

Using Wikipedia as a source will cost you all the points for that section! No encyclopedias allowed!

"Shakespeare took a story which had a happy ending, and gave it a sad ending. He transformed a fairy-tale about virtuous and wicked people into something morally ambiguous. He took a story of wrongs being righted and turned it into the story of painful discovery. He included passages which deal with ideas instead of advancing the plot." Ed Friedlander

1. Author Background -- Where did you find this information? Please cite your sources. This is the bard! Your information had better be complete, accurate, and detailed. At least 3 FULL cards
2. Literary Period -- at least 2 cards -- Please cite your sources. Use Jacobean Lit period
3. Setting of drama (time and place) at least ½ card- include WHY Shakespeare choose this time period.
4. Characters- Put 3 meaningful and substantial quotes on the back of each card; at least 1 card per character; 10 cards

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. King Lear b. Cordelia c. Goneril d. Regan e. Gloucester f. Edgar g. Edmund | <p>Chose quotes that exhibit the personality of each character or in some way reflect a theme of the work.</p> <p>Please turn in ALL cards in correct order.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> h. Kent (1/2 a card) i. Albany (1/2 a card) j. Cornwall (1/2 a card) k. Oswald (1/2 a card) l. Fool (1/2 a card) m. France (1/2 card) |
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5. Theme(s) A few sentences for each theme; total of at least 5 cards

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Evil verses justice b. Authority verses chaos c. Separation and Reconciliation d. Sanity and Madness e. Nakedness and clothing f. Blindness and sight (physical and metaphorical) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> g. Gloucester subplot h. Appearance verses reality i. Money is not everything/ money is the root of all evil j. True love is expressed through actions and not words k. Respect your elders |
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6. Plot Summary -- You may want to write an act-by-act summary. I would write the plot summary as I read the drama. At this point in the class you can simply write an 8 card summary of the play.
7. Unique Literary Devices – Don't just tell me that these items are in the novel, how do they add to the theme(s) of the novel? Prove these devices are in the play. At least 7 cards
 1. symbols

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the storm (this is the grand mal of literary storms) b. blindness c. weather d. flowers | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> e. the fool f. Lear's 100 soldiers g. White cliffs of Dover h. Mock trial |
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 2. foreshadowing -- find at least 3 examples and explain
 3. imagery

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. eyesight imagery b. animal imagery | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. disease imagery d. clothing imagery |
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 4. irony -- find at least 3 examples and explain
 5. figures of speech
 - a. similes -- find at least 3 examples and explain
 - b. Metaphors -- find at least 3 examples and explain
 6. Clichés– What lines from this play have become common in our language today? What lines form our modern day clichés? Try to find two or three. Comment on them.
 7. anachronism – if you don't know what the word means, learn. Find four examples in the play. Comment on them.
 8. tragic flaw
 9. pathetic fallacy
 10. Allusions
 - a. Biblical – find four specific biblical allusions and explain how each works in the play
 - b. Mythology- find four specific mythological allusions and explain how each works in the play
8. Critical Essay – *Please cite your sources* at least 3 cards
9. Poem - *1 card but several points* - Read Matthew Arnold's poem "Dover Beach." Without any help at all, write a card that explains how this poem relates to the play *King Lear*. Pretend you are Lear or Gloucester standing at this point. What do you feel, see, or hear. You may write in first person.

Dover Beach
by Matthew Arnold (Victorian poet)

The sea is calm to-night.
The tide is full, the moon lies fair
Upon the straits; on the French coast the light
Glimmers and is gone; the cliffs of England stand;
Glimmering and vast, out in the tranquil bay.
Come to the window, sweet is the night-air!
Only, from the long line of spray
Where the sea meets the moon-blanch'd land,
Listen! you hear the grating roar
Of pebbles which the waves draw back, and fling,
At their return, up the high strand,
Begin, and cease, and then again begin,
With tremulous cadence slow, and bring
The eternal note of sadness in.

Sophocles long ago
Heard it on the Agæan, and it brought
Into his mind the turbid ebb and flow
Of human misery; we
Find also in the sound a thought,
Hearing it by this distant northern sea.

The Sea of Faith
Was once, too, at the full, and round earth's shore
Lay like the folds of a bright girdle furled.
But now I only hear
Its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar,
Retreating, to the breath
Of the night-wind, down the vast edges drear
And naked shingles of the world.

Ah, love, let us be true
To one another! for the world, which seems
To lie before us like a land of dreams,
So various, so beautiful, so new,
Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light,
Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain;
And we are here as on a darkling plain
Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight,
Where ignorant armies clash by night.



<http://www.panoramio.com/photo/47887974>

A view of **Shakespeare Cliff** and [beach](#) taken Sunday, 23rd of May, 2010.

The headland jutting out into the [English Channel](#), marks the point where Great Britain most closely approaches continental Europe.

The cliff was renamed as a result of [William Shakespeare](#)'s references to it in the tragedy, [King Lear](#).