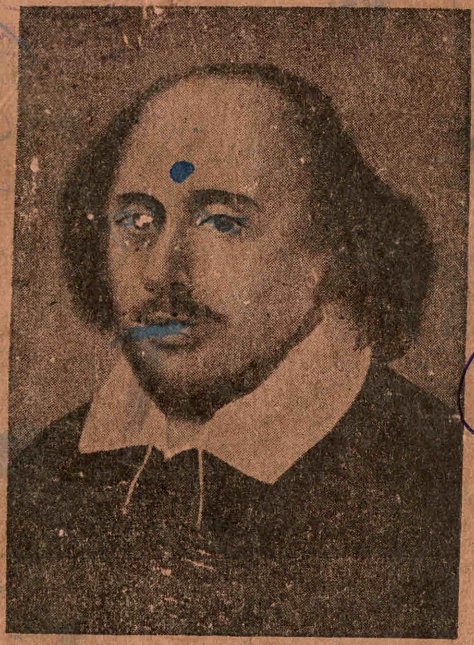
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HOME READING BOOKS



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STANDARD X: BOOK V.

JULIUS CAESAR

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FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES

STANDARD X SERIES

BOOK V.

JULIUS CAESAR

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PREFACE

'Julius Cæsar' is the fifth of a series of six stories from Shakespeare written in simple English for the use of Standard X pupils as a home reading book. Only the words and sentence patterns used in the Detailed English Texts for Standards VI to IX have been introduced in this book. Whenever a new word is used its meaning is given at the foot of the page. Special care has been taken to see that the number of new words introduced is limited to two or three in a page of two hundred words.

Julius Cæsar was one of the greatest generals the world has ever seen. The story of his death is taken from Roman History. The play is a tragedy and it contains some of the best scenes Shakespeare ever wrote.

Self-administering tests have been given at the end of every chapter. Readers are requested to test themselves before they proceed to the next section.

A final test covering the whole book is given at the end. Teachers are requested to check up the library work of the pupils by giving the test orally or by making them write out the answers. Only new type tests have been given, most of them being multiple choice tests.

Bright pupils may be encouraged to write out an appreciation of the play in their own words. The following points may be useful for this purpose.

1. Name of the play.
2. Name of the Dramatist.
3. Nationality of the Dramatist.
4. Chief Incidents.
5. Chief Characters.
6. Do you like the story? If so, why?

MUNAVIRUL ISLAM
2009

JULIUS CAESAR

1. THE PLOT

About two thousand years ago, the Romans were the most powerful people in the world. All the countries round the Mediterranean sea were under them. The man who conquered Western Europe and brought France and England under Roman rule was a great general called Julius Caesar. He was one of the greatest soldiers the world has ever seen. It took him ten years to conquer France. When the war was over he returned to Rome and the Romans received him with great honour and made him their ruler.



At that time there was another great general called Pompey. He rose up

against Caesar and in the war that followed Caesar defeated him completely. Pompey fled to Egypt where he died. Pompey's sons carried on the war for some time more, but Caesar defeated them too and returned to Rome.

Shortly after this, the Romans celebrated the feast of Lupercal. There was great rejoicing in the city when Caesar marched through the streets in procession. People came out in large numbers and cheered him loudly.



In the centre was Julius Caesar and by his side was his beautiful wife, Calpurnia. Then came Mark Antony who was Caesar's best friend and truest follower. Among the other great Romans who had joined the procession were Cicero the great orator, Brutus and Cassius. As the procession was passing along the street they heard a man calling out 'Caesar, Caesar.'

Julius Caesar heard the cry and stopped to listen. "Beware the Ides of March," said the man. The Romans called the fifteenth day of March the Ides of March.

"Who is he?" asked Caesar when he heard his words.

"He is a fortune-teller," said Brutus who was by his side.

"He is only a dreamer," said Caesar. "Let us leave him."

Then the procession moved on to the place where games were held; but Brutus stopped on the way to talk to Cassius who had come up to meet him.

Now, there were many men in Rome who did not like Caesar. Some of them were the friends of Pompey. The others were strong republicans who feared that Caesar wanted to become king of Rome. In those days Rome was a republic and the Romans hated one-man rule. There was a time

when kings ruled over Rome, but the people rose up against the last king and drove him out of the city. Then they set up a republican form of government and under her republican leaders Rome became the greatest power in the world. Many people feared that Caesar would overthrow the republic and crown himself as the king of Rome. Their leader was Cassius. He was a cunning man who envied Caesar and wished to do away with him. He was secretly trying to form a strong party against Caesar and he wished Brutus to join him. But Brutus was one of Caesar's best friends and the Romans honoured him as one of their greatest and most honest leaders. It was one of his forefathers that led the Romans against their last king and founded the republic of Rome. If Cassius could win over Brutus, and make him join his party, it would be easy for him to overthrow Caesar. So Cassius went up to Brutus and said, "I have heard some of the best men in Rome say, that we have become slaves."

At that moment there was a loud shout and Brutus said, "What does that mean? I fear the people would choose Caesar as their king."

"Why do you say you fear it?" asked Cassius. "Would you not wish Caesar to become king?"

"I would not," answered Brutus, "though, I love Caesar with all my heart."

At this moment they heard three loud shouts, each louder than the one before it.

"I think," said Brutus, "the people are giving some new honour to Caesar." Then Cassius began to talk about Caesar. "I do not know what you think about it," said he. "But I don't wish to live in fear. I was born free and so were you. Nor is Caesar stronger than you or I. We can bear hardships as well as he. One day Caesar and I tried to swim across the river Tiber, and I had to help him to reach the other side. When he was down with fever, he cried like a girl. Yet this weak man has now become

all powerful and before long he may become king and we may lose even the little freedom we now have. If it happens it is our own fault. We are like sheep; that is why Caesar has grown so great. Yet we have heard our fathers say that once there was a Brutus who would not allow a king to rule over Rome."

Brutus was very much moved when Cassius spoke of his great forefather. "I will think over what you have said," he replied. "But know this, I would rather be a workman than be a Roman under a king".

By this time Caesar and his friends were coming back from the games. On seeing Cassius, Caesar turned to Antony and said, "That Cassius has a lean and hungry look. He is a dangerous man."

But Antony did not agree with him. He was an easy-going man who loved music and games. "You need not be afraid of Cassius," and he. "He is a good and loyal Roman."

"You are wrong," said Caesar, "If I should be afraid of any man, it would be of Cassius. He reads too much and laughs little. Such men are never happy when they see another who is greater than they."

When Caesar was gone, Casca came to Brutus and they asked him what the shouting they heard was about.

"The people gave Caesar a Crown," said Casca, "but he pushed it away and they all shouted."

"What was the second noise for?"

"Again they gave him the crown and again he refused and they shouted."

"And the third?"

"For the same thing. They gave him the crown three times and three times Caesar refused it."

"Who gave him the crown?"

"Antony," of course, Casca answered. "Though Caesar refused the crown, he did

it most unwillingly and when the people shouted he fainted and fell down."

"He has the falling sickness," said Brutus.

"No," said Cassius, "it is not Caesar that has the falling sickness. It is you and I and Casca that have it."

"I do not know what you mean," said Casca. "But before he fell down, Caesar showed them his chest and told them to kill him. If somebody had done it, I would have been glad."

"And after that did he come away sadly?" asked Brutus.

"Yes," said Casca.

Cassius saw that though Brutus was an honourable man he could be won over to his side. So he sent a number of letters to Brutus warning him about the danger of allowing Caesar to become king. They were written in different handwriting to make it appear that they came from different people. Brutus who was an honest man was easily

deceived and so he made up his mind to join Cassius and kill Caesar.

TEST. Complete the following sentences:—

1. Julius Caesar was the greatest of all Roman (kings, generals, writers)
2. Rome was a republic and some people feared that Caesar wanted to become (President, Governor, King)
3. Cassius plotted against (Antony, Brutus, Caesar) and wished to kill him.
4. At the Lupercalian games (Brutus, Antony, Casca) offered the crown to Caesar three times.
5. Brutus joined Cassius as he was afraid that (Caesar, Octavius, Antony) would become king.

2. THE DEATH OF CÆSAR

The day before the Ides of March, a fierce storm broke out in Rome. Many strange sights were seen. The sky dropped fire; a slave's arm was seen burning brightly; a lion ran down the streets and the owl flew about in the market place at midday. Every one was filled with fear and people took them as a warning that great misfortunes would follow.

Casca met Cassius in the street and told him about his fears. "But," said Cassius "I know a man who is like this storm. He is not stronger than you or I, though he is more dangerous."

"Don't you mean Caesar?" asked Casca. "They say the Senators will make him king to-morrow."

"I will sooner die," said Cassius, "than see a king in Rome."

Then they set out to meet Brutus. On the way Decius, Cinna and Metellus joined

them. Together they went to Brutus who welcomed them warmly and led them to his room.



Brutus had already received the letters that Cassius had sent him. He thought they came from those freedom-loving Romans who feared that Caesar would overthrow the republic. They appealed to Brutus to save his fatherland from Caesar as his great forefather had saved Rome from Tarquin. Brutus felt that something should be done to set matters right.

As soon as Brutus and his friends had taken their seats, Cassius said that they should take a vow to keep everything secret.

"No," said Brutus, "let priests and weak men swear. As Romans, our word of honour will do."

Then they thought over the question and decided to kill Caesar when he came to

the Senate House that day. Cassius was for killing Antony too, but Brutus would not allow it. "Antony is only a limb of Caesar," said he, "and he can't do any harm when Caesar is dead."

"Yet I fear him," said Cassius, for the great love he has for Caesar."

Cassius had another fear too. Caesar might stay at home and refuse to come out that day. Then Decius promised to go to Caesar's house and take him to the Capitol. When they had completed their plans, Cassius and his friends rose up and went away leaving Brutus alone.



As soon as they were gone Brutus' wife came to the room. "What is wrong with you, Brutus?" she asked, "you were restless all through the night and had no sleep at all."

"I am not well, Portia," said he.

"No, Brutus," said she, "there is something in your mind that makes you restless. Tell me what it is. Who are these men that came to see you?"

Though Brutus wished to hide their plans from Portia, he had to tell her everything.

Meanwhile in Caesar's house nobody slept that night. Caesar's wife Calpurnia dreamed that something terrible would happen to her husband. Early in the morning she sent a man to the temple to offer sacrifices to the gods. But he came back saying that when the animal was killed, they could not find its heart. It frightened her all the more and she went to Caesar to request him not to go out that day. But he only laughed at her fears. "What the gods have willed," said he, "will surely come to pass. These warnings appear to all men, not only to Caesar."

"There are no comets seen," answered Calpurnia, "when beggars die. But they foretell the death of princes." At last he

agreed to stay at home that day in order to please her.



Shortly after this, Decius came to take Caesar to the Senate House. "You have come in good time," said Caesar, "to carry my good wishes to the Senators and tell them that I will not come today. Cannot is false that I am afraid is falser. Tell them I will not come today."

Then Caesar told him that Calpurnia had a bad dream and that she saw blood flowing from his statue in a hundred places and many Romans came and bathed their hands in it. He said that Calpurnia had taken it as a warning and wanted him to stay at home.

"She has misread the dream," said Decius. "It is a good dream which means that Rome shall get her life-blood from you."

"You are right," said Caesar.

"Moreover the Senators have decided to give you a crown," said he, "and if you stay away today, people will laugh at you and say, 'We will give him the crown when his wife has better dreams."

When he heard these words, Caesar decided to go to the Senate House. By this time Brutus and Antony had also come and together they set out to the Capitol. On the way Caesar saw the fortune-teller and turning to him he said, "The Ides of March are come."

"Yes, Caesar," he answered, "but not gone."

Then Caesar went into the Senate House and many people came to him with petitions. Foremost among them was Metellus. Kneeling down he requested Caesar to recall his brother who had been sent away from Rome.

"Don't kneel before me," said Caesar, "for I will not recall your brother."

Thereupon Metellus appealed to his friends to speak for him. Then Brutus and Cassius came forward and begged Caesar to recall the man. But it was of no use.



Meanwhile Casca walked round and going behind Caesar's chair, he stabbed him with his dagger crying, "Let my hands speak for me!"

Then all his friends drew their daggers and stabbed Caesar again and again. At first Caesar tried to stop them, but when he saw Brutus raising his hand to kill him, he cried, "You too, Brutus!" Then he covered his face with his hands and the next moment he fell dead on the floor.

When Brutus and his friends saw that Caesar was dead, they bathed their hands

in his blood and cried, "Liberty! Freedom! The tyrant is dead." As they were going out to tell the people they had killed Cæsar because he was a tyrant, Mark Antony's servant came to them. Kneeling before Brutus he said, "Noble Brutus, Antony told me to come to you and say, Brutus is noble, wise and honourable. 'Cæsar was strong, kingly and loving. I love Brutus and honour him. I feared Cæsar and loved him. If Brutus will allow me to come to him safely and learn why he has killed Caesar, I will love Brutus living more than Caesar dead'."

Brutus promised that if Antony came there he would be allowed to go away safely. Before long Antony came to them and Brutus received him kindly and said that he would treat him like a brother.

"Wait," said he, "till we have made the people quiet and then I will tell you, why I, who loved Cæsar have killed him."

Then Antony gave his hand to every one of them. But when he looked upon the dead body of his friend, he was filled with grief.

When Cassius saw this he said, "Antony, I can understand why you weep for Cæsar. But make your position clear. Are you our friend? Can we trust you?"

"Indeed," answered Antony, "that was why I took your hands. But when I looked upon Cæsar's body, I was filled with sorrow."

Then he requested Brutus to allow him to speak at Cæsar's funeral.

Brutus agreed but Cassius said, "You do not know what will happen if Antony speaks at the funeral. People will be moved by what he says."

"Don't fear," answered Brutus. "I will speak to them first and tell them why we killed Caesar."

Then he told Antony to take Caesar's body and be ready for the funeral. "You must not speak against us," said he, "though you may speak all the good you can of Caesar. Moreover, you shall speak only after I have spoken."

Antony agreed to it. Then they went away leaving him alone with Caesar's dead body. When they were gone he knelt down before Caesar's dead body and swore that he would take revenge upon all his murderers.

TEST. Complete the following sentences:—

1. There was a fierce (battle, storm, fight) on the day before Caesar's death.
2. Caesar's wife dreamed that he would be (crowned, killed).
3. Brutus' friends took Caesar to the (market place, palace, Senate House) and killed him.
4. They allowed, (Cassius, Antony, Calpurnia) to speak at Caesar's funeral.

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3. ANTONY'S SPEECH

On the day of the funeral, people came out in large numbers to do honour to Caesar.

They knew that Brutus and Antony would speak and as both of them were famous speakers, many men came to hear them.

Brutus was the first to speak. He was one of the most honoured leaders of Rome and so they listened to him with great respect. His was a short good speech. He appealed to men's reason and did nothing to move the feelings of his hearers.

"Romans, countrymen," said he, "hear me and be silent. If you wish to know why I killed Caesar, this is my answer, 'not that I loved Caesar less, but Rome more.' Do you want Caesar to live and yourselves die as slaves? Or do you want Caesar to be dead and live like free men? As Caesar loved me, I weep for him. As he was brave, I honour him. But as he was ambitious, I killed him. There is tears for his love, joy for his success, honour for his courage and death for his ambition. Who is here so base as to be a slave? If there is

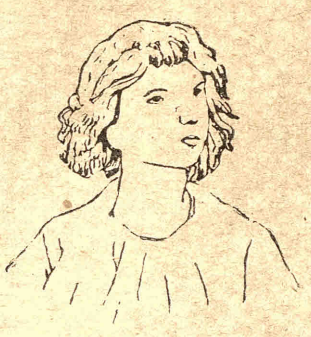
any, let him speak, for I have done him a great wrong. Is there anyone here that would not be a free man? If there is any, let him speak for I have done him wrong. Who is here that will not love his country? If any, speak for I have done him wrong. I stop for a reply."

"None, Brutus," cried the people, "there is none."

"Then," said he, "I have done no wrong. I have done no more to Caesar than you shall do to me. The fact of his death is recorded in the Capitol, and his greatness is well understood."

Brutus had not finished his speech when Antony and his friends came there. They brought Caesar's dead body with them and Brutus requested the people to listen to Antony's speech in honour of the dead. As Antony came up to speak he heard the people say, "This Caesar was a tyrant. It is good that he is dead."

When Antony began his speech the people were against him. But he was a clever speaker who could move the hearts of his hearers and make them do what he wanted. So he began to speek to them very quietly. "Friends, Romans, countrymen," said he, "I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him. The evil that men do lives after them. But the good they have done is often forgotten as soon as they die. So let it be with Caesar. The noble Brutus has told you that Caesar was ambitious. If it were so, it was a great fault and he has paid dearly for it. Here, with Brutus' permission—for Brutus is an honourable man—I have come to speak at Caesar's funeral. He was my friend, faithful and just to me. But Brutus says he was ambitious and Brutus is an honourable man. Caesar brought many prisoners to Rome and he did not take any money for himself



though the state got a lot from them. Was that a mark of ambition? When the poor cried, Caesar felt for them and wept. Yet Brutus says Caesar was ambitious and Brutus is an honourable man. You saw how at the feast of the Lupercal thrice I gave him a crown and thrice did he refuse it. Was this ambition? Yet Brutus says he was ambitious and Brutus is an honourable man. I say this not to show that Brutus is wrong. I am only telling you what I know. You all loved him once. Then why is it that you do not weep for him now?"

Here Mark Antony's feelings overcame him and he began to weep. The people were moved by his sorrow and some of them said that Caesar was greatly wronged.

"I fear that a worse man will come in his place," said one of them.

In a few minutes Antony began to speak again.

"Yesterday," said he, "the word of Caesar might have stood against the world. But now he lies there and even the poorest man does not care to honour him."

By this time Antony had won over most of his hearers to his side. So he began to speak more boldly. "If I could move your hearts and make you rise up, I should do Brutus wrong and Cassius wrong. But they are honourable men and I will not do them wrong. I would rather wrong the dead, wrong you and me than wrong such honourable men."

Then he took a piece of paper and holding it up before them he said, "Here is a paper which I found in Caesar's room. It is his will. If the people only read it (but I do not want them to read it) they would come and kiss Caesar's wounds. They would dip their kerchiefs in his blood and beg a hair of him to be kept as a treasure."

People began to wonder what was in the will and they cried out to Antony to read it.

"Wait, good friends," said he, I must not read Caesar's will. It is not good that you should know how Cæsar loved you. You are not wood, you are not stones, but men. Being men, you would become mad, if I read it. It is not good that you should know that he has given everything he had to you."

By this time the people had become very eager to know what was in the will.

"Wait, a little longer," cried Antony. "I am afraid I wrong the honourable men who killed Caesar."

"They are traitors," cried the people. "They are murderers." Again they called out to him to read the will.

"Do you want me to read the will?" he said, "Then stand round Caesar's body and let me show you the man who made the will. Will you allow me to come down?"

"Come down!," they cried and so Antony stepped down and stood by the side of Caesar's body.

"If you have tears," said he, "be ready to shed them now." Then he removed the mantle[1] which covered the dead body.

"You all know this mantle," he said. "I remember the first time Caesar put it on. It was on the day he defeated the Nervii."

Pointing to the holes on it, he cried, "Look, these holes were made when they stabbed him to death. This is the place where Cassius stabbed. See here the hole that Casca made. Through this the well-beloved Brutus stabbed. Judge, O you gods, how dearly Caesar loved him. This was the unkindest cut of all. For when Caesar saw him stab, his heart was broken and he fell down. O what a fall was there, my countrymen! Then you and I and all of us fell down."

At these words the people began to weep.

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1. mantle—loose cloak.

"Good friends, you weep," said he, "when you see Caesar's mantle. Now look here, here is the man himself." So saying he removed the face-cloth from the dead body. When they saw Caesar's face the people grew angry. "Kill the traitors," cried they, "Let not one of them live." But Antony stopped them. "Good friends," said he, "Let me ask you not to rise up like this. Those who killed Caesar are honourable men and they had their own reasons for killing him. I am not a good speaker like Brutus. If I were one, I would move even the stones of Rome to rise up and take revenge upon Caesar's murderers."

The people were now very angry, but Antony stopped them. "Friends," said he, "you do not know how much Caesar loved you. You have forgotten the will I spoke of."

Then he began to read the will. "Here is the will," said he. "To every Roman citizen he gives seventy-five

drachmas[1]. He has left all his lands and gardens to you. Here was a Caesar! When comes another like him?"

"Never, never," cried the people. Then they took up Caesar's dead body and carried it to the market place where they burned it with great honour. Then they ran round the city setting fire to the houses of Brutus and his friends. They were so angry that Caesar's murderers had to run away from Rome to save their lives.

Meanwhile Caesar's nephew, Octavius came to Rome. Antony and Octavius raised a great army to fight against Brutus.



They drew up a list of their enemies and ordered that all of them should be put to death. A hundred senators were killed in this way and Octavius and Antony became the masters of Rome.

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1. drachma—a coin worth about a shilling.

TEST. Complete the following sentences.—

1. Brutus and (Cassius, Antony. Octavius) spoke at Caesar's funeral.
2. Brutus said he had killed Caesar because he was (bad, ambitious, brave).
3. Antony turned the people against Caesar's (friends, enemies, nephew).
4. Brutus and his friends ran away from the city and Antony and (Calpurnia, Octavius, Cicero) became the masters of Rome.

4. THE BATTLE OF PHILIPPI

Brutus and Cassius ran away to Greece where they gathered an army to fight against Octavius and Antony. But before long they began to quarrel. Brutus was not a practical man and did a number of foolish things which weakened his side. On the other hand Cassius was a man of great practical wisdom. But he was not very honest and just. He raised money by selling offices and pardoned those who took

bribes from the people. He even wrote to Brutus to pardon such officers. Brutus grew angry at this and there was a fierce quarrel.

"You have wronged me," cried Cassius "I told you to pardon Lucius Pella and you punished him."

"Pella took bribes" said Brutus, "and you ought not to have written to me for him. Let me tell you Cassius, you yourself are selling offices to unworthy men."

"What do you mean?" cried Cassius. 'If you were not Brutus, I would have killed you for saying it. Remember that I am a better soldier than yourself."

"You are not."

"I am."

"I say you are not," said Brutus.

"You wrong me in every way," cried Cassius.

"You have not been fair to me," answered Brutus, "I sent to you for money to pay my men. But you refused to send me money; was this right?"

"I did not refuse it," said Cassius. Then he called upon Antony and Octavius to come and put an end to his life. "I am weary of this world," cried he.

Then he took his dagger and said, "O Brutus, here is my dagger. Kill me as you killed Caesar. For even when you killed him, you loved him more than you ever loved me."

By this time Brutus had cooled down a little and he said, "Put away your dagger, Cassius, and forgive me. I was angry."

In this way they became friends again.

"I wonder how you became so angry." said Cassius.

"O Cassius," answered Brutus. "I am sick of many griefs. Portia is dead."

Cassius was overcome with grief when he heard the news. With tears in his eyes he begged Brutus to forgive him for quarrelling with him.

At this moment two officers came in with the report that Octavius and Antony were marching towards Philippi at the head of a great army. Brutus had to decide whether they should wait for them at Sardis or go to Philippi to meet them. Cassius was for remaining at Sardis.

"It is better for us to wait here" said he. "For they will be tired with the long march but we will be quite fresh."

But Brutus overruled him and decided to march to Philippi.

As Brutus was sitting in his tent that night, he saw a strange shape standing in front of him. It was Caesar's ghost.

"What are you?" asked Brutus.

"Your evil spirit," answered the ghost. "I have come to tell you that we shall meet at Philippi." Then it disappeared.

A few days after this a fierce battle took place at Philippi. Brutus fought with Octavius and defeated him. But Antony

defeated Cassius and drove him out of the field. Cassius ran away but Antony followed him and set fire to his camp.

Just then Cassius who was near a hill saw a party of men riding towards them. He was afraid they were Antony's men. So he sent an officer named Titinius to go out and see who they were. He ordered his slave, Pindarus to look out and watch what happened to Titinius. Then Pindarus saw the horsemen surround Titinius who got down from his horse and then there was a shout of joy. "Titinius is taken prisoner," cried Pindarus. "Listen, how they shout for joy."

Cassius did not want to fall alive into the hands of his enemies. So he called Pindarus to his side and ordered him to kill him. "Pindarus," said he, "when I took you prisoner, you promised to obey me in all things. Take this sword and kill me."

So Pindarus killed Cassius and then ran away.

In a few minutes Titinius came back to the place. The men who came riding to him were friends and not enemies. Titinius was so overcome with sorrow when he saw Cassius lying dead that he killed himself. Brutus was filled with grief when he saw this. "O Caesar," cried he, "you are strong yet. Your spirit is everywhere turning our swords against our own hearts."



By this time Antony's men had gone to the help of Octavius. Together they fell upon Brutus and defeated him completely. He ran away to save his life with a few of his followers. But Antony and Octavius followed him to take him prisoner. So Brutus requested his friends to kill him so that he might not fall alive into their hands. But none of them were willing to kill a man whom they honoured so much.

At this moment they heard the sound of horses behind them. Brutus who knew that Antony was near requested his friend to hold the sword while he ran on it. He obeyed and Brutus killed himself. Thus died the best and noblest of the republican leaders of Rome and Caesar's death was avenged.

TEST. Complete the following sentences:—

1. Brutus and Cassius quarrelled, but they became (friends, enemies) again.
2. Brutus marched to (Sardis, Philippi, Rome) to meet Antony and Octavius.
3. In the battle of Philippi, Brutus and Cassius were (defeated, successful).
4. Cassius and Brutus killed (themselves, Antony, Octavius).

FINAL TEST

Complete the following sentences:—

1. Julius Cæsar is a (comedy, tragedy) by William Shakespeare. The story is taken from (Greek, English, Roman) history.

2. The hero of the play is (Julius Cæsar, Brutus, Cassius) who killed Caesar to end one-man rule in Rome.

3. Brutus was a great republican who feared that (Cæsar, Octavius) would overthrow the republic and become king of Rome.

4. Cassius who hated Cæsar plotted against him and made (Antony, Brutus, Portia) join his side.

5. They killed Julius Caesar when he came to the Senate House on the (Ides, first, tenth) of March.

6. The Romans who knew that Brutus was an honourable man, thought that he had

sa̲ed the freedom of Rome by (killing, sang, helping) Cæsar.

7. But Antony who spoke at the (funeral, meeting, senate) turned the people of Rome against Brutus and his friends, by a masterly speech.

8. So Brutus and Cassius ran away to Greece, but Antony and Octavius marched to (Sardis, Rome, Philippi) to fight with them.

9. Brutus and Cassius quarrelled with each other at Sardis, but they became (enemies, friends, senators) again.

10. In the battle of Philippi Brutus and Cassius (defeated, were defeated) by Antony and Octavius.

11. Cassius and Brutus (ran away, killed themselves) so that they might not fall into the hands of their enemies.

In this way the death of (Brutus, Cæsar, Cassius) was avenged.

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