**Romeo and Juliet**

**Prologue**

1. The fearful passage of their death-marked love, And the continuance of their parents' rage— Which but their children's end, naught could remove— Is now the two-hours' traffic of our stage;

What does the play suggest is the only thing able to stop the war between the families?

**Act 1 Scene 1**

1. SAMPSON: ‘Tis all one. I will show myself a tyrant. When I have fought with the men, I will be civil with the maids. I will cut off their heads....Ay, the heads of the maids, or their maidenheads. Take it in what sense thou wilt.

What is Samson threatening to do to the Montague women?

2. Between Tybalt and Benvolio, who is trying to keep peace and who is trying to start a fight?

3. Considering Capulet, Lady Caplet, Montague, and Lady Montague, which two are anxoius for a fight and which two are trying to stop it?

4. PRINCE: If ever you disturb our streets again, Your lives shall pay the forfeit of the peace. For this time, all the rest depart away.

What does the exasperated Prince order after the most recent fight between Capulets and Montagues?

5. MONTAGUE: Away from light steals home my heavy son, And private in his chamber pens himself, Shuts up his windows, locks fair daylight out, And makes himself an artificial night. Black and portentous must this humor prove Unless good counsel may the cause remove.

What is Montague's concern about Romeo?

6. Who offers to try and get Romeo to open up about what's bothering him? (give name and quote support)

7. In this exchange between Romeo and Benvolio, what does Ben's response tell you about the sexual and romantic expectations in Italy of this time period?

ROMEO: In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman.

BENVOLIO:I aimed so near when I supposed you loved.

8. ROMEO: She hath Dian’s wit (note: Diane/Artemis is the goddess of the moon and of chastity/virginity). And, in strong proof of chastity well armed From love’s weak childish bow, she lives uncharmed. She will not stay the siege of loving terms, Nor bide th’ encounter of assailing eyes, Nor ope her lap to saint-seducing gold.

What does the above quote tell you a out what Romeo has tried with Rosalyn?

**Act 1 Scene 2**

1. In this exchange between Capulet and Paris, what does Paris want and what is Capulet's reason for asking him to wait?

CAPULET: She hath not seen the change of fourteen years. Let two more summers wither in their pride Ere we may think her ripe to be a bride.

PARIS: Younger than she are happy mothers made.

CAPULET: And too soon marred are those so early made.

2. In this time, parents arranged marriages for their children. What is Capulet saying here about who will decide upon Juliet's husband?

CAPULET: My will to her consent is but a part. An she agreed within her scope of choice, Lies my consent and fair according voice.

3. BENVOLIO: Take thou some new infection to thy eye, And the rank poison of the old will die.

What does Benvolio suggest (above) is the answer to Romeo's depression?

4. Romeo and Benvolio find out by accident that there will be a large party at the Capulet's--why does Benvolio want to take Romeo to the party? Give a quote as support:

**Act 1 Scene 3**

(note: a "nurse" in this day was not a medical professional; it was a servant woman who breastfed the child of a wealthy woman , since upper class women were not expected to breastfeed their own children. In order to do this, one had to find a servant who had recently given birth and or lost their own child--thus nurses became surrogate mothers).

1. How old was the nurse when she married? Give quote support.

2. When Juliet's mother asks Juliet if she is interested in marriage, what s Juliet's response? Give quote support:

3. In this exchange between Juliet and her mother about considering Paris as a husband, what does Juliet mean? (include both her sentences in your answer).

LADY CAPULET: Can you like of Paris, love?

JULIET: 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.

**Act 1 Scene 4**

(note: Mercutio's request for a case for his visage refers to a mask for his face...they are attending a masked ball, which may enable them to get into the Capulets without being recognized)

1. In the exchange between Romeo and Mercutio, what does Mercutio suggest is Romeo's cure for depression over love? (hint: Mercutio is fond of off-color/racey jokes)

ROMEO: Is love a tender thing? It is too rough, Too rude, too boisterous, and it pricks like thorn.

MERCUTIO: If love be rough with you, be rough with love. Prick love for pricking, and you beat love down.

\*note: Mab, the queen of the faeries, brings dreams to people of what they most desire---when Mercutio says that dreams are "begot of nothing but vain fantasy," he suggests dreams (hopes) are useless...consider what dream of Mercutio's he may be referring to as the play continues.

2. What is Romeo's premonition (in your own words)

**Act 1 Scene 5**

1. When Tybalt wants to kill Romeo for daring to come to their party, what is Capulet's response about the son of his enemy Montague?

CAPULET: Content thee, gentle coz. Let him alone. He bears him like a portly gentleman, And, to say truth, Verona brags of him To be a virtuous and well-governed youth. I would not for the wealth of all the town Here in my house do him disparagement. Therefore be patient. Take no note of him.

2. In this exchange between Tybalt and Capulet, what two reasons is Capulet angry with Tybalt for?

TYBALT: I’ll not endure him.

CAPULET: He shall be endured. What, goodman boy! I say, he shall. Go to. Am I the master here, or you? Go to. You’ll not endure him! God shall mend my soul, You’ll make a mutiny among my guests.

3. How does Romeo find out that Juliet is a Capulet and therefor an enemy? (in your own words)

4. How does Juliet learn Romeo is a Montague? (in your own words).

5. What is Juliet's meaning in this quote:

JULIET: My only love sprung from my only hate! Too early seen unknown, and known too late! Prodigious birth of love it is to me, That I must love a loathèd enemy.

**Act 2**

**Act 3**

**Act 4**

**Act 5**