



Romeo & Juliet

**Year 11
Revision Booklet**

Name

Teacher

Make sure you are clear about what happens, when and where.

CONTEXT marks are given not just for historical context but for knowing where the extract you're given fits within the play - -what happens before the extract and after.

Link to the play – scene by scene with Modern Translation

<https://www.sparknotes.com/nofear/shakespeare/romeojuliet/>

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 Rosalind.
Act 1, Scene 2: A street.	Paris asks Capulet if he can marry Juliet. Romeo discovers that Rosalind 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 Rosalind as soon as he sees Juliet. Tybalt recognises them but Lord Capulet will not allow a fight
Act 2, Prologue: PROLOGUE	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 Laurence'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 Laurence'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 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.
Act 3, Scene 3: Friar Laurence's cell.	Both Romeo and Juliet are distraught at the separation. Romeo tries to stab himself but is convinced to hold on by Friar Laurence.
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 Laurence'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 Laurence 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 Laurence'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.	Outside the tomb where Juliet is (apparently) dead. Romeo and Paris fight. Paris is killed. Romeo takes the poison and dies. Juliet wakes and finding Romeo dead kills herself with his dagger.

A Shakespearian audience's views

Honour:

Men in Shakespeare's time cared deeply about their honour, especially their horizontal or natural honour. This was the respect with which their equals treated them – to lose your honour was to lose all respect and reputation. It also could not be regained once lost – this led to a lot of fights (duels) over insults to your honour. It only mattered among equals – this is why Lord Capulet isn't bothered by Romeo being at his party, while Tybalt is. Lord Capulet is socially superior to Romeo, while Tybalt and Romeo are equals socially speaking. It is why Tybalt has to fight Mercutio once Mercutio insults him ("rat catcher") otherwise he would lose face. This is also why Lord Capulet insists Juliet marry Paris – Capulet has promised this; if he failed and was "forsworn" he would lose honour.

To us this seems perhaps over the top – to challenge somebody to a duel over an insult – but Shakespeare's audience would have understood that the characters had little choice but to act as they do in order to preserve their honour.

Women's honour meanwhile was dependent on their chastity – remaining a virgin until their marriage. However, if a woman lost her honour so would her family.

Time and the theatre:

Shakespeare's theatre was open to the sky and had no lighting: hence the characters have to constantly refer to the day of the week ("what day is it?") and time of day ("it is the lark") for the benefit of the audience.

Potions and poisons:

Elizabethans were superstitious people who believed in magic and witchcraft. The idea of anaesthetic as a medical procedure was unknown, so Friar Laurence's potion would seem magical to them, evil perhaps (note how the Apothecary Romeo buys the poison takes a risk in selling it).

Family:

Despite there being a Queen (Elizabeth 1) on the throne when Shakespeare wrote Romeo and Juliet, men were the masters. Their wives and children were theirs to command, their daughters in particular their property to "give" to whomever they pleased. Capulet therefore seems decidedly liberal when he tells Paris that Juliet may have a "choice" in whom she married; he also seems perfectly normal when claimed that "she will be ruled" by him and agree to marry Paris.

Noble families also often employed a Wet Nurse to breastfeed their children – the Nurse had that role, which is why she feels like a mother to Juliet.

Who do you associate with these key themes?

Make a note of scenes you associate with them.

Love

Death

Hate

Revenge

Family

Fate/Destiny

Conflict

Betrayal

Disobedience

Marriage

Status

Honour

Revision Tip: colour code quotations with a colour you associate with a key theme.

KEY QUOTATIONS	Love	Conflict	Fate	Death	Honour/family
Romeo	"Did my heart love til now?" "O, she doth teach the torches to burn bright!"	(To Tybalt) "Either thou or I, or both, must go with him"	"O, I am fortune's fool!" Act 3 sc1 "I defy you stars."	"Ha, banishment! Be merciful, say 'death'". (To Friar L) "Well, Juliet, I will lie with thee tonight"	"My life is my foe's debt" "And so, good Capulet – which name I tender/As dearly as my own – be satisfied."
Juliet	"What's in a name? That which we call a rose by another name would smell as sweet."	"My only love sprung from my only hate; too early unknown and known too late."	(about Romeo)"Methinks I see thee, now thou art below, As one dead in the bottom of a tomb." Act 3 sc 5	"My grave is like to be my wedding bed."	"Tis but thy name that is mine enemy. Thou art thyself, though not a Montague."
Friar Lawrence	"Wisely and slow. They stumble that run fast." (to Romeo)	"These violent delights have violent ends." (at the wedding)	"Unhappy fortune!" (about the letter not being delivered)		"For this alliance may so happy prove, To turn your households' rancour to pure love." (to Romeo)
The Nurse	Peace, I have done. God mark thee to his grace! Thou wast the prettiest babe that e'er I nursed:... (N to Juliet)	"His name is Romeo, and a Montague; The only son of your great enemy."		"She's dead, deceased, she's dead; alack the day!"	(About Paris) "I think it best you married with the County. O he's a lovely gentleman."
Tybalt		"What, drawn, and talk of peace! I hate the word, (Act 1 sc1) "Romeo, the hate I bear thee can afford No better term than this,—thou art a villain." (Act 3 scene 1)	About Montagues) "I will withdraw, but this intrusion shall/Now seeming sweet, convert to bitterest gall"	"Come thee Benvolio, look upon thy death." Act 1, sc1)	"Now by the stock and honour of my kin To strike him dead I hold it not a sin." (Act 1 s 5)
Capulet	"But saying o'er what I have said before: My child is yet a stranger in the world;..." "Earth hath swallowed all my hopes but she./She's the hopeful lady of my earth"	"What noise is this? Give me my long sword, ho!" "My sword, I say! Old Montague is come, And flourishes his blade in spite of me."		"As rich shall Romeo's by his lady's lie,/Poor sacrifices of our enmity."	"And you be mine, i'll give you to my friend And you be not, hang, beg, starve, die in the streets."
Mercutio	"You are a lover; borrow Cupid's wings, And soar with them above a common bound." (to R)	"Tybalt, you ratcatcher, will you walk?"	"A plague o'both your houses"	"Ask for me tomorrow and you shall find me a grave man."	"O calm, dishonourable, vile submission!" (about Romeo refusing to duel Tybalt)
Miscellaneous			(Prologue) "A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;"	(Prologue) "The fearful passage of their death marked love..."	"I will bite my thumb at them which is a disgrace to them if they bear it." –Caps to Monts

Be proactive with all quotations:

make revision cards/mind maps: identify character; identify Act and scene they're from; identify technique used (don't forget DRAMATIC CONVENTIONS); identify THEME quotation links to; make links to CONTEXT

Romeo:

"makes himself an artificial night"

"O brawling love! O loving hate! O anything of nothing first create!"

"Is love a tender thing? It is too rough, too rude, too boistrous, and it pricks like thorn!"

"O, she doth teach the torches to burn bright!"

"Did my heart love til now? Forswear it sight! For I never saw true beauty til this night."

"It is the east, and Juliet is the sun"

"O I am fortune's fool!" "I defy you stars!"

"A grave? O no, a lantern, slaughter'd youth."

"Here will I set up my everlasting rest,/ And shake the yoke of inauspicious stars."

"Thus with a kiss I die."

Juliet:

Marriage: "It is an honour I dream not of" .. "I'll look to like is looking liking move."

"Good pilgrim, you do wrong your hand too much..." (Meeting)

"My only love sprung from my only hate!

"O swear not by the moon! Th'inconstant moon"

"It is too rash, too unadvis'd, too sudden, too like the lightning."

"My bounty is as boundless as the sea, my love as deep."

"Give me my Romeo, and when I shall die Take him and cut him out in little stars"

"Delay this marriage for a month, a week"

"O happy dagger!"

Mercutio

"If love be rough with you, be rough with love"

"O then I see Queen Mab hath been with you"

"This is the hag"

"O flesh, flesh, how art thou fishified."

"O calm, dishonourable, vile submission!"

"A plague on both your houses! They have made worm's meat of me"

"Ask for me tomorrow and you will find me a grave man"

The Nurse

"Thou wast the prettiest babe that e'er I nurs'd"

"A man, young lady! Such a man as all the world – Why, he's a man of wax"

"if ye should lead her in a fool's paradise, as they say, it were a very gross kind of behaviour"

"Hie you to church, I must another way, to fetch a ladder!"

"O woe! O woeful, woeful, woeful day!"

Tybalt:

"Prince of cats"

"Peace? I hate the word! As I hate hell, all Montagues and thee"

"I'll not endure him"

"You are a saucy boy"

"Thou art a villain"

"Thou wretched boy"

Benvolio:

"Part fools! Put up your swords, you know not what you do!"

"No, coz, I rather weep!"

"Benvolio, who began this bloody fray?"

"I do but keep the peace"

"O Romeo, Romeo, brave Mercutio is dead."

Friar Lawrence:

“Our Romeo hath not been in bed tonight... Wast thou with Rosaline?”

“For this alliance may so happy prove To turn your households’ rancour to pure love.”

“These violent delights have violent ends.”

“Therefore love moderately, long love doth so”

“Ascend her chamber, hence and comfort her”

“Take this via... No warmth, no breath shall testify thou livest.”

“Come go, good Juliet, I dare no longer stay”

Paris:

- (Nurse) “such a man! a man of wax”
- “But now, my lord, what say you to my suit?”
- “Thy face is mine, and thou hast slander’d it.”
- “Sweet flower, with flowers thy bridal bed I strew!”

Capulet:

- “Woo her, gentle Paris, get her heart.”
- “He shall be endur’d! Am I the master here, or you?”
- “Out, you green-sickness carrion! Out, you baggage!”
- “Hang thee, young baggage, disobedient wretch!”
- “Speak not, reply not, do not answer me! My fingers itch.”

EXPLODE the QUOTE – PETAL it 😊

Name(s) of language device(s)
used

What do you associate with key
words in the quotation?
Connotations?

**Key quote: the best
quote is one you can
write lots about.**

Audience reaction – THEN and NOW

Link to CONTEXT?
Historical and
context of quote
within play

Link to THEME?

30 minutes to
prepare and write

Romeo & Juliet Extract Answer

Intro – link to the question. Explain where the extract happens in the play

Start of the extract – choose 2 – 3 quotes to explore

Middle of the extract – choose 2 – 3 quotes to explore

End of the extract – choose 2 – 3 quotes to explore

Conclude – Short summary of points

Place your extract here

Exploring the quotes:

Link to the question

Link to the terminology

Link to quote(s)

Explore the hidden and obvious meaning

Zoom in on the words

Explore the effect

What were the writers' intentions

Remember – you don't have to do every step every time

Terminology: soliloquy; individual speech by the character, dramatic irony; audience is more aware than the characters, repetition; ideas/words phrases repeated, metaphor; comparison of something as something else, hyperbole; use of exaggeration for effect, imagery; creating a picture in the mind of the reader, simile; comparison using like or as, dialogue; the speech of characters (think, length, tone, pace)...

20 minutes to refer to the **wider text**.

Top Tip: if the extract is from the beginning of the play write about something from the middle and the end; from the middle write about beginning and end; from the end write about beginning and middle.

Remember The Prologue introduces all key themes so always learn key quotes from it.

Romeo and Juliet

Read this extract from *the prologue* of *Romeo and Juliet* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play the audience are being informed of the story of *Romeo and Juliet*

Two households, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands
5 unclean.
From forth the fatal loins of these two foes
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;
Whose misadventured piteous overthrows
10 Do with their death bury their parents' strife.
The fearful passage of their death-mark'd
love,
And the continuance of their parents' rage,
Which, but their children's end, nought
could remove,
Is now the two hours' traffic of our stage;
The which if you with patient ears attend,
What here shall miss, our toil shall strive to
mend.

0	2
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Starting with this extract, explain how Shakespeare presents violence and death as inevitable result of conflict.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents conflict in this extract
- how Shakespeare presents conflict in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

Read this extract from *Act 1 Scene 1* of *Romeo and Juliet* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play Prince Escalus is trying to break up the fight between the Montagues and Capulets

	PRINCE
	Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace, Profaners of this neighbour-stained steel,-- Will they not hear? What, ho! you men, you beasts, That quench the fire of your pernicious rage With purple fountains issuing from your veins, On pain of torture, from those bloody hands Throw your mistemper'd weapons to the ground, And hear the sentence of your moved prince. Three civil brawls, bred of an airy word, By thee, old Capulet, and Montague, Have thrice disturb'd the quiet of our streets, And made Verona's ancient citizens Cast by their grave beseeching ornaments, To wield old partisans, in hands as old, Canker'd with peace, to part your canker'd hate: If ever you disturb our streets again, Your lives shall pay the forfeit of the peace. For this time, all the rest depart away: You Capulet; shall go along with me: And, Montague, come you this afternoon, To know our further pleasure in this case, To old Free-town, our common judgment-place. Once more, on pain of death, all men depart.
5	
10	
15	
20	

0 2

Starting with this extract, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents the Prince as an effective ruler.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents the Prince's leadership in this extract
- how Shakespeare presents the Prince's leadership in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

Read this extract from *Act 2 Scene 2* of *Romeo and Juliet* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play Romeo is discussing his change in love to Friar Laurence.

	ROMEO Thou chid'st me oft for loving Rosaline.
	FRIAR LAURENCE For doting, not for loving, pupil mine.
	ROMEO And bad'st me bury love.
	FRIAR LAURENCE Not in a grave, 5 To lay one in, another out to have.
	ROMEO I pray thee, chide not; she whom I love now Doth grace for grace and love for love allow; The other did not so.
	FRIAR LAURENCE O, she knew well 10 Thy love did read by rote and 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' rancour to pure love.
	ROMEO 15 O, let us hence; I stand on sudden haste.
	FRIAR LAURENCE Wisely and slow; they stumble that run fast.

0	2
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Starting with this extract, explore how Shakespeare presents Friar Laurence's role as a guide and advisor to other characters in the play

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Friar Laurence in this extract.
- how Shakespeare presents Friar Laurence the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

Read this extract from Act 3 Scene 2 of Romeo and Juliet and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play the Nurse has just informed Juliet that Romeo has been banished for killing Tybalt.

	JULIET
	O serpent heart, hid with a flowering face!
	Did ever dragon keep so fair a cave?
	Beautiful tyrant! fiend angelical!
5	Dove-feather'd raven! wolvis-ravens lamb!
	Despised substance of divinest show!
	Just opposite to what thou justly seem'st,
	A damned saint, an honourable villain!
	O nature, what hadst thou to do in hell,
10	When thou didst bower the spirit of a fiend
	In moral paradise of such sweet flesh?
	Was ever book containing such vile matter
	So fairly bound? O that deceit should dwell
	In such a gorgeous palace!
	Nurse
15	There's no trust,
	No faith, no honesty in men; all perjured,
	All forsworn, all naught, all dissemblers.
	Ah, where's my man? give me some aqua vitae:
	These griefs, these woes, these sorrows make me old.
20	Shame come to Romeo!
	JULIET
	Blister'd be thy tongue
	For such a wish! he was not born to shame:
	Upon his brow shame is ashamed to sit;
	For 'tis a throne where honour may be crown'd
25	Sole monarch of the universal earth.
	O, what a beast was I to chide at him!
	Nurse
	Will you speak well of him that kill'd your cousin?
	JULIET
	Shall I speak ill of him that is my husband?
	Ah, poor my lord, what tongue shall smooth thy name,
30	When I, thy three-hours wife, have mangled it?

0 2

Starting with this extract, explore how Shakespeare presents the relationship between love and loyalty.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents love and loyalty in the extract.
- how Shakespeare presents love and loyalty in the play as a whole.

Romeo and Juliet

Read this extract from Act 4 Scene 2 of Romeo and Juliet and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play the Juliet seems to apologise to her father for her disobedience.

	Juliet
	What if it be a poison, which the friar Subtly hath minister'd to have me dead, Lest in this marriage he should be dishonour'd, Because he married me before to Romeo?
5	I fear it is: and yet, methinks, it should not, For he hath still been tried a holy man. How if, when I am laid into the tomb, I wake before the time that Romeo
10	Come to redeem me? there's a fearful point! Shall I not, then, be stifled in the vault, To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in, And there die strangled ere my Romeo comes?
15	Or, if I live, is it not very like, The horrible conceit of death and night, Together with the terror of the place,-- As in a vault, an ancient receptacle, Where, for these many hundred years, the bones
20	Of all my buried ancestors are packed: Where bloody Tybalt, yet but green in earth, Lies festering in his shroud; where, as they say, At some hours in the night spirits resort;--

0	2
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Starting with this speech, explore how Shakespeare presents Juliet as a rationale and sensible character.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Juliet in this exchange.
- how Shakespeare presents Juliet in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

Romeo and Juliet

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

At this point in the play the bodies of Romeo and Juliet have been discovered.

	CAPULET O brother Montague, give me thy hand: This is my daughter's jointure, for no more Can I demand.
5	MONTAGUE But I can give thee more: For I will raise her statue in pure gold; That while Verona by that name is known, There shall no figure at such rate be set As that of true and faithful Juliet.
10	CAPULET As rich shall Romeo's by his lady's lie; Poor sacrifices of our enmity!
15	PRINCE A glooming peace this morning with it brings; The sun, for sorrow, will not show his head: Go hence, to have more talk of these sad things; Some shall be pardon'd, and some punished: For never was a story of more woe Than this of Juliet and her Romeo.

0	2
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Starting with this moment in the play, explore how Shakespeare presents the consequences of conflict in *Romeo and Juliet*.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents conflict and its consequences at this moment in the play.
- how Shakespeare presents conflict in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

This is what the exam board want you to do:

- View the questions as an invitation to show your understanding of the texts you have read, the **examiner wants you to tell them what you think about the texts.**
- **Read the question carefully** and clearly identify what the question is asking you to focus on. Think carefully about what you think the writer is showing you about this aspect of the text.
- **Answer the question.** Make sure you've read the question accurately. Make sure you are answering the question you have chosen rather than the one that you would have preferred to be on the paper.
- **Read the extracts very carefully.** They are there to support your response and offer a way into the question and the text. It is valuable to **place the extract in the context of the text it comes from** – at what point, what happened before or after, or both, which characters are involved, how does it link to other parts of the text. Make sure that you understand the meaning and context of any quotations you select from the extract.
- Take time to construct your answer carefully and coherently. **Starting with a thesis** in which you establish the broad argument of your answer or interpretation of the text sets you up to answer the question effectively.
- **Select details from the texts which support your ideas and arguments**, these may be **quotations**, but they **can also be references to details of the text.**
- **Recognise that 'methods' means anything the writer has done deliberately.** While this does include the writer's use of **language and techniques** to present their ideas, it also refers to the **structure** of the text – the order of events, the juxtaposing of events, the **use of characters** as conscious constructs, contrasts or foils, so that what one character does illuminates and reflects on the actions of other characters, characterisation – how characters develop and change over the course of the text and how the writer portrays this.
- Think about **why the writer has written the text**; what do you learn from it about people, human nature, society?
- The best way of approaching the study of a literary text is: What (is the writer writing about), How (has the writer presented their ideas, and Why (has the writer written this text; what ideas are they exploring). If you remember these three words you are addressing all of the assessment objectives for this qualification and learning to think about the text in a way that is going to benefit your ability to write about it. This isn't a formula for a response, but a way of thinking about each of the texts you study.

Key Terminology

<u>Language</u>	<u>Structure</u>	<u>Form</u>
Metaphor	Line length	Play text
Simile	Enjambment (line runs on)	Tragedy
Imagery (repeated images)	Caesura (breaks the line)	Sonnet Form
Rhetorical questions	Rhyming Couplets	Blank Verse (in a verse but doesn't rhyme)
Adjectives (describing words)	Sharing rhyming couplets	Prose
Verbs (doing words)	Stichomythia (two characters speak alternate lines of verse; Paris and Juliet)	Soliloquy
Phallic Symbol (like a penis)	Building tension	
Bawdy language (rude language)	Stage directions	
Sexual innuendo	Punctuation	
Oxymoron		
Juxtaposition		