

A Comparative Study of the Death of Vali from the Epic *Ramayana* and the Death of Julius Caesar from Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*

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Abstract

“Brahma has decreed for us absolute freedom in our sexual pursuits, habits, eating manners, and life. In our society, there is no such thing as wedlock” - Vali

“Not that I loved Caesar less, but I loved Rome more” - Brutus

In the tradition of the kings, *Suryavamsha* or Solar Dynasty and *Chandravamsha* or the Lunar Dynasty were the two major Indo-Aryan dynasties found in ancient India. Rama belongs to *Suryavamsha* Dynasty. In Ramayana, **Vali**, also known as **Bali**, was the ruler of Vanara kingdom known as the king of the *Kishkindha* as per the Hindu epic Ramayana. Vali ruled the kingdom of Kishkindha and ruled it for a long time truthfully. Vali's younger brother was Sugreeva. Vali was blessed by *Bhrama* with the ability to obtain half the strength of his opponent. Vali was invincible during *Treta Yuga*. When the greatest warrior Ravana challenged Vali to come and fight, Vali defeated Ravana. Vali's younger brother was Sugriva. Sugriva was driven out of Kishkindha by the fear of Vali. Sugriva met Rama and requested him to kill Vali. Rama asked Sugriva to challenge Vali and bring him outside Kishkindha because Rama should not enter into the city. Sugriva challenged Vali to a fight. When Vali sallied forth to meet the challenge, Rama emerged from the forest to shoot and killed/assassinated him with an arrow from the back of a tree.

Shakespeare created beautiful works in the English language. His dramas (plays) and poems had an important impact on the poets who followed him. Most of his plays had an impact on the playwrights who followed him. *The Tragedy of Julius Caesar* is a historical plot of Shakespeare's play. *Julius Caesar* was one of the several plays written by Shakespeare based on true events from Roman history. *Julius Caesar* revolves around the planned execution of assassination of Julius Caesar. Roman Emperor Julius Caesar was assassinated by a group of senators during a meeting of the Senate at the Theatre of Pompey in Rome.

This paper attempts to draw the similarities between Hindu Epic Ramayana's Kishkindha king Vali's assassination and Roman Emperor Julius Caesar's assassination in Shakespeare's drama.

Keywords: *Ramayana*, Hindu epic, Solar Dynasty, Rama, Lakshmana, Vali, Sugriva, Shakespeare drama, *Julius Caesar*, Brutus, assassination, Republic Rome.

Introduction

According to the Indian puranic literature, the **Suryavamsha Dynasty** or **Sun dynasty** or **solar dynasty** was founded by the legendary king Ikshvaku according to Harivamsa ⁽¹⁾. Ayodhya served as the capital of many kings from the solar dynasty and is also the birthplace of Rama. Hastinapur served as the capital of many kings including Gowravas and Pandavas (Guru Family) from Chandravamsha. Rama belonged to the Ikshvaku dynasty ⁽¹⁻³⁾. The sun dynasty did not contain any "black marks" which mean that the sun dynasty people were conquerors – clear-cut, black-and-white kind of people whereas the Chandravamsha dynasty contains "black mark" which means that the Chandra people were very emotional, artistic, and highly unreliable. They were distinctly different types of people.

Ramayana was written about 500 B.C. by Valmiki, a sage. It a long narrative poem of 24000 verses and divided into six kands ⁽⁴⁾. Ramayana was the story of Rama the king. The father of Rama was the king of Kosala. His capital was Ayodhya. Dasaratha had four sons and Rama was the eldest of them. He was born to the first wife of Dasaratha, Kausalya. Bharata was the second and was born to the second wife of Dasaratha, Kaikeyi. The other two, Laksmana and Satrugna, were born to Sumitra, the third wife of Dasaratha. Rama had to sacrifice the throne and had to leave for the forest along with Laksmana and Sita. One day Sita had been abducted by the king of Lanka, Ravana ⁽⁴⁾.

Rama and Laksmana searched every mountain, forest, and river-bank for Sita. Hanuman instructed them that to go to the bank of Pampa and seek the assistance of Sugriva who was in Rishyamooka hill. Rama and Laksmana proceeded towards Rishyamooka hill and Sugriva met them.

Vali

Vali was also known as **Bali**. He was a vanara king of Kishkindha. He was the husband of Tara and the son of Indra. Vali's younger brother was Sugriva. Vali was blessed with the ability to obtain half the strength of his opponent. Vali was invincible during Treta Yuga. Tara was an apsara (Divine nymph) who rises from the churning of the milky ocean. Tara married

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Vali and bore him a son named Angada. Tara was intelligent, had good presence of mind, was courageous and devoted to her husband Vali. She was considered as one of the Panchakanya. Sugriva lived in Kishkindha and Sugriva used to assist Vali. One day a demon, called Mayavi, came to Kishkindha and challenged Vali to fight with him. Vali and Sugriva rushed out to fight with Mayavi. By seeing both of them, Mayavi frightfully entered into a cave. Vali chased him into the cave and asked Sugriva to wait outside.

Sugriva saw a stream of blood gushed out from the cave and Sugriva thought that Vali had been killed by Mayavi. In order to prevent Mayavi from coming out of the cave, he blocked the mouth of the cave with a huge rock.

Sugriva thought that Vali was dead, and he ascended the throne of Kishkindha. But Vali was not dead and after someday Vali appeared. Vali killed the demon and managed to get out of the cave. He thought Sugriva had treacherously sealed the den and seized the kingdom during his absence. As a result, he drove Sugriva away from his kingdom and took away his wife.

Sugriva met Rama and Lakshmana and told them his story and appealed to Rama to kill Vali so that he could be free from this life of constant fear and could get back his wife. Rama assured him; and they became friends and allies. Rama asked Sugriva to challenge Vali to fight outside Kishkindha. Sugriva challenged Vali for a fight as per the advice of Rama.

Death of Vali ⁽⁵⁻⁸⁾:

Vali was very courageous. Tara advised Vali and tried to stop him. She begged Vali to act on her advice and not to go to fight with Sugriva, by saying that it was Rama and Lakshmana who were helping Sugriva and they had an alliance. Vali could understand the love and affection of his wife Tara, but Vali argued that a warrior like him cannot refuse a challenge. Vali replied to Tara that Rama and Lakshmana were virtuous persons. Even if he was fighting against God he can't ignore a challenge for a fight and remain quiet. Consequently, Vali rose in great anger and vowed that he would kill Sugriva mercilessly this time. The two brothers dashed against each other and fought hand in hand. Sometimes they rolled on the ground and sometimes flew into the air. For long Rama watched the valour of Vali. Rama watched their fight and he threw a sharp arrow by standing behind of a tree (Figure.1). Rama's arrow went straight to the heart of Vali. Vali was mortally wounded ⁽²²⁾. Vali saw Rama when he came near him with his companion.



Figure.1: Vali and Sugriva Fight and Rama Threw a Sharp Arrow by Standing Behind a Tree. Courtesy: Hindi Webdunia.com ⁽²²⁾

Vali argued with Rama, why he had thrown a sharp arrow by hiding in a tree in a cowardly way. Also, he told that I thought you were a virtuous person. How could you have done such a vicious act? Also, dying Vali told Rama, "If you are searching for your wife you should have come to me for help and friendship. Whoever took Sita, be it Ravana himself, I would have defeated them and would have brought them to your feet, to your mercy."

He argued, "Sugriva made my wife a widow and stole my kingdom. What was my crime? Even if I committed a crime (with my brother), what is your right to kill me? You should have discussed with me about my crime and your problem. I would have helped you in getting Sita, your father King Dasharatha helped my father King Indra to fight against rakshasas."

Rama replied that "You, O monkey, have for no reason whatsoever grievously wronged your faithful younger brother Sugriva. Although there was no fault of his, you attacked him, you

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insulted him, you exiled him, and you threatened to take his very life. Not only that you even took up his wife as your wife.”

Vali replied, “Marriage and all its traditions and ceremony on the relationship between men and women are of your human society”. We are not a human being, and this is not known to us. Brahma has decreed for us absolute freedom in our sexual pursuits, habits, eating manners, and life. In our society, there is no such thing as wedlock. We are not human beings, we are monkeys and there is no one to one relationship, and your law, traditions, and ethical codes are not applicable to us.”

Vali was convinced and transformed by Rama’s answer that he realized that he has wronged Sugriva. Vali gave him his own necklace to Sugriva to seek forgiveness from Sugriva which is the symbol of giving his kingdom to Sugriva. Later Vali told his wife Tara that “I go, please assist Sugriva and serve him”. Sugriva received the necklace from his brother Vali, which was the sign of the next king and Vali fell dead. While dying, Vali uttered the names of Rama and attained the exalted heaven. Sugriva felt very sad and he said, “I have assassinated my own brother Vali with the help of Rama. How can I become the king and take care of the kingdom?”

Then Lord Rama told him, “Follow the instructions of your brother; that is the way you can please him. He wants you to become the king.”



Figure.2: Vali Vadham, and Tara was mourning.

Courtesy: You Tube- Srimad Ramayanam Upanyasam (23).

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This was the saddest part of the Ramayana epic. The lamentations of Tara and Angada (Vali's wife and son) made everyone to feel sad (Figure.2). They came down carrying the dead body of the great Vali, making everyone's heart grow heavily.

Julius Caesar Summary

Roman Republic Government

Julius Caesar is one of the historical plays written by William Shakespeare 400 years ago. Roman government was a Republic, where senators were elected by the people to rule the country on behalf of the Roman citizens who elected them. The people's representative house was called as Senate House of Pompey, located in the Theatre of Pompey in Rome.

Julius Caesar's Victory

The great politician and army commandant Julius Caesar reentered Rome accompanied by his supporters in triumph after a victory in Spain over the sons of Pompey, one of the former leaders of Rome in February 44 B.C. It is the feast of Lupercalia, February 15, a day when two men would run through the street and strike those they meet with goatskin thongs. Julius Caesar's wife's name was Calpurnia. Julius Caesar was immensely popular with the people of Rome. He was a successful military leader who expanded the republic to include parts of what are now Spain, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium. During Caesar's civil war with Pompey, the latter fled to Egypt. Meanwhile, in the midst of a civil war between Cleopatra supporters and those of her brother, Cleopatra sought help from Caesar. In order to avoid being caught by her brother's forces, she was secretly taken into Alexandria rolled up in a carpet. Her servant unrolled Queen Cleopatra in front of Caesar inside the general's suite. Julius Caesar was attracted by the beauty of Cleopatra and fell in love with her.

Many members of the Senate, a group of appointed (not elected) political leaders, resented Caesar's popularity and arrogance. After Caesar attained the status of dictator for life in 44 B.C.E., these officials decided to strike the ultimate blow against his power. Caesar had served the Republic for eight years in the Gallic Wars, fully conquering the region of Gaul (modern-day France). After the Roman Senate demanded Caesar to disband his army and return home as a civilian, he refused, crossing the Rubicon with his army and plunging Rome into Caesar's Civil War in 49 B.C.E. After defeating the last of the opposition, Caesar was appointed "dictator for life" in early 44 B.C.E.^[11]

Amid the festival, a soothsayer calls out to Caesar as he passes and warns him against the Ides of March, 15. Caesar ignores the soothsayer by calling him as a dreamer and dismissed him. He did not take it seriously. Upon seeing Cassius, Caesar informs Antony to be cautious about

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him. He is worried that Cassius is dangerous. Antony tells him not to worry about Cassius. Meanwhile, Brutus and Cassius meet and talk about the power Caesar has gained.

Antony offered a Kingly crown thrice at Lupercal and all the times Julius Caesar refused it.

Casca joined them and informed them that the cheers they heard were Caesar turning down the crown. Casca meets with Cicero that there are many strange things happening in Rome that night, such as a terrible storm rages and many supernatural events took place. Cicero tells him that men construe omens the way they see fit.

Roman Dictator (Autocratic)

A dictator is one who rules the country with total power. Before Julius Caesar came to power the Roman government was a republic. Julius Caesar came to power and the Roman Republic had become richer and richer and often the soldiers of the defeated armies were forced into slavery. Julius Caesar's rule effectively transformed the Roman government.

Conspiracy

Cassius was worried that if Caesar had enormous power, then he will reduce the power of the Senate. So, Cassius secretly formed a plot against Julius Caesar and wanted Brutus to join it. Brutus told him that at the present situation he cannot commit to anything immediately. Cassius knew that all of Rome respects Brutus, and his participation would bring honor to the deed.

Brutus was a close friend to Caesar and had a moral dilemma to join hands with Cassius. But the Conspirators convinced and delivered letters to him from Roman citizens, voicing their fear of Caesar's ambitions. Caesar is his friend, but Brutus wanted what is best for the Roman republic. Somehow, Brutus was convinced and he joined hands with the conspirators led by Cassius to murder Julius Caesar to prevent him from becoming dictator of Rome. Cassius knows that the senators are planning on making Caesar as a king the next morning. He started to tell Casca about the plot to kill Caesar, but Cinna shows up and interrupts him. He hands Cinna some letters to plant anonymously in Brutus' home and invites Casca to dinner that night in order to convince him to join the conspiracy.

The conspiracy to assassinate Caesar began with a meeting between Cassius and Brutus in February 44 B.C.E ^(14, 15). Brutus and Cassius recruited Decimus to join them ⁽¹⁶⁾. All three were Roman senators. The three men then began to recruit others. They attempted to strike a balance: they aimed to recruit enough men to surround Caesar and fight with his supporters, but not so many that they would risk being discovered. They preferred friends to acquaintances and

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recruited neither reckless youths nor feeble elders. In the end, Brutus, Cassius, and Decimus recruited senators near the age of forty, as were they. The men assessed each potential recruit with innocent-sounding questions.

The Ides of March

On the Ides of March of 44 BC, a day used by the Romans as a deadline for settling debts, conspirators and non-conspirators met at the Senate House of Pompey, located in the Theatre of Pompey, for the senate meeting. Usually, the senators would be meeting at the Roman Forum, but Caesar was financing reconstruction of the forum and so the senators met in other venues throughout Rome, this being one of them. There were gladiatorial games underway at the Theatre of Pompey, and Decimus, who owned a company of gladiators, stationed them in the Portico of Pompey, also located in the Theatre of Pompey. The gladiators could be useful to the conspirators: if a fight broke out to protect Caesar, the gladiators could intervene, if Caesar was killed but the conspirators came under attack, the gladiators could protect them, and since it was impossible to enter the Senate House without going through the Portico, the gladiators could block entrance to both if necessary.

The Senate

The senators waited for Caesar’s arrival, but he did not come. The reason for this is that early that morning, Calpurnia, Caesar's wife, was awoken from a nightmare. She had dreamt that she was holding a murdered Caesar in her arms and mourning him. Other versions have Calpurnia dream that the front pediment of their house had collapsed and that Caesar had died; yet another shows Caesar's body streaming with blood. Calpurnia had no doubt heard Spurinna's warnings of great peril to Caesar's life, which helps explain her visions. Around 5 A.M., Calpurnia begged Caesar not to go to the senate meeting that day. After some hesitation, Caesar acquiesced. Although not superstitious, he knew that Spurinna and Calpurnia were involved in Roman politics and decided to be cautious. Caesar sent Mark Antony to dismiss the Senate. When the conspirators heard of this dismissal, Decimus went to Caesar's home to try to talk him into coming to the Senate meeting. "What do you say, Caesar?" Decimus said. “Why did you pay attention to a woman's dreams and the omens of foolish men?" After that Caesar decided to go to the senate meeting.

A Similarity between Death of Vali and Julius Caesar

VALI	JULIUS CAESAR
He was the King of Kishkindha.	He was the King of Rome
Wife name Tara. (A beautiful Apsara -	Wife name Calpurnia.

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Divine nymphs)	
He got an affair with Ruma wife of Sugreeva.	He got an affair with Cleopatra. (A beautiful Queen of Egypt- The most world famous).
He was the son of god Indra and Aruni, biological son of Vriksharaja.	He was the son of Gaius Julius Caesar and Aruelia Caesar.
He was brought up by monkey's king.	He was born in an aristocratic family of Rome.
Vali was very courageous. Vali defeated Ravana the king of Srilanka & tied Ravana with his tail.	Julius Caesar defeated the troops of the Roman Senate, commanded by his rival Pompey the Great . Also he defeated Greece and Egypt.
Sugriva was ostracized from the kingdom. Also, Vali forcibly took Sugriva's wife Ruma. and the brothers became bitter enemies.	Caesar decided to put Cleopatra back on the throne of Egypt. Caesar went to war with her brother Ptolemy and killed him in the battle. Cleopatra became the ruler of Egypt once again.
Vali's own brother Sugriva has become bitter enemy and Sugriva has association with Rama and Lakshmana.	Julius Caesar's own Senators became enemy and they joined together along with Marcus Brutus, Gaius Cassius and Decimus Brutus Albinus.
When Vali was hit by Lord Rama's arrow, which could rend the earth, he fell in pain and he looked around and saw Lord Rama was coming there. Vali could not believe it.	When Julius Caesar went inside the Senate, the scenario became totally different. He was stabbed by Cimber and many others. But when Brutus too stabbed him, Caesar could not believe it
Vali said, "I thought you are a virtuous person. How could you have done such a vicious act?"	Brutus himself killed Caesar, which made Julius to say " You too, Brutus? ".
Result: 1. Vali was killed by Rama at the outside of Kishkindha by a sharp arrow from the back of a tree. Rama was an avatar of Vishnu. 2. Vali was assassinated by Rama at the outside of Kishkindha if we consider Rama	Result: 1. Julius Caesar was killed by the Conspirators of the Senate, because they loved Republic Rome more than Dictator Julius Caesar. 2. Julius Caesar was assassinated by his

only as a character in Ramayana.	enemy at the Senate Theatre of Pompey at Rome on 15 th March 44 B.C.
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Mark Antony learned of the plot the night before from a conspirator named Casca. The conspirators had anticipated this and feared that Antony would come to Caesar's aid. They arranged for Trebonius to intercept him just as he approached the portico of the Theatre of Pompey to delay Antony's coming. When he heard the commotion from the Senate chamber, Antony fled.

A group of more than 60 conspirators were waiting for Caesar there, their daggers ready at the Senate on March 15, the Ides of March. Brutus and Cassius were the brains behind the conspiracy. Caesar arrived at the Senate; the conspirators presented the deed as an act of Tyrannicide. 60 senators were party to the conspiracy; they were led by Cassius, Brutus, and Decimus (12). Lucius presented him with a petition to recall his exiled brother. (14) The other conspirators crowded round to offer their support. The senators Cimber and Casca stabbed Julius by standing close to him (14, 15). Caesar turned around and quickly caught Casca by the arm [16]. Casca, frightened, shouted, "Help, brother!". The entire group, including Brutus, stabbed the dictator. Caesar tried his level best to get away but, blinded by blood in his eyes, he tripped and fell. The group stabbed Caesar 23 times, killing the Roman leader (17, 19). Caesar's death was mostly attributable to blood loss from his stab wounds.

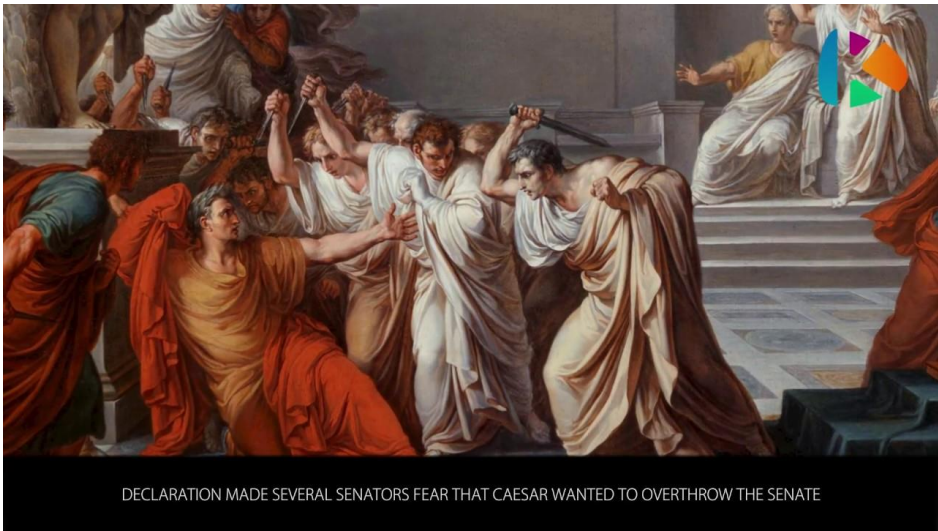


Figure.3: Historical Events: Assassination of Julius Caesar
 Courtesy: You Tube: Wiki Videos by Kinedio.

Latin Call: *Et Tu, Brute?* “You Too, Brute?”

This expresses a combination of disappointment and it is a sentence having the meaning of Betrayal, treachery, perfidy, untruth, double hearted, traitor, villainess and crafty. Julius Caesar was shocked, his long-term, trusted friend, and adopted son betrayed him ⁽²¹⁾.

Brutus was a best friend for Julius Caesar. Brutus was one of the dear most friends of Caesar. Decimus came to Caesar to take him with him saying that he had to be crowned. Caesar's wife had already seen a premonition of Caesar's death and so wasn't letting him go out but when his friend pleased him, he agreed.

But when he went there the scenario became totally different. Caesar was stabbed by a dagger by many, but when Brutus too stabbed him, Caesar could not believe it and so his final words were ***Brutus, you too!!*** The friend whom he loved so much gave the deepest cut to him and that hurt him more than the wounds. Brutus himself killed Caesar due to his greed to become the next king which made Julius to say, “*You too, Brutus?*” Caesar fell. Then he fell over, pulled his toga over his head, and bled to death.

Julius only says one line while dying. Caesar's last words were by seeing Brutus “*You too, Brutus?*” in English. When he saw his honorable friend Brutus among the conspirators wishes him dead, he accepted it because he felt that Brutus makes the best decisions for Rome. The version best known in the English-speaking world is the Latin phrase “*Et tu, Brute?*” (“*You too, Brutus?*”),^{[10][11]} this derives from William Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* (1599), where it actually forms the first half of a macaronic line: “*Et tu, Brute? Then fall, Caesar.*” Figure.3 shows the assassination of Julius Caesar at Theatre of Pompey in Rome ⁽²⁴⁾. A wax statue of Caesar was erected in the Forum displaying the 23 stab wounds ⁽¹⁷⁾.

Result of Rome after Julius Caesar’s Assassination

Roman Emperor Julius Caesar, the Roman dictator, was assassinated by a group of senators on the Ides of March (15 March) of 44 BC during a meeting of the Senate at the Theatre of Pompey in Rome. The perpetrators stabbed Caesar 23 times. The act was undertaken ostensibly over fears that Caesar's unprecedented concentration of power during his dictatorship was undermining the Roman Republic. Despite the death of Caesar, the conspirators were unable to restore the institutions of the Republic, and the ramifications of the assassination led to the Liberators' civil war and ultimately to the Principate period of the Roman Empire. The Liberators' civil war had put an end to the Democratic Republic of Rome and Rome risen to become Roman Empire.

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Result and Discussion for Vali from Ramayana

Vali was Killed - One School of Thought

Rama or Ramachandra is considered to be the seventh **Avatar** of the Hindu god **Vishnu**. His adventures, notably the slaying of Ravana. Rama was an obedient son, a responsible brother, a great husband, a Great Ruler. He loved all and received love from all. If we considered him as an avatar of God Vishnu, we have to accept Vali was killed by Rama at the outside of Kishkindha by a sharp arrow from the back of a tree.

Vali was Assassinated - Another School of Thought

Rama or Ramachandra was considered to be a human being as per the Ramayana. Ravana got boon that No devas, Asuras, gods, animals, Yakshas can kill him. **He forgot to mention humans in his boon** as he underestimated the human being. Thus, Lord Vishnu was born as a human being to kill Ravana. Therefore, Rama is a human being as per the character of Ramayana. There was no enmity between Vali and Rama before Vali was killed. With this background, we can say that Vali was assassinated by Rama at outside of Kishkindha if we thought Rama was a character in Ramayana as a human being.

Result and Discussion for Caesar from *Julius Caesar*

Caesar was Killed - One School of Thought

Brutus, a friend of Caesar who loves Rome more, has joined the conspirators in the assassination, a betrayal that was captured by the three words, "You too, Brutus?". Then Caesar fell. Then he fell over, pulled his toga over his head, and bled to death. Julius Caesar was killed by the Conspirators at the Senate House of Pompey because Senators of the conspirator loved Republic Rome more than Dictator Julius Caesar. Brutus was a good friend of Caesar and an idealist and a patriotic man. During the funeral speech, Brutus said that "why did I kill Caesar and for this was my answer: **It's not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more.**" (3.2.21). Brutus had given a very clear view in this statement that all the wellbeing of the Romans was more important than anything else. It was indirectly stated that our Rome should be a Democratic Republic Rome, and no one should become a dictator in this Rome. Julius Caesar wanted to become a dictator and to become a Tyrant. Brutus displayed idealism and nobility and he justified to the Romans why Caesar was killed by them ⁽²¹⁾. For the sake and welfare of the country anyone can be killed.

Caesar was Assassinated - Another School of Thought

Julius Caesar was assassinated by his enemy at the Senate House of Pompey at Rome on 15th March 44 B.C. because the Senate Conspirators wanted to come to power. Caesar was not ambitious and never wanted to become tyrant and he had denied the crown 3 times along with that he had also kept 75 silver drachmas for the Romans. He wanted to make Rome as a rich

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nation. Brutus was a very good friend of Caesar and his mind was manipulated by the conspirators. This was the reason for the Caesar's assassination.

Conclusion

Rama watched Vali and Sugriva's fight and he threw a sharp arrow from the back of a tree and it went straight to the heart of Vali. Vali fell mortally wounded. Vali saw when Rama came near to dying Vali. Vali argued with Rama, Rama was the Lord of culture, breeding, discrimination, and justice. How could you do this injustice? You have destroyed the firm basis of your own virtues. When two persons were opposed to each other, how can you support one, hide and attack the other? Pray, tell me what drove you to do this terrible decision. You had done a thing which has ended my life. Rama argued that Vali deserved such an end as he did not follow dharma. Vali asked Rama Who are you to speak to me about Dharma? Your act is a black mark on the Solar Dynasty. A dark black mark will be there in sun and this dark represents killing Vali. The solar dynasty does not have any black mark, because of your action, the sun will be blacked by a solar eclipse for some minutes so that everyone can see this because of your action.

Julius Caesar's assassination was one of the most famous events in Western history. Even today many debates are going on whether Julius Caesar deserved it or not. Mark Antony made an agreement with Brutus not to place blame on the conspirators during Mark Antony's funeral oration. However, he could manage to turn the mob against the conspirators; the mob started turning against the conspirators and followed Mark Antony. This was one of the best arts of effective communication.

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