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**Year 7 – Term Three**

**Power and Ambition**

**Students can define the following terms:**

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| Tragedy | Hubris | Dialogue | Pathetic Fallacy |  |
| Ambition  | Hamartia | Stage Directions | Exposition |  |
| Jacobean | Catastrophe | Iambic Pentameter | Dramatic irony |  |
| Superstition | Fate | Regicide | Tyrant |  |

**Students know**

* Definition and origins of Greek Tragedy
* Plot of *Oedipus Rex* as an example of Greek Tragedy
* Four characteristics of Greek Tragedy: Tragic hero, Tragic flaw, Catastrophe, Fate.
* Basic plot of Macbeth, using *Macbeth the simplified story*
* Characters and major events of the play
* Macbeth’s fatal flaw of ambition
* Jacobean England
* Shakespeare’s two monarchs – Elizabeth I and James I
* The Great Chain of Being – Gods, Angels, Humans, Animals, Plants
* Witchcraft and superstition – James I’s *Daemonologie*
* Patriarchal society and gender inequality
* Plays are written to be performed rather than read
* Layout is different on the page, including stage directions and dialogue
* Plays are divided into Acts and Scenes – definitions and distinction between the two
* How to correctly set out dialogue and stage directions
* Stage directions can be used for description, delivery and movement
* Other features such as cast list, blocking, and describing the setting at the start of a scene
* Prose vs. Verse – assigning verse or prose to characters based on status or situation
* Asides, monologues and soliloquys and the ‘fourth wall’
* The sparseness of Shakespeare’s stage directions, examples and interpretations
* The historical context of when the play was written and how that influenced the play.
* The Great Chain of Being.
* That plays are written to be performed and the layout of a play is different to a novel.
* What the features of a play script are and how to craft effective dialogue.
* How to create an effective setting by using Pathetic fallacy to create mood and atmosphere.
* What a tragic hero is and how the protagonist contrasts greatly from the start to the end of the play.
* That although ambition is a positive characteristic it can also be destructive.
* What life was like for women during Shakespeare’s time.
* The relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth. How patriarchy impacted upon marriages which leads Lady Macbeth to seek power through her husband.
* What makes an effective monologue or soliloquy.

**Students can**

* Understand how historical events influenced Shakespeare’s writing.
* Explain the difference between a play and a novel.
* Explain what the Great Chain of Being is.
* Correctly set out dialogue and stage directions.
* Explain what pathetic fallacy is and what the setting reveals about the character or tone of the act.
* Explain how Macbeth is a tragic hero due to his journey from a hero to a tyrant.
* Understand how Macbeth ambition feeds his hubris and this is his great hamartia.
* Explain the effects of patriarchy and that the only way women could achieve power was through men.
* Explain the differences between a monologue and a soliloquy and consciously craft an example.
* Evaluate why Macbeth is a tragic hero.