



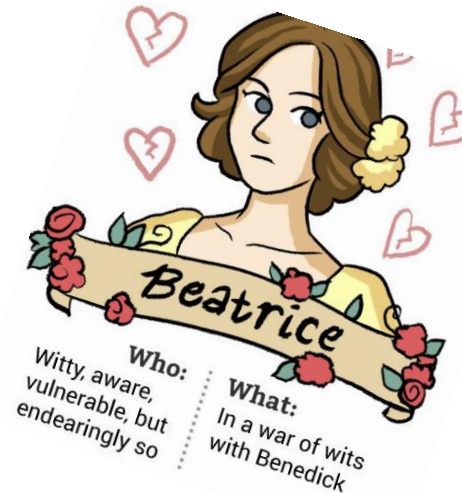
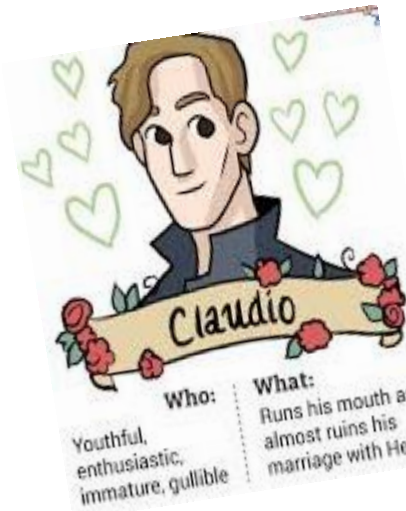
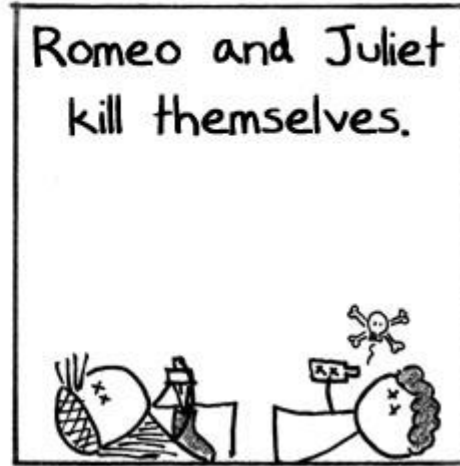
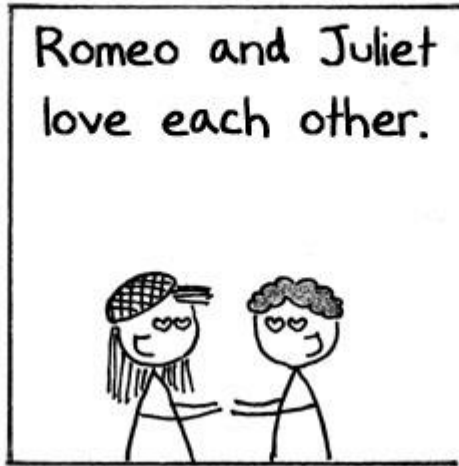
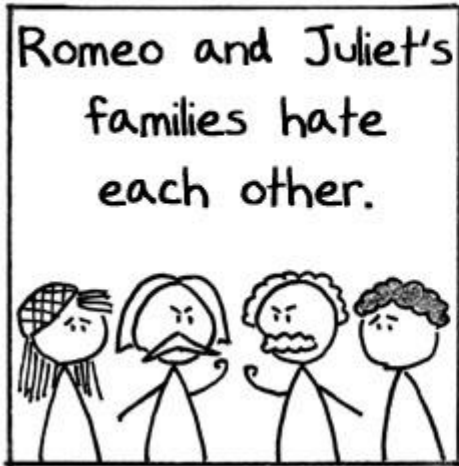
Strengths: Weaknesses:

Super ambitious

Fool, murderer, or a
combo of the two?

October Revision Tasks – Shakespeare Literature Paper 1

ROMEO AND JULIET (in 3 Panels)



Revision Tasks for Your Play:

- Re-read the play – or at least re-read key scenes and watch a film version.
- Create a storyboard of the plot. Make sure you're clear what happens and in what order.
- Revise the characters carefully. What qualities or traits do they have? Create a mind-map or character card for each key character.
- Remind yourself of the important context behind each play. Review your notes, use a revision guide (e.g. York Notes) or search for a video on YouTube. Summarise this information as a mind-map or diagram.
- Learn quotes and your analysis or interpretations of them! We've started you off on the next slides. However, these are just the **MINIMUM** you should know... You could collect them scene by scene or by theme/idea or character. It's up to you!





Act 1	
<p>brave Macbeth O valiant cousin! Worthy gentleman! noble Macbeth worthiest cousin</p>	<p>Duncan is talking about Macbeth. The adjectives give us a positive sense of what he is like and that he is well-respected.</p>
<p>No more that thane of Cawdor shall deceive</p>	<p>The previous Thane of Cawdor was a traitor to his King and country. Macbeth is given his title after he is executed. It is ironic because Macbeth will become the next treacherous Thane of Cawdor and kill his King.</p>
<p>Thrice to thine and thrice to mine And thrice again, to make up nine.</p>	<p>The number 3 was considered to be an unlucky number and associated with the devil. The witches often repeat ideas in 3's or refer to it. The Elizabethan audience would know that this meant they were demonic (linked to the devil).</p>
<p>What can the devil speak true?</p>	<p>Banquo reminds us that the witches are linked to the devil.</p>
<p>Let not light see my black and deep desires (Macbeth – after being given title Thane of Cawdor)</p> <p>Come, thick night, and pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell, That my keen knife not see the wound it makes, Nor heaven peep through the blanket of the dark, To cry, 'Hold, hold!' (Lady Macbeth – reading letter)</p>	<p>Darkness is a common motif. Macbeth and Lady Macbeth both refer to the darkness as a way of hiding the terrible things they plan and will do.</p>
<p>I have no spur To prick the sides of my intent, but only Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself And falls down on the other.</p>	<p>Macbeth gives several reasons why he should not kill Duncan. The personification of ambition shows it is the only reason why he would kill his well-respected King and cousin.</p>

Act 2	
<p>I had most need of blessing and 'Amen' Stuck in my throat</p>	<p>Macbeth has murdered Duncan and knows that he is damned. The word 'Amen' is repeated several times at this point. The Elizabethan audience considered a King to be God's representative on Earth so Macbeth has committed a terrible sin.</p>
<p>'Sleep no more! Macbeth does murder sleep'</p> <p>'Glamis hath murder'd sleep, and therefore Cawdor Shall sleep no more; Macbeth shall sleep no more.'</p>	<p>Disturbed sleep is a motif in the play. Macbeth repeats this idea several times and before Lady Macbeth is seen to sleep walk. Both are signs of a guilty conscience.</p>
Act 3	
<p>Nough's had, all's spent Where our desire is got without content</p>	<p>This foreshadows the tragedy to come. Lady Macbeth knows that they will never be happy.</p>
<p>'Shame itself'</p>	<p>Macbeth thinks he sees the ghost of Banquo. Lady Macbeth again suggests that Macbeth is cowardly and urges him to behave more like a man.</p>
Act 4	
<p>'Something wicked this way comes'</p>	<p>The witches are referring to Macbeth. They are waiting on the heath for him to visit them again. This idea is repeated throughout the last two Acts with Macbeth repeatedly called the 'devil' and a 'tyrant'. This needs to be compared with the way he is described by Duncan at the start of the play.</p>
Act 5	
<p>Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player That struts and frets his hour upon the stage And then is heard no more: it is a tale Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing.</p>	<p>He has just been told that Lady Macbeth is dead and Macbeth's use of metaphors here shows that he realises that he has destroyed his life and everything he has done has been for nothing.</p>
<p>be these juggling fiends no more believed, That palter with us in a double sense; That keep the word of promise to our ear, And break it to our hope.</p>	<p>Macbeth knows he has been tricked by the witches.</p>

Benedick + Claudio have different tastes:
 "There's her cousin, exceeds her in beauty
 as the first of May doth the last of December".
 one size doesn't "fit all"
 when it comes to love.

"Lord Lackbeard!"
 "old man!"
 Claudio + Don Pedro shows no respect to Leonato. They are presented as immature, childish kids.
 honour and reputation have to be earned.

OUTSIDERS
 - if you exclude someone, they may turn nasty
 "I am trusted with a surcote and enfranchised with a clog". "I am a plain dealing villain" (Don John)
 - outsiders who have experienced prejudice and bad feeling may take it out on others and be a bad influence on them.

1:1 Claudio: "can the world buy such a jewel?" "That I love her, I know!"
 complete opposite to 4:1 and his sarcastic rejection of her, calling her, sarcastically, a "rich and precious gift" and "an approved wanton".

Claudio is easily convinced
 Hero is dishonourable. "She's but the sign and semblance of her honour".

peoples' reputations are fragile and easily destroyed

Leonato values honour/name over his daughter's mind and his care of her. "Do not live, do not open thine eyes".

honour and reputation are not more important than human kindness.

"There in the congregation, there will I shame her!"
 "savage sensuality".

jealousy can cloud our judgement: Claudio is easily influenced by Don John's lies. "often don't see the truth"
 jealousy is destructive: The Wedding Scene. "pure impish insidious spirit"
 jealousy can threaten friendships: The Masked Ball. "friendship is constant in all other ball-affairs than love... beauty is a witch... farewell Hero".

wedding scene: the wedding is a disaster because it happened too quickly.

getting married isn't true love
 too quickly leads to disaster
 love at first sight
 love is FEARLESS: BUT overcome their fear of rejection.

LOVE & MARRIAGE
 HONOUR & REPUTATION

Beatrice: "I know you of old!"
 she tests him: "Kill Claudio"
 not he agrees: he passes the test and proves he loves her.

true love takes a time and must be tested.

quibbles + repartee between them shows they are well matched. Later: "I hope and I are too wise to woo peaceably"
 "You are a rare piece of work: a kind of my image older than a brook of waters"
 Claudio puts Hero on an unrealistic pedestal "a jewel" that no-one can live up to. As soon as there is a hint it's not perfect, his vision wobbles. Similarly, Beatrice considered a "shrew" but actually warm + loving - she's just scared of being hurt.
 Beatrice + Hero are very different, but both find happiness in the end, and neither has to change to be expected.

love should be based on compatibility and mutual respect

Benedick understands that love isn't easy!
 basing our expectations of women on common stereotypes are wrong

not all women should be expected to act in the same way.

strong, shrewish women can find happiness.

Beatrice at first seems to think she is "too proud" and says "Pride, adieu" when she decides to return Benedick's love. But soon enough they are quibbling again. And it is this that Benedick loves her for. They are compatible cause their wit and intelligence are matched.

silencing women is not a good idea.
 Hero takes the opportunity to be flirty when she is wearing a mask: it is society that silences her.
 Hero has no voice, so Claudio doesn't get to know her. So when he questions her honour, he doesn't know her well enough to know the accusations couldn't be true.

Much Ado About Nothing:
 key themes.
 You have to ask yourself the question: What does Shakespeare have to say about _____? How does he say it? Identify key episodes, quotations, incidents for each.

APPEARANCES & REALITY

we can't believe everything we see:
 Claudio calls Hero an "approved wanton".
 proven.
 It is not proved! He only thinks he saw her and Borachio.

we can't believe everything we hear

Beatrice & Benedick fall for tricks: they overhear how much the other loves them, and this makes them fall in love.

JEALOUSY

CLASS

marriage purely due to class/convenience may not be genuine (Hero + Claudio)
 class makes no difference: everyone deserves to fall in love (Margaret) is not wearing honourable in the "best"
 don't presume people are stupid, just because they're lower class (Dogberry & Verges appear stupid, but they do foil the villainous plot).
 malapropisms: "May he suffer eternal salvation".

MALE POWER

being a strong soldier doesn't make you a good man.
 Claudio does "in the figure of a lamb the feats of a lion", but later Benedick calls him "Lord Lackbeard".

power and respect should be earned.
 Leonato realises Claudio was wrong, and asks him to prove he is a man: "I do challenge thee to trial of a man".

men shouldn't automatically have all of the power in a marriage/relationship.
 Benedick says "Hero and I are too wise to woo peaceably": he doesn't expect Beatrice to be a quiet, submissive wife. He knows they will argue, but sees that as 'wise' or sensible. He sees her as his equal, not his property.

suggesting he is not yet a man (he can't grow a beard) as he is immature in his treatment of Leonato.

Antonio calls Claudio "boy" and repeats it, highlighting his immaturity.