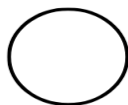


# Y8 T4: Julius Caesar

## Metaphor

TENOR



The thing that is being described

VEHICLE



The thing that is being related to in the tenor

**allusion** – where the vehicle is a reference to something outside the text. This is often something from the Bible, mythology, or politics.

**extended metaphor** – a metaphor which unfolds across multiple lines or sections of a text.

**pathetic fallacy** – where elements of the natural world are used to create mood and atmosphere within the writing

## Micro-Structure

### Tentative Language

**modal verbs** - verbs which show how certain your interpretation is, e.g. *this may suggest...*; *Shakespeare could be implying...*

**modal adverbs** - adverbs which show how likely something is, e.g. *this possibly implies that...*; *Shakespeare is clearly suggesting that...*; **Crucially**, *this shows that...*

### Sentence types

**declarative sentence** - a sentence that makes a statement or provides a fact.

**interrogative sentence** - a sentence that asks a question

**imperative sentence** - a direct command or an instruction

**exclamative sentence** - a sentence that expresses a strong emotion, often ending in an exclamation mark.

## Devices

Shakespeare returned to the same key ideas across many of his plays. Some of these connect *Julius Caesar* to *Macbeth* (your GCSE Play in Y10)

**motif** - an image or idea which is repeated in a text for a symbolic meaning.

**storms** - storms happen frequently in Shakespeare plays and are associated with massive social upheaval and dramatic events like murder, war and betrayal.

**kingship** - Shakespeare writes MANY plays about kings, often exploring ideas about what makes a good king and what makes a tyrant.

## Genre

**tragedy** - a play where there is great suffering, destruction, and distress.

**epiphany** - a sudden realisation or important discovery.

**catharsis** - where the audience experiences an emotional release when something violent or dramatic happens.

**hubris** – excessive pride or arrogance leading to the downfall of the main character.

## Vocabulary

**external conflict**: conflict or struggle which takes place between a character and an outside force.

**internal conflict**: when a character struggles with their own opposing desires or beliefs.

**prophecy** - a prediction of what will happen in the future.

**fate** - the idea that something is predestined to happen and under the control of a higher power or powers.

**betrayal** - The act of going against trust or loyalty, as seen in the actions of Brutus and Cassius.

**conspiracy** - secrets and plots are a key device in many Shakespeare story lines, linked to ideas of truth and deceit, betrayal and loyalty.

## Form and Macro-Structure

**foreshadowing** - hints or suggestions in the text that something will happen in the future.

**themes** - a big idea which is explored throughout a text.