

Shakespeare

[37] plays written in verses (Blank)
to the church is sprinkled with or immersed
in water, signifying purification

His life does not influence his writing
He presents himself in his dramas
- Circumstances surrounded Shakespeare -

His family is rich - attended grammar
school (governmental).

Elizabeth calls Shakespeare to perform in
the court

Christopher Marlowe was a contemporary and
was in competition with Shakespeare

Marlowe is a great poet (Jew of Malta)
- "The Jew of Malta" (1592)

Shakespeare was a respected poet & playwright

Shakespeare uses ~~his~~ his knowledge of poetry in
his dramas

Shakespeare's characters speak in verse

The first folio was published 7 years after his
death

He did not have his poems in 1 volume
- was interested in money

After his death, people realize the treasure
left by Shakespeare

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superstition??

^{two}
~~Juliet~~ ^{Juliet} family member & the guest

Shakespeare knows what pleased his audience

~~Shakespeare~~ Shakespeare: decisive factors

desire to kill ~~the king~~ ^{the king}

↳ Oedipus / ↳ Chorus and

To inform the audience of significance
things / for the lack of electricity -

Alter: Eric

↳ In Greek drama, the force to ~~the~~ direct
the action is external, but in Shakespeare, it is
internal - ~~we~~ ^{we} -

"Blind to the truth" - Sophocles

Action proceeds from hero's mind - Shakespeare

↳ "we" are responsible for our action

↳ examples: Hamlet by Shakespeare, what is

Hamlet problems - what causes ~~the~~ ^{the} Hamlet tragic
death at the end of the play?

↳ Supernatural force - ghost - doesn't ~~cause~~ ^{cause} Hamlet
death - Hamlet thinks a lot ~~about~~ ^{about} the act. He

philosophizes things, ~~about~~ ^{about} thinking at every single act.

ghost ~~doesn't~~ ^{doesn't} ~~cause~~ ^{cause} the murder of Hamlet's

father. Hamlet refuses to kill his uncle for he

doesn't want to be like his uncle. So he wants to
find a noble reason for he is not ordinary - he is

extraordinary? ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~is~~ ^{is} Hamlet is a scholar

isn't

are blend of observation & imagination, fact & fiction. / ~~characters~~ Audience like "superstitious"?
Shake. introduces songs

(5 - Songs) (music) is an essential feature of the world of Shakespeare's Comedies. Songs used to be given to refresh & enlighten the story.

Explaining #3! The fate of the hero is destined by external force. The hero of Greek tragedy is a victim of fate. In Shakespearean drama, Shake. believed that the action is predestined by the characters' mind.

In Shakespearean drama, a man is responsible for his own action, things are not imposed on the hero.

A Midsummer Night's Dream
2-men / 2-women - Situation - complicated
stress of marriage

Other - One-sided-love / elope - elopement
elopement - a secret marriage without the parents' consent

Characterisation comes from the difference between the characters.

Shylock's revenge & murder
Why does he refuse to take all the efforts provided by the Court? → he seeks to revenge for Jewish (were) persecution

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Comedy: The Casket (Box) scene in Merchant of Venice

2nd parting (Cassio) - 18th century, 18th century, 18th century

→ Unnamed fairy

The process of maturation

The Tragedies

① Titus Andronicus is a tragedy of a ruthless range for heinous & bloody acts
plot → Roman poet Ovid

② Shakespeare the same at range from Seneca.

Machiavellian: Of, concerning, or befitting the doctrines expressed in Machiavelli's The Prince, in which moral considerations are subordinated to the holding & exercising of political power

* Comic scenes:

- It relieves the audience & makes the play less (disgusts plays in the play)

Characteristics

① One hero

② The hero is fatal flaw many little qualities
with one quality that causes his death

- Tragedy distinguishes itself from other types of drama by inevitable death of hero at the end of the play.

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complexity of the personality of the tragic hero.

Shakespeare's Tragedies

To catch a Rival at the beginning

The action of tragedy is serious; it emphasises
it on the hero himself, focuses on 1 person + a play
of one key figure = fortune & misfortune of
the hero = The tragic hero dies tragically?

Tragic hero ^(in Shakespeare's drama) a man of dignity, noble means etc.

[But] this hero suffers from a power of weakness
which Aristotle calls Hamartia? This weakness
is so worked on the play. Other characters are aware
of this weakness. (Ex. Othello is a great

lover + good at least + army leader + proud)
+ not arrogant + distinct (distinguished = only black)
character in the play in the society of white people
& the reason why people envy him for 2 reasons
(she) advocates for choice of marriage of the black

It deals with universal issue.

Hermit she runs away with her lovers

2 things can emerge (1) She persuades a man of black
man

2 things can emerge (1) She persuades a man of black
man

He knows his own traditions of the people
around him in his new society

Hamlet is procrastinator

He was slave then was married then
he embraced Islam. He is jealous of his wife
& others are jealous of him as well
One of Othello's good quality is that he is eloquent
Iago works hard to provoke Othello

"Be ware of jealousy"

4 great heroes: - of Shakespeare is

Hamlet / Macbeth / Othello / King Lear [Title
Characters - as' f' b' o' l' q' o' t' i] Hamlet - means he heard or
the play → In Hamlet (q' o' t' i) - [Hamlet is controversial
figure (q' o' t' i)]

fate & destiny - Shakespeare's concept -

The idea that the great hero is predestined to
his end (unreasonable to Shakespeare). Shakespeare's tragic
heroes are partly or totally response to their destiny
Hamlet - thinks / indecisiveness - f' i' n' d' e' c' i' s' i' v' e

then he remains or reborned z' o' l' n

Macbeth - 3114

motivated & courage by his

There is a Macbeth q' o' t' i

→ Macbeth (q' o' t' i) Duncan → he is the dagger

He is a dream, but because he predestined to kill

at the King's death

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• Thesus & Hippolyta → The moon →
Jupiterian

Different social background

Fairies: Main theme

Puck → tremendous influence on the plot, change
the pace of the plot.

In this play → fairies are characterised in special
characters. How Shakes produces them:-

Speed, invisibility,

Obvious: "I'm invisible" → We force ourselves with
illusion that we don't see the fairies. The mortal
actor (human) they have to assume that they do not
see the fairies.

Theatrical illusion: we should pretend all the time that
we do not see the fairies.

The most important trick is carried by Puck:

→ Beholds the workers rehearsing & out of mischief & having
one of them → strange creature. → And much

confusion of the play → lead to confusion

→ Run away from him →

→ fall in love → the best of the

transformed bodies → make mistake (fumble mistake)

Puck → brings much confusion to the play

pathetic → one-sided love = painful

→ transformed

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Characterisation

Bottom → Titania
↳ little reason for your love
The divided duty of daughters

(girls, daughters) → Ophelia
I have duties for my husband
I spend the night out to be open
I sleep at a distance from me
↳ illegality of sex outside marriage

↳ Theseus: voice of authority, wise, prudent
& a man of insights (wisdom)
gives her time to think as his wife
Yet (wise), he is a great lover, when
he is with Hippolyta

Fair (skin)

→ How the lovers look like / what they do
→ Their image

→ Who are they? Young lovers - 19-22
included to appear he exists

↳ Egeus (Theseus) → they don't have
a clear view of love

↳ Hippolyta (Titania) → in the forest
↳ Darkness in the forest → Darkness for souls
↳ They go to the world of fantasy

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Slurper = Symbolic $\supset$ Love

All of them, especially Dem. & Boston, ~~they~~ Boston
say, I think it was a dream
they use ~~the~~ word (slumper) (symbolic = lovers
do not see things around them; they see themselves
only)

* Language of love $\rightarrow$ bct. lovers

* Lysander = escape with Hermia = the wonders

"why the roses of her cheek have withered"

"Your face is so pale" → Wild flowers

↔ language of flower $\rightarrow$ communication

* Magic Juice = Thyme = drips some magical

liquids - when it - - to one's eye

↳ Metaphoric = Idea is that love has its magic effects on young lovers. - Now (8 Men

Shaker emphasizes the idea that love is blind

↳ ~~They~~ ^{the} lovers get mature & mature

in the play - They get under graduation

* In the morning, we see houses in the background.

in the forest, my realisation that of me

other party & ex. He thus receives the

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is ... hold his ...

He endorses still has in confidence

→ Shaker → when he admits his love to Belmer,

She doesn't believe him.

5 pages original paper → Should not exceed

↳ Any thing from the outline

↳ At least one reference

↳ Internet is totally rejected

↳ Date of submission — one week before the final examination of Shakespeare

Themes

① True & False love p. 24

How do we know when love is real? in Act 3

→ ~~By~~ We are not aware of things around us

→ later, we realize our fault & regret

Sakine: mocks on young lovers being blind

→ despite the bad things at the beginning — they become more

sensible

② Seeing & being blind

Helen in her soliloquy — love looks not with eyes

→ lovers should see things with their eyes

but that not happened

God cupid — shoot

③ I wish my father had my eyes

④ Crush

→ Crush is a word and to show great love for somebody ignoring his/her force

→ Helen is a person who is a person

⑤ Helen — → Helen is a person

Sept 10

هروما و لا شتر علی؟ :-

o e l a

Commentary

* Apparition:

- * Court scene in The Merchant of Venice
- a storm scene in King Lear
- a balcony scene in Romeo & Juliet
- a Banquet scene in Macbeth

Submissive, Lincant & peaceful
↳ Characteristics of Antonio
↳ + Resembles the Christ (of God)
↳ Cut off a part of flesh = the Cross of the Christ
Re: They are accused by accusing the Christ =
(Workers) (العمال)
The blade of the Knife: المسكين
Postica = the advocate

The most inexcusable action of Shylock's
cruelty is the forced change of religion.

Shylock's religion has nothing to do with the case
or with the crime with which Portia charges him.

Alien ("infidel" / "infidel") + Jew + other words ==
racial expressions used by Portia.

For though the laws of Venice didn't grant citizen-
ship to Jews & they would naturally exaggerate

They didn't regard it as a crime to
hold to the Jewish religion exaggerated punishment.
capital =

"Hath not a Jew eyes?" Shylock

(We) are human

This question is left unanswered

A Jew is not deprived from raising a case

In

Revenge blinds people out.

Money changers: "شيوخ" - "old men"

→ The bond is easy to use in the money, why?

* Enough time has elapsed before the bond is
due (the time is up)

The duration of the bond is 3 months.

Act 1 Scene 3

② The Silver " who chooseth me shall get
as much as he deserves

The suitor whose self-conceit [^{alio} ^{ip} ^{lo}] was so great that he imagined he deserved such a prize as Portia would allow his vanity to guide him, not ~~the~~ genuine (^{genu}) love and he would choose the silver Cogit

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- It is immoral to listen to the music according to Shylock.
- Music ~~is~~ corrupts mind. ^{to be restrict}
Does he have the rights to behave like that with his daughter?
- As a usurer a prominent quality - a lover of money, He is a fair-minded (fair) ^{one}.
- He is stingy, greedy, and cautious.
He is good in transactions (business).
- He had learned how to bear up the bad ^{only} behavior of Christians.
- * The only time in the play in which he is confident is at the Court.

p 57 or

3 she will ^{do} well.

The Duke shall grant me justice

↳ indicates that he trusts the justice of Christians.

Antonio's linian?

↳ submitting

↳ Antonio's person is the only ^{one} who is confident for he has the bond.