hast describ’d A hot friend cooling. Ever note, Lucilius, When love begins to sicken and decay It useth an enforced ceremony.° There are no tricks in plain and simple faith; But hollow men, like horses hot at hand, Make gallant show and promise of their mettle;

[Low march within.]

20 But when they should endure the bloody spur, They fall their crests, and like deceitful jades Sink in the trial.° Comes his army on?

LUCILIUS. They mean this night in Sardis to be quarter’d. The greater part, the horse in general,°

25 Are come with Cassius.

[Enter CASSIUS and his POWERS.]

BRUTUS. Hark! He is arriv’d. March gently on to meet him.

CASSIUS. Stand ho!

BRUTUS. Stand ho! Speak the word along.

FIRST SOLDIER. Stand!

35 SECOND SOLDIER. Stand!

THIRD SOLDIER. Stand!

CASSIUS. Most noble brother, you have done me wrong.

BRUTUS. Judge me, you gods! wrong I mine enemies? And if not so, how should I wrong a brother.

30 CASSIUS. Brutus, this sober form° of yours hides wrongs, And when you do them—

Loyalty and Betrayal What attitude toward Cassius is Brutus expressing?

Make and Verify Predictions What do you predict will happen when Brutus and Cassius meet?

Vocabulary deceitful (di sēt ’fal) adj. untruthful and cunning; false

14 resolv’d: informed.

16 familiar instances: signs of friendship.

17 conference: conversation

21 enforced ceremony: strained formality.

23–27 But hollow . . . trial: Brutus compares insincere men to horses that are spirited at the start but drop their proud necks as soon as they feel the spur, failing like nags (jades) when put to the test.

29 horse in general: main part of the cavalry.

40 sober form: dignified manner.
BRUTUS. Cassius, be content. 
   Speak your griefs softly; I do know you well. 
   Before the eyes of both our armies here 
45   (Which should perceive nothing but love from us) 
   Let us not wrangle. Bid them move away; 
   Then in my tent, Cassius, enlarge your griefs, 
   And I will give you audience.°

CASSIUS. Pindarus, 
   Bid our commanders lead their charges off 
50   A little from this ground.

BRUTUS. Lucius, do you the like, and let no man 
   Come to our tent till we have done our conference. 
   Let Lucilius and Titinius guard our door.

[They exit. BRUTUS and CASSIUS remain and withdraw into BRUTUS’s tent, while LUCILIUS and TITINIUS mount guard without.]

SCENE 3. BRUTUS’s tent. A few minutes later.

CASSIUS. That you wrong’d me doth appear in this; 
   You have condemn’d and noted Lucius Pella 
   For taking bribes here of the Sardians; 
   Wherein my letters, praying on his side, 
   Because I knew the man, was slighted off.°

BRUTUS. You wrong’d yourself to write in such a case.

CASSIUS. In such a time as this it is not meet 
   That every nice offense should bear his comment.°

BRUTUS. Let me tell you, Cassius, you yourself 
10   Are much condemn’d to have an itching palm,° 
   To sell and mart° your offices for gold 
   To undeservers.

CASSIUS. I, an itching palm? 
   You know that you are Brutus that speaks this, 
   Or, by the gods, this speech were else your last.

BRUTUS. The name of Cassius honors this corruption, 
   And chastisement doth therefore hide his head.°

CASSIUS. Chastisement?

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Foil What contrast between Cassius and Brutus does this passage suggest?
BRUTUS. Remember March, the ides of March remember:
    Did not great Julius bleed for justice' sake?
    What villain touch'd his body; that did stab
    And not for justice? What? shall one of us,
    That struck the foremost man of all this world
    But for supporting robbers,° shall we now
    Contaminate our fingers with base bribes?
    And sell the mighty space of our large honors
    For so much trash as may be grasped thus?
    I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon,
    Than such a Roman.

CASSIUS. Brutus, bait° not me,
    I'll not endure it. You forget yourself
    To hedge me in.° I am a soldier, I,
    Older in practice, abler than yourself
    To make conditions.°

BRUTUS. Go to; you are not, Cassius.

CASSIUS. I am.

BRUTUS. I say you are not.

CASSIUS. Urge me no more, I shall forget myself;
    Have mind upon your health; tempt me no farther.

BRUTUS. Away, slight man!

CASSIUS. Is't possible?

BRUTUS. Hear me, for I will speak.
    Must I give way and room to your rash choler?°
    Shall I be frighted when a madman stares?

CASSIUS. O ye gods, ye gods, must I endure all this?

BRUTUS. All this? ay, more. Fret till your proud heart break.
    Go show your slaves how choleric you are,
    And make your bondmen tremble. Must I budge?°
    Must I observe you?° Must I stand and crouch
    Under your testy humor?° By the gods,
    You shall digest the venom of your spleen
    Though it do split you;° for, from his day forth,
    I’ll use you for my mirth, yea, for my laughter,
    When you are waspish.

CASSIUS. Is it come to this?

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Loyalty and Betrayal  What point does Brutus make in these lines?
BRUTUS. You say you are a better soldier; 
Let it appear so; make your vaunting° true,
And it shall please me well. For mine own part,
I shall be glad to learn of noble men.°

CASSIUS. You wrong me every way; you wrong me, Brutus;
I said, an elder soldier, not a better.
Did I say “better”??

BRUTUS. If you did, I care not.

CASSIUS. When Caesar liv’d, he durst° not thus have
mov’d° me.

BRUTUS. Peace, peace, you durst not so have tempted him.

CASSIUS. I durst not?

BRUTUS. No.

CASSIUS. What? durst not tempt him?

BRUTUS. For your life you
durst not.

CASSIUS. Do not presume too much upon my love,
I may do that° I shall be sorry for.

BRUTUS. You have done that you should be sorry for.
There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats;
For I am arm’d so strong in honesty
That they pass by me as the idle wind,
Which I respect not. I did send to you
For certain sums of gold, which you denied me;
For I can raise no money by vile means.
By heaven, I had rather coin my heart
And drop my blood for drachmas than to wring
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash°
By any indirection.° I did send
To you for gold to pay my legions,
Which you denied me. Was that done like Cassius?
Should I have answer’d Caius Cassius so?
When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous
To lock such rascal counters° from his friends,
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts,
Dash him to pieces!

CASSIUS. I denied you not.

BRUTUS. You did.

CASSIUS. I did not. He was but a fool that brought my answer back. Brutus hath riv’d° my heart.

A friend should bear his friend’s infirmities;° But Brutus makes mine greater than they are.

BRUTUS. I do not, till you practice them on me.

CASSIUS. You love me not.

BRUTUS. I do not like your faults.

CASSIUS. A friendly eye could never see such faults.

BRUTUS. A flatterer’s would not, though they do appear as huge as high Olympus.

CASSIUS. Come, Antony, and young Octavius, come, Revenge yourselves alone on Cassius,

For Cassius is aweary of the world;

Hated by one he loves, brav’d° by his brother,

Check’d like a bondman,° all his faults observ’d,

Set in a notebook, learn’d and conn’d by rote,°

To cast into my teeth. O, I could weep my spirit from mine eyes! There is my dagger,

And here my naked breast; within, a heart dearer than Pluto’s mine,° richer than gold:

If that thou be’st a Roman, take it forth.

I, that denied thee gold, will give my heart:

Strike as thou didst at Caesar; for I know,

When thou didst hate him worst, thou lovedst him better

Than ever thou lovedst Cassius.

BRUTUS. Sheathe your dagger.

Be angry when you will, it shall have scope;

Do what you will, dishonor shall be humor.°

O Cassius, you are yoked° with a lamb

That carries anger as the flint bears fire,

Who, much enforced,° shows a hasty spark,

And straight° is cold again.

CASSIUS. Hath Cassius liv’d

85 riv’d: broken.
86 bear . . . infirmities: accept his friend’s faults.

96 brav’d: challenged.
97 Check’d like a bondman: scolded like a slave.
98 conn’d by rote: memorized.

102 Pluto’s mine: all the riches in the earth. (Pluto, the Roman god of the underworld, was often confused with Plutus, the god of wealth.)

108–109 Be angry . . . humor: Brutus says that he will give Cassius’s anger free play (scope) and will consider his insults merely the result of a bad mood.

110 yoked: allied.
112 enforced: struck hard; irritated.
113 straight: immediately.

Loyalty and Betrayal  What different ideas about loyalty and friendship are expressed here? With whose ideas do you agree?
To be but mirth and laughter to his Brutus
When grief and blood ill-temper’d vexeth him?

BRUTUS. When I spoke that, I was ill-temper’d too.
CASSIUS. Do you confess so much? Give me your hand.
BRUTUS. And my heart too.
CASSIUS. O Brutus!
BRUTUS. What’s the matter?
CASSIUS. Have you not love enough to bear with me,
When that rash humor which my mother gave me
Makes me forgetful?

BRUTUS. Yes, Cassius, and from henceforth,
When you are over-earnest with your Brutus,
He’ll think your mother chides, and leave you so.

[Enter a POET (to LUCILIUS and TITINIUS as they stand on guard).]

POET. Let me go in to see the generals;
There is some grudge between ’em; ’tis not meet
They be alone.
LUCILIUS. You shall not come to them.
POET. Nothing but death shall stay me.

[BRUTUS and CASSIUS step out of the tent.]

CASSIUS. How now. What’s the matter?

POET. For shame, you generals! what do you mean?
Love, and be friends, as two such men should be,
For I have seen more years, I’m sure, than ye.
CASSIUS. Ha, ha! how vilely doth this cynic rhyme!
BRUTUS. Get you hence, sirrah! saucy fellow, hence!
CASSIUS. Bear with him, Brutus, ’tis his fashion.
BRUTUS. I’ll know his humor when he knows his time.
What should the wars do with these jigging fools?
Companion, hence!

115 blood ill-temper’d: moodiness.
121 forgetful: forget myself.
122–123 When you . . . so: When you are too difficult with me, I will attribute it to the quick temper you inherited from your mother, and leave it at that.
133 cynic: rude fellow.
136 I’ll know . . . time: I’ll accept his quirks when he learns the proper time for them.
137 jigging: rhyming.
138 Companion: fellow (used here as a term of contempt).

Vocabulary

rash (rash) adj. marked by haste and lack of caution or consideration
CASSIUS. Away, away, be gone! [Exit POET.]

BRUTUS. Lucilius and Titinius, bid the commanders Prepare to lodge their companies tonight.

CASSIUS. And come yourselves, and bring Messala with you Immediately to us.

[LUCILIUS and TITINIUS exit.]

BRUTUS. [To LUCIUS within.] Lucius, a bowl of wine!

[BRUTUS and CASSIUS return into the tent.]

CASSIUS. I did not think you could have been so angry.

BRUTUS. O Cassius, I am sick of many griefs.

CASSIUS. Of your philosophy you make no use,
If you give place to accidental evils.°

BRUTUS. No man bears sorrow better. Portia is dead.

CASSIUS. Ha? Portia?

BRUTUS. She is dead.

CASSIUS. How scap’d I killing° when I cross’d you so?
O insupportable and touching° loss!
Upon what sickness?

BRUTUS. Impatient of° my absence,
And grief that young Octavius with Mark Antony
Have made themselves so strong—for with her death
That tidings came.° With this she fell distract,°
And (her attendants absent) swallow’d fire.°

CASSIUS. And died so?

BRUTUS. Even so.

CASSIUS. O ye immortal gods!

[Enter Boy (LUCIUS) with wine and tapers.]

BRUTUS. Speak no more of her. Give me a bowl of wine.
In this I bury all unkindness, Cassius. [Drinks.]

CASSIUS. My heart is thirsty for that noble pledge.
Fill, Lucius, till the wine o’erswell the cup;
I cannot drink too much of Brutus’ love.

[Drinks. Exit LUCIUS.]

BRUTUS. Come in, Titinius. [Enter TITINIUS and MESSALA.]
Welcome, good Messala.
Now sit we close about this taper here,
165  And call in question our necessities.°
cassius.  Portia, art thou gone?
brutus.  No more, I pray you.
    Messala, I have here received letters
    That young Octavius and Mark Antony
    Come down upon us with a mighty power,°
    Bending their expedition toward Philippi.°
170  messala.  Myself have letters of the selfsame tenure.°
brutus.  With what addition?
    messala.  That by proscription° and bills of outlawry
             Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus
    Have put to death an hundred senators.
brutus.  Therein our letters do not well agree;
    Mine speak of seventy senators that died
    By their proscriptions, Cicero being one.
cassius.  Cicero one?
    messala.  Cicero is dead,
180  And by that order of proscription.
    Had you your letters from your wife, my lord?
brutus.  No, Messala.
    messala.  Nor nothing in your letters writ of her?
brutus.  Nothing, Messala.
    messala.  That methinks is strange.
brutus.  Why ask you? Hear you aught of her in yours?
    messala.  No, my lord.
brutus.  Now as you are a Roman, tell me true.
    messala.  Then like a Roman bear the truth I tell,
             For certain she is dead, and by strange manner.
brutus.  Why, farewell, Portia. We must die, Messala.
    With meditating that she must die once,°
    I have the patience to endure it now.
    messala.  Even so great men great losses should endure.
cassius.  I have as much of this in art as you,
190  But yet my nature could not bear it so.°
brutus.  Well, to our work alive.° What do you think

Foil  In comparison to Cassius, how does Brutus react to Portia's death?

Make and Verify Predictions  Considering this news, what do you predict might happen?
Of marching to Philippi presently?
CASSIUS. I do not think it good.
BRUTUS. Your reason?
CASSIUS. This it is;
’Tis better that the enemy seek us;
So shall he waste his means, weary his soldiers,
Doing himself offense, whilst we, lying still,
Are full of rest, defense, and nimbleness.
BRUTUS. Good reasons must of force give place to better: The people ’twixt Philippi and this ground
Do stand but in a forc’d affection;
For they have grudg’d us contribution. The enemy, marching along by them,
By them shall make a fuller number up,
Come on refresh’d, new-added and encourag’d;
From which advantage shall we cut him off If at Philippi we do face him there,
These people at our back.
CASSIUS. Here me, good brother.
BRUTUS. Under your pardon. You must note beside That we have tried the utmost of our friends,
Our legions are brimful, our cause is ripe:
The enemy increaseth every day; We, at the height, are ready to decline. There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; Omitted, all the voyage of their life Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
On such a full sea are we now afloat, And we must take the current when it serves, Or lose our ventures.
CASSIUS. Then with your will go on;
We’ll along ourselves, and meet them at Philippi.
BRUTUS. The deep of night is crept upon our talk, And nature must obey necessity, Which we will niggard with a little rest. There is no more to say?

Make and Verify Predictions How are the plans proposed by Brutus and Cassius different? What is the likely outcome?

Make and Verify Predictions Whose ideas about strategy do you think will ultimately be proven correct, those of Cassius or those of Brutus?
cassius.  No more. Good night.

230  Early tomorrow will we rise, and hence.

brutus.  Lucius.  [Enter LUCIUS.]  My gown.  [Exit LUCIUS.]
          Farewell, good Messala.
          Good night, Titinius.  Noble, noble Cassius,
          Good night, and good repose.

cassius.  O my dear brother!
          This was an ill beginning of the night.

235  Never come such division 'tween our souls!
          Let it not, Brutus.

[Enter LUCIUS with the gown.]

brutus.  Everything is well.

cassius.  Good night, my lord.

brutus.  Good night, good brother.

titinius and messala.  Good night, Lord Brutus.

brutus.  Farewell every one.

[Exit (all but BRUTUS and LUCIUS).]

          Give me the gown.  Where is thy instrument?

240  lucius.  Here in the tent.

brutus.  What, thou speak'st drowsily?
          Poor knave,° I blame thee not; thou art o'erwatch'd.°
          Call Claudius and some other of my men,
          I'll have them sleep on cushions in my tent.

lucius.  Varrus and Claudio!

[Enter VARRUS and CLAUDIO.]

245  varrus.  Calls my lord?

brutus.  I pray you, sirs, lie in my tent and sleep;
          It may be I shall raise° you by and by
          On business to my brother Cassius.

varrus.  So please you, we will stand and watch your
          pleasure.°

250  brutus.  I will not have it so. Lie down, good sirs,
          It may be I shall otherwise bethink me.°

[VARRUS and CLAUDIO lie down.]

          Look, Lucius, here's the book I sought for so;

\[Loyalty and Betrayal  Why does Cassius make this request? What does it tell you about Cassius's character?\]


241  knave: lad.  o'erwatch'd: tired from staying awake too long.

247  raise: awaken.

249  stand . . . pleasure: stay awake and be ready to serve you.

251  It may be . . . me: I might change my mind.
I put it in the pocket of my gown.

Lucius. I was sure your lordship did not give it me.

Brutus. Bear with me, good boy, I am much forgetful.

Canst thou hold up thy heavy eyes awhile,
And touch thy instrument a strain or two?

Lucius. Ay, my lord, an’t please you.

Brutus. It does, my boy.

I trouble thee too much, but thou are willing.

Lucius. It is my duty, sir.

Brutus. I should not urge thy duty past thy might;
I know young bloods look for a time of rest.

Lucius. I have slept, my lord, already.

Brutus. It was well done, and thou shalt sleep again;
I will not hold thee long. If I do live,
I will be good to thee.

[Music, and a song.]

This is a sleepy tune. O murd’rous slumber!
Layest thou thy leaden mace\(^\circ\) upon my boy,
That plays thee music? Gentle knave, good night;
I will not do thee so much wrong to wake thee.
If thou dost nod, thou break’st thy instrument;
I’ll take it from thee; and, good boy, good night.
Let me see, let me see; is not the leaf turn’d down
Where I left reading? Here it is, I think.

[Enter the Ghost of Caesar.]

How ill this taper burns!\(^\circ\) Ha! who comes here?
I think it is the weakness of mine eyes
That shapes this monstrous apparition.
It comes upon me. Art thou anything?
Art thou some god, some angel, or some devil,
That mak’st my blood cold, and my hair to stare?\(^\circ\)
Speak to me what thou art.

Ghost. Thy evil spirit, Brutus.

Brutus. Why com’st thou?

Ghost. To tell thee thou shalt see me at Philippi.

Brutus. Well; then I shall see thee again?

Ghost. Ay, at Philippi.

---

Loyalty and Betrayal  What character traits does Brutus demonstrate in this scene?
BRUTUS. Why, I will see thee at Philippi then.

[Exit GHOST.]

Now I have taken heart thou vanishest.
Ill spirit, I would hold more talk with thee.
Boy! Lucius! Varrus! Claudio! Sirs, awake!

LUCIUS. The strings, my lord, are false.°

BRUTUS. He thinks he still is at his instrument.
Lucius, awake!

LUCIUS. My lord?

BRUTUS. Didst thou dream, Lucius, that thou so criedst out?

LUCIUS. My lord, I do not know that I did cry.

BRUTUS. Yes, that thou didst. Didst thou see anything?

LUCIUS. Nothing, my lord.

BRUTUS. Sleep again, Lucius. Sirrah Claudio!

CLAUDIO. My lord?

BRUTUS. Why did you so cry out, sirs, in your sleep?

BOTH. Did we, my lord?

BRUTUS. Ay. Saw you anything?

VARRUS. No, my lord, I saw nothing.

CLAUDIO. Nor I, my lord.

BRUTUS. Go and commend me° to my brother Cassius;
Bid him set on his pow’rs betimes before,°
And we will follow.

BOTH. It shall be done, my lord.

[They exit.]

---

Make and Verify Predictions What does the ghost’s visit suggest to you? What do you think will happen at Philippi?
After You Read

Respond and Think Critically

Respond and Interpret
1. What do you think about the relationship between Brutus and Cassius?
2. Compare the political situation in Rome after Caesar’s murder with that under Caesar’s rule.
3. (a) What battle plan does Cassius propose? (b) Why does he agree to march to Philippi?

Analyze and Evaluate
4. (a) What is your impression of Antony in Act 4? (b) Do his actions surprise you? Explain.
5. Why, do you think, did Shakespeare include the conflict between Cassius and Brutus?
6. What is the purpose of the exchange in Brutus’s tent between Brutus and Lucius as Brutus prepares to sleep (Scene 3, lines 239–244)?

Connect
7. Big Idea Loyalty and Betrayal What examples of loyalty do you see in this act of the play? Explain and give examples.
8. Connect to Today (a) What point does Shakespeare make about the effect of political power on those who hold it? (b) To which leaders in recent history might Shakespeare’s point apply? Explain.

Literary Element Foil
One character’s personality traits are sharper when a character with contrasting traits, a foil, is on stage.

1. (a) In Scene 1, which character serves as a foil to Antony? (b) What is the difference between that character and Antony?
2. What differences do you see between Cassius and Brutus? Explain.

Reading Strategy Make and Verify Predictions
In making a prediction when you read, you generally look for evidence and then make an informed guess, using your knowledge of life and human behavior. Review the chart you made on page 783 and then answer the following questions.

1. What have you predicted correctly in the play so far? What has surprised you? Explain.
2. What will happen at Philippi? Why?

Vocabulary Practice

Practice with Denotation and Connotation
Denotation is the literal, or dictionary, meaning of a word. Connotation is the implied, or cultural, meaning of a word. For example, the words feeble and weak have a similar denotation, “lack of strength or vigor,” but they have different connotations.

Negative weak More Negative feeble

Each of the vocabulary words is listed with a word that has a similar denotation. Choose the word that has a more negative connotation.
1. barren empty
2. covert secret
3. deceitful false
4. rash careless

Writing
Write a Journal Entry In your journal, describe a quarrel you had with a close friend. What caused the disagreement? How did you try to settle it? Were you able to remain friends afterward? Compare your conflict with that between Cassius and Brutus.

Selection Resources For Selection Quizzes, eFlashcards, and Reading-Writing Connection activities, go to glencoe.com and enter QuickPass code GL59794u4.
Before You Read

The Tragedy of Julius Caesar, Act 4

Connect to the Play
Why do people quarrel? Discuss this question with a partner.

Build Background
When Antony took charge of the city, he was joined by eighteen-year-old Gaius Octavius, Caesar’s great-nephew and adopted son. Octavius was intelligent, handsome, and skilled at oratory. Together with a governor named Lepidus, Octavius and Antony created a ruling group of three—a triumvirate.

Set Purposes for Reading

Big Idea | Loyalty and Betrayal
As you read, ask yourself, What do the conflicts reveal about various characters’ desire for loyalty and fear of betrayal?

Literary Element | Foil
A foil is a character who provides contrast with another. A foil helps readers perceive strengths and weaknesses of another character. As you read, ask yourself, Which characters are foils?

Reading Strategy | Make and Verify Predictions
When you make predictions as you read, you make reasoned guesses about what will happen based on clues the author provides together with your own understanding of characters and events. Then, as you continue reading, you verify the accuracy of the predictions and modify your thinking and continue on. As you read, ask yourself, What predictions can I make about the outcome of events in Act 4?

Tip: Chart Predictions
Use a chart like the one below to make and verify predictions as you read.

Prediction | My Reason | Outcome
--- | --- | ---
Brutus and Cassius are going to argue and end their alliance. | They are very different. Brutus is thoughtful and honest; Cassius is emotional and cunning. | They fight but reconcile and resolve their differences.

Vocabulary

bitter (bit’ er) adj. marked by hatred and resentment; p. 794
brave (brav) adj. courageous and bold; p. 795
baneful (bān’ ful) adj. harmful; p. 786
bland (bländ) adj. mild and uninteresting; p. 795
bare (bār) adj. empty and dreary; without life; desolate; p. 786
covert (kō’ vārt) adj. secret; hidden; p. 786 The reporter discovered a covert plan to escape.
deceitful (di’sē t’ fəl) adj. untruthful and cunning; false; p. 787 Some advertisements are honest; others are deceitful.
rash (rash) adj. marked by haste and lack of caution or consideration; p. 792 Meena’s decision to end their friendship seemed rash to Laura.

Tip: Denotation and Connotation
A word’s denotation is its dictionary meaning; its connotations are the emotional association it evokes. To identify a word’s connotations, think about the images and ideas the word brings to mind. For example, in the sentence Meena’s decision to end their friendship seemed rash to Laura, the word rash has a negative connotation and suggests foolishness.

Big Idea
Loyalty and Betrayal

Vocabulary Skills

Denotation and Connotation (SE pp. 783, 799)

Listening/Speaking/Viewing Skills

• Analyze Art (SE pp. 784, 793)
• Deliver Oral Reports (TE p. 790)

Writing Skills/Grammar

• Write a Journal Entry (SE p. 799)
• Commas (TE p. 784)
• Research Reports (TE p. 788)

Study Skills/Research/Assessment

• Collaborate (TE p. 786)
SCENE 1. Antony’s house in Rome. A year and a half after Caesar’s death.

[Enter Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus.]

ANTONY. These many then shall die, their names are prick’d.°

OCTAVIUS. Your brother too must die, consent you, Lepidus?°

LEPIDUS. I do consent—

1. **prick’ed**: marked down on a list.
2. **Your brother... Lepidus**: Lepidus’s brother was a prominent politician who sided with the conspirators after Caesar’s assassination.

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**Big Idea 1**

**Loyalty and Betrayal**

*Say:* Keep the following question in mind as you read: When personal convictions come into conflict with interpersonal relationships, what is the outcome? (Answers will vary. Brutus and Cassius argue pettily. Because Cassius does not want to resume the argument, he gives in when Brutus makes a poor battle decision.)

---

**View the Art**

*Answer:* Students may notice the emphasis on wealth, dignity, and honor symbolized by the rich garb, armor, and laurels.

*Ask:* Do these figures closely resemble the characters? (Yes, they reflect the main characters.)

---

**Grammar Practice**

**Commas in a Series**

*Write* the following sentences adapted from Act 4 on the board. Omit the commas between the items in the series. Then have students place the commas correctly.

1. Lepidus is a barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds on objects, arts, and imitations.

2. We, lying still, are full of rest, defense, and nimbleness.
Teach

Literary Element 2

Dialogue Have students describe the relationship between Antony and Octavius. (The two leaders seem to have a fragile relationship.)

APPROACHING For approaching-level students, ask: What is Antony's tone when he talks about Lepidus just after Lepidus exits? (dismissive, insulting) Ask: Does Octavius stand up to Antony? (No; he disagrees, but he defers to Antony.)

Big Idea 3

Loyalty and Betrayal Answer: Answers will vary. Students may say that Antony did not deal honestly with the Romans; he pretended to have their best interests at heart, but his motivations were political.

Literary Element 4

Foil Answer: Octavius is honest and fair; Antony is dishonest and unfair.

English Learners

DIFFERENTIATED INSTRUCTION

Intermediate In Act 4, English learners may find the play more abstract and difficult to follow. Encourage students to slow down when they come to dialogue that they find challenging. Have students look at Antony's speech in lines 18–27. Encourage them to use the following methods to comprehend the speech:

- Paraphrase.
- Look up abstract and unknown words.
- Interpret any similes and other figures of speech in the dialogue to make the abstract ideas more concrete.
Political History ★

Octavius Caesar Octavius was the nephew of Julius Caesar. After Caesar’s death in 44 B.C.E., Octavius, commanding Caesar’s forces, defeated Antony’s army. He forced Antony to accept him as a chief officer. Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus formed the Second Triumvirate. This is the situation at the beginning of Act 4. In 27 B.C.E., Octavius became the first Roman emperor and became known as Augustus.

Julius Caesar

A barren-spirited fellow; one that feeds
On objects, arts, and imitations,
Which, out of use and stale’d by other men,
Begin his fashion. Do not talk of him
But as a property. And now, Octavius,

Listen great things. Brutus and Cassius are levying powers; we must straight make head;
Therefore let our alliance be combin’d,
Our best friends made, our means stretch’d;
And let us presently go sit in council,
How covert matters may be best disclos’d,
And open perils surest answered.

Octavius. Let us do so; for we are at the stake,
And bay’d about with many enemies,
And some that smile have in their hearts, I fear,
Millions of mischiefs. [They exit.]

SCENE 2. A military camp near Sardis in Asia Minor. Several months later.

[Drum. Enter Brutus, Lucilius, Lucius, and the army. Titinius and Pindarus meet them.]

Brutus. Stand ho!

Lucilius. Give the word ho! and stand.

Brutus. What now, Lucilius, is Cassius near?

Lucilius. He is at hand, and Pindarus is come to do you salutation from his master.

Brutus. He greets me well. Your master, Pindarus, in his own change, or by ill officers,
Hath given me some worthy cause to wish Things done undone, but if he be at hand,
10 I shall be satisfied.

Pindarus. I do not doubt But that my noble master will appear Such as he is, full of regard and honor.

Make and Verify Predictions Who do you predict will emerge victorious, the conspirators or Rome’s new rulers?

Vocabulary

barren (bar’ an) adj. empty and dreary; without life; desolate
covert (kō’ vort) adj. secret; hidden

Collaborate Have students consider the advantages and disadvantages of three men of equal power trying to run a country together. Point out that collaborating with others is an important life skill with which students have some experience. Have students work in small groups to begin a list of mistakes made by Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus in their political collaboration. For example, in the beginning of Act 4, Antony excludes Lepidus and then insults him behind his back; Octavius bickers with Antony, and Antony pulls rank on Octavius by saying: “I have seen more days than you.” Have students continue their lists as they complete the play. Then discuss these advantages and disadvantages once they have finished Act 4.
BRUTUS. He is not doubted. A word, Lucilius. How he receiv’d you; let me be resolv’d.°

LUCILIUS. With courtesy and with respect enough, But not with such familiar instances,° Nor with such free and friendly conference,° As he hath us’d of old.

BRUTUS. Thou hast describ’d A hot friend cooling. Ever note, Lucilius, When love begins to sicken and decay It useth an enforced ceremony.° There are no tricks in plain and simple faith; But hollow men, like horses hot at hand, Make gallant show and promise of their mettle; [Low march within.]

But when they should endure the bloody spur, They fall their crests, and like deceitful jades Sink in the trial.° Comes his army on?°

LUCILIUS. They mean this night in Sardis to be quarter’d. The greater part, the horse in general,° Are come with Cassius.

[Enter CASSILIS and his POWERS.]

BRUTUS. Hark! He is arriv’d. March gently on to meet him.

CASSIUS. Stand ho!

BRUTUS. Stand ho! Speak the word along.

FIRST SOLDIER. Stand!

SECOND SOLDIER. Stand!

THIRD SOLDIER. Stand!

CASSIUS. Most noble brother, you have done me wrong. BRUTUS. Judge me, you gods! wrong I mine enemies? And if not so, how should I wrong a brother. 40  CASSIUS. Brutus, this sober form° of yours hides wrongs, And when you do them—

Loyalty and Betrayal What attitude toward Cassius is Brutus expressing?

Make and Verify Predictions What do you predict will happen when Brutus and Cassius meet?

Vocabulary deceitful (di set’’ful) adj. untruthful and cunning; false

Political History The Roman Army The Roman army was very strong, numbering about 300,000 men at its height. At first, only landed citizens could become soldiers, but the army later increased its ranks and developed a professional, well-trained army. In addition to fighting, soldiers built roads, aqueducts, bridges, and walls. Soldiers often developed a strong loyalty to their general, especially if they were rewarded with some of the spoils of battle.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 45 B.C.

BRUTUS. Cassius, be content.
Speak your griefs softly; I do know you well.
Before the eyes of both our armies here
(Which should perceive nothing but love from us)
Let us not wrangle. Bid them move away;
Then in my tent, Cassius, enlarge your griefs,
And I will give you audience.°

CASSIUS.

BRUTUS. Lucius, do you the like, and let no man
Come to our tent till we have done our conference.
Let Lucilius and Titinius guard our door.

[They exit. BRUTUS and CASSIUS remain and withdraw into BRUTUS's tent, while LUCILIUS and TITINIUS mount guard without.]

SCENE 3. BRUTUS'S tent. A few minutes later.

CASSIUS. That you wrong'd me doth appear in this;
You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella
For taking bribes here of the Sardians;
Wherein my letters, praying on his side,
Because I knew the man, was slighted off.°
      
BRUTUS. You wrong'd yourself to write in such a case.
CASSIUS. In such a time as this it is not meet
That every nice offense should bear his comment.°
BRUTUS. Let me tell you, Cassius, you yourself
Are much condemn'd to have an itching palm,°
To sell and mart° your offices for gold
To undeservers.

CASSIUS. I, an itching palm?
You know that you are Brutus that speaks this,
Or, by the gods, this speech were else your last.

BRUTUS. The name of Cassius honors this corruption,
And chastisement doth therefore hide his head.°
CASSIUS. Chastisement?

Foil Answer: Cassius seems excitable; Brutus seems calmer and more reasonable.

ENGLISH LEARNERS Have English learners reread scene 3, lines 1–16. If necessary, paraphrase the dialogue for them. Ask: How does Cassius respond to Brutus? (He acts as though he is innocent but then gets angry at the accusations.) If students do not understand lines 12–14, clarify for them that Cassius is telling Brutus that if he (Brutus) were anyone else, Cassius would have him killed.

Write a Research Report As seen in the play, Caesar's assassination set off infighting and warfare in Rome. This climaxed in the crowning of Octavius as the first Roman emperor in 27 B.C.E. Have students choose a topic to research on the history of the Roman Empire from 27 B.C.E. until its fall in C.E. 476. Possible topics include the empire's height from C.E. 96 to 180, the rise of Christianity, the division of the empire in 284, and the final fall of the empire. They may also research some of the Roman Empire's most famous leaders, such as Augustus (Octavius), Marcus Aurelius, Diocletian, and Constantine.

Students should write several paragraphs describing their findings.

Writing Practice REVIEW SPIRAL
BRUTUS. Remember March, the ides of March remember:
Did not great Julius bleed for justice' sake?
What villain touch’d his body, that did stab
And not for justice? What? shall one of us,
That struck the foremost man of all this world
But for supporting robbers,° shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes?
And sell the mighty space of our large honors
For so much trash as may be grasped thus?
I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon,
Than such a Roman.

CASSIUS. Brutus, bait° not me,
I’ll not endure it. You forget yourself
To hedge me in.° I am a soldier, I,
Older in practice, abler than yourself
To make conditions.°

BRUTUS. Go to; you are not, Cassius.
CASSIUS. I am.
BRUTUS. I say you are not.

CASSIUS. Urge me no more, I shall forget myself;
Have mind upon your health; tempt me no farther.
BRUTUS. Away, slight man!
CASSIUS. Is’t possible?

BRUTUS. Hear me, for I will speak.
Must I give way and room to your rash choler?°
Shall I be frighted when a madman stares?
CASSIUS. O ye gods, ye gods, must I endure all this?
BRUTUS. All this? ay, more. Fret till your proud heart break.
Go show your slaves how choleric you are,
And make your bondmen tremble. Must I budge?°
Must I observe you?° Must I stand and crouch
Under your testy humor?° By the gods,
You shall digest the venom of your spleen
Though it do split you;° for, from his day forth,
I’ll use you for my mirth, yea, for my laughter,
When you are waspish.

CASSIUS. Is it come to this?

23° supporting robbers: Brutus
now suggests that one of Caesar’s
offenses was to protect corrupt
officials.

26° bait: provoke.

30° Hedge me in: limit my freedom.

32° conditions: regulations.

39° rash choler: quick temper.

44° budge: flinch.

45° observe you: defer to you.

46° testy humor: irritable mood.

47–48° digest . . . split you: swallow the poison of your own
anger, even if it makes you burst.
(The spleen was thought to be the
source of anger.)

Loyalty and Betrayal
Big Idea 3

What point does Brutus make in these lines?

JULIUS CAESAR, ACT 4, SCENE 3

Loyalty and Betrayal
Big Idea 2

Have students analyze Cassius’s
and Brutus’s argument. Ask: In
what ways do these two char-
acters insult each other? (Brutus
begins to behave as pettily as Cas-
sius, falling into an “are too, are
not” argument. He insults Cassius,
saying, “Shall I be frightened when
a madman stares?” He says that
maybe lowly slaves will be moved
by Cassius’s bad temper, but that
it only makes him, Brutus, laugh.)

ADVANCED Ask advanced students
whether Brutus was justified in
losing his temper. Have them
support their assertions with
evidence from the text. (Answers
will vary. Students should support
their responses.)

Intermediate In the course of the
argument between Brutus and Cassius,
Shakespeare uses several synonyms and
figures of speech for anger. Help students
find the various ways the two men refer to
anger in their dialogue. List them on the
board, explaining that many of them were
commonly used in writing in Shakespeare’s
time. They include “rash choler,” “choleric,”
“testy humor,” “the venom of your spleen,”
and “waspish.”
BRUTUS. You say you are a better soldier; Let it appear so; make your vaunting° true, And it shall please me well. For mine own part, I shall be glad to learn of noble men.°

CASSIUS. You wrong me every way; you wrong me, Brutus; I said, an elder soldier, not a better. Did I say “better”?

BRUTUS. If you did, I care not.

CASSIUS. When Caesar liv’d, he durst° not thus have mov’d° me.

BRUTUS. Peace, peace, you durst not so have tempted him.

CASSIUS. I durst not?

BRUTUS. No.

CASSIUS. What? durst not tempt him?

BRUTUS. For your life you durst not.

CASSIUS. Do not presume too much upon my love, I may do that° I shall be sorry for.

BRUTUS. You have done that you should be sorry for. There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats; For I am arm’d so strong in honesty That they pass by me as the idle wind, Which I respect not. I did send to you For certain sums of gold, which you denied me; For I can raise no money by vile means. By heaven, I had rather coin my heart And drop my blood for drachmas than to wring From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash° By any indirection.° I did send To you for gold to pay my legions, Which you denied me. Was that done like Cassius? Should I have answer’d Caius Cassius so? When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous To lock such rascal counters° from his friends, Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts,
Dash him to pieces!

CASSIUS. I denied you not.

BRUTUS. You did.

CASSIUS. I did not. He was but a fool that brought my answer back. Brutus hath riv’d my heart. A friend should bear his friend’s infirmities; But Brutus makes mine greater than they are.

BRUTUS. I do not, till you practice them on me.

CASSIUS. You love me not.

BRUTUS. I do not like your faults.

CASSIUS. A friendly eye could never see such faults.

BRUTUS. A flatterer’s would not, though they do appear as huge as high Olympus.

CASSIUS. Come, Antony, and young Octavius, come, Revenge yourselves alone on Cassius, For Cassius is aweary of the world; Hated by one he loves, brav’d by his brother, Check’d like a bondman, Set in a notebook, learn’d and conn’d by rote, To cast into my teeth. O, I could weep my spirit from mine eyes! There is my dagger, And here my naked breast; within, a heart dearer than Pluto’s mine, richer than gold: If that thou be’st a Roman, take it forth. I, that denied thee gold, will give my heart: Strike as thou didst at Caesar; for I know, When thou didst hate him worst, thou lovedst him better Than ever thou lovedst Cassius.

BRUTUS. Sheathe your dagger.

Be angry when you will, it shall have scope; Do what you will, dishonor shall be humor.

CASSIUS. O Cassius, you are yoked with a lamb That carries anger as the flint bears fire, Who, much enforced, shows a hasty spark, And straight is cold again.

CASSIUS. Hath Cassius liv’d

85 riv’d: broken.
86 bear . . . infirmities: accept his friend’s faults.
96 brav’d: challenged.
97 Check’d like a bondman: scolded like a slave.
98 conn’d by rote: memorized.
102 Pluto’s mine: all the riches in the earth. (Pluto, the Roman god of the underworld, was often confused with Plutus, the god of wealth.)
108–109 Be angry . . . humor: Brutus says that he will give Cassius’s anger free play (scope) and will consider his insults merely the result of a bad mood.
110 yoked: allied.
111 enforced: struck hard; irritated.
112 straight: immediately.

Loyalty and Betrayal

What different ideas about loyalty and friendship are expressed here? With whose ideas do you agree?

JULIUS CAESAR, ACT 4, SCENE 3 791

Loyalty and Betrayal

Have students describe Cassius’s attitude in lines 93–107 and tell whether they have ever witnessed a person in such a mood. (Cassius’s attitude is one of self-pity and injured pride. Most students will say they have witnessed such an attitude in others.)

ENGLISH LEARNERS

Ask English learners to break down what Cassius says to describe his feelings by paraphrasing each line.

Big Idea

Loyalty and Betrayal

Answer: Cassius says that true friends overlook each other’s faults; Brutus says that this is true of flatterers, not friends. Answers will vary.

Approaching Level

DIFFERENTIATED INSTRUCTION

Established In the course of their argument, Cassius says to Brutus, “A friend should bear his friend’s infirmities” (line 86). Have students discuss this idea. Ask them to what extent they agree or disagree with Cassius’s statement. Have students offer examples from their own lives or from other literary characters that support their opinions.
Julius Caesar

To be but mirth and laughter to his Brutus
When grief and blood ill-temper’d vexeth him?

BRUTUS. When I spoke that, I was ill-temper’d too.

CASSIUS. Do you confess so much? Give me your hand.

BRUTUS. And my heart too.

CASSIUS. What’s the matter?

BRUTUS. Yes, Cassius, and from henceforth,
When you are over-earnest with your Brutus,
He’ll think your mother chides, and leave you so.

[Enter a POET (to LUCILIUS and TITINIUS as they stand on guard).]

POET. Let me go in to see the generals;
There is some grudge between ’em; ’tis not meet
They be alone.

LUCILIUS. You shall not come to them.

POET. Nothing but death shall stay me.

[BRUTUS and CASSIUS step out of the tent.]

CASSIUS. How now. What’s the matter?

POET. For shame, you generals! what do you mean?
Love, and be friends, as two such men should be,
For I have seen more years, I’m sure, than ye.

CASSIUS. Ha, ha! how vilely doth this cynic rhyme!

BRUTUS. Get you hence, sirrah! saucy fellow, hence!

CASSIUS. Bear with him, Brutus, ’tis his fashion.

BRUTUS. I’ll know his humor when he knows his time.
What should the wars do with these jigging fools?
Companion, hence!

Vocabulary

rash (rash) adj. marked by haste and lack of caution or consideration

Literary Element Practice

Analyze Theme The theme of loyalty and betrayal has developed throughout the first four acts of Julius Caesar. Before students continue to read the end of Act 4, have them review this theme in earlier acts. Have them consider which characters now feel loyalty and which now feel betrayal. Ask: How have the characters’ feelings changed from earlier acts? How have relationships between characters changed as the play has progressed?
CASSIUS. Away, away, be gone! [Exit POET.]

BRUTUS. Lucilius and Titinius, bid the commanders
Prepare to lodge their companies tonight.

CASSIUS. And come yourselves, and bring Messala with you
Immediately to us.

[LUCILIUS and TITINIUS exit.]

BRUTUS. [To LUCIUS within.] Lucius, a bowl of wine!

[BRUTUS and CASSIUS return into the tent.]

CASSIUS. I did not think you could have been so angry.

BRUTUS. O Cassius, I am sick of many griefs.

CASSIUS. Of your philosophy you make no use,
If you give place to accidental evils.°

BRUTUS. No man bears sorrow better. Portia is dead.

CASSIUS. Ha? Portia?

BRUTUS. She is dead.

CASSIUS. How scap’d I killing° when I cross’d you so?
O insupportable and touching° loss!
Upon what sickness?

BRUTUS. Impatient of° my absence,
And grief that young Octavius with Mark Antony
Have made themselves so strong—for with her death
That tidings came.° With this she fell distract,°
And (her attendants absent) swallow’d fire.°

CASSIUS. And died so?

BRUTUS. Even so.

CASSIUS. O ye immortal gods!

[Enter Boy (LUCIUS) with wine and tapers.]

BRUTUS. Speak no more of her. Give me a bowl of wine.
In this I bury all unkindness, Cassius. [Drinks.]

CASSIUS. My heart is thirsty for that noble pledge.
Fill, Lucius, till the wine o’erswell the cup;
I cannot drink too much of Brutus’ love.

[Drinks. Exit LUCIUS.]

BRUTUS. Come in, Titinius. [Enter TITINIUS and MESSALA.]
Welcome, good Messala.
Now sit we close about this taper here,

---

**Loyalty and Betrayal** How would you characterize Portia’s loyalty to Brutus?

**Answer:** Students may say that Portia’s loyalty is great, even extreme.

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**View the Art**

**Answer:** Brutus’s nobility, introspection, and resolve are depicted in this bust. These are some of the traits that Shakespeare’s Brutus possesses.

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**Differentiated Instruction**

**Intermediate** Tell English learners that reviewing what they have read can help clarify their understanding of the play. With a partner, have students briefly discuss the main events, characters, and settings in Acts 1, 2, and 3 and what they have completed of Act 4. After they have reviewed the play, have them analyze whether any themes are emerging. Have students brainstorm a list of possible themes and share their lists with the class. Instruct them to use details from the play to support their proposed themes.
Foil  Answer: Brutus reacts calmly and stoically to Portia’s death.

Have students discuss Brutus’s reaction in greater detail. Ask: Is it heartless and uncaring? (Some students may say that Brutus’s reaction is reasonable; others, that he is denying his feelings of grief.)
Of marching to Philippi presently?

CASSIUS. I do not think it good.

BRUTUS. Your reason?

CASSIUS. This it is; ’Tis better that the enemy seek us;
So shall he waste his means, weary his soldiers,
Doing himself offense, whilst we, lying still,
Are full of rest, defense, and nimbleness.

BRUTUS. Good reasons must of force give place to better:
The people ‘twixt Philippi and this ground
Do stand but in a forc’d affection; For they have grudg’d us contribution.
The enemy, marching along by them,
By them shall make a fuller number up,
Come on refresh’d, new-added and encourag’d;
From which advantage shall we cut him off
If at Philippi we do face him there,
These people at our back.

CASSIUS. Here me, good brother.

BRUTUS. Under your pardon. You must note beside
That we have tried the utmost of our friends,
Our legions are brimful, our cause is ripe:
The enemy increaseth every day;
We, at the height, are ready to decline.
There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.

CASSIUS. Then with your will go on;

BRUTUS. The deep of night is crept upon our talk,
And nature must obey necessity,
Which we will niggard with a little rest.

200 waste his means: use up his supplies.
201 Doing himself offense: harming himself.
205 Do stand . . . affection: Are friendly toward us only because they have no choice.
209 new-added: reinforced.
213 Under your pardon: I beg your pardon (let me continue).
214 tried . . . friends: demanded from our allies all that they can give.
215 brimful: at full strength.
218–221 There is a . . . miseries: Brutus says that if men fail to act when the tide of fortune is flowing, they may never get another opportunity.
224 with your will: as you wish.
227–228 nature must . . . rest: Human nature has its needs; which we will grudgingly satisfy (niggard) by resting briefly.
Loyalty and Betrayal

**Answer:** Cassius hopes that he and Brutus will never quarrel again. Students may say that Cassius's sincere request shows he can be soothed.

**Summarize** Summarizing each scene in Act 4 of *Julius Caesar* is a good way for students to make sure they understand the play's events and to review the act. Remind them that in summarizing, they state the text's main idea in their own words. Have students orally summarize each of the three scenes of Act 4. Tell students to keep their summaries brief—three to four sentences. Have them compare their summaries with a partner and discuss necessary details they omitted or unnecessary ones that they included.
I put it in the pocket of my gown.

LUCIUS. I was sure your lordship did not give it me.

255 BRUTUS. Bear with me, good boy, I am much forgetful.
Canst thou hold up thy heavy eyes awhile,
And touch thy instrument a strain or two?°

LUCIUS. Ay, my lord, an't° please you.

BRUTUS. It does, my boy.
I trouble thee too much, but thou are willing.

260 LUCIUS. It is my duty, sir.

BRUTUS. I should not urge thy duty past thy might;
I know young bloods look for a time of rest.

265 LUCIUS. I have slept, my lord, already.
BRUTUS. It was well done, and thou shalt sleep again;
I will not hold thee long. If I do live,
I will be good to thee.

[Music, and a song.] ☆
This is a sleepy tune. O murd'rous slumber!
Layest thou thy leaden mace° upon my boy,
That plays thee music? Gentle knave, good night;
I will not do thee so much wrong to wake thee.

275 If thou dost nod, thou break'st thy instrument;
I'll take it from thee; and, good boy, good night.
Let me see, let me see; is not the leaf turn'd down
Where I left reading? Here it is, I think.

[Enter the GHOST OF CAESAR.]

279 How ill this taper burns!° Ha! who comes here?
I think it is the weakness of mine eyes
That shapes this monstrous apparition.
It comes upon me. Art thou anything?
Art thou some god, some angel, or some devil,
That mak'st my blood cold, and my hair to stare?°
Speak to me what thou art.

GHOST. Thy evil spirit, Brutus.

283 BRUTUS. Why com'st thou?
GHOST. To tell thee thou shalt see me at Philippi.
BRUTUS. Well; then I shall see thee again?

287 GHOST. Ay, at Philippi.

Loyalty and Betrayal What character traits does Brutus demonstrate in this scene?

2

Answer: Brutus demonstrates kindness and sensitivity toward others.

[APPROACHING] If approaching-level students have difficulty, suggest they reread what Brutus says to the other characters in lines 241–266.

Literary History ☆

Music on Stage “Orpheus with his lute” from Henry VIII is traditionally sung in this scene when the play is staged. Shakespeare may have had in mind the song “Come, heavy sleep” from First Book of Songs by John Dowland, published in 1597.
BRUTUS. Why, I will see thee at Philippi then.

(EXIT GHOST.)

Now I have taken heart thou vanishest.
Ill spirit, I would hold more talk with thee.
Boy! Lucius! Varrus! Claudio! Sirs, awake! 1

[Exit CLAUDIO and then VARRUS.]

Fellow thou, awake!

VARRUS. My lord?

CLAUDIO. My lord?

BRUTUS. Why did you so cry out, sirs, in your sleep?

BOTH. Did we, my lord?

BRUTUS. Ay. Saw you anything?

VARRUS. No, my lord, I saw nothing.

CLAUDIO. Nor I, my lord.

BRUTUS. Go and commend me 2 to my brother Cassius;

Bid him set on his pow’rs betimes before, 3

And we will follow.

BOTH. It shall be done, my lord.

[They exit.]

291 false: out of tune.

296 out of tune.

297 commend me: send my regards.

306 set on . . . before: start his troops moving early, at the lead.

307 set on . . . before: start his troops moving early, at the lead.
After You Read

Respond and Think Critically

Respond and Interpret
1. What do you think about the relationship between Brutus and Cassius?
2. Compare the political situation in Rome after Caesar’s murder with that under Caesar’s rule.
3. (a) What battle plan does Cassius propose? (b) Why does he agree to march to Philippi?

Analyze and Evaluate
4. (a) What is your impression of Antony in Act 4? (b) Do his actions surprise you? Explain.
5. Why, do you think, did Shakespeare include the conflict between Cassius and Brutus?

Vocabulary Practice

Practice with Denotation and Connotation
Denotation is the literal, or dictionary, meaning of a word. Connotation is the implied, or cultural, meaning of a word. For example, the words feeble and weak have a similar denotation, “lack of strength or vigor,” but they have different connotations.

Negative: feeble
More Negative: weak
Each of the vocabulary words is listed with a word that has a similar denotation. Choose the word that has a more negative connotation.
1. barren
2. covert
3. deceitful
4. rash

Connect
7. Big Idea Loyalty and Betrayal What examples of loyalty do you see in this act of the play? Explain and give examples.
8. Connect to Today (a) What point does Shakespeare make about the effect of political power on those who hold it? (b) To which leaders in recent history might Shakespeare’s point apply? Explain.

After You Read

Assess
1. Brutus and Cassius are close.
2. Instead of one ruler, Rome is led by the triumvirate, who try to kill many of their opponents.
3. (a) Cassius wants to wait for Antony and Octavius at Sardis. (b) To stop the argument with Brutus.
4. (a) Students may say that he is a ruthless leader. (b) Students may be surprised, or they may have expected this from his soliloquy in Act 3.
5. Possibly to introduce the theme of abuse of political power resulting in conflict or that the most powerful leaders have human failings.
6. To set up the appearance of the ghost.
7. Brutus and Cassius, Portia and Brutus, and Brutus and his servants are loyal to each other.
8. (a) It is a corrupting force. (b) Leaders of totalitarian or corrupt regimes.

For additional selection assessment, see Assessment Resources, pp. 171–172.

Vocabulary Practice
1. barren. Suggests desolation and lifelessness.
2. covert. Carries connotations of espionage and government secrets.
3. deceitful. Also suggests cunning.
4. rash. Suggests greater risk or recklessness.

Writing

Write a Journal Entry In your journal, describe a quarrel you had with a close friend. What caused the disagreement? How did you try to settle it? Were you able to remain friends afterward? Compare your conflict with that between Cassius and Brutus.

Literary Element Foil

One character’s personality traits are sharper when a character with contrasting traits, a foil, is on stage.

1. (a) In Scene 1, which character serves as a foil to Antony? (b) What is the difference between that character and Antony?
2. What differences do you see between Cassius and Brutus? Explain.

Literary Element

1. (a) Octavius (b) Octavius is honest and deals fairly with people. Antony displays greed and dishonesty.
2. Cassius displays ruthlessness and greed, while Brutus displays integrity and fairness, which illustrates that Brutus is admirable.

Reading Strategy

Predictions
1. Students should give examples of a prediction that was correct and another that they need to modify.
2. Answers will vary.

Literature Online

Selection Resources For Selection Quizzes, eFlashcards, and Reading-Writing Connection activities, go to glencoe.com and enter QuickPass code GL59794u4.
## Lesson Plan

### Glencoe Literature Essential Course of Study

### The Tragedy of Julius Caesar, Act 4 (pp. 783–799)

#### Lesson Plan and Resource Manager

**UNIT FOUR** Drama, Part 1: Loyalty and Betrayal

| Learning Objectives | Literary Study: Analyzing plot.  
Reading: Making and verifying predictions. |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Lesson Summary      | On pages 783–799 of the Student Edition, students will be introduced to the following:  
- **Big Idea**: Loyalty and Betrayal  
- **Literary Element**: Foil  
- **Reading Strategy**: Make and Verify Predictions  
- **Vocabulary**: Denotation and Connotation  
- **Writing Activity/Grammar**: Write a Journal Entry |
| Lesson Duration     | Two to three 45–50 minute sessions |
| Readability Scores  | Dale-Chall: N/A  
DRP: N/A  
Lexile: N/A |
| Focus               | SE/TE p. 783  
Selection Focus Transparency 29  
Literature Launchers: Pre-Reading Videos DVD, Selection Launcher  
Literature Launchers Teacher Guide |
| Teach               | SE/TE pp. 784–797  
Interactive Read and Write SE/TE, pp. 235–246  
Unit 4 Teaching Resources, Literary Element, p. 105  
Unit 4 Teaching Resources, Reading Strategy, p. 106  
Unit 4 Teaching Resources, Selection Vocabulary Practice, p. 107  
Unit 4 Teaching Resources, Vocabulary Strategy, p. 108  
Unit 4 Teaching Resources, Grammar Practice, p. 109  
Literary Elements Transparency 43  
Classroom Presentation Toolkit CD-ROM  
Listening Library CD, Selection Audio  
TeacherWorks Plus CD-ROM  
Vocabulary PuzzleMaker CD-ROM |
| Assess              | SE/TE pp. 798–799  
Unit 4 Teaching Resources, Selection Quick Check, p. 110  
Unit 4 Teaching Resources, Selection Quick Check (Spanish), p. 111  
Assessment Resources, Selection Test, pp. 171–172  
ExamView Assessment Suite CD-ROM  
Progress Reporter Online Assessment |
| Differentiated Instruction: English Learners | TE English Learner Activities, pp. 783–799  
Interactive Read and Write (EL) SE/TE, pp. 235–246  
Unit 4 Teaching Resources, Selection Summaries: English, Spanish, Vietnamese, Tagalog, Cantonese, Haitian Creole, and Hmong, pp. 99–104 |
### Differentiated Instruction: English Learners (continued)
- Unit 4 Teaching Resources, Selection Quick Check (Spanish), p. 111
- English Language Coach
- Glencoe Interactive Vocabulary CD-ROM
- Listening Library Audio CD
- Listening Library Sourcebook: Strategies and Activities

### Differentiated Instruction: Approaching Level
- **TE** Approaching Level Activities, pp. 783–799
- Interactive Read and Write, (Approaching) SE/TE, pp. 235–246
- Glencoe Interactive Vocabulary CD-ROM
- Listening Library Audio CD
- Listening Library Sourcebook: Strategies and Activities
- Skill Level Up! A Skills-Based Language Arts Game CD-ROM

### Differentiated Instruction: Advanced/Pre-AP
- **TE** Advanced Learner Activities, pp. 783–799
- Novel Companion SE, pp. 183–226
- Novel Companion TG, pp. 43–51
- Literature Classics, High School CD-ROM
- Skill Level Up! A Skills-Based Language Arts Game CD-ROM

### Extension
- Grammar and Language Workbook SE
- Grammar and Language Workbook TAE
- Revising with Style
- Spelling Power SE/TAE

### Daily Writing
- **TE** p. 788
- SE/TE p. 799

### Interdisciplinary Connections
- **SE/TE** View the Art, pp. 784, 793
- **TE** Political History, Octavius Caesar, p. 786
- **TE** Political History: The Roman Army, p. 787
- **TE** Literary History: Portia’s Death, p. 794
- **TE** Literary History: Music on Stage, p. 797

### Independent Reading
- BookLink K–12 CD-ROM
- Ethnic Anthologies; Glencoe Literature Library; *inTIME* magazine
- Glencoe Literature Library Teacher Resources CD-ROM
- Literature Classics, High School CD-ROM

### Technology and Additional Resources
- Planning and Instruction:
  - TeacherWorks Plus CD-ROM
  - Classroom Presentation Toolkit CD-ROM
  - Literature Online at glencoe.com (QuickPass Code: GL59862u4T)

  **Students Tools:**
  - StudentWorks Plus CD-ROM or DVD-ROM
  - Online Student Edition at glencoe.com
  - Literature Online at glencoe.com (QuickPass Code: GL59794u4)
Learning Objectives

For pages 235–246
In studying this text, you will focus on the following objectives:

Literary Study: Analyzing characters.
Reading: Making and verifying predictions.
Connect to the Play
By this point in the play, Caesar is dead, but the outcome has not been what Brutus hoped. Three of Caesar’s allies have taken power in his place. Suppose you were in a position to lead a country. Sharing power with you will be two other people. What qualities do you think would be important in your co-leaders? Think of three qualities that are important in leading and write these in the blanks below. Then explain why each quality is important in a leader.

Quality: ____________________________________ because ______________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________.

Quality: ____________________________________ because ______________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________.

Quality: ____________________________________ because ______________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________.

Build Background
Read the events that happen between Act 2 Scene 1, and Act 4:

• Following their plan, Brutus and the other conspirators murder Caesar, stabbing him to death outside the Senate building.

• Brutus speaks at Caesar’s funeral, trying to convince the people that they had acted for the good of Rome.

• Mark Antony speaks after Brutus and reminds the people of all the good that Caesar had done for them.

• The crowd turns on the conspirators, forcing them to leave Rome in fear of their lives.

• Mark Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus form a committee of three, called the Second Triumvirate, to rule Rome.

Now go back through the Build Background and underline the details that you think will be most important to what follows.

Set Purposes for Reading
Read The Tragedy of Julius Caesar, Act 4, Scene 1 to find out what conflicts develop under the rule of the Second Triumvirate.
Literary Element  Foil

A foil is a character who provides contrast with another character. A foil helps readers see the strengths and weaknesses of another character. For example, two sisters might be foils to each other if one were quiet, had no sense of humor, and loved math, while the other was outgoing, funny, and spent her time playing sports. Imagine a character named Lenny who is honest, loyal to his friends, and thinks that the best way to succeed is through cooperation. Now imagine a foil to Lenny. Use the sentence from below to describe this character.

A foil to Lenny might be ____________________________________________________________.

Reading Strategy  Make and Verify Predictions

When you read, you can make informed guesses about what will happen next. This will help you read with more attention. You can change your predictions as you read and get more information. Based on your reading of Act 2, Scene 1 and the Building Background above, how do you predict the members of the Second Triumvirate will act toward the conspirators and their allies? Write your prediction on the lines below.

____________________________________________________________________________________________________

Vocabulary  Denotations and Connotations

A word’s denotation is its literal meaning that you can find in a dictionary. However, a word can also have different “shades of meaning”—either positive or negative. A word’s connotation is its suggested or implied meaning that goes beyond its dictionary meaning. For example, aspiring and driven all share a common meaning of “ambitious.” However, aspiring has positive connotations; driven has negative connotations. Decide whether each of the following words has a positive or negative connotation. Then write it under the correct heading in the chart.

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Vocabulary

barren (bar’ an)  adj. empty and dreary; without life; desolate
covert (kō’ vart)  adj. secret; hidden
A year and a half has passed since Caesar’s death. Mark Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus, now rulers of Rome, meet in Antony’s house to plan their next actions.

ACT 4

SCENE 1. Antony’s house in Rome. A year and a half after Caesar’s death.

[Enter Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus.]

Antony. These many then shall die, their names are prick’d.°

Octavius. Your brother too must die, consent you, Lepidus?°

Lepidus. I do consent—

Octavius. Prick him down, Antony.

Lepidus. Upon condition Publius shall not live, who is your sister’s son, Mark Antony.

Antony. He shall not live; look, with a spot I damn him.

But, Lepidus, go you to Caesar’s house; Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine How to cut off some charge in legacies.°

Lepidus. What? shall I find you here?

Octavius. Or here or at the Capitol.

[Exit Lepidus.]

Antony. This is a slight unmeritable man, Meet° to be sent on errands; is it fit, The threefold world° divided, he should stand One of the three to share it?

Octavius. So you thought him,
1 *prick’d:* marked down on a list.

2 *Your brother . . . Lepidus:* Lepidus’s brother was a prominent politician who sided with the conspirators after Caesar’s assassination.

9 *cut off . . . legacies:* reduce the amount of money left to the people in Caesar’s will.

13 *Meet:* fit.

14 *threefold world:* three parts of the Roman world. (In the autumn of 43 BC, Antony, Octavius Caesar, and Lepidus formed a triumvirate—a committee of three—to rule Rome. They divided up among themselves territory that the Romans had conquered.)

15–17 *So you . . . proscription:* Octavius wonders why Antony asked Lepidus to name people who should be sentenced to death if he had so poor an opinion of him.
And took his voice who should be prick’d to die
In our black sentence and proscription.°

ANTONY. Octavius, I have seen more days than you,
And though we lay these honors on this man
To ease ourselves of divers sland’rous loads,°
He shall but bear them as the ass bears gold,
To groan and sweat under the business,
Either led or driven, as we point the way;
And having brought our treasure where we will,
Then take we down his load, and turn him off
(Like to the empty ass) to shake his ears
And graze in commons.°

OCTAVIUS. You may do your will;
But he’s a tried and valiant soldier.

ANTONY. So is my horse, Octavius, and for that
I do appoint him store of provender.°
It is a creature that I teach to fight,
To wind,° to stop, to run directly on,
His corporal° motion govern’d by my spirit;
And in some taste° is Lepidus but so.

He must be taught, and train’d, and bid go forth;
A barren-spirited fellow; one that feeds
On objects, arts, and imitations,
Which, out of use and stal’d by other men,
Begin his fashion.° Do not talk of him.
20 divers slanderous loads: the burden of accusations for our various actions.

24–27 And having . . . commons: When Lepidus has brought our treasure where we want it, we will send him off to shake his ears and graze on public land like an unburdened donkey.

30 appoint . . . provender: allot him a supply of food.

32 wind: turn.
33 corporal: bodily.
34 taste: degree.

36–39 A barren-spirited . . . fashion: a man with no originality, one who indulges in curiosities, tricks, and fashions, which he takes up only after they have become outmoded.

Vocabulary

20 barren (bar’ an) adj. empty and dreary; without life; desolate

Vocabulary Skill

Denotations and Connotations
Replace the word barren in the sentence below with a synonym that has more positive connotations. Use a dictionary or thesaurus if you need help.

The explorer loved the barren __________ plains of the arctic, with their endless distances and harsh light.

________________________
________________________
________________________
Vocabulary

coverd (kō’ vərd) adj. secret; hidden

Vocabulary Skill

Denotations and Connotations
Would you describe the connotations of covert in the following sentence below as positive or negative? Put a check in the box next to your answer and give your reason on the lines below.

He demanded that the club’s meetings remain covert.

☐ Positive
☐ Negative

______________________________________________
______________________________________________
______________________________________________
______________________________________________
______________________________________________
______________________________________________
______________________________________________
______________________________________________

MY NOTES

But as a property.° And now, Octavius,
Listen great things. Brutus and Cassius
Are levying powers; we must straight make head;
Therefore let our alliance be combin’d,
Our best friends made, our means stretch’d;
And let us presently go sit in council,
How covert matters may be best disclos’d,
And open perils surest answered.°

Octavius. Let us do so; for we are at the stake,
And bay’d about with many enemies,°
And some that smile have in their hearts, I fear,
Millions of mischiefs. [They exit.]
40 a property: a mere tool.

41–47 Listen great . . . answered: Listen to important matters. Brutus and Cassius are raising armies; we must press forward immediately. Therefore let us become united, choose our allies, and make the most of our resources. And let us decide at once how hidden threats may be uncovered and open dangers most safely confronted.

48–49 we are . . . enemies: Octavius’s metaphor refers to bear-baiting, a popular entertainment in which bears were tied to stakes and surrounded by vicious dogs.
Connect to the Play

At this point, Rome has three rulers. Look back at the qualities of a ruler you named on page 236. So far, does either Mark Antony or Octavius seem to be acting like a good leader? Check the box for your answer; then give your reasons in the lines that follow.

Antony

☐ good  ☐ bad  ☐ mixed

__________________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________________

Octavius

☐ good  ☐ bad  ☐ mixed

__________________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________________

Literary Element  Foil

Fill in the following sentence frame to describe the use of character foils in this scene.

Octavius acts as a foil to _________________________________ by behaving ____________________________________________
to Lepidus while Mark Antony is behaving _____________________________________________.

Reading Strategy  Make and Verify Predictions

What will happen to Rome next? Make a prediction by checking one of the boxes below; then explain your reasons on the lines that follow.

☐ Rome will have peace when Brutus yields power to Mark Antony.
☐ Rome will have war when Brutus fights Mark Antony.
☐ Rome will have peace when Mark Antony yields power to Brutus.

__________________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________________
Vocabulary

A. Word Meaning  Think about the meaning of the boldface word as you read each sentence. Check the box for the best answer.

1. The field of grain was barren after the grasshoppers fed on the growing wheat.
   - [ ] valuable
   - [ ] enlarged
   - [x] destroyed

2. Mr. Lewellen accused Kate and Lisa of sending each other covert text messages during class.
   - [ ] private
   - [ ] funny
   - [ ] lengthy

3. The eruption of the volcano left the forested hills for miles around it a barren wilderness.
   - [ ] desolate
   - [x] picturesque
   - [ ] protected

4. She had conducted covert operations for the U.S. government in many parts of the world.
   - [ ] dangerous
   - [ ] secret
   - [ ] exciting

B. Denotations and Connotations  Connotation is the meaning of a word that goes beyond the dictionary definition. The words below present connotations for the vocabulary words. Under each vocabulary word, write the connotation that is the most negative and the connotation that is the most positive.

closed  clean  unproductive  blighted  confidential  sneaky

1. barren
   - most negative __________________
   - most positive __________________

2. covert
   - most negative __________________
   - most positive __________________
Reasoning Map

1. In this scene, Mark Antony tries to persuade Octavius to agree with him about Lepidus. Read his conclusion in the box at the right. Then, in the boxes at the left, write three reasons he gives to support his conclusion.

   Reason 1

   Reason 2

   Conclusion
   Lepidus doesn’t deserve to rule Rome with us.

   Reason 3

2. To what two animals does Mark Antony compare Lepidus in order to prove his reasoning? Write your answer on the lines below.

   ____________________________________________
For pages 235–246
In studying this text, you will focus on the following objectives:

Literary Study: Analyzing characters.
Reading: Making and verifying predictions.
Connect to the Play
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Quality: possible response: energy because possible response: because a leader has a lot to accomplish.

Quality: possible response: common sense because possible response: it helps a leader make good decisions.

Quality: possible response: idealism because possible response: a leader should want to do good.

Build Background
Read the events that happen between Act 2 Scene 1, and Act 4:

• Following their plan, Brutus and the other conspirators murder Caesar, stabbing him to death outside the Senate building.

• Brutus speaks at Caesar’s funeral, trying to convince the people that they had acted for the good of Rome.

• Mark Antony speaks after Brutus and reminds the people of all the good that Caesar had done for them.

• The crowd turns on the conspirators, forcing them to leave Rome in fear of their lives.

• Mark Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus form a committee of three, called the Second Triumvirate, to rule Rome.

Now go back through the Build Background and underline the details that you think will be most important to what follows.

Set Purposes for Reading
Read The Tragedy of Julius Caesar, Act 4, Scene 1 to find out what conflicts develop under the rule of the Second Triumvirate.
**Literary Element  Foil**

A **foil** is a character who provides contrast with another character. A foil helps readers see the strengths and weaknesses of another character. For example, two sisters might be foils to each other if one were quiet, had no sense of humor, and loved math, while the other was outgoing, funny, and spent her time playing sports. Imagine a character named Lenny who is honest, loyal to his friends, and thinks that the best way to succeed is through cooperation. Now imagine a foil to Lenny. Use the sentence from below to describe this character.

A foil to Lenny might be  **possible response: selfish, dishonest, and conniving**  

**Reading Strategy  Make and Verify Predictions**

When you read, you can make informed guesses about what will happen next. This will help you read with more attention. You can change your predictions as you read and get more information. Based on your reading of Act 2, Scene 1 and the Building Background above, how do you predict the members of the Second Triumvirate will act toward the conspirators and their allies? Write your prediction on the lines below.

**Possible response:** They will revenge themselves on Caesar’s enemies.

**Vocabulary  Denotations and Connotations**

A word’s **denotation** is its literal meaning that you can find in a dictionary. However, a word can also have different “shades of meaning”—either positive or negative. A word’s **connotation** is its suggested or implied meaning that goes beyond its dictionary meaning. For example, *aspiring* and *driven* all share a common meaning of “ambitious.” However, *aspiring* has positive connotations; *driven* has negative connotations. Decide whether each of the following words has a positive or negative connotation. Then write it under the correct heading in the chart.

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<tr>
<td><strong>purposeful</strong></td>
<td><strong>power-hungry</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>determined</td>
<td>pushy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A year and a half has passed since Caesar’s death. Mark Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus, now rulers of Rome, meet in Antony’s house to plan their next actions.

ACT 4

SCENE 1. Antony’s house in Rome. A year and a half after Caesar’s death.

[Enter Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus.]

ANTONY. These many then shall die, their names are prick’d.°

OCTAVIUS. Your brother too must die, consent you, Lepidus?°

LEPIDUS. I do consent—

OCTAVIUS. Prick him down, Antony.

LEPIDUS. Upon condition Publius shall not live, Who is your sister’s son, Mark Antony.

ANTONY. He shall not live; look, with a spot I damn him. But, Lepidus, go you to Caesar’s house; Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine How to cut off some charge in legacies.°

LEPIDUS. What? shall I find you here?

OCTAVIUS. Or here or at the Capitol.

[Exit Lepidus.]

ANTONY. This is a slight unmeritable man, Meet° to be sent on errands; is it fit, The threefold world° divided, he should stand One of the three to share it?

OCTAVIUS. So you thought him,
prick’d: marked down on a list.

Your brother . . . Lepidus: Lepidus’s brother was a prominent politician who sided with the conspirators after Caesar’s assassination.

cut off . . . legacies: reduce the amount of money left to the people in Caesar’s will.

Meet: fit.

threefold world: three parts of the Roman world. (In the autumn of 43 BC, Antony, Octavius Caesar, and Lepidus formed a triumvirate—a committee of three—to rule Rome. They divided up among themselves territory that the Romans had conquered.)

So you . . . proscription: Octavius wonders why Antony asked Lepidus to name people who should be sentenced to death if he had so poor an opinion of him.
Literary Element
Foil  Summarize Octavius’s speeches by completing the first two sentences below. Then complete the third sentence to describe Octavius as a foil to Mark Antony.

When you took Lepidus’s advice about who should be sentenced to die, you seemed to think that he was __________________________ __________________________.

Do as you think best, but remember that Lepidus is an __________________________.

In this scene, when Mark Antony is acting __________________________, Octavius shows that he is a foil by acting __________________________.

And took his voice who should be prick’d to die
In our black sentence and proscription.°

ANTONY.  Octavius, I have seen more days than you,
And though we lay these honors on this man
To ease ourselves of divers sland’rous loads,°
He shall but bear them as the ass bears gold,
To groan and sweat under the business,
Either led or driven, as we point the way;
And having brought our treasure where we will,
Then take we down his load, and turn him off
(Like to the empty ass) to shake his ears
And graze in commons.°

OCTAVIUS. You may do your will;
But he’s a tried and valiant soldier.

ANTONY. So is my horse, Octavius, and for that
I do appoint him store of provender.°
It is a creature that I teach to fight,
To wind,° to stop, to run directly on,
His corporal° motion govern’d by my spirit;
And in some taste° is Lepidus but so.

He must be taught, and train’d, and bid go forth;
A barren-spirited fellow; one that feeds
On objects, arts, and imitations,
Which, out of use and stal’d by other men,
Begin his fashion.° Do not talk of him
20 *divers sland’rous loads*: the burden of accusations for our various actions.

24–27 *And having . . . commons*: When Lepidus has brought our treasure where we want it, we will send him off to shake his ears and graze on public land like an unburdened donkey.

30 *appoint . . . provender*: allot him a supply of food.

32 *wind*: turn.

33 *corporal*: bodily.

34 *taste*: degree.

36–39 *A barren-spirited . . . fashion*: a man with no originality, one who indulges in curiosities, tricks, and fashions, which he takes up only after they have become outmoded.

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**Vocabulary Skill**

**Denotations and Connotations**

Replace the word *barren* in the sentence below with a synonym that has more positive connotations. Use a dictionary or thesaurus if you need help.

The explorer loved the *barren* __________ plains of the arctic, with their endless distances and harsh light.

*Possible synonyms:* clean, __________

severe, stark, unadorned __________
But as a property.° And now, Octavius,
Listen great things. Brutus and Cassius
Are levying powers; we must straight make head;
Therefore let our alliance be combin’d,
Our best friends made, our means stretch’d;
And let us presently go sit in council,
How covert matters may be best disclos’d,
And open perils surest answered.°

octavius. Let us do so; for we are at the stake,
And bay’d about with many enemies,°
And some that smile have in their hearts, I fear,
Millions of mischiefs. [They exit.]
The Tragedy of Julius Caesar, Act 4 Scene 1

40  *a property*: a mere tool.

41–47 *Listen great . . . answered*: Listen to important matters. Brutus and Cassius are raising armies; we must press forward immediately. Therefore let us become united, choose our allies, and make the most of our resources. And let us decide at once how hidden threats may be uncovered and open dangers most safely confronted.

48–49 *we are . . . enemies*: Octavius’s metaphor refers to bear-baiting, a popular entertainment in which bears were tied to stakes and surrounded by vicious dogs.

**Reading Strategy**

**Make Predictions** Who do you predict will win, the conspirators or Rome’s new rulers? Why? Write your prediction on the lines below.

Possible prediction: The new rulers will win because they have control of Rome.
Connect to the Play

At this point, Rome has three rulers. Look back at the qualities of a ruler you named on page 236. So far, does either Mark Antony or Octavius seem to be acting like a good leader? Check the box for your answer; then give your reasons in the lines that follow.

Antony

☐ good  ☐ bad  ☑ mixed

Possible reasons: Mark Antony has energy and common sense; but he wants to keep back some of the money left by Caesar to the people and he is disloyal to Lepidus.

Octavius

☑ good  ☐ bad  ☐ mixed

Possible reasons: Octavius has energy and common sense and shows much more loyalty to Lepidus.

Literary Element  Foil

Fill in the following sentence frame to describe the use of character foils in this scene.

Octavius acts as a foil to Mark Antony by behaving _______________ to Lepidus while Mark Antony is behaving _______________.

Reading Strategy  Make and Verify Predictions

What will happen to Rome next? Make a prediction by checking one of the boxes below; then explain your reasons on the lines that follow.

☐ Rome will have peace when Brutus yields power to Mark Antony.
☑ Rome will have war when Brutus fights Mark Antony.
☐ Rome will have peace when Mark Antony yields power to Brutus.

Possible reasons: Mark Antony is getting ready to kill his enemies. There is no way either Mark Antony or Brutus will yield power to the other.
After You Read

Vocabulary

barren  covert

A. Word Meaning  Think about the meaning of the boldface word as you read each sentence. Check the box for the best answer.

1. The field of grain was **barren** after the grasshoppers fed on the growing wheat.
   - □ valuable
   - □ enlarged
   - ☑ destroyed

2. Mr. Lewellen accused Kate and Lisa of sending each other **covert** text messages during class.
   - ☑ private
   - □ funny
   - □ lengthy

3. The eruption of the volcano left the forested hills for miles around it a **barren** wilderness.
   - ☑ desolate
   - □ picturesque
   - □ protected

4. She had conducted **covert** operations for the U.S. government in many parts of the world.
   - □ dangerous
   - ☑ secret
   - □ exciting

B. Denotations and Connotations  Connotation is the meaning of a word that goes beyond the dictionary definition. The words below present connotations for the vocabulary words. Under each vocabulary word, write the connotation that is the most negative and the connotation that is the most positive.

concealed  clean  unproductive  blighted  confidential  sneaky

1. **barren**
   - most negative  ____________
   - most positive  ____________

2. **covert**
   - most negative  ____________
   - most positive  ____________
Reasoning Map

1. In this scene, Mark Antony tries to persuade Octavius to agree with him about Lepidus. Read his conclusion in the box at the right. Then, in the boxes at the left, write three reasons he gives to support his conclusion.

   **Reason 1**
   Possible reason: He is good only for running errands.

   **Reason 2**
   Possible reason: He must be taught and trained and sent out to obey orders.

   **Reason 3**
   Possible reason: He has no originality but only follows fads.

   **Conclusion**
   Lepidus doesn’t deserve to rule Rome with us.

2. To what two animals does Mark Antony compare Lepidus in order to prove his reasoning? Write your answer on the lines below.

   He compares Lepidus both to an ass, or beast of burden, and to his horse.
**Literary Element** *(page 783)*

**Foil**

*The Tragedy of Julius Caesar, Act 4* **WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE**

A *foil* is a character who provides contrast with another character. The foil helps the reader perceive the strengths and weaknesses of another character. For instance, if a character is calm in a crisis, the foil’s anxiety in the same situation may help you perceive that calmness.

**ACTIVITY**

**Directions** Antony and Octavius are foils, as are Cassius and Brutus. Write an essay in which you compare and contrast one of these pairs of characters. In your essay, compare and contrast both the strengths and weaknesses of the characters using examples from Acts 1 through 4 of the play. Explain how the characters are foils. Use the standard five-paragraph compare-and-contrast format for your essay.
Reading Strategy (page 783)  
Make and Verify Predictions  

The Tragedy of Julius Caesar, Act 4  WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE  

When you make predictions as you read, you make reasonable guesses about what will happen next. You base your predictions on clues the author provides together with your own understanding of the characters and events. Then, as you continue reading, you verify the accuracy of your predictions and modify your thinking as needed.

ACTIVITIES  

Directions By the end of Act 4, you have probably made some predictions about the possible outcome of the play. Based on the first four acts, write down what you think will happen to each major character by the end of the play, and give your reasons for those predictions.

1. Antony  

2. Octavius  

3. Cassius  

4. Brutus  

Directions Respond to these questions based on what you have read and what you predict will happen.

5. Will there be a battle at Philippi?  

6. If there is a battle at Philippi, who will win?  

7. If there is a winner at Philippi, what will happen to the losers?  

8. If there is no battle at Philippi, how will Act 5 be resolved?
Selection Vocabulary Practice (page 783)
The Tragedy of Julius Caesar, Act 4  WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>barren</td>
<td>adj. empty and dreary; without life; desolate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>covert</td>
<td>adj. secret; hidden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deceitful</td>
<td>adj. untruthful and cunning; false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rash</td>
<td>adj. marked by haste and lack of caution or consideration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE A  Practice with Denotation and Connotation

Circle positive, negative, or neutral to describe the connotation of each underlined vocabulary word below.

1. The family looked in despair at the barren landscape that would become their new home.
   a. positive  
   b. negative  
   c. neutral

2. It is vital that our covert plans remain hidden from the public.
   a. positive  
   b. negative  
   c. neutral

3. I am so disgusted with her; she has been deceitful and unkind.
   a. positive  
   b. negative  
   c. neutral

4. Sergio’s decision to ski the expert hill seemed rash to his friends.
   a. positive  
   b. negative  
   c. neutral

EXERCISE B  Applying Meanings

Write the word from the vocabulary list that best completes each sentence.

1. Ted kept the money without telling anyone; his behavior was __________.
2. The Navy SEALs are famous for their __________ activities.
3. The settlers transformed the __________ landscape into a bustling town.
4. Crossing the street against the red light is considered a __________ thing to do.

EXERCISE C  Responding to the Selection

Dreams and their interpretation have played a major role in The Tragedy of Julius Caesar. In this act, the ghost of Caesar appears just before the end of the act. Is this another dream, or does the ghost of Caesar really appear to Brutus? How do you interpret the appearance of the ghost and what he says? Write two paragraphs explaining the appearance of the ghost and your interpretation of the event. Use at least TWO vocabulary words in your paragraphs.
Vocabulary Strategy (page 783)
Multiple-Meaning Words: Distinguishing Definitions

The Tragedy of Julius Caesar, Act 4  WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

“cassius.Have you not love enough to bear with me, /
When that rash humor which my mother gave me /
Makes me forgetful?”

—William Shakespeare, from “The Tragedy of
Julius Caesar, Act 4”

Connecting to Literature  The word *rash* is a multiple-meaning word—a word that has two or more meanings. *Rash* can be an adjective meaning “thoughtless and impetuous,” as it is used here by Cassius to describe his temperament. It can be a noun meaning “an outbreak on the skin that is often reddish and itchy” (*Her rash made her skin terribly itchy*). It can also be a noun meaning “a series of unusual events that happen in a brief period” (*There has been a rash of break-ins in my neighborhood this month*). When choosing among multiple meanings of a word, think about the word’s part of speech, as well as the context in which it is used.

English is full of multiple-meaning words. Here are two common ones.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| blossom | • *n.* a flower  
• *v.* to thrive or flourish | • The *blossom* was wilting in the sun.  
• She *blossomed* at her new school. |
| train | • *n.* linked railroad cars  
• *v.* to teach  
• *v.* to make fit by exercise | • The *train* is running late today.  
• How long will it take to *train* him on the new program?  
• She *trained* for months before the big race. |

ACTIVITY

Directions  Circle the letter of the correct definition for the multiple-meaning word in each sentence. Consult a dictionary if you need help.

1. I’ll *trade* you three cookies for your bag of chips.
   a. an occupation  
b. exchange

2. After four long years, Lupita was thrilled to earn her *degree*.
   a. a title awarded following a course of study  
b. extent or amount

3. She is a really *bright* student; she receives excellent grades.
   a. illuminated  
b. intelligent

4. The walls need one more *coat* of paint.
   a. outer garment  
b. thin covering
Grammar Practice (page 783)

Misplaced and Dangling Modifiers

The Tragedy of Julius Caesar, Act 4  WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Misplaced modifiers are modifiers (words, phrases, or clauses) that cause confusion because they modify the wrong word or seem to modify more than one word in a sentence. To make the meaning of the sentence clear, move the modifier as close as possible to the word it modifies and rephrase it if necessary.

MISPLACED: Interested in a compromise, the mediator’s suggestions appealed to both parties.

CLEAR: The mediator’s suggestions appealed to both parties interested in a compromise.

Dangling modifiers are modifiers that do not logically modify any word in the sentence. A sentence with a dangling modifier often can be rewritten correctly by supplying the words that are implied.

DANGLING: After trying for many years to locate my birth mother, she lives in Tucson.

CLEAR: After trying for many years to locate my birth mother, I found her living in Tucson.

ACTIVITY

Directions  Draw a line under the dangling or misplaced modifier in each sentence. Then rewrite each sentence correctly.

1. Antony and Octavius made decisions with ruthlessness.

2. Becoming more and more angry, it was time for Brutus to calm down.

3. Discussing Cassius’s corruption, the tent was filled with angry words.

4. Swallowing hot coals, Portia’s death was shocking.

5. Lucius played his musical instrument with sleepy eyes.
Selection Quick Check *(page 783)*

The Tragedy of Julius Caesar, Act 4  WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Use complete sentences to answer the following questions.

1. What does Brutus accuse Cassius of doing?

2. What happens to Portia?

3. What information do Messala and Brutus have regarding Octavius and Antony’s activities?

4. What do Brutus and Cassius argue about with respect to battle plans? What do they decide?

5. What does Brutus see?
Prueba Rápida (pág. 783)
La tragedia de Julio César, Acto 4  WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Contesta las siguientes preguntas con oraciones completas.

1. ¿De qué acusa Bruto a Casio?

2. ¿Qué le sucede a Portia?

3. ¿Qué información tienen Mesala y Bruto con relación a las actividades de Octavio y Antonio?

4. ¿Sobre qué discuten Bruto y Casio con respecto a los planes de la batalla? ¿Qué deciden?

5. ¿Qué ve Bruto?
What comes to your mind when you see Roman architecture or art? What does it tell you about the people of ancient Rome?
A **foil** is a minor character whose contrast with a main character highlights particular characteristics, often flaws, of the main character.

Select a main character and a foil from a literary work you have read. In the chart below, identify three contrasting characteristics between the two characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Character Characteristic</th>
<th>Foil Characteristic</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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Do the contrasts in the chart above highlight the main character’s flaws? If so, how?
Recall and Interpret (50 points total; 5 points each)
Write the letter of the best answer.

____ 1. Antony sends for Caesar’s will in order to determine whether
   a. the will is genuine.
   b. Caesar left money for him personally.
   c. he can use some of the money for military purposes.
   d. he can decrease the amount of money for the people.

____ 2. Antony regards Lepidus as
   a. a lazy tag-along.  c. an undeserving underling.
   b. an equal partner.  d. an unreliable threat to his power.

____ 3. When Brutus refers to Cassius as “a hot friend cooling,” he
   means that Cassius
   a. is no longer angry with him.
   b. is coming around to his point of view.
   c. has lost his sense of drive and purpose.
   d. feels less friendship for him than he once did.

____ 4. When Lucius Pella is punished for taking bribes, Cassius is
   angry for each of the following reasons except that
   a. the punishment is too harsh.
   b. he believes that Lucius was innocent.
   c. his request for leniency was ignored.
   d. Brutus is rigid in his application of the law.

____ 5. In his argument with Cassius, Brutus accuses Cassius of
   a. greed.  c. weakness.
   b. ambition.  d. disloyalty.

____ 6. Cassius claims superiority over Brutus in
   a. honesty.  c. experience.
   b. courage.  d. moral worthiness.

____ 7. Brutus claims superiority over Cassius in
   a. honesty.  c. experience.
   b. courage.  d. practicality.

____ 8. Brutus begins to get over his anger with Cassius when he sees
   that Cassius is
   a. just as angry as he is.
   b. innocent of all Brutus’s charges.
   c. hurt and dismayed by their conflict.
   d. regretful about the assassination of Caesar.
9. Brutus wants to march to Philippi because he
   a. believes that the time is right.
   b. regards it as a matter of honor.
   c. wants to make a surprise attack.
   d. wants to get the battle over with.

10. The appearance of Caesar’s ghost foreshadows the idea that
    a. Brutus will become the ruler of Rome.
    b. Brutus will suffer a mental breakdown.
    c. revenge will be taken for Caesar’s murder.
    d. the ideals of the Roman republic cannot be destroyed.

Vocabulary Practice (15 points total; 5 points each)
Write the letter of the best answer.

11. Which of these is most likely to be barren?
    a. an ocean         b. a desert        c. a meadow

12. Someone who is deceitful is not
    a. joyful.          b. trustworthy.     c. feared.

13. A covert operation is one carried out with
    a. secrecy.         b. many people.     c. wide approval.

Analyze and Evaluate (10 points total; 5 points each)
Answer the questions in the boxes below.

14. Name one example of a character who serves as a foil to another character in Act 4.
    Explain your answer.

15. What effects does the use of a foil help playwrights to achieve? Explain.

BIG IDEA Connect (25 points)
Use a separate sheet of paper to answer the following essay question.

16. Why do you think Cassius finally goes along with Brutus’s plan
to march to Philippi?