

# Note Taking

## SHAKESPEAREAN TRAGEDY

Fill in the blanks to make complete sentences that will help you remember key terms and concepts relating to Shakespearean tragedy.

### 1. Complete the chart below.

#### Characteristics of Tragedy

- \_\_\_\_\_ • a main character, usually an \_\_\_\_\_ person with \_\_\_\_\_ abilities and a \_\_\_\_\_, a fatal weakness that causes his or her downfall
- \_\_\_\_\_ • involves a \_\_\_\_\_ between the hero and an \_\_\_\_\_, which may be a person or a force
- \_\_\_\_\_ • relates events that lead to a \_\_\_\_\_, or tragic resolution, which usually results in the hero's death
- \_\_\_\_\_ • includes a \_\_\_\_\_ in which the hero faces doom with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ • the central idea of the tragedy

### 2. Conventions of Shakespearean Drama

A Shakespearean play is divided into \_\_\_\_\_, which themselves are divided into \_\_\_\_\_. Most of the dialogue is written in unrhymed iambic pentameter, or \_\_\_\_\_. Two dramatic conventions through which characters reveal information to the audience are the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_. Irony is a contrast between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. In dramatic irony, what appears to be \_\_\_\_\_ to a character is seen to be \_\_\_\_\_ by the audience. Like other writers, a playwright may use \_\_\_\_\_ to give clues about events that will happen later in the story.