

Bildungsroman



Identities - poetry



Purpose & Perspective



19<sup>th</sup> Century - themes



Shakespeare



Spoken Language



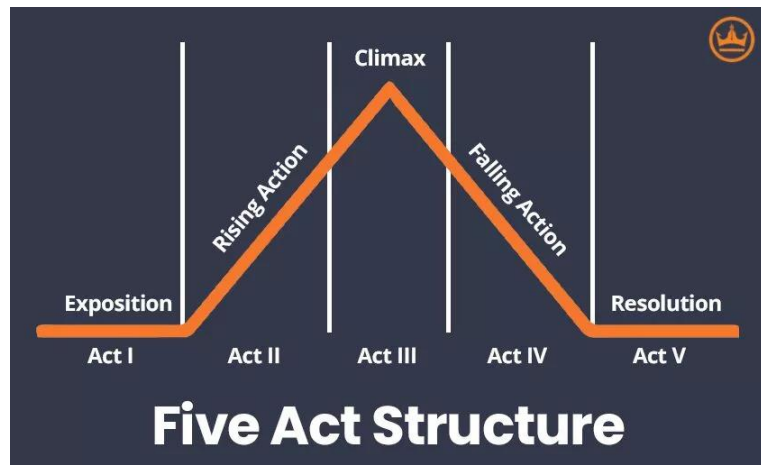
## Year 9 Knowledge Organiser: Shakespeare

| Comedy  | Tragedy  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mistaken Identity</li> <li>Disguises</li> <li>Cross-dressing</li> <li>Tricking</li> <li>The Fantastical</li> <li>Idyllic Settings</li> <li>Love</li> <li>Separation and Reconciliation</li> <li>Happy Endings – Shakespeare comedies head towards and end in marriage</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A tragic hero – has a tragic flaw</li> <li>Hamartia</li> <li>A dichotomy of good and evil</li> <li>Issues of fate or fortune</li> <li>Greed</li> <li>Revenge</li> <li>Supernatural elements</li> <li>Internal and external pressures</li> <li>Death of at least one character – usually more</li> </ul> |

### William Shakespeare

- ✓ 26 April 1564 – 23 April 1616
- ✓ English playwright, poet, and actor
- ✓ He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon" (or simply "the Bard").
- ✓ His works consist of some 39 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems.
- ✓ His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.
- ✓ Shakespeare was born and raised in Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire.
- ✓ His early plays were primarily comedies and histories.
- ✓ He then wrote mainly tragedies until 1608.
- ✓ In the last phase of his life, he wrote tragicomedies.

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Hamartia</b>          | a fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a tragic hero  |
| <b>Iambic pentameter</b> | a line of verse with five metrical feet, each consisting of one short (or unstressed) syllable followed by one long (or stressed) syllable |
| <b>Rhyming couplet</b>   | two line of the same length that rhyme and complete one thought.   |
| <b>Foreshadowing</b>     | a warning or indication of (a future event)  |
| <b>Dramatic Irony</b>    | a situation in a play when the audience know more than the characters  |
| <b>Sonnet</b>            | <b>Italian, "a little sound or song"</b> . a poem of 14 lines. Often linked to the theme of love.  |
| <b>Soliloquy</b>         | an act of speaking one's thoughts aloud when by oneself  |
| <b>Stage direction</b>   | an instruction in the text of a play indicating the movement, position, or tone of an actor, or the sound effects and lighting.            |
| <b>Verse</b>             | writing with a metrical rhythm, typically having a rhyme   |
| <b>Blank verse</b>       | verse without rhyme, especially that which uses iambic pentameter.   |
| <b>Prose</b>             | A form of written speech that reflects the style of ordinary speech without a rhythmic structure.  |



**All of Shakespeare's plays are divided into acts and scenes. All his plays have 5 acts; the amount of scenes per act varies.**

| Romeo and Juliet   | A Midsummer Night's Dream   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ An age-old vendetta between two powerful families erupts into bloodshed.</li> <li>✓ A group of masked Montagues risk further conflict by gate-crashing a Capulet party.</li> <li>✓ A young lovesick Romeo Montague falls instantly in love with Juliet Capulet, who is due to marry her father's choice, the County Paris.</li> <li>✓ With the help of Juliet's nurse, the women arrange for the couple to marry the next day, but Romeo's attempt to halt a street fight leads to the death of Juliet's own cousin, Tybalt, for which Romeo is banished.</li> <li>✓ In a desperate attempt to be reunited with Romeo, Juliet follows the Friar's plot and fakes her own death.</li> <li>✓ The message fails to reach Romeo, and believing Juliet dead.</li> <li>✓ He takes his life in her tomb.</li> <li>✓ Juliet wakes to find Romeo's corpse beside her and kills herself.</li> <li>✓ The grieving family agree to end their feud.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Hermia's father (Egeus) wants her to marry Demetrius, but she is in love with Lysander.</li> <li>✓ Egeus takes Hermia to Duke Theseus (who is due to marry Hippolyta, Queen of the Amazons) and demands he makes her.</li> <li>✓ Theseus offers Hermia a ultimatum: marry Demetrius or die or go be a nun!</li> <li>✓ Hermia and Lysander flee into the woods.</li> <li>✓ Helena, who loves Demetrius, informs him of Hermia's flight. Helena and Demetrius pursue Hermia and Lysander.</li> <li>✓ Oberon, the Fairy King, has his servant (Puck) sprinkle a love potion on his wife, making her fall in love with a donkey-headed musician.</li> <li>✓ Lysander and Demetrius are also mistakenly exposed to the potion, and they both fall for Helena, much to Hermia's distress.</li> <li>✓ Oberon removes the enchantments from everyone except Demetrius, who remains in love with Helena.</li> <li>✓ The human lovers happily marry, sharing Duke Theseus' and Hippolyta's day.</li> </ul> |

| Importance of settings  |  |
|---|--|
| Inside  | Outside  |
| Day   | Night  |
| City  | Countryside  |
| Can be used by Shakespeare to suggest an expectation to follow social expectations and rules of society | Can be used by Shakespeare to subvert social expectations and rules and rules, giving a sense of 'freedom' |

|   |                            |                        |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Common themes in Shakespeare's plays</b> | Appearance vs. reality<br> | Order vs. disorder<br> |
| Conflict<br>                                | Love<br>                   | Death<br>              |
| Ambition<br>                                | Identity<br>               | Revenge<br>            |
| Fate<br>                                    | Madness vs. sanity<br>     | Power<br>              |
| Parents<br>                                 | Beliefs<br>                | Supernatural<br>       |