

THE TEMPEST

BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

This booklet contains eleven tasks to complete. They should be completed in order and, when finished, emailed to your teacher for feedback. You do not need to print this booklet off (unless you want to), and you can take photographs of your work on paper to send to your teacher if this is easier. You can also email your teachers if you need clarification of a task or if you have questions. You can find their email address on the 'Meet the Staff' section of the college website.

The deadline for completion of these tasks is 22nd May 2020.



Context – Information that will be useful to know when studying scenes from the play.

‘The Tempest’ was a play written by William Shakespeare between 1610 -1611. During this time, people were leaving England to move to America in the hope of a better life. Explorers such as Sir Walter Raleigh sailed to find new land and claim them in the name of England. Some boats even left from Plymouth – from the Mayflower Steps on the Barbican.

The play has themes of deceit, power and magic and forgiveness as well as meeting people who are different to you.

This play was written in a time where people travelled long distances by boat, when they lived in a **patriarchal society** (they had to listen to what their fathers told them) and when slavery was considered acceptable. People were religious (Christian) and studying science or magic was thought to be dangerous.

Characters:

Prospero – Miranda’s father. He used to be the Duke of Milan but he was sent away when he began to study magic.

Miranda – Prospero’s daughter – she was sent away with him and has been living on an island since she was two.

Ariel – A magical spirit who is controlled by Prospero

Caliban – a native of the island, Prospero keeps him as a slave. He was said to be half man-half fish. He believes the island is his because his mother (an evil witch) lived there first.

Other Characters:

Alonso – The King of Naples

Ferdinand – Alonso’s son

Sebastian – Alonso’s brother

Antonio – Prospero’s brother – the one responsible for him being sent away to the island.

Stephano – a drunken butler

Trinculo – a court jester or clown.

Master – Captain of the ship

Boatswain (Bosun) – Ship’s Officer

Mariners – crew on the boat

Task 1 – Opening Scenes

The play opens with a storm in which the noblemen (rich people with high status) are being told what to do by the crew who were lower classes. The storm has been created by Ariel – under Prospero’s command. The people on the boat are the people who were responsible for Prospero and Miranda being sent to live on the island for the last 12 years. The first scene of the play is printed below.

- 1) Highlight/copy/write down 5 **imperatives (commands)**
- 2) What is unusual about who is giving the commands?
- 3) How would the audience feel about this then/now?
- 4) How does Shakespeare try to make the opening scene exciting for the audience? To answer this, pick out 3 phrases that create tension or drama and explain HOW they make the scene exciting.

ACT I, SCENE I.

On a ship at sea: a tempestuous noise of thunder and lightning heard. Enter a Master and a Boatswain

MASTER Boatswain!

BOATSWAIN Here, master: what cheer?

MASTER Good, speak to the mariners: fall to't, yarely, or we run ourselves aground: bestir, bestir.

Exit

Enter Mariners

BOATSWAIN Heigh, my hearts! cheerly, cheerly, my hearts! yare, yare! Take in the topsail. Tend to the master's whistle. Blow, till thou burst thy wind, if room enough!

Enter ALONSO, SEBASTIAN, ANTONIO, FERDINAND, GONZALO, and others

ALONSO Good boatswain, have care. Where's the master? Play the men.

Glossary before reading:

Bestir & Yarely: Quick

Boatswain (pronounced “bosun”)

Cheer – news

Tend – Listen

BOATSWAIN I pray now, keep below.

ANTONIO Where is the master, boatswain?

BOATSWAIN Do you not hear him? You mar our labour: keep your cabins: you do assist the storm.

GONZALO Nay, good, be patient.

BOATSWAIN When the sea is. Hence! What cares these roarers for the name of king? To cabin: silence! trouble us not.

GONZALO Good, yet remember whom thou hast aboard.

BOATSWAIN None that I more love than myself. You are a counsellor; if you can command these elements to silence, and work the peace of the present, we will not hand a rope more; use your authority: if you cannot, give thanks you have lived so long, and make yourself ready in your cabin for the mischance of the hour, if it so hap. Cheerly, good hearts! Out of our way, I say.

Exit

GONZALO I have great comfort from this fellow: methinks he hath no drowning mark upon him; his complexion is perfect gallows. Stand fast, good Fate, to his hanging: make the rope of his destiny our cable, for our own doth little advantage. If he be not born to be hanged, our case is miserable.

Exeunt

Re-enter Boatswain

BOATSWAIN Down with the topmast! yare! lower, lower! Bring her to try with main-course. [A cry within] A plague upon this howling! they are louder than the weather or our office.

Re-enter SEBASTIAN, ANTONIO, and GONZALO

Yet again! what do you here? Shall we give o'er and drown? Have you a mind to sink?

SEBASTIAN A pox o' your throat, you bawling, blasphemous, incharitable dog!

BOATSWAIN Work you then.

ANTONIO Hang, cur! hang, you whoreson, insolent noisemaker! We are less afraid to be drowned than thou art.

Glossary:

Roarers – wild waves

Hap – happen

Office – captain's whistle

Work a peace – stop the storm

The will's above – God's will

GONZALO I'll warrant him for drowning; though the ship were no stronger than a nutshell and as leaky as an unstanched wench.

BOATSWAIN Lay her a-hold, a-hold! set her two courses off to sea again; lay her off.

Enter Mariners wet

MARINERS All lost! to prayers, to prayers! all lost!

BOATSWAIN What, must our mouths be cold?

GONZALO The king and prince at prayers! let's assist them, For our case is as theirs.

SEBASTIAN I'm out of patience.

ANTONIO We are merely cheated of our lives by drunkards: This wide-chapp'd rascal--would thou mightst lie drowning The washing of ten tides!

GONZALO He'll be hang'd yet, Though every drop of water swear against it And gape at widest to glut him.

All the actors make a confused noise behind the scenes:

'Mercy on us!'—

'We split, we split!'—

'Farewell, my wife and children!'—

'Farewell, brother!'—

'We split, we split, we split!'

ANTONIO Let's all sink with the king.

SEBASTIAN Let's take leave of him.

Exeunt ANTONIO and SEBASTIAN

GONZALO Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground, long heath, brown furze, anything. The wills above be done! But I would fain die a dry death.

Glossary:

Lay her hold – sail out to sea

Fain die a dry death – he'd rather die on land

TASK 2 –

Write a summary (200-500 words) about what happens in Act 1 Scene 1.

TASK 3- First impressions of Prospero and Miranda

Act 1 Scene 2 begins with Miranda begging her father to stop the storm. Pick out key words and phrases that show the audience she is kind and wants to help the people on the boat.

- 1) What impression do you get of Miranda from this extract? Remember to use full sentences and evidence in your response. E.g:**

The impression I get of Miranda is..... This is because she says “.....” which suggests..... The audience would think she is.....

MIRANDA

If by your art, my dearest father, you have
Put the wild waters in this roar, allay them.
The sky, it seems, would pour down stinking
pitch,
But that the sea, mounting to the welkin's cheek,
Dashes the fire out. O, I have suffered
With those that I saw suffer! A brave vessel,
Who had, no doubt, some noble creature in her,
Dashed all to pieces. O, the cry did knock
Against my very heart! Poor souls, they perished.
Had I been any god of power, I would
Have sunk the sea within the earth or ere
It should the good ship so have swallowed and
The fraughting souls within her.

Glossary:

Art – magic

Allay – calm

Stinking pitch – the rain is so heavy that it looks like tar and not water

Welkin's cheek – the sea is so rough it meets the sky's face

Or ere – before

Fraughting souls – terrified passengers

Next, Prospero reassures Miranda that the people on the boat will all survive the storm. After twelve years of living on the island, he finally tells Miranda how they ended up there and who he was before. He tells Miranda that he trusted his brother to run the city while he studied magic and his brother betrayed him. Antonio took over the city, promoted his friends and, after making a pact with Alonso (the King), he used his army to help capture Prospero and Miranda. Then they were put on a boat with holes in it and then sent out to sea. Prospero says they survived because Gonzalo, an honest man, hid food and water, clothes and Prospero's book of magic on the boat. He tells Miranda that he found comfort and strength in Miranda's smile which helped him keep going. Now that his enemies are all on one boat he will be able to get revenge. He then uses his magic to put Miranda to sleep and Ariel appears. Ariel describes the storm and tells Prospero he has done exactly what he has been told. He reports that all of the passengers are safe on shore and split up into separate groups, as instructed.

- 2) Decide whether you think Prospero was justified in creating the storm. Was it right for him to wreck the boat his enemies were on? Why/Why not? Remember to refer to the play in your response.**

TASK 4 – Ariel the slave

Read the rest of Act 1 Scene 2 below. Ariel asks for his freedom and Prospero reminds him that he was trapped in a tree before Prospero landed on the island and that he should be grateful to Prospero. What impression do you have of Prospero at this point in the play? Why? Remember to use what happens in the play to justify your response.

If you have access, you can watch this video on YouTube to help you understand what is happening. Follow this link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yH4BJMltZYw&list=PLcvEcrsF_9zKCt7d3VEpft2zlixQrmk02&index=2

ARIEL

Is there more toil? Since thou dost give me pains,
Let me remember thee what thou hast promised,

PROSPERO

How now? moody?
What is't thou canst demand?
Which is not yet perform'd me.

ARIEL

My liberty.

PROSPERO

Before the time be out? no more!

ARIEL

I prithee,
Remember I have done thee worthy service;
Told thee no lies, made thee no mistakings, served
Without or grudge or grumblings: thou didst promise
To bate me a full year.

PROSPERO

Dost thou forget
From what a torment I did free thee?

ARIEL

No.

PROSPERO

Thou dost, and think'st it much to tread the ooze
Of the salt deep,
To run upon the sharp wind of the north,
To do me business in the veins o' the earth
When it is baked with frost.

ARIEL

I do not, sir.

PROSPERO

Thou liest, malignant thing! Hast thou forgot
The foul witch Sycorax, who with age and envy
Was grown into a hoop? hast thou forgot her?

ARIEL

No, sir.

PROSPERO

O, was she so? I must
Once in a month recount what thou hast been,
Which thou forget'st. This damn'd witch Sycorax,
For mischiefs manifold and sorceries terrible
To enter human hearing, from Argier,
Thou know'st, was banish'd: for one thing she did
They would not take her life. Is not this true?

Glossary:

Toil: trouble

Thou dost: you did

Liberty – freedom

Prithee – beg you

Bate me – let me go

Think'st much – resent having

Do me business- work for me

ARIEL

Ay, sir.

PROSPERO

This blue-eyed hag was hither brought with child
 And here was left by the sailors. Thou, my slave,
 As thou report'st thyself, wast then her servant;
 And, for thou wast a spirit too delicate
 To act her earthy and abhorr'd commands,
 Refusing her grand hests, she did confine thee,
 By help of her more potent ministers
 And in her most unmitigable rage,
 Into a cloven pine; within which rift
 Imprison'd thou didst painfully remain
 A dozen years; within which space she died
 And left thee there; where thou didst vent thy groans
 As fast as mill-wheels strike. Then was this island--
 Save for the son that she did litter here,
 A freckled whelp hag-born--not honour'd with
 A human shape.

ARIEL

Yes, Caliban her son.

PROSPERO

Dull thing, I say so; he, that Caliban
 Whom now I keep in service. Thou best know'st
 What torment I did find thee in; thy groans
 Did make wolves howl and penetrate the breasts
 Of ever angry bears: it was a torment
 To lay upon the damn'd, which Sycorax
 Could not again undo: it was mine art,
 When I arrived and heard thee, that made gape
 The pine and let thee out.

ARIEL

I thank thee, master.

PROSPERO

If thou more murmur'st, I will rend an oak
 And peg thee in his knotty entrails till
 Thou hast howl'd away twelve winters.

ARIEL

Pardon, master;
 I will be correspondent to command
 And do my spiriting gently.

PROSPERO

Do so, and after two days
 I will discharge thee.

ARIEL

That's my noble master!

Glossary:

With child – pregnant

Abhorred – hateful

Grand hests – terrible commands

Thee – you

Thou – you

Thy - your

Potent ministers – powerful
spirits

Unmitigable – uncalmable

Cloven pine– Sycorax trapped
him in a split tree but then died
so he was forced to stay there
for 12 years until Prospero found
and freed him.

Rift – cleft

Litter – give birth to

Whelp – dog

Penetrate the breasts – made
them feel sorry for him

Made gape the pine– opened up
the tree and freed him

Rend – split

Correspondent – obedient

Task 5 – Caliban the slave

In the next part of the scene we are introduced to Caliban, who Prospero keeps as a slave. He is the son of Sycorax – an evil witch and he was said to be “not honoured with a human shape”.

He has been depicted in many different ways. Look at the images below and make inferences about his character.



- 1) What inferences can you make about the character of Caliban from these images? Bullet point at least 5 ideas
- 2) Read the scene below. Were your inferences correct?
NB If you are struggling to understand the language, a side by side translation of the scene can be found here:
https://www.sparknotes.com/nofear/shakespeare/tempest/page_38/
- 3) What is Caliban like? Write 3-4 sentences to explain your ideas about his character and use quotations from the text to explain why you think this.
- 4) If you have access, watch the animated tales of the play
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kAZKlpWGN_Q

PROSPERO

We'll visit Caliban my slave, who never
Yields us kind answer.

MIRANDA

'Tis a villain, sir,
I do not love to look on.

PROSPERO

But, as 'tis,
We cannot miss him: he does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood and serves in offices
That profit us. What, ho! slave! Caliban!
Thou earth, thou! speak.

CALIBAN

[Within] There's wood enough within.

PROSPERO

Come forth, I say! there's other business for thee:
Come, thou tortoise! when?

PROSPERO

Thou poisonous slave, got by the devil himself
Upon thy wicked dam, come forth!

Enter CALIBAN

CALIBAN

As wicked dew as e'er my mother brush'd
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen
Drop on you both! a south-west blow on ye
And blister you all o'er!

PROSPERO

For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have cramps,
Side-stitches that shall pen thy breath up; urchins
Shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
All exercise on thee; thou shalt be pinch'd
As thick as honeycomb, each pinch more stinging
Than bees that made 'em.

CALIBAN

I must eat my dinner.
This island's mine, by Sycorax my mother,
Which thou takest from me. When thou camest first,
Thou strokedst me and madest much of me, wouldst give me
Water with berries in't, and teach me how
To name the bigger light, and how the less,
That burn by day and night: and then I loved thee
And show'd thee all the qualities o' the isle,

Glossary:

Fen – bog
South-west – a harsh wind
Cramps – pains
Villain – foul man
Offices - duties
Pen – stop
Thy – your
Qualities – special places
Charms – spells

The fresh springs, brine-pits, barren place and fertile:
Cursed be I that did so! All the charms
Of Sycorax, toads, beetles, bats, light on you!
For I am all the subjects that you have,
Which first was mine own king: and here you sty me
In this hard rock, whiles you do keep from me
The rest o' the island.

PROSPERO

Thou most lying slave,
Whom stripes may move, not kindness! I have used thee,
Filth as thou art, with human care, and lodged thee
In mine own cell, till thou didst seek to violate
The honour of my child.

CALIBAN

O ho, O ho! would't had been done!
Thou didst prevent me; I had peopled else
This isle with Calibans.

PROSPERO

Abhorred slave,
Which any print of goodness wilt not take,
Being capable of all ill! I pitied thee,
Took pains to make thee speak, taught thee each hour
One thing or other: when thou didst not, savage,
Know thine own meaning, but wouldst gabble like
A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes
With words that made them known. But thy vile race,
Though thou didst learn, had that in't which
good natures
Could not abide to be with; therefore wast thou
Deservedly confined into this rock,
Who hadst deserved more than a prison.

CALIBAN

You taught me language; and my profit on't
Is, I know how to curse. The red plague rid you
For learning me your language!

PROSPERO

Hag-seed, hence!
Fetch us in fuel; and be quick, thou'rt best,
To answer other business. Shrug'st thou, malice?
If thou neglect'st or dost unwillingly
What I command, I'll rack thee with old cramps,
Fill all thy bones with aches, make thee roar
That beasts shall tremble at thy din.

CALIBAN

I must obey: his art is of such power.

PROSPERO

So, slave; hence!

Glossary:

Sty me – imprison me like a pig
Stripes – lashes
Peopled else this isle with
Calibans – filled the island with
my children
Abhorred – hateful
Capable of all ill – naturally evil
Abide – bear, endure
Hagseed – son of a witch
Profit – what I gained from it
Curse - swear

TASK 6 – ANALYSING LANGUAGE

We're going to focus on some key language now and practise writing about the connotations of language. The first one has been done for you as an example. Write out the other quotations and annotate them – pick out the key words/phrases and discuss the connotations (what the words could suggest) as shown below.

Mine – pronoun – suggests he believes he owns the island and therefore might be humiliated that he is now a slave to someone on it.

CALIBAN This island's mine, by Sycorax my mother,
Which thou tak'st from me.

Tak'st (took) – verb – Caliban believes Prospero has taken the island away from him. He could feel bitter towards Prospero because something which he believed was once his, has now been taken. 'Take'st' suggests something was removed from him, possibly by force as Caliban is angry about it, so we presume his view is that Prospero stole the island.

PROSPERO: For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have cramps,
Side-stitches that shall pen thy breath up; urchins
Shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
All exercise on thee; thou shalt be pinch'd or other.

CALIBAN: When thou camest first,
Thou strokedst me and madest much of me, wouldst give me
Water with berries in't, and teach me how
To name the bigger light, and how the less,
That burn by day and night: and then I loved thee
And show'd thee all the qualities o' the isle,
The fresh springs, brine-pits, barren place and fertile:
Cursed be I that did so!

PROSPERO: Abhorred slave,
Which any print of goodness wilt not take,
Being capable of all ill! I pitied thee,
Took pains to make thee speak, taught thee each hour
One thing or other

CALIBAN: You taught me language; and my profit on't
Is, I know how to curse.

TASK 7 – PROSPERO IS CRUEL?

- 5) Decide on whether you agree or disagree with the statement below. Try to come up with an argument for and against for each, and remember to use evidence from the text above.

‘Prospero is a cruel man who mistreats Caliban’.

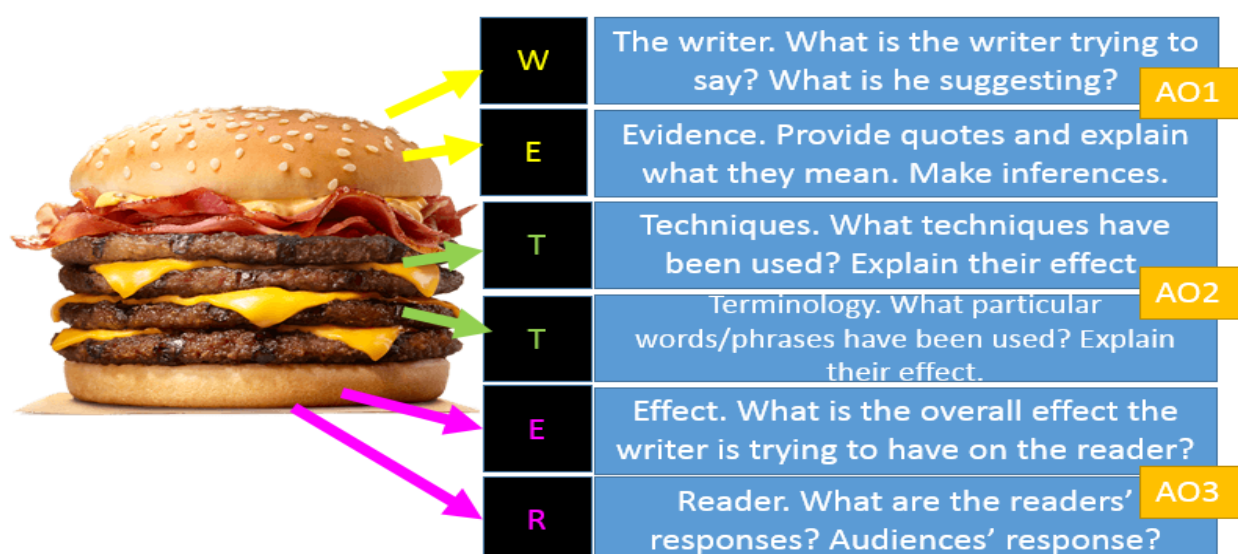
Reasons to agree with this statement	Reasons to disagree with the statement

TASKS 8 AND 9 –WRITING ABOUT SHAKESPEARE (use task 8 to help you with task 9)

TASK 8 - Match up the statement to the quotation in the grid below.

Writer's intention:	Evidence
Caliban is kept captive by Prospero	PROSPERO: thou didst seek to violate The honour of my child. CALIBAN: O ho! O ho! Would't had been done!
Caliban is treated badly by Prospero	CALIBAN: All the infections that the sun sucks up From bogs, fens, flats, on Prosper fall and make him By inch-meal a disease!
Prospero has stolen the island from Caliban	CALIBAN: This island's mine, by Sycorax my mother, Which thou tak'st from me.
Caliban loved Prospero – and was happy to share the island with him	CALIBAN: here you sty me In this hard rock, whiles you do keep from me The rest o' the island.
Caliban has tried to attack Miranda and isn't sorry about it	PROSPERO: If thou neglect'st or dost unwillingly What I command, I'll rack thee with old cramps, Fill all thy bones with aches
Caliban is abusive towards Prospero and wants to harm him	CALIBAN: I loved thee And showed thee all the qualities o' the isle,

TASK 9 – WRITING BETTER PARAGRAPHS



Write a response to the exam-style question. If we were at school, this would have been your assessment and therefore it is expected that you spend time creating a decent response. You have done the work over the last few tasks to help you – now you need to turn it into paragraphs.

There is a model answer below to remind you of how answers should be structured. The writer's intention and the evidence (W and E of your WETTER paragraph) have been provided in the grid above. You need to pick out key words and phrases in each quotation (you have done this in task 6), apply terminology, discuss the connotations of words and explain the effect of this language on the audience. The best answers will include information about the **context** of when the play was written (look back at the second page of this booklet and include any relevant information about what the world was like then).

You should write a minimum of three WETTER paragraphs to answer this question.

Challenge task for extra praise points– can you attempt the second bullet point? You can refer to how Prospero treats other characters such as Ariel and Miranda but remember to refer to the play and use a quotation in your response.

Model Answer:

Use the annotations from the previous task to help you write a response to the question.

The diagram illustrates the analysis of Caliban's speech. A blue speech bubble contains the text: "CALIBAN This island's mine, by Sycorax my mother, Which thou tak'st from me." Two arrows point from this text to explanatory boxes. One arrow points from "mine" to a box stating: "Mine – pronoun – suggests he believes he owns the island and therefore might be humiliated that he is now a slave to someone on it." The other arrow points from "tak'st" to a larger box stating: "Tak'st (took) – verb – Caliban believes Prospero has taken the island away from him. He could feel bitter towards Prospero because something which he believed was once his, has now been taken. 'Take'st' suggests something was removed from him, possibly by force as Caliban is angry about it, so we presume his view is that Prospero stole the island." A small icon of a document with a magnifying glass is located to the right of the bottom box.

CALIBAN This island's mine, by Sycorax my mother,
Which thou tak'st from me.

Mine – pronoun – suggests he believes he owns the island and therefore might be humiliated that he is now a slave to someone on it.

Tak'st (took) – verb – Caliban believes Prospero has taken the island away from him. He could feel bitter towards Prospero because something which he believed was once his, has now been taken. 'Take'st' suggests something was removed from him, possibly by force as Caliban is angry about it, so we presume his view is that Prospero stole the island.

Becomes...

One way in which Shakespeare presents Prospero as a cruel man is through the dialogue exchanged with Caliban. Caliban states that the "island's mine" as it was left to him by his mother and Prospero "tak'st" it from him. The possessive pronoun "mine" refers to ownership, and suggests that he believes that he is the rightful owner of the island. Furthermore, the verb "take'st", implies that the island was forcibly removed or stolen from him and this indicates he feels bitter and angry towards Prospero. A modern audience would feel sympathy for Caliban and would believe Prospero to be cruel because of this. However, during the Jacobean time when this was written, it was accepted that travellers would go to new lands and take it as their own so they would believe that Prospero was right in his treatment of Caliban.

Now, look at the question below and have a go at writing your own! Remember, some quotations might not suggest Prospero is cruel.

Task 9: Write 3 WETTER paragraphs about the following question:

Starting with the extract below, how does Shakespeare present the way that Prospero treats Caliban and others?

- How does Shakespeare present the way that Prospero treats Caliban in the extract?
- How does Shakespeare present the way that Prospero treats Caliban and others in the play as a whole?

PROSPERO

We'll visit Caliban my slave, who never
Yields us kind answer.

MIRANDA

'Tis a villain, sir,
I do not love to look on.

PROSPERO But, as 'tis,
We cannot miss him: he does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood and serves in offices
That profit us. What, ho! slave! Caliban!
Thou earth, thou! speak.
Thou poisonous slave, got by the devil himself
Upon thy wicked dam, come forth!

Enter CALIBAN

CALIBAN As wicked dew as e'er my mother
brush'd
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen
Drop on you both! a south-west blow on ye
And blister you all o'er!

PROSPERO For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt
have cramps,
Side-stitches that shall pen thy breath up; urchins
Shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
All exercise on thee; thou shalt be pinch'd
As thick as honeycomb, each pinch more stinging
Than bees that made 'em.

CALIBAN This island's mine, by Sycorax my
mother,
Which thou takest from me. When thou camest
first,
Thou strok'dst me and madest much of me,
wouldst give me
Water with berries in't, and teach me how
To name the bigger light, and how the less,
That burn by day and night: and then I loved thee
And show'd thee all the qualities o' the isle,
The fresh springs, brine-pits, barren place and
fertile:
Cursed be I that did so! and here you sty me
In this hard rock, whiles you do keep from me

The rest o' the island.

PROSPERO

Thou most lying slave,
Whom stripes may move, not kindness! I have
used thee,
Filth as thou art, with human care, and lodged thee
In mine own cell, till thou didst seek to violate
The honour of my child.

CALIBAN O ho, O ho! would't had been done!
Thou didst prevent me; I had peopled else
This isle with Calibans.

PROSPERO Abhorred slave,
Which any print of goodness wilt not take,
Being capable of all ill! I pitied thee,
Took pains to make thee speak, taught thee each
hour
One thing or other: when thou didst not, savage,
Know thine own meaning, but wouldst gabble like
A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes
With words that made them known. But thy vile
race,
Though thou didst learn, had that in't which good
natures
Could not abide to be with; therefore wast thou
Deservedly confined into this rock,
Who hadst deserved more than a prison.

CALIBAN You taught me language; and my profit
on't
Is, I know how to curse. The red plague rid you
For learning me your language!

PROSPERO Hag-seed, hence!
Fetch us in fuel; and be quick, thou'rt best,
To answer other business. Shrug'st thou, malice?
If thou neglect'st or dost unwillingly
What I command, I'll rack thee with old cramps,
Fill all thy bones with aches, make thee roar
That beasts shall tremble at thy din.

CALIBAN I must obey: his art is of such power.

PROSPERO So, slave; hence!
Exit CALIBAN

Task 10 - Review and edit your paragraph

Highlight/colour in the different sections to show whether you have remembered all the sections of WETTER (if it is on paper you might want to take a photograph to send to your teacher before you do this so they can read it more easily! If it is typed you could copy and paste).

One way in which Shakespeare presents Prospero as a cruel man is when Caliban states that the “island’s mine” as it was left to him by his mother and Prospero “tak’st” it from him. This exchange of dialogue shows Prospero to be powerful and unpleasant. The possessive pronoun “mine” refers to ownership, and suggests that he believes that he is the rightful owner of the island. Furthermore, the verb “take’st”, implies that the island was forcibly removed or stolen from him and this indicates he feels bitter and angry towards Prospero. This section of the dialogue evokes sympathy for Caliban as something was taken from him and a modern audience would believe Prospero to be cruel because of this. However, during the Jacobean time when this was written, it was accepted that travellers would go to new lands and take it as their own so they would believe that Prospero was right in his treatment of Caliban.

Writer	The writer. What is the writer trying to say? What is he suggesting? AO1
Evidence	Evidence. Provide quotes and explain what they mean. Make inferences.
Technique	Techniques. What techniques have been used? Explain their effect.
Terminology	Terminology. What particular words/phrases have been used? Explain their effect.
Effect	Effect. What is the overall effect the writer is trying to have on the reader?
Response	Reader. What are the readers’ responses? Audiences’ response? AO3

Task 11 – The End

Throughout the rest of the play Prospero uses Ariel to play tricks on the people who were shipwrecked. He pretends to take Ferdinand as a prisoner and he and Miranda fall in love. Ariel brings Gonzalo, Antonio and Alonso to Prospero and they beg his forgiveness. He says he will be the Duke of Milan again, give up his magical powers and forgive them all. He ends his speech by snapping his magical staff in half and drowning his magical book. Prospero tells Alonso that his son Ferdinand (who Alonso thought was dead) is going to marry his daughter Miranda when they return to Naples. He sets Ariel free but asks that he tells the sea to be calm for them on their way home. Ariel agrees and wakes up the boatswain and mariners from their sleep. The ship appears looking better than ever and they sail back to Italy leaving Caliban to enjoy his island.

- 1) Read Prospero's monologue below and identify (highlight/write down/copy) 8 examples of pastoral imagery (words that link to nature).**
- 2) Why do you think Shakespeare used so much pastoral imagery in the speech where Prospero gives up his magic? Can you refer to the context in your response? Remember to use full sentences.**
- 3) Why do you think Prospero decided to give up magic before he went home? (Again, full sentences please)**
- 4) Do you think Caliban will be happy now he is alone on the island? (Full sentences)**
- 5) If you wish, you can watch an overview of the ending here**
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FTvZVRV9fQI&list=PLcvEcrsF_9zKct7d3VEpft2zlixQrmk02&index=9&t=0s

PROSPERO

Ye elves of hills, brooks, standing lakes and groves,
And ye that on the sands with printless foot
Do chase the ebbing Neptune and do fly him
When he comes back; you demi-puppets that
By moonshine do the green sour ringlets make,
Whereof the ewe not bites, and you whose pastime
Is to make midnight mushrooms, that rejoice
To hear the solemn curfew; by whose aid,
Weak masters though ye be, I have bedimm'd
The noontide sun, call'd forth the mutinous winds,
And 'twixt the green sea and the azured vault
Set roaring war: to the dread rattling thunder
Have I given fire and rifted Jove's stout oak
With his own bolt; the strong-based promontory
Have I made shake and by the spurs pluck'd up
The pine and cedar: graves at my command
Have waked their sleepers, oped, and let 'em forth
By my so potent art. But this rough magic
I here abjure, and, when I have required
Some heavenly music, which even now I do,
To work mine end upon their senses that
This airy charm is for, I'll break my staff,
Bury it fathoms in the earth,
And deeper than did ever plummet sound
I'll drown my book.

WELL DONE!

You have finished this booklet. Now email your work to your
teacher!