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English 7d ♀
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William Shakespeare was born in the year 1564 and died in 1616. He wrote 37 plays and 100 sonnets. He added more than 1,700 words to the English language. Shakespeare would add prefixes and suffixes to mint new words. Shakespeare left school at 12. The article states that if Shakespeare was alive today, he probably would be writing for movies and television. Francis Beaumont a contemporary playwright means the fact that Shakespeare, despite his lack of university education was their superior in craft. Shakespeare's poetry and characterization was what would make him immortal. When we say things like you "have seen better days" we are quoting Shakespeare.

Italy

Jennifer
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English Pd. 1

Who wrote Shakespeare this time?

In this article it talks about doubts that Shakespeare wrote his plays. A small academic industry has developed to prove that William Shakespeare could not have written the plays that bare his name. In a book it claims that the real author was Henry Neville, an English noble and distant relative of the Stratford Shakespeare. Brenda James, an English literature lecturer, said Neville "wanted (the plays) to go under another name..." William Rubenstein, a professor of history argues that Shakespeare, who did not attend a university, could not have had enough knowledge of the politics and European cities described in his plays to have written them.

Henry Neville unlike Shakespeare was well educated, and he had traveled to all the countries mentioned in Shakespeare's plays. He also had a life style that matched up with the one Shakespeare was writing about in that time. William Rubenstein says that the more they look at Henry Neville's life the more convincing the match up became. Brenda James began exploring the connection between Shakespeare and Neville about six years ago. She deciphered what she believes is a code on the dedication page of Shakespeare's sonnets. She also realized that Shakespeare and Neville's birth and death dates were almost the same.

Henry Neville was locked up in the Tower of London from 1601 to 1603 for his role in the Essex Rebellion, which authors say accounts for the more tragic tone of "Hamlet", which was written in 1601 and 1602.

Others are against the claim that Shakespeare didn't write his plays. Roger Pringle states that "there is plenty of evidence to suggest Shakespeare received a thoroughly good classical education..." Another professor named Jonathan Bate said the authorship question emerged 100 years ago, out of snobbery. People just started questioning how could a middle-class grammar school boy write these plays?

William Rubenstein says that he hopes those who are convinced that Shakespeare wrote his own plays would consider the evidence reasonably.

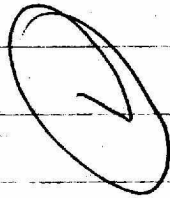
Act. 1 Scene 3
Othello

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In this scene they are discussing the Turkish invasion of Cyprus and how it takes an unexpected turn. The meeting was interrupted by Brabantio, Othello, Cassio, Iago and Roderigo. Brabantio accused Othello of using black magic to manipulate Desdemona to marry him. The duke was eager to hear what happened until he found out Othello was being accused. The duke gives Othello a chance to speak for himself. Othello admits to marrying Desdemona, but did not use black magic on her. He also said that Desdemona will support his story. He also explained how Brabantio invited him frequently and questioned him about his remarkable life story. Desdemona had become interested in hearing about it. Desdemona was moved to love Othello by his story. The duke was persuaded with Othello's story and dismissed Brabantio's claims. The duke decides that Othello must go to Cyprus and defend the Island from the Turks. Othello wanted to find out what →

will happen with his wife Desdemona. The duke said that she can stay with her father, but Othello nor Desdemona agreed to it. Desdemona asked if she can go with Othello, the couple leaves to prepare for the night's voyage. Roderigo feels that his hopes to win Desdemona have once again been crushed. Iago tried urging Roderigo to follow Othello & Desdemona to Cyprus. Iago also talks about his suspicion that Othello slept with his wife Emilia. Iago by secret his plan to cheat Roderigo out of his money, to convince Othello that Cassio slept with Desdemona and to use Othello's honest unsuspecting nature to bring him to his demise.

Jennifer
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English 21.1



Act. 2 Scene 1

Iago Line 122

"Come on, come on! You are pictures out of door, bells in your parlors, mild cats in your kitchens, saints in your injuries devils being offended, players in your huswifery, and huswives in your beds." Iago here is talking about how women are lazy at everything else, except for sex. This just shows more of Iago's terrible personality. He obviously has no respect for women, nor his wife. He uses that moment as a chance to disrespect women, being that Desdemona and Emilia were both there.

Another quote line 151

Iago "She never yet was foolish that was fair, for even her folly helped her to an heir."

In this quote I think Iago is talking about Desdemona or trying to point out to her about Othello

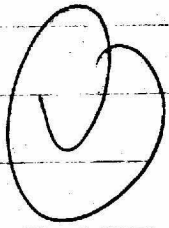
I say this because when I look on the side page and define a few words like folly which means being foolish or foolishness, I understood that Iago was saying that her foolishness is what helped her to an heir. Whom would be Othello, because he's in a high position.

Iago Line 273

Iago in this scene is saying that Desdemona is just like the rest of them.

"She drinks wine that's made of grapes"

Iago also says that if Desdemona was blessed she would have never fell in love with the Moor. (Othello)



Jennifer
English 7d. 1
Dec. 8. 2005

Journal Act 2 Scene 1

In this act everyone is arriving at Cyprus. There was a bad storm and the Turks lost most of their fleet. Cassio had noticed. Iago, Roderigo, Emilia, and Desdemona got to Cyprus before Othello. At first they didn't think Othello's ship survived the storm, but it came sailing in. When Othello arrived Desdemona greeted him. While they were waiting for Othello Cassio & Desdemona teased Emilia for being a chatter box. Iago uses that as an opportunity to criticize women, saying they are lazy in all matters except sex. "You rise to play and go to bed to work" - I think that was disrespectful toward women because it's saying all we are good for is sex. It just adds to



Iago's "bad" personality. It shows more of his views, he obviously doesn't have much respect for women. He uses everyone to get to the top also.

Before Othello's arrival, Cassio takes Desdemona to talk to her privately about Othello's arrival so he took her by the hand. Iago plans on using this against Cassio. So he is trying to persuade Rodrigo to fight with Cassio for that to get Cassio fined. Iago is also trying to get even with Othello because he suspects him of sleeping with his wife Emilia. So Iago is going to try to sleep with Desdemona.

"Wife for wife". - This also shows what a low person Iago can be. Why would you betray your wife to get back at someone. Why would you blame Othello; your wife was involved too? Iago is so busy trying to get on top, that he isn't thinking his actions through clearly.

Jennifer
English Pd 132
Dec. 13, 2005

Act 2 Scene 3

In this scene Iago starts his plans, for getting Cassio out, and taking his place as lieutenant. Othello leaves Cassio on guard during the revels. Othello leaves with Desdemona. While Cassio is there, Iago makes his moves. Iago tells Cassio that he suspects Desdemona to be a temptress, but Cassio disagrees. During this scene Iago does another soliloquy telling the audience his plans once more. As the night goes on Cassio gets drunk. Iago uses this, and tells Montano that Cassio is a good man, but his drinking problems can get in the way of him being lieutenant. In addition to making the situation worse Cassio comes out chasing Roderigo. He beat up Roderigo unknowingly. Cassio also stabs Montano. Othello comes to see what's going on. He is in disbelief at what happened. Othello asks Iago

what happened. As Iago had planned he told, but hesitated so that it seemed he was protecting Cassio. Othello dismisses Cassio from his service.

Now Iago planned on making Desdemona talk Othello into taking back Cassio. So that he can say they are together. Pedringo also asks Iago for his money, Iago counsels him saying "we have to work by our wits". "The purchase made, the fruits are to ensue. The profits yet to come 'tween me and you". Othello tells Desdemona of their love. It's almost like the story of Adam & Eve in the Garden of Eden. (8-10)

