

Tragedy

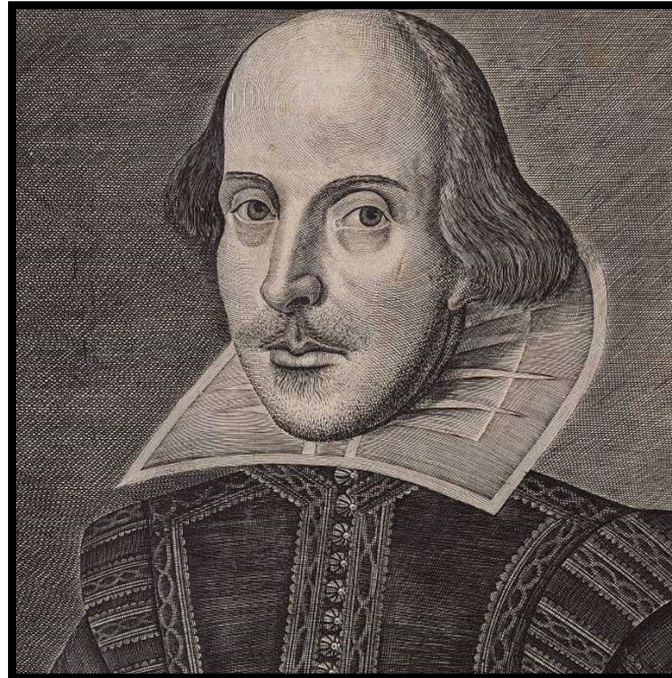
A style of play that focuses on an unhappy event, often leading to death or a broken-heart in the main characters. In Shakespeare it usually leads to many deaths.

Comedy

A style of play that often focuses on romance or a happy event, often leading to mistaken identity or a marriage. The plays are often funny with comedic characters.

History

A style of play that focuses on an historical event or person. They are sometimes in Shakespeare changed and made to make the people feel positive or negative about particular people.



A Timeline of William Shakespeare

- 13rd April 1564– Willaim Shakespeare born
- 1569– Shakespeare goes to school
- 1582– Marries Ann Hathaway
- 1583– First child born
- 1585 Twins born
- 1590– First play written– Henry VI Pt 1
- 1593– Plague closes the theatres and so Shakespeare writes poetry
- 1594– Theatres reopen
- 1599– Globe theatre built
- 1601– Hamlet is written
- 1609– Sonnets published
- 1611– Shakespeare leaves London and moves back to Stratford
- 1613– Writes his final plays: Henry VIII and Two Noble Kinsmen
- 23rd April 1616– Shakespeare dies on his 52nd birthday

All's Well That Ends Well	Antony and Cleopatra	As You Like It	Comedy of Errors	Coriolanus
Cymbeline	Hamlet	Henry IV Pt 1 and 2	Henry V	Henry VI Pt 1, 2 and 3
Henry VIII	Julius Ceaser	King John	King Lear	Love's Labour's Lost
Macbeth	Measure for Measure	Merchant of Venice	Merry Wives of Windsor	Midsummer Night's Dream
Much Ado About Nothing	Othello	Pericles	Richard I	Richard III
Romeo and Juliet	Taming of the Shrew	Tempest	Timon of Athens	Troilus and Cressida
Twelfth Night	Two Gentlemen of Verona	Winter's Tale	<u>The Plays of William Shakespeare</u>	

Literary Importance

Understand the importance of William Shakespeare in British literary, cultural and historical understanding. Examine why he is still regarded by some as the greatest writer who ever lived, looking at language invention and development, famous quotes and how his work has been enjoyed and reinterpreted since.

Plots of Key Plays

- Macbeth:** a Scottish soldier receives a prophecy from witches and to fulfil it and become king he commits murder! (Tragedy)
- Romeo and Juliet:** Two warring households are tragically forced together when the youngest members of the family fall in love. (Comedy)
- Midsummer Night's Dream:** Four friends head into the woods at midsummer, whilst some fairies plot mischief and cause people to fall in love with the

The Globe Theatre

Know the cultural impact that theatres would have had during the Elizabethan and Stuart times. Why was storytelling in this style used? Experience a form of acting and watching in this style using the Globe

Books that we read about



Timeline of Mayans, Mayan

Disappearance and Ruin Discovery

- 900-300 BCE:** The first hunter gatherers settle on the Pacific coast
- 800 BCE:** Village farming and trade becomes established
- 700 BCE:** Mayan writing is developed in Mesoamerica
- 400 BCE:** Earliest solar calendars are invented
- 300 BCE:** The social structure adapts to include kings.
- 100 BCE:** The first pyramids are built
- 450 AD:** Tikal dominates the tropical lowland of central regions
- 638 AD:** Pakal the Great of Palenque dies
- 800 AD:** Sites in the rainforest abandoned

Religion and Beliefs

- Mayan lives revolved around religion.
- They had many different ceremonies and rituals to honour Gods and ask for blessings.
- People gave gifts to the gods such as flowers, maize or gold, to say thanks or keep them happy
- Mayans would give blood sacrifices, they believed if they didn't the Sun wouldn't rise.
- They may also have sacrificed people and animals to the gods.
- The Mayans believed in an afterlife, they thought that you had to travel through the underworld to get to

City States and Organisation of Society

- Mayan society was organised into city states
- Each city had its own king who was in complete control. The king had nobles to help him control and run the city. Mayans believed that the king was chosen by the gods
- City states would trade with each other but would frequently go to war to gain power, wealth and glory for their city state.
- Society was divided up into king, nobles & priests, palace officials, merchants & craftsman, farmers, labourers and finally slaves.
- Nobles and priests were important— they lived in grand houses and were scribes and astrologers.
- Craftsmen made things such as stonemasons, tailors, jewellers and wood carvers. Merchants bought and sold the goods.
- Most people were farmers, living in small settlements outside of the city.
- Labourers and slaves had little power and were considered the least important in society. They did all manual labour. They were poor and always had to do as they were told.

Using Sources

Knowing how artefacts and buildings left behind give insight into the life of the Mayans. Deciphering the ways in which they lived, the activities they took part in and how they communicated with one another and recorded information.

Disappearance of the Mayans

No one knows the reason for the disappearance from the cities by the Mayan people, know that there are many reasons, and that we need to give a reasoned historical justification for why we believe they disappeared.

Key Vocabulary

artefact	an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.
merchant	a retail trader, often dealing with foreign countries or states
conquistadors	a conqueror, especially one of the Spanish conquerors of Mexico and Peru in the 16th century.
ritual	a religious ceremony consisting of a series of actions performed to support their beliefs
sacrifice	act of killing an animal or person or surrendering a possession as an offering to a god.
society	The community and way of living together in a country or state

Geography

Comparing the similarities and differences between Mexico/ Mesoamerica with the UK.

Know the location of the countries in Mesoamerica including Mexico, Honduras, Belize, Guatemala, and El Salvador.



Use photos, descriptions and knowledge to compare how the land is used, people survive, natural resources that are

PSHE

Empathising with and thinking about both sides of the argument for the conquistadors of Europe going to the Mayan lands and taking over by force. Answering questions linked to whether it was right, and how indigenous people are treated. What makes something our property?