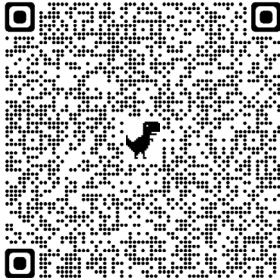


Year 9 – *Twelfth Night* by William Shakespeare

Plot	Literary Techniques	QR Codes
Act 1 In Illyria, Duke Orsino is in love with Lady Olivia who is mourning her dead brother. Her uncle, Sir Toby Belch, disapproves of this & encourages his friend, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, to woo her. Meanwhile, twins Viola and Sebastian are shipwrecked and separated. Viola disguises herself as a young man (Cesario) & goes to work for Orsino with whom she falls in love. However, Lady Olivia then falls in love with Cesario! Act 2 Sebastian thanks his rescuer, Antonio, & heads for Orsino's court. At Olivia's house, Sir Toby, Sir Andrew and Feste's fun is spoiled by Olivia's steward, Malvolio. Maria comes up with a plan to trick him by forging a letter in Olivia's writing, causing him to believe that Olivia loves him. Meanwhile, Orsino & Cesario grow closer. Act 3 Olivia confesses her love to Viola/Cesario but is rejected. Sir Andrew is jealous and is persuaded to fight Viola/Cesario. Malvolio's behaviour is so altered by the letter that Lady Olivia thinks he has gone mad & he is imprisoned. Antonio mistakes Cesario for Sebastian, stops the fight and is arrested. Act 4 Sebastian causes chaos by being mistaken for Cesario & marries Olivia. Meanwhile, Feste, disguised as a priest, visits the imprisoned Malvolio & makes fun of him. Act 5 Antonio is brought to Orsino and accuses Viola/Cesario of disowning him. Olivia arrives and tells Orsino that she has married Viola/Cesario. Sebastian appears and is re-united with his sister, bringing the confusion to an end. Malvolio finds out he has been tricked and vows revenge. The play ends with the news that Sir Toby has married Maria, and Orsino asks Viola to marry him.	Alliteration – repetition of initial syllable sounds in a series of words. Aside – where a character speaks to the audience, unheard by other characters on stage. Blank verse – unrhymed iambic pentameter. Comedy – the genre of play that <i>Twelfth Night</i> is part of. Dramatic irony – when the audience is aware of something that the characters are not. Hyperbole – exaggerated language, e.g. Orsino uses hyperbole when describing his love for Olivia. Iambic pentameter – five pairs of unstressed/stressed syllables. Noble characters use this rhythm. Irony – when someone deliberately says something when they mean something else. Juxtaposition – when two ideas or events are placed side by side for dramatic effect. Metaphor - where an object is said to be something that isn't literally true. Monologue – a long speech by one character in which they express their views about something. Motif – a recurring image in a text, e.g. there is a motif of music in <i>Twelfth Night</i>. Personification – where something non-human is given human characteristics. Prose – written or spoken form of language that follows the natural flow of the way we speak. Pun – a joke based on the different possible meanings of words or words that sound similar. Rhyme / rhythm – the pattern of stresses or beats in a line. Rhetoric – the art of using language to persuade. Rhyming couplet – a pair of lines that rhyme. Simile – when two things are directly compared using 'like' or 'as'. Soliloquy – when a character speaks directly to the audience, voicing their thoughts & feelings.	Punctuation Guide  Thinking and Writing about Texts using WHAT – HOW – WHY  Spark Notes Revision Guide 
Characters	Themes and Ideas	
Viola / Cesario – The protagonist (main character), a young woman who is shipwrecked in Illyria, believing her twin brother, Sebastian, to have drowned. Disguises herself as a young man (Cesario) and goes to work for Duke Orsino with whom she falls in love. Orsino – A duke who rules Illyria and is lovesick for the Lady Olivia. He becomes increasingly close to Viola/Cesario. Olivia – A beautiful and wealthy countess who is mourning the death of her brother. She falls in love with Viola/Cesario. Malvolio – Olivia's humourless and arrogant steward (head servant) who is tricked into believing that his mistress has fallen in love with him. Sir Toby Belch – Olivia's pleasure-seeking uncle. He exploits his drinking companion, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, helps trick Malvolio and ends by marrying Maria. Sir Andrew Aguecheek – A foolish knight who is encouraged by Sir Toby to woo Lady Olivia. Maria – Lady Olivia's quick-thinking maid servant. She is rather fond of Sir Toby. Sebastian – Viola's twin brother who is rescued from the sea by Antonio. He is mistaken for Cesario by Lady Olivia and she persuades him to marry her. Antonio – A sailor who rescues Sebastian from the shipwreck and appears to fall in love with him. Antonio is a wanted man in Illyria, having previously been involved in stealing from Orsino's ships. He risks capture by Orsino in order to protect Sebastian. Feste – The clown or fool in Olivia's household who makes his living by singing and telling jokes to entertain everyone. He is clever and perceptive.	Deception – There are lots of examples in the play of characters deceiving one another, pretending to be or think something that they don't. Viola deceives Orsino who believes she is a young man; Maria deceives Malvolio with the letter; Feste deceives the imprisoned Malvolio. Disguise – This goes together with the idea of deception: Viola disguises herself as a man; Olivia disguises herself as a servant when Viola/Cesario first visits her. Excess – As his name suggests, Sir Toby Belch is the character who most strongly represents excess in the play (in his case, an excess of food and drink), but Orsino is also excessively love-struck. Festivity – The play's title refers to the Christian festival of Epiphany. We see characters entertained by music at various points in the play, and there is the party interrupted by Malvolio. Fooling and foolishness – Feste is the professional fool or clown in the play but most of the other characters are more foolish than he is, especially Sir Toby's friend, Sir Andrew Aguecheek. Gender – Shakespeare explores the fluid nature of gender with Viola posing as a young man (Cesario) with whom Olivia falls in love. There are also strong hints that Orsino finds Cesario attractive, and there is a clear same-sex attraction by Antonio towards Sebastian. Love – The comedy centres around a series of romantic attractions: Orsino for Olivia; Olivia for Viola/Cesario; Viola for Orsino; Malvolio for Olivia; Sir Toby for Maria. Madness – The play looks at how foolishness and excess can tip over into madness. Malvolio asks the revellers, 'Are you mad?' and is then later labelled as mad himself. Puritanism – The puritans were strict Christians. Malvolio is described as being like a puritan. Time – Time is short so we must make the most of it is one of the play's messages.	