

RAISING ACHIEVEMENT • ROMEO AND JULIET • DRILL 1

That villain Romeo

Conflict and violence

Today: how Tybalt turns a feast into a threat of violence

25 minutes

Do Now

Know

- 1 Which family does Tybalt belong to, and how is he related to Juliet?
- 2 Why are Romeo and his friends wearing masks at the feast?
- 3 Who is the host of the feast in Act 1 Scene 5?
- 4 What does Tybalt tell his servant to fetch when he hears Romeo's voice?
- 5 What is dramatic irony?

Do Now: answers

Know

1

Which family does Tybalt belong to, and how is he related to Juliet?

The Capulets. He is Lady Capulet's nephew, so he is Juliet's cousin.

2

Why are Romeo and his friends wearing masks at the feast?

It is a masked party, and the masks hide that they are Montagues, who were not invited.

3

Who is the host of the feast in Act 1 Scene 5?

Capulet, Juliet's father.

4

What does Tybalt tell his servant to fetch when he hears Romeo's voice?

His rapier, a long, thin sword used for duelling.

5

What is dramatic irony?

When the audience knows something that a character on stage does not.

Focus reminder

Know

What a plan for the Romeo and Juliet question looks like

Thesis first: one sentence that answers the question with an idea, not a retelling.

Three points: one from the extract, two from other moments in the play.

Each point gets a short quotation and the method Shakespeare uses.

Add context to each point: what would an audience in the 1590s think?

Tybalt recognises Romeo at the feast (1 of 2)

Read

William Shakespeare · 1597 · Act 1 Scene 5

1 TYBALT.

Uncle, this is a Montague, our foe;
A villain that is hither come in spite,
To scorn at our solemnity this night.

5 CAPULET.

Young Romeo, is it?

TYBALT.

'Tis he, that villain Romeo.

CAPULET.

10 Content thee, gentle coz, let him alone,

Tybalt recognises Romeo at the feast (2 of 2)

Read

A bears him like a portly gentleman;
And, to say truth, Verona brags of him
To be a virtuous and well-govern'd youth.
I would not for the wealth of all the town

- 15 Here in my house do him disparagement.
Therefore be patient, take no note of him,
It is my will; the which if thou respect,
Show a fair presence and put off these frowns,
An ill-beseeming semblance for a feast.

Check your understanding

Know

- 1 Who does Tybalt want to fight?
- 2 What does Capulet say Verona thinks of Romeo?
- 3 Why does Capulet tell Tybalt to leave Romeo alone?
- 4 Why does Tybalt think Romeo has come?

Check your understanding: answers

Know

1

Who does Tybalt want to fight?

Romeo, who has come to the Capulet feast in a mask.

2

What does Capulet say Verona thinks of Romeo?

That he is “a virtuous and well-govern’d youth”.

3

Why does Capulet tell Tybalt to leave Romeo alone?

He does not want trouble at his own feast, and he says “It is my will”.

4

Why does Tybalt think Romeo has come?

To “scorn at our solemnity”: to mock the Capulets’ celebration.

Quotation explosion

Apply

"'Tis he, that villain Romeo."

Copy the quotation into the middle of your page. Explode it: answer each question around it.

Explode it

Apply

AO1

What does Tybalt want Capulet to let him do?

AO2

What does the noun “villain” suggest about how Tybalt sees Romeo?

AO2

Tybalt’s line is short and blunt. What does this show about him?

AO3

Why would an audience in the 1590s understand Tybalt’s anger?

Explosion: answers

Apply

AO1

What does Tybalt want Capulet to let him do?

Throw Romeo out or fight him. He assumes Romeo has come to insult the family, when Romeo only came to see Rosaline.

AO2

What does the noun “villain” suggest about how Tybalt sees Romeo?

A villain is a wicked, low criminal. Tybalt judges Romeo by his family name alone, before Romeo has done anything.

AO2

Tybalt's line is short and blunt. What does this show about him?

He has already made up his mind. Capulet speaks in long, calm sentences, so the contrast makes Tybalt seem hot-headed and dangerous.

AO3

Why would an audience in the 1590s understand Tybalt's anger?

In great families, honour mattered hugely. An enemy walking into your house uninvited was an insult that many young men felt they had to answer with a sword.

Comparing two speakers

Technique

When two characters speak in one extract, compare how they speak as well as what they say. Short, sharp lines and long, calm sentences tell the audience different things.

Content thee, gentle coz, let him alone,

Your task Write one sentence comparing Capulet's "gentle coz" with Tybalt's "villain Romeo".

The question

Plan

Read the following extract from Act 1 Scene 5 of Romeo and Juliet and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play Capulet is holding a feast. Tybalt has just recognised Romeo's voice, although Romeo is wearing a mask.

Starting with this extract, how does Shakespeare present Tybalt as a threat to peace?

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Tybalt in this extract
- how Shakespeare presents Tybalt in the play as a whole.

Today: plan your answer. No essay. About 8 minutes.

Plan it

Plan

Plan

1. Today: plan your answer in 8 minutes. No essay.
2. Thesis: one sentence on what Shakespeare uses Tybalt to show about the feud.
3. Points: 1 from this extract, 2 from Tybalt in the brawl in Act 1 Scene 1, 3 from his fight with Mercutio in Act 3 Scene 1. A short quotation for each.
4. Add context about honour or Verona to each point.

Top tips

- Write 'Shakespeare presents Tybalt as...', not 'Tybalt is...'
- Keep quotations short: two to five words.
- Spelling counts (AO4): Tybalt, Capulet, Montague, villain.

Your turn

8 minutes

Today: plan your answer in 8 minutes. No essay.

Model plan

Master

Thesis: Shakespeare presents Tybalt as the feud in human form, a young man so ruled by family honour that peace cannot last while he is near.

Point 1 (extract): he calls Romeo “that villain Romeo” before Romeo has done anything. His short, blunt lines clash with Capulet’s calm “gentle coz”, so Tybalt seems hot-headed. Context: an enemy at your feast was an insult to a family’s honour.

Point 2 (Act 1 Scene 1): he hates peace “As I hate hell, all Montagues, and thee”. The list puts every Montague beside hell. Context: these “civil brawls” break the Prince’s law.

Point 3 (Act 3 Scene 1): he insults Romeo again, “Thou art a villain”, and kills Mercutio. The threat from the feast comes true and starts the tragedy. Context: young gentlemen of the 1590s carried swords and fought over honour.

Have a go: Tybalt leaves the feast

Read

William Shakespeare • Act 1 Scene 5

1 TYBALT.

Patience perforce with wilful choler meeting
Makes my flesh tremble in their different greeting.
I will withdraw: but this intrusion shall,

5 Now seeming sweet, convert to bitter gall.

Have a go

Practise

Read Tybalt's last lines before he leaves the feast. Answer in two or three sentences.

What does Tybalt promise here, and how does Act 3 Scene 1 prove him right? Use one quotation.

Green pen

Check your work and improve it in green pen.



My thesis gives an idea about Tybalt, not a summary of what he does.



Each point has a short quotation and a named method.



I added context about honour or the feud to each point.



I checked the spelling of Tybalt, Capulet, Montague and villain (AO4).