

The Tempest – Shakespeare

Plot Breakdown
The Tempest (Act 1, Scene 1) Alonso, the King of Naples, is on a ship with his son Ferdinand and his companions Sebastian, Antonio, Stephano and Trinculo. They are struck by a terrifying storm. They abandon ship and swim to a nearby island but are washed ashore in different places. The island seems to be abandoned.
After the Storm (Act 1, Scene 2) From a nearby island, Miranda (daughter of Prospero) watches the huge tempest. Prospero tells his daughter of their past: he was the Duke of Milan. He was so involved with his books and secret studies that he did not realise his brother Antonio was stealing power from him. One night, Antonio ordered soldiers to take Prospero and Miranda and put them on a boat to their death. But they were washed ashore this island safely and have lived there ever since. Prospero has been ruler of the island. Prospero has created the storm to bring his brother to the island.
Ariel and Caliban (Act 1, Scene 2; Act 2, Scene 1) Prospero controls the spirit Ariel who completes tasks for him. Prospero has agreed to release Ariel after this last mission. Caliban is a deformed savage slave who is also under Prospero's control. He is the son of an old witch, Sycorax, and is a native of the island. Prospero taught Caliban how to speak but Caliban resents the control Prospero has over him.
King Alonso (Act 2, Scene 1) King Alonso, his younger brother Sebastian and Antonio wander around the island. King Alonso weeps as he believes his son Ferdinand is dead. Sebastian and Antonio plot to kill Alonso so that Sebastian can be king. They are stopped by Ariel's magical intervention.
Ferdinand and Miranda (Act 1, Scene 2; Act 3, Scene 1) Ferdinand has survived the storm and is found by Miranda. They fall instantly in love. Prospero wants to test that the love is real. Ferdinand has to endure hard labour to prove his intentions are honourable. Miranda pities Ferdinand and wants to marry him. Prospero blesses their marriage.
The End (Act 4, Scene 1; Act 5, Scene 1) A marriage for Ferdinand and Miranda is arranged. It is interrupted when Prospero recalls the threat from Trinculo, Stephano and Caliban. Prospero and Ariel send spirit dogs to scare them away. King Alonso, Sebastian and Antonio meet Prospero. He explains what has been happening on the island. He shows them Ferdinand and Miranda who are now married. King Alonso is filled with regret and asks for forgiveness from Prospero which he grants.

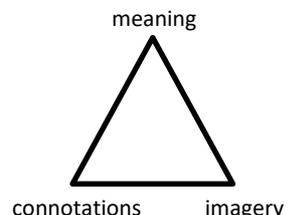
Big Question	
How does William Shakespeare use performance, language, form and structure to purposefully convey meanings in <i>The Tempest</i> ?	
Components:	
1. Shakespeare's England	4. The plot to kill Prospero
2. The Island	5. Caliban
3. The love plot; The Plot to kill Alonso	6. Assessment



Key Vocabulary		
Antagonist – The villain in the text	Foreshadowing – A hint of future events	Pathos – a situation that makes us feel sympathy or sorrow
Characters – The people in the text	Form - The type of text (The Tempest – play)	Plot – Key events in a text
Climax – The most exciting point of the plot	Iambic Pentameter – A line of verse with 5 metrical feet	Protagonist – The main character
Colonisation – Establishing another country	Imagery – Mental image produced	Setting – The place where the text is set
Conflict – A struggle or disagreement	Irony – Audience understanding more than the characters	Soliloquy – Single character's thoughts and feelings
Context – Information relevant to time period	Monologue – Single character talking	Stage directions – Instructions for the actors
Connotation – A quality in addition to definition	Narrative – A collection of events placed in a certain order	Tempest – A violent storm
Dialogue – Speech	Narrator – The perspective telling the story	Theme – Ideas explored in a text

Context
Italian city states - A city-state is an area that is ruled by a major city. During the Elizabethan and Jacobean era, Italy wasn't one unified country, but a number of small independent city-states.
Sea exploration was booming in the Elizabethan era as people 'discovered' new parts of the world. Queen Elizabeth I was obsessed with their discoveries and was happy to pay for their travels. Led by her example, the rest of the country were also fascinated by their stories and goods.

Key Characters	
Alonso – King of Naples	Gonzalo – counsellor to the King
Sebastian – Alonso's brother	Trinculo – a jester
Ferdinand – Alonso's son	Stephano – a drunken butler
Antonia – Prospero's brother	Prospero – rightful Duke of Milan
Miranda – Prospero's daughter	Ariel – airy spirit, Prospero's slave
Caliban – island native, Prospero's slave	

PEARL	
Point Evidence Analysis Reader/writer Link to context	<p>meaning</p>  <p>connotations imagery</p>