

# The Tempest - William Shakespeare - Knowledge Organiser

<b>1. Context:</b> Shakespeare was born in the Elizabethan era, named after Elizabeth I.	<b>11. Characters:</b> Miranda – Prospero's daughter
<b>2. Context:</b> After the death of Queen Elizabeth I, James I became king. This period of history is called the Jacobean era, because Jacob is the Latin for James.	<b>12. Characters:</b> Caliban – a savage and deformed slave of Prospero's; a native of the island
<b>3. Context:</b> Italian city states - A city-state is an area that is ruled by a major city. During the Elizabethan and Jacobean era, Italy wasn't one unified country, but a number of small independent city-states..	<b>13. Characters:</b> Ariel – an airy spirit; a slave of Prospero's who earns his freedom
<b>4. Context:</b> Sea exploration was booming in the Elizabethan era as people 'discovered' new parts of the world.	<b>14. Key words:</b> colonialism – when one country establishes itself in another country.
<b>5. Characters:</b> Alonso – King of Naples	<b>15. Key words:</b> usurp – to take control of someone else's power when you do not have the right to.
<b>6. Characters:</b> Sebastian – Alonso's brother	<b>16. Key words:</b> .tempest – a violent storm
<b>7. Characters:</b> Ferdinand – Alonso's son	<b>17. Key words:</b> villain – a bad person who harms other people or breaks the law. The opposite of a hero
<b>8. Characters:</b> Gonzalo – the old counsellor to the King of Naples	<b>18. Key words:</b> conscience – the part of you that makes you feel guilty when you have behaved badly
<b>9. Characters:</b> Antonio – Prospero's brother. Antonio stole Prospero's title as Duke of Milan	<b>19. Key words:</b> vengeance – punishing someone for what they have done
<b>10. Characters:</b> Prospero – the rightful Duke of Milan	<b>20. Key words:</b> treason – a crime that harms your country or government.

**21. Act 1:** A violent storm rages around a ship containing Alonso, Ferdinand, Antonio and Sebastian (amongst others). Prospero and Miranda stand on the shore of an island, having just witnessed the shipwreck. Prospero assures Miranda that no one was hurt. Prospero torments Caliban for his monstrous nature, whilst Caliban laments that the island was once his and how he has been enslaved by Prospero.

**22. Act 2:** Ariel uses music to lead the courtiers astray, while Sebastian and Antonio plot to kill the King while he is asleep. Their attempt is foiled by Ariel. All the people from the ship become ever more confused as they wander around. In another part of the island, the timid court fool, Trinculo, has come ashore and discovered Caliban. Trinculo hides beside Caliban from an approaching storm, and the ship's butler, Stephano finds them.

**23. Act 3:** Stephano, Caliban, and Trinculo, at Caliban's suggestion, intend to kill Prospero and make Stephano lord of the island. They get very drunk before setting off to the cell to kill Prospero. Ariel, who saw the whole thing in his invisible state, reports this wicked plot to his master. Meanwhile, Prospero has relented and gives his blessing for Ferdinand and Miranda's marriage. Then he entertains them with a masque of goddesses and dancing reapers before he remembers Caliban's plots.

**24. Act 4:** Prospero and Ariel then set a trap for the three plotters. Stephano and Trinculo fall for the plot and become distracted by gaudy clothes hung out for them. After they touch the clothing, they are chased away by spirits disguised as dogs.

**25. Act 5:** Ariel brings all the courtiers to the cell where Prospero, renouncing his magic, reveals himself. Instead of enacting his revenge, he forgives them and accepts the return of his dukedom. Ferdinand and Miranda are betrothed. Sailors come to announce that the ship is safe. Prospero fulfils his promise and frees Ariel while Caliban and the drunken servants are rebuked. The play ends as all go to celebrate their reunions, and Prospero asks the audience to release him from the play.