**The Tempest**

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| **Rubric Statement** | **Thesis Statement** |
| Discoveries can encompass the experience of discovering something for the first time or rediscovering something that has been lost, forgotten or concealed. | When individuals search for a new experience, they may uncover ideas, incidents, or objects that were thought to be lost, but also discover new and unexpected concepts and understanding.  Individuals may be led to a discovery through the actions of others or through a catalyst.  Experience may enable an individual to review the past or see it in a new light.  New experiences and risk-taking may act as a catalyst for self –discovery.  An individual may be predisposed to make a discovery if they have innate curiosity |
| Discoveries can be sudden and expected, or they can emerge from a process of deliberate and careful planning evoked by curiosity, necessity or wonder. | When an individual’s memory has been evoked by curiosity, an individual can gain further clarity and fulfillment about the past and their identity.  An individual’s interest may be piqued, causing the world to be viewed through fresh eyes.  Individuals may be lead to new perspectives on the world through the careful construction of reality through another individual.  Discoveries may be the result of arduous processes of investigation and research |
| Discoveries can be fresh and intensely meaningful in ways that may be emotional, creative, intellectual, physical and spiritual. | An individual may be lost but may ironically find themselves/discover their identity or essence of themselves. |
| Discoveries can be confronting and provocative. | When one encounters a confronting and provocative discovery it may alter their perceptions of the outside world.  Discoveries may shed new light on past traumas and experiences and these may have long-lasting ramifications for the individual  One may question or reflect upon personal identity when confronted with provocative discoveries. |
| Discoveries can lead us to new worlds and values. | When an individual is offered a new perspective through a renewed attitude such as optimism it can alter ones values.  Discoveries may be opportunities for increased material wealth which could reinforce ones status and confirm immoral choices.  Discovery of new relationships may confirm or challenge ones preconceptions.  One may question or reflect upon personal identity when confronted with provocative discoveries.  Discovery may be provoked by an individual’s attempts/desires to escape normality.  Discoveries may affirm a person’s sense of control over an environment |
| They can lead us to new  worlds and values, stimulate new ideas, and enable us to speculate about future possibilities. | Exploring old ideas can create the grounds for rediscovering and re-evaluating the idea, leading to a greater depth of knowledge in an area.  Rediscovering an element from ones past can bring forward opportunities. |
| Discoveries and discovering can offer new understandings and renewed perceptions of others and ourselves . | An individual’s emotional discoveries may enable the individual to gain a sense of reassurance of their identities.  An individual's isolation from a wider world, may be a catalyst for new physical and emotional opportunities.  An individual may consider the possibility of returning to ones ordinary world as a catalyst for a renewed sense of discovery.  An individual new understanding of the past may allow them to consider self forgiveness and forgiveness of others.  A new understanding of the world may act as a catalyst for new perceptions on the world. |
| Discoveries can be far-reaching and transformative for the individual and for broader society’. | The relationships between individual can catalyse their process of discovery leading to a renewed sense of purpose.  When an individual is in a time of difficulty their values can influence their process of discovery. |
| Discoveries may be questioned or challenged when viewed from different perspectives and their worth may be reassessed over time. | Sometimes the true worth of discoveries can only be assessed through hindsight.  Challenge can enable a person to gain sense of clarity about their discoveries and rediscoveries. |
| An individual’s discoveries and their process of discovering can vary according to personal, cultural, historical and social contexts and values.  The ramifications of particular discoveries may differ for individuals and their worlds’. | Discoveries may reinforce prejudices but also have the potential to evoke acceptance of new ideals and beliefs  When a person is isolated from conventional society their sense of discovery can be clarified or heightened.  People make choices about the type of discoveries they seek and the value placed on these in accordance with their values and priorities.  Discoveries may challenge preconceived ideas. |
| Texts have the potential to affirm or challenge individuals’ or more widely-held assumptions and beliefs about aspects of Discovery on the human experience and the world’. | Texts can enable an individual to gain a deeper appreciation of the values and perspectives of another time and place with regard to discovery. |

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**Characters’ Responses:**

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| **Who-**  **Personal context and values. Role within play** | **What the character discovers in key moments in the play-type of discovery** | **Character’s responses eg**  **learns forgiveness, strengthens prejudice and exploitative nature etc.** | **What implications this has for the notion of discovery eg: Thesis ideas already discussed** |
| **Caliban** | Act 1 scene 2 lines 320,  335-350  Caliban is reminiscing about the past- remembering the regret he feels as (Prospero took over and adopted the role of being the “coloniser”)  Prospero recalls Caliban as an inferior-as he recalls early moments on island.  Discovery of Caliban that he is an exotic creature - act 2 scene 2 lines 25-30    Act 2 scene 2 lines-355-370  2.2.14  2.2. 87 | He recalls the initial kindness of Prospero but then regret at giving up the precious qualities of the island to Prospero  “This island’s mine by Sycorax my mother, Which thou tak’st from me” - high modality language. Caliban is an example of psychomachia-renders visible the struggle within the soul and mind of hero.  1.2 Caliban recalls first meeting with P with bitterness-memory that his discovery led to exploitation-”teach me how to name the bigger light,”-this connotes the way language-Eurocentric view of world-was imposed on the discovered.  “Showed all the qualities o’ th’ isle, The fresh springs, brine pits, barren places and fertile.” (cumulative listing-highlights intimate knowledge of place C has discovered and regret at sharing it. Chiasmus and precise imagery shows the variety of place. “ I am all the subjects that you have.”..hyperbole ”you do keep from me the rest of the island.” (resentful tone/ he is prevented from discovering.)  Miranda taught him-”I endowed thy purposes/With words that made them known.” (proprietorial language-Miranda reinforces how discovery of Caliban led to his loss of individuality-language becomes source of oppression and loss of id)-1.2. 362  1.2 “a freckled whelp hag born.” (animal imagery, objectifying imagery) used by P to highlight his notion that the discovered is inferior. “What ho! slave! Caliban”-his inferior status is emphasised through commands and short utterances-P does not speak to him in developed sentences.  “The red plague rid you/For learning me your language!”-disease imagery ironically highlights the way C’s discovery by P has led to his own corruption-irony-Western values not always ideal. C can only mimic language of subjugation. In keeping with values of time-C does not have the knowledge of a social contract around use of spoken language.  C **recollects/rediscovers with clarity a deep resentment as he recalls the** 7 torments he endured under P-as a captive-through onomatopoeia-”like apes that mow and chatter..” hiss me into madness-alliteration. consonance-  2.2 20-’What have we here a man or a fish?” exoticism and nomenclature-discoveries may result in desire to label and categorise individuals. smells like a fish-olfactory imagery. ‘They will lay out to seek a dead Indian” -notion of curiosity. “Creep under his gaberdine.” (coat symbolises concealment-he is unable to discover own identity). 2.2 Stephano “If I recover him, keep him tame.” (Recover-irony-not restore-but conceal)  “When they will not give a do it to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead indian”- this intertextual reference to Ben Jonson’s play “Bartholomew Fair.” connotes the idea that Caliban is recognised as an “exotic creature” or an “object of curiosity” amongst the others.  Delicate monster-object of curiosity-paradox.  “A brave god, and bears celestial liquor. I will kneel to him” - The idea of Stephano being seen in a hierarchical way by Prospero. Discovery that he has an affinity towards alcohol and thereby praises Stephano for encouraging this discovery → “celestial” = heavenly    What have we here a man or a fish? Animal imagery-which confirms Caliban’s subordinate status-notion of artefact.  Ill show thee best springs, I’ll pluck thee berries.  Obsequious tone-Caliban mimics the subordinated position he held under Prospero-misguidedly shows adoration for Trinculo and Sebastian.  Sebastian-”swear by this bottle” distortion of Christian values-shows how **discovery can lead to exploitation of the vulnerable.**  **C agrees to share his knowledge and discoveries of the island continuing the exploitation-”**”Ill pluck thee berries.Ill fish for thee.” obsequious tone-also use of overly respectful tone-nomenclature of animals etc marmoset/filbert shows intimate knowledge of island.  I am subject to a tyrant, a sorceror that has cheated me of the island.” (3.2)-deep sense of loss-as C rediscovers his painful past-through conversation with T and S.  Yet also recollects his deep connection through poetic imagery-”the isle is full of noises..”sounds and sweet airs..” a thousand twangling instruments” ( alliteration) sibilance. riches of island.  At end:  What a thrice-double ass/Was I to take this drunkard for a god?and worship this dull fool!  (self chastising tone/well structured prose)  Caliban recognises that Prospero is his true superior-not false god-Sebastian. | **Discoveries of new worlds may lead to the exploitation of individuals and the disempowerment of others.**  **Discoveries may shed new light on past traumas and experiences and these may have long-lasting ramifications for the individual.**  **Discoveries may appear to provide temporary pleasure but may have long lasting detrimental effects and create a sense of entrapment.**  **Discovery may confirm a person’s inferior status.** |
| **Miranda:**   * Miranda means ‘wonder’. * Gentle and compassionate * passive heroine-ready to be awakened * Even though she lives on an island the intense relationship she shares is still patriarchal.   **Ferdinand:** | Act 1 Scene 2 line 5-10 | *“O, I have suffered with those that I saw suffer”*  *O the cry did knock against my very heart!” Phatic interjection and tactile imagery highlights how the arrival of the boat may be a catalyst for Miranda to make new personal discoveries-like the fathoms of the sea referred to-she will be unlayered, despite her extreme isolation.*  The use of the ‘O’ conveys that she is making the exclamatory  The repetition of ‘suffer’ conveys that she feels empathetic to those on the boat  *“O, the cry did knock”*  Conveys onomatopoeia  There is an immediate response of empathy. She is often displayed as she has moments of surprising bluntness and strength that complicate her character as a naive young girl.  Prospero has controlled Miranda-which has denied her the chance to gain self discovery-”who/ Art ignorant of what thou art.” (1.2 20)  Repetition-connotes lack of knowledge but also opportunity for change.  “Wipe thou thine eyes.” (1.2 25)-motif for new knowledge/cleansing.  Thou must know further-P’s high modality language reveals his desire to lead M to self knowledge-a catalyst-he is her patriarchal tutor.  ope thine ear-(connotes that M is a vessel who will receive information which will then lead to change-she is passive.  “What seest thou else in the dark backward and abysm of time?” (1.2 line 49)-visual image of chasm -symbolises repressed memories needing to be “brought to light”-led by Prospero.  Miranda-line 66-”Oh my heart bleeds.” (metaphor for revived memories and new emotions-discovered)  Prospero’s constant question prompts such as : “Dost thou hear?” 106-highlights his desire to tutor Miranda. Provoke her to rediscovery.  In response-Miranda continues the sensual motif-”Your tale would cure deafness.”-idea of learning and new perspectives.  Prospero uses visual memory prompts to revive past memories.. “i’ the dead of the darkness” (metaphor for reawakening.”  P uses endearments-”well demanded wench!” (highlights patriarchal attitudes) 1.2. 175  *“Wipe thou thine eyes”*  Eyes and ears being opened and the through the recollection of memory  “The fringed curtain of thy eye advance.” (P’s use of visual imagery represents the way he wishes to open M to new opportunities.) rhetorical periphrasis-ritual first meeting. 420-440- (1.2)-”At the first sight they have exchanged eyes.”-notion that discovery may arise from a recognition of self in others.  “There’s nothing ill that can dwell in such a temple.” (symbolises the idealistion of F and Plato’s notion of body as beautiful and a signifier of beautiful spirit within.  Miranda -”modesty the jewel in my dower”-symbolises M’s internal discovery-she has internalised values of Renaissance women-feminine virtue is most important in love. Also-mirror motif continues-knowledge-”my glass my own.” (3.1-48)  F-”my heart fly to your service”-conceit of transformation.  “All thy vexations were but trials of my love”-idea of challenges necessary for change. “As a gift” take my daughter”-  “If thou dost break her virgin-knot”-Hymen’s lamps.” (Symbolises potential sexual discovery)  Optimism is indicated through the proclamation from Juno-the orderly structure of speech-”Honours, riches marriage blessing.”rhyme. New perspectives on personal discovery through rightful marriage. see 4.1 lines 120-135. masque.  O Brave New World-(exclamatory-represents new worlds to explore mentally)  P’s actions result in F and M being open to new experiences. Ariel describes F “sitting his arms in this sad knot.” (symbolises emotional restrictions)  He follows music-a conceit-represents celestial harmony and transformation through love-”this music crept by me upon the waters”-tactile imagery. 1.2.87-  “Full fathom five.” (Ariel’s use of alliteration highlights the depth of opportunity for F-much to discover)  Prospero is a provocateur-he leads F to new discoveries of self and emotions-I can disarm thee with this stick.” (disarm-connotes vulnerability and openness to change) (1.2-460)  “All corners else o’ th’ earth/Let liberty make use of; space enough/Have I in such a prison.” (irony-he finds depth of emotion in confinement). Expansive imagery.  3.1 “dearest to the world’ noblest grace’ so perfect. so peerless.” (superlatives. repetition, plosives-show deep admiration and awe.) Discovery of love/passion-  Wedding masque is indicated through pastoral imagery and notion of abundance eg Goddess imagery-Ceres-” wheat, rice, barley, oats and peas.” (asyndeton-natural imagery).growth and fertility.  Future passion and children to be discovered. | **The impact of these discoveries can be far-reaching and transformative for the individual and for broader society.**  **An individual’s discoveries and their process of discovering vary according to personal, cultural, historical and social contexts and values.**  **The notion of discovery can lead to a feeling of control, as new worlds, and values stimulate new ideas.**  **Memory may lead to a gradual rediscovery of self**  **New knowledge may lead to the discovery of new perspectives on the world.** |
| **Gonzalo:**  Counsellor, friend of Prospero and helped him escape.  ·  **Antonio:**  The Brother of Prospero, illegitimate Duke of Milan, nobleman of the king of Naples. Machievellian. | Act 1.1 lines 56  Antonio:  Never truly discovers. He is closed minded and cannot make discoveries on a deep level. Mainly discovers opportunity to become more corrupt. | “Now I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground.” (foreshadowing/visual imagery-resonates with Adrian’s later words-”island seems to be a desert.” Shows that G will find opportunity even in barren place)  Views ocean as opportunity rather than threat also imagines Golden World.  e.g. riches poverty and use of service, none  “no use of metal, corn, or wine or oil - act 2 scene 1 line 145- 152. (cumulative listing, use of anaphora) this shows us Gonzalo’s naive optimism for a golden world in keeping with a eurocentric view of the world. A materialstic critique highlighting self centredness that renders such utopias unsustainable.  “I would with such perfection govern sir to excel the Golden Age.”  (use of capitalisation shows the sense of an ideal, connotation of perfection, intertextual reference to Virgils in praise of Augustus.”  Appreciates life he has already achieved on land: for example, he does not want to die in the ocean-  “You have cause-so have we all-of joy.” (2.1) G discovery of refuge on island enables him to appreciate safety.  Act 5 scene 1 ,line 60-65  “Holy Gonzalo, honorable man, mine eyes ...Fall fellowly drops.” ( Prospero on seeing Gonzalo weeping is moved to embrace him and honour his virtues.  “And sewing the kernels of it in the sea, bring forth more islands.” 2.1. 90-Antonio is sarcastic about G’s optimism. His ina  bility to hear music with Se  represents his closed mided  “Here the understanding begins to swell and the approaching tide will shortly fill the reasonable shore that now lies foul and muddy.” (P)  (In contrast to Gonzalo Prospero recognises that Antonio’s mind is clogged with detritus and rubbish. His forgiveness of Antonio opens the way for a clogging of his mind and soul, whilst Gonzalo has already shown kindness and compassion.”  ( sea metaphor representing the natural forces of nature reflecting the restoration of order in society)  Because Antonio fails to discover on a deep level his character is never transformed or changed. Prospero views Antonio as a “traitor”. The connotation of impurity highlights how wicked people with closed minds like Antonio are incapable of discovery because of their evil nature. Being unable to move away from this impure slef leaves Antonio unable to achieve self discover and transform his character for the better.  Antonio:  Exploits others. Asserts power through discovering other’s weaknesses.  e.g. “draw thy sword; one stroke shall free thee from tribute… And I the King shall love thee.” Antonio exploits sebastian’s search for more power by using promises to get Sebastian to murder Alonso King of Naples. Uses the superlative “love” which relates to the high status Antonio promises Sebastian. Commanding tone of instructing to “draw thy sword” conveys how Antonio exploits his influence over other noblemen. | **When an individual is offered a new perspective through a renewed attitude such as optimism it can alter ones sense of possibility.**  **One may view the discovery of new worlds as an opportunity to achieve an ideal.**  **One can have an idealised view of discovery.**  **The nature of the discovery depends on perspective.**  Antonio:  ***One may resist discoveries due to a closed minded attitude.***  ***Or may exploit others through discovering their weaknesses.*** |
| **Prospero** -   * magician * interested in physics * ability to create storms * usurped leader and betrayed brother | Act 1,1.  Prospero gains a deeper awareness of alternative aspects of self- through his interractions with F and M | The opening storm-pathetic fallacy-is a metaphor for a shift in values/an upsurge and an eventual rebirth. The shift in hierarchy represents a change in order-one which needs to be repaired. (1.1 lin 21-Boatswain-”Out of our way, I say.”)  1.2.20 “Master of a full poor cell.” (Prospero has lived a monastic style of life-connotes opportunity for self reflection.”  As Prospero recalls his betrayal by Antonio his speech is quite erratic and full of lengthy phrases-showing train of thought. Emotive words like-perfidious conveying treachery-punctuation shows urgency. Parallelism of opening clauses. Complex syntax shows perturbation of mind.  Prospero also recalls the way he was “rapt in secret studies.” Rapt implies/connotes self absorption-extreme and to his detriment-reflective tone. “Neglecting worldy ends.” (self critical) 1.2. 89  Precision of visual images -’a rotten carcass of a boat”-conveys the vivid nature of his memories of betrayal. 1.2. 140  Nor tackle, sail or mast.”-cumulative listing.  Motif of water shows depth of sorrow and regret-”sea with drops full salt.” sibilance. “sea sorrow”.  Metaphor of navigation-”I find my zenith doth depend upon a most auspicious star.” (symbolises P’s recognition that he needs new reference points.) 1.2. 180.  “All thy vexations were but trials of my love”-idea of challenges necessary for change. “As a gift” take my daughter”-  “If thou dost break her virgin-knot”-Hymen’s lamps.” Such motifs represent P loosening his past and his ties to M-a form of liberation-his speech is authoritative but loving. Wedding masque is indicated through pastoral imagery and notion of abundance eg Goddess imagery-Ceres-” wheat, rice, barley, oats and peas.” (asyndeton-natural imagery).growth and fertility.  Prospero becomes reflective and through his highly organised meditation which is carefully structured rhetorically, he comes to the realisation that life if fleeting-and that everything decays. His use of parallel phrases-isocolon-and like te baseless vision/and like this insubstantial pageant-(theatrical simile)-4.1-155-and asyndeton eg the solemn temples the great globe itself..’ highlights P’s self referential stance that he is part of the act of performance and theatre-and that this must end eventually. (He discovers this through reflection). He compares the illusory “cloud capped towers” to the fabric of real life. “all inherit”-Biblical allusions-shows his Christian values. Verbs/adjectives like beating/vexed/troubled highlight his state of unrest necessary for change of perspective-like STORM. Rounded-connotes moving towards resolution.p learns of gonzalos tenderness ‘his tears run down like winter’s drops”-simile-to show a gentle spirit. (5.1 25).  “shall not myself..be kindlier moved.?” (rhetorical question shows P is discovering new aspects of self.) (5.1) Varying of kind-to kindlier is eg of polypton. Agrees to release men’”go release them Ariel.” “My charms I’ll break, their senses Ill restore.” (balanced utterance).  use of religious diction like penitent-5.1 45-55  have i made shake-p recalls his harsh actions-”heavenly music”-harmony of heavens is called for. “This rough magic I here abjure.” (high modality-also religious connotations-renounce.  “break staff” “drown book”-symbol of submerging past-for his own redisocvey. magic circle represents wholeness.  **Forgiveness is what he has discovered.**  “i do forgive thee”-tidal/ware imagery represents cleansing and restoration””swell..the approaching tide..” shore.”75.  P adopts a more regal tone. befitting a rules-”this cell’s my court.” (ISOLATION has led to self discovery).  now my charms are all o’erthrown  mine own..rhyme.  Epilogue-Images of release-”release me from my bands’  finishes with many religious terms.  Extra:  Prospero becomes a teacher to his daughter this is evident in the line “ for thou must now know father.” He adopts the role of tutor and mentor.  He was so interested in knowledge and being educated that he felt that this led to the fall of his kingdom. this is evident in the regretful tone in the line “ the goverment i cast upon my brother and to my state grew stranger, being transported and rapt in secret studies”  As Prospero landed on the island he finds himself meeting Caliban and at the time Caliban showed the treasures of the island to Prospero. “The fresh springs, brine pits, barren place and fertile”. In addition when Prospero came to the the island “when thou camest first, Thou strok’st me and made much of me.” (Caliban’s use of cumulative listing and tactile imagery shows his specific memories of P and his betrayal of C) | **Rediscoveries of the past will prompt a renewed perception of the present.**  **Memories of the past may enable an individual to eventually reconcile the past and present through unveiling concealed emotions, leading to self discovery.**  **When one is isolated ones sense of regret and rediscovery of emotions and sense of distance may be crystallised or intensified.** |
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