

A midsummer night's dream – sparkling romantic farce

[Literature](#), [William Shakespeare](#)



A Midsummer Night's Dream, one of Shakespeare's most beloved comedies, is generally thought of as a sparkling romantic farce. However, while the play is lovely and comic, it also has a strong trace of darkness and cruelty, a sinister underside that is inextricable from its amorous themes. Midsummer may end with a series of happy weddings, but along the way it clearly depicts how male-female relationships can involve a great amount of cruelty, with the potential to spread discord throughout society.

The course of true love never did run smooth. . . . In strictest sense, there is no real climax, as the conflicts of the play are all resolved swiftly by magical means in Act 1V the moment of greatest tension is probably the quarrel between the lovers in Act 111, scene 11. Because there is no single protagonist in the play however, Puck is generally considered the most important character. The play's tension are mostly the result of circumstances, accidents, and mistakes. Combines element of Ancient Greece with elements of Renaissance England. Athens and the forest outside its walls. Act V, scene 1, which centers on the crafts men's play. Theseus and Hippolyta represent order, stability, and wake and make funess; Theseus's hounds represent the coming of morning Oberon's love potion represents the power and instability of love. The difficulties of love; magic the nature of dreams; the relationships between fantasy and reality and between environmental experience. Love out of balance; contrast juxtaposed opposites, such as beautiful and ugly. Short and tall, clumsy and graceful, ethereal and earthy. Act 11 serves two main functions; it introduces the fairytale and their realm, and it initiates the romantic confession that will eventually help restore the balance of love.

The fairytale, whom Shakespeare's bases heavily on characters familiar from English folklore, are among the most memorable and delightful characters in the play. They speak in lilting rhymes infused with gorgeous poetic imagery. Whereas the lovers are earnest and serious. The conflict between Oberon and Titania imports into the fairy realm the motif of love being out of balance.

As with the Athenian lovers, the eventual resolution of the tension between the two occurs only by means of magic bottom becomes involved in an accidental romance with Titiana in act 111, and in act v two craftsmen portray the lovers Pyramus and Thisbe, who commit suicide after misinterpreting events. The story of Pyramus and Thisbe, which comes from an accidental Babylonian legend often reworked in European mythology, would have been familiar to educated members of Shakespeare's audiences.

I think that the movie was way better than the story because you have a visual understanding of what's going on instead of trying to imagine a visual with a book. When watching the actual movie of a story you will always get a better understanding because you are actually seeing what's going on. The tone of the story is romantic and reassuring Tone.

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