

# ROMEO & JULIET CORE KNOWLEDGE – Y11

Vocabulary	Definition	Terminology	Definition
<b>Unrequited love</b>	Love which is felt by one person, but not returned	Tragedy	Form of the play exploring tragic events & downfall of character
<b>Patriarchy</b>	Society dominated by males who rule over females	Dramatic Irony	Audience recognises events in the scene more than the characters
<b>Masculinity</b>	Traits relating to being stereotypically male	Soliloquy	Speaking thoughts alone, regardless of any listener
<b>Impulsive</b>	Acting/doing something without thinking	Protagonists	The main character who propels the action forward
<b>Loyalty</b>	Having a strong feeling of support or allegiance	Celestial Imagery	Images relating to heaven
<b>Audience</b>	Spectators or listeners	Oxymoron	Using two terms together that normally contradict each other
<b>Wisdom</b>	Quality of having good judgement/being wise	Juxtaposition	Placing contrasting ideas close together in a text
<b>Justice</b>	Fair treatment or behaviour	Foreshadowing	A warning or prediction of future events
<b>Rebellion</b>	Armed resistance to a government or the laws	Emotive Language	Language which creates an emotion in the reader
<b>Marriage</b>	Formal union of two persons in the eyes of god	Connotations/ Zooming in	Implied or suggested meanings of a word or phrases
<b>Aggression</b>	Anger which results in aggressive behaviour	Hyperbole	Exaggeration
<b>Maternal</b>	Feelings which are related to being a mother	Puns	Joke exploiting the possible different meanings of a word
<b>Societal expectation</b>	Social normalities relating to the time		
<b>Morbid</b>	An interest in death and disease		
<b>Futile</b>	pointless		

SKILLS	Act & Theme	Key Moments
<b>Analysis Points:</b> Link to the question Link to the terminology (Lang/Structure – evaluating choice) Short Quote(s) Explain meaning and effect – both obvious and hidden (explicit and implicit) Zoom in on words/explore connotations and effect Suggest what other readers might think/feel (offering an alternative opinion) Link to the writer's intentions (step out from the close analysis to give an overview of meaning) Explore a linking quote/supporting idea <b>EXAM REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>Prologue:</b> Love, Civil War, Fate Conflict	Exposition of feud between Montagues and Capulets. Love story & deaths of Romeo & Juliet revealed .
	<b>Act 1:</b> Civil War, Conflict Law, Fate, Patriarchy Family Relationship	Servants of both houses fight in the street. Prince breaks it up. Paris asks to marry Juliet. Nurse reveals this to Juliet & we see their close bond. Romeo argues against going to the ball. R&J meet & fall in love at the Capulet Ball. Tybalt recognises Romeo & wants to fight. Lord Capulet stops him.
	<b>Act 2:</b> Civil War, Conflict Law, Fate, Patriarchy, Family Relationship	Chorus inform of the futile love. Romeo abandons his friends & jumps into Capulet's orchard. Balcony scene – they confess their love & arrange to marry. Friar Laurence agrees to marry R&J. Tybalt challenges Romeo. Nurse acts as messenger regarding the wedding. They marry in secret.
	<b>Act 3:</b> Civil war, Conflict, Death, Love, Religion, Law, Fate, Patriarchy, Family Relationship	Mercutio & Tybalt fight. Tybalt kills Mercutio. In anger Romeo kills Tybalt. Prince banishes Romeo to Mantua. First the lovers spend the night together. Juliet is distraught about Romeo being banished. Capulet agrees to Paris & Juliet marrying. Juliet refuses to marry him. The nurse says she should.
	<b>Act 4:</b> Fate, Love, Death, Patriarchy, Family Relationship	Friar plans to give Juliet sleeping drug. Juliet agrees to marry Paris. Takes the drug. Everyone thinks she is dead (Nurse finds her).
	<b>Act 5:</b> Death, Fate, Conflict, Family Relationship, Love, Law, Religion, Patriarchy,	Romeo doesn't receive a letter about the Friar's plan. He hears she is dead. Buys poison. Friar Laurence sends another letter. Romeo arrives at the tomb. Kills Paris. Drinks poison. Juliet awakes to find Romeo dead. Juliet stabs herself. The families are brought together in grief.

Add social and historical context WHERE RELEVANT. Religion, patriarchy etc.

Read the context before the extract! Remember your 'bookmarks': A1S1 fight // A1S5 the ball // A2S2 balcony // A3S1 Mercutio and Tybalt // A5S3 death

As there is an extract, you are expected to use EVIDENCE. For 'elsewhere in the text', you need to either use a quotation you have learned, paraphrase or be specific with the part of the text you mean.

Consider LANGUAGE techniques as well as the STRUCTURAL! If you put your points in **chronological order**, your conclusion could reference the **development** of the theme or character. Then consider **WHY** Shakespeare does this!

Character	Quotes & Technique & Brief Analysis
ROMEO – Main Protagonist	<b>"In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman"</b> Act 1:1 – juxtaposition Romeo swooning and pining for Rosaline. <b>"Arise fair sun and kill the envious moon,"</b> Act 2 Metaphor to show his rejection of Rosaline in favour of Juliet. <b>"With love's light wings did I o'erperch these walls,"</b> Act 2:2" Celestial Imagery to show he is linked to God and the heavens. <b>"O I am Fortune's fool"</b> Act 3:1 – Metaphor/ Alliteration. Cursing fate after he has killed Tybalt. <b>"Death hath had no power yet upon thy beauty."</b> Act 5:3 Imagery to show that death hasn't changed Juliet's appearance yet – Shakespeare is playing with the audience here. <b>"Thus with a kiss I die"</b> Act 5:3 statement first person – he dies
JULIET – Main Protagonist	<b>"You kiss by the book"</b> Act 1:5 – metaphor – falling in love with Romeo. <b>"My only love sprung from my only hate"</b> Act 1:5 – juxtaposition/Oxymoron – Realising Romeo's family. <b>"What's in a name? That which we call any rose would smell as sweet."</b> Act 2:2 –metaphor –Juliet questioning Romeo's family names importance. <b>"Methinks I see thee now, thou art so low, as are dead in the bottom of the tomb"</b> Act 3:5 –Juliet has a vision of Romeo lying dead. <b>"Proud I can never be of what I hate"</b> Act 3:5 – Juliet saying to her father that she cannot be proud of being paired with Paris. <b>"O happy dagger –let me die!"</b> Act 5:3–Personification – Juliet before she kills herself.
TYBALT – Cousin to Juliet - Antagonist	<b>"What, drawn, and talk of peace! I hate the word, as I hate hell, all Montagues, and thee"</b> –Act 1:1 –Repetition – Tybalt showing his primary character trait of loving fighting. <b>"This, by his voice, should be a Montague. – Fetch me my rapier, boy."</b> Act 1:5 Tybalt recognises Romeo who has gatecrashed the party and wants to attack him. <b>"Boy, this shall not excuse the injuries that thou hast done me. Therefore turn and draw."</b> Act 3:5 – Metaphor – Tybalt emphasising how he feels damaged by Romeo's behaviour, and is determined to fight.
LORD CAPULET – Juliet's father	<b>"What noise is this? Give me my long sword, ho!"</b> Act 1:1 – Capulet keen to join in the fighting <b>"And, to say truth, Verona brags of him to be a virtuous and well-governed youth."</b> – Act 1:5 –Adjectives - At Capulet's party, he admits that Romeo is an honourable, young man. <b>"hang thee, young baggage."</b> –Act 3:5 – adjectives - Capulet insulting Juliet.
NURSE – Capulet household	<b>"What lamb? What Ladybird! God forbid, where's this girl? What Juliet?"</b> – Act 1: 3 – Rhetorical questions - nurse calling Juliet to speak to her mother. <b>"I am so vexed that every part about me quivers."</b> – Act 2:4 adjectives hyperbole – the nurse is angry about the way Romeo and his friends are speaking to her. <b>"She's dead decease'd, she's dead, she's dead!"</b> – Act 4:5 Repetition –alerts Lady Capulet to Juliet's pretend death
FRIAR LAURENCE – unaffiliated	<b>"For this alliance may so happy prove/To turn your households rancour to pure love."</b> A2:3 poetic/hopeful tone – FL agrees to marry R&J hoping it stops the fighting . <b>"O Juliet, I already know thy grief,"</b> Act 4:1 – compassionate tone, connotations, showing FL is aware of how Juliet feels about marrying Paris and that he is complicit in her possible bigamy if she does marry Paris. <b>"Come, I'll dispose of thee among a sisterhood of Nuns."</b> Act 5:3 Friar Laurence plotting even at the end to try and help Juliet escape the marriage to Paris, even when the sleeping drug plan goes wrong.
LADY CAPULET – Juliet's mother	<b>"Will think of marriage now; younger than you,"</b> Act 1:3 – cajoling tone – questioning – LC is trying to persuade Juliet to marry Paris. <b>"You are too hot."</b> – Act 3:5 short sentence - telling her husband not to be so angry with Juliet. <b>"O woeful time!"</b> Act 4:5 exclamation mark, adjective, despairing tone – LC has just learnt of her daughter's death.
LORD MONTAGUE	<b>With tears augmenting the fresh morning dew"</b> Act 1: 1 – metaphor to show he is worried about Romeo. <b>"Who set this new quarrel abroad?"</b> Act 1:1 – Rhetorical question to find out how the fight started. <b>"For I will raise her statue in pure gold,"</b> Act 5:3 hyperbole, persuasion – Montague assures Capulet that he will erect a gold statue in her memory
MERCUTIO – friend to Romeo - Antagonist	<b>"Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance"</b> Act 1:4 Imperative 'must' persuading Romeo to go to the ball. <b>"O calm, vile dishonourable submission"</b> Act 3:1 – Adjectives – Mercutio not understanding why Romeo is cowardly and backing down from a fight with Tybalt. <b>"A plague a'both your houses!"</b> Act 3: 1–Metaphor blaming both the Montagues and the Capulets and wishing them the most unpleasant death. <i>Related to the Prince</i>
BENVOLIO – Romeo's cousin	<b>"I do but keep the peace. Put up thy sword,"</b> Appeasing tone. Short sentence – to show he doesn't want to fight. <b>"I'll pay that doctrine, or else die in debt."</b> hyperbole/exaggeration, alliteration to show he is loyal to Romeo. <b>"Go then, for tis in vain/To seek him here"</b> A2:2 – Imperative – leaving Romeo after the ball in Juliet's orchard
PARIS – unaffiliated – Love interest	<b>"Younger than she are happy mothers made"</b> –Act 1:2 – Paris trying to persuade Capulet to allow him to take Juliet as his wife. <b>"That 'may be' must be, love, on Thursday next."</b> – Act 4:1 –Modal into an Imperative. Paris speaking to Juliet about marrying her on Thursday. <b>"O, I am slain! If thou be merciful, open the tomb, lay me with Juliet"</b> –Act 5:3 Paris dying & hoping to be buried alongside Juliet. He isn't.
PRINCE – unaffiliated - Peace-maker	<b>"If ever you disturb our streets again, your lives shall pay the forfeit of the peace"</b> –Act 1:1 – The Prince saying that execution will result for future fighting. <b>"Let Romeo hence in haste, else when he is found, that hour is his last"</b> Act 3:1–Prince banishes Romeo. If he returns he will be executed. <b>"Capulet, Montague! See what a scourge is laid upon your hate...All are punished."</b> Act 5:3 –Prince blaming the heads of both families for the deaths of their children.