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# Romeo and Juliet: prologue and act 1 scene 1 analysis pdf online pdf

Act 1, Scene 1 - Romeo and Juliet (Shakespeare)



ROMEO  
Tybalt, the reason that I hate thee  
Lies deeper than did ever plummet sound.  
Tybalt, I hate thee from the bottom of my soul.  
BENVOLIO  
What is the reason, Romeo?  
ROMEO  
Reason is a pleasure that I hate.  
BENVOLIO  
Hath Tybalt slain your cousin's wife?  
ROMEO  
No, he hath slain my cousin's wife.  
BENVOLIO  
How long ago?  
ROMEO  
Not yet so long, but I shall see the deed  
Done in my own blood.  
BENVOLIO  
Tybalt is a kinsman of the house of Capulet?  
ROMEO  
Ay, a kinsman, and a very kind one too.  
BENVOLIO  
And he hath slain your cousin's wife?  
ROMEO  
No, he hath slain my cousin's wife.  
BENVOLIO  
How long ago?  
ROMEO  
Not yet so long, but I shall see the deed  
Done in my own blood.

## Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare

### ACT I

#### PROLOGUE

Two households, both alike in dignity,  
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,  
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,  
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean,  
From forth the fatal loins of these two foes  
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;  
Whole morn'd unadvised paleous overthrows  
Do with their death bury their parents' strife:  
The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love,  
And the continuance of their parents' rage,  
Which, but their children's end, might could remove,  
Is now the two hours' traffic of our stage;  
The which if you with patient ears attend,  
What here shall miss, our toil shall strive to mend.

**SCENE I. Verona. A public place.**

*Enter SAMPSON and GREGORY, of the house of Capulet, armed with swords and bucklers*

**SAMPSON**  
Gregory, o' my word, we'll not carry coals.  
**GREGORY**  
No, for then we should be colliers.  
**SAMPSON**  
I mean, an we be in choler, we'll draw.  
**GREGORY**  
Ay, while you live, draw your neck out o' the collar.  
**SAMPSON**  
I strike quickly, being moved.  
**GREGORY**  
But thou art not quickly moved to strike.  
**SAMPSON**  
A dog of the house of Montague moves me.  
**GREGORY**  
To move is to stir, and to be valiant is to stand;  
therefore, if thou art moved, thou runn'st away.  
**SAMPSON**  
A dog of that house shall move me to stand. I will  
take the wall of any man or maid of Montague's.  
**GREGORY**  
That shows thee a weak slave; for the weakest goes  
to the wall.  
**SAMPSON**  
True, and therefore women, being the weaker vessels,  
are ever thrust to the wall; therefore I will push

Act 1, Scene 2 - Romeo and Juliet (Shakespeare)

ROMEO  
Tybalt, the reason that I hate thee  
Lies deeper than did ever plummet sound.  
Tybalt, I hate thee from the bottom of my soul.  
BENVOLIO  
What is the reason, Romeo?  
ROMEO  
Reason is a pleasure that I hate.  
BENVOLIO  
Hath Tybalt slain your cousin's wife?  
ROMEO  
No, he hath slain my cousin's wife.  
BENVOLIO  
How long ago?  
ROMEO  
Not yet so long, but I shall see the deed  
Done in my own blood.  
BENVOLIO  
Tybalt is a kinsman of the house of Capulet?  
ROMEO  
Ay, a kinsman, and a very kind one too.  
BENVOLIO  
And he hath slain your cousin's wife?  
ROMEO  
No, he hath slain my cousin's wife.  
BENVOLIO  
How long ago?  
ROMEO  
Not yet so long, but I shall see the deed  
Done in my own blood.

#### The Balcony Scene

ROMEO  
Tybalt, the reason that I hate thee  
Lies deeper than did ever plummet sound.  
Tybalt, I hate thee from the bottom of my soul.  
BENVOLIO  
What is the reason, Romeo?  
ROMEO  
Reason is a pleasure that I hate.  
BENVOLIO  
Hath Tybalt slain your cousin's wife?  
ROMEO  
No, he hath slain my cousin's wife.  
BENVOLIO  
How long ago?  
ROMEO  
Not yet so long, but I shall see the deed  
Done in my own blood.  
BENVOLIO  
Tybalt is a kinsman of the house of Capulet?  
ROMEO  
Ay, a kinsman, and a very kind one too.  
BENVOLIO  
And he hath slain your cousin's wife?  
ROMEO  
No, he hath slain my cousin's wife.  
BENVOLIO  
How long ago?  
ROMEO  
Not yet so long, but I shall see the deed  
Done in my own blood.

#### Romeo and Juliet book report.

Benvolio, a kinsman to Montague, enters and draws his sword in an attempt to stop the confrontation. Games in Shakespeare's England [A-L] Games in Shakespeare's England [M-Z] An Elizabethan Christmas Clothing in Elizabethan England Queen Elizabeth: Shakespeare's Patron King James I of England: Shakespeare's Patron The Earl of Southampton: Shakespeare's Patron Going to a Play in Elizabethan London Ben Jonson and the Decline of the Drama Publishing in Elizabethan England Shakespeare's Audience Religion in Shakespeare's England Alchemy and Astrology in Shakespeare's Day Entertainment in Elizabethan England London's First Public Playhouse Shakespeare Hits the Big Time "The thread of the feud action is here introduced with the peace-making Benvolio on the side of the Montagues and the fiery Tybalt on the Capulet side. Upon the morning after the betrothal with Juliet, a meeting happens between Romeo and Mercutio. Romeo is not as amused as Mercutio himself is by his inventive tale, and Romeo implies him to be silent. In a play called Romeo and Juliet, we would expect the forlorn Romeo to be lovesick over Juliet. This concept of masculine honor exists through every layer of society in Verona, from the servants on up to the noblemen. It animates Sampson and Gregory as much as it does Tybalt. But as he attempts to keep the peace, Tybalt, nephew to Lord Capulet, comes upon the scene and demands to duel with the passive young Benvolio. Despite the obstacles the lovers must overcome, the Chorus reassures us that their "passion lends them power", and that they will find a way to be together. The origin of the brawl, rife as it is with sexual and physical bravado, introduces the important theme of masculine honor. It appears that Lord Capulet is not as hostile towards his perceived enemy as is his violent and head-strong kinsman, Tybalt, as we can see in the following passage: Content thee, gentle coz, let him alone, 'A bears him like a portly gentleman; And, to say truth, Verona brags of him To be a virtuous and well-govern'd youth. Friar Laurence, who has been Romeo's friend and confessor for sometime, is confused and concerned about Romeo's sudden change of heart. The going rate was 1/210 per play at the turn of the sixteenth century. < >. The prosaic cares of the lower classes display the difficulty of their lives; a difficulty that the Capulets and Montagues would not have to face were they not so blinded by honor and hatred. A verbal confrontation quickly escalates into a fight. Romeo decides he should leave as well, but first he stops to speak at least a word to Juliet. Benvolio describes to Montague how the brawl started. The Capulets and Montagues throw down their weapons. For example, look at how the servants try to attain their desire while remaining on the right side of the law. The Prince declares the violence between the two families has gone on for too long and proclaims a death sentence upon anyone who disturbs the civil peace again. She never appears onstage, but many of Romeo's friends, unaware that he has fallen in love with and married Juliet, believe he is in love with Rosaline for the entirety of the play. Stilled by "love's heavy burden", Romeo refuses to dance with his friends. His vocabulary was the largest of any writer, at over twenty-four thousand words. He starts the marriage proceedings at once, "For, by your leaves you shall not stay alone/Till Holy Church incorporate two in one" (2.6.36-7). It is Juliet's nurse, who has been searching the house for her mistress. When servants appear in the play, don't just dismiss them as props meant to make the world of Romeo and Juliet look realistic. Act 2, Scene 5 Scene 5 opens in Capulet's orchard. Concerned about their son, the Montagues tell Benvolio that Romeo has often been seen melancholy, walking alone among the sycamores. The fiery citizens of Verona become involved and a vicious brawl ensues. Even more... This warning is a preparation for the tragic climax. Tybalt is prepared to slay Romeo in front of the guests, but Lord Capulet stops him, knowing that any fighting will ruin the festivities. Now art thou sociable, now art thou Romeo, now art thou what thou art, by art as well as by nature; for tis drivelling love is like a great natural..." (2.4.90-4). Introduction to The Montagues and the Capulets Famous Quotations from Romeo and Juliet Why Shakespeare is so Important Shakespeare's Language Shakespeare's Boss: The Master of Revels What is Tragic Irony? But instead, he is in love with Rosaline. And he adds that Juliet will not be able to meet Romeo as she pleases, but will be forced to see her darling only in secret. He exclaims "Holy Saint Francis, what a change is here!/Is Rosaline, that thou didst love so dear/So soon forsaken?" (II.iii.65-8). I would not for the wealth of all this town Here in my house do him disparagement... Read a translation of Act 1, scene 1 → Analysis In an opening full of rousing action that is sure to capture the audience's attention (and designed partly for that purpose), Shakespeare provides all the background information needed to understand the world of the play. Benvolio sees Romeo approaching, and promises to find out the reason for his melancholy. (1.4.104-8) Act 1, Scene 5 In the hallway of Capulet's house four servingmen clear away the dinner dishes. Looking up, Romeo catches sight of a figure emerging from an overhead window. Read more about the individual versus society as a theme. Benvolio's determination to teach Romeo to forget this lady prepares the way for the change in the hero's feelings in the masquerade scene." Henry Norman Hudson. Longing to be with Juliet, he sorrowfully asks "Can I go forward when my heart is here?" He realizes that he cannot go any further from Juliet and he leaps over the orchard wall onto Capulet's grounds. Benvolio asks Lord Montague if he knows what is troubling his son, but he has no answer. The question lingers through the play. In Verona, a man must defend his honor whenever it is transgressed against, whether verbally or physically. When Romeo enters, it is soon discovered that the cause is unrequited love. For example, Romeo spouts clichés about his love for Rosaline: "Feather of lead, bright smoke, cold fire, sick health" (1.1.173). The glorious meeting is interrupted by a cry coming from inside the house. Masculine honor does not function in the play as some sort of stoic indifference to pain or insult. It does not take long for Mercutio to lose interest in his own pontificating and he and Benvolio leave for supper at Montague's house. Romeo directs Mercutio to Juliet's nurse who is coming down the road, and Mercutio continues his musings with her as his new audience. They decide not to follow him on his quest for love and they both go home to bed. But Romeo persuades the Friar that this time he has found true love and that he is ready to enter immediately into the serious bond of holy matrimony. But now, partly because his blood runs gladly, partly because the union of soul with Juliet has made the whole world more real and substantial, and things have grown too solid and lasting to be disturbed by a laugh, Romeo contemplates in jest with Mercutio himself, and stretch his wit of cheveril "From an inch narrow to an ell broad." "K. Benvolio challenges Romeo to sneak into the party with hopes that Romeo will see many other women to distract his attention away from Rosaline. Benvolio sees Romeo approach, seemingly in a light-hearted mood. Act 1, Scene 2 Romeo contends with Paris, a noble young kinsmen of the Prince, asking Capulet for his daughter's hand in marriage. Benvolio resolves to do just that. The Montagues quickly depart. Shakespeare was familiar with seven foreign languages and often quoted them directly in his plays. She finally tells Juliet all that Romeo has told her, and Juliet leaves at once for Friar Laurence's cell. Lord Capulet comes out to greet his guests, asking them to dance and make merry. Romeo's heart is racing as he exclaims, "O, she doth teach the torches to burn bright!/It seems she hangs upon the cheek of night/As a rich jewel in an Ethiope's ear" (1.5.46-9). He is awe-struck by her grace and beauty, and he completely forgets Rosaline. Who is Rosaline? Romeo obligingly reads aloud the names on the invitation list, and to his delight, comes upon the name Rosaline. "The brooding nature of Romeo," says Dowden, "which cherishes emotion, and lives in it, is made salient by contrast with Mercutio, who is all wit, and intellect, and vivacity, an uncontrollable play of gleaming and glancing life. The Nurse runs off with the message as the curtain closes. He rejoices when he realizes who has come out upon the balcony: "It is my Lady! O it is my love" (2.2.11). One can argue that Rosaline exists in the play only to demonstrate Romeo's passionate nature, his love of love. Their attention turns to their son Romeo, who has been depressed of late. With a touch of sadness, Romeo tells Benvolio that he is in love with Rosaline, but that she does not return his feelings and has in fact sworn to live a life of chastity. "Mercutio is the very antithesis to Romeo. Juliet appears and Friar Laurence comments on her delicacy. Romeo reveals himself and, with words as moving as any in literature, the lovers speak to each other, exchanging their vows of absolute and undying devotion. It is significant that the fight between the Montagues and Capulets erupts first among the servants. 18 Sept. Juliet is frantically awaiting the news about Romeo. Seneca's Tragedies and the Elizabethan Drama Characteristics of Elizabethan Drama Benvolio explains that he is merely trying to keep the peace, but Tybalt professes a hatred for peace as his hatred for Montagues, and attacks. This social world stands in constant contrast to the passions inherent in the Capulets and Montagues. Act 1, Scene 1 On a street in Verona, two servants from the house of Capulet, Sampson and Gregory, deliberately initiate a fight with two servants from the Montague house, Abram and Balthasar. The wedding, he tells the Nurse, will be performed that afternoon by Friar Laurence. With bawdy banter, Sampson vents his hatred of the house of Montague. Romeo insists that no woman could ever compare to Rosaline, for she is a ravishing beauty. An alternative argument holds that Romeo's love for Rosaline shows him to be desirous of love with anyone who is beautiful and willing to share his feelings, thereby sullying our understanding of Romeo's love with Juliet. He declares that any further public disorder will result in the execution of the participants. Capulet and Montague arrive, and immediately join in the clash, while their wives look on in fear. Their conversation ends abruptly when a servant calls Lady Capulet, announcing that supper is ready and the guests have arrived for the party. The things servants say often change the way we can look at the play, showing that while the Montagues and Capulets are gloriously tragic, they are also supremely privileged and stupid, since only the stupid would bring death upon themselves when there is no need for it. The Chorus tells us that amidst this ancient grudge, a "pair of star-cross'd lovers" will take their lives and that their deaths will extinguish their parents' rage. Benvolio sees Romeo coming and requests that Montague and his Lady step aside so he can talk to Romeo alone and uncover the reason for his melancholy. Their conversation turns to Tybalt, who Mercutio calls "the courageous captain of compliments" (2.4.21). Juliet is promptly called away by her mother, and Romeo learns from the Nurse that she is the daughter of his father's enemy, Capulet. Continue to Act 3 Summary How to cite this article: Mabillard, Amanda. Montague and Capulet enter, and only their wives prevent them from attacking one another. Gregory sees two Montague servants approaching, and discusses with Sampson the best way to provoke them into a fight without breaking the law. Benvolio replies that he earlier saw Romeo pacing through a grove of sycamores outside the city; since Romeo seemed troubled, Benvolio did not speak to him. The crowd disperses along with Lord Capulet and his family, leaving behind Montague, Lady Montague, and Benvolio. So how much money did Shakespeare make? Romeo's love for Rosaline, then, seems an immature love, more a statement that he is ready to be in love than actual love. Act 1, Scene 4 The festivities are about to commence at the house of Capulet and, concealed amidst the Masquers, Romeo and Benvolio make their close friend, Mercutio. In the brawl, he portrays all of the layers of Veronese society, from the lowest in power, the servants, to the Prince, who occupies the political and social pinnacle. But he warns that Romeo will not be able to court his Juliet in the proper manner befitting a fair lady because she is his father's enemy. King James I had it; so too did Shakespeare's friend, Michael Drayton. He ponders the dual nature of these "baleful weeds and precious juiced flowers" that have the power to kill and the power to heal. Tybalt, a cousin to Romeo's love for chaste Rosaline stems almost entirely from the reading of bad love poetry. They add that they have tried to discover what troubles him, but have had no success. Romeo, seeking Rosaline through the crowd, sees Juliet instead. Mercutio is afraid that the fierce Tybalt will surely kill Romeo, who is too preoccupied to fight his best. He insists that to forget Rosaline would be impossible, "Thou canst not teach me to forget" (1.1.229), as the scene comes to a close. But Benvolio and Romeo are tired of his ramblings and cut him off in mid-sentence. Prince Escalus happens upon the scene and he is shocked and outraged at such behaviour from his subjects. The brawl resumes. The scene comes to a close as they say their tender farewells for the evening: Juliet: Good-night, good-night! Parting is such sweet sorrow That I shall say good-night till it be morrow. The two exchange punning remarks about physically conquering Montague men and sexually conquering Montague women. After the Prince institutes the death penalty for any who disturb the peace again, the stakes for letting private passions overwhelm public sobriety are raised to a new level. At the same time, Shakespeare establishes some of the major themes of the play. Friar Laurence agrees to help Romeo, hoping that their union will finally end the feud between the houses of Montague and Capulet. The give-and-take between the demands of the social world and individuals' private passions is another powerful theme in the play. The opening of Romeo and Juliet is a marvel of economy, descriptive power, and excitement. Benvolio approaches his cousin. Mercutio tries to lighten Romeo's mood, and muses that Romeo must have been visited in sleep by Queen Mab, the "fairies midwife". (1.3.35-8) Lady Capulet asks Juliet how she feels about marriage and Juliet politely and honestly responds, "It is an honour that I dream not of" (1.iii.46). Act 2, Scene 1 Romeo leaves the house of Capulet and wanders into a lane behind their family orchard. He says that he will speak to Capulet and Montague more directly on this matter; Capulet exits with him, the brawlers disperse, and Benvolio is left alone with his uncle and aunt, Montague and Lady Montague. Read more about Rosaline's role in the play. Previously, while a lover of Rosaline, Romeo had cultivated a lover-like melancholy. The quarrel is suppressed when the Prince enters and, in the presence of the heads of the two houses which have thrice disturbed Verona's streets with broils, declares that death will be the penalty if civil peace is again threatened by their hatred. In this way, Rosaline haunts Romeo and Juliet. Dressed as a pilgrim to the Holy Land, Romeo addresses Juliet in character, pretending that he has just come upon a most holy shrine. He reveals that he has had an ominous dream, but will not be any more specific. Romeo and the Nurse are left alone and Romeo makes excuses for Mercutio's talkative and saucy behaviour, which has greatly offended her. Readers of the play generally focus on the two great noble families, as they should. She adds that a suitable mate has already been found for Juliet: "The valiant Paris seeks you for his love" (1.3.54). The love action is suggested. In one respect I'll thy assistance be/For this alliance may so happy prove/To turn your households' rancour to pure love" (2.3.90-3). Before they part, the lovers hatch a cunning plan. All he knows is that Romeo has been seen walking the streets in the early mornings, "With tears augmenting the fresh morning's dew/Adding to clouds more clouds with his deep sighs" (1.1.124-5). They exchange pleasantries and Juliet, equally smitten with the handsome Romeo, grants him a kiss. Capulet tells Paris that Juliet has "not seen the change of fourteen years" (1.2.10) and is probably too young to marry. The swampy theatre district of Southwark was always at risk. Romeo suggests to Romeo that he should forget Rosaline and look for romance elsewhere. Deighton. (2.2.184-90) Act 2, Scene 3 Romeo travels to the cell of Friar Laurence, who has been out in the fields all morning gathering herbs. Benvolio counsels Romeo to forget her by gazing at other beauties, but Romeo contends that the woman he loves is the most beautiful of all. When everyone has left, Juliet probes the Nurse for information about the stranger with whom she has fallen madly in love. Juliet, believing that she is alone, professes her love for Romeo and her profound sorrow that he is a Montague. Although we have no record of Shakespeare attending the school, due to the official position held by John Shakespeare it seems likely that he would have decided to educate young William at the school which was under the care of Stratford's governing body. The servant meets Romeo and Benvolio on the road and he begs Romeo to help him, for he is illiterate and cannot complete the task given to him by his master. His guards break up the fight and he chastises all those involved, exclaiming "You men, you beasts!" (1.1.74-5). Lady Montague asks whether Benvolio has seen her son, Romeo. But that introduction comes with a bit of a shock. Deeply troubled by this knowledge, Romeo exits the hall with Benvolio and Capulet's other guests. The strangeness of Romeo's new mood is discussed by his parents and Benvolio. 2008. Known to the Elizabethans as ague, Malaria was a common malady spread by the mosquitoes in the marshy Thames. Thoughts on Mercutio... Romeo and Juliet Plot Summary. Finally, this first scene also introduces us to Romeo the lover. In the figures of the civil watch and the Prince, the brawl introduces the audience to a different aspect of the social world of Verona that exists beyond the Montagues and Capulets. \_\_\_\_ The Purpose of Romeo's witticisms in 2.1. Friar Laurence's First Soliloquy The Dramatic Function of Mercutio's Queen Mab Speech Mercutio's Death and its Role in

the Play Shakespeare's Taste for Death (Tomb Scene) Costume Design for a Production of Romeo and Juliet Shakespeare's Treatment of Love Shakespeare on Fate Sources for Romeo and Juliet The Five Stages of Plot Development in Romeo and Juliet Annotated Balcony Scene, Act 2 Blank Verse and Rhyme in Romeo and Juliet How to Pronounce the Names in Romeo and Juliet Introduction to Juliet Introduction to Romeo Introduction to Mercutio Introduction to The Nurse Shakespeare probably began his education at the age of six or seven at the Stratford grammar school, which is still standing only a short distance from his house on Henley Street. But do not overlook Shakespeare's inclusion of servants in the story; the perspectives of servants in Romeo and Juliet are often used to comment on the actions of their masters, and therefore, society. He further provides a characterization of Benvolio as thoughtful and fearful of the law, Tybalt as a hothead, and Romeo as distracted and lovelorn, while showing the deep and long-standing hatred between the Montagues and Capulets. However, if Paris can woo her and win her heart, Capulet will grant him consent to wed Juliet. Slowly, the Nurse begins to speak of Romeo. He cannot shake the feeling that some consequence yet hanging in the stars shall bitterly begin this fearful date with this night's revels, and expire the term of a despised life clost'd in my breast by some vile forfeit of untimely death. Reluctantly, Benvolio draws his sword and they fight. Lady Capulet tells Juliet that it is time she start thinking of becoming a bride and a mother, for there are girls in Verona even younger than Juliet who have children of their own. Read on... Act 1, Scene 3 Back at Capulet's house, Lady Capulet visits her daughter's chamber to tell her about Paris. She races over people's noses as they slumber, riding in a chariot steered by a gray-coated gnat and made from an empty hazelnut. The two banter as good friends should and Mercutio quips, "Why, is this not better now than groaning for love? Act 1, Prologue The play begins in Verona, a city that has had its peace shattered by the feud between two prominent families, the house of Montague and the house of Capulet. Romeo agrees that going to the party is a splendid idea, for he longs to catch a glimpse of his darling Rosaline. The Friar gives Romeo some advice before the wedding, cautioning him to 'love moderately'. Daily Life in Shakespeare's London Life in Stratford (structures and guilds) Life in Stratford (trades, laws, furniture, hygiene) Stratford School Days: What Did Shakespeare Read? Cheerful and excited, Romeo greets the Friar and tells him of his new love and plans for marriage. After asking many questions Benvolio finally learns that Romeo is sad because he is in love with a woman, Rosaline, who has taken a vow of chastity and refuses to return his affection. Like Romeo, Juliet is grieved to hear such news and she cries "My only love sprung from my only hate! Too early seen unknown, and known too late!" (1.5.140-1) as the first act draws to a close. Benvolio, a close friend to Romeo and nephew of Lord Montague, arrives and tries to stop the fight: "Part fools! Put up your swords; you know not what you do" (1.1.56-7). Act 2, Scene 6 Friar Laurence and Romeo are anxiously awaiting Juliet's arrival. The Nurse tells her that his name is Romeo and he is a Montague. Tybalt, a kinsman to Capulet, sees Benvolio's drawn sword and draws his own. Sampson bites his thumb at the Montagues—a highly insulting gesture. Romeo: Sleep dwell upon thine eyes, peace in thy breast Would I were sleep and peace, so sweet to rest! Hence will I to my ghostly father's cell, His help to crave, and my dear hap to tell. Sampson and Gregory, two servants of the house of Capulet, stroll through the streets of Verona. He admits that his "dancing days" have long since past, but he loves to watch others enjoy themselves. (1.v.68-72) Tybalt is disgusted by Capulet's weakness, and leaves the party in a rage. Juliet's nurse is in the room and she begins to ramble, recounting Juliet as a young child: For then she could stand high-alone; nay, by the rood, She could have run and waddled all about; For even the day before, she broke her brow..... Romeo and Juliet: Complete Play with Explanatory Notes Romeo and Juliet Plot Summary (Acts 3, 4 and 5) Mercutio's Mab Speech in Plain English Themes and Motifs in Romeo and Juliet Stage History of Romeo and Juliet Romeo and Juliet: Examination Questions and Answers Romeo, Rosaline, and Juliet The Importance of Romeo and Rosaline Romeo and Juliet and the Rules of Dramatic Tragedy Romeo and Juliet: Teacher's Notes and Classroom Discussion Stage History of Romeo and Juliet What Is Accomplished in Act I? Act 2, Scene 4 Mercutio and Benvolio are again wandering about the streets of Verona, wondering what happened to the love-struck Romeo. Juliet has little choice but to respectfully agree to consider Paris as a husband. Romeo departs, assuring Benvolio that he cannot teach him to forget his love. Romeo will find a way for them to be married and, when he does, he will give the details to the messenger Juliet sends to him. And Friar Lawrence, for one, expresses shock that Romeo's affections could shift so quickly from Rosaline to Juliet. Shakespeare acquired substantial wealth thanks to his acting and writing abilities, and his shares in London theatres. Mercutio and Benvolio, who have been looking for Romeo, see him disappear behind the wall and they laugh at his silly behaviour, still thinking that he is chasing after Rosaline. Juliet is to go to the Friar's cell and Romeo will arrange for a rope ladder to be placed at Juliet's window within the hour to facilitate her escape. Act 2, Scene 2 Romeo is hidden amongst the shadows outside Capulet's house, content simply to be close to Juliet. A group of citizens bearing clubs attempts to restore the peace by beating down the combatants. She wants to discuss her aching bones, but Juliet pleads with her not to withhold Romeo's plan any longer. She says that she doesn't much care for the boy, but she approves of his handsome face and gentle nature. "In shape no bigger than an agate stone/On the fore-finger of an alderman" (1.4.52-4). Mercutio, overjoyed to see Romeo back to his happy and carefree self, teases him about his recent foolish behaviour. Tybalt has left a note for Romeo at the house of Montague, challenging him to a duel. Prince Escalus arrives and commands that the fighting stop, on penalty of torture. Act 2, Prologue The Chorus opens Act II by announcing that Romeo is madly in love with the bewitching Juliet. Romeo asks the Nurse to give Juliet the information about his plan of marriage, and she agrees. She tells her mother, "I'll look to like" (1.3.76). Over the course of the play, the purity and power of Romeo's love for Juliet seems to outweigh any concerns about the origin of that love, and therefore any concerns about Rosaline, but the question of Rosaline's role in the play does offer an important point for consideration. The Nurse comes in, preoccupied with her own troubles. Shakespeare Online.

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