

Year 7: Shakespeare

Sticky Knowledge New Terminology and Vocabulary	Sticky Knowledge	Reading	KS2
<p><u>Technique Terminology</u> Act – is section of a play that corresponds to opening, conflict, complication crisis, resolution Aside – a piece of dialogue said to the audience but not the characters on stage Atmosphere – the overall mood / feeling of a place or situation Comic relief – a character / scene that creates comedy Mood – the feeling of a particular moment Scene – a section of an act that relates to one moment and one place Soliloquy – when one character is talking to the audience explaining their thoughts Split line – when the line of dialogue is split across lines</p> <p><u>Elizabethan Language</u> canst – can doth- does durst – dare to hath – has ist- is it wilt – will betwixt – between quoth- says thee – you (friend) thou – you thine- yours yon – there yonder – over there</p> <p><u>Shakespeare's World</u> Elizabethan – a period of time when Queen Elizabeth I was on the throne (1558- 1603) Jacobean – a period of time when King James was on the throne (1567-1625) The Renaissance – a period of time used to describe when society moved away from the Medieval Ages. Patriarchal society – a social system where men hold the primary power and dominate social privilege and property Hawker – a person who offers goods for sale by shouting out Puritan – an extreme form of Protestantism with strict rules on purity and sin Protestant – a branch of Christianity which has separated itself from the Catholic church Noble – a person belonging to the higher classes usually by rank, title or birth History play – a play that tells the story of a famous king of the past Comedy play – a play that has a happy ending, usually a marriage Tragedy play – a serious play that ends badly as a result of fate or a tragic flaw of one of the main character Globe Theatre – a wooden theatre that many of Shakespeare's plays were performed in Commedia dell'Arte – a form of Italian theatre which used stock characters and plots to create comedy</p>	<p><u>Blank Verse</u> A type of writing that is similar to poetry where there is a set rhythm, but it doesn't rhyme. Shakespeare uses iambic pentameter in his plays.</p> <p><i>Blank verse is used for: dramatic moments / important characters / character with power or education</i></p> <p><u>Prose</u> The opposite of blank verse. There is no rhythm or rhyme in the writing. It is easier to spot as the text goes to the end of the page.</p> <p><i>Prose is used for: comic moments / less important characters / character with little education or power</i></p> <p><u>Iambic pentameter</u> Shakespeare wrote in iambic pentameter throughout his plays. It reflects natural speech or a heartbeat.</p> <p>Each line contains 10 syllables. This is broken down into five (pent) feet. A foot is a pair of syllables – one unstressed and one stressed. [Shall I] [compare] [thee to] [a sum] [er's day]</p> <p><u>Key Facts</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women were banned from performing on stage. All female characters were played by men. 2. The audience would interact with a performance in the same way we do in a pantomime. 3. The actors had very little in terms of set, costume and props so the language had to very descriptive to cover this. 4. Plays were written to appeal to all ages and different types of class. Characters were included so the audience would identify with them. 5. Poor, less educated characters were occasionally used for comedy or to show common sense. 	<p><u>Suggestions</u></p> <p>King of Shadows – Susan Cooper</p> <p>Shakespeare – Bill Bryson</p> <p>Shakespeare on Toast – Ben Crystal</p>	<p>Building on some knowledge of Shakespeare stories</p>
<p>Nice to know ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plot of three plays by William Shakespeare • Where did Shakespeare get his ideas from plays from? • How Shakespeare presents villains and heroes in his plays 		<p><u>Local Context</u></p> <p>Strafford Upon Avon</p>	<p><u>Cultural Capital</u></p> <p>Drama texts</p> <p>Shakespeare</p>
		<p><u>Links to other subjects</u></p> <p>Music – rhythm / metre</p> <p>History – Renaissance period</p> <p>RE – different forms of Christianity</p>	<p><u>Deeper Thinking</u></p> <p>In what way are Shakespeare's plays still relevant to today's society?</p>

