

Julius Caesar

William Shakespeare

Lesson at a Glance

- Caesar's wife Calpurnia sees a bad dream and asks Caesar not to go to the Capitol.
- Most unnatural and horrid sights were seen by the watchman.
- A lioness gave birth in the streets. The sky rained blood on the Capitol. Graves opened and dead bodies came out of the graves.
- Fiery warriors fought on the clouds and ghosts wandered and shrieked.
- Calpurnia says that these ill-omens signal death and disaster.
- Caesar is adamant on going out but relents and stays at home when Calpurnia begs on her knees.
- Decius Brutus comes to take Caesar to the senate-house where the conspirators are in ambush to murder Caesar.
- Caesar describes that Calpurnia saw in her dream blood rushing out of his statue through a hundred spouts.
- Lusty Romans were bathing their hands in Caesar's blood.
- Decius deliberately gives a flattering interpretation to Calpurnia's dream. He tells that her dream was fair and fortunate.
- Caesar's blood will bring a new life and vitality to Rome. Important people will preserve Caesar's belongings as holy relics and memorials.
- Metellus Cimber prays Caesar to revoke the order of his brother's exile.
- Caesar remains firm and chides Cimber for his 'low courtesies'.
- Caesar is surrounded by the conspirators. Casca is the first to strike and then follow the others.
- When Caesar sees Marcus Brutus stabbing him, Caesar utters in disbelief. "Even you, Brutus!" Caesar dies.
- The conspirators cry. "Liberty! Freedom! Tyranny is Dead!"
- Mark Antony makes peace with the conspirators but wants to be satisfied with the reasons of Caesar's death.
- Brutus assures Antony of his personal safety. He allows Antony to speak at Caesar's funeral after him. But he is not to speak against the conspirators.
- Brutus tries to justify to the Roman mob the murder of Caesar. He killed Caesar not because he loved him less. He killed him because he loved Rome more than Caesar.
- Brutus says that Caesar was killed because he was ambitious.
- If his growing power was not checked, all the Romans would become bondmen and slaves.

- The mob is satisfied with Brutus's arguments. One of them cries : "Let him be Caesar".
- Antony is left alone with the mob. He is a wonderful orator who knows how to arouse the basic sentiments and passions of the mob.
- Antony creates sympathy for Caesar. He tries to prove that Caesar was not ambitious. He was offered the crown thrice but he refused to accept it every time.
- Caesar wept with the poor. He brought so many captives and enriched the treasury by his conquests.
- Antony reads Caesar's will. Caesar left his private parks and orchards open for the people. The people of Rome were his heirs. He left 75 drachmas for every Roman in his Will.
- Antony proves that Caesar was not ambitious and Brutus and other conspirators were liars and murderers.
- The Roman mob is excited and agitated. They cry "Most noble Caesar ! We'll avenge his death".
- The people run after the conspirators and set out to burn their houses.

SUMMARY OF THE LESSON

A very influential and powerful section of the senators are jealous of the rising power and glory of Julius Caesar. Cassius, a master schemer, hatches a conspiracy to eliminate Caesar. He is backed by several others like Casca and Cimber. To give legitimacy to their dark designs, they finally rope in Brutus. Brutus is the most trusted and respected man in Rome. Brutus, the idealist joins the conspiracy feeling that Caesar's murder is necessary for the freedom of Rome and republicanism. Ironically, Caesar is murdered at the foot of his rival Pompey's statue. Antony, a trusted friend and confidant of Caesar, is a master manipulator and a matchless orator. He arouses the basic passions of the Roman mob. He is able to create sympathy for Caesar and directs the anger and hatred of the mob against the conspirators.

[**NOTE:** Shakespeare's famous play, 'Julius Caesar' is in five acts. The extracts given in this abridged version cover only the important incidents happening just before Caesar's murder and ending with Antony's funeral speech in which he turns the tide against the conspirators.]

(**नोट:** Sakespeare का प्रसिद्ध नाटक 'जूलियस सीज़र' पाँच अंकों (Acts) में है। इस संक्षिप्त संस्करण में दिये गये उद्धरण, केवल सीज़र की मौत से पहले घटी घटनाओं को लेते हुए, Antony द्वारा कैसे षडयंत्रकारियों के विरुद्ध पास पलट दिया जाता है, वहीं सीज़र के दाह-संस्कार पर, तक सीमित है।)

► Calpurnia Cries Thrice in Sleep

It is quite a disturbing night. Neither heaven (sky) nor earth have been at peace. Calpurnia, Caesar's wife cried out in sleep thrice : "Help, ho! they murder Caesar!" She requests Caesar not to go to the Capitol that day.

► Calpurnia तीन बार नींद में चीख उठती है

काफी परेशानी वाली रात है न तो आसमान और न ही पृथ्वी शांत रहे हैं। सीज़र की पत्नी Calpurnia तीन बार नींद में चीख उठती है : "मदद करो, हो ! वे Caesar को मार रहे हैं !" वह Caesar से प्रार्थना करती है कि वह उस दिन संसद-भवन न जाये।

► Most Unnatural and Horrid Sights

Calpurnia recounts horrid sights seen by the watchman. A lioness gives birth in the streets. Graves open. The dead bodies come

► बहुत अप्राकृतिक एवं भयानक नजारे

Calpurnia चौकीदार (पहरेदार) द्वारा देखे गये भयानक नजारों का वर्णन करती है। एक शेरनी गलियों में जन्म देती है। कब्रें खुल जाती हैं। लाशें बाहर आ जाती हैं। उग्र योद्धा ठीक युद्ध

out. Fiery warriors fight upon the clouds in the right form of war. The sky drizzles blood upon the Capitol. Horses neigh and dying men groan. Ghosts 'Shriek and squeal' about the streets. All such ill-omens and horrid sights are the most unnatural. They signify only deaths and disasters. These predictions can not be taken lightly.

► Caesar Adamant on going

Caesar doesn't give any importance to such omens. He says that things that threaten him will vanish when they see his face. And what is proposed by the mighty gods can't be avoided. He is not a coward. The valiant never 'taste of death but once.' Moreover, these ill-omens and predictions are for the general and not, particularly, meant for Caesar alone. But when Calpurnia begs on her knees, Caesar relents. He decides to stay at home.

► Caesar Narrates Calpurnia's Dream to Decius Brutus

Decius Brutus, one of the conspirators, comes to take Caesar to the senate house. He has to make Caesar go to the Capitol at any cost. Brutus, Cassius and other conspirators are in ambush to murder Caesar there.

Caesar tells Decius that he is staying at home that day. His wife Calpurnia saw a bad dream last night. She saw Caesar's statue rushing out blood through many spouts. Lusty smiling Romans were bathing their hands in Caesar's blood. She interprets that these ill omens may bring danger and death to her husband.

► Decius Brutus Gives A Flattering Interpretation to Calpurnia's Dream

Decius Brutus deliberately gives a flattering twist to Calpurnia's dream. He declares that her dream is fair and auspicious. Caesar's blood will give a new life, vigour and vitality to Rome. He will be worshipped as a hero, martyr and saint. Romans will compete to get his belongings.

के रूप में बादलों के ऊपर युद्ध करते हैं। आसमान से सीनेट-हाऊस के ऊपर खून की बारिश होती है। घोड़े हिनहिनाते हैं और मरते हुए लोग कराहते हैं। भूत चीखते हैं और गलियों में बिलबिलाते हैं। इस प्रकार के अशुभ लक्षण और भयानक नजारे बहुत ही अप्राकृतिक हैं। वे केवल मौत और विनाश के सूचक हैं। इन भविष्यवाणियों को हल्के ढंग से नहीं लिया जा सकता।

► सीजर जाने की जिद लगाता है

सीजर ऐसे लक्षणों को कोई महत्त्व नहीं देता। वह कहता है कि जो चीजें उसे डराती हैं वे जैसे ही उसका सामना करेंगी तो गायब हो जायेंगी। और जो शक्तिशाली देवताओं की मंशा है, उसे टाला नहीं जा सकता। वह कायर नहीं है। बहादुर आदमी मृत्यु का स्वाद केवल एक बार चखते हैं, और फिर, ये अशुभ लक्षण और भविष्यवाणियाँ सब के लिये हैं, सिर्फ अकेले सीजर के लिए नहीं। लेकिन जब Calpurnia अपने घुटनों पर गिर कर याचना करती है, सीजर नरम पड़ जाता है। वह घर पर रुकने का फैसला करता है।

► सीजर Decius Brutus को Calpurnia के स्वप्न का वर्णन करता है

Decius Brutus, जो कि षड्यंत्रकारियों में से एक है, सीजर को सीनेट-हाऊस लेने के लिये आता है। उसे हर हालत में Caesar को सीनेट-हाऊस ले जाना है। वहाँ Caesar का कत्ल करने के लिए Brutus, Cassius और दूसरे षड्यंत्रकारी घात लगाये बैठे हैं।

सीजर Decius को बताता है कि उस दिन वह घर पर ही रुकेगा। उसकी पत्नी Calpurnia ने रात को एक बुरा सपना देखा था। उसने सीजर के बुत की बहुत सी टोंटियों या सुराखों में से खून बाहर निकलता देखा था। तंदरुस्त मुस्कुराते रोम-निवासी सीजर के खून में हाथ धो रहे थे। वह व्याख्या करती है कि ये बुरे लक्षण उसके पति के लिए खतरा या मौत ला सकते हैं।

► Decius Brutus, Calpurnia के स्वप्न की चापलूसीजनक व्याख्या करता है

Decius Brutus जानबूझ कर Calpurnia के स्वप्न को एक चापलूसीजनक मोड़ दे देता है। वह घोषणा करता है कि उसका स्वप्न उचित और शुभ है। सीजर का खून रोम को एक नया जीवन, बल और शक्ति प्रदान करेगा। वह एक महानायक, शहीद और एक संत के रूप में पूजा जायेगा। रोम निवासी उसकी चीजों को प्राप्त करने के लिए एक दूसरे से

They will preserve them as holy relics, memorials and mementos. Then he injures Caesar's inflated ego. He says that Caesar will make himself a stock of laughter among the senators, if he yields to his wife's false fears. In the end, he throws a bait to feed his hidden ambition. He tells Caesar that the Senate has decided to offer him the crown. The Senators may change their decision if he doesn't go to the Capitol. Caesar chides himself for yielding to his wife's foolish fears. He gets ready to go to the Capitol.

► Caesar is Murdered

Metellus Cimber falls on his knees and requests Caesar to revoke the order of his brother's exile. Caesar gets furious. He chides Cimber for his 'crouchings' and 'low courtesies'. If he doesn't stop them, Caesar will spurn him like a dog out of his way. Cassius and Brutus plead for Cimber's brother but are snubbed. Caesar compares himself to the Pole Star. He is always constant. Hence, he will not revoke his order at any cost. Casca is the first to strike. Then others stab Caesar. When Caesar sees Brutus stabbing him, he utters in disbelief : "Et tu, Brute !" Caesar dies. The conspirators cry "Liberty ! Freedom ! Tyranny is dead !"

► Marcus Brutus Justifies Caesar's Murder; Antony Allowed to Address the Mob

Antony presents himself before the conspirators. He offers himself to be killed there and then with his friend and patron Caesar. Marcus Brutus assures him of his safety. Antony cleverly makes peace with the conspirators and buys time. Brutus grants him the permission to take Caesar's body to the market place and speak at Caesar's funeral. Cassius objects it but is overruled by the idealist Brutus. Antony is to speak after Brutus. He is not to utter a word against the conspirators. Brutus speaks first and tries to justify the

होड़ (प्रतिस्पर्द्धा) करेंगे। वे उन्हें पवित्र अवशेषों, यादगारों और समृति चिन्हों के रूप में सुरक्षित रखेंगे। फिर वह सीज़र के फैले हुए, अहम को चोट पहुँचाता है। वह कहता है कि यदि सीज़र अपनी पत्नी के झूठे डरों के सामने समर्पण कर देता है तो वह सीनेट के सदस्यों में हँसी का पात्र बन जायेगा। अन्त में वह उसके अन्दर छुपी हुई महत्वाकांक्षा को पोषित करने के लिए चारा फेंकता है। वह सीज़र को बताता है कि सीनेट ने उसकी ताजपोशी का फैसला कर लिया है। अगर सीज़र सीनेट-हाऊस नहीं जाता है तो, सीनेट अपना फैसला बदल सकती है। सीज़र अपनी पत्नी के मूर्ख डरों के सामने समर्पण करने के लिए स्वयं को ताड़ता है। वह सीनेट-हाऊस जाने के लिए तैयार हो जाता है।

► सीज़र कत्ल कर दिया जाता है

Metellus Cimber पैरों पर गिर जाता है और सीज़र से अपने भाई के देश-निकाला आदेश को वापिस ले लेने की प्रार्थना करता है। सीज़र क्रोधित हो जाता है। वह Cimber को उसके झुकने और तुच्छ अभिवादनों के लिये लताड़ लगाता है। यदि वह उन्हें रोकता नहीं, तो सीज़र उसे अपने रास्ते से कुत्ते की तरह लतिया देगा। Cassius और Brutus भी Cimber के भाई की वकालत करते हैं परन्तु उन्हें भी झिड़क दिया जाता है। सीज़र अपनी तुलना ध्रुवतारे से करता है। वह सदा स्थायी है। इसीलिये, वह अपने हुक्म को कभी भी वापस नहीं लेगा। सबसे पहले Casca वार करता है। फिर दूसरे सीज़र को खंजर घोंपते हैं जब सीज़र Brutus को खंजर घोंपते देखता है तो वह अविश्वास में कहता है : "तुम भी, Brutus !" सीज़र मर जाता है। षड्यंत्रकारी चिल्लाते हैं "आजादी ! स्वतंत्रता ! निरंकुशता मर चुकी है !"

► Marcus Brutus सीज़र के कत्ल को न्यायोचित ठहराता है; Antony को भीड़ को सम्बोधन करने की आज्ञा मिल जाती है

Antony स्वयं को षड्यंत्रकारियों के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत कर देता है। वह स्वयं को उसी समय और वहीं अपने मित्र और संरक्षक सीज़र के साथ मारे जाने के लिए प्रस्तुत करता है। Marcus Brutus उसे, उसकी सुरक्षा का आश्वासन देता है। Antony चालाकी से षड्यंत्रकारियों से शांति कर समय ले लेता है। Brutus उसे सीज़र की लाश को मार्केट-स्थान पर ले जाने और Caesar के दाह-संस्कार पर बोलने की अनुमति दे देता है। Cassius इसका विरोध करता है परन्तु आदर्शवादी Brutus उसे रद्द कर देता है। Antony को Brutus के बाद बोलना है। उसे षड्यंत्रकारियों के विरुद्ध एक शब्द

murder of Caesar. He says that he has no personal grudge or enmity against Caesar. He doesn't love Caesar less than anybody else. He murdered Caesar not because he loved Caesar less. He murdered Caesar because he loved Rome more than Caesar. Caesar was becoming too powerful and ambitious. His growing ambition was a threat to the freedom of Rome and republicanism. If he was not eliminated, all Romans would be reduced to bondmen and slaves. The mob is convinced. One of them even shouts. "Let him (Brutus) be Caesar."

► Antony's Speech—A Master piece of Public Oratory

Mark Antony's speech at Caesar's funeral is a perfect masterpiece of public oratory. He is pained to see the greatest conqueror of his times reduced to that "bleeding piece of earth". He calls the conspirators as "butchers". He forecasts death and destruction in Rome. There will be riots and a civil war in Italy. Caesar's spirit will wander for revenge. Antony asks the people to make a ring around Caesar's dead body. He shows them the holes in Caesar's cloak and wounds on his dead body. The "most unkindest cut" was made by the dagger of Caesar's angel, Brutus. Then step by step, Antony tries to prove that Caesar was not at all ambitious. He tells them how Caesar refused the crown everytime when it was offered to him thrice. He could convince them that 'honourable' Brutus was actually, a liar and a murderer.

► Antony Shows Caesar's Will

The master orator, Mark Antony, keeps the mob spell-bound with his eloquence and dramatics. He very cleverly mentions that he has Caesar's will with him but will not read it. If he reads it, the people will be incited. And he is under an oath not to speak against the conspirators. The mob is agitated. They shout that Antony should read the will. This is exactly what Antony

भी नहीं कहना है। Brutus पहले बोलता है और सीज़र के कत्ल को न्यायोचित सिद्ध करने का प्रयत्न करता है। वह कहता है कि उसकी सीज़र से कोई व्यक्तिगत रंजिश या दुश्मनी नहीं है। वह किसी से भी सीज़र को कम प्यार नहीं करता। उसने सीज़र को इसलिये नहीं मारा कि वह उससे कम प्यार करता था। उसने सीज़र को इसलिये मारा क्योंकि वह रोम को सीज़र से अधिक प्यार करता था। सीज़र अत्यधिक शक्तिशाली और महत्वाकांक्षी बन रहा था। उसकी बढ़ती हुई महत्वाकांक्षा रोम और (गणतंत्र) के लिए एक खतरा थी। यदि उसे हटाया नहीं गया तो सभी रोमवासी उसके दास और गुलाम बन कर रह जायेंगे। भीड़ संतुष्ट हो जाती है। उनमें से एक चिल्लाता है : "उसे (Brutus को) सीज़र बनने दो।"

► Antony का भाषण—जन भाषण कला का उत्कृष्ट नमूना

सीज़र के दाह संस्कार पर Mark Antony का भाषण जन भाषण कला का एक सम्पूर्ण उत्कृष्ट नमूना है। उसे यह जान कर दुःख पहुँचता है कि अपने समय का सबसे बड़ा विजेता सिर्फ "खून से धंसे जमीन के छोटे से टुकड़े" मात्र में सिमट कर रह गया है। वह षड्यंत्रकारियों को "कसाई" कहता है। वह रोम में मौत और बर्बादी की भविष्यवाणी करता है। इटली में दंगे और गृहयुद्ध होगा। सीज़र की आत्मा बदला लेने के लिये भटकेगी। Antony भीड़ को सीज़र के शव के चारों ओर एक घेरा बना लेने के लिए कहता है। वह सीज़र के चोगे में हुए सुराखों और उसकी लाश में हुए घावों को उन्हें दिखाता है।

"सबसे निर्दयी कटाव" सीज़र के फरिश्ते, Brutus के खंजर के द्वारा किया गया। फिर धीरे-धीरे Antony सिद्ध करने का प्रयत्न करता है कि सीज़र बिल्कुल भी महत्वाकांक्षी नहीं था। वह उन्हें बताता है कि किस प्रकार सीज़र ने उस ताज को हर बार स्वीकार करने से इन्कार कर दिया जिसे तीन बार उसे भेंट किया गया था। वह लोगों को यह समझा पाया कि 'इज्जतदार' Brutus वास्तव में झूठा और एक कातिल था।

► Antony सीज़र का वसीयतनामा दिखाता है

माहिर वक्ता, Mark Antony अपनी धारा प्रवाहिता और नाटकीयता से भीड़ को मंत्र-मुग्ध रखता है। वह बहुत चालाकी से यह जिक्र करता है कि उसके पास सीज़र का वसीयतनामा है लेकिन वह उसे पढ़ेगा नहीं। यदि वह उसे पढ़ता है, तो लोग उत्तेजित हो जायेंगे। और उसे षड्यंत्रकारियों के विरुद्ध न बोलने की शपथ दिलायी गयी है। भीड़ उत्तेजित हो जाती है। वे चिल्लाते हैं कि Antony सीज़र का वसीयतनामा पढ़े। ठीक यही तो Antony चाहता है। वह उन्हें बताता है कि

wants. He tells that Caesar has left open, all his 'walks, private parks and orchards for the common pleasures. He has made Romans as his 'heirs'. He has left seventy five drachmas for every Roman.

► Mob Incited and Agitated

Antony's historical speech achieves its aim. He has been able to create sympathy for Caesar. The mob is convinced that Caesar was not ambitious. He was generous and caring. Brutus was a liar and a murderer. The mob is incited and agitated. They cry: 'Most noble Caesar ! We'll revenge his death'. They run after the conspirators and get ready to burn their houses.

सीजर ने सभी अपने भ्रमण-स्थान, व्यक्तिगत पार्क और बगीचे जनता के आनन्द मनाने के लिये खोल दिये हैं। उसने रोम-निवासियों को अपना उत्तराधिकारी बनाया है। उसने हर रोमवासी के लिए 75 दिरहम रख छोड़े हैं।

► भीड़ उग्र और उत्तेजित हो जाती है

Antony का ऐतिहासिक भाषण अपना उद्देश्य पूरा कर लेता है। वह सीजर के प्रति भीड़ की सहानुभूति प्राप्त कर लेता है। भीड़ सन्तुष्ट हो जाती है कि सीजर महत्वाकांक्षी नहीं था। वह उदार और उनका ध्यान रखने वाला था। Brutus एक झूठा और कातिल था। भीड़ उग्र और उत्तेजित हो जाती है। लोग चिल्लाते हैं ; "सबसे नेक सीजर ! हम उसकी मौत का बदला लेंगे।" वे षड्यंत्रकारियों के पीछे दौड़ते हैं और उनके मकान जलाने के लिये तैयार हो जाते हैं।

ENRICH YOUR VOCABULARY

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At peace—at rest, शांति से, आराम से। **Walk forth**—go out, बाहर जाएँगे। **Stir**—move, go, हिलना, जाना। **threatened**—gave threat, डराया। **Vanished**—disappeared, गायब हो जाती हैं। **Stood on ceremonies**—(here) never paid much attention to omens and forecasts, कभी भी सगुन लक्षणों और भविष्यवाणियों पर ध्यान नहीं देती। **Frighten**—scare, डराती हैं। **Recounts**—recollects, याद दिलाती है। **Horrid**—horrible, भयानक। **Watch**—watchman, चौकीदार। **Whelped**—gave birth, जन्म दिया। **Yawned**—opened, खुल गयी हैं। **Yielded**—coming out, बाहर निकलते हुए। **Dead**—dead bodies, मृत-शरीर। **Fierce**—fearful, प्रचण्ड, डरावने। **Warriors**—fighters, योद्धा। **Ranks and squadron**—according to ranks and in proper lines, in perfect order, रैंक और स्थान के अनुसार, पूर्ण क्रमानुसार। **Right form of war**—correct battle order, ठीक युद्ध व्यवस्था के अनुसार। **Drizzled**—rained, बारिश की। **Capitol**—Parliament House, संसद भवन। **Hurtled**—clashed, टकराते थे। **Neigh**—sound of horses, हिनहिनाना। **Groan**—cried in pain, कराहे। **Shriek and squeal**—cried, चीखे-चिल्लाये। **Beyond all use**—most unnatural, पूरे रूप से अप्राकृतिक। **What can be avoided**—it can't be avoided, उसे टाला नहीं जा सकता। **End**—(here) happening, होना। **Purposed**—designed, planned, रच रखा है। **Mighty**—powerful, शक्तिशाली। **Predictions**—foretelling, भविष्यवाणियाँ। **World in general**—for all the people, सभी के लिए, सर्व-सामान्य के लिए। **Comets**—bright objects in space with a long tail, धूमकेतु। **Heavens**—heavenly bodies/stars, आसमान में तारे इत्यादि। **Blaze**—burn, जलते हैं। **Valiant**—brave, बहादुर। **Taste**—experience, अनुभव करते हैं। **But once**—only once, केवल एक बार। **Necessary end**—inevitable end of life, जीवन का न टाला जाने वाला अंत। **Alas**—sorry, अफसोस।

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Consumed—eaten away, खर्च हो गयी है, खत्म हो गयी है। **Confidence**—(here) overconfidence, अतिविश्वास। **Not your own**—not your own fear, तुम्हारा अपना डर नहीं। **Let me prevail**—let me

have my say, obey me in this matter, मेरी बात मान जाओ, इस मामले में मेरा कहना मान जाओ। **Humour**—(here) mood/whim, मूड/सनक। **Hail**—welcome, स्वागत। **Fetch**—bring, लाना। **Senate**—Parliament House, संसद भवन। **Very happy time**—just at the right time, बिल्कुल ठीक समय पर। **Bear**—take, ले जाओ। **Greeting**—compliment, अभिवादन। **Stretched**—expanded, फैलाई थी। **Grey beards**—old people with grey hair and beards, सफेद बालों और दाढ़ियों वाले बूढ़े। **Cause**—reason, कारण। **Stays me at home**—keeps me to stay at home, मुझे घर पर रखना चाहती है। **Statue**—image made of stone, बुत। **Spouts**—openings, टोंटियाँ। **Lusty**—vigorous, young and powerful, ताकतवर (नौजवान)। **Portents**—omens, सगुन-लक्षण। **Imminent**—befalling soon, बिल्कुल ऊपर है, सिर पर है। **Amiss**—wrongly, गलत ढंग से। **Interpreted**—explained, expounded, व्याख्या की गयी है। **Vision**—dream, स्वप्न। **Fair**—proper, सही। **Fortunate**—(here) auspicious, शुभ। **Spouting blood**—blood coming out in many openings, बहुत से सुराखों से खून आता है। **Pipes**—openings, holes, नालियाँ, सुराख। **Signifies**—indicates, दर्शाता है। **Suck**—receive, take in, लेगा, प्राप्त करेगा। **Reviving**—bringing a new life, नवजीवन देने वाला। **Reviving blood**—(here) Caesar's blood that will give a new life to Rome, सीज़र का खून जो रोम को नवजीवन देगा। **Great men**—great and important men of Rome, रोम के महान व्यक्ति। **Press**—crowd round, लोगों की भीड़ तुम्हें घेर लेगी। **Tinctures**—stains of Caesar's blood, सीज़र के खून के दाग। **Stains**—stains of blood, खून के दाग। **Relics**—mementos, यादगार चिन्ह। **Cognizance**—the process by which you recognize or understand something, समझना।

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Signified—explained, represented, व्याख्या करता है या प्रतीक है। **Expounded**—explained, व्याख्या की। **Concluded**—decided, फैसला किया है। **Yield**—surrendered, (के आगे) झुक गया था। **Robe**—dress/cloak, पोशाक/चोगा। **Every like is not the same**—every appearance is not its reality, हर चीज जो जैसी दिखायी देती है, वह उसकी वास्तविकता नहीं होती। **Yearns**—(here) grieves, दुःखी है। **Prevent**—stop, मना करूँ। **Crouchings**—bowings, bending low, झुकना, नीचे मुड़ना। **Lowly**—while lowing, low, झुकने वाली, घटिया झुकना। **Courtesies**—stoopings, झुक के अभिवादन करना। **Might**—perhaps, शायद। **Fire**—incite, उत्तेजित कर दे। **Blood**—(here) pride, घमंड। **Pre-ordinance**—decision already taken, पहले का लिया गया फैसला। **First decree**—orders already given, पहले के दिये हुए आदेश। **Law of children**—childish laws, बच्चों का खेल/कानून। **By decree**—by official order, सरकारी आदेशानुसार। **Banished**—exiled, देश से बाहर निकाला गया। **Fawn**—flatter, चापलूसी करना। **Spurn**—kick, ठोकर मारता हूँ। **Cur**—dog, कुत्ता। **Doth not wrong**—does no wrong, कोई गलती नहीं करता। **Without cause**—without a (solid) reason, बिना किसी (ठोस) कारण के।

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Repeal—cancelling of the order, हुक्म को रद्द करना। **Enfranchisement**—(here) right of citizenship, नागरिकता का अधिकार। **Moved**—influenced, melted, पिघल जाता, असर हो जाता। **If I could pray to me**—if I pray to move or influence anybody, यदि मैं किसी को पिघलाने या प्रभावित करने की प्रार्थना करता हूँ। **Move me**—melt my heart, influence me, मेरा दिल पिघलाये या मुझे प्रभावित करे। **Constant**—firm, fixed, स्थिर। **Northern star**—the pole star, ध्रुव तारा। **True-fixed**—permanently fixed, स्थायी रूप से स्थिर। **Resting**—stability, स्थिरता। **No fellow**—no other star, कोई दूसरा तारा नहीं। **Firmament**—sky, आकाश। **Constant**—firm, दृढ़। **Keep him so**—keep him

exiled, उसे देश निकाला देकर। **Et tu, Brutus**—Even you, Brutus, ब्रूटस, तुम भी। **Tyranny**—unfair control (by a dictator), अन्याय पूर्ण नियंत्रण (डिक्टेटर के द्वारा)। **Proclaim**—declare, घोषणा कर दो। **Pulpits**—stages, platforms, मंच, स्टेज। **Conquests**—victories, विजय। **Triumph**—victories, विजय। **Spoils**—trophies of victory, विजय-द्राफियाँ। **Shrunk**—reduced, सिकुड़ गयी हैं। **This little measure**—this little piece of ground on which your body lies, इस जमीन के छोटे से टुकड़े पर जहाँ तुम्हारी लाश पड़ी है। **Intend**—want to do, क्या करना चाहते हो। **Who else must be let blood**—who else is to be killed, और किस को मारा जाना है। **If I myself**—if I am to be killed, यदि मुझे मारा जाना है। **No hour**—no time, कोई भी समय नहीं। **So fit**—so proper, उतना उचित/सही। **Instrument**—weapon, हथियार। **Of half that worth**—of half the value, आधी कीमत भी नहीं है। **Made rich**—(here) purified, made holy, शुद्ध हो गयी, पवित्र हो गयी। **Most noble blood**—blood of the noblest man of the world, संसार के सबसे नेक आदमी का खून। **Beseech you**—request you, विनती करता है। **Bear me hard**—bear a grudge against me, मुझसे विद्वेष है। **Purpled hands**—hands stained with the fresh blood, ताजे खून से सने हाथ। **Reek**—stench/smell, गंध आती है। **Smoke**—smoke rising from the fresh blood, ताजा खून से धुआँ उठता हुआ। **Pleasure**—desire, इच्छा।

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Apt—proper, उचित। **Means of death**—weapons of death/way of death, मौत का तरीका/मारने का हथियार। **Cut off**—killed, मारा गया। **The choice**—the choice of the whole world (Caesar), सारे संसार की पसंद सीजर। **Master**—dominating, greatest, प्रभुत्ववान, महानतम। **Master spirit of the age**—highest soul (man) of his times, अपने काल की महानतम हस्ती। **Appear**—seem, look, प्रतीत हो रहे हैं। **Bloody and cruel**—murderous and cruel persons, कातिल और बेरहम व्यक्ति। **Our hearts you see not**—you don't see our hearts which are full of noble motives, तुम उच्च उद्देश्यों से परिपूर्ण हमारे हृदय नहीं देख पा रहे। **They**—(our) hearts, हमारे दिल। **Pitiful**—full of pity and sympathy, दया और सहानुभूति से भरे हुए। **General wrong of Rome**—injustice done to the common men of Rome, रोम के आम लोगों के प्रति किये गये अन्याय। **As fire drives out fire, so pity**—as one fire puts out another fire, similarly our pity for the wronged people of Rome killed our pity for Caesar, जैसा कि एक आग दूसरी आग को बुझा देती है, ठीक वैसे ही, रोम के आम लोगों के प्रति हमारी दया ने (जिन के प्रति निरंकुश सीजर ने अन्याय किया था) सीजर के प्रति हमारी दया को खत्म कर दिया। **Done this deed**—committed the murder of Caesar, सीजर का कत्ल किया। **For your part**—so far you are concerned, जहाँ तक तुम्हारा सम्बंध है। **Swords have leaden point**—our swords have become so blunt that they can't kill you, हमारी तलवारें, तुम्हारे लिये इतनी खूंडी बन गयी हैं कि वे तुम्हें नहीं काट सकतीं। **(Our arms) In strength of malice**—our hands may look full of bad intentions, full of enmity, हमारे हाथ तुम्हें बुरे इरादे के लिए दिखायी दें, शत्रुता से पूर्ण। **Brother's temper**—full of brotherly love, भाई के प्यार से भरपूर। **Receive you**—welcome you, तुम्हारा स्वागत करते हैं। **Reverence**—respect, सम्मान। **Disposing of**—(here) distributing, बाँटने में। **New dignities**—new honours/positions, नये सम्मान! पदवियाँ। **Render**—give, दो। **Bloody**—full of blood, खून से सना। **Credit**—reputation/honour, सम्मान, शौहरत। **Stand on such slippery ground**—my reputation is not established firmly, it is shaky, मेरा सम्मान पूर्ण रूप से स्थापित नहीं अपितु अस्थिर है। **Spirit**—(here) soul, आत्मा। **Grieve thee**—will not you feel grieved?, क्या तुम्हें दुख नहीं पहुँचेगा?। **Dearer than thy death**—you will be more grieved than you felt grieved at your treacherous murder, तुम्हें धोखे से किये गये अपने खुद के कत्ल से इतना दुख नहीं पहुँचा होगा जितना कि तुम्हें अब यह जानकर पहुँचेगा। **Making his peace**—Antony making a compromise with Caesar's

murderers, सीज़र के कातिलों के साथ समझौता कर रहा है। **Thy foes**—your (Caesar's) enemies, तुम्हारे सीज़र के शत्रु। **In the presence of**—in front of, के सामने। **Thy corse**—your dead body, तुम्हारे मृत शरीर/लाश के। **Pardon me**—excuse me, मुझे क्षमा करें। **The Enemies of Caesar shall say this**—even enemies of Caesar will utter these words of praise, सीज़र के दुश्मन भी उसके बारे में प्रशंसा के ये शब्द कहेंगे। **Cold modesty**—an ordinary formality, एक आम औपचारिकता। **Compact**—agreement, समझौता। **Mean you**—want you, तुम चाहते हो। **Pricked**—written, लिखा जाना।

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Swayed from the point—moved away from the main point or purpose, मुख्य मुद्दे या उद्देश्य से भटक गया था। **Give me reason**—tell me the reasons why you murdered Caesar, मुझे वे कारण बताओगे जिनकी वजह से तुमने सीज़र को मारा। **Good regard**—serious consideration/good and sufficient reasons, गम्भीर विचार, काफी (ठोस) कारण। **Seek**—want, चाहता हूँ। **Suitor that I**—I make a request/petition, मैं प्रार्थी, आवेदक हूँ। **Produce**—take and show, ले जाकर प्रस्तुत करने की। **Pulpit**—stage, raised platform, मंच, स्टेज। **As becomes a friend**—as is proper for a friend, जैसा कि एक मित्र के लिए उपयुक्त/ठीक है। **Order**—ceremony, उत्सव। **Funeral**—death ceremony, दाह-संस्कार। **Consent**—agree, स्वीकार करना। **People may be moved**—people may be incited, लोग उत्तेजित हो जायेंगे। **Utter**—speak, बोलना। **By your pardon**—with your permission, आपकी आज्ञा लेकर। **Will**—will go, जाऊँगा। **Protest**—oppose, विरोध करना। **Leave**—permission, आज्ञा इजाजत। **What may fall**—what (evil) may happen, क्या (बुरा) घट जाये। **Blame**—criticise, accuse, दोषारोपण, आलोचना। **Devise**—think, सोच (सकते हो)। **Bleeding piece of earth**—the part of earth where Caesar's fresh blood is still flowing, जमीन का वह हिस्सा जहाँ सीज़र का ताजा खून अभी भी बह रहा है। **Meek**—submissive, दबू। **Gentle**—(here) not bold, too soft, बहुत नरम, दबंग नहीं। **Butchers**—murderers (of Caesar), हत्यारों (सीज़र के)।

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Ruins—remains, अवशेष। **Tide of times**—during ages, काल-कालांतर से। **Woe**—cursed, अभिशापित हो। **Shed**—made flow, बहाया। **Costly blood**—rare blood (of Caesar), दुर्लभ खून (सीज़र का)। **Prophecy**—make a forecast, भविष्यवाणी करता हूँ। **Which**—wounds (on Caesar's body), सीज़र के शरीर के जखम। **Dumb mouths**—Caesar's open wounds can't speak, सीज़र के खुले जखम बोल नहीं सकते। **Ope**—open, खोल रखे हैं। **Ruby lips**—red lips, लाल होंट। **To beg the voice**—(the wounds) beg that they should be given voice, (जखम) यह निवेदन करते हैं कि उन्हें आवाज प्राप्त हो जाये। **Utterance of my tongue**—(the wounds of Caesar) demand the voice and speech of Antony, (सीज़र के जखम) Antony के कथन व भाषण उन्हें दिये जाने की मांग करते हैं। **Curse**—something that causes evil, अभिशाप, बददुआ। **Light**—fall, गिरेगा लगेगा। **Limbs**—bodies, शरीर। **Fury**—riots, दंगे। **Fierce**—terrible, भयानक। **Civil strife**—civil war, गृह युद्ध। **Cumber**—harass, trouble, सतायेगा। **So in use**—so common, आम है। **Dreadful**—fearful, डरावने। **Familiar**—well known, जाना पहचाना। **Behold**—see, देखना। **Infants**—babies, बच्चे। **Quartered with**—cut to pieces, काट के टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर देना। **Pity choked**—pity will disappear, दया लुप्त हो जायेगी। **Custom of fell deeds**—being accustomed (habitual) to cruel deeds, निर्दयी करतूतों की आदी हो जायेगी। **Caesar's spirit**—Caesar's immortal soul, सीज़र की अमर आत्मा। **Ranging**—wandering, भटकते हुए। **Ate**—Greek goddess of revenge, प्रतिशोध की देवी (यूनान की)। **Come out**—coming in great haste, जल्दी से आती हुई।

Confines—regions, areas, क्षेत्र। **With a monarch's voice**—with the authority of a king, राजा की अधिकार शक्ति से। **Havoc**—destruction, बर्बादी। **Let slip**—let loose, खुला छोड़ देना। **Dogs of war**—instruments of war, hunger, fire, famine etc., युद्ध के औजार, भूख, आग, अकाल आदि। **Foul**—evil, wicked, दुष्ट। **Carriage men**—dead bodies, मृत शरीर। **Groaning for burial**—dead bodies coming out of the open grave crying for their burial again, लाशें जो कब्रों से बाहर आ गयी थीं फिर से दफनाये जाने के लिए चीख रही होंगी। **Throng**—crowd, भीड़। **Satisfied**—सन्तुष्ट। **Audience**—spectators, श्रोतागण। **Ascended**—climbed up, ऊपर चढ़ गया। **For my cause**—the cause/mission (For which I killed Caesar), वह उद्देश्य या वजह (जिस के कारण मैंने सीज़र को मारा)। **Believe me for my honour**—believe me because you know I am honourable, मेरा विश्वास करो क्योंकि तुम्हें पता है कि मैं एक भद्र व्यक्ति हूँ। **Censure**—criticise/judge, आलोचना/निर्णय लेना। **Awake your senses**—sharpen your understanding, अपनी समझ तेज कर लो। **Assembly**—gathering, भीड़।

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Had you rather—If you had wished, यदि आप चाहते तो। **Rejoice**—feel happy, खूश हूँ। **Slew**—killed, मार दिया। **Valour**—bravery, बहादुरी। **Base**—low, तुच्छ। **Bondsman**—slave, दास, गुलाम। **Offended**—done a wrong, अन्याय किया है। **Rude**—uncivilized, असभ्य। **Vile**—shameless, बेशर्म। **Pause**—stop, wait, रुकता हूँ, इंतजार करता हूँ। **Do to Brutus**—you can kill Brutus if he is ambitious, तुम Brutus को ऐसे ही मार सकते हो यदि वह Caesar की तरह ही महत्वाकांक्षी हो। **Question**—reason, कारण। **Enrolled**—recorded, रिकार्ड/दर्ज कर लिया गया है। **His glory not extenuated**—Caesar's glories will not be decreased/lessened, सीज़र की शान को कम नहीं आंका जायेगा। **Nor his offence enforced**—Nor Caesar's offence will be exaggerated, न ही Caesar के कसूर को बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर कहा जायेगा। **Benefit**—reward, लाभ/फल। **Commonwealth**—free republic, आजाद गणतंत्र। **Lover**—friend, मित्र। **Triumph**—victory, विजय। **Parts**—qualities, गुण। **Do grace**—honour, सम्मान दो। **Tending**—referring, वर्णन करते हो। **Entreat**—request, प्रार्थना करता हूँ। **Depart**—leave, जाये।

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Save—except, सिवाय। **Tyrant**—one who rules with all power vested in him, निरंकुश। **Rid**—got rid, छुटकारा पा गया। **Lend me your ears**—hear me, मुझे सुनो। **Oft**—often, अक्सर, प्रायः। **Interred**—buried, दफना दिया जाता है। **Grievous**—serious, गम्भीर। **Grievously**—very seriously, गम्भीरता से। **Answer it**—paid for it, इसकी कीमत चुकानी पड़ी। **Leave**—permission, आज्ञा से। **Just**—fair, उचित। **Captives**—prisoners, कैदी। **Ransoms**—money got in exchange of freeing the prisoners, कैदियों को छोड़ने के एवज़ में मिली रकम। **Coffers**—treasure, खजाने। **Stern Stuff**—hard material, कठोर सामान। **Ambition should be made of sterner stuff**—ambitious men are not generous and kind hearted like Caesar, they are made of hard material, महत्वाकांक्षी लोग Caesar की तरह दयालु और उदार हृदयी नहीं होते, वे तो कठोर धातु के बने होते हैं। **Lupercal**—the festival of Lupercal, the god of fertility, Lupercal का त्यौहार, उपजाऊपन का देवता।

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Disprove—prove wrong, गलत साबित करने के लिए। **Withholds**—stops, रोकता है। **Judgement**—good sense, ठीक समझ। **Fled**—flown away, उड़ गयी है। **Brutish beasts**—wild animals, the conspirators, जंगली पशु, षड्यंत्रकारी। **Reason**—reasoning power, तर्क शक्ति। **Bear with me**—

tolerate me, मुझे सहन करो। **Coffin**—box for the dead body, ताबूत। **Mark'd ye his words?**—Did you notice his words? क्या तुमने उसके शब्द नोट किये? **Stood against the world**—None in the world could have opposed him, कोई भी उसका संसार में विरोध नहीं कर सकता था। **None so poor to do him reverence**—even the smallest and poorest men are not ready to show him respect, सबसे गरीब और छोटे आदमी भी आज उसका सम्मान करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। **Disposed**—intended, चाहता होता, मेरी मंशा होती। **Stir**—incite (the mob), लोगों को भड़काने की। **Mutiny**—rebellion, विद्रोह। **Rage**—anger, गुस्सा। **Wrong the dead**—I may do some wrong to the dead Caesar, मैं मरे हुए Caesar के प्रति अन्याय कर सकता हूँ। **Wrong myself**—by not speaking what I know, जो मुझे पता है वह नहीं बोल कर मैं अपने प्रति गलती कर सकता हूँ। **Wrong you**—by allowing you to be deceived by Brutus, तुम्हें Brutus द्वारा धोखा दिये जाने पर। **Parchment**—paper of leather, चर्मपत्र। **Closet**—almirah, अलमारी। **Will**—last testament, वसीयतनामा। **Testament**—Will, नसीहतनामा। **Napkins**—handkerchiefs, रुमाल, नैपकिन। **Sacred**—holy, पवित्र। **Memory**—(as a) memento, यादगार (के रूप में)।

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Bequeathing—leaving for the next generation, अगली पीढ़ी के लिए छोड़ जाओगे। **Rich**—valuable, कीमती। **Legacy**—heritage, धरोहर। **Patience**—wait quietly, सब्र करो। **Meet**—proper, उचित। **You are not wood**—you are not feelingless things like wood (but men of blood and flesh), तुम कोई लकड़ी की तरह भावहीन चीज नहीं (अपितु हाड़माँस के व्यक्ति हो)। **Inflame**—incite, उकसा देगा, गरमा देगा। **Heirs**—inheritors, उत्तराधिकारी। **If you should**—if you know it, यदि तुम्हें इसका पता चल जाये। **O, what would come of it!**—Oh, what will you do after hearing it? ओह, पता नहीं तुम इसे सुनकर क्या कर बैठो। **Make a ring**—stand in a circle, घेरे में खड़े हो जाओ। **Corpse**—dead body (of Caesar), लाश Caesar की। **Descend**—come down, नीचे उतरूँ। **This Mantle**—cloak (of Caesar), चोगा Caesar का। **Nervii**—a warlike tribe defeated by Caesar, Caesar द्वारा हराया गया एक लड़ाकू कबीला। **Dagger**—a long knife, कटार, खंजर। **Through**—through Caesar's body, Caesar के शरीर के आर-पार। **Rent**—hole, सुराख। **Envious**—malicious, दुष्ट। **Stabbed (the dagger)**—thrust into the body, (खंजर) शरीर में धोंप दिया। **Plucked away**—took out, निकाला। **Cursed**—evil, अभिशापित, बुरी। **Steel**—sword, तलवार। **Mark**—notice, नोट करो, देखो। **Rushing out of doors**—(Caesar's blood) came out flowing fast out of his body, (Caesar का) खून उसके शरीर रूपी द्वार से तेजी से बाहर निकला। **To be resolved**—to make sure, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए। **Caesar's angel**—Caesar's good angel/friend, Caesar का प्यारा फरिश्ता/मित्र।

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This—this hole, wound, यह सुराख, यह घाव। **Unkindest**—cruel, कठोर, निर्दयी। **Cut**—stabbing, चोट, कटाव। **Saw him stab**—saw Brutus stabbing him, Brutus को वार करते देखा। **Ingratitude**—ungratefulness, betrayal, बेवफाई कृतघ्नता। **Quite**—completely, पूरी तरह से। **Vanquished**—overpowered, defeated, काबू पा लिया, परास्त कर दिया। **Muffling**—covering, ढके हुए। **Which all the while ran blood**—which was all the time covered with Caesar's blood, जो सारे समय Caesar के खून से लथ-पथ रहा। **O, what a fall was there**—fall of Caesar was a great fall. It was fall of Rome and Romans, Caesar का पतन बड़ा पतन था। वह रोमन और रोमवासियों का पतन था। **Bloody treason**—the conspirators who shed blood, षड्यंत्रकारियों ने जिन्हें खून बहाया था। **Flourished over us**—(conspirators) prospered over the common men of Rome, षड्यंत्रकारी रोम के निवासियों

के ऊपर फले फूले। **Perceive**—see, feel, देखता हूँ, अनुभव करता हूँ। **Dint of pity**—effect, impact of pity, दया का प्रभाव। **These are gracious drops**—these tears are of love and pity, ये प्रेम और दया के आँसू हैं। **Behold**—see, देखते हो। **Vesture**—dress, cloak, पोशाक, चोगा। **Wounded**—stabbed, (खंजर) के वार किये। **Marr'd**—destroyed, बर्बाद। **Stir up**—incite, inflame, भड़काना। **Flood of mutiny**—wave of rebellion, विद्रोह की लहर। **Private grief**—personal grudges or complaints, व्यक्तिगत रंजिश, शिकायतें। **Orator**—a great speaker, महान वक्ता। **A plain blunt man**—a straight-forward man, सीधा-साधा, साफ कहने वाला आदमी। **Wit**—mental cleverness, चतुराई (बौद्धिक)। **Worth**—reputation, authority, शौहरत, हैसियत। **Action**—gesture, bearing, हाव-भाव। **Utterance**—eloquence, good way of speaking, धाराप्रवाह बोलना/भाषण। **Stir men's blood**—(I have no speaking power) to incite or boil the blood of men, मेरे पास बहकाने वाली शक्ति नहीं है जो लोगों के दिल को बौखला दे। **Speak right on**—speak without preparation, (मैं) बिना तैयारी के बोलता हूँ। **Dumb mouths**—Caesar's open wounds are like dumb mouths who are open but can't speak, Caesar के घाव उन खुले मुँहों की तरह हैं जो बोल नहीं सकते। **Bid**—ask, कह सकता।

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Ruffled—aroused, उत्तेजित कर देता। **Spirits**—feelings/passions, भावनाएँ। **Put a tongue in every wound**—would have given expression to every wound, हर घाव को अभिव्यक्ति प्रदान कर देता। **Move**—melt, पिघला देता। **Drachmas**—silver coins of Caesar's time, सीज़र के समय के चाँदी के सिक्के। **Orchards**—gardens, बाग। **Heirs**—inheritors, उत्तराधिकारी। **Brands**—burning sticks, जलती लकड़ियाँ। **Fetch**—bring, लाओ। **Mischief**—evil passions/anger of people, लोगों का गुस्सा/दुर्भावना। **Thou art afoot**—you have been aroused, तुम्हें जगा/उत्तेजित कर दिया गया है। **Course**—direction/way, दिशा/रास्ता। **Thou wilt**—that you will take, जो तुम लो-ले लो।

REFERENCE TO CONTEXT

Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow:

1. Caesar shall forth: the things that threaten'd me
Ne'er look'd but on my back; when they shall see
The face of Caesar, they are vanished.

(Page 159)

Questions

- (a) Explain: "Caesar shall forth".
- (b) Where do things that threaten Caesar look on?
- (c) What is the word for 'disappeared' in the passage?

Answers

- (a) Caesar ignores Calpurnia's warning that he should not stir out of his house that day. He insists on venturing out of the house in spite of his wife's requests of not doing so.
- (b) Things that threaten Caesar dare not look him in his eyes but look on his back.
- (c) vanished

2. A lioness hath whelped in the streets;
And graves have yawn'd, and yielded up their dead;
Fierce fiery warriors fought upon the clouds,
In ranks and squadrons and right form of war.
Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol;

(Page 159)

Questions

- (a) Name the speaker. What's the occasion?
- (b) What happened to the graves?
- (c) What is the word for 'opened the mouth' in the passage?

Answers

- (a) Calpurnia speaks these lines to her husband Julius Caesar. She is describing him the horrible dream that she saw the previous night.
- (b) The graves opened up and the dead were exposed.
- (c) yawned

3. What can be avoided
Whose end is purposed by the mighty gods?
Yet Caesar shall go forth; for these predictions
Are to the world in general as to Caesar.

(Page 159)

Questions

- (a) Who is the speaker and why does he say so?
- (b) Can man avoid what is 'purposed' by the gods?
- (c) What is the synonym for the word 'prevented' in the passage?

Answers

- (a) Julius Caesar tells Calpurnia that what is written in fate can't be avoided.
- (b) Caesar doesn't believe that he or any man can avoid what is 'purposed' by the gods.
- (c) avoided

4. No, Caesar shall not: danger knows full well
That Caesar is more dangerous than he:
We are two lions litter'd in one day,
And I the elder and more terrible:
And Caesar shall go forth.

(Page 160)

Questions

- (a) What shall Caesar not do?
- (b) What does 'danger know full well'?
- (c) What is the word for 'ahead' in the passage?

Answers

- (a) Caesar will not stay at home. He will not pay any heed to Calpurnia's warning or advice.
- (b) Danger knows fully well that Caesar is more dangerous and terrible than him.
- (c) forth

5. Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never taste of death but once.

Of all the wonders that I yet have heard.
It seems to me most strange that men should fear;
Seeing that death, a necessary end,
Will come when it will come.

(Page 160)

Questions

- (a) How do cowards die and why?
- (b) How do the brave taste of death?
- (c) What is the antonym for 'brave' in the passage?

Answers

- (a) Cowards are always obsessed with death. They die many times before their deaths.
- (b) The brave taste of death only once in life.
- (c) cowards

6. Shall Caesar send a lie?
Have I in conquest stretch'd mine arm so far,
To be afraid tell graybeards the truth?
Decius, go tell the Caesar will not come.

(Page 161)

Questions

- (a) What is the lie Caesar is talking about?
- (b) Who are 'graybeards' described in the third line?
- (c) What is the synonym for the word 'victory' in the passage?

Answers

- (a) Calpurnia, Caesar's wife tells Decius to tell a lie to the senators. Caesar will not come as he is lying sick.
- (b) The 'graybeards' are the aged senators.
- (c) conquest

7. She dreamt to-night she saw my statue,
Which, like a fountain with an hundred spouts,
Did run pure blood: and many lusty Romans
Came smiling, and did bathe their hands in it:
And these does she apply for warnings, and portents,
And evils imminent; and on her knee
Hath begg'd that I will stay at home to-day.

(Pages 161-162)

Questions

- (a) Who is talking and to whom?
- (b) Who saw that horrible dream and when?
- (c) What is the word for 'happening very soon' in the passage?

Answers

- (a) Julius Caesar is talking to Decius Brutus in these lines.
- (b) Calpurnia, Caesar's wife saw that horrible dream the previous night.
- (c) imminent

8. Alas, my lord,
Your wisdom is consumed in confidence.
Do not go forth to-day: call it my fear

That keeps you in the house, and not your own.
We'll send Mark Antony to the senate-house:

(Page 162)

Questions

- (a) Whose wisdom is 'consumed in confidence' and why?
- (b) Why does she say "call it my fear?"
- (c) What message does she want Mark Antony to take to the Senate house?

Answers

- (a) Caesar's wisdom is 'consumed in confidence'. He is so overconfident of his power and strength that he is ignoring all those ill omens and horrible portents.
- (b) She knows that Caesar will never accept that he fears any dangers, omens or portents. She doesn't want to hurt his ego and owns that her own fear stops him at home that day.
- (c) Mark Antony will inform the Senators that Caesar is ill and can't come to the Senate house.

9. This dream is all amiss interpreted;
It was a vision fair and fortunate:
Your statue spouting blood in many pipes,
In which so many smiling Romans bathed,
Signifies that from you great Rome shall suck
Reviving blood, and that great men shall press
For tinctures, stains, relics and cognizance.
This by Calpurnia's dream is signified.

(Page 162)

Questions

- (a) Whose dream is all misinterpreted?
- (b) How does the speaker give a favourable turn to the dream?
- (c) What is the opposite of the word 'unfortunate' in the passage?

Answers

- (a) Decius Brutus says that Calpurnia's dream has been misinterpreted.
- (b) Decius interprets that Caesar's blood will revive the fortunes of Rome. Romans will worship Caesar as a martyr and keep his stained clothes as holy relics to perpetuate his memory.
- (c) fortunate

10. I must prevent thee, Cimber.
These couchings and these lowly courtesies
Might fire the blood of ordinary men,
And turn pre-ordinance and first decree
Into the law of children

(Page 163)

Questions

- (a) Why is Cimber indulging in "crouchings and low courtesies?"
- (b) Explain: "Might fire the blood of ordinary men."
- (c) What is the opposite of 'extraordinary' in the passage?

Answers

- (a) Cimber is indulging in "crouchings and low courtesies" to move Caesar's heart to call back his exiled brother.

- (b) Such beggings and low courtesies may move the hearts of common mortals but can't move Caesar's mighty heart.
- (c) ordinary

11. I could be well moved, if I were as you:
 If I could pray to move, prayers would move me:
 But I am constant as the northern star,
 Of whose true-fix'd and resting quality
 There is no fellow in the firmament
 I was constant Cimber should be banish'd.
 And constant do remain to keep him so.

(Page 164)

Questions

- (a) Explain: "If I were as you."
- (b) Why does Caesar compare himself to the Pole Star?
- (c) What is the synonym for 'fixed/permanent' in the passage?

Answers

- (a) Caesar is trying to say that he could be moved by Cimber's crouchings and lowly courtesies' if he were Cimber.
- (b) Caesar compares himself to the Pole Star for his unwavering attitude and resolution. He is always constant and unmoved like the Pole Star.
- (c) constant

12. O mighty Caesar! dost thou lie so low?
 Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
 Shrunk to this little measure? Fare thee well.

(Page 164)

Questions

- (a) Who is the speaker and what is the occasion?
- (b) Where is the mighty Caesar lying?
- (c) What is the word for 'very powerful' in the passage?

Answers

- (a) Mark Antony is pouring out his grief at the fate of Caesar lying dead on the ground.
- (b) The mighty Caesar is lying dead on the bare grounds.
- (c) mighty

13. I know not, gentlemen, what you intend,
 Who else must be let blood, who else is rank:
 If I myself, there is no hour so fit
 As Caesar's death hour, nor no instrument
 Of half that worth as those your swords, made rich
 With the most noble blood of all this world.

(Pages 164-165)

Questions

- (a) Who are these 'gentleman' being referred to here?
- (b) What is the tone of Mark Antony?
- (c) What is the opposite of 'poor' in the passage?

Answers

- (a) The 'gentlemen' being referred to here are Brutus, Cassius and other conspirators who murdered Caesar.
- (b) Antony's tone is ironic and mocking.
- (c) rich

14. My credit now stands on such slippery ground,
That one of two bad ways you must conceit me,
Either a coward or a flatterer.

(Page 166)

Questions

- (a) Whose reputation is at stake here?
- (b) What are the two bad ways the speaker is likely to be judged?
- (c) What is the word for 'a person who indulges in false praise' in the passage?

Answers

- (a) Mark Antony's reputation is at stake here.
- (b) He can be considered either a coward or a flatterer by the people.
- (c) flatterer

15. You know not what you do: do not consent
That Antony speak in his funeral:
Know you how much the people may be moved
By that which he will utter?

(Page 167)

Questions

- (a) Who is the speaker and who is he talking to?
- (b) What does the speaker ask the listener not to give his consent for?
- (c) What is the word for 'agree' in the passage?

Answers

- (a) Cassius is giving a piece of his advice to Mark Brutus.
- (b) The speaker doesn't want that Brutus should allow Mark Antony to speak at Caesar's funeral.
- (c) consent

16. ANTONY O, pardon me, thou bleeding piece of earth,
That I am meek and gentle with these butchers!
Thou art the ruins of the noblest man
That ever lived in the tide of times.
Woe to the hand that shed this costly blood!

(Page 168)

Questions

- (a) Who are "these butchers"?
- (b) Why is the speaker "meek and gentle"?
- (c) What is the antonym of 'hard' in the passage?

Answers

- (a) These butchers are Brutus, Cassius and other conspirators who murdered Caesar.
- (b) The speaker finds himself helpless to deal with the conspirators. He has no option but remain meek and gentle to them.
- (c) gentle

17. Over thy wounds now do I prophesy,—
Which, like dumb mouths, do ope their ruby lips,
To beg the voice and utterance of my tongue—
A curse shall light upon the limbs of men;
Domestic fury and fierce civil strife
Shall cumber all the parts of Italy;

(Page 168)

Questions

- (a) What are like dumb mouths?
- (b) What prophecy does the speaker make?
- (c) What is the synonym for 'forecast' in the passage?

Answers

- (a) The open wounds of Caesar are like dumb mouths that can't speak.
- (b) Mark Antony makes a prophecy that a curse will fall on Italy after Caesar's death.
- (c) prophecy

18. All pity choked with custom of fell deeds:
And Caesar's spirit, ranging for revenge,
With Ate by his side come hot from hell,
Shall in these confines with a monarch's voice
Cry 'Havoc', and let slip the dogs of war;

(Page 168)

Questions

- (a) Who is the speaker and what is the occasion?
- (b) How has all pity choked with "customs of fell deed"?
- (c) What is the synonym for the word 'evil' in the passage?

Answers

- (a) Mark Antony is speaking to Romans at Caesar's funeral.
- (b) Evil deeds and practices have dried up pity in the hearts of the people.
- (c) fell

19. Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears;
I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him.
The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones;
So let it be with Caesar. The noble Brutus

(Page 171)

Questions

- (a) Who is speaking and to whom?
- (b) Does evil end with the death of a person?
- (c) What is the opposite of 'noble' in the passage?

Answers

- (a) Mark Antony is speaking to the Roman mob at the funeral of Caesar.
- (b) No, evil lives even after the death of the person.
- (c) evil

20. O judgement! thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason. Bear with me;
My heart is in the coffin there with Caesar,
And I must pause till it come back to me.

(Page 172)

Questions

- (a) Where has judgement fled?
- (b) Who says "Bear with me" and to whom?
- (c) What is the word for a 'brief stop' in the passage?

Answers

- (a) It has fled to wild beasts.
- (b) Mark Antony says these words to the Roman mob.
- (c) pause

21. O, what a fall was there, my countrymen!
Then I, and you, and all of us fell down,
Whilst bloody treason flourish'd over us.
O, now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The dint of pity: these are gracious drops.
Kind souls, what, weep you when you but behold
Our Caesar's vesture wounded? Look you here,

(Page 175)

Questions

- (a) Whose fall is being referred to here?
- (b) How did "bloody treason" flourish?
- (c) What is the word for 'think/understand' in the passage?

Answers

- (a) The fall of great Caesar is being referred to here.
- (b) Conspirators like Brutus, Cassius and others succeeded in murdering Caesar.
- (c) perceive

22. This was the most unkindest cut of all;
For when the noble Caesar saw him stab,
Ingratitude, more strong than traitors' arms,
Quite vanquish'd him: then burst his mighty heart;

(Page 175)

Questions

- (a) Who speaks these lines and to whom?
- (b) Who made the 'most unkindest cut'?
- (c) What is the word for 'thanklessness' in the passage?

Answers

- (a) These lines are spoken by Mark Antony to the Roman mob at Caesar's funeral.
- (b) Brutus made the "most unkindest cut" by stabbing Julius Caesar.
- (c) ingratitude

QUESTIONS FROM TEXTBOOK SOLVED

Q1. Consult a dictionary and find out the difference between:

- (a) **killing** (b) **murder** (c) **assassination.**

- Ans.** (a) **killing:** making somebody die.
(b) **murder:** the crime of killing somebody deliberately.

(c) **assassination:** to murder an important or famous person, especially for political reasons.

Q2. Popular and powerful leaders have been assassinated in the past as well as in recent times. **Can you name some of them?**

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Ans. • John. F. Kennedy • Mahatma Gandhi • Abraham Lincoln
• Indira Gandhi • Seik Mujibur-Rehman.

Q3. Discuss in groups the reasons why the leaders you named in (2) were assassinated. Is assassination the end to a problem? Have a group discussion on the topic in the context of past/present day political assassinations.

Ans. Do yourself.

Q5. Answer the following questions by ticking the correct options.

1. When Caesar says “Nor heaven nor earth have been at peace to-night” he sounds

- (a) worried (b) angry (c) joyous (d) frightened

Ans. (a) worried

2. Caesar’s reference to the senators as ‘graybeards’ shows his

- (a) confidence (b) cowardice (c) arrogance (d) ambition

Ans. (c) arrogance

3. Decius Brutus changes Caesar’s mind about going to the Senate by appealing to his

- (a) ambition (b) vanity (c) greed (d) generosity

Ans. (a) ambition

4. The offer that Cassius makes to Antony after Caesar’s assassination is that

- (a) the conspirators would like to be friends with him
(b) he may take Caesar’s body to the pulpit and speak to the crowd praising Caesar for his achievements
(c) his recommendations will be as strong as that of the conspirators while distributing the powers and benefits to friends
(d) he may join the conspiracy against Caesar.

Ans. (c) his recommendations will be as strong as that of the conspirators while distributing the powers and benefits to friends

5. Cassius tries to stop Brutus from letting Antony speak at Caesar’s funeral as he

- (a) knows the Roman mob loves Caesar and Antony
(b) knows Brutus is not a good orator

- (c) knows they should not have killed Caesar
- (d) knows Antony is a good orator who can sway the mob.

Ans. (d) knows Antony is a good orator who can sway the mob.

6. What prophecy does Antony make over Caesar's dead body?
- (a) Romans will see Caesar's ghost roaming on the streets
 - (b) Rome will experience fierce civil war in which many people will die
 - (c) Rome will be ruled by Ate
 - (d) Roman women will smile at the death of Caesar.

Ans. (b) Rome will experience fierce civil war in which many people will die

7. After listening to Brutus' speech, the Third Citizen says 'Let him be Caesar'. This clearly shows he
- (a) has not understood Brutus' reason for killing Caesar
 - (b) loved Caesar more than he loves Brutus
 - (c) loves Brutus more than he loved Caesar
 - (d) thinks Brutus killed Caesar to assume power.

Ans. (a) has not understood Brutus' reason for killing Caesar

8. When Antony calls the conspirators 'honourable men' his tone is
- (a) admiring
 - (b) flattering
 - (c) angry
 - (d) mocking

Ans. (d) mocking

9. Antony's reference to Caesar's conquest of the Nervii is to
- (a) remind the mob of Caesar's greatness as a warrior
 - (b) make the mob feel afraid of being attacked by the war-like race
 - (c) make the crowd weep for Caesar who died at war
 - (d) stop and collect his emotions as he is feeling very upset.

Ans. (a) remind the mob of Caesar's greatness as a warrior

10. Antony's remark 'Mischief, thou art afoot, Take thou what course thou wilt!', shows him to be
- (a) a ruthless manipulator
 - (b) an honourable man
 - (c) a loyal friend
 - (d) a tactful man

Ans. (a) a ruthless manipulator

Q6. Answer the following questions briefly.

- (a) How do the heavens 'blaze forth' the death of Julius Caesar?
- (b) What does Calpurnia try to convince Caesar of?
- (c) Why does Calpurnia say that Caesar's 'wisdom is consumed in confidence'? What does she mean?
- (d) What does Calpurnia dream about Caesar? How does Decius Brutus interpret the dream?
- (e) What are the arguments put forward by Decius Brutus to convince Caesar to go to the Capitol?
- (f) Why is Decius more successful in persuading Caesar than Calpurnia?
- (g) What is the petition put before Caesar by the conspirators? How does Caesar respond to it?

- (h) Who says "Et tu, Brute" ? When are these words spoken? Why?
- (i) In the moments following Caesar's death what do the conspirators proclaim to justify Caesar's death?
- (j) Seeing the body of Caesar, Antony is overcome by grief. What does he say about Caesar?
- (k) Whom does Antony call "the choice and master spirits of this age"? Why?
- (l) How do Brutus and Cassius respond to Antony's speech ?
- (m) Why does Cassius object to allowing Antony to speak at Caesar's funeral? How does Brutus overcome this objection?
- (n) What are the conditions imposed by the conspirators before allowing Antony to speak at Caesar's funeral?
- (o) When he is left alone with the body of Caesar what does Antony call Brutus and the others?
- (p) What prediction does Antony make regarding the future events in Rome?
- (q) What reasons does Brutus give for murdering Caesar?
- (r) Who says, "Let him be Caesar"? What light does this throw on the speaker?
- (s) Why is Antony's speech more effective?
- (t) At the end of the scene what is the fate of Brutus and Cassius?

- Ans.**
- (a) Calpurnia narrates some most unnatural happenings in the 'heavens'. Fierce warriors fought upon the clouds in the right form of war. The clouds drizzled blood upon the Capitol. Graves opened and the dead bodies came out of them. These ill-omens and horrid sights were most unnatural. The shooting of comets 'blaze forth the death of princes'. These omens from the 'heavens' signal the death of Caesar.
 - (b) Calpurnia tries to convince Caesar that heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes. The most horrid sights seen by the watchman and her bad dreams are things 'beyond all use'. These most unnatural happenings frighten her. These bad omens signal the happening of some inauspicious and tragic events. Therefore, Calpurnia tries to convince Caesar not to venture out of home and go to the senate-house.
 - (c) Calpurnia recounts horrid sights and bad omens. All these most unnatural happenings predict some imminent disaster and death. But Caesar ignores her warnings and decides to go forth to the Senate. Calpurnia is forced to comment that Caesar's 'wisdom is consumed in confidence.' His overconfidence has led him to throw discretion and caution to the winds. In spite of such unnatural happenings and ill-omens he is not convinced to stay inside.
 - (d) Calpurnia dreamt seeing Caesar's statue with an hundred spouts like a fountain. Through the spouts pure blood did run. Many young and vigorous Romans bathed their hands in Caesar's blood. She thinks that such horrid sights are warnings and omens for evils imminent. Decius, deliberately, gives a flattering interpretation to Calpurnia's dream. He says that Caesar's blood will fill Rome with a new life, vitality and strength. People will honour Caesar as a saviour and will preserve things belonging to him as holy relics, mementos or badges of honour.
 - (e) After giving a flattering interpretation of Calpurnia's dream, Decius puts a psychological pressure on Caesar. He very cleverly taunts Caesar. Caesar will

become a stock of laughter among the senators by yielding to the foolish fears of his wife. In the end, he comes out, with the biggest bait. He tells that the senate has concluded to give that day 'a crown to mighty Caesar'. These arguments put forward by Decius Brutus convince Caesar to go to the Capitol.

- (f) Decius Brutus is a part of the conspiracy. He has been deliberately sent to persuade Caesar to go to the Capitol. He employs flattery, conceit and temptation in persuading Caesar. First, he gives a flattering interpretation to Calpurnia's dream. Secondly, he taunts that Caesar will become a stock of laughter if he yields to his wife's foolish fears. Lastly, he tells Caesar that the Senate has decided to offer him the crown that day.

Calpurnia is a devoted wife but her bad dream and ill-omens fail to impress Caesar's ego and arrogance.

- (g) All the leading conspirators, Cimber, Cassius and Brutus put a petition before Caesar. They request him to revoke the order of Publius Cimber's exile from Rome. Cimber's 'couplings' and 'low courtesies' fail to influence Caesar. Even Cassius and Brutus fail to convince him. Caesar boasts of being fixed and constant like the Pole Star. He warns Cimber to stop these 'low courtesies', otherwise he will spurn him away like a dog.
- (h) The conspirators surrounded Caesar in the Senate and started stabbing one by one. Casca was the first to strike followed by Cassius and the others. Brutus was the last to stab Caesar. When Caesar saw Brutus stabbing, his eyes couldn't believe him. He was totally shocked and uttered in surprise, 'Et tu Brute!' (even you, Brutus!). Brutus was Caesar's 'angel'. Seeing this, Caesar fell down dead without making any resistance.
- (i) After Caesar was murdered, the conspirators turned towards the people to justify his murder. They all shouted together, "Liberty, Freedom and Enfranchisement". They also shouted, 'Tyranny is dead!' They wanted to impress upon the people of Rome that Caesar was growing too ambitious and powerful. If he was not stopped, he would become a tyrant making all the Romans as his bondmen and slaves. Hence, they murdered Caesar because they loved Rome more than Caesar.
- (j) Mark Antony is overcome with grief when he sees the dead body of Caesar. He considers it an irony of fate that the mightiest and the most powerful man of the world is lying so low on the ground. All his "conquests, glories, triumphs and spoils" have shrunk to a little space. Once his words were the law for the world. Now he is lying dead not mourned even by the poorest of the people. Antony pays a tribute by calling Caesar, "the noblest man" and "the choice and master' spirits of this age".
- (k) Mark Antony rightly and logically calls Julius Caesar "the choice and master spirits of this age." Caesar was the greatest, mightiest and the most popular person in the world. His "conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils" made him "the noblest" of all the people of the world. He was "the choice" of humanity. Caesar was not a man but the "master spirits" of his age.
- (l) Brutus and Cassius respond differently to Antony's speech. Cassius is a shrewd judge of men and matters. He realises Antony's potential of creating a mischief. He cautions Brutus not to allow Antony to speak at Caesar's funeral. He could turn the tide against them. Brutus is an idealist. He allows Antony to take Caesar's body to the market place and make a speech before the mob. He only tells Antony that he will speak with their permission and will not criticise them.

- (m) Cassius is certainly a better judge of men and matters than Brutus. Brutus is an idealist far removed from reality. Cassius understands Antony's capacity of creating a mischief. He can turn the tide against the conspirators by inciting the Roman mob. He doesn't want a potential enemy to exploit the situation to his advantage. But Brutus overcomes this objection and takes Antony to his words. He says that he will speak first justifying why they murdered Caesar. Antony will speak only with their permission. He will not criticise or speak against them.
- (n) Cassius was not at all in favour of allowing Antony to make a speech before the Roman mob. But Brutus allowed Antony only after imposing certain conditions. First, Antony would speak after Brutus had justified his stand to the mob. Second, Antony could praise Caesar as much as he liked but would not speak against the conspirators. Brutus took Antony to his words and felt secure that Antony would observe those restrictions imposed on him.
- (o) When left alone with the body of Caesar, Antony gives vent to his deep grief. He calls Brutus, Cassius and other conspirators as "butchers". They were responsible for killing "the choice" and the master spirits of his age. He curses the conspirators for shedding the valuable blood of Caesar. He accuses Brutus of showing ingratitude to the man who considered him as his 'angel'. He creates sympathy for Caesar and anger and hatred against the conspirators in the mob.
- (p) Mark Antony considers the murder of Caesar as a moral, social and political crime. Rome and the Romans will have to pay a very high price for this offence. A curse "shall light upon the limbs of men". There will be chaos and disorder. Rome will be ravaged by a terrible civil war. Blood and destruction will be the order of the day. Caesar's spirit will roam about for revenge. The goddess of revenge, Ate will personally come from hell. She will help Caesar in creating 'havoc' and destruction all around in Rome.
- (q) Unlike other conspirators, Brutus had no personal grudge or enmity against Caesar. Brutus was Caesar's 'angel' and he loved Caesar not less than anyone else. However, the idealist Brutus, killed Caesar for freedom, peace and republicanism. He was systematically poisoned by Cassius to believe that Caesar was over-ambitious. His growing power could make him a tyrant and despot and a danger for republicanism.
- (r) These words are uttered by 'Third Citizen' from the Roman mob assembled after the murder of Caesar. These words are an indirect tribute to Julius Caesar. No doubt, Brutus is able to justify why they had to kill Caesar. But Caesar has gripped the minds and hearts of the people so deeply that they can't forget him. Even they want the republican Brutus to be made 'Caesar'. This shows that Brutus and the conspirators succeeded in killing Caesar but not Caesarism.
- (s) Antony's speech is more effective than Brutus' speech. Antony knows how to feel the pulse of the mob. He knows that the common people are swayed not by the cold logic or reasoning but by basic sentiments. He knows how to turn the tide against his enemies. Being a wonderful orator, he arouses sympathy for Caesar, his conquests, his love for the common men. He deliberately reads Caesar's will and makes the people feel them as the 'heirs' of Caesar.
- (t) Antony has left the 'Mischief' do its work. The anger and hatred of the people are aroused against Brutus, Cassius and other conspirators. They clamour for revenge. They run in search of the conspirators to kill them and burn

their houses. Antony, Octavius Caesar and Lepidus hold the reins of power. Brutus and Cassius have the only option of running away from the scene to save their lives. Now will start their personal quarrels and misfortunes.

Q7. Julius Caesar and Antony reveal something about their character in their words and actions. We also learn about them from what other people say. **Can you pick out the words that describe them from the box given below. Also, pick out lines from the play to illustrate your choice.**

superstitious	arrogant	loyal	clever
over-confident	manipulative	good orator	ambitious
brave	great conqueror	generous	fearless
loves flattery	firm	shrewd	crafty

<i>Person</i>	<i>Extract from play</i>	<i>What it tells us about the character</i>
Julius Caesar	1. the things that threaten'd me Ne'er look'd but on my back ; when they shall see The face of Caesar, they are vanished. 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____	1. Arrogant
Mark Antony	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____	1. Loyal

Ans.	Person	Extract from play	What it tells us about the character
	Julius Caesar	<p>1. the things that threaten'd me Ne'er look'd but on my back ; when they shall see The face of Caesar, they are vanished.</p> <p>2. And these does she apply for warnings, and portents, And evils imminent; and on her knee Hath begged that I will stay at home today.</p> <p>3. Cowards die many times before their deaths ; The valiant never taste of death but once.</p> <p>4. But I am constant as the northern star.</p> <p>5. If you shall send them word you will not come, Their minds may change</p> <p>6. And this way have you well expounded it</p>	<p>1. arrogant</p> <p>2. superstitious</p> <p>3. fearless</p> <p>4. firm</p> <p>5. ambitious</p> <p>6. loves flattery</p>

Mark Antony	1. Which pardon me, I do not mean to read 2. Shall it not grieve thee dearer than thy death, To see Antony making his peace, 3. I doubt not your wisdom Let each man render me his bloody hand 4. For Brutus is an honourable man 5. Friends am I with you all and love you all, upon this hope, that you shall give me reasons why and wherein Caesar was dangerous. 6. That's all I seek.	1. crafty 2. loyal 3. manipulative 4. good orator 5. shrewd 6. clever
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Q8. In the play 'Julius Caesar', we meet the Roman mob. We find that as Brutus and Antony speak, the mob displays certain qualities and characteristics.

Given below are some characteristics of the mob. Complete the table by quoting the lines wherein these are revealed.

<i>Words/actions of the mob</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
1. _____ _____	Foolish
2. _____ _____	Does not understand the ideals of democracy
3. _____ _____	Emotional
4. _____ _____	Greedy
5. _____ _____	Fickle
6. _____ _____	Violent

Ans.

<i>Words/actions of the mob</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
1. "Let him be Caesar".	1. foolish
2. "We are blest that Rome is rid of him."	2. Does not understand the ideals of democracy
3. "They were villains, murderers, the will, read the will".	3. Emotional

4. Antony : To every Roman citizen he gives, To every several man, seventy-five drachmas Second citizen: "Most noble Caesar! We will revenge his death". 5. "Let him be Caesar" We'll burn the house of Brutus. 6. <i>Revenge! About! Seek! Burn! Fire! Kill! Slay!</i>	4. Greedy 5. Fickle-minded 6. Violent
--	---

Q9. Antony employs a number of devices to produce the desired effect on the mob. These devices may be described as rhetorical devices. He first speaks in such a manner that it seems to the mob that he is in full agreement with Brutus about Caesar. Then step by step he moves away from Brutus' position, depicting Brutus as a villain and Caesar as a wronged man. **Copy and complete the following table by showing how Antony builds the argument in Caesar's favour.**

<i>Antony's words</i>	<i>Argument</i>
1. I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him.	Does not wish to eulogise Caesar
2. The noble Brutus Hath told you Caesar was ambitious: If it were so, it was a grievous fault, And grievously hath Caesar answer'd it.	Seemingly agrees with Brutus
3.	
4.	
5.	

Ans.	<i>Antony's words</i>	<i>Argument</i>
	3. As here by Caesar, and by you cut off, The choice and master spirits of this age 4. I doubt not of your wisdom. Let each man render me his bloody hand 5. That's all I seek: And I am moreover suitor that I may Produce his body to the market place Speak in the order of his funeral 6. The good is often interred with their bones; So let it be with Caesar. 7. I thrice presented him a kingly crown, Which he did thrice refuse: Was this ambition? 8. For Brutus, as you know, was Caesar's angel: This was the most unkindest cut of all;	3. A clever move to save himself by arousing Brutus's sense of justice 4. Makes peace with the conspirators till the time comes for action. 5. Wants to grab the opportunity to incite the mob against the conspirators 6. Turning the mob to be sympathetic to Caesar 7. Proving that Caesar was not ambitious and Brutus was a liar 8. Proving Brutus's ingratitude towards Caesar and Caesar's love to Brutus

<p>9. It is not meet you know how Caesar loved you. You are not wood you are not stones, but men</p> <p>10. Here was a Caesar! When comes such another?</p>	<p>9. Arousing the mob's curiosity to know about Caesar's will and their anger against the conspirators</p> <p>10. Deep sympathy for Caesar and hatred and anger against the conspirators</p>
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Q10. Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow:

- Cowards die many times before their deaths:
The valiant never taste of death but once.
Of all the wonders that I yet have heard,
It seems to me most strange that men should fear;
Seeing that death, a necessary end,
Will come when it will come.
(a) Whom is Caesar speaking to? Why does he say these words?
(b) What fears has the listener expressed?
(c) What is the basis for the fears expressed?
- But here's a parchment with the seal of Caesar;
I found it in his closet, 'tis his will:
Let but the commons hear this testament—
Which, pardon me, I do not mean to read—
And they would go and kiss dead Caesar's wounds
(a) Who speaks these words? Where is the speaker at this moment?
(b) What are the contents of Caesar's will that he is referring to?
(c) Why does the speaker read Caesar's will to the citizens?
(d) What is the reaction of the listeners to the reading of the will?

- Ans.**
- Caesar is speaking these words to his wife Calpurnia. Caesar's wife sees a horrible dream and bad omens signalling death and disaster. She requests him not go to the Capitol. Caesar wants to say that he is not a coward who is always afraid of his death.
 - The listener indicates that all those ill-omens and horrid sights signal the death of some prince and naturally he will be Caesar.
 - Calpurnia sees a horrible dream. It consists of the most unnatural events and happenings. A lioness giving birth in the street, opening of the graves and Caesar's statue spouting blood. They are such ill omens which indicate death and disaster.
 - Antony is speaking these words to the Roman mob in the market place.
 - Caesar's will gives every Roman seventy-five drachmas. Moreover, he has left all his walks, new orchards to the common men. He had made them his 'heirs' and opened everything for common pleasures.
 - The speaker reads Caesar's will to the citizens to create their sympathy for him and to show that Caesar was not ambitious. The other aim was to direct the mob's anger against the conspirators.

- (d) The listeners are convinced that Caesar was not ambitious and he was brutally murdered by the conspirators for their own selfish ends. Now they are after the conspirators and ready to burn their houses.

Q11. ACTIVITY

Stage a press conference that takes place shortly after Caesar's death. The "reporters" should have their questions written down ahead of time to ask the students who play the roles of Brutus, Antony and Cassius. These questions should focus on the key events in the play, as well as the characters' intentions.

Ans. A. Questions to be asked from Brutus

1. People used to call you Caesar's angel. Then, why did you join the Conspirators against Caesar?
2. Why did you let yourself become a tool of Cassius's personal jealousy against Caesar?
3. Your arguments of Caesar's ambition are not substantiated. Do you have really some solid arguments that may prove that Caesar was ambitious?
4. Why didn't you oppose Caesar in the Senate if he was heading towards becoming a dictator?
5. Why didn't you listen to Cassius's practical advice of not allowing Antony to speak before the Roman mob?
6. Didn't your heart come to your mouth when Caesar cried: 'Et tu, Brute'?

B. Questions to be asked from Antony

1. Nobody doubts your love for Caesar, but why did you make peace with the conspirators?
2. Why did you run and hide yourself in your house after Caesar was murdered?
3. How did you feel when Cassius took Brutus aside to plead not to allow you to address the mob?
4. Whom did you fear more, Brutus or Cassius after the death of Caesar?
5. Does it behove Mark Antony to utter these irresponsible words: "Now let it work. Mischief, thou art afoot"?

C. Questions to be asked from Cassius

1. Why did you entertain such a deep-rooted hatred against Caesar?
2. Why did you give examples to belittle Caesar in Brutus's eyes?
3. Why couldn't you prevail upon Brutus in killing Antony along with Caesar?
4. Why did you leave Antony alone before the Roman mob to arouse the mob against you?
5. Why didn't you speak to the Roman mob and justify your position to them?
6. Brutus turned down all your practical suggestions and committed one blunder after the other. Why didn't you come forward to take the initiative?

Q12. QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

Given below are some questions based on a reading of the play 'Julius Caesar'. These questions are not for testing in the Exam. They are for a deeper understanding of the play and the characters.

- (a) Why was the conspiracy to assassinate Julius Caesar hatched?
- (b) Was Caesar really ambitious? Find evidence from the play to support your answer.
- (c) What was Cassius' motive for murdering Julius Caesar?
- (d) Why was it essential for the conspirators to include Brutus in the conspiracy?
- (e) What were the mistakes made by Brutus that led to the failure of the conspiracy?
- (f) Comment on Caesar's friendship with Antony.
- (g) Write a brief character-sketch of Antony.
- (h) What is the role of Julius Caesar's ghost in the play, Julius Caesar?
- (i) Why does Antony call Brutus 'the noblest Roman of them all'?
- (j) How do Brutus and Cassius meet their end?

- Ans.**
- (a) A powerful and influential group of senators was jealous of growing power and authority of Julius Caesar. Cassius, Casca and others entertained ill-will and hatred against Caesar. Cimber joined the conspiracy due to pure personal reasons. His brother was exiled by Caesar's orders. They had to legitimize their personal grudges and jealousies. Hence, Brutus was poisoned and won over to join the conspiracy. This gave ideological and moral angle to the conspiracy.
 - (b) Caesar was arrogant, boastful and sometimes even ill-tempered. But he was not really ambitious as Brutus and other conspirators painted him so. On the festival of Lupercal, Antony presented him crown thrice but everytime Caesar refused to accept it. Even his will shows his generous nature. He opened his parks and gardens for all the people. Moreover, he gave seventy five drachmas to every Roman.
 - (c) Cassius had a deep-rooted personal jealousy and hatred against Caesar. He always tried to paint Caesar inferior to him in power and endurance. The examples of the swimming competition and Caesar's illness in Spain, show Cassius's desire to equal Caesar. He was jealous of his growing power and authority. He had no ideological pretensions to murder Caesar.
 - (d) Cassius, Casca and Cimber had just personal grudges and hatred against Caesar. They were cunning and crafty people who excelled in scheming and conspiracies. They didn't enjoy any noble public image or social reputation. Brutus was a widely respected man. He was considered to be above petty jealousies, ambitions and personal consideration. He was just to legitimise their dark designs. It was to give an ideological and moral angle to the conspiracy.
 - (e) Brutus was an idealist and a poor judge of men and situations. He made one mistake after the other. It was unfortunate that he overruled Cassius's suggestion of murdering Antony with Caesar. Second, he allowed Antony's overruling Cassius, to speak before the Roman mob. It was a great blunder and they paid the price for it. Such lapses and mistakes led to the failure of the conspiracy.
 - (f) Mark Antony was closest to Caesar's heart. And Antony was totally dedicated, sincere and faithful to Caesar. Antony was the senator who offered the crown

to Caesar on the festival of Lupercal. He wanted to see Caesar as the king of Rome. During the games Caesar asks Calpurnia not to forget to touch Antony to be cured of her barrenness. Antony was deeply shocked and genuinely moved when he saw Caesar's dead body lying on the ground. No doubt, Antony excelled in dramatics and appearances but his love for Caesar was totally genuine.

- (g) Antony enjoys sports, music and revelry. But he is a transformed character at Caesar's funeral. He is a good judge of men's matters and situations. He is not an idealist like Brutus. He knows that the crowds are swayed by passions and not by cold logic or reasons. He is a wonderful orator and a clever actor. He succeeds in isolating Brutus and Cassius and arousing the mob's fury against them. Antony is unprincipled and changes Caesar's will. He wants to use Lepidus as a tool and a beast of burden. He wants to throw him out of grace after fully using him to his advantage.
- (h) The ghost of Caesar appears twice in the play. Actually, it is a dramatic device used by Shakespeare to prove that Caesar is dead but Caesarism survives. It appears for the first time when Brutus was sleeping in his camp. It stood by his side and said nothing. Brutus was horribly frightened. Again it appeared for the second time during the battle of Phillipi. Actually, the appearance, of Caesar's ghosts exposed the mental conflict that tore Brutus's heart. It also reflected his sense of guilt.
- (i) Antony rightly pays a tribute to Brutus by calling him: "the noblest of them all." Brutus was the only conspirator who had no personal grudge, ill-will or jealousy against Caesar. Cassius suffered from personal jealousy and Cimber had a personal grudge against Caesar. The idealist Brutus killed Caesar not because he loved Caesar less but because he loved Rome and the Romans more than Caesar. Certainly, he was the noblest of them all".
- (j) Both Cassius and Brutus met with their tragic end. Their adversaries proved mightier and victorious. Cassius and Antony fought for supremacy. Cassius was defeated, disheartened and committed suicide. Brutus did meet some initial successes over Octavius's army. But most of his soldiers were killed and his position too became hopeless. Caesar's ghost appeared twice. He walked on his swords and killed himself. Hence, with their death Caesar's death was avenged.

Q13. A reporter covers the event of the assassination of Julius Caesar in the senate giving graphic details and a catchy headline. Write the newspaper report in about 200 words.

Ans. Do yourself.

MORE QUESTIONS SOLVED

I. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (30-40 Words)

Q1. Though both Brutus and Antony address the public of Rome before Caesar's funeral, there is a basic difference between the two. Bring out the contrast.

[V. Imp.]

Ans. Brutus and Antony both address the same mob just before the funeral of Caesar. However, their content, style and effect are totally different. Brutus, the idealist, bases his speech on cold idealism and tries to justify why they murdered Caesar. On the other hand, Antony is a great orator. He knows that the masses are not swayed by cold logic but by the basic human passions. He uses every art of oratory to prove that Caesar was not ambitious. He succeeds in arousing the passions of the mob and directing its anger against the conspirators.

Q2. What fearful dream of Caesar does Calpurnia see? What meaning does she derive?

Ans. Calpurnia sees a fearful dream of Caesar. She saw Caesar's statue was running pure blood from 'an hundred spouts' like a fountain. 'Lusty' Romans came smiling. They bathed their hands in Caesar's blood. She considers that such warnings and omens signal the advent of death and disaster. She fears that some great calamity is going to befall Caesar. Therefore, she begs on her knees that he should not go to the Capitol that day.

Q3. Brutus was indeed motivated by a passionate urge of patriotism when he joined the conspiracy to kill Julius Caesar. Attempt a character-sketch of Brutus as you can comprehend from his speech to the people of Rome, "Romans, countrymen and lovers! hear me for my cause".

Ans. There is no doubt that out of all the conspirators, Brutus was the only one who was motivated by a passionate urge of patriotism. He is an idealist and a dreamer. He can sacrifice anything for the cause of common good and public welfare. He is a staunch supporter of republicanism and freedom. He is not cunning and crafty like Cassius. Nor is he manipulative and selfish like Antony. He has no personal grudge against Caesar. He killed Caesar not because he loved Caesar less but because he loved Rome more than Caesar.

Q4. Antony was indeed an excellent orator who could ignite the spirit of revenge in the minds of the Roman people. Describe how he could mould the mind of the Roman people and turn them against the conspirators.

Ans. Mark Antony was no doubt an excellent orator. With his oration and eloquence, he could arouse the basic instincts of the masses. He was a great manipulator. He could turn the tide in his favour and against the conspirators. His funeral speech is a masterpiece of oratory. He knows that masses are swayed not by the cold logic but by arousing their basic passions. He is able to create sympathy in favour of Caesar. He creates anger and hatred of the masses towards the conspirators.

Q5. What horrid sights were sighted by the watchman?

Ans. Following the tradition of his age, Shakespeare presents the supernatural in Julius Caesar also. The watchman was a witness to the most unnatural and horrid sights and events. He saw a lioness giving birth to her cubs in the streets. The graves opened and the dead came out begging for reburial. Fiery warriors fought upon the clouds. Ghosts shrieked and squealed. Dying men groaned and cried. All these things were a prelude to the most terrible and tragic happenings in near future.

Q6. How does Caesar react to Cimber's couchings and low courtesies? [V. Imp.]

Ans. Metellus Cimber throws himself before Caesar and pleads in most humble terms.

He requests Caesar to revoke the orders of his brother's exile. Caesar reacts furiously and asks Cimber to stop all his 'crouchings' and 'lowly courtesies'. All such tactics might influence and feed the pride of lesser mortals but not of Caesar. He calls himself the pole-star. He is constant and fixed in his decisions like the pole-star. Cimber's brother was exiled by his orders and he will remain so by the same orders.

Q7. How does Antony in his funeral speech prove that Caesar was not ambitious?

Ans. The main charge of Brutus in his speech was that Caesar was over-ambitious. Antony proves step by step that Caesar was not ambitious. Caesar was offered the crown thrice but everytime he refused to accept it. Then he reads out the will of Caesar. In the will Caesar throws open his personal orchards and parks for the people of Rome. He left seventy-five drachmas for every Roman. Thus, Antony succeeds in proving that Caesar was not at all ambitious.

Q8. Why does Calpurnia say Caesar's 'Wisdom is consumed in confidence'? [Imp.]

Ans. Calpurnia sees a horrible dream at night. She sees lusty and smiling Romans bathing their hands in Caesar's blood. Her fears are compounded by the horrid sights seen by the watchman. These evil omens signal death or disaster. She begs Caesar not to go out to the Capitol on that day. Caesar ignores her foolish fears. Calpurnia very painfully comments that her husband's wisdom is consumed by over-confidence. He is ignoring the most unnatural happenings and risking his life.

Q9. What explanations did Brutus give for murdering Caesar? How was he able to win the hearts of the Roman mob?

Ans. Brutus was really an 'honourable man'. He tries to justify why Caesar was murdered. He tries to convince the Roman mob that he had no personal grudge or enmity against Caesar. He murdered Caesar not because he loved him less but he loved Rome more than Caesar. Brutus tries to convince the people that Caesar was growing very powerful and over-ambitious. He could become a tyrant and a threat to freedom and republicanism.

Brutus's arguments and cold logic did convince the people but only for a short time. Only in the end, Antony turned the table against him.

II. VALUE-BASED LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (80-100 Words)

Q1. Idealism, freedom and republicanism were the values that Brutus cherished the most. What reasons does Brutus give for murdering Caesar? Your answer should not exceed 100 words. [V. Imp.]

Ans. Brutus speaks before the Roman mob even before Antony. Unlike Antony, Brutus is an idealist. He requests his countrymen to hear him for two reasons. First, he will try to explain the cause for which Caesar was murdered. Second, they must hear him because they know that he is honourable. He killed Caesar not that he loved him less but because he loved Rome more than Caesar. Caesar was growing ambitious. He could be a threat to republicanism and freedom of Rome. Had he lived longer, Romans would have been reduced to bondmen and slaves. He had no personal grudge against Caesar. He had to sacrifice Caesar at the altar of freedom and republicanism. Brutus is an idealist who values his principles more than his life. Patriotism and republicanism were his highest ideals. He could sacrifice anything for them.

Q2. Cold logic or reason doesn't sway the masses but passions do arouse them. What does Antony say in his speech? Why is it more effective? Your answer should not exceed 100 words.

Ans. After making peace with the conspirators and getting their permission, Antony speaks directly to the Roman mob. He pretends that he has not come to praise Caesar and speak against Brutus and the others. However, he does just the opposite. He knows the pulse of the common men better than Brutus. Being a wonderful orator he is able to arouse natural passions of the people. He starts narrating the conquests, glories and trophies that Caesar brought to Rome. He brought many captives, received ransoms and tributes. He wept for the poor and for their cause. In his will he left his private gardens and parks for their use. They were his heirs. Caesar was not all ambitious as he turned down the crown offered to him thrice. He conclusively proved that Brutus and other conspirators were liars and murderers. He succeeded in arousing the mob's sympathy for Caesar and directing their anger against the conspirators. Whereas Brutus' cold logic didn't cut much ice with masses, Antony's oratory achieved its aim.

Q3. What are the dominating traits of Caesar that are evident from the play, 'Julius Caesar'? Do you think that arrogance and overconfidence brought his downfall? Your answer must not exceed 100 words. [Imp.]

Ans. Julius Caesar was one of the most powerful conquerors and rulers of his times. He was highly respected, praised, flattered and feared by the senators and the commoners alike. He conquered many lands and brought glory and grandeur to Rome. He was valiant, fearless and a little arrogant. Sometimes his wisdom was 'consumed in confidence'. He ignored Calpurnia's beggings and the soothsayer's prediction. He was adamant at times. He refused to be moved and influenced with the 'couchings' and 'lowly courtesies' of Cimber. He could be haughty and boastful and little superstitious. He failed to understand the evil designs of the conspirators. Overconfidence and arrogance led to his downfall. He compared himself with Pole Star. But he was not that ambitious as Brutus thought him to be. In his will he made his personal parks and orchards open for the public. His will proved his love for the common people of Rome. Love of Rome, freedom, idealism and republicanism were the main traits of Brutus's character.

Q4. Give any two reasons that Brutus gave the citizens to justify the assassination of Caesar. Write your answer in 100 words.

Ans. Brutus, a stoic and idealist, had no personal grudge or jealousy against Caesar. He murdered Caesar not because he loved Caesar less than anybody else. He murdered Caesar because he loved Rome more than Caesar. The interests of Rome and Romans were of primary importance to him. Actually, he sacrificed Caesar at the altar of freedom and republicanism. Brutus considered the growing power of Caesar a threat to freedom and republicanism. If he was not checked or eliminated, all Romans would become mere bondmen and slaves. Hence, Caesar was to be murdered to uphold freedom and republicanism in Rome. Brutus wanted to convince the people that patriotism and republicanism were the highest virtues for him. He could sacrifice anything for those ideals. Hence, Caesar was not murdered but sacrificed for those ideals.

Q5. Bring out the characteristic feature of Mark Antony's character in the play, 'Julius Caesar'. Do you think that his manipulative and oratorical skills led Antony to overpower the conspirators? Write the answer in 100 words. [V. Imp.]

Ans. Mark Antony is nearest to Caesar's heart. He is a true friend and confidant of Caesar. It is Mark Antony who offers the crown to Caesar thrice on the Lupercal. He loves sports, music and revelry. He is genuinely grieved at Caesar's death. Antony's greatest traits are his manipulative and oratorical skills. He is shrewd enough to make peace with the conspirators. He was not in a position to challenge them. He grabs the opportunity that the idealist Brutus gifts away to him. Left alone with the Roman mob, he creates pity for Caesar after showing his wounds. He then creates sympathy for him. He is successful in proving that Caesar was not ambitious. Mark Antony can feel the pulse of the people. He knows that the mob is swayed not by the cold logic but by arousing their basic passions. He turns the table against the conspirators by directing the anger and hatred of the mob against them.

Q6. What did Calpurnia see in her dream? What was her fear? What was the symbolic significance of her dream? How was the dream interpreted by Decius Brutus? Write your answer in about 100 words.

Ans. Calpurnia saw a horrible dream just a day before Caesar's murder. He saw Caesar's statue with a hundred spouts. Blood rushed out of those spouts or openings like a fountain. She saw in her dream that many smiling and robust Romans were bathing their hands in Caesar's blood. Calpurnia feared that such horrid omens and sights signalled imminent danger or death. So they had a symbolic significance.

Decius Brutus deliberately gave a flattering twist to Calpurnia's dream. He calls the dream fair and auspicious. He interpreted that Caesar's blood would give a new life, vigour and vitality to Rome. The Romans would worship Caesar as a martyr, hero and saint. Important Romans would keep his things as relics, memorials or mementos. Decius was one of the conspirators. He was sent to persuade Caesar to come to the Senate. He succeeded in his aim by giving a flattering interpretation to Calpurnia's dream.

Q7. Why did Calpurnia try to prevent Caesar from going to the senate house? Did she succeed in her attempt? How could Decius Brutus succeed in satisfying the inflated ego of Caesar? Write your answer in about 100 words. [V. Imp.]

Ans. Calpurnia saw a horrible dream the previous night. She saw Caesar's statue with a hundred spouts or openings. These spouts were gushing out blood like a fountain. Lusty and smiling Romans were bathing their hands in Caesar's blood. Calpurnia interpreted that her dream signalled imminent danger and death. So she tried to prevent Caesar from going to the Capitol. No, Calpurnia didn't succeed in her mission. Decius Brutus who was a part of the conspiracy, deliberately gave a flattering interpretation of the dream. He told that Calpurnia's dream was fair and auspicious. Caesar's blood would give a new life, vigour and vitality to Rome. The Romans would worship Caesar as a hero, martyr and saint. They would run to receive Caesar's belongings as relics, memorials and mementos. Caesar's ego and ambition were touched. Decius told Caesar that the Senate would present him a crown that day. They might change their decision. Caesar was provoked and decided to go to the Capitol.

Q8. How was Mark Antony able to provoke the Roman mob against the conspirators? What lessons can be learnt from Antony's speech in public oratory?

Ans. Mark Antony was a shrewd manipulator. Moreover, he was a wonderful orator. He was also a great judge of men and situations. He knew that the Roman mob would not be moved by the cold logic and idealism of Brutus. The mob was swayed and aroused by arousing their basic passions. Therefore, first he created pity and sympathy for Caesar in the minds of the people. He systematically proved that Caesar was not ambitious as painted by Brutus and other conspirators. He thought of the general welfare. He rejected the offer of the crown thrice. His will showed his love for the Romans. Once establishing Caesar's virtues, he turned the tide against the conspirators. Caesar opened all his parks and orchards for public use. He succeeded in proving that Brutus, Cassius and others were liars and murderers. Then he directed the anger, hatred and fury of the mob against the conspirators.

Q9. What was the tactical blunder of Brutus? What did Brutus tell the mob? Was his decision to permit Antony to speak a wise one? What values did Brutus cherish and why? Answer in about 100 words.

Ans. Brutus spoke before Antony in order to justify the murder of Caesar before the Roman mob. He didn't murder Caesar because he had any personal grudge or enmity against him. He murdered Caesar because he loved Rome more than Caesar. He murdered Caesar because he was growing very powerful and ambitious. He was becoming a threat to freedom and republicanism. If not checked or eliminated, Romans would be reduced to his mere bondmen and slaves.

Brutus's decision of allowing Antony to speak before the Roman mob was a tactical blunder. Cassius understood the situation better. Brutus's idealism allowed Antony to exploit the situation in his favour and against the conspirators. Antony was able to arouse the passions of the mob. He directed its anger and fury against the conspirators.

Q10. Give two instances from the play, 'Julius Caesar' to prove that Mark Antony was a master of eloquence and oratory. How could he create sympathy for Caesar. [Imp.]

Ans. Mark Antony was indeed a wonderful orator. His funeral speech is a masterpiece of eloquence and oratory. He straightaway targeted the audience. He aroused their passions by showing Caesar's cloak and wounds on the dead body. His master stroke was his ironical use of the word 'honourable'. His speech achieved both the purposes. It was able to create sympathy for the dead Caesar and it aroused the mob's fury and anger against the conspirators. He aroused sympathy for Caesar by reading his will. Caesar opened all his parks and orchards for public use. Then Antony proved that Brutus and others were liars. Caesar was not ambitious. He refused the crown that was offered to him thrice. All these instances in the play prove that Antony was a matchless orator. His speech contained all the elements that made a perfect orator. His pungent remarks, irony and mockery made the desired effect on the masses.

Q11. What prompts Caesar to make the statement: 'Cowards die many times before their death....'? [V. Imp.]

Ans. There can be no doubt that Caesar is a brave and valiant man. He is not afraid to die. Calpurnia begs him not to go to the Capitol. She saw a horrible dream. Such horrid sights and omens signal death and disaster. The sight of lusty Romans bathing their hands in Caesar's blood unnerved her. She thinks that her husband's life was in danger. Caesar doesn't give much weight to her irrational fears. He is not a coward who may die many times before his death. He is a brave

and valiant man who tastes death but once. Therefore, Calpurnia's irrational and false fears don't impress him. If at all the omens mean evil, then they are for all and not particularly for Caesar alone. No doubt, Caesar's statement presents his fearlessness and courage. None can overawe and intimidate him, not even death. But his over-confidence consumed his wisdom and he became an easy prey to the evil design of the conspirators.

Q12. Write the characteristic features of the Roman mob in the play, 'Julius Caesar'. What lessons can one draw from the behaviour of the Roman mob?

Ans. The Roman mob, like any other mob anywhere, is volatile, restive and fickle minded. At one time it can be with Brutus and at the other, Antony may direct it against the conspirators. The mob's mentality is different from the individual. The mob belongs to him who can touch and move its heart. Cold logic and ideology don't keep their interest for long. Their love and loyalty are always shifting. Once they worshipped Pompey, then they worshipped Caesar. Brutus with his logic is able to justify why they murdered Caesar. The mob seems to be convinced with Brutus. One of them demands that Brutus should be made 'Caesar'. No one understands the mob's mentality better than Antony. He knows that the people are swayed by basic passions and not through cold logic and arguments. He directly targets his audience. He can draw their sympathy for Caesar and direct their anger against the conspirators at will.

Q13. Why does Antony call Brutus, "The noblest Roman of them all"? Describe the values and ideals for which Brutus lived and died.

Ans. Mark Antony pays a rich tribute to Brutus calling him "the noblest Roman of them all". And rightly so. It is no exaggeration that out of all the conspirators, Brutus stands apart in stature, reputation and reverence. Again out of all the conspirators who murdered Caesar, Brutus was the only one who had no personal grudge against Caesar. Cassius was jealous of Caesar and considered himself a rival. Casca and Cimber have their personal scores to settle against Caesar. Brutus murdered Caesar not because he loved Caesar less than anybody else. He killed Caesar because he loved Rome more than Caesar. Rightly or wrongly, Brutus thought that Caesar's growing power was a threat to freedom and republicanism. He could become a tyrant and Romans would become just his bondmen and slaves. In short, Brutus was far above in idealism, human decency and morality than anyone else.

Q14. How did Decius Brutus succeed in persuading Caesar to go to the Capitol? Did his manipulative tactics succeed in touching Caesar's inflated ego?

Ans. Decius Brutus was one of the conspirators and was sent to Caesar with a definite mission. Decius took it upon himself the responsibility of bringing Caesar to the Capitol. The other conspirators were in ambush there. Decius knew Caesar's temperament and his weaknesses. First of all, he gave a flattering interpretation of Calpurnia's dream. He told that her dream was fair and auspicious. Caesar's blood would give a new life, vigour and vitality to Rome. The Romans would worship Caesar as a hero, martyr and saint. He called it fair and auspicious. Then, he touched the inflated ego of Caesar. He asked Caesar not to become a stock of laughter for other senators by yielding to his wife's unfounded fears. In the end he threw a bait. He gave the news that the Senate was going to offer him the crown that day. If he didn't go, they might change their decision. Decius's strategy clicked. Caesar chided himself for yielding to Calpurnia's foolish fears. He was ready to go to the Capitol.

TEST YOUR SKILLS

I. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How does Antony draw the mob's attention to the holes in Caesar's cloak and wounds on his body? What is the effect?
2. How does Marcus Brutus justify Caesar's murder to the Roman mob?
3. What was the effect of Brutus's speech on the Roman mob?
4. How does Antony create sympathy for Caesar in the hearts of the people?
5. How does Antony prove that Caesar was not ambitious? Give at least one example.
6. Why does Antony read Caesar's will and with what effect?
7. How was Antony able to incite the Roman mob and what was the reaction of the mob?
8. Describe the behaviour of the mob in 'Julius Caesar'.

II. VALUE-BASED LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Why does Calpurnia beg Caesar not to go to the Capitol? Does she succeed?
2. Describe the most unnatural and horrid sights seen by the watchman.
3. Describe Calpurnia's dream. How does she interpret her dream?
4. Why has Decius Brutus come to Caesar's house? How did he succeed in his aim?
5. How does Decius interpret Calpurnia's dream and why?
6. Where Calpurnia fails, Decius succeeds. How does Decius succeed in taking Caesar to the Capitol?
7. How does Cimber beg Caesar about his brother and with what result?
8. Give two examples of Caesar's arrogance in the play 'Julius Caesar'.
9. How does Antony buy peace with the conspirators?
10. Cassius was overruled by Brutus and Antony was allowed to speak on Caesar's funeral. Was it a sound decision? Give reasons.