

4/6 – 4/10

Week 1:

Intro to *Romeo & Juliet*

Your Name Here: _____ **Period** _____.

Welcome to Week 1 of Distance Learning. While I know this situation is not ideal for anyone – it is important to me that you all still have access to learning and get to know the very renowned and wonderful Shakespearian text *Romeo and Juliet*!

These packets are intended for those who have little-to-no access to the internet. Follow through the packet in order to complete your assignments.

I intend to make this learning as fun as it possibly can be, given the circumstances! ☺

*Note: If possible – for questions about assignments please contact me via **REMIN**. If you have questions about grades contact me via email: slocume@luhsd.net*

Week 1 Agenda:

**Always complete in order*

1. Download the PDF of *Romeo & Juliet* – No Fear Edition (possible pickup at school TBD) OR there is a printable copy of the text on my website under: Freshmen Q4 Text – Romeo & Juliet. *** if you do not have access to a printer, please ask your SLC secretary to print for you!
2. Read the PowerPoint “Romeo & Juliet”
3. Read the PowerPoint “Poetry & Drama Terms for Shakespeare” (*And take notes* you will need this info later!)
4. Then answer the **Google Form** document based on both PowerPoint slides.
5. Look over the document “Elizabethan English” then respond to the **Discussion #1** on Edmodo. Write 3 or more sentences about how your life has been during “shelter in place” using Elizabethan English.

All HW above due 4/10



Romeo & Juliet

By William Shakespeare



William Shakespeare Early Life

❖ Shakespeare lived during the reign of **Queen Elizabeth I**. Queen Elizabeth was the daughter of the infamous King Henry VIII. She reigned from 1558 to 1603; this period in England's history is known as the **Elizabethan Era**.

❖ William Shakespeare was born the third child of eight to John Shakespeare and Mary Arden Shakespeare in **1564**.

❖ The Shakespeare family home was located in **Stratford-upon-Avon**, approximately 100 miles northwest of London, England.

❖ In 1582, the eighteen year old William married 26 year old, pregnant **Anne Hathaway**. A daughter, Suzanna, born in 1583 and twins, Hamnet and Judith, born in 1585.

❖ After the birth of the twin, there are few historical traces of Shakespeare's life. The period between **1585 and 1592** is known as the "lost years."



MR. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
COMEDIES, HISTORIES, & TRAGEDIES
Printed according to the True Originall



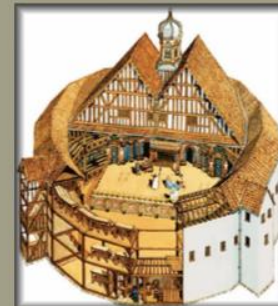
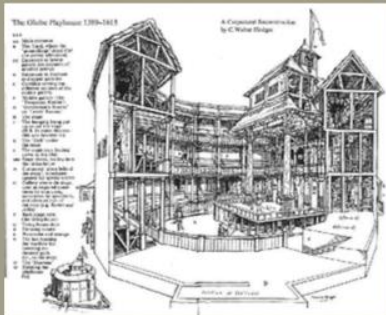
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William Shakespeare His Works

- ◉ Shakespeare was alive during the **late Renaissance period**; the Renaissance spans the 14th through the 17th centuries.
- ◉ Although the arts, academics and exploration flourished during this time, life was still difficult. Disease spread easily, and the **Bubonic Plague ravaged Europe**.
- ◉ Shakespeare is known simply as **The Bard**. A prolific writer of plays and poetry, Shakespeare was both popular and financially successful in his lifetime. His complete works include 37 plays and 5 pieces of poetry.

William Shakespeare London & Theatrical Career



- ◉ Shakespeare left his family in Stratford and moved to **London** sometime before **1592** to pursue a life in the theatre.
- ◉ The **Globe Theatre** was built in **1599** by the Burbage brothers.
- ◉ Shakespeare successfully **invested 10%** into the theatre, and was both a writer for and an actor in productions at the Globe.
- ◉ Most of the productions were staged during the afternoons to take advantage of **sunlight**.

William Shakespeare

London & The Theatre

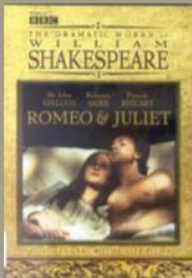
- ◉ The principle players at the Globe were the **Lord Chamberlain's Men** until Queen Elizabeth's death in 1603. The company was renamed the **King's Men** under King James I.
- ◉ Because **women** were not allowed on stage, **men** played all of the roles in a performance.
- ◉ His plays are generally categorized into three genres: **comedy**, **tragedy** and **history**; there are 37 plays in total.
- ◉ Shakespeare wrote in the style of the day, in **blank verse** composed in **iambic pentameter**.

Blank verse & Iambic Pentameter

- ◉ **Blank verse is any verse comprised of unrhymed lines all in the same meter, usually *iambic pentameter*. It remained a very practiced form up until the twentieth century when Modernism rebelled and openly experimented with the tradition.**
- ◉ **When I / do COUNT / the CLOCK / that TELLS / the TIME
(Sonnet 12)**
- ◉ **When IN / dis GRACE / with FOR / tune AND / men's EYES
I ALL / a LONE / be WEEP / my OUT/ cast STATE (Sonnet 29)**
- ◉ **Shall I / com PARE/ thee TO / a SUM / mer's DAY?
Thou ART / more LOVE / ly AND / more TEM / per ATE
(Sonnet 18)**

William Shakespeare Romeo & Juliet

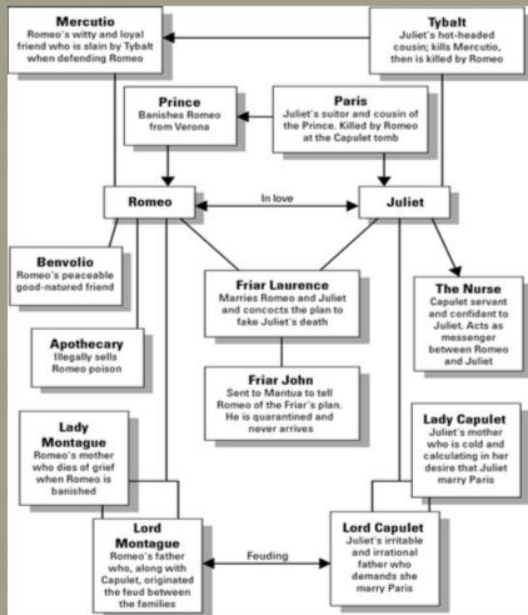
- ⦿ **Romeo and Juliet** is one of Shakespeare's love **tragedies** and was written sometime between 1594-1595. It is written in **5 acts**; each act is comprised of **3 to 6 scenes**.
- ⦿ The story is not original to Shakespeare, but one that had been told for centuries. Shakespeare's version tells the story of two young lovers from **Verona, Italy**.



Bones found near Verona, Italy



Romeo & Juliet Characters



○ Romeo

- Lord & Lady Montague
- Mercutio
- Benvolio

○ Juliet

- Lord & Lady Capulet
- Tybalt
- Paris

Romeo & Juliet Themes & Symbols

- Romantic Love v. Functional Marriage
 - 17th Century Rules of Marriage
- Love v. Hate
 - Opposite sides of the same passionate “coin.”
- Social Rules/Obligations v. Individual Needs/Desires
 - Romeo and Juliet go against all convention for their love.
- Symbols
 - Mercutio – Quick wit and reason amongst characters overrun with passion.
 - Poison – Nothing exists in nature that cannot be put to both good and bad uses

POETRY TERMS AND DRAMA TERMS FOR SHAKESPEARE

SPEECH PATTERNS IN SHAKESPEARE

- **Verse:** Lines arranged in metrical patterns; rhythm
- **Blank verse:** speech of most of the upper class characters/nobility. Verse that is unrhymed. The main verse form in all Shakespeare's plays is "blank verse", or to give it its more formal label, "iambic pentameter." This was the a very common and conventional way of writing plays during sixteenth century



SPEECH PATTERNS IN SHAKESPEARE

- **Iambic Pentameter: 5 feet**
 - **Iamb**: unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable.
 - **Meter**: recurrence of a rhythmic pattern
 - **Penta**: 5
 - **Foot**: rhythmic unit within a line.
 - **1 iamb = 1 foot in iambic pentameter.**
 - **Iambic pentameter**: 5 iambs (10 syllables)
- “A horse/ A horse/My king/dom for /a horse!”



- **Prose**: the speech of commoners; uses poetic devices but has no rhythm. Commoners never speak in blank verse. It is a way for us to differentiate characters.



DRAMA TERMS

- **Soliloquy**: one person speaking on stage; usually expresses thoughts/feelings.



Monologue: a long speech by one actor in a play or movie, or as part of a theatrical or broadcast program.

Dialogue: conversation between two or more people as a feature of a book, play, or movie.

Chorus: in Classical Greek drama was a group of actors who described and commented upon the main action of a **play** with song, dance, and recitation.

- **Dramatic irony:** readers knows something the character does not
 - **Verbal irony:** Saying opposite of what is meant
 - **Situational irony:** what happens is opposite of what is expected
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- **Tragic Flaw:** Tragic hero is an essentially good man who has a character weakness: tragic flaw. The flaw is an integral part of the protagonist's character that causes his downfall.
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POETRY TERMS

- **Personification:** occurs when an inanimate object or concept is given the qualities of a person or animal.

*Example: Juliet: "For thou wilt lie upon the wings of night/
Whiter than new snow on a raven's back/ Come, gentle
night, come loving, black-brow'd night" (III ii 18-20)*

Obviously the night does not have wings nor does it have a brow, but giving it these qualities adds a mystique to Juliet's monologue and a poetic quality to the language.

POETRY TERMS

- **Assonance:** repetition of vowel sounds
 - **Alliteration:** repetition of consonant sounds (usually initial letters)
 - **Consonance:** repetition of consonant sounds (within words)
 - **Couplet:** two consecutive lines of poetry that rhyme.
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The morning was cold and bold

She Sells Sea Shells, by the Sea
Shore.

Some mammals are clammy

I hate school
It isn't cool.

POETRY TERMS

- **Puns:** a joke based on the use of a word, or more than one word, that has more than one meaning but the same sound.

- *Mercutio-- "Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance."*

- *Romeo-- "Not I, believe me. You have dancing shoes/ with nimble soles; I have a soul of lead..."*

Sole when referring to shoes, then made a pun by referring to his own soul.

POETRY TERMS

- **Metaphor:** comparison in which an object or person is directly likened to something else could be completely unrelated.

Example: "But, soft! What light through yonder window breaks?/ It is the east, and Juliet is the sun" (II ii 2-3)

Here, Juliet is metaphorically compared to the sun despite the fact that she has nothing physically in common with a glowing star hundreds of thousands of miles away.

SHAKESPEAREAN SONNET

- 14 line poem, 3 quatrains, 1 rhyming couplet (heroic couplet).
- Written in iambic pentameter
- Quatrain: 4 line stanza



- *Example: Chorus. (Prologue)*

Two households, both alike in dignity, a 1
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene, b 2
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny, a 3
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. b 4

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes c 5
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life; d 6
Whose misadventur'd piteous overthrows c 7
Do with their death bury their parents' strife. d 8

The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love, e 9
And the continuance of their parents' rage, f 10
Which, but their children's end, nought could remove, e 11
Is now the two hours' traffic of our stage; f 12

The which if you with patient ears attend, g 13
What here shall miss, our toil shall strive to mend. g 14

Shakespeare Drama & Poetry Terms Quiz

Dramatic terms quiz (open notes and materials) to double check understanding of terms from the slideshow.

* Required

1. Name (Last, First)

2. Period

Mark only one oval.

4

7

3. Match the following words with their definitions *

Mark only one oval per row.

	Soliloquy (slide 5)	Meter (slide 3)	Prose (slide 4)	Situational Irony (slide 6)	Verse (slide 2)
Recurrence of rhythmic pattern	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Speech of commoners, with no rhythm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
One person speaking on stage	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lines arranged in metrical patterns	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
What happens is opposite of what is expected	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

4. How many lines are in a sonnet? *

5. What type of language did Shakespeare write in? (Hint: it was named after the queen of England) *

6. What is a metaphor? *

7. Shakespeare wrote in _____ to appeal to common folk, and in _____ to appeal to royalty. (Rewrite the sentence to fill in the blanks) *

8. In Shakespeare's plays, no _____ were allowed to be actors, so men played them instead. *

Elizabethan English

1558 – 1603

During the time of Shakespeare's life, Queen Elizabeth was the ruler of England (where Shakespeare lived!). Shakespeare wrote his plays in the common language of the time – Elizabethan English. Look over the vocabulary to familiarize yourself with language that will be found in Romeo and Juliet!

Art thou (not)? <i>Are you (not)?</i>	'Twas <i>It was</i>	Tis <i>It is</i>
Ay <i>Yes</i>	(Thou) wilt <i>You will</i>	Thee <i>You</i>
Begot <i>birthed, raised</i>	Woo <i>To impress someone into dating you</i>	Think'st <i>Think</i>
Canst <i>Can</i>	Yea <i>Yes</i>	Virtue <i>Something good about a person</i>
Court <i>Date</i>	Asketh <i>Ask</i>	(From) whence <i>From where/when</i>
Dost (thou) <i>Do (you)</i>	Beheld <i>Saw</i>	Ye <i>You</i>
E'er <i>Ever</i>	Bestow <i>To give something</i>	Yonder <i>Over there</i>
Ne'er <i>Never</i>	Curst <i>Wretched/awful</i>	'a <i>He</i>
O'er <i>Over</i>	(Thou) doth <i>You do</i>	A' <i>On</i>
Whate'ver <i>Whatever</i>	Ere <i>Before</i>	An' <i>If</i>
Fray <i>Fight, duel</i>	Foe <i>Enemy</i>	Anon <i>Soon</i>
Hath <i>Has</i>	God gi' go-den <i>God give you a good day/evening</i>	But <i>If, except, only</i>
Haste <i>Hurry</i>	(Thou) hast <i>(You) have</i>	Hap(py) <i>Luck, lucky</i>
Kinsman <i>Relative</i>	Hither <i>Here</i>	Humor <i>Mood</i>
(Thou) lovest <i>(You) love</i>	Whither <i>Where</i>	Mark <i>Listen</i>
Methinks <i>I think</i>	Thither <i>There</i>	Shrift <i>Confession of sins to a priest</i>
Pray <i>Please</i>	(Thou) knowest <i>(you) know</i>	Soft <i>Quiet</i>
Shalt <i>Will</i>	(Thou) liest <i>(you) lie</i>	Withal <i>With (that)</i>
Suitor <i>Man who wishes to marry a woman</i>	Nay <i>No</i>	Wot <i>Know</i>
Thou <i>You</i>	Rest you merry <i>Have a peaceful sleep</i>	
Thy <i>Your</i>	Sirrah <i>Sir</i>	

