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Julius caesar act 4 test answers

Martin Borton just select your click and then download the buton and fill out the offer to start downloading the ebook if there is a survey taking just 5 minutes, try any survey that works for you. Anthony, Octavius and Lepidus have gathered in defiance of conspiracy to destroy the man who killed Caesar. Anthony had a paper with a name on it, and he said, many of these people would then die; their names would be stabbed (4.1.1), then the men marked the names of the dead men, including Lepidus's brother and Mark's sister's son, Anthony. Anthony said he wouldn't be alive. Look, at that point I condemned him (4.1.6) and sent Lepidus to Caesar's house to retrieve the pin. He hopes to somehow reduce the amount to be paid to the beneficiaries. Octavius said he may have followed his wishes/ But he was a soldier who tried and valiant (4.1.28), Anthony meant in his words that he would eventually remove Lepidus from the rules, but that they should give him another moment, Act Four, Scene Two Brutus had brought his army to the Dissar (now Western Turkey) and established a camp that he had sent to Kasich. Bruts said Thou hast explained/hot-cooling friends (4.2.18-19) at the time, Cassius's army arrived and Cassius himself appeared. He angered Brutus and began to accuse him of wrongdoing, but Brutus put him into the tent so that they would not fight in front of their people. Cassius was upset that Brutus embarrassed his friend about taking bribes from the Sardians. Cassius apparently sent a series of letters to Brutus demanding the man's release, but Brutus refused. Brutus was angry that Cassius would consider defending a man who accepted bribes by claiming that Caesar was killed because of such behavior. He said: What will be one of us/ That hit all the world's most important people / But for supporting the bandits, we will now/contaminate our fingers with base bribes (4.2.73-76), Cassius and Brutus end up intimidating each other by each other, believing that he can lead the army better than others. The two men continued to argue, and Brutus eventually told Cassius that he was upset that Cassius refused to hand him gold to pay his soldiers. Brutus said: I sent/gave you for gold to pay my legion/ which you rejected me (4.2.130-132), Cassius rejected it, and in exasperation pulled out his dagger and offered it to Brutus, he told Brutus to kill him if he was a horrible man, but Brutus rectus and eventually they embraced in friendship. The poet forces him into the tent and demands that the generals (Cassius and Brutus) not be left alone. He insisted that there was a grudge between them. However, it's back to work. Their friendship ordered him out. Brutus eventually informed Cassius that Portia was dead. Cassius was surprised by the news and asked how she died. Brutus explained that Portia left alone in the city after he fled, feeling upset that Octavius and Antony had taken control of Rome, so she took fresh embers and swallowed them, killed them, Titinius and Messala arrived, and Brutus immediately changed subjects. Cassius took him by his side and asked, Portia, is art gone? Brutus told Brutus that more than a hundred senators had been killed, but Brutus said his letter mentioned only seventy, including Orator Cicero, then Messala, asking Brutus if he had heard anything about Portia, in which Brutus replied that nothing was salames (4.2.236) and asked Messala to hear about her death for the first time. Brutus and Cassius decide whether to wait for Anthony and October in Sardis or march to meet with opposing armies in Philippe. Cassius likes to wait and keep his people fresh, but Brutus thinks the enemy is gaining power every day and therefore must stop as soon as possible. Cassius finally agrees with him and leaves his tent to rest before leaving in the morning. Brutus remains awake with his servant Lucius. He ordered the two men, Claudio and Varus, into his tent and slept there in case he wanted to send them to run errands at night. Brutus then asks Lucius to play music on his string instrument, which he does until he falls asleep with his instrument in his hands. Brutus starts reading books, but Julius Caesar's ghost appears to dim the flames. Brutus demanded to know who came into the room, and the ghost told him that his evil spirit, Brutus (4.2.335), then Brutus asked the ghost why he came, and was told that the ghost would see him again at Philippe. The ghost leaves and Brutus immediately wakes up everyone in the room. He instructed Lucius to go back to sleep and told Varus and Claudio to let Cassius know he should take his army and move forward. Antony, Octavius and Lepidus analysis are significantly different from traditional accomplices. They only desire to avenge Caesar's death and are willing to kill each one by stating that many of these people will then die; their names will be stabbed (4.1.1) in defiance of their conspiracy; they are willing to include relatives and friends on the list of dying, indicating that they are the most serious and dedicated to the task of eliminating those who conspired with Caesar. Anthony's statement that he won't be alive. Look at the point where I condemn him (4.1.6), leading to the forefront of calculating the nature of the new ruler. Brutus stands out as an example of Republicans. On the battlefield Describing the cause of Portia's death, he explained: The impatience of my absence (4.2.204), his composure when it comes to his wife's death, scares Even Cassius, who says, How can I kill when I cross you so? He was brought back by ease, where Brutus canceled the topic when Titinius and Messala arrived, Brutus immediately changed the subject, forcing Cassius to take him out and asking, Is portia art gone? (4.2.218). Brutus told him not to talk about her anymore. Later, when Messala asked Brutus if he had heard anything about Portia, Brutus replied that nothing messala (4.2.236). Stoicism and glory meant everything to Brutus and Hotspur, as in Henry IV, Brutus refused to show weakness to his forces. Characters and poems appear greatly good throughout this play, perhaps more than in shakespeare's other plays. In the first act, Cassius wrote an anonymous letter to Brutus to convince him to share a conspiracy; Artemidorus wrote a letter ignoring Caesar's warning of the plot against him and the murdered Cinna poet. In this act, the poet again takes the stage, but Brutus instructs him to remove it from his tent. In addition, both Brutus and Messala had a letter about the state of Rome after Anthony Brutus's speech stating that the mine [letter] mentioned the seventy senators who died/ By their inscription Cicero was one (4.2.229-230). Even Brutus, when trying to read his book, couldn't read on because Caesar's ghost interrupted him. Therefore, we see the power to manage first, then the destruction and dismissal of literature and poetry after Caesar's death. Study these questions and answers to help you prepare for the upcoming quiz or test. This covers some of the most important content from the play and is bound to test. Lists three items and describes Shakespeare's purpose in the warning. Caesar called him a fool, Calponia warned Caesar about the dreams she had, initially willing to termites, warning Caesar, her scissors that made him look like a coward, Artemidorus wrote a Caesar letter, which Caesar refused to read before he went to the Capitol. Shakespeare shows the reader through these warnings that Caesar thinks highly and turns his back on those who bring his success, just as Brutus predicted. Symptoms of caesarean deafness, inability to hear, relationship with Caesar is not able to listen. Brutus was considered the most important member of the conspiracy, but his mistake punished it. Lists two mistakes Brutus made and explains the impact of his mistake on the attempted coup. Brutus argues in favor of saving Mark. Claiming that killing Anthony would make them appear as butchers. After Caesar was assassinated, Brutus allowed Anthony to speak at Caesar's funeral. Bad idea. How has Mark Anthony's image changed throughout the play? Anthony is seen as an irresponsible child who likes to attend plays and go out at night. He's Caesar's loyal assistant, that Anthony loves Caesar, no doubt. However, there is ample evidence that Anthony is the slender man that Caesar warned in Act I, his death at Caesar's funeral was more than an attempt to avenge Caesar's death. It's a power grab. Anthony talks about Caesar's will. During the ensuing civil war, he changed. Anthony brutally killed hundreds of civilians. What does shakespeare's image of the ordinary mean? When the drama turned up ordinary, celebrating in the streets of Rome until Flavius and Marullus humiliated them to return to their homes, Flavius pointed out that the crowd did exactly the same thing for Pompey, showing the reader how sick the average person was. Brutus spoke first at Caesar's funeral and at the end the crowd wanted to kill whoever would speak to him. After Anthony's speech, the crowd wanted to kill Brutus along with the rest of the accomplices. This stupidity reaches a high degree while the mob kills the Cinna poet simply because it has the same name as one of the accomplices. Anthony called Brutus's stab wounds to Caesar the most unneaten wound. Caesar's ultimate insult is a betrayal by his friend Brutus, the criticism from the enemy is expected to arise from friends. How did Anthony keep his contract with Brutus and Cassius? Anthony promised Brutus he wouldn't say anything bad to his accomplices, so he turned to sarcasm, calling Brutus and Cassius an honorable man, while exposing their act of deception. Why did Anthony call The Roman Brutes noble? Anthony realizes that Brutus does what he does of his love for Rome, while other accomplices act out of jealousy. This post is part of the series: Julius Caesar's Educational Guide makes yourself look smarter than you actually are with this Julius Caesar study guide.