



## I should already know:

- Ancient Athens in Greece
- Shakespeare and the Shakespearian era, 16<sup>th</sup> century
- The form of a play script

## I will learn:

- Life in Shakespearian England; Italian cities and context, sea trade in the Elizabethan era, the form of a play script; the structure of a tragedy, Caliban, slavery and inequality.
- Temporal clause with list, all subordinate clauses with list, adding/ punctuating more than one subordinate clauses, sentence demarcation of combined errors, action stories (Problem Solved structure)

## This will help in the future:

- Y9 study of Romeo and Juliet
- GCSE English Literature Shakespearian play study

## Keywords

colonialism – when one country establishes itself in another country. When someone **colonises** a new country, they are called a **coloniser**. The original inhabitants of the land are called **natives**.

usurp – to take control of someone else's power when you do not have the right to. Someone who usurps is called a **usurper**.

tempest – a violent storm.

treason – a crime that harms your country or government. Someone who commits treason is a **traitor**.

callous – when someone is cruel and does not care about other people.

pathos – a situation that makes us feel sympathy or sorrow.

dual nature – having two sides.

nurture – to encourage or support the development of someone or something.

Tragicomedy – a play that has some features of a tragedy and some features of a comedy.

## Vocabulary I should already know:

**Character, author, act, scene, setting, page, glossary, authorial intent, analytical paragraph, topic sentence, quotation, dual nature.**



## Grammar I should already know:

Correcting fragments missing subject/ verb  
 Correcting fragments missing main clause (incl. "but")  
 Correcting a mix of fragments  
 Listing commas  
 Paragraphing all  
 All speech  
 Writing a story with four ideas

## 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.

<b>Plot Summary</b>			<b>Keywords</b>	
<p><b>The Tempest (I.i)</b> Alonso, the King of Naples, is on a ship with his son Ferdinand and his companions Sebastian, Antonio, Stephano and Trinculo. They are struck by a terrifying, howling storm. They abandon ship and swim to a nearby island but are washed ashore in different places. The island seems to be abandoned.</p>	<p><b>Ferdinand and Miranda (I.ii, III.i)</b> Ferdinand has survived the storm. He is safely on the island and is found by Miranda. They fall instantly in love. Prospero wants to test that the love is real. Ferdinand has to endure hard labour to prove his intentions are honourable. Miranda pities Ferdinand and wants to marry him. Prospero blesses their marriage.</p>		<p>colonialism – when one country establishes itself in another country. When someone <b>colonises</b> a new country, they are called a <b>coloniser</b>. The original inhabitants of the land are called <b>natives</b>.</p>	
<p><b>After the Storm (I.ii)</b> From a nearby island, Miranda watches the huge tempest. She lives with her father Prospero and has little memory of her life before the island. Prospero tells his daughter of their past: he was the Duke of Milan twelve years ago, but he was so involved with his books and secret studies that he did not realise his brother Antonio was stealing power from him. One night, Antonio ordered soldiers to take Prospero and Miranda and put them on a boat to their death. But they were washed ashore this island safely and have lived there ever since. Prospero has been ruler of the island. Prospero has created the storm to bring his brother to the island.</p>	<p><b>The End (IV.i, V.i)</b> A marriage for Ferdinand and Miranda is arranged and celebrated with a masque attended by spirits. It is interrupted when Prospero recalls the threat from Trinculo, Stephano and Caliban. Prospero and Ariel send spirit dogs to scare them away. King Alonso, Sebastian and Antonio meet Prospero. He explains what has been happening on the island. He shows them Ferdinand and Miranda who are now married. King Alonso is filled with regret and asks for forgiveness from Prospero which he grants.</p>		<p>usurp – to take control of someone else's power when you do not have the right to. Someone who usurps is called a <b>usurper</b>.</p>	
<p><b>Ariel and Caliban (I.ii. cont./II.i)</b> Prospero is a powerful magician who controls the spirit Ariel who completes tasks for him. Prospero has agreed to release Ariel after this last mission. Caliban is a deformed savage slave who is also under Prospero's control. He is the son of an old witch, Sycorax, and is a native of the island. Prospero taught Caliban how to speak but Caliban resents the control Prospero has over him.</p>	<p><b>Epilogue</b> Prospero declares that he will be giving up his magic. Ariel is released from his service. The party travel back to Milan. We do not know what has happened to Caliban.</p>		<p>tempest – a violent storm.</p>	
<p><b>Kind Alonso (II.i)</b> King Alonso and his younger brother Sebastian, as well as Antonio (the usurping Duke of Milan), wander around the island. King Alonso weeps as he believes his son Ferdinand is dead. Sebastian and Antonio plot to kill Alonso so that Sebastian can be king. They are stopped by Ariel's magical intervention.</p>	<p><b>Characters</b></p> <p>Alonso – King of Naples</p> <p>Sebastian – Alonso's brother</p> <p>Ferdinand – Alonso's son</p> <p>Antonio – Prospero's brother. Antonio stole Prospero's title as Duke of Milan.</p>		<p><b><u>'The Tempest'</u></b> <b><u>Knowledge</u></b> <b><u>Organiser</u></b></p>	
<p><b>Caliban, Stephano and Trinculo (II.ii, III.ii)</b> The monster Caliban is found by Stephano and Trinculo. They give him alcohol to drink and he gets drunk. Caliban offers to serve Stephano because he believes he is a god because of the heavenly drink! Caliban explains to them how Prospero has treated him and that he will be their guide on the island if they overthrow him. The three drunks go to find and kill Prospero.</p>	<p><b>Background Information</b></p> <p>Gonzalo – the old counsellor to the King of Naples</p> <p>Trinculo – a jester</p> <p>Stephano – a drunken butler</p> <p>Prospero – the rightful Duke of Milan</p> <p>Miranda – Prospero's daughter</p>			<p>treason – a crime that harms your country or government. Someone who commits treason is a <b>traitor</b>.</p>
		<p>callous – when someone is cruel and does not care about other people.</p>		
		<p>pathos – a situation that makes us feel sympathy or sorrow.</p>		
		<p>dual nature – having two sides.</p>		
		<p>nurture – to encourage or support the development of someone or something.</p>		
		<p>Tragicomedy – a play that has some features of a tragedy and some features of a comedy.</p>		
			<p>Italy wasn't one unified country, but a number of small independent city-states.</p>	
		<p>Sea exploration was booming in the Elizabethan era as people 'discovered' new parts of the world. Queen Elizabeth I was obsessed with their discoveries and was happy to pay for their travels. Led by her example, the rest of the country were also fascinated by their stories and goods.</p>		

Plot Summary	Ferdinand and Miranda (I.ii, III.i)		Keywords
<b>The Tempest (I.i)</b> Alonso, the King of Naples, is on a	Ferdinand has survived the		colonialism – when one country
	<b>The End (IV.i, V.i)</b> A marriage for Ferdinand and		usurp – to take
<b>After the Storm (I.ii)</b> From a nearby island, Miranda watches			tempest – a.
			treason – a crime that
			.
	<b>Epilogue</b> Prospero declares that		callous – when someone is
			pathos – a situation that
<b>Ariel and Caliban (I.ii. cont./II.i)</b> Prospero is a	<b>Characters</b>	<b><u>'The Tempest'</u></b> <b><u>Knowledge</u></b> <b><u>Organiser</u></b>	dual nature –
	Alonso – King of		nurture – to
	Sebastian – Alonso's		
	Ferdinand – Alonso's		
<b>Kind Alonso (II.i)</b> King Alonso and his younger brother Sebastian, as well as Antonio (the usurping Duke of Milan), wander around	Antonio – Prospero's	<b>Background Information</b>	
	Gonzalo – the old	Shakespeare was born in the Elizabethan era, named after	
	Trinculo – a		
	Stephano – a	Italian city states - A city-state is an	
<b>Caliban, Stephano and Trinculo (II.ii, III.ii)</b> The monster Caliban	Prospero – the		
	Miranda – Prospero's		
	Ariel – an	Sea exploration was	
	Caliban – a savage and		