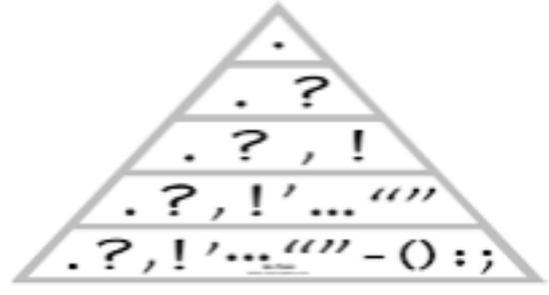


# ENGLISH – YEAR 9 – SHAKESPEARE – ROMEO AND JULIET

A KEY WORDS		
1	Banishment	the punishment of being sent away from a country or other place
2	Bigamy	the offence of marrying someone while already married to another person
3	Confrontation	a hostile or argumentative situation or meeting between opposing parties
4	Conscience	moral sense of right and wrong, viewed as acting as a guide to one's behaviour
5	Consequences	a result or effect, typically one that is unwelcome or unpleasant
6	Misfortune	bad luck, an unfortunate condition or event
7	Morality	principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour
8	Obsession	an idea or thought that continually preoccupies or intrudes on a person's mind
9	Proposal	an offer of marriage
10	Secrecy	not known or seen or not meant to be known or seen by others
11	Sympathetic	feelings of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune
12	Unrequited	a feeling, especially love, not returned

B HALF TERM WRITING FOCUS		
1	Planning structure – Use of correct grammar and tense to create sequenced cohesive writing.	
C THEMES & IDEAS		
1	<b>Stock characters</b>	Romeo <b>Melancholic</b> – moping and being depressed <b>Ardent</b> – enthusiastic and passionate Benvolio <b>Appeasing</b> - trying to please others <b>Sincere</b> - honest and genuine Mercutio <b>Anarchic</b> – unruly and chaotic <b>Impulsive</b> – acting on a whim, without thinking Juliet <b>Idealistic</b> – unrealistic beliefs <b>Resolute</b> – mind is made up and cannot be changed. Tybalt <b>Volatile</b> – explosive unpredictable temper <b>Righteous</b> – believes they are morally justifiable Nurse <b>Submissive</b> – will comply with a dominant authority <b>Uncouth</b> – uncivilised, uncultured, potentially vulgar
2	<b>Family, love, relationships and marriage</b>	Used to create the emotional journey of a young couples love story, with passion and innocence clashing with expectations of families and society.
3	<b>Hatred, violence, death, conflict &amp; power</b>	In contrast, Shakespeare uses the more dramatic themes to create tension and suspense. This genius plot delivers the tragic ending.
4	<b>Fate</b>	The belief that your life is mapped out for you, or 'written in the stars'. Many Elizabethans believed God decided your fate, and that astrology could help you identify your course in life. Fate and destiny are intertwined with religious beliefs and sins against God, as Shakespeare presents dramatic obstacles for his characters to navigate.

D APPROACH TO ANALYSIS		
1	Answer the question	The writer
2	Supporting quote	“.....”
3	Get technical	employs
4	Layered meanings of whole quote & word level  INSIDE TEXT	implies  and suggests  because
5	INSIDE OR OUTSIDE TEXT	but could symbolise
6	Link to perspectives, messages or contextual influences  OUTSIDE TEXT	To convey

F CONTEXT		
1	<b>William Shakespeare</b>	Born 1564, from Stratford upon Avon, was an English poet, playwright and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer and dramatist in the English language and is often called the "Bard of Avon." He is known for 3 genres in particular; comedies, tragedies and histories. Shakespeare's style in Romeo and Juliet written in 1595 accentuates the poetic nature of his language and rich use of imagery.
2	<b>Queen Elizabeth 1</b>	She was queen while Shakespeare was writing, and supported him. Elizabeth I made Protestantism the official religion of England, which angered many Catholics, and led to much conflict. Shakespeare may be referencing this in 'Romeo and Juliet', with the two warring families. Therefore, the play becomes a veiled warning to Elizabeth as she persecuted those who opposed her views and alienated many in society.
3	<b>Bubonic Plague/ Black Death</b>	A plague that killed many people. Sufferers were quarantined in their houses, with a red 'X' painted on the door, and left to die.
4	<b>Patriarchy</b>	Patriarchal societies are where men are dominant, and have control over women e.g. by choosing who they would marry. Juliet challenges the expectations, however men continually disregard women and treat them as marred, in the play. For instance – Mercutio is disrespectful to the Nurse or Capulet talking to his cousin at the ball.
	<b>Tragedy</b>	Aristotle (born 384 BC) a philosopher during the Classical period in Ancient Greece, defined elements within a Greek tragedy play and established ideas of hubris (God complex), catharsis (emotional release) and hamartia (fatal character flaw). A classic tragedy would also include 3 unities of action, place and time to heighten and exaggerate the message behind the social commentary.

