

Caesar as a Shavian Superman in *Caesar and Cleopatra*

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Abstract

The main objective of the research paper is to find Shavian traits of Superman in *Caesar and Cleopatra*. Shavian Caesar is quite different from Shakespearean Caesar. Shavian Caesar is having the traits of “Life Force” and “Will to Power” which enables him to capture the whole Egypt. In the first three acts Caesar is Cleopatra’s teacher, but in next two acts she behaves in a queenly way because of Caesar’s influence over her. He handles the situation very intelligently and deals Egyptian army without punishing anyone. He treats his prisoners as guests and releases them as soon as he wins the situation. Cleopatra is all the time busy in chasing him and wants him to be the prisoner of her beauty. She wants to make him jealous, but she cannot do so. Her erotic power is quite appealing but Caesar does not respond her in the way she wants. She is all the time busy in pursuing him but his strong “Life fore” and “Will to Power” makes him an exceptional human being. He wins the war because of his intellects and good tactics.

Keywords: George Bernard Shaw, Shavian Superman, Life Force, Will to Power

Introduction

George Bernard Shaw is influenced by various philosophers. There is the influence of great thinkers and philosophers like Mozart, Nietzsche, Marks and Ibsen. He thoroughly discusses the contemporary issues of Modern world. Shaw has always the quest for superman. He gives his theory of Superman in his play *Man and Superman* which provides an objective correlative for Shaw’s sense of modern life. Shaw himself is a great artist and projects Caesar as a Superman in his play *Caesar and Cleopatra*. *Caesar and Cleopatra* is Shaw’s ninth play in which the character of Caesar presents Shavian Superman theory. Caesar is one of Shaw’s greatest characters. The main focus of the Research paper is to find out the features of Shavian superman, Caesar as a Shavian Superman and why is Shaw that much inspired by Caesar. Caesar gets superman stage and is a perfect being. Women are always the arresting force and paralyse creative force of men. Same is the case with Caesar. Cleopatra tries to

seduce him but she never succeeds while Caesar has another aim of life and that is conquering countries and spreading of Roman Empire. Shaw always selects contemporary modern issues for his themes; hence Superman is also the modern contemporary issue in this modern world. All the traits of Superman can be found there in the play. Shakespeare also wrote a play with the name of *Julius Caesar*. Shakespeare's depiction of Caesar is injustice with the greatness of Caesar. Shakespeare's Caesar is in the process of becoming and not being. He is soon killed by his friends as soon as the play begins. Shaw condemns Shakespeare and considers Shakespeare's depiction of Caesar as blasphemous. He writes a play with the title *Caesar and Cleopatra* in which his focus is on the message. He believes that Shakespearean Caesar is imaginative and pompous while Shavian Caesar is a man of intellect, mercifulness, goodness which is very rare and an exceptional human being. He believes that *Caesar and Cleopatra* is brilliant defense for Caesar's greatness. In the play, Shaw represents Caesar as a Superman and gives the status of a superman.

Literature Review

Critics trace different features of superman in the mentioned play. Azher (Suleiman) makes Caesar the subject of serious discussion and appreciates Shaw for his very brilliant depiction of Caesar. He believes that the western tradition was in search of an ideal man. He comments that Nietzsche believes in attaining high statues when a man learns to control and suppress his desires and feelings. Such superman is a stranger to the liberating forces. He intelligently comments on Shavian concept of Superman and his depiction of Caesar. He is of the opinion that Shaw highlights his indiscriminate kindness in manner of a war lord. His Caesar treats prisoners as guests who are free to live. In his play Cleopatra is spoiled and very young of sixteen years while Cleopatra is thirty eight years old in Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*. Shaw's Caesar is more a philosopher than a soldier. He brilliantly defends Shaw for his depiction of Caesar as a philosopher as well as a conqueror. R. N. Royⁱ is of the view that Shavian is a great man and can rightly be called the man of generosity and frankness. He considers Caesar a man who does not believe in romantic illusion and takes into consideration things exactly as they are. He believes that Shaw's Caesar is possesses some characteristics which are similar to those of his creator. Roy considers Shaw's realistic attitude towards Caesar as the secret of his greatness. He further comments that in the very first three acts of the play, Caesar is Cleopatra'sⁱⁱ teacher, providing her guidance regarding the way a queen should behave. In the last two acts of the play, she is seen to be the antagonist and attains wisdom and dignity due to the influence of the greatness of Caesar. He considers Shaw's representation of Caesar as an outrage on history.

Gilbert K. Chestertonⁱⁱⁱ believes that Caesar is Shaw's hero. His Caesar is merciful and his mercy is colder than justices. Nobody claims with certainty that Caesar cares for anything. He is of the opinion that Caesar is not considered as a superman because he loves more, but because he hates less and considers Caesar magnanimous not because he is warm hearted enough to pardon, but is not warm hearted enough to avenge. He says that Shavian Caesar has attained his superior qualities and that is why superior to other human beings. He does not punish anyone. He suggests that the goodness of man does not consist in trying to be good, but in being good. He talks about the being and not of the becoming. According to Sen Gupta^{iv}, Shaw is a believer in creative evolution. He is of the view that Shavian superman not only conquers himself, but also conquers others. He believes that Shavian superman always sets a goal in front of him; Caesar also sets the goal of conquering Egypt. He enters Egypt and brings Cleopatra to the palace. He is not frightened of anyone and wins the war through his own intelligence. Cleopatra wants to marry him but dealing and marrying woman is not the job of Shavian superman. He does not give any attention to Cleopatra. At the end of the play, Caesar is the conqueror and makes Cleopatra the queen of Egypt. Hence he not only

conquers himself but makes Cleopatra the conqueror and returns Rome. Partha Sarathi Kar^v believes that drama of Twenty First Century deals with all kinds of social, political and economical problems. He calls it as the “Drama of ideas” as it is an intellectual exercise, discussing various view points and arguing arguments for and against the view points. He is of the opinion that Shaw generates new ideas in the play *Caesar and Cleopatra* of Shakespeare. Shaw portrays Caesar’s character based on modern analogies. He considers the play as the first and only adequate dramatization of the greatest man ever lived. He believes that Shaw takes the most difficult and dangerous war, Caesar has ever fought, for the theme of the play. He is of the opinion that Shakespeare knew about human weaknesses and never knew about human strength. Shaw’s Caesar is quite different from Shakespearean Caesar. He comments that Shaw’s Caesar is the master of his own mind, the conceiver of ideas which he manipulates for his own purpose. He represents Caesar too great to find peace in the world.

Features of Shavian Superman in Caesar and Cleopatra

There is a contrast between the traditional concept of heroism and Shavian concept of heroism. The traditional concept of hero is based on internal and external conflicts while Shavian heroism is not based on external conflicts because Shaw does not see any heroism in the conquest of external forces. For Shaw, the only real conquest is the conquest of the self. The conquest of self means the conquest of Will over passions. According to him, genius consists in the passions of original values and judging things independently of conventional standards. He says that perfect heroes must have consciousness of original morality and the will to act upon. Caesar has the same characteristics and he behaves in the same way. Caesar capturing of the island, loss and recapturing of the island, his hard struggles and efforts for his life, the story of Apollodorous carrying Cleopatra in a carpet towards Caesar through a boat in a sea, burning of the Alexandria Library are all historical events and incidents. Shaw has no interest in the historical events but his main concern was with the protagonist of the play. Characters have more importance to him than incidents and events.

Life Force in Caesar and Cleopatra

Shaw gives the idea of Life Force in his play, *Man and Superman*, written in 1903. Life force is one of the several features of Superman. By life force, he means a man of originality which is a rare quality. His mind is so devoted to the aims of his life that he does not take in to account all the dangers. He is oblivious of his lack of courage. According to R. N. Roy^{vi}, such life force makes a man free from romantic illusions and leads him to achieve the goal by virtue of intelligence and unconventional attitude. Such characteristic enables a man to have fixed his eyes on his goal from which he never changes his direction. He acts with entire selfishness in order to achieve his goals. Shaw’s aim is to create superior individual.

Shaw gives such qualities to his Caesar who is the protagonist of the play *Caesar and Cleopatra*. Shakespeare has also written a history play *Julius Caesar* in which he has portrayed Caesar only in one hundred and twenty lines. His sketch of Julius Caesar is not a satisfactory and detailed one since his friends kill him soon after the play begins. Such a depiction is injustice with the greatness of such hero. He thinks that Shakespeare considers Caesar as a minor character. Shaw states that Shakespeare narrates Caesar in one hundred and twenty lines and soon dispatches him. Shaw, who admires Caesar, considers such irritable and pompous representation of Caesar by Shakespeare as blasphemy. In the play we can easily find out the elements of Life force. The play is mainly based on Caesar and Cleopatra. Caesar is a man of rare magnanimity. He is not only the master of his mind but also the master of his own environment. Shaw creates Caesar as an exceptional human being who is a conqueror, and his business is to vanquish countries by bloodshed and setting disputes. The young Cleopatra is the Queen of Egypt who faces so many threats from her own friends and officials of Egypt. Shaw deliberately makes Cleopatra five years younger than her own age. Caesar

hears about the beauty and pride of Cleopatra which results in his liking for such an exotic Queen. When Caesar meets Cleopatra, she is just sixteen. In the play, Shaw gives the description of many disputes taking place in Alexandria. Cleopatra's brother Ptolemy is at war with her. Egyptians talk against her and make conspiracies. Other characters want to take advantage of the dispute between her and her brother. Persian^{vii} says "Cleopatra's brother Ptolemy is at war with her. Let us sell her to him" (16). Persian is also afraid of Caesar and tells Belzanor^{viii} "Hear more of him, then. This Caesar is a great lover of women: he makes them his friends and counselors" (17). Belzanor in response says that they should respect Cleopatra as she is their queen and from the Nile river. He uses a metaphoric language by saying "We dare not. We are descended from the gods; but Cleopatra is descended from the river Nile; and the lands of our fathers will grow no grain if the Nile rises not to water them. Without our father's gifts we should live the lives of dogs" (16). They consider Cleopatra's rule as the ruin of Egypt. Persian becomes angry and says that let him make her the ruin of Rome. He says that Caesar is an older man, above fifty and is too old for the young woman. They do not consider Cleopatra as a wise woman because she is a young girl and not a mature woman to rule yet. Belzanor and Persian make a conspiracy against the queen, Ptolemy and Caesar. Persian suggests to sell her to her brother in order to be killed and they will offer themselves as volunteers to Caesar to fight for the overthrow of her brother and for the rescue of their queen. Persian further suggests that Caesar will kill her brother in order to take revenge and reigns Egypt with the Queen Cleopatra.

Caesar greatness can be realized by his soliloquy when he addresses to the Sphinx:

Caesar: "I am he of whose genius you are the symbol: part brute, part woman, and part God--nothing of man in me at all. Have I read your riddle, Sphinx?" (Act 1, 30)

Cleopatra dressed in a common dress has hidden in the sphinx sees Caesar and suggests him to hide behind sphinx so that the Romans may not harm him. At this stage Caesar comes to know about her reality and comes to know that she is the queen of Egypt and due to a dispute with her brother she has to live in the forest. He realizes that he is not dreaming and introduces himself as a Roman. She does not know that the stranger is Caesar. She narrates of her childish fear from Caesar and Romans. She also narrates that she is much afraid of the Romans and they might eat her. She is so much frightened from the Romans. Caesar is an old man of more than fifty years. She puts herself in his hands and goes towards palace. She passes a statement which has so much influence over Caesar. Readers can guess from the following lines about Cleopatra's basic aim of life:

Cleopatra. I wish you were; only I think I should be more afraid of you. I like men, especially young men with round strong arms; but I am afraid of them. You are old and rather thin and stringy; but you have a nice voice; and I like to have somebody to talk to, though I think you are a little mad. It is the moon that makes you talk to yourself in that silly way. (Act I, 35)

Cleopatra is the charming minx and when he is only sixteen years old, he troubles men's minds and likes 'men, especially young man with strong round arms'. Cleopatra is so afraid of Romans. He tries to persuade Cleopatra to be brave and behave like a queen. Caesar encourages Cleopatra her that a queen should not hide. She should come forward and face the problems bravely and she should not go backward. He is himself great, brave and that is why he wants to make Cleopatra brave and bold. As Caesar is quite interested to meet Cleopatra, he tells her of his leaving but she does not want him to leave. She tells him again and again that she is afraid of Romans. Caesar wants to encourage her more. Still she does not know that he is Roman and Caesar himself. She wants to learn from him that how can she prevent

Caesar from eating her. The man for the first time gives her a lot of courage and respect. He tells the queen that he is Roman which surprises the queen. He again wants to leave but she compels him to be there. He tells her that a Roman cannot stay with a coward queen who is afraid of her servants. This statement adds boldness in Cleopatra. Caesar responds her that a queen should command and she is not commanding but rather she is begging. At last she acts like a queen. Caesar interrupts and suggests that she should love a king and he is not a king. She suggests that she will make him the king. Caesar has been an interesting figure for Cleopatra and asks her about Caesar. The man suggests her that she should meet Caesar in a brave manner. She does not respond in a girlish way and behaves like a woman. The man suggests her that Caesar will know Cleopatra by her beauty, courage, majesty and her pride. She can conquer through her braveness and suggests her to meet him alone.

Caesar spends the time in Egypt while giving no punishment to anyone. He never takes any revenge from any one. He does not harm anyone. He treats the prisoners as guests. His life force has so much effect on him that it does not allow him to be influenced by the tricks of Cleopatra. He is all the time fixed to his goals and hopeful to attain his aim. He is very honest and trustworthy and never betrays his state and his other generals. He comes to Egypt in order to conquer Egypt. He does that and Cleopatra has no effect over him. He never changes his direction from his goals and he always focuses on his goals rather than on women. Cleopatra has so much erotic force in her and all the time she wants to make Caesar a prisoner of her beauty while Caesar never give any attention to her beauty. He conquers her heart and she becomes a great admirer and lover of Caesar. He is so much free from Romantic illusions and is courageous. He does whatever is possible and gets victory because of his intelligence. He has so much influence over her. He teaches her queenliness and she is inspired from him. His mind is that much fixed on the capturing of Egypt that he ignores all the dangers and does not care for his own life. He gives more attention to his soldiers' life as compared to his own life. He can be an exceptional and rather an extraordinary human being in whom such kind of greatness may be found. Shaw creates him in such a way that he is an exceptional man on the earth. No one can be as great as Caesar in the play.

“The Will to Power” in *Caesar and Cleopatra*

“The Will to Power” is a prominent concept in Shaw’s philosophy. The will to power describes what Nietzsche may have believed to be the main driving force in Humans: achievement, ambition, the striving to reach the highest possible position in life; these are all manifestations of the will to power. Shaw’s idea of superman is more than appealing and better than theirs. The whole play is based on getting power and capturing other places. The play is mainly based on the theme of “Will to power”. There are many traits of Will to power in the play. Shaw takes Caesar’s Egyptian war as the subject matter of the play. Shaw considers this war as the most difficult and dangerous War Caesar ever fought. Caesar arrives to Egypt to solve the dispute between Ptolemy and Cleopatra. Cleopatra hides herself in sphinx. Caesar meets her and brings her back to the palace. She is so much afraid but as Caesar is brave and intelligent that is why she becomes hopeful. He tells Cleopatra that a queen should not be afraid. She should be brave and she should have the will to power. He teaches her queenliness. Caesar is intelligent and knows how to deal the situation. Caesar intelligence makes her to rule Egypt.

In the palace, Caesar wants to solve the dispute between Cleopatra and Ptolemy. Caesar's solution is acceptable to none and his concern for Ptolemy makes Cleopatra fiercely jealous. Caesar treats both with fatherly affections. Soon he comes across a threatening and dangerous clash with the soldiers and mobs of Egypt and the Roman army of occupation led by Achilles. He wants both shall reign jointly in Egypt. However the rivalry exists between them even though both are siblings. Each one claims for sole ruler ship. Pothinus tells Caesar to leave

them to settle down their own affairs by their own. The Courtiers says “Egypt for the Egyptians!” (75) which is their slogan. He and his troops do not fear of Egyptian army. Caesar remains quiet while Rufio becomes angry on the Courtiers slogan and talks about the Roman Army of occupation. Caesar deals the situation very intelligently. Caesar orders Rufio to take over the palace as a defensive measure. Caesar is not disturbed by such arrogance of the Egyptians but shows boundless mercy and leniency to them. Britannus makes an announcement that all the people inside the palace are the prisoners of Caesar but Caesar terms them as his guests and announces that they are free to go anywhere. Rufio announces “We hold the palace, the beach, and the eastern harbor. The road to Rome is open; and you shall travel it if Caesar chooses”. (80) Caesar tells him that the life of every soldier is meaningful for them and he is accountable for everyone’s life among them. Caesar, after vanquishing the Egyptians, treats them well with great respect. Anyone’s respect may be singled out as characteristics. As a professional conqueror, he has in his heart a great sympathy for humans. It is because he has a great soul. Cleopatra tells him to cut their heads off. Caesar asks that whether he should cut off her brother’s head too. She tells him that her brother will cut off her head if he gets a chance. Her brother Ptolemy says “I would. I will too, when I grow up”. (81). Thodatos tells him to keep your reputation for clemency, and have vengeance too. Caesar is so worried and the following lines show his worries. He delivers a great speech in which he denounces vengeance. His vengeance reveals his attributes of clemency and magnanimity. His saying is full of sincerity:

CAESAR. Vengeance! Vengeance!! Oh, if I could stoop to vengeance, what would I not exact from you as the price of this murdered man's blood. (They shrink back, appalled and disconcerted.) Was he not my son-in-law, my ancient friend, for 20 years the master of great Rome, for 30 years the compeller of victory? Did not I, as a Roman, share his glory? Was the Fate that forced us to fight for the mastery of the world, of our making? Am I Julius Caesar, or am I a wolf, that you fling to me the grey head of the old soldier, the laurelled conqueror, the mighty Roman, treacherously struck down by this callous ruffian, and then claim my gratitude for it! (To Lucius Septimius) Begone: you fill me with horror. (Act II, 84-85)

Caesar is a bit worried and asks himself different questions. He is very sad and angry as well. Readers can see him for the first time in trouble. He feels horror and says to Lucius that he filled him with horror. He says that punishing somebody in return is at least human ways of taking revenge. Lucius tells that he has severed many heads before in wars while Caesar informs that all this was just for the protection of the common-wealth. He considers such killings as his duty and shows his loyalty. Caesar wants to impress Lucius but Lucius tells him that majority of the people are against him and he wants to go out of the palace. He is quite confident that he wants to capture the place with his own intelligence. He has the will to power. His will contributes a lot in his victories. Caesar has the characteristics of self-control and his conquest of others. His self-control helps him to be the conqueror of the world. He sets the task of conquering Egypt and returning safely to home. He is an author as well and yet he burns the Library of Alexandria in order to engage the Egyptians during the time he is capturing the whole Pharos Island. He makes himself the master of Egypt. He does not accept to read the letters about the names of his enemies and does not take help from any one. He goes for the battle. He soon occupies and recaptures the eastern harbor to the west and the Pharos Lighthouse. He is watching the signs of an attack by Egyptian forces arriving via

ships. Towards the end of the play, Cleopatra himself describes his own way of ruling as “without punishment”. (255) Caesar not only conquers countries but conquers others as well. He brings Cleopatra from the arms of a sphinx to the palace of Alexandria. He makes her behave as a queen. He is that much confident that he teaches Cleopatra the queenliness. Achievement, ambition and to reach the highest possible position in life is the manifesto of Will to power. His main ambition was to conquer countries. He would conquer with his own intelligence. He places Cleopatra on the throne of Egypt and appoints Rufio as the Roman governor for the state of Egypt. He is a foreigner in the palace and there is a threat from the Egyptian soldiers as well as the Roman Army of occupation under the leadership of Achilles. He deals the situation very intelligently. He achieves whatever is possible. He reaches to the highest possible position of life. He sets before himself two tasks in the whole play: conquering Egypt, and returning safely back to Rome. He succeeded in his tasks and returns back to Rome safely.

Caesar all the times justifies himself in behaving with wonderful clemency. He always pardons his enemies. Pompey claims that all those people who are not actively with him are against him and all of them will be treated like public enemies while Caesar announces a public forgiving to all of his enemies and considers his enemies and prisoners as guests. Caesar lets Pompey free when he captures Egypt. He forgives all those who support Pompey. Caesar possesses a strong freedom of will not only in controlling neutralizing the external events of life but also in keeping under control the inward temper in which he faces these events.

“Women the Pursuer and Man the Pursued one” in *Caesar and Cleopatra*

Shaw’s plays are always based on different contemporary issues. His views about man and woman are historic. He introduces many theories and gives one of the important theories in the play *Man and Superman*. “Women the Pursuer and Man the Pursued One” is one of the several features of *Superman*. In this play, Tanner is the hero and Ann is the heroine. We can trace this feature in the following dialogue.

TANNER: You think that you are Ann's suitor; that you are the pursuer and she the pursued; that it is your part to woo, to persuade, to prevail, to overcome. Fool: it is you who are the pursued, the marked-down quarry, the destined prey. You need not sit looking longingly at the bait through the wires of the trap; the door is open, and will remain so until it shuts behind you forever.

OCTAVIUS. I wish I could believe that, vilely as you put it.

TANNER. Why, man, what other work has she in life but to get a husband? It is a woman's business to get married as soon as possible, and a man's to keep unmarried as long as he can. You have your poems and your tragedies to work at: Ann has nothing.
(*Man and Superman* Act 2, 119)

Shaw has projected himself and his philosophy about woman through Tanner. The presence of Shavianism is there. Tanner is not only the mouthpiece of Shaw's theory but an independent character, while Octavius is worshipping women. Shaw has given his own theory and wants to say that it is women who always chase men and men are always pursued. In his plays, women chase men and in the last, men run away and leave. Shaw wants to tell us that a woman always pursue a man just to get married and to involve a man in her charm of love. Thus creative power of man is always paralyzed.

Such elements have been traced in Shaw's *Caesar and Cleopatra*. In this play Cleopatra wants to engage Caesar in her charm of beauty. She wants to be loved by Caesar in order to

get married and to remain the queen forever. Cleopatra is all the time busy in chasing Caesar. Cleopatra leaves her palace by having threats from her own brother on the throne of Egypt. She meets Caesar and Caesar takes her to her own palace of Alexandria and meets her brother and Egyptian troops. He makes her the queen and she behaves like a queen. In the palace Caesar is kind to her brother and calls him to come here and sit with me and wants both Ptolemy and Cleopatra should reign jointly in whole Egypt. Cleopatra gets quite jealous from her brother and tells her brother to take his throne back.

Caesar faces a threat from the Egyptian army but he is a very intelligent man and succeeds with his own tactics. He orders his troops to take over the palace but treats all the Egyptians as guests and never harms anyone. When Caesar and his troops go for war, Cleopatra inquires Caesar of her security. Caesar tells her that he does not care about her. Caesar warns her but Cleopatra attempts to influence him and asks “You must not talk to me now as if I were a child”. (93). While meeting Caesar for the first time, she is quite afraid of Caesar but now she is more than brave and talks to him in a brave and bold manner. She tells him “You are tired of talking to me; and that is your excuse to get away from me”. (94) Caesar tells her that he is having some work to do and has nothing to do with women. Cleopatra responds in a way which is very different from her first meeting with Caesar. She is all the time busy in chasing him and all wants to pursue him. She is busy in telling Caesar different stories and she talks about her father and his kingship. She tells him that her father was also faced the same problem but he got his throne back very easily. Caesar inquires her about her father and his kingship. She tells about her wishes and also about that man whom she likes the most.

CLEOPATRA (eagerly, her eyes lighting up). I will tell you. A beautiful young man, with strong round arms, came over the desert with many horsemen, and slew my sister's husband and gave my father back his throne. (Wistfully) I was only twelve then. Oh, I wish he would come again, now that I am a Queen. I would make him my husband. (Act 2, 94-95)

She tells him that a young man with round arms came and gave her father back his throne. She believes that at those times she was very young and was just twelve years of age. She wishes to meet that young man. She says that she wants to make that brave man as her husband. Caesar tells her that it was he who sent that young man in order to help her father. She tells him that he is old while that young man is quite young and she inquires, “Would he be my husband, do you think, if I asked him?” (96). She tells him to persuade that young man to be her husband. She asks him that is he still young and asks for his name. Caesar tells his name as Mark Antony. She tells him that she wants Antony back in Egypt. In the whole play Cleopatra chases Caesar and Caesar does not respond. She wants him to be her husband but this is impossible for her. He is extremely sensitive toward women but is not the slave of any women. Lust and chastity are meaningless for him while Cleopatra wants to trap and woo people through her beauty and erotic power. He does not surrender to her beauty and he just sticks to his own war. He wants to be in the arms of Cleopatra but her life is less important for him than that of a single soldier. Her first priority is to woo Caesar but when she comes to know that he cannot be influenced by her beauty, she waits for Antony and gets happy when Caesar tells her that he will send Antony as a gift for her.

From the whole play, readers can easily understand about females and their psyche. Females do not have any ambitions and do not wish for any achievements except getting married. They are all the time busy in pursuing a man through their beauty. Men are always trapped by women easily. They use their beauty as a weapon and men surrender themselves in front of their beauty.

Conclusion

Caesar and Cleopatra, a play by George Bernard Shaw, is based on historic themes of Love, War and Politics. Main focus of Shaw is to project a human being of high status and a man who is not a common man but a man of high status. Shaw writes this play in response of Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. Shaw becomes succeeded in the end by making Caesar a successful man. We have human beings everywhere but being a human is of high importance. A man like Caesar is always admired and praised by everyone. Shaw's creation of Caesar is an exceptional one and it is always difficult for a human being to behave in the way Caesar behaved with all his friends and enemies. He gives same status to his friends and enemies. Great people always have grand thoughts. Shaw is himself great and that is why he deals Caesar as an exceptional human being.

Men are always betrayed and chased by women. Men do not achieve success because of women. Females do not have any ambitions and do not wish for any achievements except getting married. Marriage is the aim of their life. They are all the time busy in pursuing a man through their beauty. When they get married, their life is meaningless and they do not have any other aims and ambitions in their life. Men are always trapped by women easily. Women paralyze human forces and are arresting forces which leads to men's failure everywhere because their attention is diverted just to females and forget about their ambitions and achievements. Humans are always in the process of being. Whenever men reject such kind of instinctive desires and focus on their own achievements, they can easily attain the status of superman. Shavian Caesar is a man of rare magnanimity as compared to Shakespearean Caesar. Shakespeare does not treat Caesar as a great man but he thinks of him as a minor character. Shavian Caesar is a man whose basic aim of life is to conquer countries and deals the situation very intelligently. He is a great lover of women but yet he focuses on his own achievements and proves himself as a superman. His Caesar is gets the status of being and is loyal to his troops and his country. He does not follow any one and is a man of high intellect. Shakespeare's depiction of Caesar is not satisfactory and appealing. Shaw's Caesar is more satisfactory and is justice with the greatness of Caesar. He succeeds in creating Caesar a superman because the whole play is the proof for Caesar as a Shavian Superman.

End Notes

ⁱ For more details see Roy, R. N. George Bernard Shaw's Historical Plays. Nagpur: THE MACMILLANM PRESS LTD, 1976. by R. N. Roy, who is from Department of English Nagpur University. He has criticized the whole play in his book

ⁱⁱ Cleopatra is the queen of Egypt. Shaw has given a complete picture of love between Caesar and Cleopatra. He has presented Cleopatra being Sixteen but she was twenty one years old at the time of the arrival of Caesar to Egypt.

ⁱⁱⁱ For more details see Chesterton, Gilbert K. "George Bernard Shaw." (COPYRIGHT, 1909, BY JOHN LANE COMPANY): 67. by Gilbert K. Chesterton, who is an American author, writes a book on various aspect of George Bernard Shaw.

^{iv} For more Details see GUPTA, S. C SEN. THE ART OF BERNARD SHAW. Calcutta: P. C. RAY SRI PESS (P.) LTD, Sixth edition, 1974.

^v For more details, see Kar, Partha Sarathi. "New Ideas Generated By George Bernard Shaw." October 2012: 3 by Partha Sarathi Kar, a *Research Scholar CMJ University*.

^{vi}For details see Roy, R. N. *George Bernard Shaw's Historical Plays*. London: THE MAXMILLAN PRESS LTD Hampsjire, 1985. Library.R. N. Roy is from Nagpur University.

^{vii} For details see Shaw, George Bernard. *CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA*. Peshawar: 2014, Amazing Printing Press Peshawar, 1898. PERSIAN is an active character making conspiracy against the queen Cleopatra.

^{viii} For details see Shaw, George Bernard. *CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA*. Peshawar: 2014, Amazing Printing Press Peshawar, 1898. BELZANOR is a typical veteran, tough and willful; prompt capable and crafty where brute force will serve; helpless and boyish when it will not; an effective sergeant, an incompetent general, a deplorable dictator.

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