



YEAR 8 SUMMER TERM KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: WAYWARD SOULS ROMEO AND JULIET BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE



Plot Overview: Written in approximately 1595, Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* is set in Verona, Italy and follows an age-old vendetta between two powerful families which tragically erupts into bloodshed, leading to the untimely deaths of two star-crossed lovers.

Act	Plot Summary
Act 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The play opens with a fight between the Capulets and the Montagues. The fight is stopped by the Prince who warns both families that any more fighting will be punishable by death. Romeo reveals to Benvolio that he is in love with Rosaline, but she doesn't love him in return. Mercutio encourages Romeo to gatecrash the Capulet Ball to cheer him up. Tybalt, Juliet's cousin, spots Romeo and is outraged that a Montague has turned up. He threatens to fight him but is stopped by Lord Capulet. Romeo meets Juliet for the first time, and they kiss. They then both find out who the other is and are separated.
Act 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Later that night, Romeo climbs over the orchard wall into the Capulets' garden to see Juliet at her window. They tell each other that they love each other and decide to meet the next day to get married. Romeo asks Friar Laurence to perform the marriage ceremony. He agrees, believing the marriage might help end the feud between the two families. The Nurse agrees to be present at their secret wedding. Romeo and Juliet meet in secret at Friar Lawrence's cell, and they get married.
Act 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tybalt, still angry with Romeo for gatecrashing the Capulet Ball, challenges Romeo to a duel which ends with Mercutio being stabbed after Romeo gets in the way. In a fit of rage, Romeo kills Tybalt. The Nurse tells Juliet that her cousin, Tybalt has been killed. At first, Juliet curses Romeo's name but quickly realises she needs to stand beside her husband and so the Nurse agrees to get a message to Romeo. Romeo is hiding at Friar Laurence's cell and is given the news he has been banished. Romeo says that being banished is worse than being killed as he won't be able to see Juliet. Lord Capulet arranges for Juliet to marry Paris in three days' time. Juliet refuses and Lord Capulet threatens to disown her if she doesn't agree. When they are alone, the Nurse tries to convince Juliet to forget Romeo and marry Paris. Juliet decides to visit Friar Lawrence.
Act 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Friar devises a plan where Juliet will take a potion that will make her appear dead. Friar Lawrence plans to let Romeo know the truth via a message so he can collect her from the Capulet family tomb. Juliet returns home, agrees to marry Paris a day earlier than planned and then takes the potion, appearing dead immediately. Her body is taken to the Capulet tomb.
Act 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Romeo learns of Juliet's 'death' from his servant Balthazar and is devastated. He buys some poison from an apothecary and returns to Verona to visit Juliet's tomb. Friar Lawrence realises Romeo did not get his original message detailing the plan. He quickly rushes to the Capulet tomb. When Romeo gets to the tomb, he sees Paris and kills him. Romeo sees Juliet's body and believing she is really dead, takes the poison and dies. When Juliet wakes up, she takes Romeo's dagger and stabs herself. The Prince arrives and discovers the dead bodies in the tomb. Capulet and Montague agree to end the feud.

Key Symbols

Poison



Dagger



Light/Dark



Big Ideas

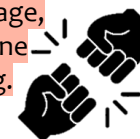
Love

An intense feeling of deep affection.



Violence

Behaviour involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something.



Honour

Having or showing a high respect for something or someone.



Rebellion

The action or process of resisting authority, control, or convention.



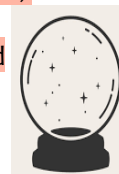
Patriarchy

A society controlled by a men, often excluding women.



Fate



















Events outside of a person's control, regarded as predetermined by a supernatural power.





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Key Characters				Context – We must understand the influences of the world we live in when examining texts.	
 <p>Juliet Capulet Protagonist / tragic hero / Lord Capulet's only daughter/ decisive / passionate / headstrong</p>	 <p>Romeo Montague Protagonist / tragic hero / Lord Montague's only son/ sensitive / impulsive / passionate</p>	<p>Femininity Femininity refers to the qualities or attributes regarded as characteristic of women or girls. It was expected that females displayed 'traditional' feminine qualities such as subservience, obedience and sensitivity.</p> 	<p>Masculinity Masculinity refers to the qualities or attributes regarded as characteristic of men or boys. It was expected that males displayed 'traditional' masculine qualities such as strength, aggression and stoicism (hiding emotions).</p> 		
 <p>Lord Capulet Head of the Capulet household / dominant / aggressive</p>	 <p>Lord Montague Head of the Montague household / devoted</p>	<p>Shakespeare supports and challenges these expectations with Juliet, who is both emotional yet rebellious, and Lady Capulet, who allows her daughter to be mistreated rather than standing up to Lord Capulet.</p>	<p>Shakespeare supports and challenges these expectations through Romeo, who is sensitive but violent, and Tybalt who is passionate and volatile.</p>		
 <p>Lady Capulet Juliet's mother/ timid/ selfish</p>	 <p>Lady Montague Romeo's mother/ caring / compassionate</p>	<p>Power of the Patriarchy During Shakespearian times, women were seen as objects or possessions. Once a female was married, her ownership transferred from her father to her husband.</p> 	<p>Star-Crossed Lovers The term "star-crossed lovers" refers to two people who are not able to be together for some reason e.g. Romeo and Juliet.</p> 		
 <p>Tybalt Juliet's cousin/ strong-willed/ passionate/ loyal/ argumentative</p>	 <p>Benvolio Romeo's cousin/ sensible/ peacekeeper</p>	<p>Women were expected to obey their father and/or husband, as it was believed that men were logical and made better choices than women. In the play, Juliet is seen as a rebel when she refuses her father's order to marry Paris.</p>	<p>Lovers, whose relationship is doomed to fail, are said to be "star-crossed" (frustrated by the stars) because it was claimed that the stars control human destiny.</p>		
 <p>The Nurse Juliet's nurse/ kind/ loving/ mother figure to Juliet</p>	 <p>Mercutio Romeo's best friend/ loyal/ funny/ devoted</p>	<p>Social Expectations In 16th Century England society was expected to follow rigid rules and norms e.g. upholding family honour was of the greatest importance to a man.</p> 	<p>Morality The social standards of good or bad behaviour. 16th Century England was a Christian country and most of Shakespeare's characters attempt to uphold Christian values.</p> 		
 <p>The Prince Prince of Verona/ imposing/ formal/ moral</p>	 <p>Friar Lawrence A priest/ religious man in Verona /moral/ kind/ optimistic</p>	<p>The long-standing feud between the Montagues and Capulets strengthens family loyalty and justifies violence.</p>	<p>Romeo and Juliet's death is such a shocking event, as it is considered a sin and therefore immoral to take human life.</p>		









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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 DEVICES: Personification / pathetic fallacy / symbolism / prepositions
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/ Skill

Metaphor Describing something by stating it is something else 	Symbolism Objects, colours, sounds, places that represent another idea 
Juxtaposition Contrasting ideas / images 	Personification Giving living qualities to something non-human 
Show Not Tell Describing a character through their actions and facial expressions 	Sensory language Five senses 
Temporal Reference Using a time reference to indicate a flashback 	Simile Comparing something to something else: 'as', 'like' 



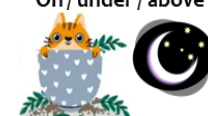



Tenses

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

Common Homophones

The  The  They're
Your  You're 
Its  It's 

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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Which  Witch 
