Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

friday 1/9/15 Mr. Griffin [Jgriffi5@schools.nyc.gov](mailto:Jgriffi5@schools.nyc.gov)

<http://nycmsenglish.weebly.com>

Aim: How can we write about a particular quote in a manner that evokes a theme in the play?

Do Now: Read your chart from yesterday. Is your meaning column fully addressing theme?

Notes on writing about a quote thematically:

1. Make a clear statement about the quote.
2. Suggest what these particular words at the particular moment in the text might allow the writer to do
3. Make an argument about the quote considering the play so far and both of the above

Quote + Translation/context + meaning = arguable statement

Words + Action + Real Life = Theme

Vocabulary –

Deleterious

Essential Question(s):

* How does the relationship between R and J reflect new ideas about love developing in Shakespeare’s time? (lovers go against family)
* How does figurative language evoke conflict? (use of oxymoron)
* How does character development show conflict? (internal/external)
* What are the themes of love and rivalry that emerge from the family feud?
* Can R and J’s love for each other overcome their families’ enmity?
* Are R and J too immature to know true love?
* Why does Shakespeare establish a duality between love and hate?

Activities & Assessments:

1. Do Now
2. Consider the quotes from the first three acts; for each quote, provide context and analysis

* “O me! What fray was here?” (1.1.178)
* "But, soft! What light through yonder window breaks? It is the east, and Juliet is the sun!" (2.2.2-3)
* "O Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art thou Romeo?" (2.2.36)
* "Wisely and slow; they stumble that run fast"  
  - William Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, (2.3.101)
* "A plague o' both your houses!" (3.1.94) O serpent heart, hid with a flowering face!  
  Did ever dragon keep so fair a cave?  
  Beautiful tyrant! fiend angelical!  
  Dove-feather'd raven! wolvish-ravening lamb! (III, ii)
* O serpent heart, hid with a flowering face!  
  Did ever dragon keep so fair a cave?  
  Beautiful tyrant! fiend angelical!  
  Dove-feather'd raven! wolvish-ravening lamb! (III, ii)"Romeo is banished,  
  There is no end, no limit, measure, bound,  
  In that word's death. No words can that woe sound."  
  - William Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, (3.2.135-138)
* “Thou art wedded to calamity.” (3.3.2)

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| Quote: | Context (plot): | Meaning (theme) |
| 3.3.2  “Thou art…”  Translation:  You are married to disaster | Friar Lawrence says this to Romeo after he has killed Juliet’s cousin as revenge for Mercutio | Romeo is married to Juliet, which they thought would bring the families together, but fate has intervened forcing the normally peaceful Romeo to murder Tybalt. This plot twist allows Shakespeare to highlight the deleterious nature of a groundless feud. It is a thematically complex statement, because Romeo is now “fortune’s fool.” (3.1.140) Thus, the reader must question the relationship between fate and men’s actions. For, if fate is man-made, the lovers are star-crossed because of the feud, not for any act of G-d or fate |
| 3.3.18  “There is no world without Verona walls.” Translation:  The world does not exist outside of Verona | Romeo says this to Fr. Law. In reaction to his banishment. | This quote shows that Romeo is so deeply in love with Juliet that he does not care that the world is larger than Verona. His world is Juliet, which blinds him to the fact that he might be with her if he could be patient. It also suggests that Fr. Law. Does know the outside world, and if Romeo would only be glad he is alive, in spite of the Prince’s threat, he might be with Juliet again. Once again, he highlights the theme that people might be better off with patience rather than haste. |
| 3.5.55-56  “Methinks I see thee, now thou art so low, as one dead in the bottom of a tomb”  Translation:  I think I see you dead and buried | Juliet says this to Romeo as he is leaving for his banishment after they spent the night together. | A:  B:  C: |

1. How does each quote develop theme?
2. Study Acts 1 through 3
3. Make a chart in which you provide quote with line number, who is speaking, the context, and explain how each quote develops the story
4. Exit Ticket: Turn in chart

* "Romeo is banished,  
  There is no end, no limit, measure, bound,  
  In that word's death. No words can that woe sound."  
  - William Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, 3.2
* "Tis torture, and not mercy. Heaven is here  
  Where Juliet lives, and every cat and dog  
  And little mouse, every unworthy thing,  
  Live here in heaven and may look on her,  
  But Romeo may not."  
  - William Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, 3.3
* "Methinks I see thee, now thou art so low,  
  As one dead in the bottom of a tomb."  
  - William Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, 3.5

"A plague o' both your houses!" (3.1.104)

What does it mean? Tension between the Montague and Capulet families has been mounting until a fight erupts in the streets. Romeo's best friend, Mercutio, goads Tybalt Capulet into a duel. Mercutio is stabbed by Tybalt, who runs away. Mercutio curses both families in his final words, wishing a plague on both families. Mercutio's words foreshadows the loss that both families will soon feel.

"O! I am Fortune's fool!" (3.1.133)

What does it mean? After Tybalt and Mercutio die, Benvolio tells Romeo that Prince Paris will probably doom him to death if he's caught. Romeo calls himself Fortune's fool. Romeo is discreetly referencing the prologue, where the audience learns that Romeo and Juliet are fated for misfortune. But Romeo also feels Fortune is being especially cruel; he just got married, and he might be put to death. His words bring the idea of fate and destiny back into the audience's mind.

"For never was a story of more woe [t]han this of Juliet and her Romeo." (5.3.317-318)

What does it mean? In the last two lines of the play, Prince Escalus remarks on the lives of Juliet and Romeo. He's saying that no other tale has been this sad. While Escalus is right, his words also allow for the enduring quality of Romeo and Juliet's love. Their classic love story has been told and retold to every generation since first hitting the stage in 1594.

The following quotes are part of the famous balcony scene — Act II, Scene II — when Romeo and Juliet agree to elope. Some of the most quoted lines from Shakespeare are from this scene

"But, soft! what light through yonder window breaks? It is the east, and Juliet is the sun!" (2.2.2-3)

What does it mean? Romeo, our young hero, already loves Juliet. In his words of adoration, he compares Juliet to a sunrise. Juliet hasn't seen Romeo below her window; she has no idea Romeo is even on her family's grounds. The important thing to take away is Romeo's use of language. Throughout the play, Romeo associates Juliet with 'light' imagery. He finds her love to be bright, sunny, and warm.

"O Romeo, Romeo! wherefore art thou Romeo?" (2.2.33)

What does it mean? Juliet is thinking about Romeo and his family ties. In Shakespearean times, "wherefore" meant "why". Juliet is asking why Romeo is a Montague. Although Juliet is unaware that Romeo is in the orchard below, she accurately points out a primary conflict in their relationship; their families probably won't accept or approve of their marriage.

"What's in a name? That which we call a rose, By any other word would smell as sweet." (2.2.43-44)

What does it mean? Still thinking about names, Juliet expresses a very modern idea. Your name does not define you. In her world, your name — or the family that you come from — sets out how people view you. The idea that you should be judged solely on your own merit is a progressive idea for the setting that showcases Juliet's rebellious and modern streak.

"Good Night, Good night! Parting is such sweet sorrow, that I shall say good night till it be morrow." (2.2.185-186)

What does it mean? In her farewell, Juliet expresses her sorrow about being away from her love, Romeo. But their parting is sweet, because the next time they meet, their wedding will take place.