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Romeo and juliet act 3 review answers

Scene 1: Samson and Gregory, Capulet's men, discuss strategies to provoke a fight with Montagues - the banter between the two sides begins soon. Benvolio encourages peace between families as Tybalt enters and challenges him to a duel because he is a coward Montague. Montague and Capulet are coming soon and are encouraged by the prince to keep the peace. Romeo feels depressed and abandoned - he explains to Benvolio that he is in love, but that his love is unrequited. Scene 2: Paris asks Capulet if he can approach Juliet for her hand in marriage - Capulet approves. Capulet explains that he is holding a feast that Paris could court his daughter. Peter, a serving man, is sent to give invitations and unwittingly invites Romeo. Benvolio encourages him to participate because Rosalind (Romeo's love) will be present. Scene 3: Capulet's wife informs Juliet of Paris' desire to marry her. The nurse also encourages Juliet. Scene 4: A masked Romeo, Mercutio and Benvolio enter the Capulet celebration. Romeo tells of a dream he had about the consequences of participating in the holiday: the dream predicted by premature death. Scene 5: Capulet greets masked revellers and invites them to dance. Romeo observes Juliet among the guests and instantly falls in love with her. Tybalt observes Romeo and informs Capulet of his presence, offering to remove him. Capulet allows Romeo to stay to keep the peace. Meanwhile, Romeo located Juliet and the two kisses. Scene 1: Upon exiting the Capulet field with his relatives, Romeo fled and hid in the trees. Romeo sees Juliet on the balcony and hears her confess in love to him. Romeo responds in kind and they decide to get married the next day. Juliet is called by her assistant, and Romeo says goodbye. Scene 2: Romeo asks Brother Lawrence to marry Juliet. The monk punishes Romeo for being capricious and asks him what happened to his love for Rosalind. Romeo rejects his love for Rosalind and explains the urgency of his request. Scene 3: Mercutio informs Benvolio that Tybalt has threatened Mercutio with death. The nurse makes sure Romeo is serious about his love for Juliet and warns him of Paris's intentions. Scene 4: The nurse sends Juliet the message that she will meet and marry Romeo in the cell of monk Lawrence. Scene 5: Romeo is with Friar Lawrence as Juliet arrives in a hurry. The monk decides to marry them quickly. Scene 1: Tybalt challenges Romeo, who tries to calm the situation. A fight breaks out and Tybalt kills Mercutio - before he dies he wants a plait on both houses. In an act of revenge, Romeo kills Tybalt. The Prince arrives and chases Romeo away. The sister explains that her cousin Tybalt was killed by Romeo. Confused, Juliet puts to Romeo's integrity, but then decides that he loves him and wants him to visit him before he is exiled. The nurse's going to find him. Scene 3: Monk Lawrence informs Romeo that he will be banished. The nurse goes into on Juliet's message. Monk Lawrence encourages Romeo to

visit Juliet and fulfill his marriage contract before going into exile. He explains that he will send a message when it is safe for Romeo to return as Juliet's husband. Scene 4: Capulet and his wife explain in Paris that Juliet is too upset about Tybalt to consider his proposal. Capulet then decides to arrange for Juliet to marry Paris next Thursday. Scene 5: Romeo asks Juliet for an emotional farewell after spending the night together. Lady Capulet believes Tybalt's death is the cause of her daughter's misery and threatens to kill Romeo with poison. Juliet is told that she is due to marry in Paris on Thursday. Juliet refuses much to disturb her father. The nurse encourages Juliet to marry Paris, but she refuses and decides to go to Brother Lawrence for advice. Scene 1: Juliet and Paris discuss marriage, and Juliet makes it feel clear. When Paris leaves, Juliet threatens to kill herself if the monk can't think of a solution. The monk gives Juliet a potion in a vial that will make her look dead. She will be placed in the family vault, where she will wait for Romeo to take her to Mantua. Scene 2: Juliet begs for her father's forgiveness and they discuss Paris' marriage proposal. Scene 3: Juliet asks to spend the night alone and swallows the potion with a dagger by her side if the plan doesn't work. Scene 4: The nurse discovers Juliet's lifeless body, and Capulets and Paris mourn her death. The monk takes Juliet's family and apparently dead body to church. I'm holding a ceremony for Juliet. Scene 1: Romeo receives news from Balthasar about Juliet's death and is determined to die with her. Buy poison from an apothecar and make the return trip to Verona. Scene 2: The monk learns that his letter explaining his plan for Juliet's false death was not delivered to Romeo. Scene 3: Paris is in Juliet's room mourning her death when Romeo arrives. Romeo is caught by Paris and Romeo stabs him. Romeo kisses Juliet's body and takes the poison. The monk arrives to find Romeo dead. Juliet wakes up to find Romeo dead and no poison left for her, she uses the dagger to kill herself in pain. When Montagues and Capulets arrive, the Monk explains the events that led to the tragedy. The prince asks Montagues and Capulets to bury their grievances and acknowledge their losses. The Montague and Capulet families eventually put their arguments to rest. The play Romeo and Juliet became forever associated with love. It's a truly iconic tale of romance and passion - even the name Romeo is still used to describe young lovers enthusiastic. But while the romantic love between the titular characters is often what we think when we consider the theme of love in Romeo and Juliet, Shakespeare's treatment of the concept of love is complex and multifaceted. Through different characters and relationships, he portrays some of the different types of love and different ways in which it can manifest itself. These are some of the expressions of love Shakespeare threads together to create the play. Some characters fall in and out of love very quickly in Romeo and Juliet. For example, Romeo is in love with Rosaline at the beginning of the piece, but is presented as an immature infatuation. Today, we could use the puppy love term to describe it. Romeo's love for Rosaline is superficial, and no one really believes it will last, including Friar Laurence. Romeo: You chid'st-me oft for loving Rosaline. Friar Laurence: For doting, not for loving, my pupil. (Act Two, Scene Three) Similarly, Paris' love for Juliet is borne by tradition, not passion. He identified her as a good candidate for a wife and approaches her father to arrange the marriage. Although this was the tradition at the time, it also says something about Paris's unawesing attitude towards love. He even admits to The Lawrence that in his rush to hasten the wedding, he did not discuss with his bride-to-be: Friar Laurence: Thursday, sir? time is very short. Paris: My father Capulet will have it like this; And I don't have anything slow to let him rush. Friar Laurence: You say you don't know the lady's mind: Inequal is the course, I don't like it. Paris: Immoderately she cries for Tybalt's death, and therefore we talked little about love. (Act Four, Scene One) Many of the friendships in the play are as sincere as Romeo and Juliet's love for each other. The best example of this is in Act Three, Scene One, where Mercutio and Romeo battle Tybalt. When Romeo tries to bring peace, Mercutio fights back against Tybalt's slander of Romeo. Then it is out of anger over Mercutio's death that Romeo pursues his kill- Tybalt: Romeo: In triumph, and Mercutio killed! Away from heaven, respective lenity, and fire-eyed anger be my behavior now.-Now, Tybalt, take the villain back That late you gave me, for Mercutio's soul, but a little above our heads, I stand for you to keep him company. Either you, or I, or both, must go with him. (Act Three, Scene One) Out of friendly love for his companion, Romeo behaves like this. Then, of course, is romantic love, whose classic idea is embodied in Romeo and Juliet. In fact, maybe Romeo and Juliet influenced our definition of the concept. The characters are deeply in love with each other, so determined to be together that they defy their respective families. By a name, I don't know to tell you who I am. My name, holy dear, is odious to me because he's an enemy to you. If I had written, I would have broken the word. (Act Two, Scene Two) Perhaps Romeo and Juliet's love is fate; Their love has a cosmic significance, which suggests that the universe plays a role in the creation of deep romantic love. Despite the fact that their love is of Capulet and Montague households, they are inevitably – and irresistibly – attracted together. The prodigious birth of love is for methat I I love a detested enemy. Act One, Scene Five) Overall, Shakespeare presents romantic love as a force of nature, so powerful that it transcends expectations, tradition and – through the combined suicides of lovers who cannot live without each other – life itself. Itself.

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