

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Y9 Unit 2

## Othello

### By William Shakespeare

## Mastery learning

At the end of every unit we study there will be an end of unit quiz to give you an opportunity to demonstrate your knowledge and understanding.

**There is no new knowledge in this booklet** – everything here has been covered 3 times in class: when reading and annotating our booklets; in the 'Do Now' activities and in the weekly quizzes.

We expect you to work at home to consolidate your knowledge using this booklet.

If you have any questions, please speak to your teacher.

You may write on this, highlight it and make notes. Test yourself and get others to test you until your knowledge and understanding are secure.

**There are 3 sections to every booklet:**

1. **Spellings and definitions:** make sure you learn the correct spelling of words and a clear definition of its meaning
2. **Knowledge Organiser:** Learn the knowledge. In the end of unit quiz, certain information will be missing and you will be expected to fill in the gaps.
3. **Knowledge questions:** These are taken from the weekly Friday quizzes

Spelling	Definition
Medieval	
Renaissance	
Reign	
Heir	
Playwright	
Aristotle	
Catastrophe	
Hamartia	
Dilemma	
Eloquent	
Humiliation	
Flourish	
Persecution	
Precarious	
Patriarchal	
Purging	
Hamartia	
Scapegoat	
Treason	
Slur (noun)	
Allusion	
Transgression	
Incline	
Duplicitous	
Soliloquy	
Dramatic irony	

## Knowledge organiser

Characters	
<b>Desdemona</b>	Desdemona and Othello are secretly married. While in many ways stereotypically pure and meek, Desdemona is also determined and self-possessed.
<b>Iago</b>	Othello's ensign (a job also known as an ancient or standard-bearer), and the villain of the play. Ironically referred to by other characters as 'honest Iago'.
<b>Michael Cassio</b>	Othello's lieutenant. Cassio is a young and inexperienced soldier, whose high position is much resented by Iago.
<b>Emilia</b>	Iago's wife and Desdemona's attendant.
<b>Roderigo</b>	A jealous suitor of Desdemona.
<b>Bianca</b>	A courtesan, or prostitute, in Cyprus
<b>Brabantio</b>	Desdemona's father, friend of Othello. Feels betrayed when he secretly marries his daughter
<b>Duke of Venice</b>	The official authority in Venice, the duke has great respect for Othello as a public and military servant.
<b>Montano</b>	The governor of Cyprus before Othello
<b>Lodovico</b>	One of Brabantio's kinsmen, Lodovico acts as a messenger from Venice to Cyprus.
<b>Graziano</b>	Brabantio's kinsman who accompanies Lodovico to Cyprus
Themes	
<b>The Incompatibility of Military Heroism &amp; Love</b>	Before and above all else, Othello is a soldier. From the earliest moments in the play, his career affects his married life.
<b>The Danger of Isolation</b>	The action of <i>Othello</i> moves from the metropolis of Venice to the island of Cyprus. Once the characters are there, they have nothing to do but prey upon one another. Isolation enables many of the play's most important events.
<b>Jealousy</b>	Jealousy motivates the central conflicts of <i>Othello</i> : Iago's resentment of Othello, and Othello's suspicion of Desdemona.
<b>Deception and Treachery</b>	Othello simultaneously <b>believes</b> he is being deceived by characters who are honest while failing to see the deceit and treachery of characters who are tricking him.
<b>Justice</b>	Characters are motivated by a desire to see justice served on those who, in their opinion, 'deserve' it.
Terminology	
<b>Protagonist</b>	The main character
<b>Antagonist</b>	Used as a plot device to set up conflicts, obstacles, or challenges for the protagonist.
<b>Catalyst</b>	a person or thing that brings about an event or change
<b>Denouement</b>	the final unfolding of a plot; the point at which the audience's expectations, be they hopes or fears, about what will happen to the characters are finally satisfied or denied
<b>Dramatic irony</b>	When the audience possesses more information about what is happening than some of the characters themselves have.
<b>Machiavelli</b>	Italian diplomat Niccolò <b>Machiavelli</b> is best known for writing <i>The Prince</i> , a handbook for unscrupulous (no morals) politicians that inspired the term " <b>Machiavellian</b> " ...

## **Knowledge check**

1. What was the era from 500-1500 CE known as?
2. What was the period of enlightenment in the 16th and 17th centuries known as?
3. During which 2 eras did Shakespeare live?
4. What 2 names were Shakespeare's acting troupe known by?
5. How were women encouraged to behave?
6. What is a shrew?
7. Which era came before the renaissance?
8. Name 3 things women were not allowed to do.
9. Which 2 monarchs were on the throne in Shakespeare's life?
10. What 2 names was Shakespeare's acting troupe known as?
11. What is a male dominated society?
12. Who were the puritans?
13. What was the collection of Shakespeare's plays known as?

14. London was a 'cosmopolitan metropolis'. What does this mean?
15. What does the term 'Moor' refer to?
16. What was the attitude towards immigrants in Shakespeare's London?
17. What are the two settings of the play?
18. 3 adjectives to describe Iago?
19. What is the name of Othello's wife?
20. What is a 'Barbary horse'?
21. Why does Iago say he hates Othello?
22. Which biblical allusion does Shakespeare use when we first meet Othello?
23. According to Brabantio, how has Othello made Desdemona fall in love with him?
24. 3 adjectives to describe Othello's behaviour in his first scene?
25. How does Othello say he woo'd Desdemona?
26. What did Desdemona do if she had to leave a story early?
27. How did Othello know Desdemona liked him?

28. If Desdemona confirms Othello's story, who does he say he will blame?
29. Brabantio is thankful he has no other child? Why is this? How have Desdemona's actions hurt him?
30. How does Brabantio describe Desdemona before she met Othello?
31. What makes Desdemona fall in love with Othello?
32. Explain Desdemona's 'divided duty'.
33. How does Brabantio treat Desdemona?
34. Why must Othello leave?
35. What does Iago suspect Othello has done?
36. What does Iago say are the 2 benefits of using Cassio?
37. With which animal does Iago compare Othello?
38. What are the 2 settings of the play?
39. How does Shakespeare use dramatic irony in 'Othello'?
40. In what way is Iago a malignant character?