

ROMEO AND JULIET REVISION WORKBOOK

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THE PROLOGUE – EXTRACT

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 unclean.
From forth the fatal loins of these two foes
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;
Whose misadventured piteous overthrows
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.

THE PROLOGUE – TASKS

Summary:

As a prologue to the play, the Chorus enters. In a fourteen-line sonnet, the Chorus describes two noble households (called “houses”) in the city of Verona. The houses hold an “ancient grudge” against each other that remains a source of violent and bloody conflict. The Chorus states that from these two houses, two “star-crossed” lovers will appear. These lovers will mend the quarrel between their families by dying. The story of these two lovers, and of the terrible strife between their families, will be the topic of this play.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. The prologue is written as a sonnet - a poem which typically focuses on the theme of love. How do you know this is a sonnet, and what does this suggest about the main focus of the play?

3. List 5 things we learn about the events of the play through the prologue:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
-
4. In Elizabethan times, people strongly believed in fate and destiny – they thought that their fate was decided from birth. How is this presented within the prologue? Support your answer with a quotation.

ACT ONE, SCENE ONE – EXTRACT

In this extract Prince Escalus is talking to the citizens of Verona after the brawl which has just occurred.

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.

ACT ONE, SCENE ONE - TASKS

Summary:

Sampson and Gregory, servants of the house of Capulet, go out looking for trouble. They almost pick a fight with Abraham and Balthasar, servants of the house of Montague. Seeing a Capulet kinsman, Sampson and Gregory start to fight with Abraham and Balthasar. Benvolio tries to stop the fight, but Tybalt enters and attacks Benvolio. The citizens of Verona attack both the Capulets and Montagues. Capulet and Montague try to join the fight, but are restrained by their wives. Prince Escalus stops the riot, threatens everyone with death, and takes Capulet with him, leaving Benvolio alone with Montague and Lady Montague. Lady Montague asks where Romeo is, and Benvolio answers that he was up before dawn, wandering in the woods. The Montagues say that Romeo is afflicted with strange sorrows, and Benvolio offers to find out what's wrong with him. Seeing Romeo coming, Montague and Lady Montague leave Benvolio alone to speak with their son. Benvolio soon discovers that Romeo's problem is that he loves a woman who doesn't return his love. Benvolio tries to get Romeo to say who it is he loves, but Romeo won't. Benvolio also tries to get Romeo to solve his problem by looking for another woman, but Romeo seems determined to love and suffer.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. Highlight any words and phrases which present the Prince's anger.
3. In your own words, summarise the message that Prince Escalus gives to the people of Verona:

4. What is the effect of Prince Escalus referring to the men as 'beasts'? Consider the connotations of this word choice.

5. Find one quotation which gives evidence to the 'ancient grudge' which was told of in the prologue.

ACT ONE, SCENE TWO – EXTRACT

In this extract Paris has asked Lord Capulet for Juliet's hand in marriage.

ACT I SCENE II *A street.*

Enter CAPULET, PARIS, and Servant.

CAPULET But Montague is bound as well as I,
In penalty alike; and 'tis not hard, I think,
For men so old as we to keep the peace.

PARIS Of honourable reckoning are you both;
And pity 'tis you lived at odds so long.
But now, my lord, what say you to my suit?

CAPULET But saying o'er what I have said before:
My child is yet a stranger in the world;
She hath not seen the change of fourteen years,
Let two more summers wither in their pride,
Ere we may think her ripe to be a bride.

PARIS Younger than she are happy mothers made.

CAPULET And too soon marr'd are those so early made.
The earth hath swallow'd all my hopes but she,
She is the hopeful lady of my earth:
But woo her, gentle Paris, get her heart,
My will to her consent is but a part;
An she agree, within her scope of choice
Lies my consent and fair according voice.

ACT ONE, SCENE TWO – TASKS

Summary:

Paris asks Capulet for Juliet's hand in marriage. Capulet thinks she's too young, but tells Paris to woo her, and invites him to a feast that night. Capulet sends the servant out to invite other guests to the feast. Benvolio is still trying to talk Romeo into considering other ladies when they are interrupted by the Capulet servant who asks Romeo to read something for him. It is a list of guests at Capulet's feast that night. Thus, Romeo discovers that Rosaline, his beloved, will be at the feast. Benvolio challenges Romeo to go to the feast and compare Rosaline with other beauties. Romeo says he will go, but only to rejoice that Rosaline is most beautiful of all.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. Highlight any words and phrases which present Capulet's feelings towards Juliet.
3. When Capulet says 'My child is yet a stranger in the world', what does he mean? What are the connotations of the word 'stranger'?

4. *'But woo her, gentle Paris, get her heart'*

Why is this line surprising given the context of the play?

5. In the final lines of the extract, what is the effect of the rhyming couplet of 'choice' and 'voice'?

6. How is Capulet shown to be a liberal father within this extract?

ACT ONE, SCENE THREE – EXTRACT

In this extract, Lady Capulet is asking Juliet's opinion on marriage and introduces the idea of a marriage between Juliet and Paris.

LADY CAPULET

Marry, that 'marry' is the very theme
I came to talk of. Tell me, daughter Juliet,
How stands your disposition to be married?

JULIET

It is an honour that I dream not of.

Nurse

An honour! were not I thine only nurse,
I would say thou hadst suck'd wisdom from thy
teat.

LADY CAPULET

Well, think of marriage now; younger than you,
Here in Verona, ladies of esteem,
Are made already mothers: by my count,
I was your mother much upon these years
That you are now a maid. Thus then in brief:
The valiant Paris seeks you for his love.

Nurse

A man, young lady! lady, such a man
As all the world--why, he's a man of wax.

LADY CAPULET

Verona's summer hath not such a flower.

Nurse

Nay, he's a flower; in faith, a very flower.

ACT ONE, SCENE THREE – TASKS

Summary:

Lady Capulet wants to have a serious conversation with Juliet, but the Nurse interrupts with a long reminiscence about Juliet's weaning and what Juliet said about falling on her back. Lady Capulet tells Juliet that Paris wants to marry her, and urges her to look him over and see that he is the husband for her. Servants come to call everyone to the feast.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. Highlight any words and phrases which present the character of Paris.
3. What impression does the audience get of Paris from this extract?

4. What can you infer from the nurse's suggestion that 'he's a man of wax'?

5. Considering the play's context, what do learn about marriage in Elizabethan England from this extract?

6. Highlight and label any examples of repetition within the extract.
What is the effect of Shakespeare's use of this technique?

ACT ONE, SCENE FOUR – EXTRACT

In this extract Mercutio has just finished his monologue about Queen Mab in an attempt to persuade Romeo to enjoy Capulet's ball and forget about the dream he had.

ROMEO Peace, peace, Mercutio, peace!
Thou talk'st of nothing.

MERCUTIO True, I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain fantasy,
Which is as thin of substance as the air
And more inconstant than the wind, who wooes
Even now the frozen bosom of the north,
And, being anger'd, puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping south.

BENVOLIO This wind, you talk of, blows us from ourselves;
Supper is done, and we shall come too late.

ROMEO I fear, too early: for my mind misgives
Some consequence yet hanging in the stars
Shall bitterly begin his fearful date
With this night's revels and expire the term
Of a despised life closed in my breast
By some vile forfeit of untimely death.
But He, that hath the steering of my course,
Direct my sail! On, lusty gentlemen.

ACT ONE, SCENE FOUR – TASKS

Summary:

Mercutio tries to persuade Romeo to dance at Capulet's feast, but Romeo insists that he is too sadly lovesick to do anything but hold a torch. Then Romeo says that it's not wise to go to the feast at all, because of a dream he had. Mercutio mocks Romeo's belief in his dream by referencing "Queen Mab," but Romeo is sure that some terrible fate awaits him. Nevertheless, he goes into the feast with his friends.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. In your own words, summarise Mercutio's thoughts on dreams.

3. Shakespeare uses a metaphor to suggest that dreams are the 'children of an idle brain'. What is the effect of this technique? What can we infer from the line?

4. Highlight and label an example of foreshadowing within the extract.
5. Why is foreshadowing used within this extract? Consider the effect.

6. Look at Romeo's language choices within the extract. How is a semantic field of fear used to present his character at this stage of the play?

ACT ONE, SCENE FIVE – EXTRACT

In this extract Romeo and Juliet speak for the first time.

ROMEO	<i>[To JULIET]</i> If I profane with my unworhiest hand This holy shrine, the gentle fine is this: My lips, two blushing pilgrims, ready stand To smooth that rough touch with a tender kiss.
JULIET	Good pilgrim, you do wrong your hand too much, Which mannerly devotion shows in this; For saints have hands that pilgrims' hands do touch, And palm to palm is holy palmers' kiss.
ROMEO	Have not saints lips, and holy palmers too?
JULIET	Ay, pilgrim, lips that they must use in prayer.
ROMEO	O, then, dear saint, let lips do what hands do; They pray, grant thou, lest faith turn to despair.
JULIET	Saints do not move, though grant for prayers' sake.
ROMEO	Then move not, while my prayer's effect I take. Thus from my lips, by yours, my sin is purged.
JULIET	Then have my lips the sin that they have took.
ROMEO	Sin from thy lips? O trespass sweetly urged! Give me my sin again.
JULIET	You kiss by the book.

ACT ONE, SCENE FIVE – TASKS

Summary:

At Capulet's house, Romeo and his friends enter as preparations are being made for the dancing. The musicians are tuning up, and the servants are hurrying to clear away the remains of the feast. Capulet enters, greets the masked strangers, and invites them to dance. Romeo sees Juliet and says to himself that this is the first time he's seen true beauty. Tybalt recognizes Romeo and sends for his sword, but Capulet orders Tybalt to do nothing. Saying that he'll make Romeo pay, Tybalt leaves. Romeo holds Juliet's hand, and begs a kiss, which she gives him. They kiss again, and then both are called away. As everyone is leaving, they each learn the name of the other, and they each exclaim upon the fate that has made each fall in love with his/her enemy.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. Highlight any language used which links to religion.
3. Why does Juliet refer to Romeo as a 'pilgrim'? What are the connotations of this word choice?

4. The first conversation between the two takes the form of a shared sonnet. On the extract, mark where this begins and ends and label it with features of a sonnet.
5. What is the significance of the conversation between the two being a shared sonnet?

6. What inferences can you make from the references to a 'sin' when discussing their kiss?

7. Is this true love? Why/why not?

ACT TWO, SCENE ONE – EXTRACT

In this extract Romeo decides to stay at the Capulet house, and Mercutio and Benvolio call for him.

[*Enter ROMEO, alone.*]

ROMEO Can I go forward when my heart is here?
Turn back, dull earth, and find thy centre out.

[*He climbs the wall, and leaps down within it.*]

[*Enter BENVOLIO and MERCUTIO*]

BENVOLIO Romeo! my cousin Romeo!

MERCUTIO He is wise;
And, on my life, hath stol'n him home to bed.

BENVOLIO He ran this way, and leap'd this orchard wall:
Call, good Mercutio.

MERCUTIO Nay, I'll conjure too.
Romeo! humours! madman! passion! lover!
Appear thou in the likeness of a sigh:
Speak but one rhyme, and I am satisfied;
Cry but 'Ay me!' pronounce but 'love' and 'dove';
Speak to my gossip Venus one fair word,
One nick-name for her purblind son and heir,
Young Adam Cupid, he that shot so trim,
When King Cophetua loved the beggar-maid!
He heareth not, he stirreth not, he moveth not;
The ape is dead, and I must conjure him.
I conjure thee by Rosaline's bright eyes,
By her high forehead and her scarlet lip,
By her fine foot, straight leg and quivering thigh
And the demesnes that there adjacent lie,
That in thy likeness thou appear to us!

ACT TWO, SCENE ONE – TASKS

Summary:

On his way home from Capulet's feast, Romeo turns back and jumps the wall of Capulet's garden. Benvolio calls for Romeo and Mercutio bawdily conjures Romeo, but he will not appear, and his friends depart.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. What is the tone used by Mercutio in this extract? Find a piece of evidence to support your view.

3. What is Mercutio suggesting when he says he wants to hear Romeo say "love" and "dove;"?

4. Highlight and label an example of tripling used within the extract.
5. What is the effect of this tripling? Consider the impact on the audience.

6. What does Romeo's rhetorical question at the start of the extract suggest about his character?

ACT TWO, SCENE TWO – EXTRACT

In this extract Juliet is thinking out loud (a soliloquy) about Romeo when he interrupts her from where he is watching.

JULIET O Romeo, Romeo! wherefore art thou Romeo?
Deny thy father and refuse thy name;
Or, if thou wilt not, be but sworn my love,
And I'll no longer be a Capulet.

ROMEO *[Aside]* Shall I hear more, or shall I speak at this?

JULIET 'Tis but thy name that is my enemy;
Thou art thyself, though not a Montague.
What's Montague? it is nor hand, nor foot,
Nor arm, nor face, nor any other part
Belonging to a man. O, be some other name!
What's in a name? that which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet;
So Romeo would, were he not Romeo call'd,
Retain that dear perfection which he owes
Without that title. Romeo, doff thy name,
And for that name which is no part of thee
Take all myself.

ROMEO I take thee at thy word:
Call me but love, and I'll be new baptized;
Henceforth I never will be Romeo.

JULIET What man art thou that thus bescreen'd in night
So stumblest on my counsel?

ROMEO By a name
I know not how to tell thee who I am:
My name, dear saint, is hateful to myself,
Because it is an enemy to thee;
Had I it written, I would tear the word.

ACT TWO, SCENE TWO – TASKS

Summary:

In Capulet's garden Romeo sees Juliet come to her window. He is entranced by her beauty and listens as she tells the night that she loves Romeo and wishes that he had another name. Romeo surprises her by offering to take another name for her love. At first, Juliet worries for Romeo's safety and then she worries that he may be a deceiver, but he wins her over with passionate vows of love. They pledge their love to one another and then Juliet is called away by the Nurse. Answering the call of the Nurse, Juliet goes into the house, then comes right back out and tells Romeo that the next day she will send a messenger to find out when and where she is to meet and marry him. Juliet is again called back into the house, and Romeo starts to leave, but Juliet again comes back out, to set a time that her messenger should go to Romeo. Romeo tells her that the messenger should come at nine in the morning. They say a long goodbye, and after Juliet is gone, Romeo says that he will go to the cell of Friar Laurence to get his help.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. In your own words, summarise what Juliet is questioning in her soliloquy:

3. *'Or, if thou wilt not, be but sworn my love, / And I'll no longer be a Capulet.'*
In this quotation, what is Juliet suggesting?

4. Why might this be surprising considering the time period of the play, and the attitudes towards women and marriage?

5. Select one quotation which you think best shows the extent of Juliet's feelings for Romeo:

ACT TWO, SCENE THREE – EXTRACT

In this extract Romeo has asked Friar Laurence to agree to marry himself and Juliet.

FRIAR LAURENCE

Holy Saint Francis, what a change is here!
Is Rosaline, whom thou didst love so dear,
So soon forsaken? young men's love then lies
Not truly in their hearts, but in their eyes.
Jesu Maria, what a deal of brine
Hath wash'd thy fallow cheeks for Rosaline!
How much salt water thrown away in waste,
To season love, that of it doth not taste!
The sun not yet thy sighs from heaven clears,
Thy old groans ring yet in my ancient ears;
Lo, here upon thy cheek the stain doth sit
Of an old tear that is not wash'd off yet:
If e'er thou wast thyself and these woes thine,
Thou and these woes were all for Rosaline:
And art thou changed? pronounce this sentence then,
Women may fall, when there's no strength in men.
[...]
In one respect I'll thy assistant be;
For this alliance may so happy prove,
To turn your households' rancour to pure love.
ROMEO O, let us hence; I stand on sudden haste.
FRIAR LAURENCE Wisely and slow; they stumble that run fast.

ACT TWO, SCENE THREE – TASKS

Summary:

At dawn Friar Laurence gathers herbs and comments on how – in both plants and people – everything has some good, and every good can be abused and turned to evil. Romeo appears and tells Friar Laurence that he has fallen in love with Juliet and wants him to marry them. The Friar criticizes Romeo for jumping so quickly from love of Rosaline to love of Juliet, but agrees to perform the ceremony because he thinks that the marriage may end the hatred between the Capulets and Montagues.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. Highlight any words and phrases which show the Friar's shock at Romeo's change of heart.

3. *'Holy Saint Francis, what a change is here!'*

How does Shakespeare use language and structure within the quotation above to show the Friar's shock?

4. *'young men's love then lies / Not truly in their hearts, but in their eyes.'*

What inferences can you make from this quotation about the Friar's feelings towards Romeo's love?

5. Highlight and label an example of foreshadowing within the extract.
6. How does Shakespeare use language to hint at a negative ending for Romeo and Juliet within this extract?

7. Why does the Friar agree to marry the pair? Use a quotation in your response.

ACT TWO, SCENE FOUR – EXTRACT

In this extract the Nurse talks to Romeo to arrange plans for the marriage.

Nurse Now, afore God, I am so vexed, that every part about
me quivers. Scurvy knave! Pray you, sir, a word:
and as I told you, my young lady bade me inquire you
out; what she bade me say, I will keep to myself:
but first let me tell ye, if ye should lead her into
a fool's paradise, as they say, it were a very gross
kind of behaviour, as they say: for the gentlewoman
is young; and, therefore, if you should deal double
with her, truly it were an ill thing to be offered
to any gentlewoman, and very weak dealing.

ROMEO Nurse, commend me to thy lady and mistress. I
protest unto thee--

Nurse Good heart, and, i' faith, I will tell her as much:
Lord, Lord, she will be a joyful woman.

ACT TWO, SCENE FOUR – TASKS

Summary:

Mercutio wonders where Romeo is. Benvolio says that Tybalt has sent a challenge to Romeo, and Mercutio scornfully describes Tybalt as a conceited killer. Mercutio kids Romeo about love, and Romeo joins in the coarse banter. Mercutio bawdily mocks the Nurse, who tells Romeo that she wants a word in private with him. The Nurse complains about Mercutio, receives from Romeo the information about time and place of the wedding, then chatters on about how sweet Juliet is.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. What is the effect of the repetition of 'as they say' within the Nurse's lines?

3. What warning does the Nurse give to Romeo about his relationship with Juliet?

4. What is meant by a 'fool's paradise'?

5. What does this extract suggest to the audience about the relationship between Juliet and her nurse?

ACT TWO, SCENE FIVE – EXTRACT

In this extract Juliet is waiting for the Nurse to return with news of the marriage to Romeo.

JULIET The clock struck nine when I did send the nurse;
In half an hour she promised to return.
Perchance she cannot meet him: that's not so.
O, she is lame! love's heralds should be thoughts,
Which ten times faster glide than the sun's beams,
Driving back shadows over louring hills:
Therefore do nimble-pinion'd doves draw love,
And therefore hath the wind-swift Cupid wings.
Now is the sun upon the highmost hill
Of this day's journey, and from nine till twelve
Is three long hours, yet she is not come.
Had she affections and warm youthful blood,
She would be as swift in motion as a ball;
My words would bandy her to my sweet love,
And his to me:
But old folks, many feign as they were dead;
Unwieldy, slow, heavy and pale as lead.
O God, she comes!

[Enter Nurse and PETER]

O honey nurse, what news?
Hast thou met with him? Send thy man away.

Nurse Peter, stay at the gate.

[Exit PETER]

JULIET Now, good sweet nurse,--O Lord, why look'st thou sad?
Though news be sad, yet tell them merrily;
If good, thou shamest the music of sweet news
By playing it to me with so sour a face.

Nurse I am a-weary, give me leave awhile:

ACT TWO, SCENE FIVE – TASKS

Summary:

Juliet impatiently awaits the return of the Nurse with news from Romeo. The Nurse teases Juliet by finding all kinds of ways to *not* deliver the joyful news, but finally tells her that she is to go Friar Laurence's cell to be married to Romeo.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. Highlight any language choices which are used to show Juliet's impatience.
3. What is the effect of the semantic field of **time** within the extract?

4. *'love's heralds should be thoughts, / Which ten times faster glide than the sun's beams,'*
What is Juliet suggesting in the above quotation?

5. Find a quotation which suggests that Juliet would like any bad news to be told to her in a happy manner:

6. What does Juliet mean when she says that the Nurse 'shamest the music of sweet news / By playing it to me with so sour a face.'?

ACT TWO, SCENE SIX – EXTRACT

In this extract Friar Laurence advises Romeo to love moderately before the wedding ceremony.

FRIAR LAURENCE So smile the heavens upon this holy act,
That after hours with sorrow chide us not!

ROMEO Amen, amen! but come what sorrow can,
It cannot countervail the exchange of joy
That one short minute gives me in her sight:
Do thou but close our hands with holy words,
Then love-devouring death do what he dare;
It is enough I may but call her mine.

FRIAR LAURENCE These violent delights have violent ends
And in their triumph die, like fire and powder,
Which as they kiss consume: the sweetest honey
Is loathsome in his own deliciousness
And in the taste confounds the appetite:
Therefore love moderately; long love doth so;
Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow.

ACT TWO, SCENE SIX – TASKS

Summary:

Just before the wedding, Friar Laurence advises Romeo to love moderately. Romeo and Juliet tell each other how much they love one another, and Friar Laurence leads them off to be married.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. **How is language used to present the theme of love within the extract?** You should answer in one PEA paragraph, and then use the checklist to make sure you have included everything you need.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Have you...?

- ☐ Made a clear point to answer the question
- ☐ Embedded quotations from the extract within your response
- ☐ Used relevant subject terminology
- ☐ Commented on the effect of both single word choices and literary devices
- ☐ Considered the effect on the reader
- ☐ Made a link to the context of Elizabethan society

ACT THREE, SCENE ONE – EXTRACT

In this extract Romeo refuses to fight Tybalt, so Mercutio steps in and is stabbed under Romeo's arm.

ROMEO

Tybalt, the reason that I have to love thee
Doth much excuse the appertaining rage
To such a greeting: villain am I none;
Therefore farewell; I see thou know'st me not.

TYBALT

Boy, this shall not excuse the injuries
That thou hast done me; therefore turn and draw.

ROMEO

I do protest, I never injured thee,
But love thee better than thou canst devise,
Till thou shalt know the reason of my love:
And so, good Capulet,--which name I tender
As dearly as my own,--be satisfied.

MERCUTIO

O calm, dishonourable, vile submission!
Alla stoccata carries it away.

[Draws]

Tybalt, you rat-catcher, will you walk?

TYBALT

What wouldst thou have with me?

MERCUTIO

Good king of cats, nothing but one of your nine
lives; that I mean to make bold withal, and as you
shall use me hereafter, drybeat the rest of the
eight. Will you pluck your sword out of his pitcher
by the ears? make haste, lest mine be about your
ears ere it be out.

TYBALT

I am for you.

[Drawing]

ROMEO

Gentle Mercutio, put thy rapier up.

MERCUTIO

Come, sir, your passado.

[They fight]

ROMEO

Draw, Benvolio; beat down their weapons.
Gentlemen, for shame, forbear this outrage!
Tybalt, Mercutio, the prince expressly hath
Forbidden bandying in Verona streets:
Hold, Tybalt! good Mercutio!

[TYBALT under ROMEO's arm stabs MERCUTIO, and flies with his followers]

MERCUTIO

I am hurt.
A plague o' both your houses!

ACT THREE, SCENE ONE – TASKS

Summary:

On the streets of Verona Benvolio tries to persuade Mercutio that it's best to stay out of the way of the Capulets and a quarrel, but Mercutio jokingly claims that Benvolio is as much of a quarreler as anyone. Tybalt, looking for Romeo, is challenged to a fight by Mercutio, but then Romeo appears. Tybalt challenges Romeo to fight. Romeo refuses, but Mercutio steps forward and fights Tybalt. As Romeo is trying to stop the fight, Tybalt gives Mercutio a wound, then runs away. Mercutio dies. Romeo is ashamed of himself for letting Mercutio do the fighting, and when Tybalt returns, Romeo kills him. Benvolio has a hard time getting the dazed Romeo to leave the scene. Benvolio tells the Prince what happened. Lady Capulet wants Romeo's life, but the Prince imposes fines and exiles Romeo.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. In your own words, explain why Romeo refuses to fight Tybalt:

3. Given the play's context, who/what do you think Mercutio is calling dishonourable, and why?

4. Why is Mercutio's line 'A plague o' both your houses!' so significant?

5. To what extent does this extract act as a turning point within the play?

ACT THREE, SCENE TWO – EXTRACT

In this extract Juliet is considering the events that have occurred and the punishment that Romeo has received.

JULIET

Shall I speak ill of him that is my husband?
Ah, poor my lord, what tongue shall smooth thy name,
When I, thy three-hours wife, have mangled it?
But, wherefore, villain, didst thou kill my cousin?
That villain cousin would have kill'd my husband:
Back, foolish tears, back to your native spring;
Your tributary drops belong to woe,
Which you, mistaking, offer up to joy.
My husband lives, that Tybalt would have slain;
And Tybalt's dead, that would have slain my husband:
All this is comfort; wherefore weep I then?
Some word there was, worser than Tybalt's death,
That murder'd me: I would forget it fain;
But, O, it presses to my memory,
Like damned guilty deeds to sinners' minds:
'Tybalt is dead, and Romeo--banished;'
That 'banished,' that one word 'banished,'
Hath slain ten thousand Tybalts.

ACT THREE, SCENE TWO – TASKS

Summary:

Juliet longs for the coming of night and the arrival of Romeo. The Nurse appears; she has seen Tybalt's corpse and heard that Romeo has been banished. The Nurse is so overwrought that her words first make Juliet think that Romeo is dead. When the Nurse finally makes it clear that Tybalt is dead and Romeo is banished, Juliet first turns against Romeo for killing her cousin, then defends him for killing the man who would have killed him. Then Juliet remembers that the Nurse said Romeo has been "banished," which drives her to despair. The Nurse promises Juliet that she'll make arrangements for Romeo to come that night for a farewell visit.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. What is the effect of the rhetorical question in the first line of the extract?

3. In your own words, summarise the confusion that Juliet feels and what her final thoughts are.

4. *'But, O, it presses to my memory, / Like damned guilty deeds to sinners' minds.'*

What is the effect of this simile? What does it suggest about Juliet's feelings?

5. *'That 'banished,' that one word 'banished,' / Hath slain ten thousand Tybalts.'*

What can the audience infer about Juliet's feelings from this quotation?

ACT THREE, SCENE THREE – EXTRACT

In this extract Romeo has learned of his banishment as a result of killing Tybalt.

FRIAR LAURENCE A gentler judgment vanish'd from his lips,
Not body's death, but body's banishment.

ROMEO Ha, banishment! be merciful, say 'death';
For exile hath more terror in his look,
Much more than death: do not say 'banishment.'

FRIAR LAURENCE Hence from Verona art thou banished:
Be patient, for the world is broad and wide.

ROMEO There is no world without Verona walls,
But purgatory, torture, hell itself.
Hence-banished is banish'd from the world,
And world's exile is death: then banished,
Is death mis-term'd: calling death banishment,
Thou cutt'st my head off with a golden axe,
And smilest upon the stroke that murders me.

FRIAR LAURENCE O deadly sin! O rude unthankfulness!
Thy fault our law calls death; but the kind prince,
Taking thy part, hath rush'd aside the law,
And turn'd that black word death to banishment:
This is dear mercy, and thou seest it not.

ROMEO 'Tis torture, and not mercy: heaven is here,
Where Juliet lives; and every cat and dog
And little mouse, every unworthy thing,
Live here in heaven and may look on her;
But Romeo may not: more validity,
More honourable state, more courtship lives
In carrion-flies than Romeo: they my seize
On the white wonder of dear Juliet's hand
And steal immortal blessing from her lips,
Who even in pure and vestal modesty,
Still blush, as thinking their own kisses sin;
But Romeo may not; he is banished:

ACT THREE, SCENE THREE – TASKS

Summary:

Learning from the Friar that he is to be banished, Romeo declares that the Friar is torturing him to death, then throws himself on the floor, moaning and weeping. The Nurse brings news that Juliet is in just as bad shape as Romeo. Romeo, wild with guilt at the pain he has caused Juliet, tries to stab himself. Friar Laurence lectures Romeo and tells him what to do – go to Juliet, then to Mantua until the Prince can be persuaded to pardon him. The Nurse gives Romeo the ring that Juliet asked her to take to him. These things put Romeo into a better frame of mind and he leaves Friar Laurence's cell to go to Juliet.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. Find an example of a metaphor used by Romeo and comment on its effect:

Metaphor: _____

Effect: _____

3. Why does the Prince view Romeo's response as 'unthankful'?

4. Who/what is Romeo envious of, and why?

5. What do we learn about Romeo's character within this extract? Use evidence to support your response.

ACT THREE, SCENE FOUR – EXTRACT

In this extract Capulet arranges the marriage between Juliet and Paris, following Tybalt's death.

CAPULET

Things have fall'n out, sir, so unluckily,
That we have had no time to move our daughter:
Look you, she loved her kinsman Tybalt dearly,
And so did I:--Well, we were born to die.
'Tis very late, she'll not come down to-night:
I promise you, but for your company,
I would have been a-bed an hour ago.

PARIS

These times of woe afford no time to woo.
Madam, good night: commend me to your daughter.

LADY CAPULET

I will, and know her mind early to-morrow;
To-night she is mew'd up to her heaviness.

CAPULET

Sir Paris, I will make a desperate tender
Of my child's love: I think she will be ruled
In all respects by me; nay, more, I doubt it not.
Wife, go you to her ere you go to bed;
Acquaint her here of my son Paris' love;
And bid her, mark you me, on Wednesday next--
But, soft! what day is this?

PARIS

Monday, my lord,

CAPULET

Monday! ha, ha! Well, Wednesday is too soon,
O' Thursday let it be: o' Thursday, tell her,
She shall be married to this noble earl.

ACT THREE, SCENE FOUR – TASKS

Summary:

On a sudden impulse, Capulet promises Paris that Juliet will marry him the day after tomorrow.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. **How is the relationship between lord Capulet and Juliet presented within this extract?**
You must consider language choices within your response.

3. **How does the presentation of the relationship in this extract compare to how it is presented elsewhere in the play?** Try to give specific examples of other parts of the play within your response.

ACT THREE, SCENE FIVE – EXTRACT

In this extract Lady Capulet informs Lord Capulet that Juliet is refusing to marry Paris.

LADY CAPULET Ay, sir; but she will none, she gives you thanks.
I would the fool were married to her grave!

CAPULET Soft! take me with you, take me with you, wife.
How! will she none? doth she not give us thanks?
Is she not proud? doth she not count her blest,
Unworthy as she is, that we have wrought
So worthy a gentleman to be her bridegroom?

JULIET Not proud, you have; but thankful, that you have:
Proud can I never be of what I hate;
But thankful even for hate, that is meant love.

CAPULET How now, how now, chop-logic! What is this?
'Proud,' and 'I thank you,' and 'I thank you not;'
And yet 'not proud,' mistress minion, you,
Thank me no thankings, nor, proud me no pouds,
But fettle your fine joints 'gainst Thursday next,
To go with Paris to Saint Peter's Church,
Or I will drag thee on a hurdle thither.
Out, you green-sickness carrion! out, you baggage!
You tallow-face!

LADY CAPULET Fie, fie! what, are you mad?

JULIET Good father, I beseech you on my knees,
Hear me with patience but to speak a word.

CAPULET Hang thee, young baggage! disobedient wretch!

ACT THREE, SCENE FIVE – TASKS

Summary:

Just before dawn Romeo is preparing to leave, but Juliet declares that it's still night, so he can stay. Romeo offers to stay and die, but Juliet urges him to leave. The Nurse hurries in with the news that Juliet's mother is coming. Romeo kisses Juliet and leaps out the window. Juliet asks if they will ever see each other again; Romeo is sure they will, but Juliet is full of foreboding. Lady Capulet, assuming that Juliet is weeping for Tybalt, tells her that she's grieving too much, then decides that Juliet must be weeping because revenge has not been taken upon Romeo. Lady Capulet expresses her hatred of Romeo and Juliet appears to agree with her, though what she really means is that she loves Romeo. Lady Capulet then delivers news which she thinks ought to cheer up Juliet – she is to be married to Paris. Juliet declares that she will not. Lady Capulet replies that Juliet's father is coming, so Juliet ought to tell him that she won't marry Paris, if she dares. Lady Capulet tells Capulet that Juliet has refused to marry Paris. Enraged, Capulet threatens to throw her out of the house if she doesn't change her mind. Juliet pleads with her mother to intervene, but Lady Capulet refuses. Juliet asks the Nurse for advice, and she tells Juliet that she ought to marry Paris because Romeo can never come back and Paris is better looking, anyway. Juliet pretends to accept the Nurse's advice but decides that she will go to Friar Laurence for his advice. If he can't help her, she will kill herself.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. Highlight any words and phrases which are used to describe Juliet within this extract.
3. What is the effect of Lord Capulet's use of rhetorical questions within the extract?

4. What are the connotations of the word 'baggage', and why does Capulet use this metaphor for Juliet?

5. Is Capulet justified in his reaction? You should consider the context of the play within your response.

ACT FOUR, SCENE ONE – EXTRACT

In this extract the Friar outlines his plans to Juliet.

FRIAR LAURENCE

Hold, then; go home, be merry, give consent
To marry Paris: Wednesday is to-morrow:
To-morrow night look that thou lie alone;
Let not thy nurse lie with thee in thy chamber:
Take thou this vial, being then in bed,
And this distilled liquor drink thou off;
When presently through all thy veins shall run
A cold and drowsy humour, for no pulse
Shall keep his native progress, but surcease:
No warmth, no breath, shall testify thou livest;
The roses in thy lips and cheeks shall fade
To paly ashes, thy eyes' windows fall,
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;
Each part, deprived of supple government,
Shall, stiff and stark and cold, appear like death:
And in this borrow'd likeness of shrunk death
Thou shalt continue two and forty hours,
And then awake as from a pleasant sleep.
Now, when the bridegroom in the morning comes
To rouse thee from thy bed, there art thou dead:
Then, as the manner of our country is,
In thy best robes uncover'd on the bier
Thou shalt be borne to that same ancient vault
Where all the kindred of the Capulets lie.
In the mean time, against thou shalt awake,
Shall Romeo by my letters know our drift,
And hither shall he come: and he and I
Will watch thy waking, and that very night
Shall Romeo bear thee hence to Mantua.
And this shall free thee from this present shame;
If no inconstant toy, nor womanish fear,
Abate thy valour in the acting it.

JULIET

Give me, give me! O, tell not me of fear!

ACT FOUR, SCENE ONE – TASKS

Summary:

As Paris is making arrangements with Friar Laurence to perform the wedding ceremony between himself and Juliet, she appears. Paris tries to tease some sign of affection out of Juliet and reminds her that they are to be married on Thursday. After he has left, Juliet says that she will kill herself rather than marry Paris, and the Friar comes up with the plan for her to take the drug which will make her appear dead for 42 hours, so that the wedding will be called off and Romeo can come and take her to Mantua.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. In your own words, summarise the Friar's plan:

3. What effect will the potion have on Juliet?

4. Why is Friar Lawrence a significant character, both in this extract and the play as a whole?

5. What does Juliet's final line suggest about her character at this stage in the play?

ACT FOUR, SCENE TWO – EXTRACT

In this extract Juliet returns to make amends with Lord Capulet, despite knowing that she will not keep to her word.

CAPULET How now, my headstrong! where have you been gadding?

JULIET Where I have learn'd me to repent the sin
Of disobedient opposition
To you and your behests, and am enjoin'd
By holy Laurence to fall prostrate here,
And beg your pardon: pardon, I beseech you!
Henceforward I am ever ruled by you.

CAPULET Send for the county; go tell him of this:
I'll have this knot knit up to-morrow morning.

JULIET I met the youthful lord at Laurence' cell;
And gave him what becomed love I might,
Not step o'er the bounds of modesty.

CAPULET Why, I am glad on't; this is well: stand up:
This is as't should be. Let me see the county;
Ay, marry, go, I say, and fetch him hither.
Now, afore God! this reverend holy friar,
Our whole city is much bound to him.

JULIET Nurse, will you go with me into my closet,
To help me sort such needful ornaments
As you think fit to furnish me to-morrow?

LADY CAPULET No, not till Thursday; there is time enough.

CAPULET Go, nurse, go with her: we'll to church to-morrow.

ACT FOUR, SCENE TWO – TASKS

Summary:

Capulet is making arrangements for the wedding feast when Juliet appears, begs her father's pardon, and tells him that she will marry Paris. This makes Capulet so happy that he moves the wedding up to the very next day, Wednesday.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. How is dramatic irony shown within this extract? Use a quotation within your response.

3. What can we infer from Capulet's reference to Juliet as his 'headstrong'?

4. How would an Elizabethan audience feel towards Juliet at this point in the play? You must use contextual factors within your response.

5. How would a modern audience feel towards Juliet? Why might this be different to the Elizabethan audience?

ACT FOUR, SCENE THREE – EXTRACT

In this extract Juliet is worrying about the repercussions of taking the potion given to her by the Friar.

JULIET

How if, when I am laid into the tomb,
I wake before the time that Romeo
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?
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
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;--
Alack, alack, is it not like that I,
So early waking, what with loathsome smells,
And shrieks like mandrakes' torn out of the earth,
That living mortals, hearing them, run mad:--
O, if I wake, shall I not be distraught,
Environed with all these hideous fears?
And madly play with my forefather's joints?
And pluck the mangled Tybalt from his shroud?
And, in this rage, with some great kinsman's bone,
As with a club, dash out my desperate brains?
O, look! methinks I see my cousin's ghost
Seeking out Romeo, that did spit his body
Upon a rapier's point: stay, Tybalt, stay!
Romeo, I come! this do I drink to thee.

ACT FOUR, SCENE THREE – TASKS

Summary:

Juliet persuades her mother and the Nurse to leave her alone. She agonizes over everything that could go wrong with taking the potion, is terrified by visions of the grave, and drinks to Romeo.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. Highlight any examples of negative imagery used within the soliloquy.
3. What does Juliet worry about waking up to in the tomb?

4. *'shrieks like mandrakes' torn out of the earth'*

What impression does this simile make on the audience?

How does it emphasize Juliet's state of mind at this point in the play?

5. What is the final image which makes Juliet decide to drink the potion?

6. What impression do the audience get of Juliet's character at this point within the play? Use evidence to support your response.

ACT FOUR, SCENE FOUR – EXTRACT

In this extract Lord Capulet is making preparations for the wedding of Paris and Juliet.

CAPULET

A jealous hood, a jealous hood!

[Enter three or four Servingmen, with spits, logs, and baskets]

Now, fellow,

What's there?

First Servant

Things for the cook, sir; but I know not what.

CAPULET

Make haste, make haste.

[Exit First Servant]

Sirrah, fetch drier logs:

Call Peter, he will show thee where they are.

Second Servant

I have a head, sir, that will find out logs,

And never trouble Peter for the matter.

[Exit]

CAPULET

Mass, and well said; a merry whoreson, ha!

Thou shalt be logger-head. Good faith, 'tis day:

The county will be here with music straight,

For so he said he would: I hear him near.

[Music within]

Nurse! Wife! What, ho! What, nurse, I say!

[Re-enter Nurse]

Go waken Juliet, go and trim her up;

I'll go and chat with Paris: hie, make haste,

Make haste; the bridegroom he is come already:

Make haste, I say.

[Exeunt]

ACT FOUR, SCENE FOUR – TASKS

Summary:

The Capulets and their servants are busily preparing for the wedding. Paris' musicians are heard, and Capulet sends the Nurse to awaken Juliet.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. Considering the structure of the play, why does Shakespeare place this scene directly after we see Juliet take the potion to make her appear dead?

3. Highlight any examples of repetition within the extract and comment on its effect.

4. What impression do we get of Lord Capulet's character within this extract? You must use examples of language within your response.

ACT FOUR, SCENE FIVE – EXTRACT

In this extract Juliet's body is discovered (apparently) dead on the morning of her wedding to Paris.

Nurse She's dead, deceased, she's dead; alack the day!

LADY CAPULET Alack the day, she's dead, she's dead, she's dead!

CAPULET Ha! let me see her: out, alas! she's cold:
Her blood is settled, and her joints are stiff;
Life and these lips have long been separated:
Death lies on her like an untimely frost
Upon the sweetest flower of all the field.

Nurse O lamentable day!

LADY CAPULET O woful time!

CAPULET Death, that hath ta'en her hence to make me wail,
Ties up my tongue, and will not let me speak.

[Enter FRIAR LAURENCE and PARIS, with Musicians]

FRIAR LAURENCE Come, is the bride ready to go to church?

CAPULET Ready to go, but never to return.
O son! the night before thy wedding-day
Hath Death lain with thy wife. There she lies,
Flower as she was, deflowered by him.
Death is my son-in-law, Death is my heir;
My daughter he hath wedded: I will die,
And leave him all; life, living, all is Death's.

PARIS Have I thought long to see this morning's face,
And doth it give me such a sight as this?

LADY CAPULET Accursed, unhappy, wretched, hateful day!
Most miserable hour that e'er time saw
In lasting labour of his pilgrimage!
But one, poor one, one poor and loving child,
But one thing to rejoice and solace in,
And cruel death hath catch'd it from my sight!

Nurse O woe! O woful, woful, woful day!

ACT FOUR, SCENE FIVE – TASKS

Summary:

The Nurse tries to awaken Juliet, but finds that she is (apparently) dead. Lady Capulet and Capulet come running, then lament their daughter's death. The rest of the wedding party arrives, only to find that Juliet is dead and hear the uproar of weeping. Capulet, Lady Capulet, Paris, and the Nurse go nearly wild with grief, but Friar Laurence takes command of the situation by reminding everyone that Juliet is now in a better place, and telling them proceed with her funeral. As the musicians are starting to leave, Peter rushes in and demands that they play a sad song to cheer him up. They refuse, Peter insults them with a riddle, and they all leave to wait for lunch.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. Highlight any words/phrases which are used to describe Juliet.
3. How does this description of her compare to other points within the play?

4. Highlight and label an example of personification used by Lord Capulet.
5. What is the effect of this technique? Consider how Shakespeare uses it to present Capulet's feelings.

6. What does the simile of an '*untimely frost*' suggest about Juliet's (apparent) death?

7. What is the Nurse's role within this extract?

ACT FIVE, SCENE ONE – EXTRACT

In this extract Romeo has learned of Juliet's (apparent) death and seeks to buy poison from an apothecary to take his own life.

ROMEO

Come hither, man. I see that thou art poor:
Hold, there is forty ducats: let me have
A dram of poison, such soon-speeding gear
As will disperse itself through all the veins
That the life-weary taker may fall dead
And that the trunk may be discharged of breath
As violently as hasty powder fired
Doth hurry from the fatal cannon's womb.

Apothecary

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that utters them.

ROMEO

Art thou so bare and full of wretchedness,
And fear'st to die? famine is in thy cheeks,
Need and oppression starveth in thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hangs upon thy back;
The world is not thy friend nor the world's law;
The world affords no law to make thee rich;
Then be not poor, but break it, and take this.

Apothecary

My poverty, but not my will, consents.

ROMEO

I pay thy poverty, and not thy will.

Apothecary

Put this in any liquid thing you will,
And drink it off; and, if you had the strength
Of twenty men, it would dispatch you straight.

ROMEO

There is thy gold, worse poison to men's souls,
Doing more murders in this loathsome world,
Than these poor compounds that thou mayst not sell.
I sell thee poison; thou hast sold me none.
Farewell: buy food, and get thyself in flesh.
Come, cordial and not poison, go with me
To Juliet's grave; for there must I use thee.

ACT FIVE, SCENE ONE – TASKS

Summary:

Romeo expects good news from Verona, but receives the news that Juliet is dead. He buys poison of an apothecary and says that he intends to return to Verona and join Juliet in death.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. In your own words, summarise the argument that Romeo presents for the apothecary to give him the poison:

3. Why does Romeo allude to himself being 'life-weary'?

4. What does Romeo describe as being worse than poison, and why?

5. What is the effect of the modal verb 'must' in the final line?

6. How is the audience supposed to feel towards Romeo within this extract?

ACT FIVE, SCENE TWO – EXTRACT

In this extract Friar Laurence learns that Romeo did not receive the letter which informed him of the plan.

FRIAR LAURENCE

This same should be the voice of Friar John.
Welcome from Mantua: what says Romeo?
Or, if his mind be writ, give me his letter.

FRIAR JOHN

Going to find a bare-foot brother out
One of our order, to associate me,
Here in this city visiting the sick,
And finding him, the searchers of the town,
Suspecting that we both were in a house
Where the infectious pestilence did reign,
Seal'd up the doors, and would not let us forth;
So that my speed to Mantua there was stay'd.

FRIAR LAURENCE

Who bare my letter, then, to Romeo?

FRIAR JOHN

I could not send it,--here it is again,--
Nor get a messenger to bring it thee,
So fearful were they of infection.

FRIAR LAURENCE

Unhappy fortune! by my brotherhood,
The letter was not nice but full of charge
Of dear import, and the neglecting it
May do much danger.

ACT FIVE, SCENE TWO – TASKS

Summary:

Friar John explains to Friar Laurence why he was unable to deliver Friar Laurence's letter to Romeo. Friar Laurence makes plans to be there when Juliet awakes, write again to Romeo in Mantua, and hide Juliet in his cell until Romeo arrives.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. Find a link to fate within the extract and copy out the relevant quotation.

3. Why is fate a significant theme within this extract?

4. How could this scene be seen as a turning point within the play? Consider the loss of hope presented within the extract, and how the events of the prologue seem to be getting closer.

ACT FIVE, SCENE THREE – EXTRACT

In this extract the families have discovered the lovers dead, and resolve to end the 'ancient grudge' between them.

PRINCE	This letter doth make good the friar's words, Their course of love, the tidings of her death: And here he writes that he did buy a poison Of a poor 'pothecary, and therewithal Came to this vault to die, and lie with Juliet. Where be these enemies? Capulet! Montague! See, what a scourge is laid upon your hate, That heaven finds means to kill your joys with love. And I for winking at your discords too Have lost a brace of kinsmen: all are punish'd.
CAPULET	O brother Montague, give me thy hand: This is my daughter's jointure, for no more Can I demand.
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.
CAPULET	As rich shall Romeo's by his lady's lie; Poor sacrifices of our enmity!
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.

ACT FIVE, SCENE THREE – TASKS

Summary:

Paris comes to Juliet's grave to strew flowers and weep. He sends his Page a ways off, to act as a look-out. Paris promises to visit Juliet's grave every night, then the Page whistles to warn him that someone is coming. Paris sees a torch and withdraws into the darkness to see who else has come to Juliet's grave. Romeo sends Balthasar away with a letter for Romeo's father, and starts to open the tomb. Paris comes forward and tries to arrest Romeo. They fight, and Romeo kills Paris. As he is dying, Paris asks to be laid next to Juliet. Romeo does this, pledges his love to Juliet, takes the poison, and dies. Friar Laurence comes and finds Romeo and Paris dead. Juliet awakes and Friar Laurence tries to persuade her to come out of the grave, but being afraid of being found there by the watchmen, he runs away. Juliet kills herself with Romeo's dagger. Paris' Page brings the watchmen to the monument of the Capulets. Watchmen find Balthasar and Friar Laurence. Prince Escalus arrives, then Capulet, Lady Capulet, and Montague. Friar Laurence tells his story, which is confirmed by Balthasar, Paris' Page, and the letter from Romeo to his father. Montague promises to build a golden statue of Juliet, and Capulet promises to build one of Romeo.

Tasks:

1. Read the extract on the previous page.
2. Highlight any words/phrases which present the Prince's anger at the events.
3. Which of the events outlined in the prologue are concluded within this extract?

4. What is the mood of the Prince's final lines? Use evidence to support your response.

5. What is the effect of the rhyming couplet in the final lines?
