Julius caesar

Literature



Ways Used by Conspirators to Influence Romans to Overthrow Caesar They tried to convince Caesar's closest friend such as Brutus by showing them how Caesar is an immoral leader. Brutus was convinced that he was noble to his country but Caesar was swaying him from honor (Shakespeare 19). Cassius shows Brutus how Caesar had made him live in bondage that he cannot enjoy his own freedom and he forged messages with different handwriting and made the look like they came from Rome citizens claiming that Caesar had become very powerful and should be killed. Since Brutus honor for Rome was in his heart, he saw it worthy to kill Caesar to save Rome.

Conspirators used forums speeches to convince others that Caesar who they took like their god was a weak and coward leader. Cassius supports this argument by narrating to them two incidents. When he saved Caesar from drowning convincing them that if he was not able to face such small challenge can he really help people of Rome? Secondly, when Caesar suffered from fever back at Spain just like other men, he cried as a "sick girl" and he really shake (Shakespeare 233).

The night Rome was experienced plague with strong violent weather and a various bad omens and portents, conspirators told Rome citizens that it was a punishment for them since they had adored and praised Caesar as their god and hence it was a wrata since Caesar was not a good leader for them. They were told to go to riverbeds of Tiber and cry until the river surge of their tears so that their gods can forgive them. This made some Romans believe the conspirators and sided with them to overthrow Caesar.

Conspirators also influenced the people to overthrow Caesar because he was trying to start a dictator -led empire and the popular people would lose their

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voice. They forced people to leave their duties and remove the decorations in Caesar's statues that were all over the streets. This was intended to make Caesar humiliated and that Rome citizens did not like him but this was not a true message from the Romans.

Cassius dialogue shows that his motive to overthrow Caesar was based on emotions, cunning and prudence. He knew Caesar dislikes him and he would only avenge it if he overthrew Caesar. Cassius is not patriotic but mean, selfish and jealous character because he wanted Caesar's praises by Romans to be his and did not like how Romans envied Caesar as their god.

Work Cited

Woolf Greg. The Murder of Caesar and Political Assassination. Rome: Cambridge University Press, (2006). Print