Caesar was killed. He would be crowned as King of Rome but unfortunately it was not meant to be. Caesar had banished Cimber's brother. Brutus and Cassius are also appealing on behalf of Cimber's brother. Octavius comes to his aid. Q25: What does he want to achieve? Octavius wants his forces to attack the enemy. Cassius disagrees and leaves alone. Octavius promises his forces will attack the enemy. Q26: What happens? Octavius' forces meet the enemy and there is a battle. The enemy is defeated and Octavius' forces win. Q27: What does Brutus say about Octavius? Brutus is a brave leader and a great general. Cassius disagrees. Q28: What does Cassius say about Octavius? Cassius thinks Octavius is too ambitious. Cassius wants to be the King of Rome. Cassius says Octavius is too ambitious. Q29: What prediction does Antony make regarding the future events in Rome? Antony says there will be a civil war between Octavius and Cassius. Q30: What are the reasons for the conspiracy against Caesar? The conspirators claim that with Caesar's death, tyranny has ceased in Rome. They shout slogans like Peace, Freedom, Freedom. Q31: What does Calpurnia dream about Caesar? Calpurnia dreamed that Caesar's soul would roam to seek revenge for his death. Q32: What is the difference between: (a) killing (b) murder (c) murder Answer: (a)Killing – to deprive life in any way (b)Murder – to deprive life in the case of a human being (c)manslaughter – to deprive life in the case of a human being when not intended to do so. Q33: Popular and powerful leaders have been murdered in the past as well as in recent times. Can you name a few of them? Assassinated leaders include Julius Caesar, Abraham Lincoln, John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr., and John Lennon. Q34: What is the main idea of Antony's speech? Antony's main idea is to argue that Caesar was a man of true virtue and bravery, and that his death was a great loss to Rome. Q35: What does Antony say about Caesar's death? Antony says Caesar's death was a great loss to Rome and a great tragedy. Q36: How does Antony argue for Caesar's victory? Antony argues that Caesar's victory was due to his military skill, bravery, and determination. Q37: What is Antony's primary argument for Caesar? Antony wants to avenge Caesar's death. Antony says he was completely ignorant of the conspirator's intentions. He's willing to die in their hands. His life is not as valuable as Caesar's. Q38: What does Antony say about Calpurnia's dream? Antony says Calpurnia's dream was just a dream. Q39: What does Decius Brutus say? Decius Brutus says that although the deed seems bloody, their intentions were worthy. Q40: What does Antony say about the interference of Octavius? Antony says the interference of Octavius is the reason for their failure to make Cassius and Antony fight. Q41: What does Antony say about Caesar's funeral? Antony says Caesar's funeral is a great tragedy. Q42: What is the condition imposed by the conspirators before Antony is allowed to speak at Caesar's funeral? The conspirators said they would only speak with Brutus. Q43: What does Antony say about the conspirators? Antony says the conspirators are a mob of men who had been banished from Rome. Q44: What does Antony say about the conspirators' actions? Antony says the conspirators are a mob of men who had been banished from Rome. Q45: What does Antony say about the conspirators' intentions? Antony says the conspirators' intentions were worthy. Q46: What does Antony say about the conspirators' actions? Antony says the conspirators' actions were just a dream. Q47: What role does Antony play in the battle? Antony plays an influential role in the battle. He makes an influential speech. His words persuade the conspirators to keep Cassius and Antony from making peace with Octavius. Q48: What is the significance of Antony's words? Antony's words are significant because they motivate the conspirators to keep Cassius and Antony from making peace with Octavius.