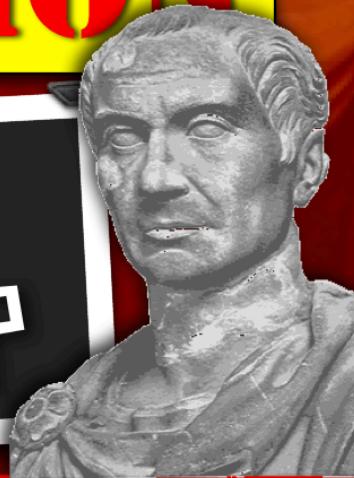


CSI

INVESTIGATION

WHO KILLED
JULIUS CAESAR?



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Instructions:

1.) This activity engages students on the murder of Julius Caesar, as well as the reasons behind it. There are many ways to implement the activity, so I would suggest you modify the activity to fit your needs.

2.) This is probably best done in class once they have already studied the Roman Republic and how the republic style of government is different from a tyranny, empire (monarchy), and oligarchy.

3.) Inform students that we still do not know all of the details surrounding the assassination of Julius Caesar, however historians and researchers have pieced together a good understanding of the event from primary sources and written records.

4.) Start the CSI activity together as a class. Read the first page together, covering the background and mission of this CSI investigation! You can copy this page as the front page and create a packet with each of the 10 source pages attached (front and back). Or, you can copy this page to the end writing activity and have students navigate between sources to collect the source papers.

5.) Many options exist to tackle the evidence:

- have student work individually, then do a “think-pair-share” to compare their answers with a partner**
- have students work at their own pace as they analyze each of the 10 sources. You can compile a packet for each student that has all source worksheets OR you can have students collect each source worksheet as they navigate to different stations around the room.**
- students can complete a source (or sources) as homework**

6.) I included a final student writing assignment to compile student learning. I would recommend having students brainstorm and discuss before having them focus on the writing assignment ~ it's always best to get kids "caught up" before asking for formal writing.

SOURCE I:

DIARY OF AUGUSTUS CAESAR AFTER THE ASSASSINATION

16 March 44 BC

When will they see? The citizens of Rome, all of us, have been tricked by the corrupt Senate. They have conspired to murder my uncle, the great Julius Caesar. In their jealous rage and desire for power they have killed the one man who has protected Rome all of these years. Where would we be without Caesar, who simultaneously protected us from outside attacks while caring for the Roman poor? Who else would provide free land to Romans who agreed to live on the outskirts of the empire, settling it to secure that land for Rome?

Is it time for me to rise to the public's call? Shall I demand the right to rule, to keep Rome on the path of prosperity that my uncle set out for her? I will not, I shall not, let Caesar's work be for naught. Our dear republic needs an emperor if it is to survive.

SOURCE II:

TESTIMONY OF MILITARY COMMANDER AND POLITICIAN, TREBONIUS

"I appreciate Caesar appointing me to the Consul position, however he has gone too far. A few days ago we in the Senate offered to honor Julius Caesar by deifying him; we wanted to make him a god! There was no greater honor we could possibly have given him. How Caesar acted lost much respect from me on this day . . .

When we presented him with this honor on the floor of the Senate, he refused to even leave his chair. He refused to stand and receive the honor! What nerve this man has - just who does he think he is? There is nothing one can imagine that would be more insulting. He gave us no reason for his refusal, only for us to think he does not need our approval any longer? What are we to think? It seems Caesar no longer wishes to consult with the Senate on how to mange the republic. Rome has been a republic for centuries but he wants to return us to an empire! What are we to do?"

SOURCE III:

TESTIMONY FROM ONE OF CAESAR'S BODYGUARDS:

"Last week Caesar fired me along with the rest of his bodyguards. Why wouldn't he want us to protect him? Considering how popular he is, I figured he would want (and would need) extra protection. He told us that from now on he would be traveling on his own. We insisted that he keep us around, but it is of no use. I don't know what he is thinking. He keeps saying that nobody would risk attack him, since he is so well loved that his murder would plunge Rome into a civil war. He thinks nobody would dare bring this onto Rome! But, maybe he is starting to believe this talk that he is truly a god and nobody can hurt him. I have no idea if he is a god or not, but I think it is likely someone may try to hurt him. Maybe Caesar fired us because he wants his privacy? If so, I just hope he stays home...there are many whispers of conspiracy going around and I have even heard Cassius make threats toward him..."

SOURCE IV:

PLUTARCH (46-120 CE), ROMAN HISTORIAN

"This place was destined for the scene of this murder. . . where the senate met that day. Cassius, just before the act, is said to have looked towards the great Pompey's statue, and silently implored his assistance. . .

As for Antony, who was firm to Caesar, and a strong man, Brutus Albinus kept him outside the house, and delayed him with a long conversation on purpose. When Caesar entered, the Senate stood up to show their respect to him and some came about his chair and stood behind it. When he was sat down, he refused to comply with their requests. After several refusals, Tillius, laying hold of Caesar's robe with both his hands, pulled it down from his neck, which was the signal for the assault. Casca gave him the first cut, in the neck, which was not mortal nor dangerous. . . Caesar immediately turned about, and laid his hand upon the dagger and kept hold of it. And both of them at the same time Caesar cried out, "Vile Casca, what does this mean?" and Tillius, to his brothers in the Senate, "Brother, help!"

Upon this first onset, those who were not privy to the design were astonished and their horror and amazement at what they saw were so great, that they did not assist Caesar, nor so much as speak a word. But those who came prepared for the business enclosed him on every side, with their naked daggers in their hands. No matter the way he turned, he met with blows, and saw their swords leveled at his face and eyes, and was encompassed, like a wild beast, on every side. For it had been agreed they should each of them make a thrust at him, and flesh themselves with his blood; for which reason Brutus also gave him one stab in the leg. Some say that he fought and resisted all the rest, shifting his body to avoid the blows, and calling out for help, but that when he saw Brutus's sword drawn, he covered his face with his robe and submitted, letting himself fall..."

SOURCE V:

CASSIUS, ROMAN STATESMAN AND GENERAL

Cassius. Ay, do you fear it? That our beloved Rome
may be doomed by this "god?"

Brutus. I would not, Cassius; yet I love him well.
What is it that you would impart to me?

Cassius. I know that virtue to be in you, Brutus,
As well as I do know your outward favour.
Well, honour is the subject of my story.
I was born free as Caesar; so were you:
We both have fed as well, and we can both
Endure the winter's cold as well as he.

Once day the troubled Tiber were chafing with her shores,
Caesar said to me 'Thy, Cassius, now
Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And swim to yonder point?' Upon his word,
I plunged in

And bade him follow; so indeed he did.
The torrent roar'd, and we did strike it
Caesar cried 'Help me, Cassius, or I sink!'
To which I helped him, by why?

Now he is being named a god,
and I a wretched creature who must follow,
is this a characteristic of a God, one
who almost taken beneath by the Tiber, I ask?
And it was a I, a wretched creature, who saved him?

Adapted from the play "The Tragedy of Julius Caesar", by William Shakespeare:
http://www.opensourceshakespeare.org/views/plays/play_view.php?WorkID=juliuscaesar&Scope=entire&pleasewait=1&msg=pl

SOURCE VI:

NICOLAUS OF DAMASCUS WROTE HIS ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER OF CAESAR A FEW YEARS AFTER THE EVENT. HE WAS NOT ACTUALLY PRESENT WHEN THE ASSASSINATION OCCURRED BUT HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK WITH THOSE WHO WERE.

"THE CONSPIRATORS NEVER MET OPENLY, BUT THEY ASSEMBLED A FEW AT A TIME IN EACH OTHERS' HOMES. THERE WERE MANY DISCUSSIONS AND PROPOSALS, AS MIGHT BE EXPECTED, WHILE THEY INVESTIGATED HOW AND WHERE TO EXECUTE THEIR DESIGN. SOME SUGGESTED THAT THEY SHOULD MAKE THE ATTEMPT AS HE WAS GOING ALONG THE SACRED WAY, WHICH WAS ONE OF HIS FAVORITE WALKS. ANOTHER IDEA WAS FOR IT TO BE DONE AT THE ELECTIONS DURING WHICH HE HAD TO CROSS A BRIDGE TO APPOINT THE MAGISTRATES IN THE CAMPUS MARTIUS; THEY SHOULD DRAW LOTS FOR SOME TO PUSH HIM FROM THE BRIDGE AND FOR OTHERS TO RUN UP AND KILL HIM. A THIRD PLAN WAS TO WAIT FOR A COMING GLADIATORIAL SHOW. THE ADVANTAGE OF THAT WOULD BE THAT, BECAUSE OF THE SHOW, NO SUSPICION WOULD BE AROUSED IF ARMS WERE SEEN PREPARED FOR THE ATTEMPT. BUT THE MAJORITY OPINION FAVORED KILLING HIM WHILE HE SAT IN THE SENATE, WHERE HE WOULD BE BY HIMSELF SINCE NON-SENATORS WOULD NOT BE ADMITTED, AND WHERE THE MANY CONSPIRATORS COULD HIDE THE DAGGERS BENEATH THEIR TOGAS. THIS PLAN WON THE DAY."

SOURCE VII:

WORDS OF SUETONIUS, A ROMAN HISTORIAN AND BIOGRAPHER TO EMPEROR HADRIAN

"In January of 49 BCE, Julius Caesar led his army across the Rubicon River in Northern Italy. Roman law stated that no general was allowed to do this, for if his army entered the city of Rome, the soldiers were more likely to follow orders from their general than obey the laws of the city. Therefore, generals were to leave their armies north of the Rubicon when they entered the city. Caesar ignored this, and upon him entering the city, plunged the republic into civil war. Within three months Caesar controlled the entire Italian peninsula and had defeated those who remained loyal to the past government, led by Pompey.

Caesar continued to consolidate his power and in February 44 BCE, he declared himself dictator for life. His unlawful invasion of Rome and the proclamation of his seemingly infinite rule turned many in the Senate against him. Sixty members of the Senate concluded that the only resolution to the problem was to assassinate Caesar."

SOURCE VIII:

TRANSCRIPT OF CAESAR'S FINAL DAYS

Marc Antony: Caesar, I have not seen you these last few days, so I have come to visit you at your home. Have you thought over my offer to ask the Senate to make you the king of Rome?

Julius Caesar: Yes, Marc Antony. I have decided to take you up on your offer to be king.

Marc Antony: That is wonderful news! I am glad to hear it!

Julius Caesar: But something here at my home is greatly disturbing me. When I told my wife, Calpurnia, about going tomorrow, she begged me not to. She cried out about her recent nightmares where I was murdered!

Marc Antony: Caesar, it was nothing more than a frightening dream. Do not let this trouble you.

Julius Caesar: I had Brutus come to my home last evening to speak with Calpurnia and he convinced her that she was misinterpreting her dreams. But he said the dream was a good omen.

Marc Antony: I agree! So, we shall see you tomorrow then.

Julius Caesar: Yes, I will be at the Senate tomorrow.

Julius Caesar: I still have an uneasy feeling about this day. What if Calpurnia is right and something happens? Ah, I hear knocking.

Brutus: Caesar, my friend. I am here to accompany you to the Senate.

Julius Caesar: Brutus, I am still not sure I should go. Something is gnawing at me. I have a deep fear in my soul.

Brutus: What is it, my friend?

Julius Caesar: I am disturbed by the frantic pleadings of my wife. I have also received a message from a fortuneteller that I should stay home from the Senate. The soothsayer has warned that something bad will happen.

Brutus: ... Nonsense, Caesar. Do not be troubled by such things. Hurry, the men await at the Senate to crown you king! We mustn't keep them waiting!

Julius Caesar: Hello, Senators. It is so nice to see you all today!

...This all that remains of this transcript ...

SOURCE IX:

LETTER FROM SENATOR MARCUS BRUTUS

Cassius,

I have read your plan thoroughly and I believe we have no choice. It pains me to believe that I shall play a role in my best friend's demise. Caesar trusts me and has been a true friend, but I love Rome even more. I will meet him at his home on March 15th and bring him to the Senate.

Here, this unthinkable but necessary crime shall take place.

- Marcus Brutus

... This letter has collected dirt and smudges over the years ...

SOURCE X:

PSYCHOANALYSIS FROM HAROLD BURSZTAJN, 2003

"Let's face it -- Caesar was the greatest general, politician, and orator of his era. It simply is impossible to believe that he did not know about the conspiracy that was mounting against him. In fact, I believe that Caesar was behind the conspiracy all along.

It has been well-documented that Caesar was suffering from what appeared at the time to be a mental illness. Members of the Senate, including his friend Cornelius Balbus, commented on the seizures and the memory loss that Caesar would experience from time to time. Perhaps it was epilepsy or even early-onset dementia. No matter what it was, the answer is clear: Caesar was sick and he knew he was not going to be around much longer.

A quick death would have been much preferred to Caesar than one where he wasted away. Having the favor of the people (the Roman citizens glorified Caesar), his assassination would lead to his eternal adoration. His adopted son, Octavian (Augustus), would also be guaranteed the same positive affection. On the other hand, his mental decline would likely turn Romans against him; Caesar would have lived long enough to be labeled "unfit to rule."

Is it better to be killed then loved forever, or to live slightly longer to be remembered as senile? The answer is simple. Caesar dismisses his bodyguards when he is ready, then confidently strolls to the Senate where he lets Brutus send him on his way."

CSI: WHO KILLED JULIUS CAESAR?

Victim's Name: Julius Caesar

Birthplace: Roman Empire

Birth date: July, 100 BCE

Death: March 15, 44 BCE (55 years old)

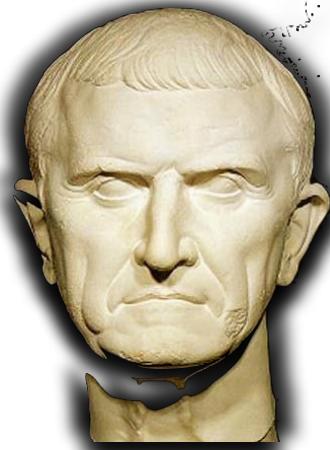
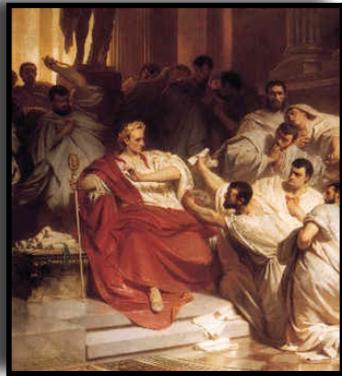
Eyes: Green

Hair: Brown, Balding

Height: 5'7"

Weight: 175 lbs

Occupation: Roman Consul



On the left is a photo created to show the assassination of Julius Caesar. On the right is a marble statue made to depict Caesar.

CASE SUMMARY

Born as a member of the patrician elite, Julius Caesar rose to fame in large part because of how he identified with the lower plebeian class. Caesar quickly became popular in the Roman Republic. He was elected Senator at age 30, then at 39 he was appointed to the post of military governor of Spain. In 60 BCE, at the age of 40,

Caesar was elected for the highest position in all of Rome: he became one of Rome's two Consuls. As Consul, Caesar expanded Rome's territory into Gaul, allied Rome with powerful neighbors such as France, and worked hard to satisfy the Roman citizens.

However, despite his widespread admiration and popularity, Julius Caesar was brutally murdered on the Senate floor on March 15th in the year 44 BCE. His death would plunge the Roman Republic into a civil war that would transform the republic into an empire. Your responsibility, detective, is to uncover two questions regarding Julius Caesar's assassination.

**WHO MURDERED JULIUS CAESAR AND
WHY WAS HE MURDERED?**

CSI: WHO KILLED JULIUS CAESAR?

SOURCE GUIDE

SOURCE I: DIARY OF AUGUSTUS CAESAR

1: Purpose: Who wrote this source? _____

What is his connection to Caesar? _____

2: Motivation: What evidence can you gather as to *why* Caesar may have been killed? _____

Does this source provide detail as to who might have been involved? _____

3: Involvement: On a scale from 1-10, provide a number that shows how great this person is involved: _____

(1= not involved at all, 10 = extremely involved)

SOURCE II: TESTIMONY OF MILITARY COMMANDER TREBONIUS

1: Purpose: Who wrote this source? _____

What is his connection to Caesar? _____

2: Motivation: What evidence can you gather as to *why* Caesar may have been killed? _____

Does this source provide detail as to who might have been involved? _____

3: Involvement: On a scale from 1-10, provide a number that shows how great this person is involved: _____

(1= not involved at all, 10 = extremely involved)

SOURCE III: TESTIMONY FROM ONE OF CAESAR'S BODYGUARDS

1: Purpose: Who wrote this source? _____

What is his connection to Caesar? _____

2: Motivation: What evidence can you gather as to *why* Caesar may have been killed? _____

Does this source provide detail as to who might have been involved? _____

3: Involvement: On a scale from 1-10, provide a number that shows how great this person is involved: _____

(1= not involved at all, 10 = extremely involved)

SOURCE IV: WORDS FROM PLUTARCH, A ROMAN HISTORIAN

1: Purpose: Who wrote this source? _____

What is his connection to Caesar? _____

2: Motivation: What evidence can you gather as to *why* Caesar may have been killed? _____

Does this source provide detail as to who might have been involved? _____

3: Involvement: On a scale from 1-10, provide a number that shows how great this person is involved: _____

(1= not involved at all, 10 = extremely involved)

SOURCE V: WORDS FROM CASSIUS, A ROMAN STATESMAN

1: Purpose: Who wrote this source? _____

What is his connection to Caesar? _____

2: Motivation: What evidence can you gather as to *why* Caesar may have been killed? _____

Does this source provide detail as to who might have been involved? _____

3: Involvement: On a scale from 1-10, provide a number that shows how great this person is involved: _____

(1= not involved at all, 10 = extremely involved)

SOURCE VI: WORDS FROM NICOLAUS OF DAMASCUS

1: Purpose: Who wrote this source? _____

What is his connection to Caesar? _____

2: Motivation: What evidence can you gather as to *why* Caesar may have been killed? _____

Does this source provide detail as to who might have been involved? _____

3: Involvement: On a scale from 1-10, provide a number that shows how great this person is involved: _____

(1= not involved at all, 10 = extremely involved)

SOURCE VII: WORDS OF SUETONIUS, ROMAN HISTORIAN

1: Purpose: Who wrote this source? _____

What is his connection to Caesar? _____

2: Motivation: What evidence can you gather as to *why* Caesar may have been killed? _____

Does this source provide detail as to who might have been involved? _____

3: Involvement: On a scale from 1-10, provide a number that shows how great this person is involved: _____
(1= not involved at all, 10 = extremely involved)

SOURCE VIII: TRANSCRIPT OF CAESAR'S FINAL DAYS

1: Purpose: Who wrote this source? _____

What is his connection to Caesar? _____

2: Motivation: What evidence can you gather as to *why* Caesar may have been killed? _____

Does this source provide detail as to who might have been involved? _____

3: Involvement: On a scale from 1-10, provide a number that shows how great this person is involved: _____
(1= not involved at all, 10 = extremely involved)

SOURCE IX: LETTER FROM MARCUS BRUTUS

1: Purpose: Who wrote this source? _____

What is his connection to Caesar? _____

2: Motivation: What evidence can you gather as to *why* Caesar may have been killed? _____

Does this source provide detail as to who might have been involved? _____

3: Involvement: On a scale from 1-10, provide a number that shows how great this person is involved: _____
(1= not involved at all, 10 = extremely involved)

SOURCE X: PSYCHOANALYSIS FROM HAROLD BURSZTAJN

1: Purpose: Who wrote this source? _____

What is his connection to Caesar? _____

2: Motivation: What evidence can you gather as to *why* Caesar may have been killed? _____

Does this source provide detail as to who might have been involved? _____

3: Involvement: On a scale from 1-10, provide a number that shows how great this person is involved: _____
(1= not involved at all, 10 = extremely involved)

Directions: Answer the two questions below based on your research on Julius Caesar's assassination. Be sure to answer each question with specific evidence from your investigation. On the back, create a sequence of events that shows the beginning at the Rubicon River, and the eventual events that followed.

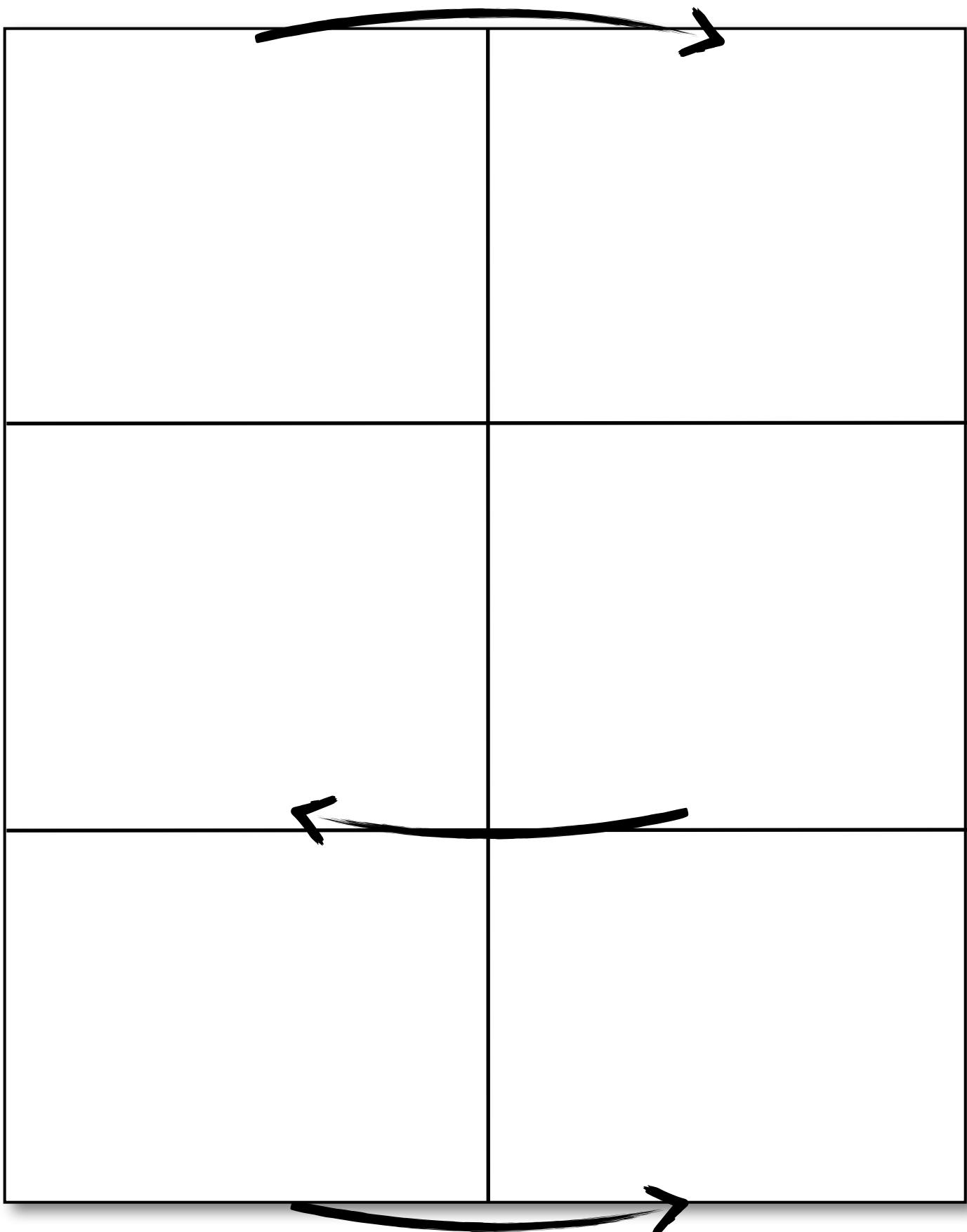
MY CONCLUSION IS...

WHO DO YOU THINK WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF JULIUS CAESAR?

WHY WAS JULIUS CAESAR KILLED?

CAESAR'S FINAL DAYS

Directions: Starting in the top left box, create a step-by-step breakdown of Caesar's final days. Begin with his actions at the Rubicon River and end with the moments after Caesar's assassination. Be creative, and try your best to showcase all of the testimony that has been put forward regarding Caesar!



CSI: WHO KILLED JULIUS CAESAR?

SOURCE GUIDE

SOURCE I: DIARY OF AUGUSTUS CAESAR

1: Purpose: Who wrote this source? August Caesar

What is his connection to Caesar? Julius adopted Augustus.

2: Motivation: What evidence can you gather as to why Caesar may have been killed? _____

It seems others (the Senate) may have been jealous of him; he was too loved by the people

Does this source provide detail as to who might have been involved? _____

The Senators.

3: Involvement: On a scale from 1-10, provide a number that shows how great this person is involved: _____

(1= not involved at all, 10 = extremely involved)

SOURCE II: TESTIMONY OF MILITARY COMMANDER TREBONIUS

1: Purpose: Who wrote this source? Trebониус, a military commander and politician

What is his connection to Caesar? _____

He worked with Caesar in the Senate.

2: Motivation: What evidence can you gather as to why Caesar may have been killed? _____

He disrespected the Senate; he no longer is seeking the advice of the Senate; he did not stand to accept their honor of deifying him.

Does this source provide detail as to who might have been involved? _____

Perhaps some Senators were irritated with Caesar's actions when he did not stand to receive their honor.

3: Involvement: On a scale from 1-10, provide a number that shows how great this person is involved: _____

(1= not involved at all, 10 = extremely involved)

SOURCE III: TESTIMONY FROM ONE OF CAESAR'S BODYGUARDS

1: Purpose: Who wrote this source? One of Caesar's bodyguards.

What is his connection to Caesar? _____

He was one of his personal bodyguards.

2: Motivation: What evidence can you gather as to why Caesar may have been killed? _____

His bodyguards were fired; there are whispers/rumors of a conspiracy going around; He is believing he is untouchable and may harm the republic.

Does this source provide detail as to who might have been involved? _____

His bodyguards were fired; there are whispers/rumors of a conspiracy going around.

3: Involvement: On a scale from 1-10, provide a number that shows how great this person is involved: _____

(1= not involved at all, 10 = extremely involved)

SOURCE IV: WORDS FROM PLUTARCH, A ROMAN HISTORIAN

1: Purpose: Who wrote this source? A Roman historian named Plutarch

What is his connection to Caesar? _____

He lived after Caesar's time by about 100 years; he is writing about Caesar.

2: Motivation: What evidence can you gather as to why Caesar may have been killed? _____

Not much here as to why -- this source deals more with the murder.

Does this source provide detail as to who might have been involved? _____

Many people are involved; Brutus, Tillius, Casca...not everyone knew about it and several people were uninvolved.

3: Involvement: On a scale from 1-10, provide a number that shows how great this person is involved: _____

(1= not involved at all, 10 = extremely involved)

SOURCE V: WORDS FROM CASSIUS, A ROMAN STATESMAN

1: Purpose: Who wrote this source? It is a conversation between Brutus and Cassius, but actually from a play by William Shakespeare

What is his connection to Caesar? _____

They all know each other; Cassius appears to have saved his life at one point.

2: Motivation: What evidence can you gather as to why Caesar may have been killed? _____

Cassius seems irritated because Caesar is a mortal, just like him. Caesar has spoke as if he is a god, but is not different than anyone else.

Does this source provide detail as to who might have been involved? _____

Not in the murder itself, just that Caesar's personality places him superior to others.

3: Involvement: On a scale from 1-10, provide a number that shows how great this person is involved: _____

(1= not involved at all, 10 = extremely involved)

SOURCE VI: WORDS FROM NICOLAUS OF DAMASCUS

1: Purpose: Who wrote this source? A man from Damascus named Nicolaus.

What is his connection to Caesar? _____

He investigated the event shortly after and spoke with those involved.

2: Motivation: What evidence can you gather as to why Caesar may have been killed? _____

Nothing as to why -- this deals more with the plan to kill him.

Does this source provide detail as to who might have been involved? _____

Again -- many people are involved. They developed numerous plans to kill him, with the majority opinion to kill him in the Senate.

3: Involvement: On a scale from 1-10, provide a number that shows how great this person is involved: _____

(1= not involved at all, 10 = extremely involved)

SOURCE VII: WORDS OF SUETONIUS, ROMAN HISTORIAN

1: Purpose: Who wrote this source? A roman historian and biographer named Suetonius

What is his connection to Caesar? _____

He is serving under a later emperor; he did not live when Caesar was alive.

2: Motivation: What evidence can you gather as to why Caesar may have been killed? _____

He broke a longstanding Roman law; a general cannot cross the Rubicon River with his army. Caesar did, and it is viewed as a threat to Rome and the republic.

Does this source provide detail as to who might have been involved? _____

It does not.

3: Involvement: On a scale from 1-10, provide a number that shows how great this person is involved: _____

(1= not involved at all, 10 = extremely involved)

SOURCE VIII: TRANSCRIPT OF CAESAR'S FINAL DAYS

1: Purpose: Who wrote this source? It is a transcript of two conversations taken on Caesar's last day.

What is his connection to Caesar? _____

Marc Antony and Brutus are friends to Caesar.

2: Motivation: What evidence can you gather as to why Caesar may have been killed? _____

His wife is having nightmares of his upcoming assassination and a fortune teller warns Caesar of what is coming; a sign that perhaps there is tension in the community.

Does this source provide detail as to who might have been involved? _____

Antony and Brutus are clearly involved; they are trying to push aside Calpurnia's nightmares and encourage him to go to the Senate.

3: Involvement: On a scale from 1-10, provide a number that shows how great this person is involved: _____

(1= not involved at all, 10 = extremely involved)

SOURCE IX: LETTER FROM MARCUS BRUTUS

1: Purpose: Who wrote this source? Marcus Brutus

What is his connection to Caesar? _____

He is a long time friend of Caesars

2: Motivation: What evidence can you gather as to why Caesar may have been killed? _____

Brutus states that he loves Rome even more than Caesar, so he is doing it to save the Roman republic form Caesar's reign.

Does this source provide detail as to who might have been involved? _____

It appears to be Cassius' plan, since he is writing Cassius and states that.

3: Involvement: On a scale from 1-10, provide a number that shows how great this person is involved: _____

(1= not involved at all, 10 = extremely involved)

SOURCE X: PSYCHOANALYSIS FROM HAROLD BURSZTAJN

1: Purpose: Who wrote this source? A psychoanalyst from 2013

What is his connection to Caesar? _____

He is a modern investigator who is using modern technology to learn more.

2: Motivation: What evidence can you gather as to why Caesar may have been killed? _____

Perhaps Caesar had a mental illness, experienced memory loss, or had epilepsy or dementia. It is possible he knew his death was coming and let it happen rather than grow old and senile.

Does this source provide detail as to who might have been involved? _____

It cites "Brutus" as the one who sends him away; while he is most famous, others clearly involved.

3: Involvement: On a scale from 1-10, provide a number that shows how great this person is involved: _____

(1= not involved at all, 10 = extremely involved)