

Julius Caesar Mask Project

Name: _____ Period: _____

I. Details: Many of the conspirators wear their own masks throughout the play *Julius Caesar*. They present one face to their fellow conspirators and another to Caesar. These masks help define who they are. You will make your own mask for one of the following conspirators.

- Brutus
- Cassius
- Cicero
- Casca
- Cinna
- Metellus
- Decius

Once you have picked a character you will pick a mask template. The color of the mask, the items on the mask and the quotes will help define your character.

Your mask must:

- Use a color that is symbolic of the character
- Have at least 2 quotes (at least=bare minimum=70)
- Use graphics that are symbolic of the character
- Have a summary of the character and why you used the elements you did on the back

in the paragraph

I will provide 1 piece of cardstock and/or construction paper, glue and some coloring utensils. Any extra items you wish to use to embellish your mask you must bring yourself.

You will have some class time to complete this project.

Masks are due: You must turn in this paper when you turn in your project!!!

II. Rubric:

Neatness (25):

Analysis of Character/Creativity (30):

Paragraph over Character (20):

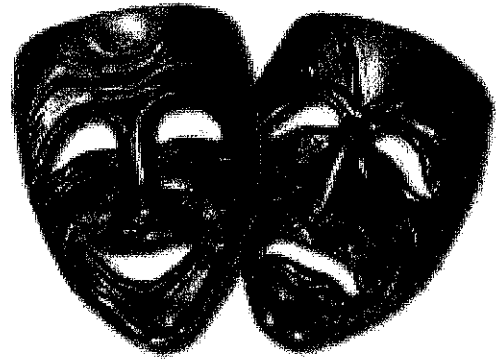
Quotes (25):

Total (100): _____



+10 bonus points will be awarded for effectively presenting your project

WRITE YOUR OWN TRAGEDY



Now that you have read ~~Julius Caesar~~ ^{Julius Caesar} and *Antigone*, you will write your own tragedy. Your tragedy will be written in the form of a short story. You will make a mask for each character in your story and present your story to the class.

You should use the following guidelines when writing your story:

- Story has a clear beginning, middle, and end.
- Story can be set in any location during any time period.
- Your story must follow one main character and deal with how he or she copes with a problematic situation.
- Your story must use these elements of tragedies:
 - "reversal" (peripeteia): occurs when a situation seems to be developing in one direction, then suddenly "reverses" to another. For example, when Oedipus first hears of the death of Polybus (his supposed father), the news at first seems good, but then is revealed disastrous.
 - "recognition" (anagnorisis or "knowing again" or "knowing back" or "knowing throughout"): a change from ignorance to awareness of a bond of love or hate. For example, Oedipus kills his father in ignorance and then learns of his true relationship to the King of Thebes. Recognition scenes in tragedy are of some horrible event or secret, while those in comedy usually reunite long-lost relatives or friends. A plot with tragic reversals and recognitions best arouses pity and fear.
 - "suffering" (pathos): Also translated as "a calamity," the third element of plot is "a destructive or painful act." The English words "sympathy," "empathy," and "apathy" (literally, absence of suffering) all stem from this Greek word.
- One fact about Greek Tragedies is that no violence ever occurs on stage—it is merely talked about on stage. Because of this, *you may not have any violent act occur in your story*—you may have characters talk about it, but we can't "see" it.
- Before writing your story, you must complete the pre-planning worksheet and have it approved by me.
- ~~You may work by yourself, with a partner, or with a group of three.~~

