

MULTIPLE CHOICE STUDY GUIDE/QUIZ QUESTIONS - *Julius Caesar*

Act I

1. In Scene I, what do Flavius and Marcellus want the commoners to do?
 - A. Go home and put on their best clothes.
 - B. Stand along the sides of the street to get ready for Caesar's procession.
 - C. Break up, move along, and ignore Caesar's victory.
 - D. Offer their services free of charge to Caesar.

2. What is the Soothsayer's advice to Caesar?
 - A. "Neither a borrower nor a lender be."
 - B. "Beware the Ides of March."
 - C. "Go you down that way towards the Capitol."
 - D. "Make haste, for it grows very late."

3. Explain the difference between the views of Caesar held by Cassius and Brutus.
 - A. Cassius openly wants Caesar out of power. Brutus loves Caesar but recognizes his flaws and thinks about the state of his countrymen.
 - B. Cassius wants Caesar to stay in power. Brutus thinks Cassius would be a better leader and wants to help him take over.
 - C. Cassius wants Caesar out of power. Brutus agrees but thinks Cassius would not be a good leader either.
 - D. Cassius thinks Caesar should share his power with Cassius, Brutus and others. Brutus thinks the power should be divided equally among all of the countrymen.

4. Caesar clearly gives his thoughts about Cassius. What does he say?
 - A. "It doth amaze me
A man of such feeble temper should
So get the start of a majestic world."
 - B. "He had rather be a villager
Than to repute himself a son of Rome."
 - C. "He has a lean and hungry look;
He thinks too much. Such men are dangerous."
 - D. "We have both fed as well, and we can both
Endure the winter's cold as well as he."

5. What is Casca's explanation of Caesar's sad look? (Act I)
 - A. He is suffering from battle fatigue and lack of proper food.
 - B. He really wants the crowd, but the crowd cheered when he refused it.
 - C. He does not like public ceremonies and wants to go home.
 - D. The crowd begs him to accept the crown, but he does not want it.

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6. At the end of Scene II in lines 312 - 326, Cassius makes plans. What plans does he make? Why?
- A. He is going to ask Casca and Brutus to have dinner with him the following evening to discuss what to do about Caesar.
 - B. He plans to hold a reception in Caesar's honor to make amends with him.
 - C. He is going to forge notes to Brutus from several citizens in order to help sway Brutus against Caesar.
 - D. He is going to forge notes from Brutus to Caesar.
7. Casca says, "For I believe they are portentous things/Unto the climate that they point upon." What does he mean?
- A. He thinks they are going to continue to have bad weather.
 - B. He thinks Caesar has caused some kind of magic spell to be put upon the city.
 - C. He thinks the "unnatural" sights he has seen are signs of tragedy about to unfold in his country.
 - D. He thinks Caesar will make some needed improvements in the way the government is run.
8. Why does Cassius want Brutus to join the conspiracy?
- A. Brutus is well thought of by the people. If he supported the conspiracy, the conspirators would be in better favor with the people following the assassination.
 - B. Brutus has the best knowledge of the layout of the Capitol. It would be easy for him to plan a secret attack.
 - C. Brutus has great influence over the soldiers. Cassius needs Brutus to direct them not to help Caesar.
 - D. Brutus is very wealthy. They will need a lot of money to set up the new government.

Act II

9. To what decision does Brutus come in his orchard? Why?
- A. He decides to stay loyal to Caesar and to warn him of the conspirators' plot because he believes that Caesar has Rome's best interests at heart.
 - B. He decides to remain neutral because he does not fully trust the conspirators or Caesar.
 - C. He decides to join the conspiracy to murder Caesar because he thinks Caesar will abuse his power if he is crowned.
 - D. He decides to leave the city and go into hiding.
10. What does Lucius give to Brutus in Scene I?
- A. He brings the forged note that has been thrown through the window.
 - B. He brings Brutus a cup of wine to ease his troubled sleep.
 - C. He brings a note from Caesar asking him to come to the palace.
 - D. He brings a plate of eggs for breakfast.
11. Why doesn't Brutus want to swear an oath with the conspirators?
- A. He is planning to double-cross them later on.
 - B. He thinks it is bad luck to swear an oath.
 - C. He is afraid Lucius will overhear him and run to warn Caesar.
 - D. He thinks a just cause needs no oath to bind the doers to their cause.
12. For what reason does Metellus Cimber want Cicero to join the conspiracy?
- A. "... for his is given
To sports, to wildness and much company.
There is no fear in him..."
 - B. "...his silver hairs
Will purchase us a good opinion.
And buy men's voices to commend our deeds..."
 - C. "...we shall find of him
A shrewd contriver..."
 - D. "...thy master is wise and valiant Roman..."
13. Brutus is against including Cicero and against killing Mark Antony. Why?
- A. Cicero is a coward, and Mark Antony can be persuaded to side with them.
 - B. Cicero will not follow any plan started by someone else, and killing Mark Antony would be too bloody.
 - C. Cicero may be a spy of Caesar's, and Mark Antony will not be a threat once Caesar is dead.
 - D. Cicero wants the crown for himself, and if they kill Mark Antony, the Army will retaliate.

14. Why did Brutus say, "Render me worthy of this noble wife!"?
- A. He feels badly. He knows he has not been attentive to his wife lately.
 - B. He wants to keep his plan a secret from his wife because she will be angry.
 - C. Portia has shown her concern for him and insists on sharing his emotional burden.
 - D. Portia approves of his plan and offers to help.
15. Of what does Calpurnia try to convince Caesar?
- A. Her dreams are omens of tragedy, and he should not go to the Senate meeting.
 - B. Her spies have told her that there is a plot against Caesar.
 - C. There is going to be a terrible earthquake, and he should cancel the Senate meeting.
 - D. He should let her and the other wives be present for his coronation.
16. Caesar yields to Calpurnia's wishes at first. Why does he change his mind and decide to go to the Senate meeting?
- A. His servants tell him the priests said it was alright for him to go.
 - B. He knows that his army is strong and will protect him.
 - C. He has seen a good luck omen in the sky. He thinks it is stronger than Calpurnia's dreams.
 - D. Decius reinterprets Calpurnia's dream to entice Caesar to go to the meeting.
17. What does the note Artemidorus wants to give to Caesar say?
- A. It is a speech for Caesar to deliver at the coronation.
 - B. It is a letter from Calpurnia. She apologizes and sends her love.
 - C. It warns Caesar of the Conspiracy and names the conspirators.
 - D. It is a note from one of the senators who will not be at the meeting.

Act III

18. What is ironic about the timing of Caesar's murder (in relation to the preceding events)?
- A. He is murdered just as he is reading the warning from Portia.
 - B. He is destroyed just after proclaiming his magnificence and indestructibility.
 - C. It occurs just after a great storm and earthquake.
 - D. Brutus has changed his mind but is not able to stop the others.
19. In the moments following Caesar's death, what do the conspirators proclaim to justify their deed?
- A. "Life! Liberty! The pursuit of happiness!"
 - B. "Et tu, Brute!"
 - C. "Fates, we will know your pleasures."
 - D. "Liberty! Freedom! Tyranny is dead!"
20. Antony's servant brings a message to Brutus. What does he say?
- A. Antony praises Brutus for being honest and requests to be able to safely see Brutus to hear why Caesar was murdered.
 - B. Antony expresses his anger and vows that Caesar's murder shall be avenged.
 - C. Antony surrenders and asks for safe passage from the city.
 - D. Antony congratulates Brutus and says he is glad Caesar is dead.
21. Antony wants to speak at Caesar's funeral. What reaction does Brutus have? Cassius?
- A. They both refuse.
 - B. Brutus agrees, but Cassius thinks it is dangerous to let Antony speak to the people.
 - C. Brutus refuses, but Cassius thinks it will calm the people.
 - D. They both agree that it will help their cause.
22. Under what conditions will Antony speak at the funeral?
- A. He must go first, take full responsibility for his speech, and swear allegiance to Brutus.
 - B. He must use the speech that the conspirators have written and say that he approves of their actions.
 - C. He must speak after Casca and only wish Caesar eternal peace.
 - D. He must not blame the conspirators, admit he speaks by their permission, and speak last, after Brutus.

23. What did Brutus say to the people at the funeral?
- A. He told them the assassination was the only logical way to do the best thing for the people.
 - B. He told them he would be a much better ruler than Caesar and asked for their trust and support.
 - C. He said he would divide Caesar's wealth among the people after the funeral.
 - D. He criticized Caesar for being a cruel and evil ruler.
24. What did Antony say to the people at the funeral in his now famous "Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears" speech?
- A. He accuses the conspirators of treason and demands that they be put to death for Caesar's murder.
 - B. He says the Caesar deserved to die and the people should thank the conspirators.
 - C. He contradicts the accusations made by the conspirators of treason and demands that they be put to death for Caesar's murder.
 - D. He praises Caesar and asks that a memorial be built for him.
25. Why did Brutus and Cassius flee Rome?
- A. They had hidden Caesar's fortune and wanted to recover it.
 - B. They went to get the army to put down the riot.
 - C. They were following their wives, who had left the city earlier.
 - D. Their lives were in danger after Antony's remarks at the funeral.
26. What is the point of Act III Scene III?
- A. It graphically shows the violent mood of the crowd.
 - B. It shows the people's dislike of bad poetry.
 - C. It lets us know what Brutus is thinking.
 - D. It encourages sympathy for Mark Antony.

Act IV

27. What did Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus gather to discuss?
- A. The date and agenda of the next Senate meeting.
 - B. They were deciding which potential troublemakers to kill.
 - C. They were making plans for the coronation of Brutus.
 - D. They were planning their escape from the city.
28. To what does Antony compare Lepidus?
- A. To a god to be worshipped
 - B. To a woman to be pitied for her cowardice
 - C. To a horse to be trained and used
 - D. To a brave and fierce warrior.
29. What problem has developed between Cassius and Brutus? How is it resolved?
- A. Cassius is offended that Brutus did not seriously consider his letters on behalf of Lucius Pella. Brutus accuses Cassius of accepting bribes. Brutus holds to his position.
 - B. Cassius wanted to head the army. Brutus does not think he would be a competent leader. It is resolved when Cassius gives in to Brutus.
 - C. Brutus has demanded a large amount of gold from Cassius. At first Cassius refuses, but then he reluctantly gives in to Brutus's demands for the good of Rome.
 - D. Brutus wants to return to Rome immediately. Cassius thinks they should wait until the people's anger dies down. They finally agree to wait.
30. What news did Messala bring Brutus?
- A. The rioting has stopped and it is safe for them to return to the city.
 - B. Antony has fled and the city is in turmoil.
 - C. Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus have had a hundred Senators killed, and Portia is also dead.
 - D. Portia has left the city and gone into hiding. A loyal faction is working to ensure a safe return for her and for Brutus and Cassius.
31. Which of these is not a reason that Brutus wants to lead his armies to Philippi?
- A. They can gather fresh forces as their march toward Philippi.
 - B. The enemy is increasing, and his army is at a high point ready to decline.
 - C. They are on a "tide" of "fortune" and should strike while they are on a good tide.
 - D. Antony is not expecting Brutus to go to Philippi. Brutus will have the element of surprise on his side.

32. What message did Caesar's ghost bring Brutus?
- A. Beware the Ides of March.
 - B. He would see Brutus at Philippi.
 - C. Brutus would never live to rule Rome.
 - D. Brutus should not go to Philippi but should go directly to Rome.

Act V

33. Why did Pindarus stab Cassius?
- A. He was angry because Cassius had helped kill Caesar.
 - B. He had secretly changed sides and had been ordered to do so by Antony.
 - C. Cassius asked him to do it when they thought Titinius had been captured by the enemy.
 - D. Pindarus is afraid that Cassius will try to take over, and he wants Brutus to rule.
34. What causes Titinius to say, "The sun of Rome is set!"?
- A. He sees Rome burning in the distance.
 - B. He thinks they will soon be defeated.
 - C. He can tell that night is approaching and the fighting will have to wait for morning.
 - D. He learns that Cassius is dead.
35. Who do the soldiers believe they have captured in Scene IV? Who is it really?
- A. They think it is Brutus, but it is actually Lucilius.
 - B. They think it is Cassius, but it is actually Cato.
 - C. They think it is Lucilius, but it is actually Messala.
 - D. They think it is Titinius, but it is actually Pindarus.
36. How does Brutus die?
- A. Antony kills him in a fight.
 - B. He kills himself with his sword.
 - C. The ghost of Caesar frightened him to death.
 - D. He is taken prisoner and one of the soldiers accidentally kills him.
37. Why did Antony say Brutus was the "noblest Roman of them all"?
- A. Brutus was the only one who died an honorable death.
 - B. Brutus saw the error of his ways before he died and apologized to Antony.
 - C. The others killed Caesar for personal gain, but Brutus believed he was doing the right thing for his countrymen.
 - D. Antony was trying to appease the people so they would not riot when they learned Brutus was dead.