

4/6 – 4/10

## **Week 1:**

### **The Coronavirus and Intro to *Romeo & Juliet***

**Your Name Here:** \_\_\_\_\_

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.

Each week there will always be a “Discussion Board Question” and A Google Forms worksheet based on some reading material and your Quarter 4 Novel: **Romeo & Juliet**

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

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4/6 – 4/10

Note: If possible – for questions about assignments please contact me via **REMIND 101 only**. If you have questions about grades contact me via email: [klingerj@luhsd.net](mailto:klingerj@luhsd.net)

## **Week 1 Agenda:**

*\*Always complete in order*

1. Read this document and sign onto any applications/online platforms you are not already logged into (Turnitin.com, Remind 101, Edmodo) – if applicable
2. Download the PDF of *Romeo & Juliet* – No Fear Edition (possible pickup at school TBD)
3. Read the PowerPoint “Romeo & Juliet”
4. Read the PowerPoint “Poetry & Drama Terms for Shakespeare” (\*And take notes\* you will need this info later!)
5. Then answer the Google Form document based on both PowerPoint slides. 5pnts
6. Look over the document “Elizabethan English” then respond to the Discussion #1 on Edmodo. Write 2-3 sentences about how your life has been during “shelter in place” using Elizabethan English. 5pnts

All HW above due 4/10

4/6 – 4/10



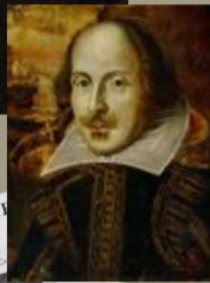
## Romeo & Juliet

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."



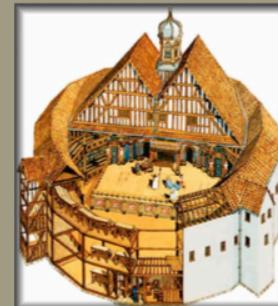
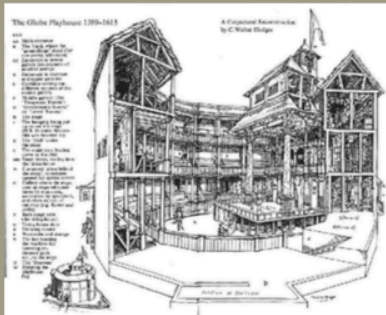
MR. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE  
COMEDIES, HISTORIES, & TRAGEDIES  
Printed according to the True Originall  
1616



## William Shakespeare His Works

- ◉ Shakespeare was alive during the **late Renaissance period**; the Renaissance spans the 14<sup>th</sup> through the 17<sup>th</sup> 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

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- ◉ 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

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- ◉ **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

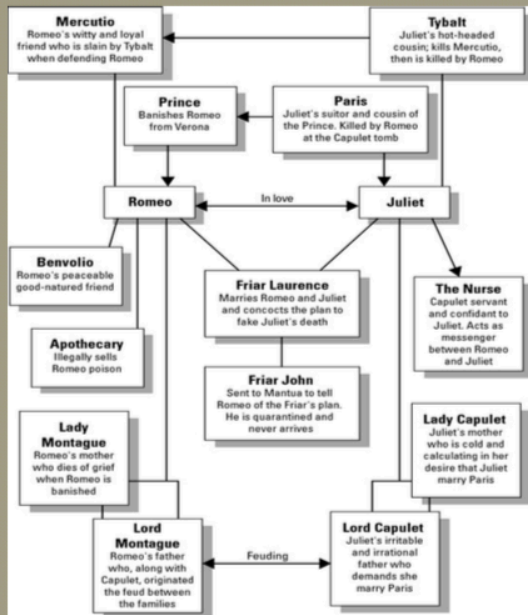
- ⦿ **Romeo and Juliet** is one of Shakespeare's love **tragedies** and was written sometime between 1594-1595. It is written in **5 acts**; each act is comprised of **3 to 6 scenes**.
- ⦿ The story is not original to Shakespeare, but one that had been told for centuries. Shakespeare's version tells 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
  - 17<sup>th</sup> 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

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### 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

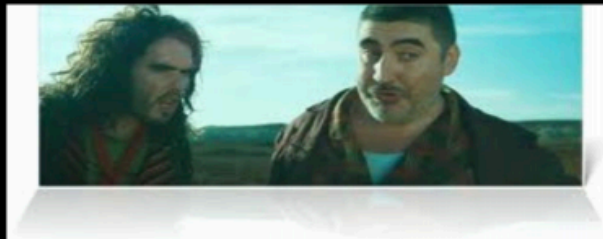


## SPEECH PATTERNS IN SHAKESPEARE

- **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.*

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## 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.*

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## 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.*

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## 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 misadventured 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)

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2. Period

*Mark only one oval.*

4

7

3. Match the following words with their definitions \*

*Mark only one oval per row.*

|  | Soliloquy<br>(slide 5) | Meter<br>(slide 3)    | Prose<br>(slide 4)    | Situational<br>Irony (slide 6) | Verse<br>(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? \*

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

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6. What is a metaphor? \*

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

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

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## 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*!

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

