### Romeo and Juliet Project Outline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Title</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>♡ Shakespeare’s Biography/Language/Globe Theater</td>
<td>Background information on Shakespeare, his language, and the Globe Theater. This information will show up on the final test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♡ Insult Kit</td>
<td>A fun introduction to Shakespeare’s language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♡ Rank It / Opinionnaire</td>
<td>Before we begin, what do you think? Does your opinion change after reading the play?</td>
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<tr>
<td>♡ Plot Summary</td>
<td>Summary of the play.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♡ Character Chart</td>
<td>Keep track of the characters and their relationships on this chart.</td>
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<tr>
<td>♡ Themes and Moral Lessons</td>
<td>Some of the themes associated with the play are listed.</td>
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<td>♡ Time Line</td>
<td>Track the events of the play.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♡ Video</td>
<td>We will be watching parts of different versions of the play. Follow along in the text as we watch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ♡ Act Study Guide/Discussion Questions/Quotations/Extra Credit | • Fill in the blanks using the text, know the answers to the discussion questions, and identify who said the quote and know its importance to the plot. Play lines are given for easy id of answers. All answers should be taken from the text, not the video because movies are always different. Fill in the study guide **before** watching the video. The study guide may be used on the quizzes. Turn in the completed study guide at the final test for a grade.  
  • Extra credit should be turned in on time to receive credit. |
| ♡ Act quizzes                     | There will be a short, open-note quiz at the end of each of the five acts (books are not to be used).                                                 |
| ♡ Crossword Puzzle                | A very good review of the play before the final test. Extra credit.                                                                               |
| ♡ Final Test                      | 55 multiple-choice questions on Shakespeare, Globe theater, plot, and identification of quotes.                                                   |
William Shakespeare’s Biography

❖ What we know of Shakespeare came from church and legal documents.

❖ Lived during the Renaissance (the reign of Queen Elizabeth I=Elizabethan Age)

❖ Born around April 23, 1564, in Stratford-on-Avon, baptized April 26th, England; died April 23, 1616.

❖ He attended grammar school but had no further formal education.

❖ Married Anne Hathaway (8 years his senior) when he was 18 and had three children; moved to London alone.

❖ Occupation: actor (with Lord Chamberlain’s Men and then King’s Men), stage producer, financer, part owner of the Globe Theater, writer of 37 plays, and poet (154+ sonnets, 2 narrative poems) in London

❖ “The Bard”: a tribal poet-singer gifted in composing and reciting versus

❖ Some people believe Shakespeare did not actually write all of the plays. Christopher Marlowe, John Fletcher, or Sir Francis Bacon could have done the writing.

❖ Little is known of Shakespeare’s life during 1585-1592. Called the lost years.

❖ His debut as a playwright was with *Henry VI* in 1590.

❖ From 1592-1594, the Plague closed the theater, so he wrote sonnets and narrative poems.

❖ His plays are classified as tragedies (hero dies), histories (based on real events), comedies (hero lives and usually gets married)

❖ None of his plays are original except *The Tempest*. All are from folktales or previous plays. He usually wrote about historical subjects.

❖ History of the plot of *Romeo and Juliet* (the most enduring love story in English literature): •5th Century Greece A romance called Ephesiaca (a woman takes a sleeping potion to avoid a marriage she didn’t want). •15th Century Italy Novella by Masuccio (Mariotto and Gianozza are secretly married by a friar, he kills a citizen in a street fight and must flee the country, she takes a trance-producing powder, she awakes and sets out to find him, he hears she is dead and returns to her tomb where he is arrested and executed, she enters a convent). •15th Century Italy Luigi da Porto altered the setting to Verona and changed the names to Romeo and Giulietta (family feud between the Montecchi and Capelli families). • Story translated to French. • 1562 England Arthur Brooke made the English poetic interpretation titled *The Tragicall History of Romeus and Juliet*. • 1594-1596? England Shakespeare writes the dramatic version of Romeo and Juliet (one of his early plays).

❖ *Romeo and Juliet* was first performed January 29, 1595. Over forty movies have been made using *Romeo and Juliet* as their source.
William Shakespeare’s Language

Word-maker: of the 17,677 words Shakespeare uses, he was the first known to use 1,700 of them. One tenth of his vocabulary was new to the English language. He had double or triple the vocab of other writers.

- New Words: amazement, assassination, courtship, critic, exposure, generous, hurry, majestic, obscene, radiance, road, submerge, alligator, eyeball, gloomy, hoodwinked, lonely, luggage, mountaineer, puke
- Compounds: hot-blooded, leapfrog, longhaired, fancy free, bare faced, heart sick, elbow room, full circle
- Many words are now archaic (disappeared from common use): soft= quiet, hush, wot= know, anon=soon, humor=mood, mark=listen to, shrift= confession to priest

Many of Shakespeare's lines became proverbial. They seem like clichés but were original in his time.

- Clichés: clothes make the man, there's a method in his madness, neither a borrower nor a lender be, to be or not to be, not a mouse stirring, every dog will have his day
- Idiomatic phrases: itching palm, it's Greek to me, heart of gold, give the devil his due, too much of a good thing, all that glitters is not gold, dead as a doornail, plain as the nose on your face, slept not a wink

"He was not for an age, but for all time." --Ben Johnson

Shakespeare dealt with universal truths and conflicts in human nature. Time doesn’t alter the universality of the concepts he used in his plots.

Hints for Reading Shakespeare

72% of the 104,000 play lines Shakespeare wrote in 37 plays were poetry (about 2,800 lines of poetry in each play). He used a form of blank verse called iambic pentameter (stressed and unstressed syllables) (five feet in each line).

- But soft! / What light / through yon/der win/dow breaks?
- Then have/ my lips/ the sin/ that they/ have took.
- Put up/ your swords. / You know/ not what/ you do.
He often rhymed lines of importance, at the end of scenes, or to punctuate an exit (heroic couplet).

- “Hence will I to my ghostly father’s cell
  His help to crave and my hear hap to tell” (II, 2)
- Good night, good night! Parting is such sweet sorrow
  That I shall say good night till it be morrow.
- “For never was there a story of more woe
  Than this of Juliet and her Romeo.” (V, 3)

Since poetry communicates by suggestion, it conveys more meaning than prose and must be read and absorbed slowly for the most benefit and enjoyment.

Read the whole passage rather than struggling with difficult words. Read straight through until you come to end punctuation instead of stopping at the end of a line. (end stopped vs. run on)

Be aware of words in current use that had different meaning in Shakespeare’s day (rivals, conceit, closet, argument)

Complete contractions (o’ = on, e’en = even, wi’ = with, ‘t = it, ta’en = taken, e’er = ever)

Rearrange word order of inverted sentences.

Shakespeare uses many puns (a play on multiple meanings of a word, or on two words that sound the same but have different meanings) and word play.

Interpret metaphors. Ask yourself what comparisons are implied and how it affects the overall meaning of the passage.

He will use allusions to other works of literature that the audience is expected to know.

Use footnotes and side notes

Visualize the action as it unfolds. The actors will provide visualization in their lines because sets and props were virtually nonexistent is Shakespeare’s day. This play is meant to be seen.
The Globe Theater

Theaters were banned from London because they were believed to be disreputable, so actors set up stages just outside of town. Actors were classed with criminals and vagrants.

Theaters were closed as times because of the threat of the plague (1592-1594: Shakespeare worked on his poetic narratives)

Rival theaters fought to find and retain good actors and writers for their own purposes.

City leaders banned women from acting in the "immoral" plays, so female roles were played by boys.

The "Wooden O" is an octagonal outdoor theater three-stories high, about 100 feet across with a 40 x 30 foot stage. The stage projected out into the audience. It was built in 1599 by Richard and James Burbage. It is the second permanent theater, built from the dismantled timbers of “The Theater.”

Rich and poor alike attended the plays. The plays were written for everyday people, many were uneducated (that accounts for the many bawdy jokes). Groundlings (800+) stood on the ground around the stage for the price of one penny. Extra fees bought you a seat in the gallery. No patrons were more than 60 feet from the stage. 3,000 patrons of all classes could attend one performance.

Flags flying outside announced that a play would be performed that day. All performances were during the day.

The sets and scenery were very simple and relied upon actors' descriptions and the audience's imagination. The stage was “set” by language. Costumes were elaborate. There was a trap door in the floor that led to "Hell" and another trap door in the ceiling that led to an upper level called "Heaven".

A curtained "inner stage" was used to conceal props and actors but could be used in scenes. Musicians sat in the balcony above this inner stage.

An aside is when an actor confides his true feelings or thoughts directly to the audience while the other actors on stage pretend not to hear. A soliloquy is when an actor is alone on the stage and speaks his private thought in a sometimes lengthy speech. A monologue is a long, virtually uninterrupted speech spoken in the presence of other characters.

Plays were written for everyday people, many were uneducated.

Audiences of the Elizabethan age were very superstitious and believed in the witchcraft, mythology, and ghosts mentioned in Shakespeare’s plays.

Shakespeare worked with the acting troupe known as Lord Chamberlain’s Men and then the King’s Men (sponsored by King James I, also responsible for the translation of the Bible).

Shakespeare’s career and the Globe Theater ended at the same time. Shakespeare’s last play, Henry VIII, was being performed on stage when the theater caught fire and burned to the ground in two hours.
Shakespearean Insult Kit

Thou...

- Combine one word from each of the three columns below, prefaced with "Thou," and thus shalt thou have the perfect insult.
- Mix and match to find a barb worthy of the Bard.
- (“Thou bawdy, bat-fowling, barnacle.”)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bawdy</td>
<td>base-court</td>
<td>apple-john</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beslubbering</td>
<td>bat-fowling</td>
<td>baggage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bootless</td>
<td>beef-witted</td>
<td>barnacle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>churlish</td>
<td>beetle-headed</td>
<td>bladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clouted</td>
<td>boil-brained</td>
<td>boar-pig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>craven</td>
<td>clay-brained</td>
<td>bugbear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>currish</td>
<td>common-kissing</td>
<td>canker-blossom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dankish</td>
<td>dismal-dreaming</td>
<td>clotpole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>droning</td>
<td>dizzy-eyed</td>
<td>death-token</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>errant</td>
<td>doghearted</td>
<td>dewberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fawning</td>
<td>dread-bolted</td>
<td>flap-dragon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fobbing</td>
<td>earth-vexing</td>
<td>flax-wench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frothy</td>
<td>elf-skinned</td>
<td>flirt-gill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gleeking</td>
<td>fat-kidneyed</td>
<td>foot-licker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goatish</td>
<td>flap-mouthed</td>
<td>giglet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gorbellied</td>
<td>fly-bitten</td>
<td>gudgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impertinent</td>
<td>folly-fallen</td>
<td>haggard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infectious</td>
<td>fool-born</td>
<td>harpy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jarring</td>
<td>full-gorged</td>
<td>hedge-pig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loggerheaded</td>
<td>guts-gripping</td>
<td>hugger-mugger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lumpish</td>
<td>half-faced</td>
<td>lewdster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mammering</td>
<td>hasty-witted</td>
<td>lout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mangled</td>
<td>hedge-born</td>
<td>maggot-pie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mewling</td>
<td>idle-headed</td>
<td>malt-worm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paunchy</td>
<td>ill-breeding</td>
<td>mammet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puking</td>
<td>ill-nurtured</td>
<td>measles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puny</td>
<td>knotty-pated</td>
<td>miscreant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rank</td>
<td>motley-minded</td>
<td>moldwarp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reeky</td>
<td>onion-eyed</td>
<td>mumble-news</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roguish</td>
<td>pox-marked</td>
<td>pigeon-egg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saucy</td>
<td>reeling-ripe</td>
<td>pignut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spleeny</td>
<td>rough-hewn</td>
<td>puttock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spongy</td>
<td>rude-growing</td>
<td>pumpion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surly</td>
<td>sheep-biting</td>
<td>ratsbane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tottering</td>
<td>spur-galled</td>
<td>scut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unmuzzled</td>
<td>swag-bellied</td>
<td>strumpet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vain</td>
<td>tickle-brained</td>
<td>varlot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>villainous</td>
<td>toad-spotted</td>
<td>vassal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warped</td>
<td>unchin-snouted</td>
<td>whey-face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yeasty</td>
<td>weather-bitten</td>
<td>wagtail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Pre-reading Activities

#### Rank It
Consider the following social offenses. Rank each in the order of seriousness, with 1 being the most serious.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planning to trick someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lying to parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killing someone for revenge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advising someone to marry for money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two families having a feud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling poison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killing someone by mistake while fighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cursing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killing someone in self-defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crashing a party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretly marrying against your parents’ wishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giving the finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picking a fight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Opinionnaire
**Directions:** Answer each of the following questions with T (true), F (false), or NS (not sure).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>If I am attracted to someone, I'll find a way to see him even if my parents tell me not to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>It is very important that the parents of a bride and groom get along well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>My parents would have to really like the person I married, or I wouldn't get married.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>&quot;Love at first sight&quot; is rare, but it does happen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>It is important to be loyal to the person you love, even if he/she breaks the law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>I have experienced romantic love.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>I agree with the saying, &quot;Love conquers all.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>There is no such thing as “true love.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>It is possible to die of a broken heart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Being separated from the one you love is worse than death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>All’s fair in love and war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>It is better to take love slowly than to rush into things and act on impulse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>It is important to help a friend no matter what the circumstances.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plot Summary

Romeo (Montague), who is in love with Rosaline, goes to a party in an effort to forget her and to ease his broken heart. At this party he meets Juliet and immediately falls in love with her. He later finds out that she is a Capulet, the rival family of the Montagues. He decides that he loves her anyway, and they confess their love for each other during the very famous "balcony scene" in which they agree to secretly marry the next day. Friar Laurence agrees to marry them in an effort to end the feuding between the families. Unfortunately, the fighting gets worse and Mercutio, a good friend of Romeo’s, ends up in a fight with Tybalt (Capulet), Juliet’s cousin. Tybalt kills Mercutio, which causes Romeo to kill Tybalt in an angry rage. For this, Romeo is banished from Verona.

At the same time, the Capulet’s are planning Juliet’s marriage to Paris. Juliet does not want to marry this man, so she arranges with Friar Laurence to fake her own death with a sleeping potion that will make everyone think that she is dead. Friar Laurence promises to send word to Romeo to meet her when the potion wears off and to rescue her to Mantua, where Romeo is currently staying. There they would live happily ever after. Unfortunately, Romeo does not receive this message on time, and upon hearing of her "death," goes to Juliet’s tomb where he drinks poison and dies. When Juliet’s potion wears off, she awakens to find her lover’s corpse. She then proceeds to stab herself with Romeo’s dagger. The two families find the bodies, and through their shared sorrow, finally make peace with each other.
# Time Line

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AM</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PM</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

# Characters  (know protagonists, antagonist)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romeo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady Montague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Montague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benvolio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balthasar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercutio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Escalus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friar Laurence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friar John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juliet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Capulet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady Capulet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Nurse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tybalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samson &amp; Gregory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Themes and Moral Lessons

| There is more to love than lust |
| Labels mean nothing |
| Listen to advice |
| Don’t seek revenge |
| Don’t act hastily |
| Love vs. Hate |
| Free will vs Fate |
| Youth vs. Old Age |
| Societal customs vs. Personal Freedoms |
Romeo & Juliet Act I

Study Guide: Use your text (including footnotes and stage direction) to complete each statement.

Prologue:

1. The ________________ enters to introduce and explain the theme of the play.
2. The _________ is an actor who addresses the audience directly and comments on the action.
3. Romeo & Juliet takes place in the city of ________________.
4. ________________ families are involved in the feud.
5. The son and daughter of these families meet and ________________.
6. It is only when they ________________ that the feud ends.
7. How long will this play last?

Act I, scene 1

8. Gregory says the quarrel is between their ________________ and their men. (19)
9. To bite one's thumb at someone was considered an _______________. (40)
10. It is ___________ and ___________, servants of ____________, who begin the quarrel.
11. ___________ tries to stop the fighting among the servants, but ___________, nephew of Lady Capulet, appears. (64)
12. Benvolio asks ____________ to help him stop the fighting. (66) But Tybalt wants the fighting to ________________ and says "What, drawn, and talk of peace? I hate the _________ as I hate ____________, all ____________, and ______________." (68). ____________ is full of hate, and ________________ is the peacemaker.
13. When Capulet and Lady Capulet appear, it is ____________ who reminds her husband that he is too old to fight. (75)
14. The Prince explains there have been ____________ riots caused by the Montagues and Capulets before today's. (86)
15. ____________ leaves with the Prince and ____________ will meet with him that afternoon. (95)
16. He tells everyone present that if another fight occurs, their ________________ shall pay for it. (96)
17. Montague asks _____________ who started the fight. (103)
18. Benvolio explains that ______________ began the fight. (105)
19. Behaving like a worried mother, Lady Montague asks Benvolio if he has seen _______________. (115)
20. Benvolio saw him _____________________ before dawn. (120)
21. Romeo has been ___________ and ____________ (139). He has been acting strangely, wants to ____________, and _____________ his friends. (130-141)
22. Benvolio sets out to learn what ___________________. (156)
23. Shrift is _________________ . (157)
24. The young woman Romeo loves, _________________. (165)
25. Romeo explains that he is in love with ____________ . (203)
26. Romeo defines ___________ as a smoke raised with the fume of sighs; Begin purged, a fire sparkling in lovers' eyes; being vexed, a sea nourished with lover's eyes. (189)
27. And also he adds __________ is a madness most discreet, a choking gall and a preserving sweet. (193)
28. The girl he loves cannot be hit by _________________. (208)
29. She has sworn_______________. (215-16)
30. Benvolio suggest that Romeo ______________ if he wishes to forget her. (224)

Act I, scene 2

31. Paris is a kinsman of (related to) ________________ and has come to speak with Capulet about ____________. (1)
32. Montague and Capulet are bound by the same ________________ to keep the peace. (1)
33. Juliet is almost ________________ years old. (9)
34. According to Capulet, Juliet should be ready to marry in _____________ years. (10)
35. Capulet has _________(#) children other than Juliet. (14)
36. If Juliet agrees to marry him, ________________ will consent to the marriage. (16)
37. Romeo overhears the servants talking about the ________________ and realizes ______________ will be in attendance. (64-89)
38. Romeo and Benvolio decide ______________ to the Capulet's party. (102)
Act I, scene 3

39. __________ wishes to speak with Juliet. (1)

40. Lady Capulet allows ___________ to stay and listen to her conversation with Juliet. (8)

41. The nurse’s own child would be the same age as Juliet but she _____________. (16-29)

42. Juliet’s birthday is ___________. (21)

43. Juliet is emotionally closer to _____________ than to _____________. (58ish)

44. Lady Capulet speaks with Juliet about her feelings toward marriage. Juliet replies that it is an _________________. (66)

45. Lady Capulet explains that ___________ wants to marry Juliet. (74)

46. The nurse considers him to a man of _______________, which means he is ___________. (76)

47. Juliet agrees to _________________. (97)

48. A foil is a character that sets off another character by contrast. Lady Capulet’s foil is _____________.

Act I, scene 4

49. Mercutio suggests Romeo must ________________ to lift his spirits. (13)

50. Mercutio says Romeo is a _______________. (17)

51. Queen Mab is the _________________. (53)

52. Dreams are the _________________ of an idle brain. (98)

53. Romeo fears that _________________. (106-113)

54. Romeo’s foil is _________________.

Act I, scene 5

55. All of the guests at Capulet's feast are wearing __________ to disguise their ___________. (22, 33)

56. Romeo, unrecognized, sees Juliet and ____________ with her. (44-53)

57. Tybalt recognizes Romeo by his ________________. (54-55)

58. __________ objects to Romeo's presence at the feast. (61)

59. Tybalt informs ________________ that Romeo is at the feast. (61)
60. Capulet knows Romeo’s reputation to be __________________ and _______________. (67)

61. Romeo compares himself to a ______________ and Juliet to a _______________. (93-96)

62. Romeo and Juliet _______________. (107)

63. After Romeo leaves, Juliet asks _______________ who the young gentleman is. (128)

64. Both Romeo and Juliet are aware that they have fallen in love with their _______________. (137)

Terms to Know:
- aside
- monologue
- tragedy
- foil

Discussion Questions: Try to answer on your own before the class discussion

I. A. Why is the Prologue so important? What does it tell about the overall plot of the play?

I. B. What is the quarrel/grudge between the two families? At the beginning of Act I, who starts the street fight? Who tries to break it up? What is Tybalt’s attitude toward the dispute?

I. C. How does the Prince intend to punish any future "civil brawls"?

I. D. Benvolio first describes Romeo’s state to lady Montague. What does he tell her? Do Romeo’s parents know what is troubling him?

I. E. Paris wishes to marry Juliet. Why is Capulet reluctant to accept the count's offer?

I. F. Why does Benvolio urge Romeo to attend Capulet's feast? Why does Romeo want to go?

I. G. Why does Capulet not kick Romeo out of the masque?

I. H. Do you think Romeo is sincere, immature, or simply fickle in his change of feelings from Rosaline to Juliet?
Quotations: Identify who says each quote and explain significance to the plot.

“a pair of star-crossed lovers . . .” (P, 6)

“What, drawn and talk of peace! I hate the word/ as I hate Hell, all Montagues, and thee.” (I, s1,67-68)

"If ever you disturb our streets again, /your lives shall pay the forfeit of the peace." (I, S1, 95-96)

“O she doth teach the torches to burn bright! /It seems she hangs upon the cheek of night /As a rich jewel in an Ethiop’s ear” (I, S5, 44-46)

". . . let lips do what hands do!” (I, S5, 103)

"My only love, sprung from my only hate!” (I, S5, 138)

Romeo & Juliet Act II

Study Guide: Use your text (including footnotes and stage direction) to complete each statement.

Chorus

1. “Alike bewitched by the charms of __________.” Means that Romeo and Juliet have fallen in love at __________.

2. Romeo’s love for Rosaline is __________. He now loves __________, the daughter of his __________. (1-14)

Act II, scene 1

3. The center of Romeo’s universe is __________. (2)

4. Mercutio believes Romeo has gone home_________________. (4)

5. According to Mercutio, Romeo’s love is __________. (32)

Act II, scene 2

6. Juliet appears at a __________. (2)
7. Romeo compares Juliet to the ____________________________ (3)

8. “Oh, ________, Romeo! Wherefore are thou, _____________?” means Juliet wants him to be another name besides _____________. (33)

9. The real enemy is ____________________________. (38)

10. “What’s in a ________? That which we call a ____________ would smell as ___________.” (43-44)

11. Romeo says that if Juliet will say that she loves him, he will be _________________. (50)

12. Juliet recognizes Romeo by his _________________. (59)

13. If any of Juliet’s relatives find Romeo there, they will _________________ him. (64)

14. ______________ was Romeo’s pilot and guided him to Juliet’s window. (80)

15. Juliet asks Romeo to not swear by the _______________ because it is too changeable. (109)

16. Juliet is trying to be cautious when she says, “It is too ________, too unadvised, too ________.” (117-119)

17. Romeo asks Juliet to _________________________ him. (127)

18. Juliet reminds him she ______________________ before he told her. (128)

19. ________________ brings up the idea of marriage (ironically). (144)

20. Romeo swears his love by his _________________. (154)

21. Juliet will send someone at _______________ to receive word if Romeo wishes to marry her. (169)

22. "______________ is such sweet sorrow that I shall say goodnight till it be morrow." (185)

Act II, Scene 3

23. Friar Laurence believes Romeo is there so early because he has not been ________________ and because he has been with ________________. (42, 44)

24. Romeo explains he has ______________ about her. (46)

25. Romeo explains that he has been feasting with his _________________. (49)

26. Romeo asks Friar Laurence to ________________ him to Juliet that day. (61)

27. "Young men's love," says Friar Laurence, "then lies not truly in their hearts but in their _________. (68)

28. Friar Laurence hopes Romeo and Juliet's marriage will end ________________ (91) because he hopes it will “turn your households’ ________________ to ________________. (92)
Act II, Scene 4

29. Tybalt has sent a __________ to Lord Montague challenging __________ to a _______. (7)

30. Mercutio tells Romeo he gave them the _______________. (48)

31. Romeo's plan is for the nurse to tell Juliet to go to ____________ (170) that afternoon at Friar Laurence's cell where she will be ___________ and ___________. (172)

Act II, Scene 5

32. Juliet is upset with ____________ because she has been gone three hours. (11)

33. Instead of answering Juliet about the meeting with Romeo, the nurse complains of her ______(25) , ______(30), ______ (48) and ______ (50).

34. Juliet will go to Friar Laurence's cell because there waits a ___________ to make Juliet his _______. (69)

Act II, Scene 6

35. Romeo and Juliet are not permitted to stay alone until they are _______________. (37)

Terms to Know:

_soliloquy
_aside
_dramatic irony

Discussion Question: Try to answer on your own before the class discussion

II. A. Where is Romeo at the beginning of Act II when he says, “Can I go forward when my heart is here?” (II, 1, 1)

II. B. The “balcony scene” in scene 2 is the most famous love scene in the history of the theater. What different emotions do Romeo and Juliet express in this scene? What character speaks more cautiously of love? Who brings up the subject of marriage?
II. C. Compare the way he describes his love for Rosalind (I, 1, 203) with his reasons for loving Juliet (II, 3, 87). Is this reasonable?

II. D. Do you think the nurse is a principled character with a strong sense of right and wrong or is she easily corrupted? Do you think Friar Lawrence is wise in the advice he gives to various characters?

II. E. Romeo and Juliet fell in love "at first sight" and rushed into their marriage. Would this be a good decision to make in real life? What problems might result?

**Quotations:** Identify who says each quote and explain significance to the plot.

“If love be blind, love cannot hit the mark.” (II, S1, 33)

“But soft! What light through yonder window breaks? /It is the east, and Juliet is the sun.” (II, S2, 3)

“Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art thou, Romeo?” (II, S2, 33)

“What’s in a name? That which we call a rose/by any other word would smell as sweet.” (II, S2, 43-44)

"Good night, good night. Parting is such sweet sorrow. /That I shall say good night till it be morrow: (II, S2, line 185-6)

“Young men’s love then lies not truly in their hearts but in their eyes. (II, s 368)

“. . . I’ll thy assistant be; /for this alliance may so happy prove, /to turn your households’ rancor to pure love.” (II, s3, 90)
"Wisely and slow, they stumble that run fast." (II, S3, line 94)

Romeo & Juliet Act III

Study Guide: Use your text (including footnotes and stage direction) to complete each statement.

Act III, scene 1

1. Benvolio wants to go home because _______ and _______ (2) and everyone is in a bad mood.
2. Tybalt arrives and asks where he might find _______. (43)
3. Benvolio reminds Mercutio and Tybalt that they are in a _______ place and must withdraw to a more _______ place. (48)
4. As Romeo approaches, _______ moves toward him. (54)
5. Romeo tells him he has a reason to _______ him. (60)
6. _______ wishes to fight Romeo, but he refuses. (63, 65, 70)
7. _______ believes Romeo is a coward and joins the argument to defend Romeo. (73)
8. As Romeo tries to stop the fight between Mercutio and Tybalt, Tybalt, under Romeo's arm, _______. Mercutio. (87)
9. Mercutio knows he is _______ when he says "grave man" (95) and "worm's meat." (104)
10. _______ says "A _______ on both your houses!" (88, 95-96, 103) meaning he blames _______ for his death.
11. Mercutio says, "I was _______ under your _______. (100)
12. Mercutio is related to _______. (cast of characters at the beginning)
13. Romeo feels his love for _______ has held him back. (111)
14. Romeo avenges Mercutio's _______ and kills _______. (130) This is the _______ point of the play.
15. Benvolio tells the Prince that _______ slew _______ because he slew _______. (139-142, 149-172)
16. Lady Capulet wants Romeo ______________ for slaying Tybalt. (178)
17. Montague explains that Romeo killed Tybalt because Mercutio was ________________. (181)
18. The Prince ______________ Romeo for his crime. (184)

Act III, scene 2

19. In Juliet’s soliloquy, she yearns for the time when she and Romeo can be together. What piece of dramatic irony does the audience know that Juliet doesn’t about Romeo and Tybalt? __________ (1-34)
20. The nurse enters holding ________________ of ___________________. (31)
21. When she hears the bad news, at first Juliet believes ________________ is dead but later realizes that ________________ is dead and Romeo killed him. (45, 65)
22. Juliet learns the Prince has ______________ Romeo. (70)
23. Juliet becomes ______________ when the nurse speaks ill of Romeo. (90)
24. Banishment is like ______________ (122-126) to Juliet.
25. Juliet’s parents are with ________________. (128)
26. Juliet cries not for _______________ but for _______________.

Act III, scene 3

27. Romeo asks ______________ what his sentence is. (4)
28. His sentence is _______________. (11)
29. Romeo says he would prefer ______________ to ______________. He compares it to Purgatory, ______________, and Hell. (14, 18)
30. Friar Laurence reminds Romeo that the Prince has shown him _______________. (28)
31. Friar Laurence tells Romeo he is acting like a _______________. (61)
32. The nurse enters, discusses a plan, and gives Romeo a ______________ from Juliet. (163)
33. Romeo goes to Juliet but must leave Verona by ______________ (167) to go to ______________.

Act III, scene 4

34. Lord Capulet arranges for Juliet to wed ______________ on _______________. (20)
35. He orders ______________ to break the news to Juliet. (32)
36. In the morning after Romeo and Juliet’s honeymoon, Juliet says it is the ______________ instead of the lark she hears and doesn’t want Romeo to leave. (2)

37. If Romeo stays, it will mean his _______________. (11)

38. The nurse warns that _______________ is approaching. (39)

39. Romeo asks Juliet for a _______________ before he leaves. (42)

40. Juliet imagines she sees Romeo dead in a _______________ (56) as he leaves. As Romeo is sneaking out, _______________ enters.

41. Lady Capulet thinks Juliet is upset because of _______________ death. (70)

42. Lady Capulet says the Capulets will have ______________ for Tybalt’s death. (88)

43. Juliet will marry Paris on ___________ (day) at ___________ (time). (113)

44. ___________ gives Juliet the “good news” about her marriage to ___________. (116)

45. Juliet says she will not ___________, but when she does, it will be to ___________ who the Capulet’s think Juliet hates. (122-123)

46. As Juliet refuses the plan to marry Paris, Lord Capulet’s mood can best be described as _______________. (150-157)

47. According to Capulet, if Juliet doesn’t marry ___________ he will _______________ (162-163)

48. Juliet begs her mother to ______________ her marriage to Paris. (201)

49. Juliet’s mother tells her to _______________ (204), she is _________________ (204).

50. Juliet’s problem with her marriage to Paris is she is _______________ to Romeo. (207)

51. The nurse advises Juliet to _______________ (219) because Romeo is _______________ (226)

52. Juliet pretends to take the nurse’s advice and then asks the nurse to tell her mother she has gone to Friar Laurence’s church to make _______________ and be absolved. (235)

53. She really goes to Friar Laurence’s church to know his _______________. (243)
Terms to Know:

- turning point
- pun

Discussion Questions: Try to answer on your own before the class discussion

III. A. Why does Romeo refuse to accept Tybalt’s challenge? How does Mercutio interpret Romeo’s action? Why does he decide to fight Tybalt? How is Mercutio wounded?

III. B. Why does Mercutio curse both houses? How does this illustrate a central theme of the play? What is the irony of Mercutio getting stabbed?

III. C. What is Juliet’s reaction to the news of Tybalt’s death?

III. D. Does the nurse understand Juliet’s grief over Romeo’s banishment and her determination to not marry Paris? What does Juliet do in response to the nurse’s advice? Do you think Juliet is justified in telling several white lies to her parents and nurse?

III. E. How does Romeo take the news about his banishment? Why is he so unhappy to leave Verona? (III, 3) Why does Friar Laurence scold Romeo after his sentence is pronounced? Why doesn’t Juliet leave with Romeo when he is exiled?

III. F. What is the Friar’s plan to help Romeo and Juliet in scene 3?

III. G. Romeo and Juliet are dynamic characters who change during the play. What hard lessons have they learned about love?

III. H. Does the encounter between Juliet and her parents remind you of real-life parents and teens today?

Quotations: Identify who says each quote and explain significance to the plot.

“Boy, this shall not excuse the injuries/that thou hast done me; therefore turn and draw.” (III, 1, 65-66)

“Ask for me tomorrow, and you shall find me a grave man.” (III, S1, 96)

“Oh, I am fortune’s fool!” (III, s1,141)
“Tybalt here slain, who Romeo’s hand did slay . . . and he fell, did Romeo turn and fly/this is truth, or let Benvolio die.” (III, 1, 150, 173-174)

“Talk not to me, for I’ll speak not a word/Do as thou wilt, for I have done with thee” (III, 55, 204-205)

“I think it best you married with the County/ . . . Your first is dead; or ‘twere as good he were.” (III, 5, 219, 224)
Romeo & Juliet Act IV

Study Guide: Use your text (including footnotes and stage direction) to complete each statement.

Act IV, scene 1

1. Count Paris is discussing his upcoming ______________ with Friar Laurence. (11)
2. According to Paris it is ____________ (9-12) idea that they wed in haste because he hopes to ______________ (12).
3. _______________ comes to talk to Friar Laurence about her problems and runs into Paris. (18)
4. Juliet would rather ______________ than marry Paris. (72)
5. As part of Friar Laurence's plan, on Wednesday night Juliet will sleep alone and drink a ___________. (90-120)
6. The contents will make her sleep for ___________ hours and will make her appear ___________. (105)
7. Romeo will learn of the plan by a ______________ from Friar Laurence. (114)
8. After she is laid in the family burial vault, she will wake to find ___________ and ________ with her. (115)
9. She and Romeo will live happily ever after in _______________. (117)

Act IV, scene 2

10. As the scene opens, ______________ is preparing for Juliet’s wedding.
11. Juliet tells her father that she will ____________ his order to marry _______________. (19)
12. Capulet gets excited and decides to push the marriage up to ______________ (24).
13. Juliet asks _______________ to help prepare her for the wedding. (33)

Act IV, scene 3

14. Juliet asks _______ to leave her alone that night and tells _______ she does not need help. (2, 9)
15. Juliet wonders if the Friar has given her ________________ (24). She also wonders what would happen if she should wake ______________ Romeo arrives. (31)
16. She imagines she sees the ghost of ______________ seeking out his murderer, ______________. (55-56)
17. Juliet finishes her a soliloquy and _____________ the potion. (58)
Act IV, scene 4

18. Lady Capulet sends ___________ to wake Juliet for wedding. (25)

Act IV, scene 5

19. ________ finds Juliet dead. (16)

20. Death lies on Juliet like an _________________. (28)

21. According the Capulet, ____________ is his son-in-law. (38)

22. With Juliet dead, Capulet buries his _____________. (64)

23. Friar Laurence orders everyone to prepare for ________________. (93)

Discussion Questions: Try to answer on your own before the class discussion

IV. A. How will the change in wedding date affect the timing of Friar Laurence’s’ plans?

IV. B. Do you feel sorry for Lord and Lady Capulet, or do you think what is happening serves them right? Was Friar Laurence right when he said the heavens were punishing them? For what? Why is Capulet in such a hurry to have Juliet marry Paris?

IV. C. From the point of view of her parents, what must have been the cause of Juliet's death?

Quotations: Identify who says each quote and explain significance to the plot.

“Now sir, her father counts it dangerous/that she should give her sorrow so much sway;/and in his wisdom hastes our marriage, /to stop the inundation of her tears.” (IV, 1, 9-12)

"Hold daughter, I do spy a kind of hope, . . . and, if thou darest, I’ll give thee remedy." (IV, S1, 68, 76)
Romeo & Juliet Act V

Study Guide: Use your text (including footnotes and stage direction) to complete each statement.

Act V, scene 1

1. Romeo is in the city of ____________.

2. ____________, Romeo’s servant, sees the funeral and runs to tell Romeo of Juliet’s death. (17)

3. Romeo asks him to get him ________________ and ________________ and hire _____________. (25-26)

4. He asks if there are any ________________ from Friar Laurence. (31)

5. He plans to ________________ with Juliet______________ meaning he will ____________ himself by taking _______________. (50).

6. “Such mortal __________ I have; but __________ law is ____________ to any that utters them.” (66-67)

7. Even though it is illegal to sell poison in Mantua, the ________________ makes the sale because he is___________. (75)

8. Romeo intends to use the poison to ________________ at Juliet’s _____________. (86)

Act V, scene 2

9. Friar John returns to Verona and Friar Laurence asks him _________________. (3)

10. Friar John was quarantined by the officers of the town because of a _________________. (10)

11. Friar Laurence discovers that the ________________ has not been delivered, and Romeo doesn’t know the plan. (14)

12. Friar Laurence must then go to Juliet’s grave ________________ (how) because within ____________ (how many) hours Juliet will awake and Romeo won’t be there to greet her.

13. Friar Laurence asks ____________ to deliver the ________________ to Romeo (27).

Act V, scene 3

14. The scene opens with ____________ and his ________________ in the churchyard.

15. Paris puts ________________ on the outside of Juliet’s tomb. (12)

16. Romeo asks Balthasar to enter the churchyard and look for a ________________ and a ________________ (22) to break into the tomb.
17. Romeo gives him a ______________ for his father that should be delivered ___________ (when). (23)

18. Romeo says he is going into the tomb partly to ______________ and to take a __________ from her finger. (29, 31)

19. Balthasar says he will leave but, instead of leaving, _______________. (43)

20. As Romeo opens the tomb, Paris sees him and believes Romeo is there to ________________. (52-53) Paris tries to fight Romeo.

21. After Paris is wounded, he asks Romeo to lay his body with _______________. (73)

22. Romeo remembers that Paris was to marry __________ (78) and takes pity on him.

23. Once in the tomb, Romeo comments that Juliet doesn't look dead but still has color on her __________ and ____________. (95)

24. Romeo takes the drug and __________ beside Juliet with a ____________ on his lips. (120)

25. ______________ arrives too late to save Romeo. (139)

26. Friar Laurence finds ________________ and ____________ dead and Juliet ________________. (144, 147)

27. Friar Laurence explains the deaths of ____________ and ________________. (155)

28. He asks Juliet to go with him and enter a ______________ of holy ___________. (157)

29. He warns her that ______________ is coming and runs away. (158)

30. Juliet is distraught over the death of ________________ (160) and ________________.

31. She __________ Romeo to try to get some poison and notices his lips are still ______________. (167)

32. She reaches for the ________________ and ________________ herself. (170)

33. The first watchman explains he has found _________________ slain, ________________ dead, and ________________ dead before, warm and new-killed. (195-197)

34. It is ________________ dagger they see in Juliet. (204)

35. Lady Montague has __________ of __________ over her son's exile. (210)

36. Friar Laurence ________________ the events leading up to the deaths of Romeo and Juliet. (229-269)

37. Balthasar gives the Prince Romeo's ________________ to his father. (275)

38. The Prince scolds the Montague's and Capulet's and says that their ____________ killed their children (292)
39. The Prince also blames himself for the deaths because ______________________ (294)

40. "All are ________." (295)

41. Montague and Capulet join hands and promise to erect gold statues in memory of each other’s ______________. (296-299)

42. "For never was a story more full of ________ than this the story of ________ and her ________." (309)

Discussion Questions: Try to answer on your own before the class discussion

V. A. Who was to deliver Friar Laurence’s message to Romeo? Why was he prevented from doing so? (V, s3, 14)

V. B. Explain the presence of dramatic irony when Romeo hears of Juliet’s death.

V. C. Why does Romeo kill Paris? (V, s3, 73)

V. D. Who is really to blame for the deaths of Mercutio, Tybalt, Paris, Romeo, and Juliet?

V. E. Considering that Romeo and Juliet have only known each other for four days, do you think the suicide of the lovers is romantic? Do you think they were really in love with each other?

V. F. What is the climax of the play?

V. G. What are the dominant themes in the play (recurring ideas which the protagonists confront and are challenged by)?

V. H. Would you rewrite the ending or leave it the same?

V. I. Why do you think Romeo & Juliet has become the most famous love story of all time?

Quotations: Identify who says each quote and explain significance to the plot.

“Then she is well and nothing can be ill. /Her body sleeps in Capel’s monument.” (V, S1, 17-18)

"My poverty, but not my will consent." (V, S1, 75)
“I could not send it, here it is again/ Nor get a messenger to bring it thee, /So fearful were they of infection.” (V, s2, 14-16)

“O true apothecary! Thy drugs are quick.” (V, s3, 119-120)

“What’s here? A cup closed in my true love’s hand?” (V, s3, 161)

“Romeo, there dead, was husband to that Juliet; /and she, there dead, that Romeo’s faithful wife.” (V, s3, 231-232)

**Extra Credit for the entire play:** Complete the activities listed or on another handout by the due date to earn extra credit points.

- Perform the Romeo and Juliet Rap (handout)
- Crossword Puzzle (handout)
- Recite lines from the play (packet of selected lines available from Mrs. Hyland)