Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Read the following passage and annotate it. You will need to identify ways Cassius builds pathos, ethos, and logos in his speech to Brutus as well as 3-5 literary devices. Also, write a summary/question/connection every 10 or so lines that reveals your understanding of the speech.

Act 1, Scene 2 (Cassius is speaking to Brutus and attempting to convince him to join in the plot against Caesar)

CASSIUS   
  
I know that virtue to be in you, Brutus,   
As well as I do know your outward favour.   
Well, honour is the subject of my story.   
I cannot tell what you and other men   
Think of this life; but, for my single self, 5  
I had as lief not be as live to be   
In awe of such a thing as I myself.   
I was born free as Caesar; so were you:   
We both have fed as well, and we can both   
Endure the winter's cold as well as he: 10  
For once, upon a raw and gusty day,   
The troubled Tiber chafing with her shores,   
Caesar said to me 'Darest thou, Cassius, now   
Leap in with me into this angry flood,   
And swim to yonder point?' Upon the word, 15  
Accoutred as I was, I plunged in   
And bade him follow; so indeed he did.   
The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it   
With lusty sinews, throwing it aside   
And stemming it with hearts of controversy; 20  
But ere we could arrive the point proposed,   
Caesar cried 'Help me, Cassius, or I sink!'   
I, as Aeneas, our great ancestor,   
Did from the flames of Troy upon his shoulder   
The old Anchises bear, so from the waves of Tiber 25  
Did I the tired Caesar. And this man   
Is now become a god, and Cassius is   
A wretched creature and must bend his body,   
If Caesar carelessly but nod on him.   
He had a fever when he was in Spain, 30  
And when the fit was on him, I did mark   
How he did shake: 'tis true, this god did shake;   
His coward lips did from their colour fly,   
And that same eye whose bend doth awe the world   
Did lose his lustre: I did hear him groan: 35  
Ay, and that tongue of his that bade the Romans   
Mark him and write his speeches in their books,   
Alas, it cried 'Give me some drink, Titinius,'   
As a sick girl. Ye gods, it doth amaze me   
A man of such a feeble temper should 40  
So get the start of the majestic world   
And bear the palm alone.

Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world   
Like a Colossus, and we petty men   
Walk under his huge legs and peep about 45  
To find ourselves dishonourable graves.   
Men at some time are masters of their fates:   
The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,   
But in ourselves, that we are underlings.   
Brutus and Caesar: what should be in that 'Caesar'? 50  
Why should that name be sounded more than yours?   
Write them together, yours is as fair a name;   
Sound them, it doth become the mouth as well;   
Weigh them, it is as heavy; conjure with 'em,   
Brutus will start a spirit as soon as Caesar. 55  
Now, in the names of all the gods at once,   
Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed,   
That he is grown so great? Age, thou art shamed!   
Rome, thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods!   
When went there by an age, since the great flood, 60  
But it was famed with more than with one man?   
When could they say till now, that talk'd of Rome,   
That her wide walls encompass'd but one man?   
Now is it Rome indeed and room enough,   
When there is in it but one only man. 65  
O, you and I have heard our fathers say,   
There was a Brutus once that would have brook'd   
The eternal devil to keep his state in Rome   
As easily as a king.

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Read the following passage and annotate it. You will need to identify ways Brutus builds pathos, ethos, and logos in his speech to himself as well as 3-5 literary devices. Also, write a summary/question/connection every 10 or so lines that reveals your understanding of the speech.

Act 2, Scene 1 (Brutus has made up his mind in the plot to kill Caesar)

BRUTUS   
  
It must be by his death: and for my part,   
I know no personal cause to spurn at him,   
But for the general. He would be crown'd:   
How that might change his nature, there's the question.   
It is the bright day that brings forth the adder; 5   
And that craves wary walking. Crown him?--that;--   
And then, I grant, we put a sting in him,   
That at his will he may do danger with.   
The abuse of greatness is, when it disjoins   
Remorse from power: and, to speak truth of Caesar, 10  
I have not known when his affections sway'd   
More than his reason. But 'tis a common proof,   
That lowliness is young ambition's ladder,   
Whereto the climber-upward turns his face;   
But when he once attains the upmost round. 15  
He then unto the ladder turns his back,   
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees   
By which he did ascend. So Caesar may.   
Then, lest he may, prevent. And, since the quarrel   
Will bear no colour for the thing he is, 20  
Fashion it thus; that what he is, augmented,   
Would run to these and these extremities:   
And therefore think him as a serpent's egg   
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischievous,   
And kill him in the shell. 25

**Directions:** Read the following passage and annotate it. You will need to identify ways Brutus builds pathos, ethos, and logos in his speech to the conspirators as well as 3-5 literary devices. Also, write a summary/question/connection every 10 or so lines that reveals your understanding of the speech.

Act 2, Scene 1 (Cassius has asked all the conspirators to swear an oath of loyalty to the agreed killing of Caesar. Brutus refuses with this passionate reply)

BRUTUS   
  
No, not an oath: if not the face of men,   
The sufferance of our souls, the time's abuse,--   
If these be motives weak, break off betimes,   
And every man hence to his idle bed;   
So let high-sighted tyranny range on, 5  
Till each man drop by lottery. But if these,   
As I am sure they do, bear fire enough   
To kindle cowards and to steel with valour   
The melting spirits of women, then, countrymen,   
What need we any spur but our own cause, 10  
To prick us to redress? what other bond   
Than secret Romans, that have spoke the word,   
And will not palter? and what other oath   
Than honesty to honesty engaged,   
That this shall be, or we will fall for it? 15  
Swear priests and cowards and men cautelous,   
Old feeble carrions and such suffering souls   
That welcome wrongs; unto bad causes swear   
Such creatures as men doubt; but do not stain   
The even virtue of our enterprise, 20  
Nor the insuppressive mettle of our spirits,   
To think that or our cause or our performance   
Did need an oath; when every drop of blood   
That every Roman bears, and nobly bears,   
Is guilty of a several bastardy, 25  
If he do break the smallest particle   
Of any promise that hath pass'd from him.

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Read the following passage and annotate it. You will need to identify ways Antony builds pathos, ethos, and logos in his speech to Caesar as well as 3-5 literary devices. Also, write a summary/question/connection every 10 or so lines that reveals your understanding of the speech.

Act 3, Scene 1 (Antony stands over Caesar’s body after he has shaken hands with Caesar’s murderers)

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! 5  
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 10  
Shall cumber all the parts of Italy;   
Blood and destruction shall be so in use   
And dreadful objects so familiar   
That mothers shall but smile when they behold   
Their infants quarter'd with the hands of war; 15  
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; 20  
That this foul deed shall smell above the earth   
With carrion men, groaning for burial.

[enter servant to Octavius Caesar]

(the men converse)

Post back with speed, and tell him what hath chanced:   
Here is a mourning Rome, a dangerous Rome,   
No Rome of safety for Octavius yet; 25  
Hie hence, and tell him so. Yet, stay awhile;   
Thou shalt not back till I have borne this corse   
Into the market-place: there shall I try   
In my oration, how the people take   
The cruel issue of these bloody men; 30  
According to the which, thou shalt discourse   
To young Octavius of the state of things.   
Lend me your hand.

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Read the following passage and annotate it. You will need to identify ways Brutus builds pathos, ethos, and logos in his speech to the plebeians as well as 3-5 literary devices. Also, write a summary/question/connection every 10 or so lines that reveals your understanding of the speech.

Act 3, Scene 2 (Brutus addresses the crowd who has gathered for news of Caesar’s death)

BRUTUS

Be patient till the last.  
Romans, countrymen, and lovers! hear me for my  
cause, and be silent, that you may hear: believe me  
for mine honour, and have respect to mine honour, that  
you may believe: censure me in your wisdom, and 5  
awake your senses, that you may the better judge.  
If there be any in this assembly, any dear friend of  
Caesar's, to him I say, that Brutus' love to Caesar  
was no less than his. If then that friend demand  
why Brutus rose against Caesar, this is my answer: 10  
--Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved  
Rome more. Had you rather Caesar were living and  
die all slaves, than that Caesar were dead, to live  
all free men? As Caesar loved me, I weep for him;  
as he was fortunate, I rejoice at it; as he was 15  
valiant, I honour him: but, as he was ambitious, I  
slew him. There is tears for his love; joy for his  
fortune; honour for his valour; and death for his  
ambition. Who is here so base that would be a  
bondman? If any, speak; for him have I offended. 20  
Who is here so rude that would not be a Roman? If  
any, speak; for him have I offended. Who is here so  
vile that will not love his country? If any, speak;  
for him have I offended. I pause for a reply.

……… (Plebeians say they are not offended by Brutus’ actions)

Then none have I offended. I have done no more to 25  
Caesar than you shall do to Brutus. The question of  
his death is enrolled in the Capitol; his glory not  
extenuated, wherein he was worthy, nor his offences  
enforced, for which he suffered death.