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The life and death of Julius Caesar enters CINNA the poet CINNA THE POET I dreamed tonight that I celebrated with emperor, and things unfortunately controlled my fantasy: I have no will to continue wandering doors, but something leads me out. Typing citizens first burger what is your name? Second burger Where are you going? Third burger where do you live? Fourth burger are you a married man or a bachelor? Second Burger answers every man directly. First Burger Ay, and briefly. Fourth Burger Ay, and wise. Third Burger Ay, and really, you were the best. CINNA THE POET What is my name? Where am I going? Where do I live? Am I a married man or a bachelor? Then, to answer every man directly and briefly, wisely and truly: wisely I say: I am a bachelor of pain. Second burger who is as much as saying, they are fools who marry: you'll carry me a bang for it, I fear. Go ahead; Directly. CINNA THE POET Direct, I go to Emperor's funeral. First burger as a friend or an enemy? CINNA THE POET As a friend. Second citizen That case is answered directly. Fourth burger for your -- letter. CINNA THE POET In short, I live at the Capitol. Third Burger Your name, sir, really. CINNA THE POET Really, my name is Cinna. First Burger tears him down; he is a conspirator. CINNA THE POET I am Cinna the poet, I am Cinna the poet. Fourth Burger tears him for his bad heals, tearing him for his bad heals. CINNA THE POET I am not Cinna the conspirator. Fourth burger It is no matter, his name's Cinna, but his name plucks out of his heart and turns him going. Third burger tears him, tears him! Come on, brands ho! brands: brutus', to Cassius; but everything: some to Decius's house, and some to Casca's; some to Ligarius; gone, go! Exeunt In the late Roman Republic, Gaius Helvius Cinna was a poet made by his epic poem Zmyrna, which focused on the persistent love of Smyrna for her father Cinyras. It is according to several sources, including Valerium Maximus and Dio Cassius, that the poet Cinna was executed at the funeral of Julius Caesar in 44 BC while he was wrongly for the assassinatoinist Lucius Cornelius Cinna. William Shakespeare's play Julius Caesar, a tragedy investigating the conspiracy against and assassination of the Roman emperor. This is, like several of Shakespeare's plays, based on historical events. Despite his name, Julius Caesar himself is seen in only three scenes of the play, with the great psychological struggles and themes of honor and friendship fought in the minds of Marcus Brutus, a politician of the time and a great player in the assassination of the dictator. There are two characters called Cinna in Julius Caesar: Cinna the conspirator and Cinna the poet. The mixture of their identity leads to the wrong death of the poet it is also thought to be historically accurate. Greek biographer Plutarch declares that the Cinna was murdered by the Roman following Julius Caesar's death was a poet. Cinna the conspirator strongly disapproved of how Julius Caesar ran the Roman Empire. He was the leader of a popular political party whose views were essentially anti-aristocratic. In the play Julius Caesar, he is one of the most important conspirators to plan caesar's death. He is the one who first plants the idea of inviting Marcus Brutus to join their case: he presents it to Cassius. Cassius manipulates Brutus to help their conspiracy with Cinna's help - Cinna plants letters where Brutus is sure to see them, read them, and be manipulated by them. Unfortunately for the poet Cinna, he shares the same name as this key conspirator. He comes late at the funeral of his friend Emperor, who wants to honor his passing. After the assassination was carried out, Brutus delivers a speech explaining that the conspiracy was done for the improvement of the city and all who live in it. Mark Antony, however, lifts the citizens of Rome against the assassinations of their emperor Julius Caesar, who nominates one of them as Cinna. Cinna the poet attempts to explain that it is not he who was part of the conspiracy, that he was but a poet, but the population ignores him - 'It's no matter, his name's Cinna.' (Act III, Act 3) - killing him and laughing with dark tragedy typical of Shakespeare that his poems were not good anyway: 'Tear him for his bad heals, tear him for his bad heals' (Act III, Scene 3). The crowd doesn't care that this Cinna is not the one they are looking for; the name is enough, he will do as a symbol to take out their anger and revenge. This can clearly be seen in the case of Cinna the poet, mistakenly killed. Likewise, the only man to give the emperor warning of the conspiracy against his life is a teacher of rhetoric, and he is totally ignored. Some copies of Julius Caesar have removed the scene of Cinna's death, the editors feel it is unnecessary and only defiant to the flow of narrative. However, it is symbolic not only of the previously discussed theme of disregrpering disregrperment of teachers and poets, but also of the chaos that took the city to the assassination. For other uses, see Cinna (ambidous). Cinna was a cognomen that distinguished a patrician branch from the gens Cornelia, especially in the late Roman Republic. Prominent members of this family include: Lucius Cornelius Cinna, consul four consecutive times 87–84 BC Cornelia Cinna, the wife of Julius Caesar,[1] and mother of his only legal child. Lucius Cornelius Cinna (suffect consul), the son of Lucius Cornelius Cinna and a praetor; was a brother-in-law of Caesar and mistakenly believed to have been a part of the assassination plot Helvius Cinna, a poet who was murdered for the same name as Emperor's brother-in-law during the riots after Caesar's death. Gnaeus Cornelius Cinna Magnus, a conspirator by August Caesar in AD 4, and the subject of Corneille's tragedy Cinna References ^ Chisholm, Hugh, ed. (1911). Cinna (family) . Cycloledie Britannica. 6 (11th ed.). Cambridge University Press. P. 375. This ancient Roman biographical article is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by extending it.vie Retrieved from Gaius Helvius Cinna (passed away 20 March 44 BC) was an influential neoteric poet of the late Roman Republic, a little older than the generation of Catullus and Calvus. He was laid at the funeral of Julius Caesar after being mistaken for an unrelated Cornelius Cinna who spoke out in support of the dictator's assassins. Cinna's literary fame was founded by his magnum opus Zmyrna, a pietc epic poem focused on the persistent love of Smyrna (or Myrrha) for her father Cinyras, treated to the erudite and allusive manner of the Alexandrian poets. He was a friend of Catullus (poem 10, 29–30: meus sodalis / Cinna est Gaius). When Zmyrna was completed in about 55 BC, Catullus considered it a great achievement, nine crops and nine winters in the making. [1] The poem did not survive. This is the most important information to survive about his life, along with a passage in the Suda over the Augusta period poet Parthenius of Nicaea: Son of Heraclides and Eudora (but Hermippus says Tetha was his mother). From Nicaea or Myrleia. A poet writes elegically and in several meters. He was taken by Cinna as war spoils, when the Romans mithridates [sc. VI Eupator] defeated them in battle. Then he was freed by education and lived until the time of Emperor Tiberius. He wrote elegant, Aphrodite, the funeral elegy for his wife Arete, an Encomium of Arete in three books, and many other works. He wrote about metamorphosis. [2] Ovid included him in his list of celebrated erotic poets and writers (Tristia 2.435). Although not related to them, Cinna shared the surname (cognomen) of the high noble (consular) aristocratic house Corneli Cinnae, family by the marriage of the famous emperor. According to Suetonius, valerius Maximus[4] appian[5] and Dio Cassius,[6] died at Julius Caesar's funeral in 44 BC, a certain Helvius Cinna was murdered for being mistaken for Cornelius Cinna, the conspirator. The last three authors mentioned above add that he was a tribunal of the people, while Plutarch,[7] referred to the relationship, giving the further information that the Cinna killed by the gang was a Was. This marks the identity of Helvius Cinna the tribunal with Helvius Cinna the poet. Shakespeare received Plutarchus' version of dead in his Julius Emperor, adds the black humour in which he often expressed his mistrust of the crowd: CINNA. Truly, my name is Cinna. FIRST PLEA. Tear him to pieces; he is a conspirator!! CINNA. I am Cinna the poet; I'm Cinna the poet! FOURTH PLEA. Tear him for his bad heales, tearing him for his evil healedest! CINNA. I'm not Cinna the conspirator! FOURTH PLEA. No matter, his name is Cinna! Pluck his name out of his heart and turn him going! — Julius Caesar. Act III. Scene 3. The main objection to this view is based on two lines in the 9th Eclogue of Virgil, supposed to be written in 41 or 40 BC. Here is referred to a certain Cinna, a poet of such an importance that Forigvegl demarcated comparison to him; it is argued that the way this Cinna, which could hardly have been someone other than Helvius Cinna, is argued of implications that he was then alive; if so, he could not have been killed in 44. But such an interpretation of the Virgilian passage is by no means absolutely necessary; the terms used do not any longer exclude a reference to a contemporary no longer alive. It has been suggested that it is really Cornelius, not Helvius Cinna, who was killed at Caesar's funeral, but it was not carried out by the authorities. [8] A screaming ikon Polionis, a dispatch to Asinius Pollio, is also attributed to him. In both these poems, whose language was so obscure that they required special commentaries, his model seems to have been parthenius of Nicaea. [8] Cultural depictions Cinna the Poet (1959), a painting by Jacob Landau who was inspired by the Mercury Theatre's modern dress code production of Emperor (1937), is in the collection of the Museum of Modern Art. [9]:49[10] Cinna is a character in the camera opera Le piccole story: Ai margini delle guerre, written in 2007 by Italian composer Lorenzo Ferrero. Cinna is the subject of I, Cinna (The Put), a 2012 play by Tim Crouch, directed by Gregory Doran for the Royal Shakespeare Company, with Judas Owusu as the poet. It is the fifth in a series of plays by Crouch describing Shakespeare's minor characters. [11] Cinna is a lead character in The Throne of Caesar (2018), a mystery novel by Steven Saylor. A main feature of the character is a regular reference to his poem Zmyrna. See also Helvia (gens) Notes ^ Poem 95: Zmyrna may Cinnae nonam post denique messen/quam coepta est nonamque editora post hiem ^Suda s. v. Adler, 4.58, Teubner 1933) ^ Suetonius, Divus Iulius 85 ^ Valerius Maximus, Memorable Acts and Words 9.9.1 ^ Appian, The Civil Wars 2.20.147^Dio Cassius, Roman History 44.50 ^ Plutarchus, Life of Brutus 20 ^ A b Cyclopedia Britannica, Eleventh Edition, vol. VI, p. 375 (Gaius Helvius Cinna). In 1993 Die Burger and Lloyd,[1] lived out a statement. Stages of Life in Theatre, Film and Television. New York: Limelight Expenses. 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