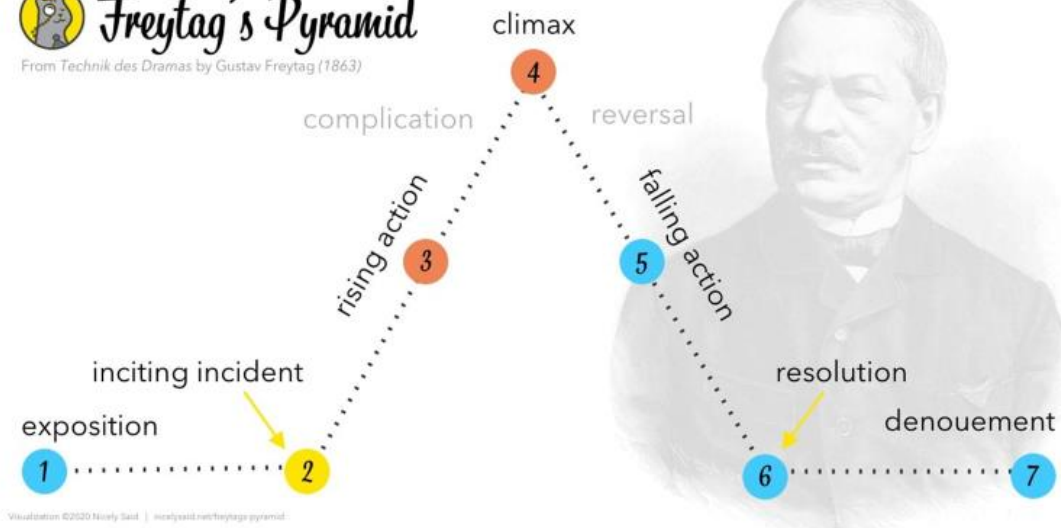


When?	What happens?
Act 1 - Prologue	Find out the story in a condensed version.
Act 1, Scene 1: Verona. A public place.	Servants of the Montagues (Romeo) and Capulets (Juliet) start street brawl showing rivalry and tension between the families. We discover Romeo loves Rosaline.
Act 1, Scene 2: A street.	Paris asks Capulet if he can marry Juliet. Romeo discovers that Rosaline will be at the Capulet ball that evening
Act 1, Scene 3: A room in Capulet's house.	Lady Capulet tells Juliet about Paris's proposal. The nurse interrupts with a long story of her as a baby.
Act 1, Scene 4: A street.	Romeo has a feeling that something terrible will happen if he goes to the ball but he goes anyway.
Act 1, Scene 5: A hall in Capulet's house.	The Montagues go to the ball and Romeo forgets Rosaline as soon as he sees Juliet. Tybalt recognises them but Lord Capulet will not allow a fight.
<b>Act 2, Prologue: PROLOGUE</b>	The chorus informs us the pain R&J are in as they can't meet but passion will find a way.
Act 2, Scene 1: A lane by the wall of Capulet's orchard.	Romeo jumps into the Capulet garden to catch a glimpse of Juliet.
Act 2, Scene 2: Capulet's orchard	The Balcony Scene: Romeo professes his love to Juliet. They arrange a meeting.
Act 2, Scene 3: Friar Lawrence's cell.	Romeo goes to Friar Lawrence to arrange to marry Juliet – he agrees thinking it will end the feud between the families.
Act 2, Scene 4: A street.	Tybalt sends a challenge to Romeo. The Nurse gets the information about the wedding as a message to Juliet.
Act 2, Scene 5: Capulet's orchard.	The nurse delivers the news to Juliet of her upcoming marriage to Romeo.
Act 2, Scene 6: Friar Lawrence's cell.	They marry.
Act 3, Scene 1: A public place.	Romeo tries to avoid fighting. Mercutio is wounded and killed by Tybalt. Romeo then avenges his death and kills Tybalt. Romeo is exiled for his part in this.
Act 3, Scene 2: Capulet's orchard.	Juliet learns of Tybalt's death and Romeo's banishment and is distraught over the loss of her love.

When?	What happens?
Act 3, Scene 3: Friar Lawrence's cell.	Both Romeo and Juliet are distraught at the separation. Romeo tries to stab himself but is convinced to hold on by Friar Lawrence.
Act 3, Scene 4: A room in Capulet's house.	Capulet promises on impulse that Juliet will marry Paris in two days.
Act 3, Scene 5: Capulet's orchard.	Lady Capulet informs Juliet of her upcoming marriage. She is threatened by her father if she refuses to be thrown out. The Nurse says she should marry Paris.
Act 4, Scene 1: Friar Lawrence's cell.	Friar plans to give Juliet a drug that makes her appear dead for 48 hours to escape for Mantua and a new life with Romeo.
Act 4, Scene 2: Hall in Capulet's house.	Juliet goes to her father and agrees to marry Paris. He moves the wedding forward a day.
Act 4, Scene 3: Juliet's chamber.	Juliet takes the poison.
Act 4, Scene 4: Hall in Capulet's house.	Capulet sends the nurse to waken Juliet.
Act 4, Scene 5: Juliet's chamber.	The Nurse tries to wake Juliet, but finds that she is (apparently) dead. All are grief stricken but Friar Lawrence arranges the funeral quickly.
Act 5, Scene 1: Mantua. A street	Romeo hears wrongly of Juliet's death, buys poison and returns to join her.
Act 5, Scene 2: Friar Lawrence's cell.	Friar John explains why he didn't deliver the letter and F L sends another.
Act 5, Scene 3: A churchyard; in it a tomb belonging to the Capulets	<p>Outside the tomb where Juliet is (apparently) dead. Romeo and Paris fight. Paris is killed. Romeo enters the tomb, sees Juliet, takes the poison and dies. Friar Lawrence enters, seeing Romeo dead and Juliet waking up. Juliet wakes. The Friar tries to get her away but she refuses to move. Friar Lawrence runs away. Juliet finds Romeo dead and kills herself with his dagger.</p> <p>The Watch (police) enter, having arrested Balthasar and Friar Lawrence. All the parents enter. Lord Montague says that his wife has died of grief. The Prince starts an enquiry and Friar Lawrence explained what happened. Montague and Capulet promise to end their quarrel.</p>

Characterisation
<b>Romeo Montague</b> conflicted changeable passionate impulsive
<b>Juliet Capulet</b> dutiful conflicted devout decisive loyal
<b>Mercutio</b> Quick-witted tempestuous impulsive Sceptical of love loyal
<b>Tybalt</b> Irresponsible Spoilt Reckless Immature Transformative
<b>Benvolio</b> Peace-keeper Non-confrontational honest Loyal
<b>The Nurse</b> Mother figure caring Works as an intermediary Loyal
<b>Friar Lawrence</b> Well intentioned Father figure Educated/wise Scheming
<b>Prince Escalus</b> Authority figure linked to balance and justice Imposing Struggles to control his subjects
<b>General vocabulary</b>
<b>tragedy (tragic)</b> – an event causing great suffering or distress
<b>futile</b> - pointless; useless
<b>feud</b> – a prolonged fight or dispute. Conflict/argument
<b>chorus</b> – provide a commentary on events in a play for the audience. Can be an actor or group of actors.
<b>Apothecary</b> – a person who prepared and sold medicines and drugs
<b>inevitable</b> —certain to happen
<b>banishment</b> – punished by being sent away.
<b>obedient</b> – follows instructions or requests

Devices
<b>Semantic field</b> – word group linked by topic, theme or feeling
<b>Imagery</b> – devices which create mental images for readers.
<b>Foreshadowing</b> – giving a warning or indication of a future event
<b>Prose</b> – type of writing seen in novels
<b>Blank Verse</b> – poetic verse without rhyme
<b>Iambic pentameter</b> – a line of verse usually with 10 beats - a rhythm of stressed and unstressed syllables.
<b>Sonnet</b> – a poem of 14 lines with strict rhythm and rhyme rules. Often focussed on theme of love.
<b>Rhyme</b> – words that share same sounds, usually at the end
<b>Mirroring</b> – reflecting
<b>Declarative Sentences</b> – a statement sentence
<b>Interrogative Sentences</b> – a question
<b>Imperative Sentences</b> – a verb/phrase/sentence showing urgency or demand. E.g. 'Give it!'
<b>Exclamatory Sentences</b> - sentence expressing strong emotion – e.g. surprise, shock. Often end in exclamation marks.
<b>Withholding details</b> – keeping details secret in order to build tension or suspense.
<b>Dramatic Irony</b> – when audiences/readers are aware of details that characters are not.



**FAMILY & MARRIAGE:** Wealthy people often married not for love but for money, power and status; arranged marriages were common; Capulet tries to use Juliet as a 'bargaining chip'. The family was society in microcosm with the father as 'governor'. Juliet is torn between duty to her family and desire for personal happiness.

Romeo and Juliet are willing to give up their families for marriage. The young were expected to obey the old and Shakespeare celebrates the passion and independence of Romeo and Juliet.

**FATE:** The prologue establishes the idea that fate, not just the characters' actions, is to blame for the catastrophes. Many instances of luck impact on the characters such as the servant inviting Romeo to the masked ball, Friar John and his message being detained, Paris being at the Capulet tomb when Romeo arrives.

**GENDER:** Women in the play are able to exert little influence. Capulet sees Juliet as his property and feels that she should be grateful for the match with Paris he has arranged. Juliet is very aware that virtue and chastity were more important and valuable to women than they were to men as women had to be chaste and pure to secure a good marriage.

**RELIGION:** Religion was a powerful influence in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century and it provided a set of moral rules to live by. Religious imagery and references are often used by characters across the play, emphasising its influence across society.

*Religion in the play is represented through Friar Lawrence, who is seen as a trustworthy figure. Friar Lawrence's involvement in Romeo and Juliet's secret marriage could, perhaps, help us to consider how religious belief can be adapted (potentially corrupted) by human desire, greed or ambition.*

*Romeo and Juliet had to marry in order to be together – marriage was seen as a sacred bond that could not be broken by human hands. By marrying, Juliet (and females in that period) took on the identity and status of their 'new' family. They were the property of their husband. .*

**CONFLICT & HONOUR:** Personal and family reputation was crucial in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Honour is important to all the characters – they can't ignore insults and have to defend the honour of their family. 'Family' was not just biological link, but rather allegiances and friendships – consider how Mercutio is willing to defend his best friend, Romeo.

Notions of revenge are explored within the play, with situations escalating and becoming increasingly more violent and extreme. Romeo feels honour bound to avenge Mercutio's death; he doesn't pause and consider the consequences of this action. By killing Tybalt (his wife's cousin), Romeo simultaneously avenges his friend, and insults his wife's family, leading to further conflict.

Characters like Benvolio and the Prince show how difficult it is to avoid the violence of the family feud: even though the characters seek to avoid fighting, their language often reflects violence and threat. The violence gets worse in the second half of the play and the feud only stops because of the deaths of R & J.

**LOVE- REQUITED AND UNREQUITED:** In Act 1, Scene 1, Romeo speaks to his cousin (Benvolio) about a love he feels that is unrequited: he wants Rosaline and yet she does not return his feelings. Shakespeare then quickly diverts Romeo's romantic attentions from Rosaline to Juliet. This could emphasise the impulsivity of the young people within Shakespeare's play. Whilst Romeo's love for Rosaline is presented as a passing infatuation, his love for Juliet seems to be more heart-felt and true.

Across the play, there are numerous puns and jokes about sex: the Nurse uses bawdy humour when speaking to other servants; Mercutio discusses love's influence when he talks of 'Queen Mab' and discusses Romeo's changing behaviour. Even Romeo and Juliet's conversations and relationship reflect not only the emotion of love, but ideas around physical desire too.

**Prompts for Analysis:**

**How is this character used to create conflict / tension?**

"Shakespeare uses Mercutio to..."  
"Shakespeare uses the relationship/conversation between Romeo and Juliet to create a sense of..."

**How does Shakespeare use a character's actions or words help to present his ideas and themes?**

"Shakespeare uses the passionate speech from Mercutio as he dies to draw attention to draw attention to the futility of the feuding between the Capulets and Montagues."

**How does Shakespeare use a characters words or actions in a symbolic way? (think of \_\_\_\_\_).**

"In the prologue, Shakespeare uses death imagery to foreshadow Romeo and Juliet's deaths at the end of the play."

Key Phrases to support deeper discussions

An important theme for Shakespeare is...

Through the character of \_\_\_\_\_, Shakespeare presents the theme of...  
Through the use of \_\_\_\_\_, Shakespeare encourages the audience to...

This is evident where...  
This idea is developed where...

This is in contrast to...