

<p>Key Words</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pathetic fallacy: use of the weather to create a certain atmosphere. • Comedy: plays full of fun, irony and wordplay. They often include disguises and mistaken identities, usually ending in marriage. • Tragedy: a noble, flawed protagonist makes a mistake and suffers a fall from their position, often ending in death. • Masque an elaborate theatre-style performance with sophisticated dancing • Patriarchy: a system of society or government controlled by men; the idea that men are more important than women • Usurp: take (a position of power or importance) illegally or by force. • Soliloquy: is a speech that a character in a play speaks aloud, but it can only be heard by that character and the audience. • Treason: is the offense of attempting to overthrow the government of one's country or of assisting its enemies in war. • Pathos: is when a situation makes the reader feel sympathy or sorrow. • Inner Conflict: noun. psychological struggle within the mind of a literary or dramatic character, the resolution of which creates the plot's suspense. 	<p>Key Concepts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hierarchy: a system of ranking one above another according to power and status. • Jacobean era: the period of time following on from the Elizabethan era when Elizabeth I was queen. In the Jacobean era James I was king. The Tempest was written in this time period.. • Colonialism: control by one power over a dependent area or people.' It occurs when one nation overpowers another, conquering its population and exploiting it, often while forcing its own language and cultural values upon its people. • Dual nature: every single human being has good and evil within them. • Harp: a monster from Greek mythology with the head and upper body of a woman and the wings and lower body of a bird. • Marriage: In Shakespeare's time marriages were arranged by families in order to bring prestige or wealth to those involved. In his comedies, Shakespeare uses marriage as an 'easy' means to resolve conflict • Pathos: is when a situation makes the reader feel sympathy or sorrow. • Inner Conflict: noun. psychological struggle within the mind of a literary or dramatic character, the resolution of which creates the plot's suspense.
<p>Key Quotes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "what care these roarers for the name of king?" 1.1 • 'Hell is empty/And all the devils are here.' 1.2 • "Obey and be attentive" 1.2 Prospero • "If though more mummers't, /I will rend an oak and peg thee in" Prospero to Ariel 1.2 • "You taught me language, and my profit on't/Is I know how to curse." 2.1 Caliban to Prospero • "I am all the subjects that you have,/Which was first mine own king." Caliban to Prospero • "I am your wife, if you will marry me: ...I'll be your servant" 3.1Miranda • mine enemies, are all knit up Prospero 3.3 • All thy vexations/Were by my trials of thy love, 4.1 Prospero to Ferdinando • Be not afeard, the isle is full of noises, Sounds and sweet airs, that give delight and hurt no one 3.2 Caliban • I'll drown my book. 5.1 Prospero • "I'll be wise hereafter,/And seek for grace."5.1 Caliban 	<p>Characters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prospero -The original Duke of Milan who now rules the island • Miranda- Prospero's daughter • Alfonso-The King of Naples who helped to overthrow Prospero • Ferdinand-The King's son, he falls in love with Miranda • Trinculo-A jester who joins forces with a drunk butler • Caliban-Prospero's slave and the original inhabitant • Ariel- A spirit who helps Prospero • Antonio-Prospero's brother , the current Duke of Milan who plotted to overthrow Prospero <p>Help/Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Shakespeare presents (character/theme) as...</i> • <i>The line/phrase "..."</i> tells the reader that... • <i>This implies/suggests/explores the idea that...</i> • <i>The word/phrase/image "..."</i> shows/implies/suggests • <i>During this time in history/the Jacobean era...</i> • <i>Shakespeare may have wanted to show that...</i>