

Name:	Date Issued: Date Due:	Period:	Assignment: Close Read Point Value =
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Instructions: **TEACHER WILL FILL IN...**

Background: **Close reading** is thoughtful, critical analysis of a text that focuses on significant details or patterns in order to develop a deep, precise understanding of the text's form, craft, meanings, etc. It is a key requirement of the Common Core State Standards and directs the reader's attention to the text itself.

Steps:

1. Read the entire document.	2. Underline the Supporting Details.	3. Place a STAR by the Main Idea.	4. Summarize any notes on the right-side margin.
Things to Consider...	A: What is the author's purpose?	B: What text features were used?	C: What is the tone?

Article Title: Excerpt from *Life of Caesar*, written in 75 C.E. by Plutarch, a Greek historian and citizen of the Roman Empire. It was translated by English writer John Dryden in 1683.
<http://classics.mit.edu/Plutarch/caesar.html>

Notes/Vocabulary:

Caesar had long ago resolved upon the **overthrow** of Pompey, as had Pompey, for that matter, upon his... He had at once improved the strength of his soldiery, and had heightened his own glory by his great actions... Nor did he let go any of those advantages which were now given him by the ill-government of Rome, where all who were candidates for offices without any shame bribed the people.

overthrow:

Article Title: Excerpt from *Julius Caesar*, part of a larger series of biographies *The Lives of the Caesars* written in 121 C.E. by Suetonius, a Roman historian. The biography series is often called *The Twelve Caesars* as it details the lives of Julius Caesar and the first 11 Caesars of the Roman Empire.

Notes/Vocabulary:

Chapter 75: While Pompey announced that he would treat as enemies those who did not take up arms for the government, Caesar gave out that those who were **neutral** and of neither party should be treated as his friends. He freely allowed all [those who wished] to go over to his rival... he cried out, "Spare your fellow citizens," and afterwards allowed each of his men to save any one man he pleased of the opposite party.

neutral:

Chapter 76: For not only did he accept excessive honors, such as an uninterrupted consulship, the **dictatorship** for life, and the **ensorship** of public morals, ... a statue among those of the kings... but he also allowed honors to be bestowed on him which were too great for mortal man: a golden throne in the Senate and on the judgment seat; temples, altars, and statues beside those of the gods; the calling of one of the months by his name...

dictatorship:
ensorship:

In the meantime holding no elections except for tribunes and plebeian aediles, and appointing prefects instead of the praetors, to manage the affairs of the city during his absence... With the same disregard of law he named magistrates for several years to come and admitted to the Senate men who had been given citizenship, and in some cases half-civilized Gauls. He assigned the charge of the mint and of the public revenues to his own slaves.

plebeian aediles: public officers
praetors: army officer or judge