

Prior knowledge alert!

- ✓ Shakespearean language (Y7 Summer)
- ✓ Characterisation (Y7 Summer, Y8 Autumn)
- ✓ Retrieve quotes (Y7 Summer, Y8 Spring)
- ✓ Developing inferences (Y7 and Y8)
- ✓ Analysis of methods (Y8 Spring)

Think back to Year 7...

Can you remember any Shakespearean language?
 Does Shakespeare use any poetic techniques in his work?
 What do you remember about the **comedy** genre?

Keywords

Comedy – a genre of Shakespearean play. It has a **happy ending**, usually including a **marriage**. It is entertaining and amusing for the audience.

Colonialism – taking control of another area.

Tempest – a violent storm.

Villain – a bad person who harms other people or breaks the law. The opposite of a hero.

Vengeance – punishing someone for what they have done.

Soliloquy – a speech delivered by a character alone on stage; it usually reveals their inner thoughts.

Theme – an important idea or concept that runs throughout a text, e.g. love, family, honour.

How do I choose the best quotes?

1. **THINK** – what am I trying to prove?
2. **FIND** – what quote best shows that?
3. **CHECK** – what would I say about that quote to prove my point?
4. **NARROW** – which part of the quote would I focus on in my explanation?

Language features

Adjective – describes a noun

Adverb – describes a verb

Abstract noun –

Verb – an action

Simile – comparing something using **'like'** or **'as'**

Metaphor – comparing something by saying it **is** something else

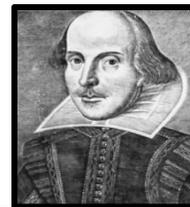
Personification – giving human attributes to an inanimate object

Life in Shakespeare's time...

- Shakespeare (1564 – 1616) lived under the reign of two important rulers: Queen Elizabeth I (*Tudor*) and King James I (*Stuart*).
- A strong navy meant that England became a strong world power: people were proud of their identity!
- London became a cultural centre, and its population expanded by 400% in Shakespeare's lifetime; this included Shakespeare himself who moved from Stratford-Upon-Avon.
- Entertainments such as the theatre, bear-baiting and cockfighting were very popular but had to take place outside of the city walls.
- Religion was very important; people strongly believed in God.
- Science was in its early stages; people believed in magic and witchcraft.

Shakespearean comedies usually include...

- A struggle of young lovers to overcome problems
- Some element of separation and reunion
- Mistaken identities
- A clever, loyal servant
- Family tensions that are usually resolved in the end
- Complex, interwoven plot-lines
- Puns and other styles of comedy
- A serious message



How do I explain characterisation?

- **Speech**: how does the character speak?
- **Actions**: what does the writer makes them do?
- **Appearance**: what does the writer makes the character 'look like'? (E.g. physical features, clothes and props).
- **Others**: how are they linked to other characters in the text? (Friends, enemies, family members etc.)

Summaries:

The Tempest: Prospero uses magic to reclaim his dukedom and find a husband for his daughter, Miranda.
Twelfth Night: Orsino loves Olivia. Olivia loves Cesario.