

Taming of the shrew act 1



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Wives Wives were expected to bow to their husband's authority; Their husband's decision was final; Servants were the subjects of their masters and wives were inferior to their husbands Women of the time Polite; Demure and pretty ornament; Should have musical skills and chat knowledgeably about poetry; Run the household and to breed a son to carry on the family name Daily Tasks Running the household (planning and preparing meals, organizing servants such as the cook, Nurse, and maids to do their daily tasks); Wife presides over the stillroom- a place where herbs, flowers, and spices were kept and dried to make home remedies for minor illnesses; The wife made fragrant preparations which perfumed linens and repelled pests; A wife passed down recipes to her daughters Care of the Children Many children died in infancy; Mothers nursed their children; Often a mother would teach her children how to read and write; Daughters were carefully tutored in the art of housekeeping Harmony A wife had to deal with any unexpected crisis; The well-being of every member of the household- from the humblest serving maid to her husband- was in the wife's hands.; The wife needed both wisdom and tact; Not all Elizabethan women made good wives, but it was an ideal to live up to Husband's role Authority within the family; Responsible for providing all material comforts for his wife and family; Responsible for looking after elderly and/or dependent relatives Continued In grander households, the father had to employ a tutor for his children's education; Servants had to be housed and fed; Similar to Kate's father in Taming of the Shrew, the father had to negotiate marriages of his children; Marriage contracts were common especially when property and possessions were at stake Dowry The dowry is the transfer of parental property to a daughter as her inheritance at her marriage; Money, goods, and or estate a woman

brings to her husband in marriage Taming of the Shrew (meaning of title and setting) Taming- teaching to be obedient and Shrew- ill tempered/bad tempered scolding woman; Scolding- to reprimand; Setting of the play- Padua Kate Kate- she is the shrew (a bad-tempered nagging woman) but beautiful; She is pure evil according to Gremio. Gremio calls her the devil. Who would land to marry Kate? Bianca Kate's sister; Beautiful, nice, sweet, gentle, everyone likes her; Everyone wants to marry her because of her dowry; Is she really obedient? Baptista Father of Bianca and Kate; A rich man of Padua; Says that Kate has to marry first before anyone can marry Bianca; Baptista's dowry: twenty thousand crowns and $\frac{1}{2}$ of his land Lucentio Becomes Cambio; Son of Vincentio; Comes to Padua to study philosophy and virtue (he is from Pisa); Suitor of Bianca; A smart guy, serious at first; Not so serious about studying after he sees Bianca! He becomes focused on her and lies to Biondello and studying goes out the window! Allusion A figure of speech that makes reference to a historical literary figure, event, or object Example of Allusion: Minerva Lucentio: Hark, Tranio, thou mayest hear Minerva speak!; Minerva: goddess of wisdom, also credited with inventing musical instruments Aside Words not meant to be heard by characters- (an actor's words supposedly not heard by others on stage) page 35-37 Hortensio Disguises himself as a music tutor (Litio) to get close to Bianca Suitors to Bianca Gremio; Hortensio (later disguised as the teacher Litio); Lucentio (later disguised as the teacher Cambio) Servants Servant to Lucentio (Tranio and Biondello) Petruchio Comes to Padua (from Verona) after his father (Antonio) dies to see his pal Hortensio, to seek fortune, and find a rich wife. "To wive and thrive"; Convinced by Hortensio to marry Kate so that Bianca will become available for Hortensio; Woos Kate; Servant is

Grumio; Marriage Contract: What will Petruchio offer Kate if he dies= All of his lands
 Court To try to gain the love or affections of, especially to seek to marry; To attempt to gain; seek
 Challenges Use of obsolete words; Order of sentence wording; Puns; Pronunciation of words
 What is a pun? A pun is a play on words which have the same sound but different meanings
 Homographs Bear (verb) that means to endure while bear (noun) is a name of an animal. This is an example of a homograph
 Example of Puns Kings worry about a receding hair line; She's a skillful pilot whose career has really taken off; Firefighting sparks my interest
 Taming of the Shrew (Puns) Act 1 scene 2; Pun between Petruchio and Grumio at the beginning of the scene involving the word knock
 Petruchio wants Grumio to knock the gate of Hortensio's house but Grumio understands it to mean hit someone
 Crowns coins Gale every strong wind Shrewd 1. ill tempered
 2. mentally sharp/making good judgement Beguile 1. to deceive or cheat by guile or charm
 2. to influence by trickery/flattery Daunt to intimidate or discourage
 Irksome annoying, bothersome, irritating Ingenious highly intellectual
 Stoics persons who put aside all pleasure refusing to give in to emotion and desire
 Bestow give in marriage Wonderful Forward amazingly ungovernable
 Comedy light hearted play with a happy ending Taming of the Shrew comedy, lighthearted, slapstick humor, disguises and deception, happy endings
 devotes attention to married life Elements of Shakespearean Comedy (6) 1. Young lovers struggling to overcome obstacles (brought on by parents or guardians)
 2. Mistaken Identity (Lucentio as Cambio and Hortensio as Litio and Tranio as

Lucentio)

3. Clever plot twist

4. Use of puns

5. Stock characters (instantly recognizable stereotypes to Elizabethan audiences)

6. Happy endings Taming of the Shrew's connection to Elizabethan England

1. talked about how to work out marriage issues in marriages that were arranged for money, land or power rather than love

2. In particular, how to tame shrews/scolds, or bad tempered or gossipy wives who resisted or undermined the assumed authority of the husband in a marriage Misogynistic reflecting or inspired by a hatred of women

Characters in Act 1.1. Tranio- servant to Lucentio/disguises himself as Lucentio

2. Biondello- servant to Lucentio

3. Grumio- Petruchio's servant

4. Petrucio- Gentleman from Verona who marries Kate

5. Hortensio- Bianca's suitor who disguises himself as Litio

6. Katherine- shrew/daughter of Baptista

7. Baptista- rich gentleman of Padua

8. Bianca- young daughter of Baptista

9. Gremio- foolish old suitor to Bianca

10. Lucentio- suitor of Bianca who disguises himself as Cambio

Summary Scene 1 Lucentio and Tranio come to Padua to study philosophy. They overhear Baptista say that Bianca can not marry until Kate does. Bianca's suitors decide to find a husband for Kate. Lucentio falls in love with Bianca. He and Tranio switch clothes so he can pretend to be a teacher and secretly woo Bianca. Summary Scene 2 Petrucio and Grumio arrive in Padua.

<https://assignbuster.com/taming-of-the-shrew-act-1/>

Hortensio tells Petrucio about Katherine and Petrucio agrees to woo her. Petrucio also agrees to present Hortensio as Litio to Baptista. Gremio and Lucentio (as Cambio) arrive. Tranio (as Lucentio) arrives and says he wants to woo Bianca. Gremio, Hortencio, and Tranio (as Lucentio) agree to help Petrucio woo Katherine

ONTAMING OF THE SHREW ACT 1 SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13.90/PAGE Order Now