

02

"Romeo and Juliet"

Made aggression - "Peace, I do but hate the word"

"Young Beggone" - 1 paragraph

"disobedient wretch"

"A plague o' both your houses"

"Fetch me my rapier, ho"

"My only love sprung from my only hate" <sup>1 paragraph</sup>

"I do not bite my thumb at you sir" - <sup>1 paragraph</sup>

"My naked weapon is out" - 1 paragraph

Extract: para 1 - Extraction of "bite thumb"

para 2 - "My naked weapon is out"

para 3 -

Play: Lord Capulet to Juliet - para 1

02

While Shakespeare's theme of aggressive male behaviour may not be the most <sup>ideally</sup> ~~relevant~~ aspect of "Romeo and Juliet," it is still an aspect of the play which dictates the events of our "star-cross'd lovers" <sup>which</sup>, which in turn brings up ~~the subject~~ Shakespeare's attitude towards it, which is that of a negative one.

Firstly, in their extract, a great quarrel is brought about by ~~Samson~~ <sup>Balthasar</sup> and ~~Balthasar~~ <sup>Balthasar</sup>'s decision to make an obscene hand gesture ~~between~~ <sup>between</sup> the opposing ~~parties~~ <sup>parties</sup>. "I will bite my thumb at them!" <sup>The fact that</sup> ~~The fact that~~ <sup>this</sup> is our first introduction to the ~~family~~ <sup>family</sup> feud, feud, and the play is this massive brawl that has been brought about by such an obscene and insignificant hand gesture, suggests that Shakespeare



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is trying to get forward. The idea that these men of a 16<sup>th</sup> century Elizabethan society are simply looking for an excuse to fight and show off the aggressive male attributes despite the fact that the reason they are fighting is hardly significant at all. Shakespeare, clearly presents these characters as ~~childish~~ childish and unmanly, as there is a connotation of this reference to the obscene ~~too~~ hand gesture, presenting this as well as childish and unbecoming for.

Secondly, in this extract, Shakespeare uses a rather profound use of personification at the very beginning of the extract, which may just say the attitude of these aggressive male behaviours. "My naked weapon is out" Describing Sampson's weapon with the adjective "naked" possibly suggests to us that their swords/weaponry in this scene are all individually false symbols. These men are so desperate ~~and eager~~ to ~~be~~ boastful and show off these symbols of male testosterone. ~~is talking~~ showing us that these aggressive male behaviours are nothing but void and unbecoming. They are too concerned with their overall persona and reputation to show any emotion or track which would not be deemed manly. This is why Romeo becomes a clear stand out character, as he has no concern of joining in with the conflict as he believes that their family



food is outdated and the Montagues and Capulets don't even know what they're fighting for anymore, shame is the protagonist of the play from ancient Greece to modern times.

We are also shown aggressive male behaviour in another context of the play, when Juliet disobeys her father when he orders her to marry Paris. The girls aggressively tell her "You disobedient wretch," and proceed with "joyful baggage." This objectification of Juliet through the use of the term "baggage" is indicative of how the patriarchy was where in the 16th century. Women, especially daughters and wives were considered to be inferior and property of men, and marriage was also considered to better off the enrichment and reputation of the family. This disapproval from Juliet is the cause for Lord Capulet's great outburst, as he believes he is entitled to such rights over Juliet. However we know that these views and beliefs are outdated and the patriarchy must go.

L4 met here

L4 met











07

"Jekyll and Hyde"  
 "Ed had left an imprint on us both of do[?] and decay"  
 "My soul had long been caged" } paragraph two  
 "The duality of human nature"  
 "Man is not simply one, but simply two"  
 Freud's theory of the unconscious  
 "Heavy hand" - pressure of the Victorian gentleman,  
 "polished and refined" = 1 concept, novel as a whole ✓

Entered - "infinite sadness" (para 1) "disconsolate creature"  
 "Abject terror" "instally thrust down" (para 2)  
 "whipping up the circulation" "force the very blood of the two gentlemen" - para 3 ✓

Stevenson's presentation of Dr Jekyll in his novella leaves us with an overall impression of sympathy ✓ as Jekyll <sup>becomes</sup> a subject to the pressure of the Victorian gentleman ✓ and when he tries to break free from these bounds through his opposition of "the primitive duality of man," he is punished through substance abuse which eventually leads to his own death ✓

Firstly, in this extract, we can see Jekyll's tortured feelings as he is described with powerful ✓ adjectives and exaggerative nouns in the line "disconsolate creature". This particular use of the word "prisoner" is suggestive as we know that from the perspectives of society, Jekyll is a

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L3  
AO1/2/3

free and wealthy man however we as the reader know that by the end of the novella this use of the word "prisoner" is metaphorical as Jekyll has now become trapped within the body of Mr. Hyde who is our former self. This also shows us that Jekyll is no longer in control of his freedom, as his constant use and abuse of the transformation drug has led him to no longer be able to distinguish the boundaries between an identity. Dr. Jekyll with a feeling of "infinite sadness". Particularly, the use of "infinite" suggests to us that Jekyll is now in a state of depression, and will be in this state until his antinatal death.

L4 AO1  
resp

Shortly after this, we as the reader learn that Jekyll is begging for the transformation process which he can now no longer control, which is presented in the novella's stylistic choice of the gothic genre and through horrific imagery - "froze the very blood of the gentlemen below". This quote shows us that the sheer violence of Dr. Jekyll's dual personality is enough to bring these witnesses around them to a state of shock and fear. Particularly, the word "blood" shows us that Stevenson is trying to create horrific and blood curdling imagery, which is a trope of the gothic genre. We can also see that Stevenson after this that this transformation is violent and aggressive, for Jekyll is

described as ~~is~~ shutting the window through the phrase "instantly thrust down". The verb "thrust" particularly conveys a sense of violence and anger, which we know is being brought about through the aggressive attitudes of Mr. Hyde.

In the novella as a whole, we know that Dr. Jekyll's reasoning and wants for creating such an evil duplicate is that of the pressures of the Victorian gentleman. In the Victorian society upper class gentlemen had the pressures of constantly being respectable, projecting an image of intelligence, kindness and honour, and never showing any society or committing evil and ~~unpleasant~~ unvirtuous acts. We know that Dr. Jekyll is a subject of this as he is described as a "respectable and respected gentleman" and his living quarters which are passed to his guests are described as having "expensive and polished oak furniture".

Because of this, we find out that Jekyll is a man of science, who begins to explore the duality of man, as he believes that "man is not simply one, but ~~two~~ simply two". This alone causes his colleague, doctor Lanyon, to turn his away, as he is also a man of religion, as he shares "the boger to go wrong, away in the mind". Despite all these pressures, Dr. Jekyll is eventually able to break free from the confines of the Victorian gentleman, as Mr. Hyde takes Dr. Jekyll's

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L4 met fully

"Heavy here," and proceeds to ~~to state that~~  
 § "Club was to the earth" (in reference  
 to the murder of Sir David Curzon in  
 chapter 2 - The Curzon murder case.)  
 This heavy here is a symbol for Jekyll's  
 presence as a Victorian gentleman, which  
 is what the name is described with  
 the adjective "heavy." This heavy questions  
 which Gordon Dr. Jekyll one looked  
 as the name is left broken after  
 Hyde violently ~~blows~~ breaks the  
 name in half

L5 AO1 some AO2







