I should already know:
- Ancient Athens in Greece
- Shakespeare and the Shakespearian era, 16th century
- The form of a play script

I will learn:
- Life in Ancient Athens, Greece; Shakespearian England; the form of a play script; the effects of a love potion, what unrequited love is, who: Helena, Lysander, Hermia and Demetrius us
- Subject verb agreement, comma after where it happened, two sentences of speech within a regular sentence, writing at least two paragraphs about four ideas

Key words:
- soliloquy - a speech in a play that the character speaks to himself or herself or to the audience, rather than to the other characters
- severe – very strict or harsh
- conflict – a serious disagreement, battle or struggle between two sides or ideas.
- unrequited love – If a person loves someone who doesn’t love them back, the person’s love is unrequited
- to mock – To mock someone is to make fun of them
- chaos – a situation where there is no order and everyone is confused
- to resolve – to solve a problem or difficulty

Vocabulary I should already know:
Character, author, act, scene, page, glossary, authorial intent, analytical paragraph, topic sentence, quotation.

Grammar I should already know:
- Composing a topic sentence; the subject; subject verb agreement; the past simple tense
- Consistent use of past simple tense
- Selecting the correct pronouns including he, she and it
- Capital letters and full stops and correcting run on sentences
- Identifying when it happened
- Indent new paragraph
- Inferring missing events
- Writing two paragraphs about two ideas and including speech

This will help in the future:
- Y8 study of The Tempest
- Y9 study of Romeo and Juliet
- GCSE English Literature
- Shakespearian play study

Greater Depth Challenge
- How might the reactions of modern readers be different to Shakespearian readers?
- How would a Shakespearian audience be kept interested without the modern technologies of lighting and special effects.

Further Reading
BBC bitesize https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zksycdm
The Shakespeare Stories by Andrew Mathews and Tony Ross.
Plot Summary

Act 1: Hermia and Lysander love each other but are not allowed to marry so decide to run away to the forest to get married in secret. Demetrius wants to marry Hermia. Helena loves Demetrius. They follow Hermia and Lysander into the forest.

Act 2: In the forest, Oberon and Titania are arguing. Oberon sees Demetrius and Helena arguing and commands Puck to use the potion on the Athenian man to make him fall in love with Helena. However, the first Athenian man Puck sees is Lysander, so he puts the love potion on him. Lysander falls madly in love with Helena.

Act 3: Puck sees Bottom in the forest and transformed his head into a donkey’s head. He puts the love potion on Titania, who falls in love with Bottom. Puck puts the love potion on Demetrius so that he falls in love with Helena. As a result, both men love Helena so there is chaos. Puck eventually drops a herb in Lysander’s eyes to put him back to normal.

Acts 4 and 5: Oberon finds Titania and Bottom and decides that he has had enough fun. Puck drops a herb in her eyes, she wakes and leaves with Oberon. The lovers return to Athens where Bottom and the other actors perform their play at the wedding of the three happy couples: Theseus and Hippolyta, Lysander and Hermia and Demetrius and Helena.

Characters

Theseus
The duke of Athens. He is a strong and strict ruler of the city.

Hippolyta
Theseus’s bride. She was a fearless warrior.

Egeus
Hermia’s stubborn father who wants her to marry Demetrius or be put to death.

Hermia
Egeus’s daughter who is in love with Lysander.

Puck
Oberon’s mischievous servant who puts the potion on people’s eyes.

Lysander
He is in love with Hermia and runs away to the forest with her.

Helena
Hermia’s friend who is desperately in love with Demetrius.

Oberon
The king of the fairies who controls the love potion.

Titania
The fierce queen of the fairies who falls in love with Bottom when the love potion is put on her.

Bottom
A weaver and actor who has his head turned into a donkey. Titania falls in love with him when she is under the love potion’s influence.

The Love Potion

The love potion is made from a flower in the forest. The flower is magical because Cupid hit it with his arrow when he was aiming at a young girl. When the potion is put on characters’ eyes, they fall in love with the first person they see. It is very powerful.

Background Information

Shakespeare went to a grammar school where he was taught Ancient Greek.

The play is set in Ancient Greece and follows the rules of a comedy from Ancient Greece.

When the play was written, Elizabeth 1st was Queen. She decided not to get married which many people disagreed with.

Many Elizabethans believed in and feared magic.

Cupid is the ancient god of love. He is usually presented as a baby whose arrows make people fall in love.

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‘A Midsummer Night’s Dream’: Knowledge Organiser
**Plot Summary**

**Who loves Whom**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act 1:</th>
<th>Hermia and Lysander love</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hermia</td>
<td>Lysander Demetrius</td>
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<td>Helena</td>
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<th>Act 2:</th>
<th>In the forest, Oberon and Titania are</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hermia</td>
<td>Lysander Demetrius</td>
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<th>Act 3:</th>
<th>Puck sees Bottom in the</th>
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<td>Lysander Demetrius</td>
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**Acts 4 and 5:** Oberon finds

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<th>Lysander Demetrius</th>
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<td>Helena</td>
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**Characters**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Theseus</th>
<th>The duke of</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Lysander Demetrius</td>
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<td>Helena</td>
<td>Egeus</td>
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<td>Titania</td>
<td>The fierce</td>
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<th>Demetrius</th>
<th>He wants to marry</th>
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**The Love Potion**

| The love potion is |

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