


**Enterprise Learning Alliance**

**Knowledge Organiser  
Romeo and Juliet**



Tier 3 Vocabulary	Skills and Knowledge	Independence
<p><b>Patriarchal Society</b> Society in which men are considered to have more power.</p> <p>Lord Capulet: 'Hang thee, young baggage, disobedient wretch!'</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know the context in which 'Romeo and Juliet' was written</li> <li>Identify key characters and their relationships to other characters</li> <li>Identify/sequence key points in the plot</li> <li>Link key themes in the play to characters and plot.</li> </ol>	<p>Create a summary of the <u>plot</u></p> <p>Draw a mind map of everything you can remember about the <u>key characters</u></p> <p>Mind map the themes in <u>Romeo and Juliet linking plot and characters</u></p> <p>Unit - Oak National Academy (<a href="https://www.oaknationalacademy.com">thenational.academy</a>)</p>
<p><b>Predestination</b> This is the idea that our course in life is set for us, at birth by God or the universe.</p> <p>Romeo: 'He hath the steerage of my course...'</p>	<p><b>Skills</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a personal response to events and characterisation</li> <li>Analyse features of language.</li> <li>Explain how Shakespeare develops characterisation, plot development and links to themes.</li> </ol>	<p>Complete the revision and tests on GCSE Bitesize <a href="https://www.bitesizeonline.com/revision/gcse/english-literature/romeo-and-juliet">Romeo and Juliet - GCSE English Literature Revision - AQA - BBC Bitesize</a></p>
<p><b>Petrarchan</b> Petrarchan love is unrequited. This rejection inevitably led the man to internal turmoil.</p> <p>Romeo: 'This love feel I, that feel no love in this'</p>		<p>Watch Mr Bruff's exam response videos on YouTube</p>
<p><b>Antithesis</b> a person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else.</p> <p>"love is the antithesis of selfishness"</p>		
Tier 2 Vocabulary		
<p>Love, hate, faith, conflict, honour, impulsive, infatuating, hot headed, vulgar, moral, expectation, parental, aggressive, enmity, impetuous, destiny, irony, masculinity, tragedy, violent, sentimental, compassionate, civic-minded, astrology, family, feud, loyalty, motherly, conflict, hierarchy, disobedience, behaviour, attitude</p>		<p>Seneca Class Code jh0fm1l7hh</p> 



# Romeo and Juliet

## KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

**Context** – The play was written by William Shakespeare, and was first performed around 1594.

**Shakespeare's Time** – Shakespeare wrote his play at the time of two monarchs: Queen Elizabeth I and James I. *Romeo and Juliet* was written relatively early in Shakespeare's career (the bulk of his tragedies were written in the 17th century) yet was extremely popular in his lifetime, as it is now. Shakespeare borrowed heavily from two texts: *The Tragical History of Romeo and Juliet* (1562) and *Palace of Pleasure* (1567).

**Religion** – The heavy religious presence is evident across several parts of *Romeo and Juliet*. This is reflective of a society across Europe that was deeply religious (predominantly catholic or protestant). Several characters demonstrate their commitment to the church, such as Romeo and Juliet who choose to marry rather than fornicate, and the Capulets, who are quick to contemplate that Juliet is in a better place (heaven) after she is found 'dead'.

**Astrology and the Supernatural** – At the time of Shakespeare, the belief in both astronomy and the supernatural was far more preeminent than in society today. The reference to 'star-cross'd lovers' demonstrates the large role of horoscopes and planet positions in being used to predict fate. Also, Romeo and Juliet make reference to the fact that they feel they are being guided by a supernatural force (e.g. 'fortune's fool').

**Elizabethan England and Italy** – Shakespeare frequently engaged with Italy in his plays, leading many to believe that he travelled there between the late 1580s and early 1590s. Italy was a place that Shakespeare's contemporaries would have had a keen interest in: it was already an advanced and beautiful place for travel. Shakespeare's depictions of many areas of Italian life at the time are deemed largely accurate.

**Patriarchal Society** – Society throughout the Middle Ages and at Shakespeare's time was patriarchal – women were considered inferior to men. This was also the case in much of Europe, including Italy. Women belonged to their fathers (or brothers if their fathers had died) and then their husbands, so Juliet would be expected to obey her father. Women were not permitted to own land or enter most professions. They were instead expected to bear children, be gentle and womanly.

**Healthcare and Medicine** – Healthcare and medicine were not as advanced in Shakespeare's age as they are today – there were numerous ailments and diseases that were not yet understood. This makes it much more believable for both the Capulets and Romeo that Juliet could have died so suddenly and so young. The high death count in the play would seem slightly more common in those days!

### Main Characters – Consider what Shakespeare intended through his characterisation of each of the below...

**Romeo** – The son and heir of Lord and Lady Montague. Romeo is handsome and intelligent, yet he is also impulsive and extremely sensitive. Romeo is a peaceful character, and is not interested in the violence that goes on around him, choosing instead to focus his energies on love. Although Romeo's love seems fickle (he loves Rosaline at the outset) his commitment can't be debated in the end!

**First Scene: Act I Scene II** Final Scene: Act V Scene III  
**Prince Escalus** – The most powerful character in the play, with the authority to govern the other characters and administer sentences. He is also a kinsman to Mercutio and Paris. As the seat of Verona, his main concern throughout most of his appearances are in relation to ensuring that the peace is kept. He is merciful in banishing Romeo for the death of Tybalt, as opposed to sentencing him to death.

**First Scene: Act I Scene I** Final Scene: Act V Scene III  
**Montague and Capulet** – The patriarchs of the Montague and Capulet families, who have held a long and violent feud with one another from some time before the play begins. Both seem to deeply love their respective child, yet do not always seem appropriately aware of their emotional wellbeing. For example, Romeo chooses to walk the streets in melancholy rather than share his feelings with his father, and Capulet feels the best thing for Juliet would be a marriage with Paris.

**Juliet** – The daughter of Capulet and Lady Capulet. Juliet is a beautiful young girl (13 years old at the start of the play). Juliet is a caring, compassionate, and at times demonstrates courage (she defies her parents in order to marry Romeo, and drinks the contents of the vial without fully trusting its effects). At times, she shows great intelligence and wit, particularly in conversations with her mother.

**First Scene: Act I Scene III** Final Scene: Act V Scene III  
**Mercutio** – A kinsman to the prince and one of Romeo's closest friends. Mercutio is an extraordinary character in that he has sparkling wit and a vivid imagination. Much of Mercutio's speeches deal in puns and word-play. He appears to see himself as being above the vices of love, choosing instead to view it as misplaced sexual appetite. His hot-headedness is eventually his downfall.

**First Scene: Act I Scene IV** Final Scene: Act III Scene I  
**Friar Laurence and the Nurse** – Both Friar Laurence and the Nurse act as guidance counsel for Romeo and Juliet. They appear to be the two people that Romeo and Juliet trust more than any other in the world, at they are the two that they confide in. Friar Laurence is kind and civic-minded (believing the marriage may heal the feud), whilst the Nurse is kind and sentimental (yet at times vulgar). She seems as though she is more of a mother to Juliet than Lady Capulet has ever been.



### Scene-by-Scene Summary – Take note of the key quotation from each scene.

Prologue	The Chorus speaks of an ancient grudge between two households, from which two 'star-crossed lovers' appear. A street brawl breaks out between the Montagues and Capulets. The Prince intervenes. He threatens the death sentence for anyone who breeds the peace again.	From forth the fatal loins of these two foes A pair of star-crossed lovers take their life... To old Free-town, our common judgment-place, Once more on pain of death, all men depart.
Act 1 Scene 1	Paris speaks of his desire to marry Juliet to Capulet. They arrange a masquerade ball so that he can begin to woo her. Peter accidentally invites Romeo and Benvolio.	One fairer than my love? The all-seeing sun Ne'er saw her match since first the world began.
Act 1 Scene 2	Lady Capulet discusses the prospect of Juliet getting married to Paris. She dutifully says that she will look upon him.	'I'll look to like if looking killing move! But no more deep will I endite mine eye! Than your consent gives strength to make it fly. O, then I see Queen Mab has been with you... She is the fairies' midwife...'
Act 1 Scene 3	Before the ball, Mercutio mocks Romeo. He gives his 'Queen Mab' speech. Romeo fears the night will set fate in motion.	If I profane with my unworship'd hand This holy shrine, the gentle sin is this: My lips, two blushing pilgrims, ready stand To smooth that rough touch with a tender kiss. But passion lends them power, time means, to meet, Go them for 'tis in vain
Act 1 Scene 4	Romeo and Juliet meet at the ball. They immediately fall for each other – Romeo uses metaphors to compare her to a pilgrim. Tybalt spots Romeo and wants to kill him, but Capulet stops him.	My lips, two blushing pilgrims, ready stand To smooth that rough touch with a tender kiss. But passion lends them power, time means, to meet,
Act 1 Scene 5	The chorus returns and delivers a sonnet about the new love. Benvolio and Mercutio search for Romeo, who has escaped them in the hope of re-finding Juliet.	To seek him here that means not to be found, If that thy bent of love be honorable, Thy purpose marriage, send me word tomorrow, By one that I'll procure to come to thee. Thy love did read by rote that could not spell, But come, young waverer, come go with me. The sovereignty will fall upon Macbeth. Bid her devise! Some means to come to shift this afternoon. And then she'll call at Friar Laurence's cell By, thine own married.
Act 2 Prologue	Romeo arrives to meet Mercutio and Benvolio. The Nurse and Pater then arrive, and Mercutio makes fun of the Nurse. When Mercutio leaves, Romeo arranges with the Nurse for Juliet to meet him at Friar Laurence's chamber.	But come, what sorrow can't that cannot counteract the exchange of joy? That one short minute gives me in her sight.
Act 2 Scene 1	The Nurse sends Juliet to Friar Laurence's cell, where they are married. The Friar warns them to love moderately.	"A plague o' both your houses!" "If for me tomorrow, and you shall find me a grave man!" O nelson, what haste! How do I lie in hell! When thou shalt know the place I'll make a world without it, I'll be there!
Act 2 Scene 2	Tybalt duels Mercutio. Romeo tries to make peace, but Tybalt stabs Mercutio dead under Romeo's arm. In rage, Romeo kills Tybalt. The Prince arrives and sentences Romeo.	It is no world without Verona walls, But purgatory, hell itself. Hence thou, young baggage! Disobedient wretch! Hear thee, young baggage! Disobedient wretch! Tread these wine-bats: get thee to church o' Thursday, Take thou this vial, being then in bed, And this shall liquar drink thou off.
Act 3 Scene 1	The Nurse departs after hearing of being banished. The Friar makes a plan for him to visit Juliet before leaving. Escalus, Capulet, contact Paris and arranges for Juliet to marry him.	Romeo, Romeo! Here's drink, I drink to thee. O me! O me! My child, my only life! Revive, look up, or I will die with thee!
Act 3 Scene 2	Romeo reluctantly leaves Juliet. Her mother then tells of the marriage to Paris. She rejects it. Capulet threatens to disown her.	Well, Juliet, I will lie with thee tonight. Let's see for means. O mischief, thou art swift Unhappy fortune! By my brotherhood, The letter was not nice but full of charge, For never was a story of more woe Than this of Juliet and her Romeo.
Act 3 Scene 3	Juliet meets Friar Laurence, saying that she would rather die herself than marry Paris. Friar Laurence proposes the sleeping potion plan. She agrees, returns to her parents, and repents.	Unhappy fortune! By my brotherhood, The letter was not nice but full of charge, For never was a story of more woe Than this of Juliet and her Romeo.
Act 4 Scene 1	Juliet is scared, but drinks the contents of the vial.	
Act 4 Scene 2	The Nurse finds Juliet dead on her wedding morning. The family are distraught, but agree to make the funeral arrangements.	
Act 4 Scene 3	Romeo is told of the death by Balthasar. Romeo decides that he will return to Verona to kill himself. Before doing so, he purchases poison from an apothecary.	
Act 5 Scene 1	Friar Laurence learns that Romeo has not received his letter informing him of the plan, and is worried. He doesn't know that Romeo now thinks that Juliet is dead.	
Act 5 Scene 2	Romeo finds Juliet's body and kills himself. She awakens and kills herself. Montague and Capulet commit to resolve.	
Act 5 Scene 3		

### Dramatic Devices in Romeo and Juliet

Dramatic Irony	Mercutio and Benvolio think Romeo is still pining over Rosaline, but the audience knows he has moved on to Juliet. A2 S1	Tragic Hero – A main character cursed by fate and possessed of a tragic flaw (Romeo), and to an extent Juliet).
Soliloquy	Juliet's opening speech in A3 S2 in which she pours her heart out over her love for Romeo.	Hamartia – The fatal character flaw of the tragic hero (his passion and impulsiveness).
Aside	Juliet secretly hopes for the 'villain' Romeo: <i>Villain and he be many miles asunder God pardon him!</i> A3 S5.	Catharsis – The release of the audience's emotions through empathy with the characters.
Foreshadowing	Friar Laurence: <i>These violent delights have violent ends, And in their triumph die, like fire and powder.</i> A2 S6	Internal Conflict – The struggle the hero engages in with his/her fatal flaw.

### Themes – A theme is an idea or message that runs throughout a text.

<b>Love</b> – In Romeo and Juliet, love is an extremely overpowering force that supersedes all other values, emotions, and loyalties. Through their love, Romeo and Juliet conspire to go against the forces of their entire social world. Romeo returns to visit Juliet at points, even though he is well aware of the threat of death. At times, love is presented as fickle (Mercutio's speeches, Romeo + Rosaline).	
<b>Individual vs Society</b> – Romeo and Juliet are forced to undermine the oppressive rules of society at the time. For example, rules of the patriarchal family force Juliet to be subservient to her parents, ruler of religion mean that they must marry in haste, and rules of masculinity force Romeo into conflict with Tybalt.	
<b>Violence</b> – Extreme violence takes place sporadically throughout the play. The feud between the two families is so bitter that the mere sight of each other can be the cause of a fight to the death. Unchecked violence is personified through the character of Tybalt. The violence culminates in Act 3 Scene 1, in which both Mercutio and Tybalt are murdered.	
<b>Fate</b> – In the first address to the audience, the Chorus states that Romeo and Juliet are 'star-cross'd' lovers, meaning that fate had intended for their paths to cross, and that fate controls their actions. A series of unfortunate accidents towards the end of the play thwart Friar Laurence's plan and eventually manifest in both Romeo and Juliet committing suicide, thus adding to the sense of fate.	

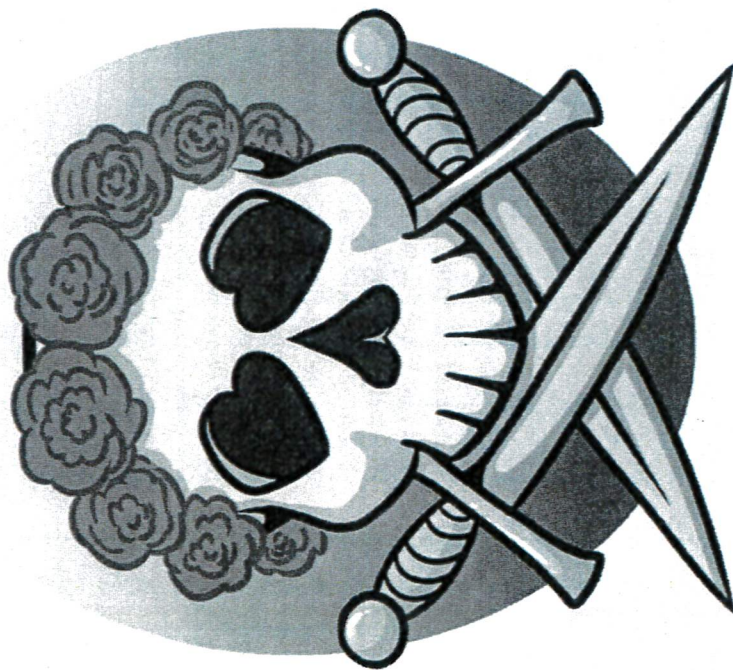
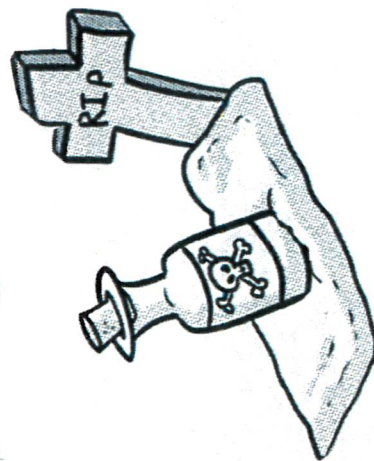
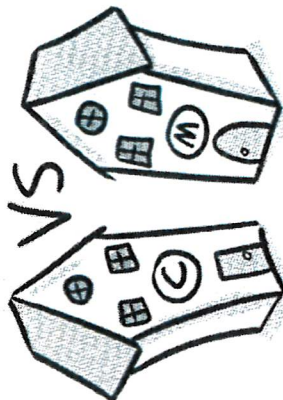
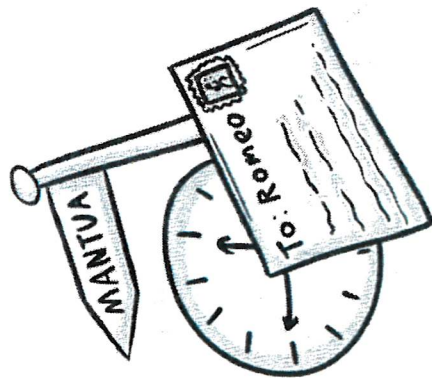
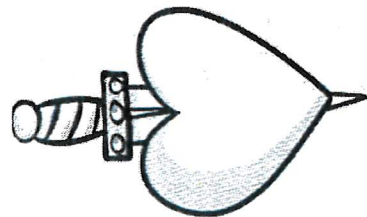
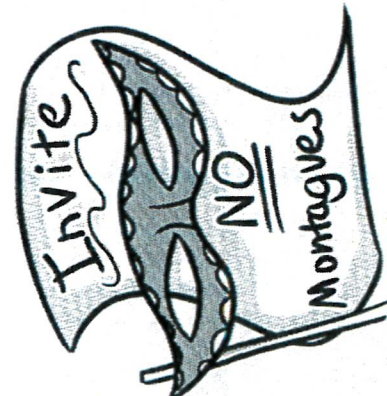
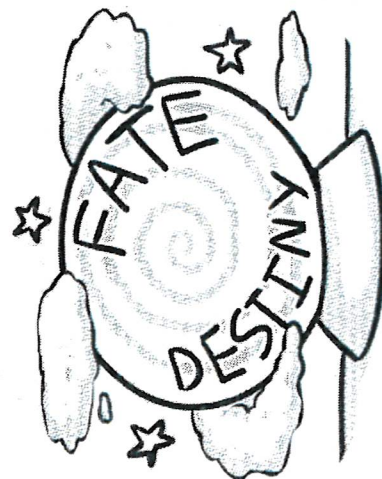
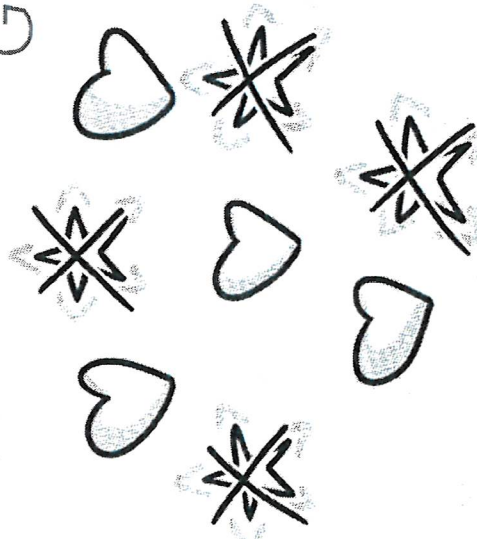


	Love	Conflict	Fate	Death	Honour/family
Romeo	"Did my heart love til now?" "O, she doth teach the torches to burn bright!"	(To Tybalt) "Either thou or I, or both, must go with him"	'O, I am fortune's fool!' Act 3 sc1 "I defy you stars."	"Ha, banishment! Be merciful, say "death". (To Friar L) "Well, Juliet, I will lie with thee tonight"	"My life is my foe's debt" "And so, good Capulet – which name I tender/As dearly as my own – be satisfied."
Juliet	"What's in a name? That which we call a rose by another name would smell as sweet."	"My only love sprung from my only hate; too early unknown and known too late."	(about Romeo) "Methinks I see thee, now thou art below, As one dead in the bottom of a tomb." Act 3 sc 5	"My grave is like to be my wedding bed."	"Tis but thy name that is mine enemy. Thou art thyself, though not a Montague."
Friar Lawrence	"Wisely and slow. They stumble that run fast." (to Romeo)	"These violent delights have violent ends." (at the wedding)	"Unhappy fortune!" (about the letter not being delivered)	"My grave is like to be my wedding bed."	"For this alliance may so happy prove, To turn your households' rancour to pure love." (to Romeo)
The Nurse	Peace, I have done. God mark thee to his grace! Thou wast the prettiest babe that e'er I nursed:.... (N to Juliet)	"His name is Romeo, and a Montague; The only son of your great enemy."		"She's dead, deceased, she's dead; alack the day!"	(About Paris) "I think it best you married with the County. O he's a lovely gentleman."
Tybalt		"What, drawn, and talk of peace! I hate the word, (Act 1 sc1) "Romeo, the hate I bear thee can afford No better term than this,—thou art a villain." (Act 3 scene 1)	About Montagues) "I will withdraw, but this intrusion shall/Now seeming sweet, convert to bitterest gall"	"Come thee Benvollio, look upon thy death." Act 1, sc1)	"Now by the stock and honour of my kin To strike him dead I hold it not a sin." (Act 1 s 5)
Capulet	"But saying o'er what I have said before: My child is yet a stranger in the world;...." "Earth hath swallowed all my hopes but she./She's the hopeful lady of my earth"	"What noise is this? Give me my long sword, ho!" "My sword, I say! Old Montague is come, And flourishes his blade in spite of me."		"As rich shall Romeo's by his lady's lie,/Poor sacrifices of our enmity."	"And you be mine, I'll give you to my friend And you be not, hang, beg, starve, die in the streets."
Mercutio	"You are a lover; borrow Cupid's wings, And soar with them above a common bound." (to R)	"Tybalt, you ratcatcher, will you walk?"	"A plague o'both your houses"	"Ask for me tomorrow and you shall find me a grave man."	"O calm, dishonourable, vile submission!" (about Romeo refusing to duel Tybalt)
Miscellaneous			(Prologue) "A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;"	(Prologue) "The fearful passage of their death marked love..."	"I will bite my thumb at them which is a disgrace to them if they bear it." —Caps to Monts



# GCSE Romeo and Juliet

William Shakespeare



KnowIT



## Characters

Use three adjectives to describe each of the following characters and justify your choices:

- Romeo
- Juliet
- Tybalt
- Lady Capulet
- The Nurse

How do the presentations of the two central characters, Romeo and Juliet, change throughout the course of the play?

Who is 'in control' during the balcony scene? How do you know this? Consider who leads the conversation and what this suggests?

How does Romeo respond to news of Juliet's death?

## Themes and Genre

How does 'Romeo and Juliet' fit the genre of a **tragedy**?

How does Shakespeare use **dramatic irony** throughout the play? What effect does this have on the audience?

What are the central features?

What are the main themes addressed in the Prologue?

Identify three references that are made in the Prologue in relation to the theme of **fate**.

How is the concept of **destiny** explored in the play?

How is conflict presented in the play? Consider this in relation to both physical and emotional conflict.

How are the motifs of order and disorder used within the play? How do they relate to the play's major themes?

Can you identify where the play shifts from a romance to a tragedy? Provide evidence to support this.

How is **gender** presented in the play? Particularly in relation to **masculinity**?

The use of **time** is very significant to the play – why does Shakespeare have everything take place within a couple of days?

How does this affect the plot? Audience?

## Love and Loss

What are the different **types of love** presented in the play? How do they differ?

Romeo quickly moves his affections from Rosaline to Juliet – what does this suggest about him? About his attitudes to love?

What leads Romeo and Juliet to fall in love with one another?

The two lovers are described as 'star-cross'd' – what does this suggest?

Romeo uses lots of **oxymorons** when discussing love – what is the effect of this?

'Brawling love'/'heavy lightness'/'Feather of lead'

What risks do Romeo and Juliet take by being together?

What underpins Lady Capulet's wishes for Juliet to marry Paris? What does this suggest about her character?

Why can Juliet not marry Paris?

Juliet refuses to marry Paris – how does her father respond to this?

What impact do Rosaline and Paris have on the events of the play?

How does the Friar help Romeo? Juliet?

Why and how do the Friar's plan go wrong?

'The death of Romeo and Juliet' could have been avoided' – To what extent do you agree? Why?

How is the **conflict** between **love and hate** presented in the play?

## The Feud - Capulets vs Montagues

What does Prince Escalus warn?

Why do the Montagues go to the Capulet Ball? What is the outcome of this?

How do the characters of Benvolio and Tybalt contrast each other?

What happens as a result of the **family feud**? Before Tybalt's death? After Tybalt's death?

Why does Romeo refuse to fight Tybalt?

'Tybalt is the villain of the play' – provide evidence to support this statement.

How does Romeo respond to Mercutio's death? Why is this?

What is Romeo's punishment for killing Tybalt? Do you think he deserves this? – Justify.

How do the two families respond to Romeo and Juliet's deaths?

## What do the Quotes Tell Us About...?

- Mercutio - 'A plague aboard your houses!'
- Nurse - 'Never was seen so black a day as this!'
- Juliet - 'I'll no longer be a Capulet.'
- Benvolio - 'I do but keep the peace.'
- Romeo - 'It is my lady, O it is my love!'

## Family and Loyalty

How does Juliet respond when she learns Romeo is a Montague?

How is the Nurse presented as a more **motherly figure** than Lady Capulet?

'Friar Lawrence is like a father to Romeo' – how?

Juliet's parents only have the best intentions for her' – to what extent do you agree?

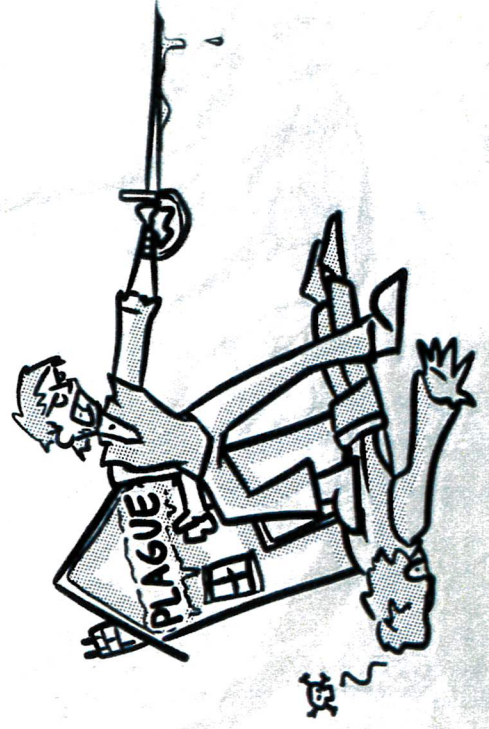
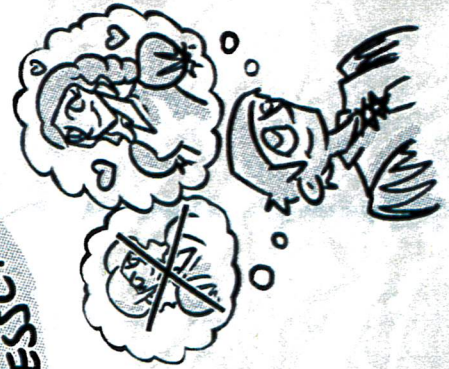
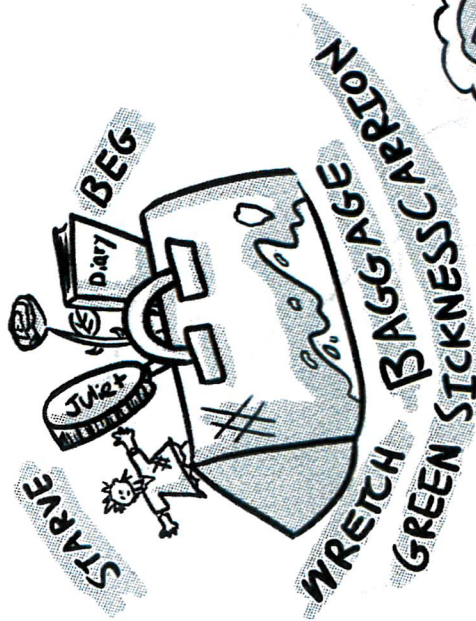
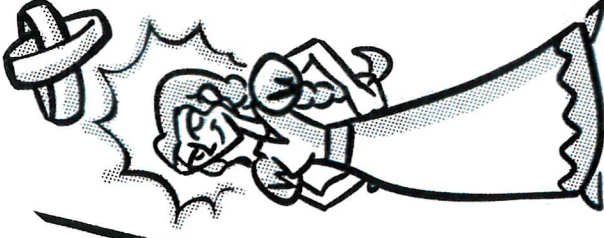
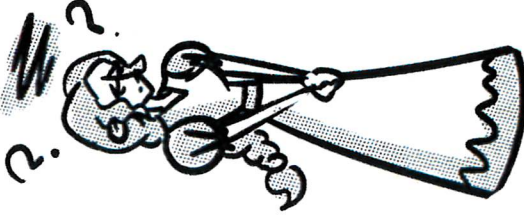
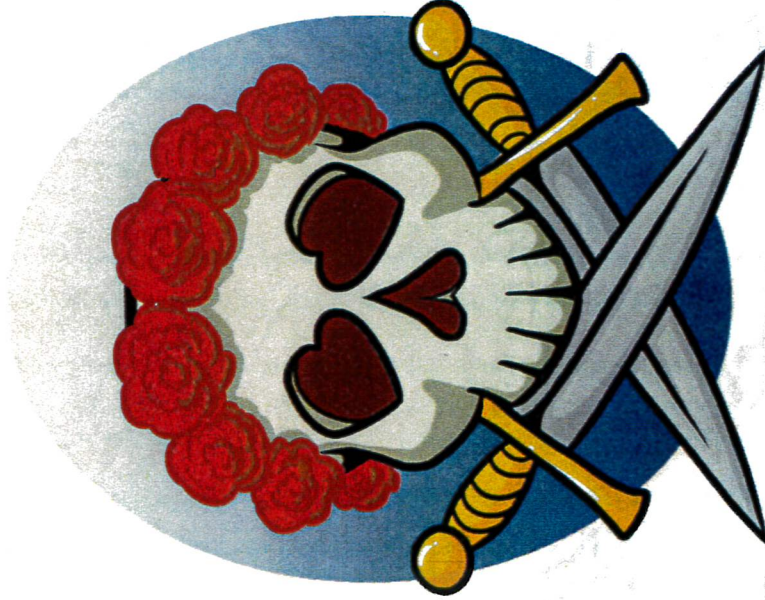
How and why does Mercutio's **loyalty** to his family change?



# Romeo and Juliet

William Shakespeare

PIXL  
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## Disobedience

What is the importance of disobedience in the play?

Who is the most disobedient character? What is your justification for this?

Why are so many characters in the play disobedient? What might this reveal about the Elizabethan society?

Which characters are disobedient and how does this reflect rebellion against the stereotypes of an Elizabethan society's morals and expectations? What makes these characters disobedient?

To what extent is there disobedience on every level of Verona's hierarchy?

## Livery

Why is livery such an important theme in the play?

Where does Shakespeare draw attention to the theme of livery?

In Act 2, Scene 2, as Juliet is speaking her soliloquy on her balcony, she states *'deny thy father and refuse thy name and I'll no longer be a Capulet'*.

Why would Juliet's words resonate amongst an Elizabethan audience? What is so shocking about her words?

Mercutio is neither Capulet nor Montague. Why does he align himself to the Montagues? How could we argue that Mercutio is more devoted to the Montagues than Romeo?

Tybalt is very passionate about his Capulet livery. To what extent does Tybalt's passion for his livery become an obsession?

## Death

Which is more important in the play, the theme of love or the theme of death?

Towards the end of Act 5, Scene 3, as Juliet kills herself, she refers to Romeo's dagger as a *'happy dagger'*. Why does she say this and why is the adjective *'happy'* particularly significant?

What do you feel is the biggest turning point in the play which acts as the catalyst for Romeo and Juliet's death? Justification is needed.

Why is communication such an important concept in the play and how does the lack of communication bring about the death of the protagonists?

What do Romeo and Juliet risk when they take their own lives?

## Feud

Why is the feud such an important motif in the play?

Why does Shakespeare choose to set the story amidst the blood stained streets of Verona?

In Act 1, Scene 1, after the Capulet & Montague servants are feuding in the streets, the Prince arrives and warns the *'rebellious subjects'* and *'enemies to peace'*. He commands them to *'throw [their] mistemper'd weapons to the ground'* and tells them that *'if ever [they] disturb [the] streets again, [their] lives shall pay the forfeit of the peace'*. Why are his words here particularly poignant? What do they foreshadow later in the play?

When Mercutio realises that Romeo is refusing to fight Tybalt in Act 3, Scene 1, he states *'O, calm, dishonourable, vile submission'*. Why is he so angered that Romeo will not fight Tybalt?

Why is it so tragic that Mercutio is killed by Tybalt under Romeo's arm? He dies shouting *'A plague on both your houses'*. Why is this particular quote so tragic?

## Required Love

In what way does Shakespeare use the semantic field of religion, through Romeo's speech in Act 1, Scene 5 when he first sets eyes on Juliet, to reveal the power and potency of their love?

How do Romeo and Juliet's reactions towards one another in Act 1, Scene 5 contradict everything we have seen them do and say up to this point?

In Act 2, Scene 2, Juliet first speaks to Romeo of *'thy purpose marriage'*. Why would an Elizabethan audience have been shocked by Juliet mentioning marriage before Romeo?

What are Friar Lawrence's attitudes towards Romeo and Juliet's love in Act 2? What does he hope he can achieve through their union?

In Act 2, Scene 3, Friar Lawrence says: *'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.'*

What do we discover here about his attitudes towards love and his thoughts about Romeo's relationships?

In Act 2, Scene 5, Romeo and Juliet are married. Why might this scene be short in length?

## Family Relationships

How does Shakespeare present the relationship between Juliet and her parents?

What is the significance of the relationship between Juliet and the nurse?

How does this contrast and contradict the relationship between Juliet and her mother?

Why does Juliet lie to the nurse about wanting to marry Paris at the end of Act 3?

In Act 1, Scene 3, Juliet refers to her mother as *'Madam'*. What does this reveal about their relationship and how does this support Elizabethan stereotypes?

In Act 1, Scene 3, Juliet and Lady Capulet speak of Juliet's possible marriage to Paris. Juliet says *'marriage is an honour'* *'dream not of'*.

What do her language choices here reveal about her attitudes and feelings towards marriage?

Later in the scene she says:

*'I'll look to like, if looking liking move:  
But no more deep will I endart mine eye  
Than your consent gives strength to make it fly.'*

What does this reveal about her thoughts and feelings? How does this contradict her behaviour and attitudes later in the play?

What is the significance of the relationship between Romeo and Friar Lawrence?

In Act 1, Scene 2, Capulet speaks to Paris of his marriage to Juliet and says *'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.'*

This is a stark juxtaposition to Act 3, Scene 4 where Lord Capulet responds to Juliet's refusal to marry Paris with *'Out, you green-sickness carrion! out, you baggage! and'*

*'Hang thee, young baggage! disobedient wretch!  
I tell thee what: get thee to church o' Thursday,  
Or never after look me in the face:  
Speak not, reply not, do not answer me'*

Why does Shakespeare include this antithesis?

What does this reveal about patriarchal societies in the time of Shakespeare?