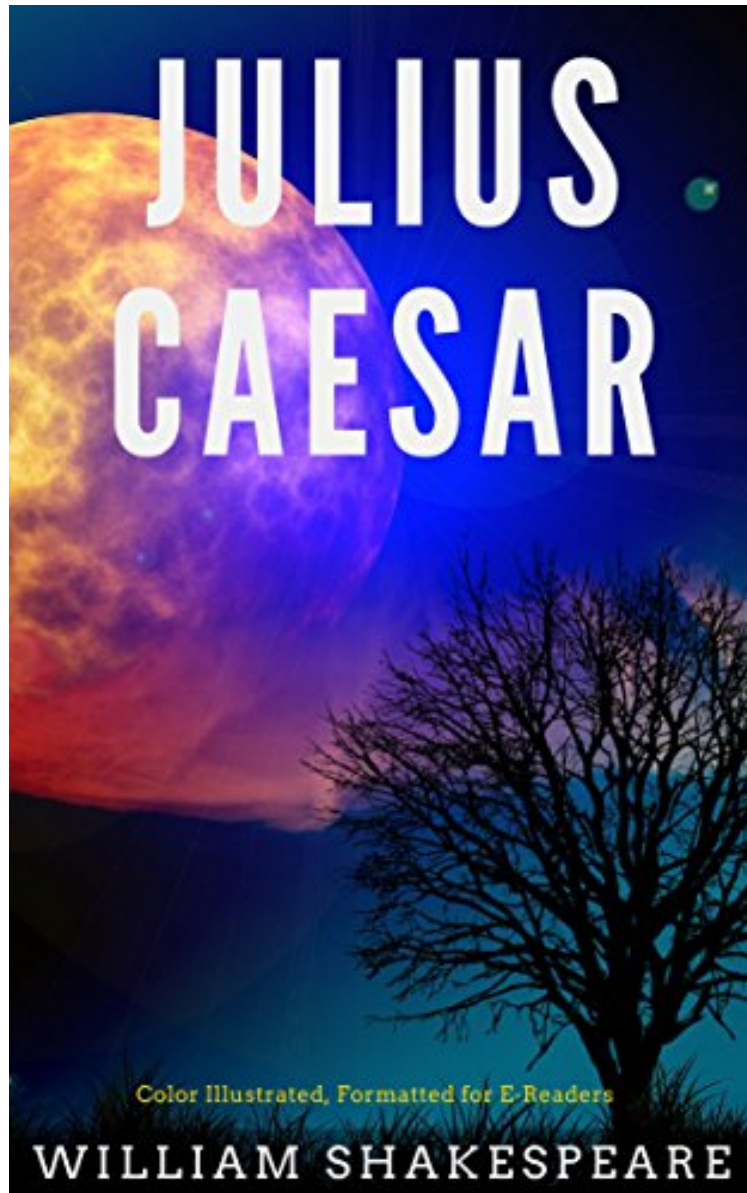


[E-BOOK] Julius Caesar: Color Illustrated, Formatted for E-Readers (Unabridged Version) (English Edition)

## Julius Caesar: Color Illustrated, Formatted for E-Readers (Unabridged Version) (English Edition)

Von William Shakespeare  
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Von William Shakespeare : Julius Caesar: Color Illustrated, Formatted for E-Readers (Unabridged Version) (English Edition) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Julius Caesar: Color Illustrated, Formatted for E-Readers (Unabridged Version) (English Edition):

KundenrezensionenHilfreichste Kundenrezensionen2 von 2 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich.  
umfassendVon Uwe HoeppeDie Cambridge-Ausgaben waren schon immer toll aufgearbeitet. Diese aktuelle Fassung ist vollgestopft mit Hintergrundinfos, methodischen Anregungen und reichhaltigen Fotos aus Dutzenden von Inszenierungen. Damit bietet es nicht nur für den Unterrichtenden, sondern auch für die Schüler viele Hilfen und Erleichterungen, in die aus heutiger Sicht sperrige Sprache des Stücks einzudringen und den Inhalt zu genießen. Vielleicht ginge es noch toller, aber ich wusste nicht, wie. Daumen hoch!0 von 0 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Gute Ausgabe.Von D. SchmidtDas Buch ist zwar sehr klein und hat relativ dünne Seiten, aber es handelt sich nunmal um ein Taschenbuch.Der Inhalt ist genau so, wie man es erwartet. Die deutschen Worterklärungen sind sehr hilfreich beim Entschlüsseln der damaligen Sprache.Auch für den Englisch Leistungskurs (Nds) absolut brauchbar und angemessen.Man kann nichts falsch machen, außer man bevorzugt eher große und stabile Bücher.0 von 0 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Wertvoll für den UnterrichtVon Christiane NicelyDas Buch ist geteilt: auf der einen Seite das Original und auf der anderen die Fassung wie sie heute lauten würde. Das ist gut gemacht und trägt wesentlich zum Verstehen des Originaltextes bei, den man sonst kaum verstehen könnte. Umstände und Zusammenhänge sind jeweils erläutert. Durch die Aufteilung des Buches ist es einfacher, sich die Texte Shakespeares und deren Sinn zu erschließen. Es macht Spaß darin zu lesen.

KurzbeschreibungHow is this book unique? Formatted for E-Readers, Unabridged Original version. You will find it much more comfortable to read on your device/app. Easy on your eyes.Includes: 15 Colored Illustrations and BiographyJulius Caesar (Classical Latin: [a.i.s ju.li.s kae.sar]; July 100 BC 15 March 44 BC) was a Roman statesman, general and notable author of Latin prose. He played a critical role in the events that led to the demise of the Roman Republic and the rise of the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar, Crassus, and Pompey formed a political alliance that was to dominate Roman politics for several years. Their attempts to amass power through populist tactics were opposed by the conservative ruling class within the Roman Senate, among them Cato the Younger with the frequent support of Cicero. Caesar's victories in the Gallic Wars, completed by 51 BC, extended Rome's territory to the English Channel and the Rhine. Caesar became the first Roman general to cross both when he built a bridge across the Rhine and conducted the first invasion of Britain.These achievements granted him unmatched military power and threatened to eclipse the standing of Pompey, who had realigned himself with the Senate after the death of Crassus in 53 BC. With the Gallic Wars concluded, the Senate ordered Caesar to step down from his military command and return to Rome. Caesar refused the order, and instead marked his defiance in 49 BC by crossing the Rubicon with a legion, leaving his province and illegally entering Roman Italy under arms. Civil war resulted, and Caesar's victory in the war put him in an unrivaled position of power and influence.After assuming control of government, Caesar began a programme of social and governmental reforms, including the creation of the Julian calendar. He centralised the bureaucracy of the Republic and was eventually proclaimed "dictator in perpetuity", giving him additional authority. But the underlying political conflicts had not been resolved, and on the Ides of March (15 March) 44 BC, Caesar was assassinated by a group of rebellious senators led by Marcus Junius Brutus. A new series of civil wars broke out, and the constitutional government of the Republic was never fully restored. Caesar's adopted heir Octavius, later known as Augustus, rose to sole power after defeating his opponents in the civil war. Octavius set about solidifying his power, and the era of the Roman Empire began.Much of Caesar's life is known from his own accounts of his military campaigns, and from other contemporary sources, mainly the letters and speeches of Cicero and the historical writings of Sallust. The later biographies of Caesar by Suetonius and Plutarch are also major sources. Caesar is considered by many historians to be one of the greatest military commanders in history..deOne of Shakespeare's most political plays, Julius Caesar continued Shakespeare's interest in Roman history, first developed in Titus Andronicus. Drawing on Plutarch, the great historian of Rome, Shakespeare dramatises one of the most crucial moments in Roman history--the assassination of Julius Caesar. Loved by the Roman crowd but increasingly feared by the Senators, Caesar increasingly shows signs of his desire to abolish the Republic and crown himself emperor. A conspiracy is hatched, led by Cassius and Brutus, who murder Caesar on the steps of the Capitol. Mourning over his dead friend's body, Mark Antony gives one of the famous rhetorical speeches in literature, asking "Friends, Romans, Countrymen" to lament Caesar's death, privately vowing to "let slip the dogs of war" against those who have shed Caesar's blood. Antony joins forces with Caesar's son Octavius to defeat Cassius and Brutus in battle, and establish an uneasy alliance whose collapse is dramatised in Shakespeare's later play Antony and Cleopatra. Written at the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, Julius Caesar has been seen by many as a radically pro-Republican play which sailed close to the political wind of the time. --Jerry Brotton.co.ukOne of Shakespeare's most political plays, Julius Caesar continued Shakespeare's interest in Roman history, first developed in Titus Andronicus. Drawing on Plutarch, the great historian of Rome, Shakespeare dramatises one of the most crucial moments in Roman history--the assassination of Julius Caesar. Loved by the Roman crowd but increasingly feared by the Senators, Caesar increasingly shows signs of his desire to abolish the Republic and crown himself emperor. A conspiracy is hatched, led by Cassius and Brutus, who murder Caesar on the

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