

Year 7: “Shakespearean Heroes and Villains” knowledge organiser



Shakespearean language	Key vocabulary	Context	Subject-specific terminology
<p>Art – are Aught – anything Ay – yes Chide – to tell off or show disapproval Counsel – advice or guidance Dispatch – To kill, manage or send Dost – do Doth – does Ere – Before Foe – an enemy Grave – to bury Hast – have Nay – no Off – often Ought – promised Quoth - said Thee - you Thine – yours Thou – you (singular, impolite) Thy – your 'Tis – It is. 'Twas – It was. Vile – disgusting, hateful Wast – were Withal – with</p>	<p>Deceitful – guilty or purposefully misleading others.</p> <p>Vengeful – seeking to harm someone in return for a perceived injury or wrongdoing.</p> <p>Archetypal – a very typical example of a certain type of person or thing.</p> <p>Prodigious – so great in size, force or extent as to elicit awe.</p> <p>Malevolent – showing intent to do evil to others.</p> <p>Ominous – giving the worrying impression that something bad is going to happen.</p> <p>Virtuous – having high moral standards.</p> <p>Wretched – in an unhappy or unfortunate state.</p> <p>Altruistic – showing selfless concern for the wellbeing of others.</p> <p>Brutal – savagely violent.</p>	<p>Shakespeare: 1564 – 1616, born in Stratford-upon-Avon, England.</p> <p>Famous for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Writing over 37 plays - Writing over 150 sonnets - Co-owning the Lord Chamberlain's Men (an elite theatre company) - Building the Globe theatre on the bank of the river Thames, London - Contributing hundreds of words and phrases to the English language that we still use today. <p style="text-align: center;">Key characters</p> <p>Iago – (<i>Othello</i>) a junior officer who purposefully makes Othello jealous, with fatal consequences.</p> <p>Tybalt – (<i>Romeo & Juliet</i>) Romeo's short-tempered and violent cousin, who is committed to preventing Romeo and Juliet's relationship and upholding family honour.</p> <p>Hamlet – (<i>Hamlet</i>) Prince of Denmark who returns home to mourn the death of his father. He is deeply troubled by his mother's marriage to his uncle only two months after his father's death.</p> <p>Caliban – (<i>The Tempest</i>) half monster, half human who is forced into slavery when travellers invade his island.</p> <p>Shylock – (<i>The Merchant of Venice</i>) a greedy and vengeful money-lender.</p> <p>Tamora – (<i>Titus Andronicus</i>) Queen of Goths who is captured in battle by King Titus.</p> <p>Richard III – (<i>Richard III</i>) power-hungry and murderous Duke who will stop at nothing to become King.</p>	<p>Tragedy – a tale of suffering which ends in multiple deaths.</p> <p>Comedy – a play with a humorous tone and amusing characters or incidents, in which the characters ultimately triumph over adversity.</p> <p>Context – the historical, social and cultural background of a piece of art or writing.</p> <p>Dramatic monologue – a speech given by a character through which the audience learns more about their personality, feelings and motivations.</p> <p>Soliloquy – when a character speaks their thoughts aloud.</p> <p>Hubris – excessive pride or self-confidence which often leads to the downfall of a character.</p> <p>Hamartia – a fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a tragic hero.</p>