

Year 7

May

Assessment

Revision Tasks

Name: _____

Teacher: _____

**Year 7 Knowledge Organiser:
The Greeks and A Mid-Summer
Night's Dream**

Learn the translations to these quotations closely

Quotation	Translation
'Either to die or to abjure forever the society of men'	You will either die or reject the company of men forever
'This man hath betwixt'd the bosom of my child.'	'This man has charmed the heart of my child.'
'Or, if thou follow me, do not believe/But I shall do thee mischief in the wood.'	Or, if you follow me, you better believe that I will harm you in the woods.
'O spite! O hell! I see you are all bent to set against me for your merriment.'	O hate! O hell! I see that you are all determined to be against and against my fun
'Full of vexation come I, with complaint against my child...'	I am here full of anger as I have a complaint about my child.

Ancient Greek Theatre

In Ancient Greece, the theatre was a very important aspect of society. Crowds of 15,000 people would gather to see a play.

Theatre was so important to the ancient Greeks that prisoners would be released from jail temporarily so they could attend. Every town had at least one theatre. The ancient Greeks

held drama competitions with winners for playwrighting and performing. These competitions were not only held in their own towns, but also in competition with other towns.

Large outdoor theatres were built on hillsides to accommodate the large number of people that attended.

Theatres were built on hillsides because it allowed the audience to see what was going on in the orchestra pit - the stage area.

The entire seating section was called the Theatron, which is the origin of our word theatre.

Part of the reason plays were so important is that originally plays were performed to honour the God Dionysus. However, over time, many different gods got in the act especially the 12 Olympians - the major gods of ancient Greece. The Greeks were always weaving the gods into their theatre stories.

Sophocles was the most famous ancient Greek playwright. He wrote 120 plays. However, there were many Greek playwrights because plays were so popular.

Greek Theatre

- **Ancient Greece:** around 1500 BC to 300 BC
- **Theatre:** a building or outdoor area in which plays and other dramatic performances are given
- **Dionysus:** the Greek god of wine and pleasure
- **Rites:** a religious or other solemn and serious act
- **Tragedy:** a play dealing with tragic events and having an unhappy ending, especially one concerning the downfall of the main character
- **Comedy:** a play characterised by its humorous tone
- **Myths:** a traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people

Read the passage below and test yourself with the questions below.

Top tips:

It might be helpful for you to highlight the key facts.

Why not get a grown up to test you on these questions too?

Ancient Greek Theatre

In Ancient Greece, the theatre was a very important aspect of society. Crowds of **15,000** people would gather to see a play.

Theatre was so important to the ancient Greeks that **prisoners would be released from jail temporarily so they could attend**. Every town had at least one theatre. The ancient Greeks held **drama competitions** with winners for playwriting and performing. These competitions were not only held in their own towns, but also in competition with other towns.

Large outdoor theatres were **built on hillsides** to accommodate the large number of people that attended.

Theatres were built on hillsides because it allowed the audience to see what was going on in the orchestra pit - the stage area.

The entire seating section was called the **Theatron**, which is the origin of our word *theatre*.

Part of the reason plays were so important is that **originally plays were performed to honour the God Dionysus**. However, over time, many different gods got in the act especially the 12 Olympians - the major gods of ancient Greece. The Greeks were always weaving the gods into their theatre stories. **Sophocles** was the most famous ancient Greek playwright. He wrote 120 plays. However, there were many Greek playwrights because plays were so popular.

Now try and answer these questions (without looking at the text!)

1. How large were the crowds who attended to watch a play?

2. Why were prisoners allowed to watch the plays?

3. How many theatres did each town have?

4. Where were the theatres built and why?

5. What were the seating areas known as?

6. Why were plays seen as VERY important?

7. What were the 12 Olympians?

8. Who is the most famous Greek playwright?

9. How many plays did he write?

TASK:

Using your knowledge organiser, write down and learn the definitions for each of the following:

1. Ancient Greece

2. Tragedy:

3. Theatre:

4. Comedy:

5. Dionysus:

6. Myths:

7. Rites:

Test yourself!

Using the space below, test your memory of these definitions. Use the 'Look, Cover, Write' technique.

Persuasive Technique	Copy the definition from above	Cover and re-write the definition from memory
Ancient Greece		
Tragedy		
Theatre		
Comedy		
Dionysus		
Myths		
Rites		

Fill in the correct word next to the definitions below:

Ancient Greece	Theatre	Dionysus	Rites
Tragedy	Comedy	Myths	

1. _____ : a play dealing with tragic events and having an unhappy ending, especially one concerning the downfall of the main character
2. _____ : This time was around 1500 BC to 300 BC
3. _____ : a religious or other solemn and serious act
4. _____ : a building or outdoor area in which plays and other dramatic performances are given.
5. _____ : the Greek god of wine and pleasure
6. _____ : a play characterised by its humourous tone
7. _____ : a traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people

Translating Quotations:

In the assessment you will need to translate some quotations. This means that you will need to put the quotations into her own words. Practise this skill below:

Quotation	Translation
'Either to die or to abjure forever the society of men'	You will either die or reject the company of men forever
'This man hath betwitch'd the bosom of my child.'	'This man has charmed the heart of my child.'
'Or, if thou follow me, do not believe/But I shall do thee mischief in the wood.'	Or, if you follow me, you better believe that I will harm you in the woods.
'O spite! O hell! I see you are all bent to set against me for your merriment.'	O hate! O hell! I see that you are all determined to be against and against my fun
'Full of vexation come I, with complaint against my child...'	I am here full of anger as I have a complaint about my child.

Now cover the table and see if you can write out the translations for the quotations below:

1. 'Either to die the death or to abjure forever the society of men.'

2. 'Or, if thou follow me, do not believe/But I shall do thee mischief in the wood.'

3. 'O spite! O hell! I see you are all bent to set against me for your merriment.'

4. 'Full of vexation come I, with complaint against my child...'

5. 'This man hath bewitch'd the bosom of my child'

Well done! You will be very prepared for the first section!



Section 2: Skills Practice

Context: Use your exercise book and knowledge from class to write about:

-the treatment of women (particularly between fathers and daughters and husbands and wives)

-The Great Chain of Being

During Shakespearean times the treatment of women was very different compared to the modern day. Back then,

The Great Chain of Being was...

Thinking about your learning from class, annotate the extract below and then use your labels to write three What How Why paragraphs: (Try to include information about the treatment of women during this time period and The Great Chain of Being)

Egeus: Full of vexation come I, with complaint
Against my child, my daughter Hermia.
Be it so she will not here before your grace
Consent to marry with Demetrius,
I beg the ancient privilege of Athens:
As she is mine, I may dispose of her;
Which shall be either to this gentleman
Or to her death, according to our law
Immediately provided in that case.

Theseus: What say you, Hermia? Be advised, fair maid,
To you your father should be as a god.
Demetrius is a worthy gentleman.

Hermia: So is Lysander.

Theseus: In himself he is.
But in this kind, wanting your father's voice,
The other must be held the worthier.

Hermia: I would my father looked but with my eyes.

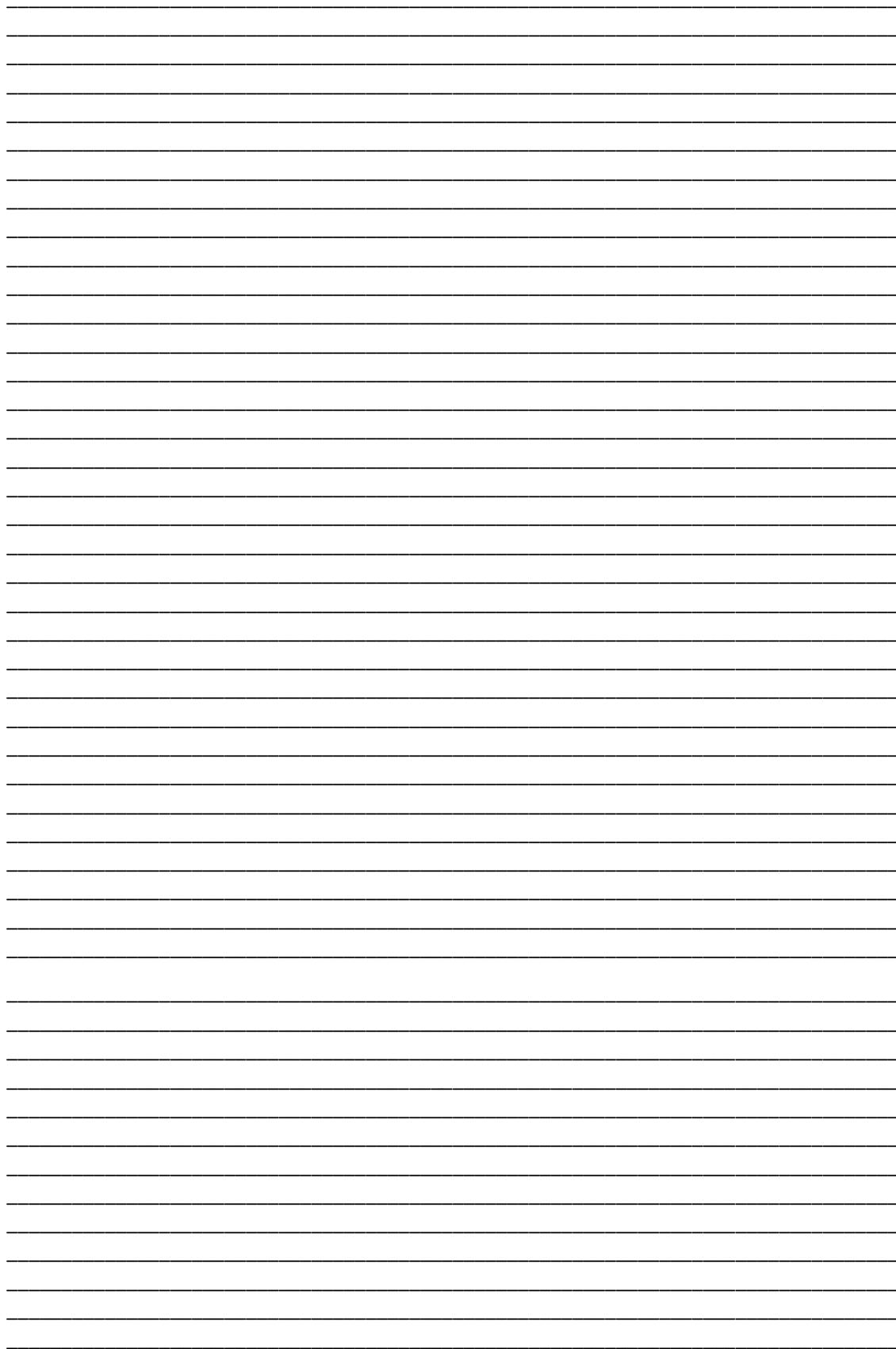
Theseus: Rather your eyes must with his judgement look.

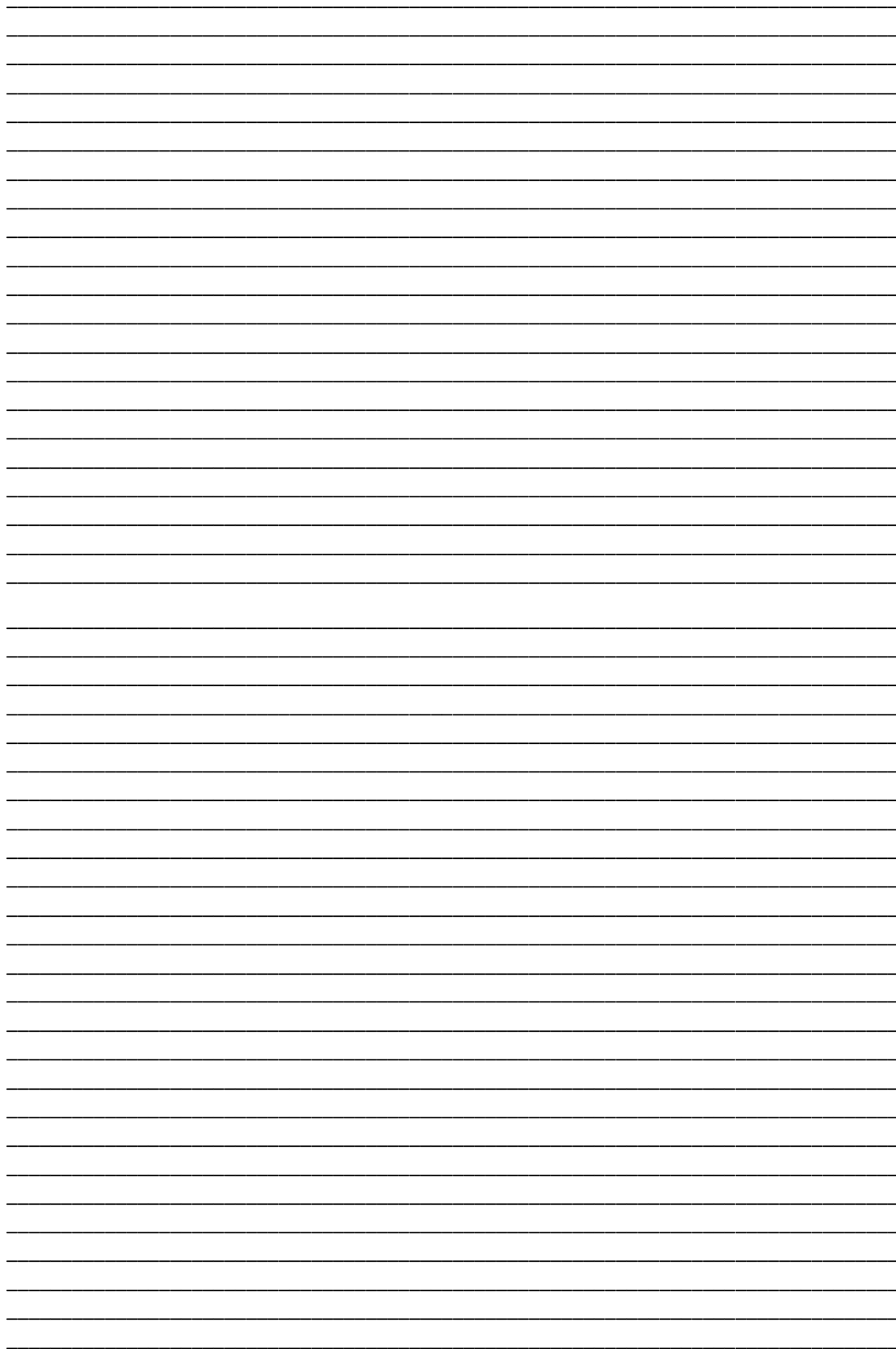
Hermia: I do entreat your grace to pardon me.
I know not by what power I am made bold:
But I beseech your grace that I may know
The worst that may befall me in this case,
If I refuse to wed Demetrius.

Theseus: Either to die the death or to abjure
Forever the society of men.

Demetrius: Relent, sweet Hermia.— And, Lysander, yield
Thy crazed title to my certain right.

Lysander: I am, my lord, as well derived as he.





Congratulations!

You are now

assessment-ready!

Good luck!

