

Man vs. man in  
william shakespeare's  
play 'the tragedy of  
julius caesar'



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In The Tragedy of Julius Caesar, William Shakespeare illustrates many conflicts in the play. The most common one is man verses man. The conflict of man verses man through characters Caesar and Pompey, and Antony and The Conspirators are two very prominent representations of man verses man that are shown in this play.

One main conflict in the play that represents man verses man is the conflict between Caesar and Pompey. The play begins with Caesar returning back to Rome after a civil war. As Marullus, a Roman tribune, says, "Wherefor rejoice? What conquest brings he home?...That needs must light on this ingratitude." (Shakespeare, 1204) Marullus, a Roman elected official believes that the people of Rome are wrong for celebrating Pompey's death, and are welcoming Caesar and his victory.

The second man verses man conflict is Antony and The Conspirators. The Conspirators have killed Caesar, and Antony wants revenge on them for it. Antony reveals how he truly feels about The Conspirators by saying, "...And Caesar's spirit, ranging for revenge...with carrion men, groaning for burial." (Shakespeare, 1247) Antony feels resentful towards The Conspirators, for they have murdered his friend. He does not show them his bitterness, and what he truly feels, and he'll play along with them until he has the best opportunity to turn Rome against Brutus and The Conspirators, by giving his speech after Brutus, and

There are many examples of man verses man in The Tragedy of Julius Caesar. The conflicts between Caesar and Pompey and Antony and The

Conspirators are just two of many that Shakespeare illustrates to the readers. These conflicts clearly show man verses man in the play.