

YEAR 7 SUMMER TERM KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER:

HIDDEN TRUTHS




THE TWELFTH NIGHT BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Plot Overview: Set in the island of Illyria, this Shakespearean comedy begins with the arrival of Viola in Illyria, who has been separated by her twin brother, Sebastian, in a shipwreck. The shipwrecked twins leads to mistaken identities, comedic misunderstandings and eventually a series of marriages.

'If music be the food of love,
play on.'

Act	Plot Summary
Act 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orsino, the Duke of Illyria, is upset because his love for Countess Olivia is not returned. Viola is shipwrecked on the shores of Illyria. She believes her twin brother, Sebastian, has drowned. Viola disguises herself as a man (Cesario) so that she can work for the Duke of Orsino. Olivia's uncle, Sir Toby Belch, Sir Andrew Aguecheek and Maria are partying together. Sir Toby believes that Sir Andrew should marry his niece, Olivia. Feste, Olivia's clown, tries to cheer Olivia up because she is still mourning her brother. Viola, now called Cesario, is sent by Duke Orsino to try to convince Olivia of his love. After meeting Olivia and leaving, Olivia admits she is attracted to Viola/Cesario and sends Malvolio, her servant, after him with a ring.
Act 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sebastian (Viola's twin) arrives in the town of Illyria after surviving the shipwreck. He meets Antonio, who gives Sebastian a purse of money to help him. Malvolio gives Viola/Cesario Olivia's ring. Viola/Cesario realises that Olivia has fallen in love with her. Sir Toby, Sir Andrew and Maria dislike Malvolio and decide to play a prank on him because he disapproves of their partying. They write a letter to trick him: it says that Olivia is in love with him. Viola/Cesario reveals that she is in love with Duke Orsino. Duke Orsino has no idea!
Act 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viola/Cesario returns to Olivia's house. She begs Viola/Cesario not to give her any more love messages from Duke Orsino. Olivia reveals that she loves Viola/Cesario (she thinks Viola/Cesario is a man). Viola/Cesario tells Olivia that she cannot love her. Olivia is devastated. Malvolio, who has fallen for the trick letter, is declared mad by Olivia. She locks him in the dungeon. Sir Toby Belch plays a prank to get Sir Andrew to fight a duel to the death with Viola/Cesario and win Olivia's love. Sir Andrew and Viola/Cesario prepare to fight. Antonio enters and, believing that Viola/Cesario is Sebastian, volunteers to fight in place. Orsino's men then arrive, recognise Antonio (a wanted man) and arrest him. Antonio asks Viola/Cesario (still believing he is Sebastian) for his money back to release him from jail. Viola/Cesario is confused and refuses. Antonio feels betrayed.
Act 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sir Toby and Sir Andrew meet Sebastian. Believing that he is Viola/Cesario, they challenge him to a duel. Sebastian agrees to fight. Olivia enters and stops the duel. She thinks he is Viola/Cesario. Olivia returns with a priest and suggests they marry. He agrees. Olivia and Sebastian marry.
Act 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duke Orsino and Viola/Cesario approach Olivia's house. Antonio still feels betrayed by Viola/Cesario. Olivia speaks to Viola/Cesario (whom she believes she has just married) in front of Duke Orsino. Viola/Cesario is confused and Duke Orsino is angry. Sebastian enters and tells Olivia that he is sorry for having fought with Sir Toby and Sir Andrew. Everyone stands amazed, seeing Viola/Cesario and Sebastian. Olivia realizes that she has married Sebastian, not Viola/Cesario. Feste (the clown) reveals the trick played on Malvolio. Malvolio is released. Orsino realises he loves Viola and tells her that as soon as she dresses as a woman, they shall marry.



Key Themes		
Love	Disguise	Suffering
		










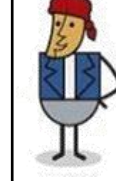
Big Ideas	
Devout Deep religious commitment. 	Identity Who a person is and what makes them who they are. 
Social Expectations The unspoken rules that define what behaviours, beliefs and attitudes are acceptable in society. 	Conflict A serious disagreement or argument. 

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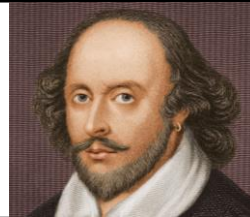
Key Characters

	Viola/Cesario Protagonist / young woman / clever / disguised as Cesario	Duke Orsino Powerful nobleman in Illyria / lovesick / egotistical	
	Countess Olivia Noble Illyrian lady / wealthy / beautiful / in mourning / sworn off men for 7 years	Sebastian Viola's twin / strong / confused / excellent at combat	
	Malvolio Olivia's head servant / self-righteous / efficient / disapproves of fun	Sir Toby Belch Olivia's uncle / rowdy / chaotic / friends with Maria and Sir Andrew	
	Sir Andrew Aguecheek Desires Olivia to be his wife / believes he is witty / idiotic / friends with Sir Toby	Maria Olivia's lady-in-waiting / clever / daring / friends with Sir Toby	
	Feste Olivia's clown / fool / entertaining / wise	Antonio Rescues Sebastian / caring / loving	

Context – We must understand the influences of the world we live in when examining texts.

William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon in 1564. He is arguably the most famous playwright in the world. He wrote plays more than 400 years ago and served under two monarchs: Queen Elizabeth I and King James I. He also helped build the Globe Theatre in London.



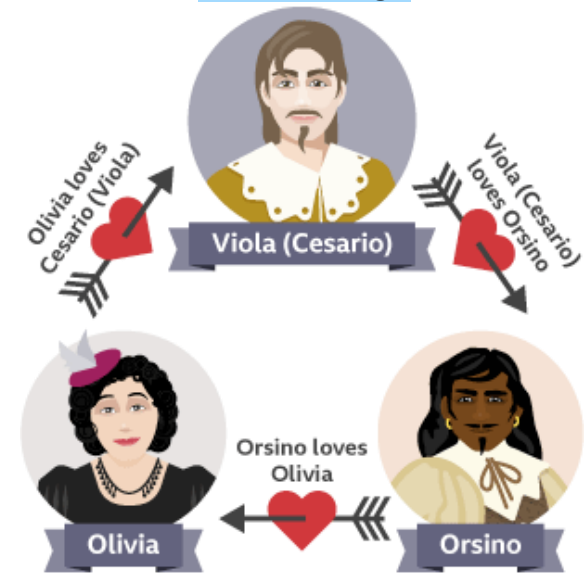
Queen Elizabeth

Queen Elizabeth I was the Queen of England, Ireland and Wales from 1558-1603. Her reign was called the Golden Age.

It was unusual to be ruled by a woman at that time. It was also unusual because she refused to marry. While she was queen, England won a famous sea battle against the Spanish Armada. Part of her success was because of her authorisation of a group of privateers who were sent to target the Spanish on land and at sea (similar to pirates). Her reign saw the beginnings of Britain's colonising of the world (taking over lands they 'discovered').



The Love Triangle



The Twelfth Night

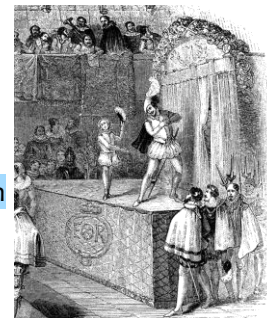
The Twelfth Night is named after the Twelfth Night festival (the twelfth night after Christmas) – a Christian festive period.

It was known as a time of carnivalesque behaviour: where people dressed up and roles were switched in a topsy-turvy fashion.



Actors





During the Shakespearean period, only males were allowed to perform as actors onstage. This meant all of the parts were performed by men or boys. Female characters were often played by young boys.







YEAR 7 AUTUMN TERM KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: HIDDEN TRUTHS

TECHNICAL ACCURACY & KEY DEVICES

'FOUR FOR MORE' THE 4-PART SUCCESS STORY

Part	Key Features
SETTING 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce your story by focusing on the setting Describe the weather / environment / surroundings / objects / décor DEVICES: Personification / pathetic fallacy / symbolism / prepositions / foreshadowing
CHARACTER 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe your character(s) within your setting One or two characters – keep it minimal Craft their actions / behaviour to reflect their personality and emotions DEVICES: Sensory language / similes / metaphors / minimal dialogue
FLASHBACK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include a flashback to teach the reader something about your character and / or their world Begin this section with a trigger This memory should contrast your character's current situation DEVICES: Sensory language / juxtaposition / light imagery / similes / metaphors / symbolism
RETURN TO THE SCENE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin this section with a trigger that forces your character back to their current world Offer a glimpse of change / a subtle change to end your story Return to something that you described in your opening paragraph to create a cyclical structure DEVICES: Sensory language / personification / pathetic fallacy / symbolism / cyclical structure


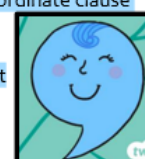


Device / Feature

Simile Comparing something to something else: 'as', 'like' 	Metaphor Describing something by stating it is something else 
Symbolism Objects, colours, sounds, places 	Sensory language Five senses 

Tenses

PAST Something that has already happened Had / went / said / walked
PRESENT Something that is currently happening Have / go / say / walk
FUTURE Something that will happen Will have / will go / will say / will walk



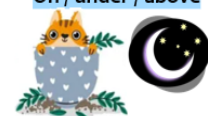



Punctuation

Capital Letters - Start of a sentence - Proper nouns: names of places, people or things - The pronoun 'I' - Months and days of the week 	Commas - Separating three or more items in a list - After a fronted adverbial - Before and after a subordinate clause (like brackets) - After subordinate clauses and phrases that begin a sentence 
Apostrophes To show that letters are missing in a word To show possession 	Full Stops To end a sentence 

Common Homophones

The  e  The  r They're
Your   You're
Its     It's
Which  Witch 

Word Classes

Adjective Describes a noun or pronoun. Blue / young / powerful 	Adverb How, when or where something happens. Furiously / yesterday / here 	Preposition Where something is; the time, direction or cause of something. On / under / above 	Pronoun Words that replace nouns or noun phrases. She / he / they 	Noun Person, place, thing, idea or state of being. Manchester / cat / love 	Verb An action or state of being. Jump / write / be 
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