**Large Group Share Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Julius Caesar-Exposition**

**Read ACT I sc.i (pgs. 822-24) ALOUD . Use footnotes and text aids to help you understand the “gist” of what you are reading. Demonstrate your comprehension by filling in the information below and completing sentence stems with evidence and reasoning.**

**Essential words/concepts:**

**Pun: a play on words to produce humor; dual meanings**

**Anachronism: something out of its historical context (doesn’t exist in this time period)**

**Metaphor: a comparison between 2 unlike things for the sake of comparison**

**Allusion: reference to a person, place, or thing from history**

**Act I sc. i (EXPOSITION) Time Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Place: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. **Pun (who, what) ( meaning)**
	1.
	2.

1. **The purpose of the puns is:**

1. **The anachronism in sc. i is (what)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_and it is used because (why):**
2. **The mood of the opening scene is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because**
3. **The main conflict in Act I sc.i is man vs. \_\_\_\_\_ because**
4. **Inferences about Caesar**
	1. **Traits—**
	2. **Text evidence for above (MLA for Drama Example: “blah, blah, blah”(I,i, 50-59).**

1. **Metaphor and explanation:**

1. **Allusion and explanation:**

**Large Group Analysis ANSWER KEY**

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**Essential words/concepts:**

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**Act I sc. i (EXPOSITION) Time Period: 44 BCE Place: Rome**

1. **Pun (who, what) ( meaning)**
	1. **Marullus, “cobbler”--shoe mender vs. clumsy, worker (footnote 5)**
	2. **Cobbler, shoe sole vs. soul ---- I can fix your soul (footnote 8)**

1. **The purpose of the puns is: To make the audience laugh.** ☺

1. **The anachronism in sc. i is (what) chimney tops and it is used because (why): Romans didn’t have chimneys, but Elizabethans did, and they could picture the plebians climbing up to the roof tops to see Pompey.**
2. **The mood of the opening scene is tense because it sounds like the plebians might be punished for celebrating Caesar’s return by Marullus and Flavious who are threatening them. Marullus and Flavious seem to support Pompey.**
3. **The main conflict in Act I sc.i is man vs. society because the plebians support Caesar while Marullus and Flavious (Roman Officials) support Pompey and are angry that the commoners aren’t upset that Caesar defeated Pompey who was part of the triumvirate. (FYI Caesar defeated Pompey in battle and Pompey was assassinated. Caesar made sure to defeat Pompey’s sons too just to be on the safe side.)**
4. **Inferences about Caesar**

 **a.Traits— arrogant, disrespectful tyrant**

**b.Text evidence for above (MLA for Drama Example: “blah, blah, blah”(I,i, 50-59).**

**“These growing feathers plucked from Caesar’s wing**

**Will make him fly an ordinary pitch,**

**Who else would soar above the view of men**

**And keep us all in servile fearfulness) (I,i 73-76)**

1. **Metaphor and explanation: (Here’s one; there’s more.)**

**Metaphor: Caesar is compared to a flying bird.**

**“These growing feathers plucked from Caesar’s wing**

**Will make him fly an ordinary pitch,**

**Who else would soar above the view of men**

**And keep us all in servile fearfulness) (I,i 73-76)**

**Explanation: Marullus and Flavious not only want the celebration stopped, they want the arrogant Caesar to be brought down to earth because he is the EQUAL of the Roman Officials, NOT THEIR SUPERIOR. It’s wrong for Caesar to keep the powerful Roman down by pretending he’s better!**

1. **Allusion and explanation:**