

# Julius Caesar

Location	Quote	Analysis
Act 1 Scene 2	Caesar is turn'd to hear	Caesar speaks in third person which is reflective of his arrogant nature and how he deems himself as a super important person.
Act 1 Scene 2	Yond Cassius has a lean and hungry look; He thinks too much. Such men are dangerous	Caesar can be sharp and perspective. He does not like Cassius and finds that he is a dangerous person just by judging his looks. From this, it can be seen that Caesar is a good judge of character.
Act 2 Scene 1	When I tell him he hates flatterers. He says he does, being then most flattered.	Caesar prides himself on being objective and non susceptible to flattery. He says he will not be moved by flattery, and that he is "as constant as the northern star". However, he was easily moved by persuasion in Act 2, where Decius' positive interpretation of Calpurnia's dream causes him to change his mind and go to the Senate. Decius' comment displays irony as Caesar is flattered by Decius' praise of him, despite Caesar's assertion he is someone who hates flattery; Caesar is easily swayed by flattery. Hence, he allows Decius to fan his pride and makes the foolish decision of going to the Senate despite Calpurnia's premonition. Caesar is explicitly offensive in his display of arrogance here. This makes it difficult for one to feel sympathetic towards him. He is further characterised as a proud and scornful person. Perhaps Brutus' argument that he should be killed lest he became a tyrant seems to be a valid one.
Act 2 Scene 2	Yet Caesar shall go forth, for these predictions Are to the world in general as to Caesar.	He is very much afraid that the general public will believe that he feels fear. Even though feeling fear is part of being human, he dares not show fear and projects an image that he is better than fear and other normal human beings
Act 2 Scene 2	Cowards die many times before their deaths; The valiant never taste of death but once	Caesar sees himself as one of the "valiant", refusing to show a fear of death and dismissing such fear as cowardice. He mentions how cowards frequently live in fear and are constantly dying as every moment in their lives are lived in fear

Act 2 Scene 2	It seems to me most strange that men should fear, Seeing that death, a necessary end, Will come when it will come.	He finds it amusing that people are afraid of death when it is inevitable. This shows how he portrays himself as someone who is not fearful of death at all.
Act 2 Scene 2	Plucking of the entrails of an offering forth  The gods do this in shame of cowardice Caesar should be a beast without a heart	Caesar believes in superstition and sent an order for priests to sacrifice an animal, so as to read the god's intentions for the day, or foretell his fortune  Caesar turns the table around and offers his interpretation of the sacrifice, revealing his greater concern - being perceived as cowardly. He will be considered fearful if he does not go out.
Act 2 Scene 2	Danger knows full well that Caesar is more dangerous than he. We are two lions littered in one day and I the elder and more terrible	Caesar speaks in third person, referring to himself by his own name (Illeism). This shows how he is self-absorbed. He states how he is more dangerous than danger itself and "the elder and more terrible", which portrays him as a superior being that is above any danger. Caesar asserts his will and courage by comparing himself to Danger personified, claiming that he is more menacing than Danger itself. This displays his excessive arrogance and pride. By comparing himself and danger to "two lions litter'd in one day", Caesar endows himself the qualities of a lion such as might and ferocity, again elevating his own status as a superior being.
Act 2 Scene 2	And for thy humour I will stay at home	He emphasises and re-emphasises that he is staying at home not in his own interests but due to Calphurnia's worries.
Act 2 Scene 2	I will not come today. Cannot is false; and that I dare not, falsely; I will not come today	He tells Decius to tell the Senate that he will not go as "Cannot" shows inability, weakness but Caesar cannot show fear. "Dare not" shows lack of courage but "will not" is his way of asserting his authority and telling the Senate how he has control over his choices and the situation as a whole.
Act 2 Scene 2	The cause is in my will; I will not come	He cannot be bothered to explain to Decius why he does not want to go to the Senate House. His "will" is enough justification for his actions and he expects the state council to be satisfied with this meagre reason. This shows that he thinks highly of his own authority

Act 3 Scene 1	If I could pray to move, prayers would move me But I am as constant as the northern star	Caesar also positions himself as divine authority in this statement, by first saying that he is not one who is capable of praying or pleading in an attempt to appeal to others. Additionally, he portrays himself as a nonchalant recipient of prayers. The reference to the northern star further illustrates his self-aggrandisement through how he compares himself to a celestial object. Caesar's pride in his constancy can be seen as foolish stubbornness, which leads him to make decisions that advance the plans of the conspirators.
Act 3 Scene 1	I spurn thee like a cur out of my way.	Dehumanizes Metellus to be a stray dog, showing his condescending attitude. He also says that he can easily push Metellus out of the way, illustrating how Caesar is better than him. In this imagery Metellus is portrayed as an obstacle in Caesar's path, yet an insufficient one, showing both how Caesar thinks of himself as capable and decisive as well as emphasizing his own confidence in his abilities.  the word "cur" is also read out to be emphasized and its short and sharp pronunciation causes the word to seem vulgar and rude. This shows the extent of condescension Caesar has towards Metellus and his arrogance.
Act 3 Scene 1	I am constant as the northern star, Of whose true-fix'd and resting quality. There is no fellow in the firmament	Compares himself to a star in a sky that is used by sailors to navigate, possibly suggesting how he is a leader that people look up to and follow, and is key to the progress of society just as how the northern star is relied on by sailors to travel. He also says that there "is no fellow in the firmament", implying that no one can compare with him in terms of power. However, the fact that his death arrives not long afterwards shows the irony in his statement, proving that he is not an almighty being, implying that hubris may possibly lead to one's imminent downfall and thus this trait is dangerous and undesirable.

# Marcus Brutus

Location	Quote	Analysis
Act 1 Scene 2	Set honour in one eye and death i'th other, and I will look on both indifferently	The fact that Brutus will look on honour and death “indifferently” connotes that Brutus values honour as much as he values life. In perilous situations, he will contemplate his duty to the state and the danger he feels with equal calmness. Since life is generally very highly valued, by Brutus placing honour in as high a position as his life, he shows that he values such virtues greatly, proving that honour is one of his defining principles.
Act 1 Scene 3	Casca: And that which would appear offence in us His countenance, like richest alchemy, Will change to virtue and to worthiness.	Brutus’ approval of the conspiracy would change public opinion on the conspirators. Brutus is there for the conspiracy to seem honourable to appeal to the commoners. Highlights the mindlessness of commoners and also their power as the voting public. The word “alchemy” states how Brutus’ countenance is seen as something magical and awe-inspiring, emphasizing how Brutus’ countenance is of utmost importance to the conspirators.
Act 2 Scene 1	I know no personal cause to spurn at him/But for the general.	Brutus argued in his soliloquy that Caesar had to die and that his decision to kill Caesar was justified. In saying that he has no “personal cause” to kill Caesar, but that Caesar’s death is a necessary act for the “general” good of Rome, Brutus comes across as honourable in his motives as he has no private vendetta against Caesar, but intends only to free Rome from a would-be dictator. His desire to prevent Republican Rome from being turned into a totalitarian state shows him to have positive moral principles and thus be honourable.
Act 2 Scene 1	And since the quarrel / Will bear no colour for the thing he is, / Fashion it thus	Brutus was aware that his argument that Caesar should be killed was a “slippery slope” argument, as it relies on common beliefs and assumptions and does not accurately indicate what Caesar was likely to become in the future. The use of the word “[f]ashion” shows how Brutus attempts to manipulate and shape his argument into something that appears to be honourable and justifiable.

Act 2 Scene 1	Where wilt thou find a cavern dark enough/To mask thy monstrous visage? Seek none, conspiracy;/Hide it in smiles and affability	Brutus likens the conspirators to monsters, showing that Brutus does realize that the conspiracy is wrong. The use of the words “dark” and “monstrous visage” both give negative connotations to the conspiracy to kill Caesar, showing that it is something evil and immoral. The use of the words “mask”, “hide” and “visage” both denote the concealing of oneself, implying that the conspiracy, though seemingly honourable, was in fact of insidious intent. Through this quote, Brutus advocates performance and acting to hide the conspirators’ true intentions. Despite knowing that the conspiracy was not justified, he continued to lead the conspirators to eventually kill Caesar.
Act 2 Scene 1 132-136	But do not stain the even virtue of our enterprise, Nor the insuppressive mettle of our spirits, To think that or our cause or our performance Did need an oath	Brutus claims that swearing an oath on their conspiracy would be to “stain” its cause, tarnishing its purity and good intentions. From this, Brutus can be seen to feel that even the act of taking an oath would be detrimental to their reputation and honour, and the conspirators should rely on their own personal love for Rome to promise to carry out the actions needed of them, showing how Brutus feels that people should only do something due to their pure, honourable motives instead of relying on external factors like oaths as it would blemish the reputation and honour of the conspiracy. The pun on “mettle” with “metal” brings out how Brutus’ values are strong and unwavering. He describes breaking a promise as “several bastardy”. The fact that he uses such harsh words shows how he severely condemns breaking an oath as a greatly dishonourable act, and by criticising Cassius, Brutus shows that he feels he is more honourable as compared to Cassius, showing how Brutus sees himself as honourable.
Act 2 Scene 1 167-168	Let us be sacrificers, but not butchers, Caius. We all stand up against the spirit of Caesar	Brutus’ hubris lies in the fact that he becomes overly obsessed with his honourable quality. Takes extreme pride in his reputation as an honourable man. Brutus distances himself from the physical act of murder and glorifies his actions by referring to the killing as a virtuous enterprise. He speaks of his role as a murderer using the vocabulary of religious sanctification- ‘sacrificer’. This shows that Brutus indeed has a certain degree of hubris.

Act 2 Scene 1 226-227	Let not our looks put on our purposes, But bear it as our Roman actors do	Idea of honour and nobility starts to become questionable, Brutus instructs the conspirators to conceal their true intentions to murder Caesar and appear normal. Brutus compares the conspirators to “actors” possibly suggesting that honour is just a performance put up to fool the commoners.
Act 2 Scene 1 236-237	It is not for your health thus to commit Your weak condition to the raw morning	Brutus is a very caring husband and he loves his wife, Portia very much. He is extremely concerned about her health and tries his best to spare her from worry, trying to convince her that he is merely “not well in health”
Act 3 Scene 1 126-130	Servant of Antony: “Brutus is noble, wise, valiant and honest; Caesar was mighty, bold, royal and loving. Say I love Brutus, and I honour him; Say I fear’d Caesar, honour’d him, and lov’d him.”	Brutus is held in high regard by Antony, who conveyed his lofty opinion of Brutus through his servant. Word describing positive moral principles such as “noble”, “valiant” and “honest” were used to describe Brutus, showing that he had a good repute and character which was known well by others. Antony said through his servant that he had “fear’d” Caesar, showing that the servant was following Caesar cause of he was in a position of power but comparing to Brutus, he said that he “love[s]” Brutus, which connotes a sense of emotional connection and possibly because of his positive moral values as mentioned above. Therefore, by elevating Brutus’ status higher than that of Caesar’s, he emphasizes the nobility and honour of Brutus.
Act 3 Scene 2	Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more	Brutus justifies his reason for killing Caesar by saying that he loved Rome more. The fact that he was willing to commit such an act as killing Rome’s leader shows how his loyalty to Rome must indeed be very strong.
Act 3 Scene 2	I have the same dagger for myself, when it shall please my country to need my death.	Brutus is willing to die for his country whenever it is needed. Shows how he puts the country’s needs first, before his life. Illustrates how he must be very loyal to Rome to commit to this action
Act 4 Scene 2	Then in my tent, Cassius, enlarge your griefs,/And I will give you audience.	Brutus puts on a performance in front of the army to tell them that he is in power. He boosted his ego as well as his status by saying that he is the one to give Cassius permission to speak to him privately. The word “audience” also further emphasizes the theme of performance, stating how in front of the troops, they should act as if they were good friends but in fact, they were falling out with each other.

Act 4 Scene 2	<p>“Before the eyes of both our armies here,-- Which should perceive nothing but love from us, --Let us not wrangle”</p>	<p>They want to act friendly in front of their armies, perform their friendship when they are actually arguing. Shows how it is necessary to perform for the army to have high morale</p>
Act 4 Scene 3	<p>I am arm'd so strong in honesty That they pass by me as the idle wind[...] I did send to you/For certain sums of gold, which you denied me, For I can raise no money by vile means.</p>	<p>Further evidence of Brutus' hypocrisy. He is “arm'd” with honesty, comparing honesty to a weapon, thus implying that such virtue is external and not inherent in his character. Moreover, if Cassius' threats really were like “idle wind”, there would be no need to use honesty to defend himself. The fact that he still feels the need to defend himself shows how he might be hiding something dishonest. He is also angry that he did not receive the money that he asked from Cassius, yet he scolded Cassius for obtaining his money from bribes. This contradiction brings out his hypocrisy and puts Brutus' honour and nobility into doubt. The usual pun of “metal” with “mettle” also has a new meaning here. Gold and other mercenary qualities can be associated with “metal” which in turn devalues “mettle”. This reinforces the idea of honour being a performance.</p>
Act 5 Scene 1	<p>Think not[...]That ever Brutus will go bound to Rome:/He bears too great a mind.</p>	<p>Talks in third person, just like Caesar, brings out how he is self-absorbed. One possible interpretation is that Brutus is too proud to accept defeat by Octavius and Antony, showing how he is arrogant.</p>
Act 5 Scene 5	<p>Countrymen,/My heart doth joy that yet in all my life/I found no man but he was true to me.</p>	<p>That man is Cassius, Brutus goes so far to describe Cassius as the only person who was faithful to him. More than anyone he has ever known, shows how Brutus is loyal to the end.</p>
Act 5 Scene 5	<p>Caesar, now be still: I kill'd not thee with half so good a will.</p>	<p>He is more willing to kill himself than to kill Caesar, shows how he is actually guilty of killing Caesar and joining the conspirators. Illustrates how his loyalty to Caesar does not actually diminish.</p>
Act 5 Scene 5	<p>Antony: “He only, in a general honest thought/And common good to all, made one of them.”</p>	<p>Another reading is that this brings out Brutus' honour. Antony, who is supposed to be opposing Brutus, is now praising him for assassinating Caesar for the “common good”. His enemies acknowledged that he alone did what he did out of love for Rome. Therefore, his motives must have been genuine and he was honourable (unless it was just really good acting)</p>

# Caius Cassius

Location	Quote	Analysis
Act 1 Scene 2 73-78	Were I a common laughier, or did use To stale with ordinary oaths my love/To every new protester	He professes that he is loyal. By using a degrading tone to describe bonds between men, he adds on by saying he does not practice these flippant friendships, he is unwavering and selective in them. Furthermore, the word “stale” shows how oaths are extremely overused and that as honourable people, they did not need to stoop down to that level.
Act 1 Scene 2 95-97	for my single self I had as lief not be as live to be In awe of such a thing as I myself.	From this quote, it is evident that Cassius was envious of Caesar’s power and disliked being subservient to Caesar. The use of personal pronouns such as “my single self” and “I myself” also portrays Cassius as individualistic and selfish, as he would rather not live than living in subservience under the authority of Caesar. Cassius’ motivation to kill Caesar was purely out of jealousy and this demonstrates a lack of positive morals values and principles.
Act 1 Scene 2 111-115	Caesar cried, ‘Help me, Cassius, or I sink!’ Ay, as Aeneas, our great ancestor, Did from the flames of Troy upon his shoulder The old Anchises bear, so from the waves of Tiber Did I the tired Caesar.	By comparing himself to Aeneas, the legendary founder of Rome, Cassius make himself appear stronger and superior to Caesar, who is likened to Anchises, the old, frail father of Aeneas. Caesar is portrayed as weak and frail, even though he is supposedly a god, whereas Cassius is portrayed as his savior; shows that Cassius thinks he is more fit to rule Rome than Caesar. Appeals to Cassius’s sense of pride. Additionally, this shows Cassius’ cunning character. Cassius describes of Caesar as a “sick girl”, meaning to undermine Brutus’ image of Caesar as an infallible leader.  In this quote, Cassius compares himself to Aeneas, who is a hero in Greco-Roman mythology. This quote displays Cassius’ hubris, by him believing that he is as great as a hero. Anchises was also Aeneas’s father--thus making Cassius seem filial and loyal as well. Cassius rising from “the flames of Troy” furthermore conjures an image of a heroic figure.



Act 1 Scene 2 307-308	Thy honourable metal may be wrought From that it is disposed	<p>This shows how Cassius is scheming, manipulative and boastful. He puns on “metal” and “mettle”, shows Brutus’ strong values and loyalty.</p> <p>When he says how Brutus “may be wrought/From that it is disposed”, it brings out Cassius’ cunningness and slyness, going to subtly influence Brutus, like shaping a malleable material (“metal”) into whatever he wishes. With the material implications of the word “metal”, Cassius leads the reader to realize that Cassius thinks of Brutus only as a material, to be used as a way to sway the people to his side. He says that no “noble mind” is so firm that cannot be “seduced”, and with the idea of temptation accompanying this quote it seems that Cassius is revealing his ulterior motive to manipulate and trick Brutus.</p> <p>This is also his soliloquy to audience. Although there are no characters around, he still feels the need to brag about his plans to audience, proud of his manipulative abilities</p>
Act 1 Scene 2 319-320	Writing all tending to the great opinion That Rome holds his name	<p>He tells the audience of his plan to throw “Writing all tending to the great opinion That Rome holds his name”. He once again takes advantage of Brutus’ noble, civic-minded values to trick him into opposing Caesar; his description of Caesar’s ambition to be “obscurely” glanced at carries the implication of subtlety, further adding to the idea of Cassius’ manipulation. Hence, it seems as if Cassius and Brutus’ friendship is only a facade and a way to achieve more power. This implies that Cassius is using dishonourable means to elevate himself, and his plot to manipulate Brutus is indicative of the the need for performance in order to achieve power.</p>
Act 1 Scene 2 136-138	We petty men Walk under his huge legs and peep about To find ourselves dishonourable graves.	<p>Cassius is manipulative, knows exactly what drives Brutus, brings in honour to invoke feelings of self-pity in Brutus. Contradiction of his values will compel Brutus to participate in conspiracy.</p> <p>However, this also may be read as how he felt that living under a tyrant's rule is dishonourable in itself, brings out how he is actually an honourable man</p> <p>He even implies Caesar’s reign to be self-empowering and dominating--Caesar “doth bstride the narrow world like a Colossus”. With his description of the world as “narrow” it seems as if Cassius is implying</p>

		<p>that the world has no space for such a giant--in other words, that Caesar is selfishly dominating Rome with his own tyrannical reign, and thus poses a threat for others who share such a small space.</p> <p>“Dishonourable graves” is a parallel to Brutus’ words about viewing the name of honour and the fear of death “indifferently” obviously trying to appeal to his sense of honour and force him into action, joining the conspiracy.</p>
Act 1 Scene 3 90-100	<p>Cassius from bondage will deliver Cassius. Therein, ye gods, you make the weak most strong; Therein, ye gods, you tyrants do defeat. [...] That part of tyranny that I do bear I can shake off at pleasure.</p>	<p>Cassius here is peaking in third-person, like Caesar, shows his hubristic personality. In the parallel sentence, he compares himself to a god/divine authority, shows how he views himself as someone with that much power.</p> <p>The words “shake off” connotes ease of action, and “pleasure” illustrates his control of situation according to his whim and fancy. He shows that divine power and fate unwittingly serve the purposes of the oppressed; thus, his pride and his belief in his own cause is so strong that he thinks his pursuit of freedom has divine purpose and seems inevitable and invincible</p>
Act 1 Scene 3 108-111	<p>What trash is Rome, What rubbish and what offal, when it serves For base matter to illuminate So vile a thing as Caesar?</p>	<p>Cassius degrades Romans to be trash, present himself as superior to Romans. Describes Romans as blind followers and “base matter”. The extent of degradation shows how he hates them idolizing Caesar, possibly because he is jealous of Caesar that he is of a higher position</p> <p>The word “vile” shows the extreme hatred and even disgust for Caesar for using the people of Rome to climb to his victory and in the end, destroying them, as Rome can be seen as “base matter” which serves to “illuminate” Caesar. This suggests that the people are going to be ruined under the tyranny of Caesar.</p>
Act 3 Scene 1 111-113	<p>How many ages hence Shall this our lofty scene be acted over In states unborn and accents yet unknown!</p>	<p>Cassius glorifies the conspiracy as a “lofty scene”, meaning that the conspiracy is a noble act. The idea of performance is further reinforced through the phrase “acted over”, possibly implying that this supposedly noble act is just a show to hide Cassius’ true intentions of murdering Caesar for personal reasons. Show of pride because they assume that their actions will definitely be received positively?</p>

Act 3 Scene 1 114-115	But I am arm'd./And dangers are to me indifferent	Suggests that he will pursue his cause despite difficulties and dangers, shows his unwavering loyalty towards the conspiracy.
Act 4 Scene 3	Brutus: "condemn'd to have an itching palm,/To sell and mart your offices for gold/To undeservers."	Cassius accepted bribes in return for giving the bribers official positions. These positions are highly coveted, the word "itching" which was used to describe Cassius, shows the extent to which Cassius is greedy for money; Cassius is unable to control how much he desires money. Positions are also cheapened and devalued by the bribes, Brutus is angry because he wants to feel proud of these positions—link to Brutus sense of pride.
Act 4 Scene 3	Brutus: "for supporting robbers, shall we now Contaminate our fingers with base bribes, And sell the mighty space of our large honours For so much trash as may be grasped thus? I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon, Than such a Roman."	Brutus describes Cassius's actions with degrading terms such as "contaminate", "base", "trash", and "robbers" which brings about the meaning of being objects of vile and also that of dirtying or tarnishing something pure, showing that he disapproves greatly of the dishonourable behavior of Cassius accepting bribes. He also says that he would rather be a "dog" than someone who accepts bribes, placing dishonourable men lower than animals in the chain of being. This shows the extent to which he detests such acts of dishonour, emphasising his nobility.

# Mark Anthony

Location	Quote	Analysis
Act 3 Scene 1 263-268	Domestic fury and fierce civil strife/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	Extent of which Antony is willing to go to avenge the death of Caesar. Go so far as to kill innocent babies. The fact that mothers feel nothing at their babies deaths shows how violence will become so widespread and common that it desensitizes peoples' feelings towards deaths, even of their relatives. Shows Antony's loyalty to Caesar as well as his ambition, through the lengths he is willing to go to take revenge on the conspirators.
Act 3 Scene 2	For Brutus is an honourable man[...]And Brutus is an honourable man[...]And Brutus is an honourable man[...]And sure he is an honourable man.[...] Bear with me;/My heart is in the coffin there with Caesar;/And I must pause till it come back to me.	Each repetition has a more and more sarcastic tone until the meaning is completely inverted at the end. Questions the true nobility of Brutus. Similarly, every time he mentions that Caesar is ambitious, the claim loses credibility. Antony cleverly uses rhetoric to sway the crowd onto his side. Moreover, he portrays himself as humane unlike the conspirators, who have blood on their hands. His genuinity moved the crowd.
Act 3 Scene 2	Ingratitude, more strong than traitors' arms, Quite vanquish'd him	Brutus' betrayal of Caesar was actually what killed him. It shows that Brutus was so honourable that him committing a dishonourable act such as a betrayal affected Caesar profoundly, so much so as to cause Caesar to lose his will to live. It portrays Caesar in a positive light, illustrating how Caesar values friendship and loyalty greatly (support loyalty for Caesar?).  Caesar fell not because he was weak, but Brutus, an honourable friend, betrayed him. <i>(Weak point, not advisable to use)</i>
Act 4 Scene 1	is it fit, The threefold world divided, he [Lepidus] should stand One of the three to share it?	Illustrates Antony's pride and ambition, making him hungry for power and allows no room for anyone else to share his power, even Lepidus, a member of his triumvirate. His ambition is also seen from how he envisioned himself as one to be taking over the entire

		world along with Octavius and Lepidus, and dividing the world up for themselves (“threefold world divided”)
Act 4 Scene 1	Lepidus is “the empty ass”	Dehumanizes Lepidus, disregards the fact that he is a “tried and valiant soldier”, with implies that he is a blind follower only fit to follow instructions, no inherent value of his own, condescending even to his allies.
Act 4 Scene 1	(Lepidus is) A barren-spirited fellow; one that feeds On objects, arts and imitations, Which, out of use and staled by other men. ... Do not talk of him/But as a property.	<p>Suggests that Lepidus has no will of his own, incapable of individual action, can only take orders and mimic the actions of other men, what he mimics is still outdated and inapplicable to present times. condemn</p> <p>The use of the word “property” dehumanises Lepidus and objectifies him as only something to be used, and the means to an end. This displays Antony’s contempt and derision towards a member of his own triumvirate and his arrogance that he is above all others.</p>
Act 5 Scene 5	The elements so mix’d in him that Nature might stand up And say to all the world, ‘This was a man!	<p>One reading of this is that Antony is putting up a performance of magnanimity through praising and celebrating his fallen enemy. This would glorify himself as he would be remembered as a kind, magnanimous person. This performance might also be a sign of his more manipulative side.</p> <p>Could be a genuine appreciation of Brutus’ traits</p> <p>Nature is defined as the collective group of all living things on Earth, illustrating the extent of Brutus’s honour such that even Nature would praise him for his noble character</p>

# Portia

Location	Quote	Analysis
Act 2 Scene 1 262-264	Is Brutus sick, and is it physical To walk unbraced and suck up the humours Of the dank morning? What, is Brutus sick?	Portia is very smart and quick minded in the sense that she is able to tell that Brutus is hiding something from her. She questions him, asking “is Brutus sick?” twice as she questions the excuses that he is making up and sees no truth in his answers. She must share an intimate relationship with him to be able to know him so well and to tell whether he is speaking the truth or not.
Act 2 Scene 1 280-283	I should not need [to kneel] if you were gentle Brutus Within the bond of marriage, tell me, Brutus, Is it expected I should know no secrets that appertain to you?	Portia is extremely loving towards and concerned about Brutus as she constantly wants to share the burdens of his problems. She shares a close intimate relationship with him and forces him to tell her all that troubles him.
Act 2 Scene 1 292-295	I grant I am a woman; but withal A woman that Lord Brutus took to wife. I grant I am a woman; but withal A woman well-reputed, Cato’s daughter	Portia is strong and brave, and is conscious of her role as wife and daughter of a well-respected man. She claims that she is no ordinary woman and is capable of sharing Brutus’ burdens for him. By mentioning how she is “Cato’s daughter”, she is trying to persuade Brutus that just like his stoic and emotionless father, she would never let her emotions betray her.
Act 2 Scene 1 299-301	I have made strong proof of my constancy, Giving myself a voluntary wound Here, in the thigh	She is willing to go to extreme ends just to prove her loyalty. By “giving [herself] a voluntary wound” she wants to let Brutus know that she is capable of handling his troubles and is willing to stay quiet about it.

# Calphurnia

Location	Quote	Analysis
Act 1 Scene 2	Here, my lord	Calphurnia is seen submitting to Caesar's orders.
Act 1 Scene 2	The barren, touched in this holy chase, shake off their sterile curse	This shows that Calphurnia is childless and also how Caesar wanted a child
Act 2 Scene 2	Call it my fear that keeps you in the house, and not your own	Calphurnia knows her husband well and astutely rephrases her request to make it her weakness, not Caesar's, that keep him home. She knows that she has to use her own fear to get him to stay at home.

CTs 2 random quotes to remember

Antony “ if brutus will vouchsafe that Antony may safely come to him, and be resolved how Caesar hath  
deserved to lie in death, Mark Antony shall not love Caesar dead so as well as Brutus living “

- Shows that antony is cautious cuz he sent servant n also manipulative cuz he pretended to be willing to listen to bootus's reasoning

Antony: "i do beseech ye, if you bear me hard, now, whilst your purpled hands do reek and smoke, fuffill your pleasures"

- Shrewed actions and words that makes brutus sympathise with him , he knows that brutus is unable to take it when someone threaten to kill themselves ((((" oh antony beg not your death of us"

Cassius " But yet have i a mind that fears him much and my misgiving still falls shrewdly to the purpose

- Cassius is a good judge of Antony's character as compared to Brutus's naiveness when he thinks that they should have antony " well to a friend"