

Guided Notes for PowerPoint: “Intro Shakespeare-History”

William Shakespeare was born in _____ in the city of _____.

His father was a leather-maker and the bailiff (court official) of Stratford. Shakespeare did not have any formal school but instead was _____-educated. He was married to _____ when she was 26 years old and he was only _____ years old. They had three children: Susanna who was born 6 months after the marriage and twins Hamnet and Judith.

Shakespeare worked as a freelance actor and writer during the 1580s and 1590s. He wrote 35 _____, 6 _____, ____ Long Narrative Poems, & 154 _____. He retired in 1613 and died in _____.

Shakespeare’s language is still used even today. _____ uses Shakespeare’s words and names in her famous Harry Potter books:

- ▶ “Toil, toil, toil, & trouble. Fire burn and cauldron bubble” - sang with the frogs
- ▶ Hermione Granger - a character in _____

His contribution was so great to the English language that he invented over _____ words, some that we use in our everyday speech. Words like Majestic, _____, _____, _____, and gloomy didn’t exist before Shakespeare made them up.

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- Against = _____
 - Anon = _____
 - Hence = _____
 - Whence = _____
 - Proof = _____

Could we but learn from _____ his sorrows grow/We would as willingly give cure as know.

Let Romeo _____ in haste,/Else, when he is found, that hour is his last.

_____/!Come let's away; the strangers are all gone.

Look thou but sweet,/And I am _____ their enmity.

 The _____ was founded in 1599 and its where Shakespeare performed from _____ to 1597.

The Globe Theatre had _____ tiers. _____ sat on the floor but they weren't always poor people. The price of admission for these seats was 1 pence or the price of a _____. The theatre has 3 floors of seats and a balcony over the stage. Can you see the play from the balcony? Why or why not? Why would someone want to sit on balcony, but not see the play? _____

 _____ was an enthusiastic supporter of Shakespeare. Born in Greenwich England on _____ she was the daughter of _____ & Anne Boleyn. She reigned for _____ years and founded the _____ Trading Company in 1600.

During her reign, art flourished and theatres _____. She was often called the _____ queen because she was never married. Her reign was full of triumph and success as she continued to defeat the countries of _____ and _____ who wanted to overthrow her as queen. She died on _____ and for 200 years it was celebrated as one of England's national holidays.

The **setting** of Romeo and Juliet is the city of _____ in _____ and takes place during the _____ or _____ century (Renaissance).

Shakespeare's work can be placed into one of four categories: _____,

_____, _____, _____.

Romeo and Juliet is a play. That means it is _____ (What genre is it?)

Blank Verse is a poem written in _____

A **foot** is a unit of _____ in verse.

An **Iamb** is a foot consisting of one _____ syllable and one _____.

There are four types of feet: _____,

_____, _____. Shakespeare wrote in _____

_____.

Meter is a pattern of _____ and _____ syllables.

Meter occurs when the stressed and unstressed syllables of the words in a poem are arranged in a

_____ pattern. An accent over a syllable indicates that it is _____.

A semi-circle over a syllable indicates that it is _____.

There are _____ types of metrical lines. Shakespeare wrote in Iambic

_____. This means each line has five **feet** of unstressed and stressed syllables. For

example: I went to see a man about a dog has five feet of unstressed and stressed syllables. If one foot has one unstressed and one stressed syllable, how many TOTAL syllables are there in five feet? _____

So **iambic pentameter** has _____ syllables per line.

Just like in poetry, Shakespeare's plays are often organized according to **stanzas**. A stanza is to poetry

and drama what a _____ is to an essay. There are eight major types of

stanzas:

_____ = two lines _____ = three lines
 _____ = four lines _____ = five lines
 _____ = six lines _____ = seven lines
 _____ = eight lines

Many times in Shakespeare's plays, you will discover that he has written one of his **sonnets** right in the middle of a scene. What is a **Shakespearean Sonnet**? It is a 16 line poem written in **iambic pentameter** that is made up of 3 _____ and 1 _____ and follows the **rhyme scheme**

_____.

A **flat character** is _____. A **round character** is _____.

_____.

In Shakespeare's plays, a **flat character** is also one who provides **comic relief** to certain situations.

A _____ is a lengthy speech in which a character, alone on stage, expresses his or her thoughts to the audience.

A _____ is a brief remark made by a character to the audience. This remark is unheard by the other characters.

A **monologue** is a lengthy _____ addressed to the other characters on stage.

An **allusion** is a reference to past _____, _____ or other works of _____.

Stage Directions are usually written in *italics*. They tell the actors who is _____, or _____, the stage and what _____.