① naked weapon → innuendo
* humour   beg, starve, genitalial
Mercutio →   die in the streets
② Act 3 Scene 1 → death   agression
young men's love is aggressive leads to
death   thou art a villain "Quarrel"
③ Violent → loyal   assertive
thou or I or both   ⌐ violentdelights
④ With women = calmer

O 2

Shakespeare presents male ~~aore~~ aggression in a number of ways throughout "Romeo and Juliet". For example, Mercutio often shows loyalty to Romeo through aggression making it into a force for good. However, when there is aggression in a scene, it usually bad for the characters. This could be Shakespeare showing that aggression is bad.

In the extract, Sampson refers to his sword as his "naked weapon". This ~~t~~ is a metaphor for his ~~XXX~~ penis which is often used to represent masculinity and strength. This adds some ~~humour~~ comedy to the scene. Shakespeare does this to ~~XXX~~ make the audience forget about the prologue just before this scene. This ~~can means that~~ is because the prologue tells the whole story of the play. Forgetting the prologue also helps to increase the catharsis at the end because this play is a tragedy. This act serves as the exposition so the extract helps to

E02930713/OPAG

introduce the two families. Shakespeare ~~shows the introduces~~ the two families and their quarrel through lewd metaphors and male aggression because the main audience would have been uneducated poor people. These people would have often seen scenes like this and would relate more to two servants. Because the audience would be engrossed in a familiar scene, forgetting the prologue would be easier. Shortly after this extract, ~~the two Capulet me~~ Capulet and Montague enter. They show that male aggression is often unnecessary similarly to this scene because they are much older than the servants but still shout "give me my long-sword" to their wives. Shakespeare presents them and aggression as stupid for wanting to fight unnecessarily. He also shows ~~tha~~ that male aggression is dominating their lives by ~~set~~ using the imperative ~~verb~~ verb "give". This is a command and shows that the men are in charge and seriously believe their aggression is good. This was a common mindset at the time because the law system was bad and people were allowed to seek revenge for wrongdoings.

Shakespeare presents male aggression as the source of violence in the extract ~~thro by~~ because Sampson and Gregory start a fight. ~~because~~ they are showing off to see who is better. This is shown when

Sampson says "fear me not". Shakespeare Gregory is suggesting that Samps. Sampson will run if there is a fight but Sampson says he won't. This is because his pride. This statement shows confidence which often leads to aggression as shown in the extract.

Later in the scene, Romeo is not at the fight. This shows that he is not aggressive like most of the men in the play. Shakespeare uses this to show contrast between Romeo and the other men. As well as this, Romeo uses romantic language to show that he is different such as "bright angel" and "saint". This is

because Shakespeare wanted to show Romeo as a ~~Romeo~~ romantic. This was at the time considered fashionable in society so being a romantic helped Romeo seem more likeable to an Elizabethan audience. This helped Shakespeare to show Romeo as

good so that his death was more tragic and there was a greater catharsis. However, Romeo is also presented as violent because when is friend Mercutio dies in Act 3, Scene 1, he becomes very aggressive. He says "either thou or I or both must go with him" after trying to avoid a fight by saying to Tybalt "I love thee better than thou canst devise". This could show that bottling up aggression can be worse and that all men are aggressive. This could be because Elizabethan men were very aggressive and In 'Romeo and Juliet' Shakespeare wanted to show them the consequences of male

aggressive behaviour.

In 'Romeo and Juliet', men are often shown as aggressive. I believe that this is because ~~sh~~ Shakespeare wanted to ~~sell out~~ change this behaviour. By setting the play in Italy in the past (11th century), Shakespeare shows the audience that aggression leads to death and makes them think about their actions and morals without upsetting the nobility who could have him killed for saying bad things about them. ~~noble~~. This was important. It also makes the audience think ~~about~~ the behaviour is worse as people in the past were ~~more~~ worse ~~stupid~~ (they believe the present is always better). Overall, aggression is presented as a source of violence and negativity as it always leads to death.

① semantic field ~~violence~~ + prison
disconsolate prisoner
10 → bonds of obligation   unbearable
societal restrictions ←
② premature twilight
  ↳ early death   Gothic
suicide = sin   religion → devil
childhood 'cummy'   Edinburgh
③ struck out of his face
  ↳ violence   ~~terror~~ despair
      &

07

In the novella, Jekyll is often presented as the victim and sometimes as a wrongdoer. I feel some sympathy for Dr Jekyll because of the way Stevenson presents him. This is mainly shown in Chapter 10 but also in his friend's opinions of him ✓

Stevenson uses pathetic fallacy to show that not ~~every tr~~ everything is to right in the extract. He says the court was "cool" and "damp" and "full of premature twilight". By doing this, Stevenson makes the ~~audience~~ reader feel uneasy and shows that Jekyll is not in a happy situation so they will feel some sympathy for him. By using the word "twilight", Stevenson makes the reader feel scared as it is often associated with the occult. ~~Twilight~~ This is a common trope of the gothic genre. ~~also~~ Also, twilight is a transition time. This could represent Jekyll's transitions into Hyde. "Twilight" is also when the undesirable people would come out. Soho, ~~were I~~ where Jekyll lives, was full of prostitutes and criminals so was dangerous for gentelmen. This would make the reader feel uneasy, so feel sympathy for Jekyll.

Stevenson also makes the reader feel sympathy for Jekyll by using the semantic field of prison and violence. This is shown when ~~the~~ Stevenson uses the metaphor "disconsolate prisoner" to describe

L4 AO1 refs

L4 AO3

E02930713/OPAG

8706

Jekyll. This makes Jekyll seem vulnerable as he is without hope. It would make the reader feel sympathy. However, Stevenson could also be implying that Jekyll is

dangerous because he is in prison. This would make the reader unsympathetic. Because he has no hope, Stevenson could be foreshadowing his death as the death sentence was still common in Victorian times. He could be without hope because he knows he will die. This makes the reader unsympathetic as many rich Victorian women (the main readers) would fully trust the legal system. Stevenson uses a similar semantic field in Chapter 10 when Jekyll discribes "the bonds of obligation". This is implying that Jekyll is a prisoner in society. Victorian society was very strict and many men had double lives (like Jekyll and Hyde) to escape it. By using common Victorian

thoughts, Stevenson makes Jekyll more dangerous as he could be the readers husband or brother. By ~~their~~ calling them "bands", Stevenson invites the reader to make up their own minds. ~~As~~ All people were in the "bands" so ~~they should Jekyll do this.~~ shouldn't do this but Stevenson wants the reader to question the merits of society. For me, I choose to believe that Victorian society was wrong because I am a modern reader.

By saying Jekyll's ~~~~ area is "full of

premature twilight". Stevenson could be foreshadowing his suicide because twilight is the end of the day. Days are often seen as good like Jekyll and nights are bad like Hyde. Stevenson so shows that Jekyll is on the edge of a big change and has to make a decsion decision. This results in suicide. By having him commit suicide, Stevenson may present Jekyll as bad. For a religious Victorian society, suicide was a sin so Jekyll would have got little sympathy. This Stevenson may have shared this view as he had a nanny in his childhood ('Cummy') who was very religious. However, Stevenson also believed that when he was ill, it was "the other fellow" inside him. This is echoed when Jekyll says "my devil had been long caged". This shows that he believes Hyde is not the same as him. Because it was Hyde who did the bad things Jekyll (an allegory of Stevenson) believes he is not to blame and so we should feel sympathy. However Also, although suicide is a sin, he had to do it to save everyone from Hyde.

Stevenson presents Jekyll as having good intentions but acting badly. Jekyll and Hyde can be viewed as a moral tale about good and evil. Although we should feel sympathy for Jekyll because he is a typical Victorian man, he has still done bad things and so should be punished. We should feel little sympathy for Jekyll.

Write the two digit question
number *inside* the boxes next
to the first line of your answer

Answer

Leave
blank

E0293O713/OPAG

Answer

E02930713/OPAG

8 7 1 2

Write the two digit question
number *inside* the boxes next
to the first line of your answer

Answer

Leave
blank

E02930713/OPAG

8 7 1 5

Write the two digit question
number *inside* the boxes next
to the first line of your answer

Answer

Leave
blank

SEEN

E02930713/OPAG

8 7 1 6

Off Page Comments

Item Name	Comment
01	Review - within tolerance