
















Plot Summary	Key Characters	Key Terminology
<p><b>Act 1</b></p> <p>Hermia and Lysander love each other but are not allowed to marry so decide to run away to the forest to get married in secret. Demetrius wants to marry Hermia. Helena loves Demetrius. They follow Hermia and Lysander into the forest.</p> <p><b>Act 2</b></p> <p>In the forest, Oberon and Titania are arguing. Oberon sees Demetrius and Helena arguing and commands Puck to use the potion on the Athenian man to make him fall in love with Helena. However, the first Athenian man Puck sees is Lysander, so he puts the love potion on him. Lysander falls madly in love with Helena.</p> <p><b>Act 3</b></p> <p>Puck sees Bottom in the forest and transformed his head into a donkey's head. He puts the love potion on Titania, who falls in love with Bottom. Puck puts the love potion on Demetrius so that he falls in love with Helena. As a result, both men love Helena so there is chaos. Puck eventually drops a herb in Lysander's eyes to put him back to normal.</p> <p><b>Acts 4 and 5</b></p> <p>Oberon finds Titania and Bottom and decides that he has had enough fun. Puck drops a herb in her eyes, she wakes and leaves with Oberon. The lovers return to Athens where Bottom and the other actors perform their play at the wedding of the three happy couples: Theseus and Hippolyta, Lysander and Hermia and Demetrius and Helena.</p>	 <b>Puck</b> – Also known as Robin Goodfellow, Puck is Oberon's jester, a mischievous fairy who delights in playing pranks on mortals.  <b>Lysander</b> - A young man of Athens, in love with Hermia.  <b>Demetrius</b> - A young man of Athens, initially in love with Hermia and ultimately in love with Helena.  <b>Hermia</b> - Egeus's daughter, a young woman of Athens. Hermia is in love with Lysander and is a childhood friend of Helena.  <b>Helena</b> - A young woman of Athens, in love with Demetrius.  <b>Bottom</b> - The overconfident weaver chosen to play Pyramus in the craftsmen's play for Theseus's marriage celebration.  <b>Oberon</b> - The king of the fairies.  <b>Titania</b> - The beautiful queen of the fairies.  <b>Egeus</b> - Hermia's father, who brings a complaint against his daughter to Theseus.  <b>Theseus</b> - The heroic duke of Athens, engaged to Hippolyta.  <b>Hippolyta</b> - The legendary queen of the Amazons, engaged to Theseus.	<p><b>Imagery:</b> Language which creates vivid sensory ideas in the reader's mind, such as a representation of a specific picture or sound, e.g. The image of the moon to reflect mystery and madness</p> <p><b>Simile:</b> An explicit comparison between two things using 'like' or 'as'</p> <p><b>Metaphor:</b> An implicit comparison between two things not using 'like' or 'as'</p> <p><b>Personification:</b> Attributing human-like qualities to objects, ideas or animals</p> <p><b>Prose:</b> Lines which use a natural, unstructured rhythm, similar to speech, the mechanicals speak like this</p> <p><b>Blank verse:</b> Most characters speak in blank verse with rhyming couplets for key moments</p> <p><b>Rhyming couplet:</b> Two successive rhyming lines,</p> <p><b>Pun:</b> A joke based on the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words which sound alike but have different meanings</p> <p><b>Soliloquy:</b> When a character, thinking they are alone, speaks their thoughts aloud</p> <p><b>Act:</b> A part of the play and a tool to separate the performance and settings</p> <p><b>Scene:</b> A smaller part of the act defined by changing of characters.</p> <p><b>Stage Directions:</b> Added by the playwright to tell the actors how to move or speak</p> <p><b>Oxymoron</b> – opposites &amp; contradiction recur throughout the play</p>
	<p><b>The Love Potion</b></p>  <p>The love potion is made from a flower in the forest. The flower is magical because Cupid hit it with his arrow when he was aiming at a young girl. When the potion is put on characters' eyes, they fall in love with the first person they see. It is very powerful.</p>	



Context	Which SBB English skills will I need to develop?	Themes
<p>The most influential writer in all of English literature, William Shakespeare was born in 1564 to a successful middle-class glove-maker in Stratford-upon-Avon, England.</p> <p>Shakespeare attended grammar school, but his formal education proceeded no further.</p> <p>In 1582 he married an older woman, Anne Hathaway, and had three children with her.</p> <p>Around 1590 he left his family behind and travelled to London to work as an actor and playwright.</p> <p>Public and critical success quickly followed, and Shakespeare eventually became the most popular playwright in England and part-owner of the Globe Theatre.</p> <p>His career bridged the reigns of Elizabeth I (ruled 1558–1603) and James I (ruled 1603–1625), and he was a favourite of both monarchs.</p> <p>Indeed, James granted Shakespeare's company the greatest possible compliment by bestowing upon its members the title of King's Men.</p> <p>Shakespeare retired to Stratford and died in 1616 at the age of fifty-two.</p>	<p>Students read a range of texts, both fiction and non-fiction, at school and at home.</p> <p>Students develop a broader vocabulary, showing a willingness to embrace new words as well as consolidating awareness of relevant KS2 terminology.</p> <p>Students use appropriate standard English effectively in both formal and informal contexts. Can complete a brief presentation.</p> <p>Students contribute to a positive classroom atmosphere by being an engaged learner.</p>	<p><b>Love</b> - Shakespeare explores the lighter side of love in <i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i>. Love makes us behave in strange ways – the lovers fight in a most uncivilised way in the woods. It can bring out the best and bravest qualities in a character – Hermia risks her life for love. Lovers often feel invincible against a world that doesn't understand them, just as Hermia and Lysander stand alone against Athens's law. Love can make us ridiculous – Helena asks a boy to treat her like a dog, whilst Titania falls in love with a donkey. Love can be cruel – Helena and Demetrius fall desperately in love with someone who doesn't love them back. Love also has a powerful magical quality: falling in love can be like being under a spell.</p>
<p>Background Information </p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b></p> <p><b>severe</b> – very strict or harsh.</p> <p><b>conflict</b> – a serious disagreement, battle or struggle between two sides or ideas.</p> <p><b>unrequited love</b> – If a person loves someone who doesn't love them back, the person's love is unrequited.</p> <p><b>to mock</b> – To mock someone is to make fun of them.</p> <p><b>chaos</b> – a situation where there is no order and everyone is confused.</p> <p><b>to resolve</b> – to solve a problem or difficulty.</p>	<p><b>Appearance and Reality</b> - Sometimes things are not quite what they seem. Sometimes we fail to see situations as they really are. People often pretend to be something that they're not, hiding their true selves for one reason or another. Shakespeare was really interested in this idea and explored it in many of his plays. This theme is usually referred to as appearance and reality.</p> <p><b>Order and Disorder</b> - Much of the comedy of <i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i> comes from the chaos created when the natural order of things is disrupted. But there's a darker side too. There's not one character that isn't relieved when Oberon finally restores the midnight world to a happier one by day.</p>
<p>The play is set in Ancient Greece and follows the rules of a comedy from Ancient Greece.</p> <p>When the play was written, Elizabeth I was Queen. She decided not to get married which many people disagreed with.</p> <p>Many Elizabethans believed in and feared magic.</p> <p>Cupid is the ancient god of love. He is usually presented as a baby whose arrows make people fall in love.</p>		