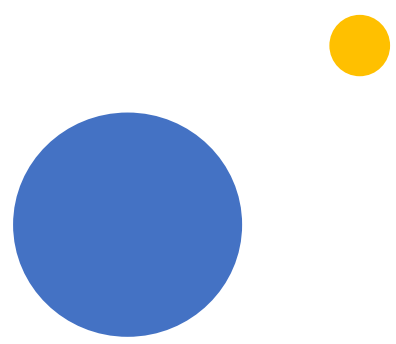




• Spring Term 2025



Romeo and Juliet: Revision Workbook

Romeo and Juliet: Lesson One

- What are the key events of the play?
- Who are the protagonists?
- How do I organise and develop my ideas?



Connect – Brain Dump

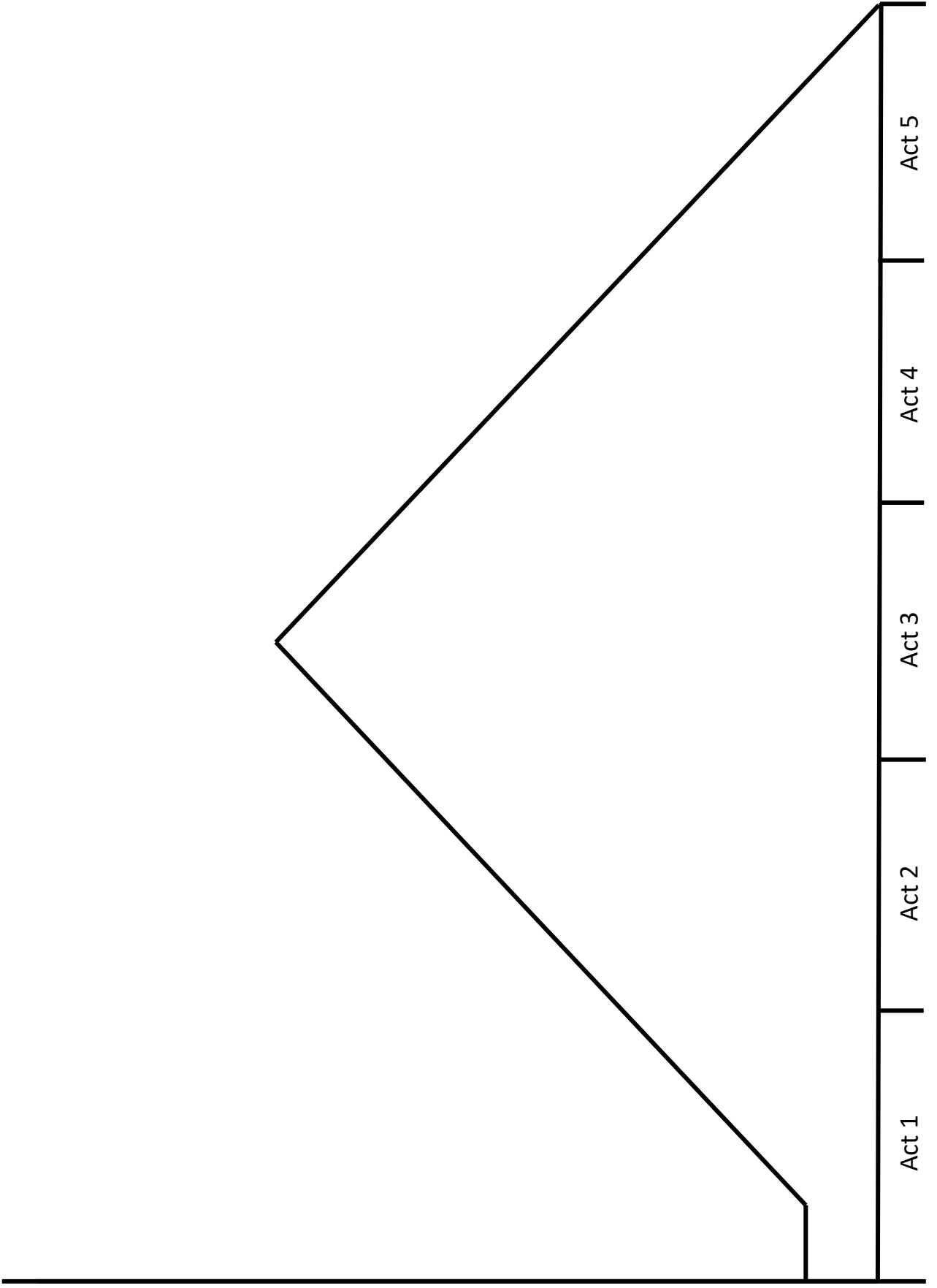


What can you remember about the events of Romeo and Juliet. Write your ideas in the box below.

Connect

Scan the plot summary below. Highlight anything you missed in your brain dump. Then complete the reduce column on the right (the first one has been done for you).

Act	PLOT	Reduce
1 Fights and a Party	Prologue: Family feud & fatal consequences for 2 young lovers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a fight between two rival families (Montagues and Capulets) which is stopped by the Prince. • Romeo is unhappy because Rosaline doesn't love him. • Paris asks Capulet for Juliet's hand in marriage, but Capulet tells him she's not ready. Capulet throws a ball. • Mercutio is invited to the ball, but Benvolio and Romeo crash it. This enrages Tybalt. • Romeo and Juliet meet, talk, fall in love at first sight and kiss. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Servants fight, stopped by Prince. • Romeo's love for Rosaline makes him sad. • Paris wants Juliet. • Party: R&J meet and fall in love.
2 A Secret Marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Capulets' garden, Romeo overhears Juliet thinking aloud about how much she likes Romeo but is the son of her family's enemy. Romeo talks to her and they decide to get married. • Romeo asks Friar Lawrence for help – he agrees to marry them. • Romeo meets Mercutio and Benvolio, and they tease the Nurse who gives a message to Romeo from Juliet. • After the Nurse tells Juliet the plan to marry that afternoon, they get married in secret. 	
3 Deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tybalt kills Mercutio in a fight; in revenge, Romeo kills Tybalt. The Prince exiles Romeo from Verona as punishment. • R & J spend the night together before R leaves the city. • Juliet's parents tell her that she must marry Paris in two days but she tells them she can't. during an intense argument. 	
4 Plans and Potions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juliet asks the friar to help, whose plan involves faking her death. • Using Friar Lawrence's potion, Juliet fakes her own death. Friar Lawrence sends Romeo a letter telling him about the plan and to rescue her from her family tomb. • Juliet's family think she's dead so bury her in the family tomb. 	
5 Un-happy Ending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R doesn't get the Friar's letter. He believes J to be dead and goes to her tomb to kill himself after buying some poison. • Paris sees Romeo going to the tomb, they fight and R kills Paris. • R places P's body in the tomb, lies next to Juliet and drinks the poison. • Friar Lawrence finds out that R didn't get the letter so goes to the tomb. • As Friar Lawrence arrives, Juliet wakes up. Juliet refuses to go with him and he doesn't want to get into trouble for Romeo's death, so the Friar leaves. • When Juliet realises that Romeo is dead, she kills herself. • Everyone comes to the tomb, where the friar has to explain what has happened. • Grieving, Montague and Capulet realise that their feud has caused the suicides of their children so agree to make peace. 	



Activate

Complete the table to revise how the protagonists change during the play. Use 'because' or 'as' to give examples or reasons.

At the beginning of the play Shakespeare presents them as...

This changes where...

At the end of the play Shakespeare presents them as...

	At the beginning of the play Shakespeare presents them as...	This changes where...	At the end of the play Shakespeare presents them as...
Romeo			
Juliet			

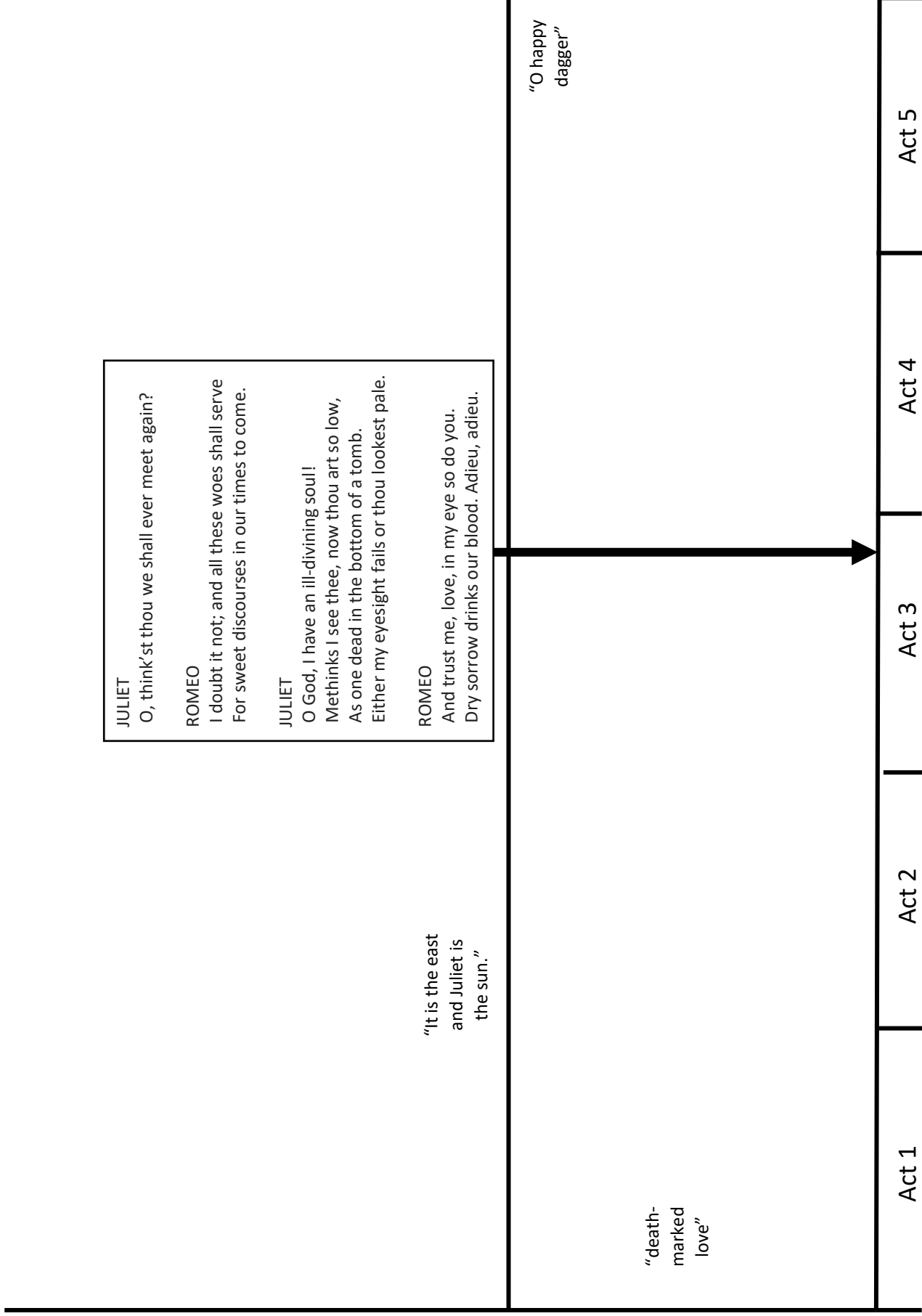
Some useful Romeo vocabulary:

Depressed, melancholy, unrequited, Petrarchan, vengeful, furious, infatuated, violent, passionate, obsessive, fatalistic, tragic.

Some useful Juliet vocabulary:

Innocent, obedient, dutiful, reserved, quiet, passionate, confident, defiant, determined, fatalistic, tragic, depressed, accepting, isolated, vulnerable.

How does Shakespeare present Romeo and Juliet?



How does Shakespeare present Romeo and Juliet?

Improve each of the answers below by writing a better answer in the second column. Use the following structure to begin each improve answer: **Where + Shakespeare + critical verb...**

Useful critical verbs: Establishes, develops, explores, contrasts, questions, foreshadows, reveals, indicates, stresses, reinforces, hints at.

Answer	Your improved answer
<p><i>The phrase "death-mark'd love" suggests that Romeo and Juliet will die at the end of the play.</i></p>	<p>In the Prologue, Shakespeare establishes the idea that _____</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p><i>When Romeo says "Juliet is the sun" it suggests that Juliet is the centre of his world.</i></p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p><i>When Juliet says "bottom of a tomb" it makes it sound like Juliet is already dead. This links back to the prologue because we know Romeo dies.</i></p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p><i>Juliet says "happy dagger!" which makes it sound like she is happy that she is going to die. This is because it is her destiny.</i></p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Romeo and Juliet: Lesson Two

- What are the causes of conflict and violence in the play?
- Which characters does Shakespeare use to create conflict?
- How do I organise and develop my ideas?



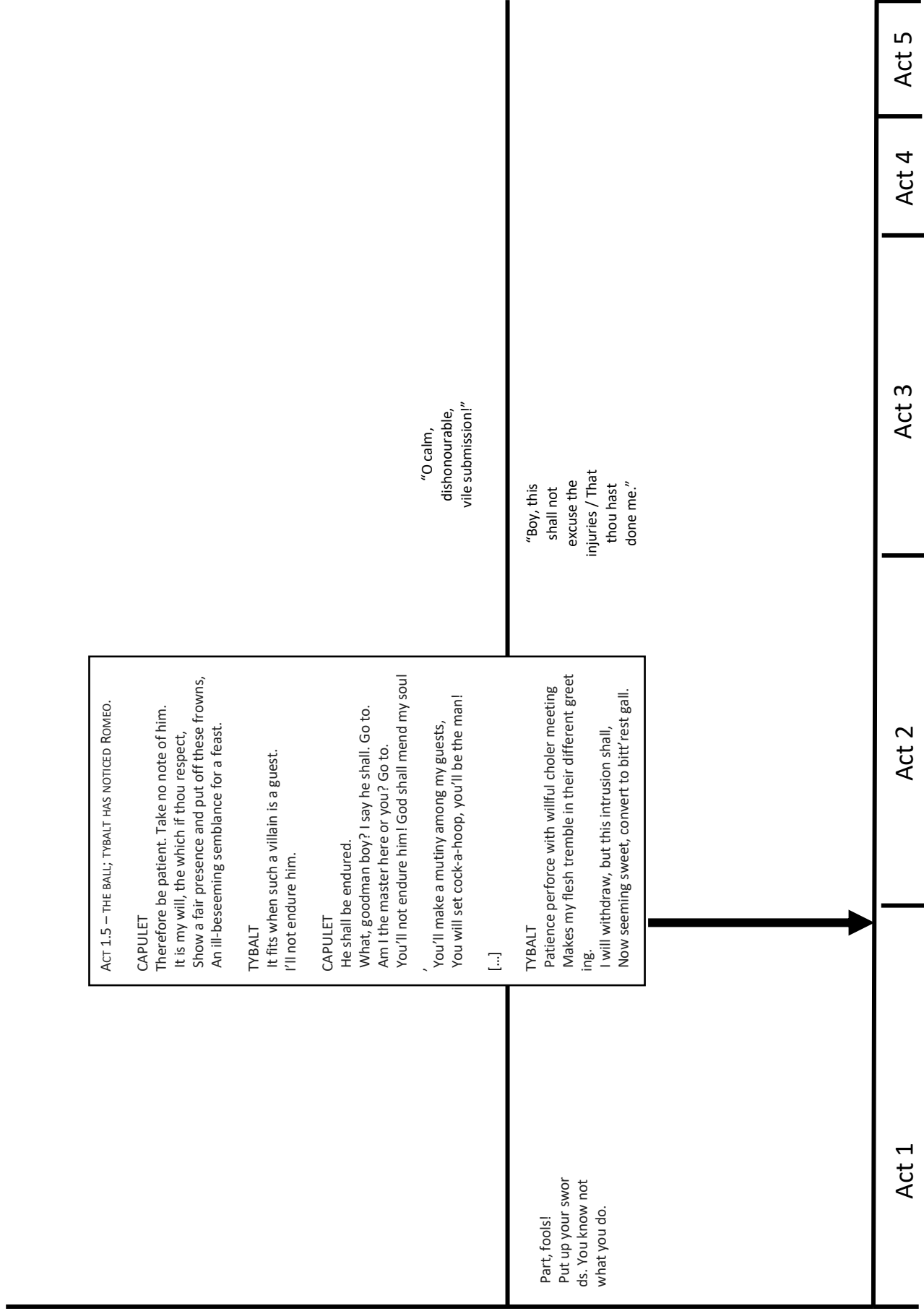
Connect – Four in Four



What can you remember about these characters? Write your ideas below.

Benvolio	
Tybalt	
Prince Escalus	
Mercutio	

How does Shakespeare present conflict in Romeo and Juliet?



How does Shakespeare conflict in Romeo and Juliet?

Improve each of the answers below by writing a better answer in the second column. Use the following structure to begin each improve answer: **Where + Shakespeare + critical verb...**

Useful critical verbs: Establishes, develops, explores, contrasts, questions, foreshadows, reveals, indicates, stresses, reinforces, hints at, intensifies.

Answer	Your improved answer
<i>The phrase "Part fools" tells the audience Benvolio thinks fighting is wrong.</i>	In Act 1.1, Shakespeare establishes Benvolio as _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
<i>At the ball, Tybalt is shown as aggressive and violent.</i>	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
<i>When Tybalt describes his "injuries" it shows how much pain Romeo has caused him.</i>	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
<i>In the fight scene, Mercutio feels awkward that Romeo won't fight.</i>	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Consolidate: 'Because, but, so...

Complete the sentences below.

For the 'because' sentence, explain the sentence. For the 'but' question, give a reason why this may not be the case. For the 'so' question, explain the consequences or impacts.

*In Romeo and Juliet, young men do not listen to the older generation **because...***

*In Romeo and Juliet, young men do not listen to the older generation **but...***

*In Romeo and Juliet, young men do not listen to the older generation **so...***

Romeo and Juliet: Lesson Three

- How are Juliet's relationships with her family presented in the play?
- What does Shakespeare want the audience to think or feel about Juliet and her family?
- How do I organise and develop my ideas?



Connect: 'Four in Four'

You have four minutes to write down everything you know about the topics below

The Nurse

Lady Capulet

*How were girls like Juliet
expected to behave?*

Marriage in Elizabethan England

How does Shakespeare present Juliet's relationships with her family?

LADY CAPULET

Talk not to me, for I'll not speak a word.
Do as thou wilt, for I have done with thee.
She exits.

JULIET, *rising*

O God! O nurse, how shall this be prevented?

[...]

Comfort me; counsel me.—

Alack, alack, that heaven should practice stratagems
Upon so soft a subject as myself.—

What sayst thou? Hast thou not a word of joy?
Some comfort, nurse.

NURSE

Faith, here it is.

Romeo is banished, and all the world to nothing
That he dares ne'er come back to challenge you,
Or, if he do, it needs must be by stealth.

Then, since the case so stands as now it doth,
I think it best you married with the County.

O, he's a lovely gentleman!

Romeo's a dishclout to him. An eagle, madam,
Hath not so green, so quick, so fair an eye
As Paris hath.

"O happy
dagger"

"But no more deep will I
endart mine eye / Than
your consent gives
strength to make it fly"

"My dismal scene I
needs must act alone"

Act 1

Act 2

Act 3

Act 4

Act 5

Romeo and Juliet: Lesson Four

- How are Friar Lawrence and Paris presented?
- What does Shakespeare want the audience to think or feel about Friar Lawrence and Paris?
- How do I organise and develop my ideas?



Connect: 'Four in Four'

You have four minutes to write down everything you know about the topics below

Friar Lawrence

Paris

*How were girls like Juliet
expected to behave?*

Marriage in Elizabethan England

How does Shakespeare present the Friar in *Romeo and Juliet*?

ACT 2.3

ROMEO

Thou chid'st me oft for loving Rosaline.

FRIAR LAWRENCE

For doting, not for loving, pupil mine.

ROMEO

And bad'st me bury love.

FRIAR LAWRENCE

Not in a grave
To lay one in, another out to have.

ROMEO

I pray thee, chide me not. Her I love now
Doth grace for grace and love for love allow.
The other did not so.

FRIAR LAWRENCE

O, she knew well
Thy love did read by rote, that could not spell.
But come, young waverer, come, go with me.
In one respect I'll thy assistant be,
For this alliance may so happy prove
To turn your households' rancor to pure love.

ROMEO

O, let us hence. I stand on sudden haste.

FRIAR LAWRENCE

Wisely and slow. They stumble that run fast.

What has Romeo asked the Friar to do?

Why does the Friar agree to Romeo's request?

The Friar seems quite frustrated with Romeo at this point, Why do you think this might be?

The Friar says "For this alliance may so happy prove / To turn your households' rancor to pure love." How does this foreshadow events later in the play?

How does Shakespeare use this scene to create dramatic tension?

The Friar also says "Wisely and slow. They stumble that run fast." What is he trying to warn Romeo of?

How does Shakespeare present Paris in *Romeo and Juliet*?

ACT 4.1

PARIS

Happily met, my lady and my wife.

JULIET

That may be, sir, when I may be a wife.

PARIS

That "may be" must be, love, on Thursday next.

JULIET

What must be shall be.

FRIAR LAWRENCE That's a certain text.

PARIS

Come you to make confession to this father?

JULIET

To answer that, I should confess to you.

PARIS

Do not deny to him that you love me.

JULIET

I will confess to you that I love him.

PARIS

So will you, I am sure, that you love me.

JULIET

If I do so, it will be of more price

Being spoke behind your back than to your face.

PARIS

Poor soul, thy face is much abused with tears.

JULIET

The tears have got small victory by that,

For it was bad enough before their spite.

PARIS

Thou wrong'st it more than tears with that report.

JULIET

That is no slander, sir, which is a truth,

And what I spake, I spake it to my face.

PARIS

Thy face is mine, and thou hast slandered it.

JULIET

It may be so, for it is not mine own.—

In your own words, summarise what is happening in this scene.

What is Paris's mood at this moment? Why?

What is Juliet's mood at this point? Why?

The audience knows that Juliet is already married to Romeo. How does this affect what we think and feel about Paris saying, "Thy face is mine"?

What does the audience think, feel or imagine about Paris by the end of this scene?

How does Shakespeare use Paris and the Friar to create conflict and tension?

Useful critical verbs: Establishes, develops, explores, contrasts, questions, foreshadows, reveals, indicates, stresses, reinforces, hints at, intensifies.

Improve each of the answers below by writing a better answer in the second column. Use the following structure to begin each improve answer: **Where + Shakespeare + critical verb...**

Answer	Your improved answer
<p><i>The phrase "turn your household's rancour to pure love" shows us the Friar wants to end the fighting.</i></p>	<p>In Act 2.3, Shakespeare uses the Friar to create tension by _____</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p><i>"They stumble that run fast" shows the Friar is worried Romeo and Juliet are marrying too quickly.</i></p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p><i>"Happily met, my lady and my wife." shows that Paris does not know that Juliet is already married to Romeo. We wonder what might happen next.</i></p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p><i>When Paris says "Thy face is mine" it reminds the audience that he has Capulet's permission to marry Juliet. It sounds like he loves her.</i></p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Romeo and Juliet: Lesson Five

- How do I organise and write an exam response?

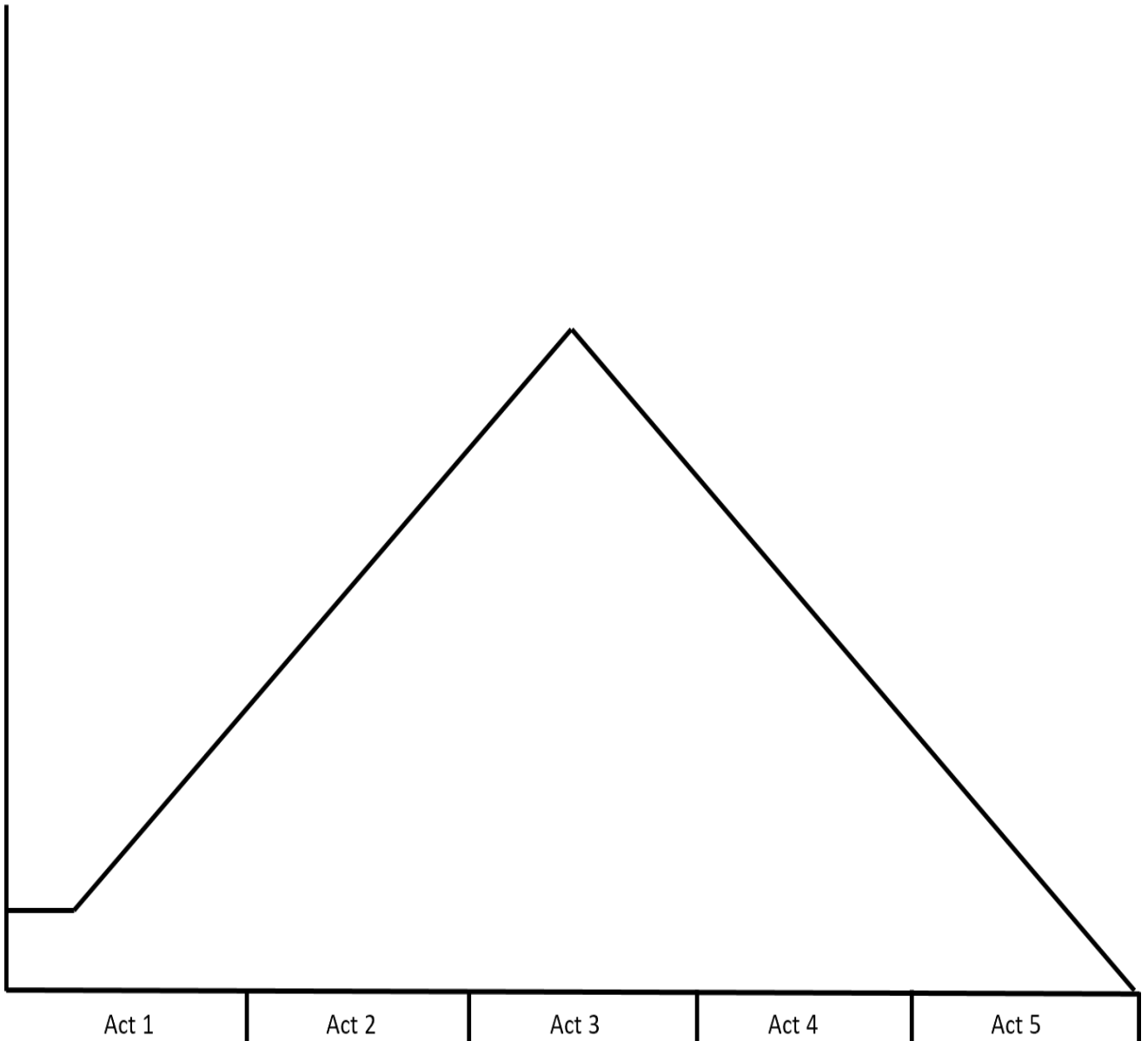


Connect – Brain Dump



Look at the question below. On the timeline, brain dump the events and characters in the play you could write about. Make quick notes to show why these events are important.

How does Shakespeare present the effects of the conflict between the Montagues and Capulet families?



Stuck? Look at the plot summary from lesson one and use your red pen to copy key ideas.

Extension: Can you put quotations on your time line? What do these show?

Read the following extract from Act 5 Scene 3 of *Romeo and Juliet* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Paris is at the Capulet tomb to mourn Juliet. As he arrives he sees Romeo attempting to break into the tomb.

PARIS

This is that banished haughty Montague
That murdered my love's cousin, with which grief
It is supposed the fair creature died,
And here is come to do some villainous shame
To the dead bodies. I will apprehend him.

(Stepping forward.)

Stop thy unhallowed toil, vile Montague.
Can vengeance be pursued further than death?
Condemnèd villain, I do apprehend thee.
Obey and go with me, for thou must die.

ROMEO

I must indeed, and therefore came I hither.
Good gentle youth, tempt not a desp'rate man.
Fly hence and leave me. Think upon these gone.
Let them affright thee. I beseech thee, youth,
Put not another sin upon my head
By urging me to fury. O, begone!
By heaven, I love thee better than myself,
For I come hither armed against myself.
Stay not, begone, live, and hereafter say
A madman's mercy bid thee run away.

PARIS

I do defy thy commination
And apprehend thee for a felon here.

ROMEO

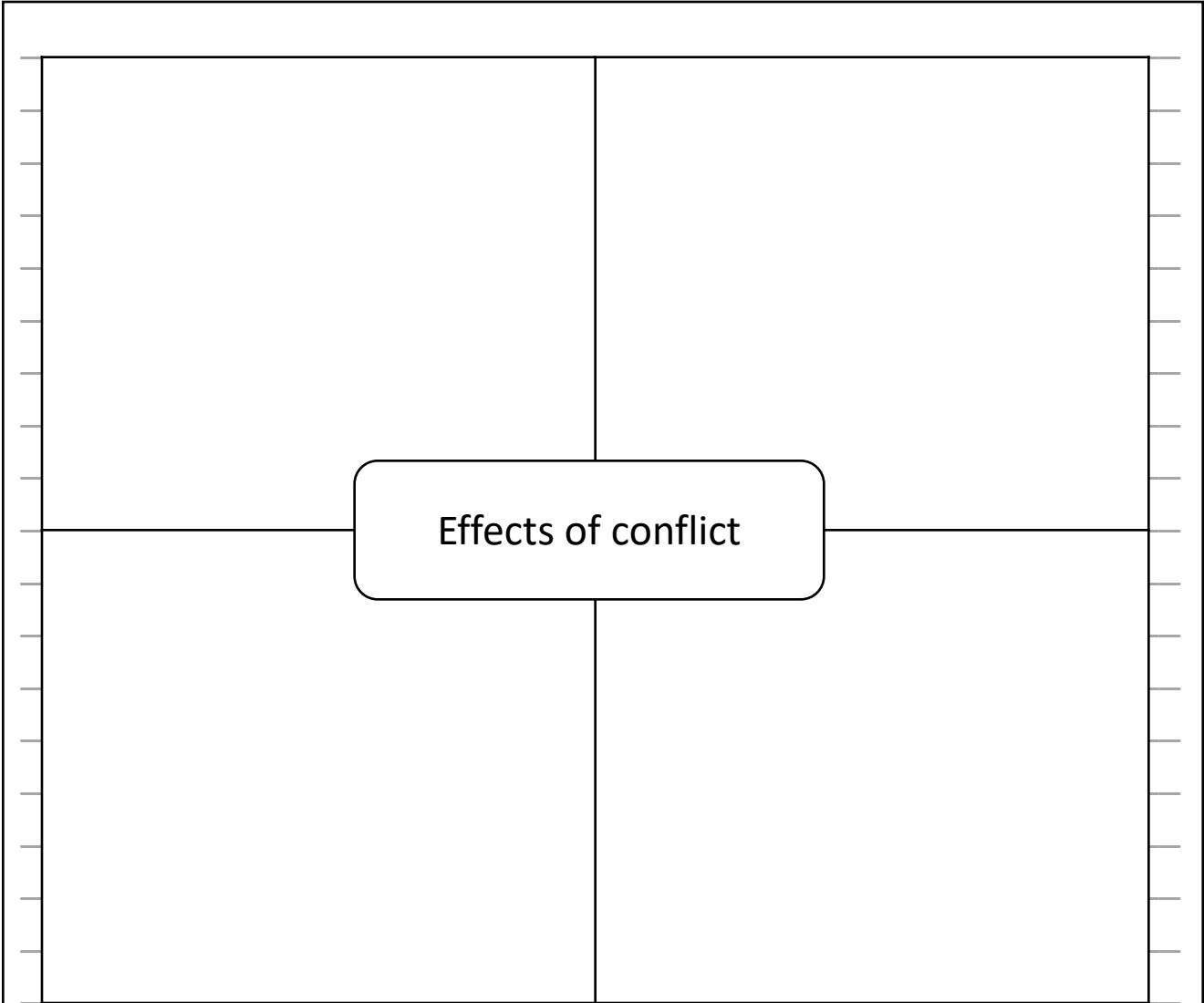
Wilt thou provoke me? Then have at thee, boy!

How does Shakespeare present the effects of the conflict between the Montagues and Capulet families?

- how Shakespeare presents the effects of the conflict in this extract
- how Shakespeare presents the effects of the conflict between the Capulet and Montague families in the play as a whole.

How does Shakespeare present the effects of the conflict between the Montagues and Capulet families?

Effects of conflict



Instructions: Use the space above to plan your answer to the question.

Aim to include:

One or two quotations from the extract

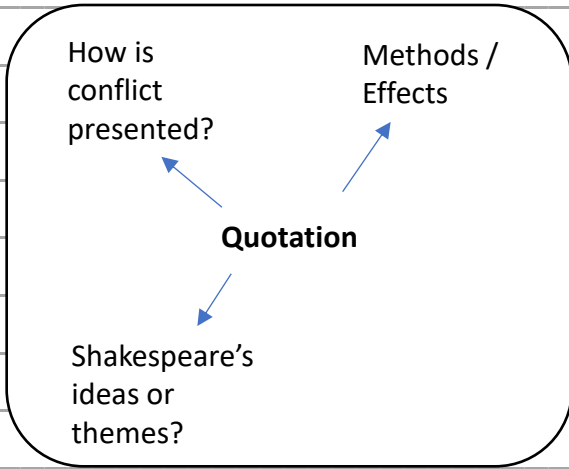
Two to three quotations/references from the whole play.

How is conflict presented?

Methods / Effects

Quotation

Shakespeare's ideas or themes?



THEMES	
<p>LOVE: R & J fall in true love at first sight. Their young love is genuine but impulsive and destructive. Romeo's 'love' for Rosaline is an passing infatuation and Romeo learns what true love is. There are numerous puns and jokes about sex, and R&J's relationship reflects physical desire too.</p> <p>CONFLICT & HONOUR: Personal and family reputation was crucial in the 16th century. Honour is important to all the characters – they can't ignore insults and have to defend the honour of their family. Characters like Benvolio and the Prince show how difficult it is to avoid the violence of the family feud. The violence gets worse in the second half of the play and the feud only stops because of the deaths of R & J.</p> <p>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 very aware that virtue and chastity were more important and valuable to women than men as they had to be chaste to secure a good marriage.</p> <p>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 a microcosm with the father as 'governor'. Juliet is torn between duty to her family and desire for personal happiness. R & J willing to give up their families for marriage. The young were expected to obey the old and Shakespeare celebrates the passion and independence of R & J.</p> <p>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 ball, Friar John and his message being detained, Paris being at the Capulet tomb when Romeo arrives</p> <p>RELIGION: A powerful influence in the 16th century and it provided a set of moral rules to live by. Represented by Friar Lawrence who is trusted by all. R & J had to marry in order to be together. Religious imagery and references often used by characters.</p>	<p>Despair: total loss of hope</p> <p>Infatuation: Obsession</p> <p>Confidant: A trusted person</p>
ENGLIT PAPER 1	
<p>1 hr 45 mins</p> <p>Section A: R & J – 50 mins</p> <p>Write in detail about an extract from the play and then play as a whole</p>	<p>CONTEXT</p> <p>Verona: R & J set in Verona in the fourteenth century. Verona was a rich, lively, cultured city but had been afflicted by violence for centuries. Political leaders clashed with religious leaders for power, status and wealth and many people were obliged to take sides.</p> <p>Women: Society in the 16th century was patriarchal: men were dominant and women were inferior and expected to marry as young as 12. Noblewomen like Juliet would have received some education but there was little freedom in most areas of life for women. Lower class women received no education and would have worked as some sort of servant.</p> <p>Queen Elizabeth I: Provided a powerful example of a strong female in a male-dominated society, living by rules established by men. She was not representative of women in wider English society and was celebrated as an exceptional woman. Admired by Shakespeare and led England to great wealth, prosperity and national confidence.</p> <p>Tragic Hero: Romeo and Juliet is a tragedy and the characters of Romeo and Juliet can be seen as tragic heroes (main character whose downfall brought about by own actions or tragic flaw). Both are guilty of loving too much and too quickly and acting too rashly.</p> <p>The Plague: Elizabethan England and Renaissance Verona were badly affected by outbreaks of the painful, deadly and contagious 'black death'. Many parents (including Shakespeare) lost children to the plague and it provides a metaphor for Mercutio's final curse as the Montagues and Capulets all lose children. Romeo doesn't get Friar Lawrence's letter because Friar John is detained for fear he may have the plague.</p>
VOCABULARY	
<p>Impulsive: Acts without thinking</p> <p>Melancholy: Feeling of thoughtful sadness</p> <p>Tormented: experience great suffering</p>	<p>Despair: total loss of hope</p> <p>Infatuation: Obsession</p> <p>Confidant: A trusted person</p>
PLOT	
<p>Prologue: Family feud & fatal consequences for 2 young lovers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a fight between two rival families (Montagues and Capulets) which is stopped by the Prince. Romeo is unhappy because Rosaline doesn't love him. Paris asks Capulet for Juliet's hand in marriage, but Capulet tells him she's not ready. Capulet throws a ball. Mercutio is invited to the ball, but Benvolio and Romeo crash it. This enrages Tybalt. Romeo and Juliet meet, talk, fall in love at first sight and kiss. In the Capulets' garden, Romeo overhears Juliet thinking aloud about how much she likes Romeo but is the son of her family's enemy. Romeo talks to her and they decide to get married. Romeo asks Friar Lawrence for help – he agrees to marry them. Romeo meets Mercutio and Benvolio, and they tease the Nurse who gives a message to Romeo from Juliet. After the Nurse tells Juliet the plan to marry that afternoon, they get married in secret. Tybalt kills Mercutio in a fight; in revenge, Romeo kills Tybalt. The Prince exiles Romeo from Verona as punishment. R & J spend the night together before R leaves the city. Juliet's parents tell her that she must marry Paris in two days but she tells them she can't, during an intense argument. Juliet asks the friar to help, whose plan involves faking her death. Using Friar Lawrence's potion, Juliet takes her own death. Friar Lawrence sends Romeo a letter telling him about the plan and to rescue her from her family tomb. Juliet's family think she's dead so bury her in the family tomb. R doesn't get the Friar's letter. He believes J to be dead and goes to her tomb to kill himself after buying some poison. Paris sees Romeo going to the tomb, they fight and R kills Paris. R places P's body in the tomb, lies next to Juliet and drinks the poison. Friar Lawrence finds out that R didn't get the letter so goes to the tomb. As Friar Lawrence arrives, Juliet wakes up. Juliet refuses to go with him and he doesn't want to get into trouble for Romeo's death, so the Friar leaves. When Juliet realises that Romeo is dead, she kills herself. Everyone comes to the tomb, where the friar has to explain what has happened. Grieving, Montague and Capulet realise that their feud has caused the suicides of their children so agree to make peace 	<p>Impulsive: Acts without thinking</p> <p>Melancholy: Feeling of thoughtful sadness</p> <p>Tormented: experience great suffering</p>
BELLIGERENT: Aggressive and hostile	
IDOLATRY: Extreme admiration or love	
BANISHMENT: Exile	
<p>Dutiful: Acts obediently</p> <p>Conflict: A struggle between opposites</p> <p>Tyrannical: treats people cruelly</p>	<p>Despair: total loss of hope</p> <p>Infatuation: Obsession</p> <p>Confidant: A trusted person</p>

ROMEO

Well-respected Montague. Falls in love with the daughter of his family's enemy and marries her in secret – kills her cousin in a rage and commits suicide wrongly believing Juliet to be dead.

Initially knows more about love from books than experience: "thy love did read by rote" (Friar Lawrence) / "Love is a smoke raised with the fume of sighs... a fire... a sea... a madness" / "young waverer" (Friar Lawrence) / "you kiss by th' book" (Juliet)

Emotional, passionate and has to deal with rejection by Rosaline: "Is love a tender thing? It is too rough, too rude, too boisterous, and it pricks like thorn."

Fears fate & future: "O! I am Fortune's fool!"

Falls overwhelmingly in love with Juliet at first sight: "what light through yonder window breaks? It is the east and Juliet is the sun." / "speak again bright angel" / "O, she doth teach the torches to burn bright" / "Did my heart love till now?" / "faithful vow"

Challenges barriers to Juliet: "with love's light wings did I o'erperch these walls"

Tries to avoid fighting but worries that he's less manly: "good Capulet, which name I tender / As dearly as my own, be satisfied" / "O sweet Juliet, Thy beauty hath made me effeminate And in my temper softened valor's steel!"

Hot-headed, enraged by the killing of Mercutio: "fire-ey'd fury be my conduct now!"

Devastated by exile to Mantua: "Ha, banishment! Be merciful, say 'death'... Heaven is here, Where Juliet lives"

Horrified by news of Juliet's death and decides to commit suicide: "I defy you stars... Juliet, I will lie with thee tonight."

Gives violent warning to Balthazar not to interfere with his suicide: "I will tear thee joint by joint And strew this hungry churchyard with thy limbs."

Urges Paris not to challenge him outside the Capulet tomb: "I beseech thee, youth, Put not another sin upon my head By urging me to fury."

Sees Juliet is still beautiful in 'death': "Death, that hath suck'd the honey of thy breath, Hath had no power yet upon thy beauty. Thou art not conquered."

Dies as he began the play, by expressing love: "Thus with a kiss I die."

MERCUTIO Romeo's friend, playful, witty but aggressive – gets caught in the middle of the feud

Tells Romeo to get over Rosaline: "If love be rough with you, be rough with love." / Appalled by Romeo's refusal to fight Tybalt: "O calm, dishonorable, vile submission" / **Dies cursing both families:** "A plague o' both your houses"

FRIAR LAWRENCE

Like a father to Romeo – wise, trusted, tries to help but actions lead to R & J deaths

Sees opportunity to resolve feud: "For this alliance may so happy prove, To turn your households' rancour to pure love."

Worries about consequences of R&J's love: "These violent delights have violent ends" / **Criticises Romeo's reaction to exile:** "Art thou a man? ... Thy tears are womanish."

BENVOLIO Romeo's loyal cousin, peacemaker and opposite to Tybalt

Cares for Romeo: "What sadness lengthens Romeo's hours?"

Protects Romeo after slaying of Tybalt: "Be gone, away! ... The Prince will doom thee death"

Contrasts with Tybalt's hostility: "I do but keep the peace, put up thy sword."

JULIET

13-year-old Capulet. Defies family and gender expectations to marry the son of her family's enemy – overcome by grief at Romeo's death and commits suicide

Young and innocent: "My child is yet a stranger in the world. She hath not seen the change of fourteen years."

Idolised by her father: "She's the hopeful lady of my earth." / "My will to her consent is but a part"

Falls in love with Romeo at first sight: "Then have my lips the sin that they have took." / "If he be married, My grave is like to be my wedding bed."

Cautious about her love for Romeo: "It is too rash, too unadvised, too sudden,

Too like the lightning,"

Conflicted between family loyalty and love for Romeo: "O Romeo, Romeo! wherefore art thou Romeo?" / "What's in a name? That which we call a rose, By any other word would smell as sweet." / "My only love sprung from my only hate!"

Prepared to defy her family and the feud: "Deny thy father and refuse thy name. be but sworn my love, And I'll no longer be a Capulet."

Commits herself to Romeo: "my true love is grown to such excess I cannot sum up sum of half my wealth."

Impatient to be with Romeo after wedding: "Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night" / "O, I have bought the mansion of a love, But not possessed it, and though I am sold, Not yet

Conflicted about Romeo after he kills Tybalt: "O serpent heart hid with a flowering face!" / "Beautiful tyrant! Fiend angelical!"

Refuses father's order to marry Paris: "Delay this marriage for a month, a week. Or, if you do not, make the bridal bed in that dim monument where Tybalt lies."

Angry at Nurse for her advice to marry Paris: "Ancient damnation! O most wicked fiend!"

Brave - prepared to risk Friar Lawrence's plan: "Give me, give me! O, tell not me of fear!"

Brave – does not fear death: "O happy dagger, This is thy sheath: there rust, and let me die."

CAPULET

Feuding with Capulet. Begins as doting father but becomes aggressive & controlling

Initially calm and easy-going: "Content thee, gentle coz. Let him alone."

Angered by Juliet's defiance: "Hang thee, young baggage! Disobedient wretch!" / Verbally attacks Nurse for defending J: "Peace, you mumbling fool!"

Juliet's death changes him: "O brother Montague, give me thy hand."

NURSE Devoted nanny to Juliet – talkative, silly well-meaning but irresponsible

Thinks the world of Juliet: "Thou wast the prettiest babe that e'er I nurs'd" / "lamb" / "ladybird"

Makes vulgar jokes about sex: "You shall bear the burden soon at night"

Wishes J to be emotionally and physically content with R: "happy days to happy nights"

Appears more devastated than J's family when J 'dies': "O woeful, woeful, woeful day... Never was seen so black a day as this."

TYBALT Juliet's cousin – aggressive and consumed with hatred for the Montagues

Hateful, angry: "peace? I hate the word, As I hate hell, all Montagues, and thee." / "...a Montague. Fetch me my rapier, boy." / "To strike him dead I hold it not a sin."

Obsessed with family honour: "Now by the stock and honour of my kin"

Determined to kill Romeo: "Boy, this shall not excuse the injuries That thou hast done me. Therefore turn and draw."