

Shakespeare's Politics

Gresham Professor of Rhetoric,
Jonathan Bate

THE First part of the Con=

tention betwixt the two famous Houses of Yorke
and Lancaster, with the death of the good
Duke Humphrey:

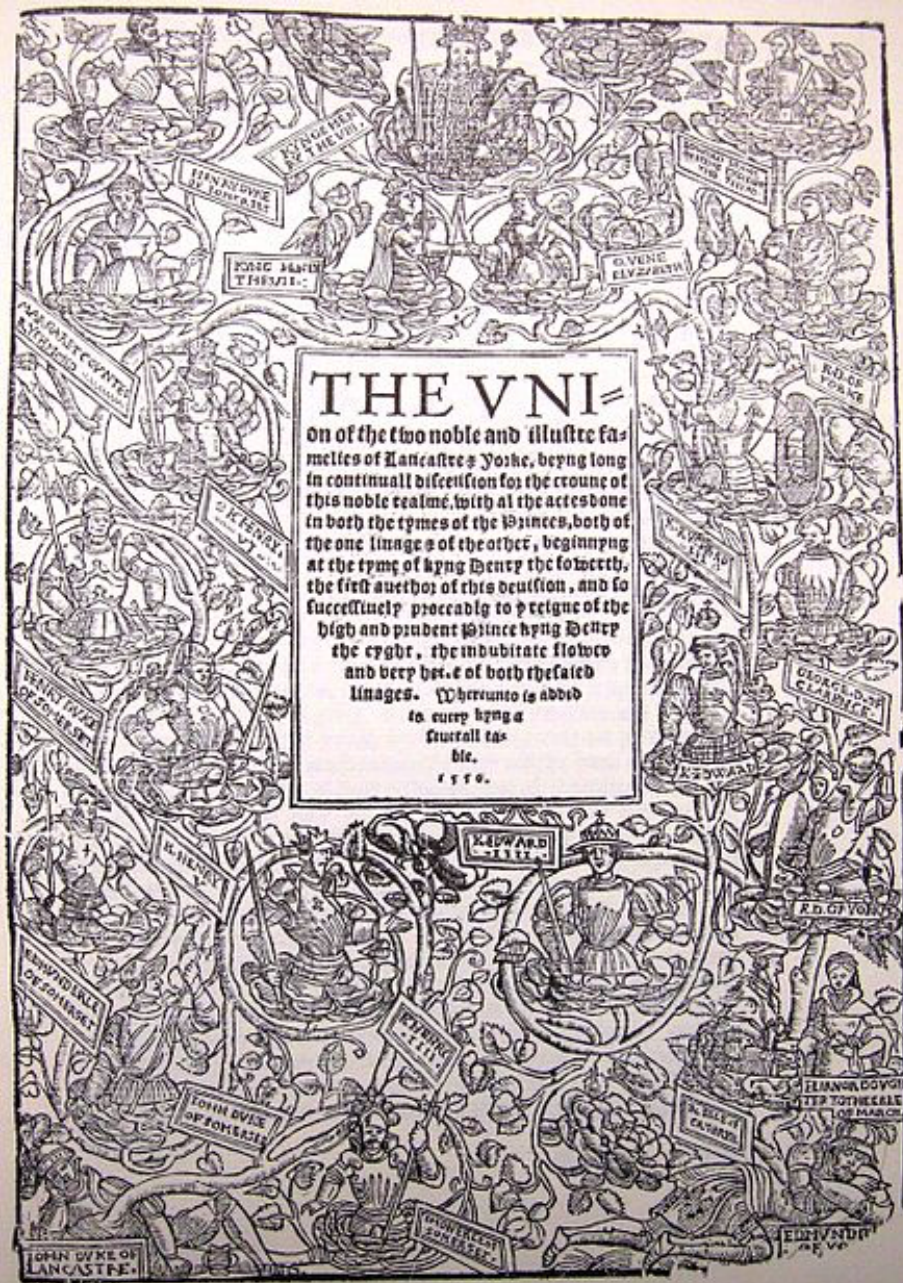
And the banishment and death of the Duke of
Suffolke, and the Tragical end of the proud Cardinall
of *Vinchester*, vvith the notable Rebellion
of *Iacke Cade*:

*And the Duke of Yorke's first claime vnto the
Crowne.*



LONDON.
Printed by Thomas Creed, for Thomas Millington,
and are to be sold at his shop vnder Saint Peters
Church in Cornwall.

1594.



AN AVNCIENT
Historie and exquisite Chronicle
of the Romanes warres, both
Ciuite and Foren.

Written in Greeke by the noble Orator and Historiographer, *Appian of Alexandria*, one of the learned Counsell to the most mightie Emperours, *Traiane and Adriane*,

In the which is declared :
Their greedy desire to conquer others.
Their mortall malice to destroy themselves.
Their seeking of matters to make warre abroade.
Their picking of quarrels to fall out at home.
All the degrees of Sedition, and all the effects of Ambition.
A firme determination of Fate, thorow all the changes of Fortune.
And finally, an euident demonstration, That peoples rule must giue place, and Princes power preuaile.

With a continuariou, bicause that parte of *Appian* is not extant, from the death of *Sextus Pompeius*, second sonne to *Pompey the Great*, till the ouerthrow of *Antonie and Cleopatra*, after the which time, *Octauianus Cæsar*, had the Lordship of all, alone.

Βασιλίδι χάρις, στεπένιδι τ'
 επιεικίστη.

IMPRINTED AT LONDON
 by *Raue Newbery*, and
Henrie Bynniman.
 Anno. 1578.

LVCANVS
 FIRST BOOKE
 TRANSLATED LINE
 FOR LINE, BY CHR.
 MARLOWV.



AT LONDON,
 Printed by P. Shorr, and are to be sold by Walter
 Butte at the Signe of the Flower de Luce in
 Paules Churchyard, 1600.

At sixteen years,
When Tarquin made a head for Rome, he fought
Beyond the mark of others: our then dictator,
Whom with all praise I point at, saw him fight,
When with his Amazonian chin he drove
The bristled lips before him: he bestrid
An o'er-pressed Roman and i' the consul's view
Slew three opposers: Tarquin's self he met,
And struck him on his knee: in that day's feats,
When he might act the woman in the scene,
He proved best man i'th' field and for his meed
Was brow-bound with the oak. His pupil age
Man-entered thus, he waxed like a sea,
And in the brunt of seventeen battles since
He lurch'd all swords of the garlands.



A fine corps as could be. *Alexander* left *Romane* great with childe, for the which the *Mac* no-
 was did her great honor: but she did malice *Statia* extremely: & did finely deceiue her by
 a counterfeit letter she sent, as if it had come from *Alexander*, willing her to come vnto him.
 But when she was come, *Romane* killed her and her sister, and then throw their bodles into a
 well and filled it wth earth, by *Perdita*'s helpe and consent. *Perdita* as came to be king, im-
 mediately after *Alexander*'s death, by meane of *Arctus*, whom he kept about him for his gard
 and safety. This *Arctus*, being borne of a common trumpeter and common woman, called
philostratus, with false amaretie, not by nature nor by chance, but, as it is reported, put one of his
 wth when he was a young tow^{ardly} boy, by drinkes, which *Olympus* caused to be geuen him,
 and thereby continued franticke.

These, *Statia*
 by *Romane*.

Alexander, &
Arctus, &
Perdita, &
philostratus.

The end of *Alexander*'s life.

THE LIFE OF *Iulius Caesar.*



At what time *Sylla* was made Lord of all, he would haue had *Caesar* put
 away his wife *Cornelia*, the daughter of *Cinna* Dictator: but when he
 saw, he could neither with any promise nor threat bring him to it, he
 tooke her to enter away from him. The cause of *Caesar*'s will vnto *Sylla*,
 was by meane of marriage for *Marius* the elder, married his fathers own
 sister, by whom he had *Marius* the younger, whereby *Caesar* & he were
 cousins germanes. *Sylla* being troubled in waightie matters, putting to
 death so many of his enemies, when he came to be conqueror, he made
 no reckoning of *Caesar*, but he was not contented to be hidden in safety,
 but came and made sure vnto the people for the Priesthoods hope that was voyde; when he
 had sent any heart on his face. Howbeit he was repulst by *Sylla*'s meane, that secretly was
 against him. Who, when he was determined to haue killed him, some of his frendes told him,
 that it was no purpose to put so young a boy as he to death. But *Sylla* told them againe, that
 they did not consider that there were many *Marius*'s in that young boy. *Caesar* vnderstanding
 that, fled out of Rome, and hidde him selfe a long time in the contrie of the *Saraceni*, wand-
 ering still from place to place. But one day being caried from house to house, he fell into the
 hands of *Sylla*'s soldiery, who searched all those places, and tooke them whom they found

Caesar bound
 with *Cinna* &
Marius.

SSS

PLUTARCH:

"Cicero like a wise shipmaster that feareth the calmnes of the sea, was the first man that mistrusting his [Caesar's] manner of dealing in the common wealth, found out his craft and malice, which he cunningly cloked under the habit of outward curtesie and familiaritie."

"Was it for this that Lucius Tarquinius was driven out; that Spurius Cassius, and Spurius Maelius, and Marcus Manlius were slain; that many years afterwards a king might be established at Rome by Marcus Antonius though the bare idea was impiety?"

Cicero, 2nd Philippic



19th century imagining of Cicero denouncing Catiline in the Senate
(Cesare Maccari, 1888. Palazzo Madama, Rome)

CICERO:

Indeed, it is a strange-disposed time,
But men may construe things after their fashion,
Clean from the purpose of the things themselves.

METELLUS CIMBER:

O, let us have him, for his silver hairs
Will purchase us a good opinion
And buy men's voices to commend our deeds:
It shall be said, his judgment ruled our hands;
Our youths and wildness shall no whit appear,
But all be buried in his gravity.

BRUTUS:

O, name him not: let us not break with him;
For he will never follow any thing
That other men begin.

What Shakespeare might have written about Cicero, but didn't:

Born a coward, his fear increased by age,
He'll quench the heat of this our enterprise,
Which requires earnest execution:
Let him not persuade in name of safety
When this necessity calls for peril.

Ligarius to Brutus:

By all the gods that Romans bow before,
I here discard my sickness! Soul of Rome!
Brave son, derived from honourable loins!
Thou, like an exorcist, hast conjured up
My mortified spirit. Now bid me run,
And I will strive with things impossible;
Yea, get the better of them. What's to do?

16-12-79
Mr. Maulela

streets.

O Cæsar, these things are beyond all use, 25
And I do fear them !

Cæs.

What can be avoided,
Whose end is purpos'd by the mighty gods ?
Yet Cæsar shall go forth ; for these
predictions

Are to the world in general as to Cæsar.

Cal. When beggars die there are no
comets seen : 30

The heavens themselves blaze forth the
death of princes.

Cæs. Cowards die many times before
their deaths :

The valiant never taste of death but once.
Of all the wonders that I yet have heard,
It seems to me most strange that men
should fear, 35

Seeing that death, a necessary end,
Will come when it will come.

Re-enter Servant.

Have I

To be ad
Decius,

Dec. 1

Lest I be
Cæs. 7

That is
But for
Because
Calphurn

She drea
Which,

Did run

Came sn

i

PLUTARCH, in “LIFE OF CICERO”:

Ligarius being accused to have bene in the field against Caesar, Cicero tooke upon him to defend his cause: and that Caesar sayd unto his frendes about him, what hurte is it for us to heare Cicero speake, whome we have not heard of long time? For otherwise Ligarius (in my opinion) standeth already a condemned man, for I know him to be a vile man, and mineemie. But when Cicero had begonne his Oration, he moved Caesar marvelously, he had so sweete a grace, and suche force in his words: that it is reported Caesar changed divers colours, and shewed plainly by his countenance, that there was a marvelous alteracion in all the partes of him. For, in thend when the Orator came to touche the battell of Pharsalia [in which Caesar had defeated Pompey], then was Caesar so troubled, that his bodie shooke withall, and besides, certaine bookes he had, fell out of his hands, and he was driven against his will to set Ligarius at libertie.

DE
OFFICIIS M.
T. CICERONIS
LIBRI TRES.

ITEM DE AMICITIA,
De Senectute, Paradoxa, &
De Somnio Scipionis.

*CV M' castigationibus & annotationibus
uirorum doctissimorum, & nouis
quibusdam, ut sequens pagella
indicabit.*

TIGVRI APVD CHRIS-
tophorum Froschoucrum,
M. D. LX.

