

**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

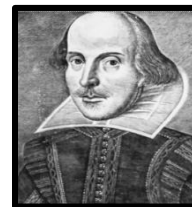
**Personification** – giving human attributes to an inanimate object

**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.