

Key Stage 3 English – Curriculum Ambition

Year 7	<i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i>	Assessment Question: Is the love potion good or bad? (whole-text response)
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	Know This is what students should have a <i>working knowledge</i> of	Remember This is what students should remember in the <i>long-term</i>
Biography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon Avon in 1564. His father was a glove maker and his mother was the daughter of a wealthy landowner. His parents were wealthy. Shakespeare wrote "Romeo and Juliet", "Othello", "Hamlet" and "King Lear". He probably attended the King's New School in Stratford-upon-Avon. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> William Shakespeare was a famous Elizabethan playwright. Shakespeare studied ancient Greek and Roman myths in school. Shakespeare was influenced by ancient Greek and Roman writers.
Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Elizabethan Era was from 1558 to 1603 Shakespeare also wrote plays after Elizabeth I died. Some of his plays were written in The Jacobean Era. Many of Shakespeare's plays were staged at the Globe Theatre in Southwark. People buying the cheapest tickets for the Globe Theatre were known as "groundlings". Only men and boys were allowed to act in The Elizabethan Era. Ancient Greece and Rome are times rich in cultural, mathematical, and societal progress. Someone from Athens is known as an Athenian. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A play is a piece of writing which is performed in the theatre. Shakespeare wrote during The Elizabethan Era. Rich and poor people attended the theatre in The Elizabethan Era. "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is set in ancient Athens, 200 years before Shakespeare was writing. In ancient Athens, women were expected to obey men. Punishments in ancient Athens were often severe.
Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theseus and Hippolyta are the rulers of ancient Athens. Theseus and Hippolyta have a duty to maintain order in Athens, even if this requires using severe punishments. Titania and Oberon argue over a changeling boy. At first, Demetrius is cruel and vicious to Helena. Helena is desperate for Demetrius to love her. Puck wilfully misunderstands Oberon to cause as much chaos as possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hermia is a young woman. She is in love with Lysander. Lysander is a young man. He is in love with Hermia. Helena is a young woman. She is in love with Demetrius. Demetrius is a young man. At the start of the play, he is in love with Hermia. At the end of the play, he is in love with Helena because of the love potion. Egeus is a nobleman. He is Hermia's father. He threatens to have Hermia killed because she does not obey him. Oberon is the fairy king of the forest. Titania is the fairy queen of the forest. Bottom is a foolish man. He has his head turned into a donkey's head. Puck is a cheeky and mischievous fairy.
Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The four lovers plot of "A Midsummer Night's Dream". The Oberon/Titania plot of "A Midsummer Night's Dream". This unit does not study the Mechanicals or the metaplay. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Egeus complains about his daughter. He is prepared to have her killed for disobeying him. Hermia and Lysander flee ancient Athens to escape its severe laws. Much of the play is set in a magical forest. The love potion is magic: it makes someone fall in love with the first living thing they see. The love potion is meant to have positive effects, but it does not. Titania falls in love with Bottom when he has a donkey's head The love potion causes the four lovers to fight with each other. At the end of the play, Demetrius still has the love potion left on his eyes. At the end of the play, Hermia and Lysander are together and Helena and Demetrius are together.
Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helena's soliloquy outlines her love for Demetrius and her determination to woo him. The punishments in ancient Athens were severe. There is a conflict between Lysander and Demetrius as they are both in love with Hermia. All characters suffer from unrequited love at some point in the play as a result of the love potion. Helena believes the other characters are mocking her when Lysander and Demetrius declare their love for her. The love potion causes chaos in the relationships between the four characters. Oberon resolves the chaos at the end of the play by removing the love potion from Lysander and making all of the characters believe the events of the night were just a dream. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> soliloquy severe conflict unrequited love to mock chaos to resolve

Do	This is the disciplinary knowledge that students should demonstrate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plays are divided into acts and scenes. Essays can explore items, themes or ideas as well as characters. A correct topic sentence should say something relevant, accurate, and contain a single point. A good quotation shows that the topic sentence is accurate, avoids repeating the point and lasts no more than two lines of your writing. 	

Literary themes
Students will encounter examples of these themes in later units, and can relate new examples of these themes to specific events and characters from study in this unit:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free will Love Family conflict Women and marriage Power and its abuse

Non-fiction forms
Non-fiction texts augment the study of this unit's core text, and vice-versa. These forms of non-fiction writing are studied throughout this unit.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information sheets Biography Autobiography