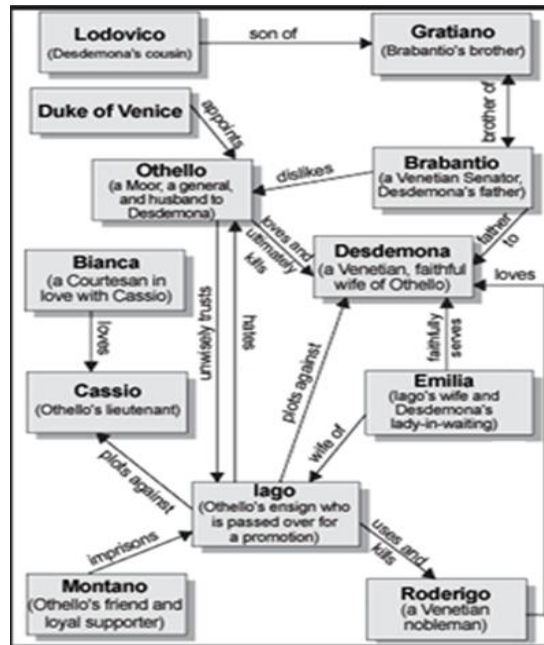


Year 8 Knowledge Organiser – Teaching Block 5 (Term 2)

Heroes and Villains

Key words & terms:

- Tragedy
- Tragic Hero
- Tragic Victim
- Tragic Villain
- Machiavellian
- Soliloquy
- Aside
- Dramatic Irony
- Foreshadowing
- Tabloid
- Broadsheet
- Sensationalism
- Subjectivity



Context to Research:

Aristotle's conventions of tragedy and their evolvment

Origins of the term 'The Moor' and 17th century beliefs about race

Attitudes towards women in Shakespeare's time

The origins of the term 'Machiavellian'

If you enjoyed this topic and text, you may also like to read:
Plays by Shakespeare:

- Hamlet
- King Lear
- Macbeth

Other tragedy plays:

- Oedipus Rex (Euripides)
- Antigone (Euripides)
- Death of A Salesman (Arthur Miller)

Modern fiction with tragic elements:

- The Fault in Our Stars (John Greene)
- Wuthering Heights (Emily Bronte)

The Great G



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER	TITLE OF TEXT:	Othello
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THEMES AND CONTEXTS	QUOTATIONS
The Incompatibility of Military Heroism and Love	"an old black ram is tupping your white ewe"
Nature of things/Order in Society Reputation	"She did deceive her father marrying you"
Jealousy Trust and Betrayal Obsession	"The Moor is of a constant, loving, noble nature."
Dangers of Isolation Racism/sexism	"my ancient, a man he is of honesty and trust"
TRAGIC HERO	"I am not what I am."
Hero starts high (King, General, noble person) who then falls low (loses everything) and often dies. Fate plays a major part as does a fatal flaw (hamartia) which causes the fall. Often has audience sympathy by end.	"I'll pour this pestilence into his ear" "Work on my medicine, work!"
	"I hate the Moor."
<i>Othello's hamartia (fatal flaw) - jealousy/ Trusting Iago then becoming obsessed and jealous when he was not before Iago's manipulation which he cannot see because of his belief that Iago is honest and trustworthy.</i>	"My life upon her faith" "When I love thee not, chaos is come again"
	"O, beware, my lord, of jealousy; It is the green-eyed monster"
	"O, I have lost my reputation! I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is bestial. My reputation, Iago, my reputation!"
	"then must you speak of one that loved not wisely but too well"

EVENTS	CHARACTERS	
O and D get married in secret. Iago uses Roderigo to cause problems with D's father Brabantio.	Othello	Moor. Army General. Older man
I tricks Cassio into losing his position/reputation	Desdemona	Young white daughter of Venetian Senator.
I is given handkerchief by Emilia. Used to manipulate O/Cassio	Iago	Soldier, Othello's 'ancient'. Jealous and manipulative
I starts making O think D/Cassio are lovers	Emilia	Iago's wife.
I manipulates O into believing Cassio and D are having affair	Cassio	O's friend made Lieutenant - little military experience
Othello kills D	Bianca	Prostitute - used by Iago to trick Cassio and thus Othello
Roderigo fails to kill Cassio	Roderigo	Loves D – manipulated by Iago
Truth revealed by Emilia who is killed by her husband	Brabantio	Desdemona's father – Senator.
Othello kills himself to regain reputation. Iago sent for torture and death		

<p>NOTES:</p> <p>Handkerchief – symbolic of Othello's love. First gift to Desdemona – used by Iago to trick Othello into thinking Cassio is having affair with her.</p> <p>Act III Scene 3 Temptation Scene. Turning point of the play when O is manipulated into finally believing D is being unfaithful. Change of power from O to I</p>
