**Quick Planning for Romeo and Juliet Love Essay**

3 – 4 Moments from the play - could use – Romeo and Rosalind, Lady C & Juliet, Nurse & Juliet, Lord C & Juliet, Romeo & Juliet, Paris & Juliet = relationships and love that we could use

Moment 1 – Love - Rosaline & Romeo – unrequited love – Romeo is pinning for Rosaline – she doesn’t love him back – “tears augmenting the morning dew” he is upset and crying

Moment2 – Love -Romeo & Juliet – the ball and the balcony – love at first sight – eyes meet across a crowded room – soliloquy – celestial imagery

Moment3 – Love - The end – death – she is alive – dramatic irony – link to the prologue – foreshadowed from the start – rosy cheeks – crimson lips – clues to show

**This was planned using four prompt questions – Where is love first seen/next/finally shown? What kind of love? How do we know? What supports this in the play?**

**The Essay (How to do it if you have a blank mind for quotes)**

**How is love presented across Romeo and Juliet?**

**Introduction: Link to the question & explain what 3 main parts of the story will you focus on**

Love is presented in Romeo and Juliet as a difficult emotion which causes pain and suffering as well as pleasure. We see this in the short-lived relationship between Romeo and Juliet, but also the pain Romeo suffers as a result of her death and his first melancholy reflection of love with Rosaline at the start of the play.

**MOMENT 1 –Plan above**

In Act 1 we are introduced to the idea of love as a painful and difficult emotion, as Romeo is pinning for his love of Rosaline. He is moping around, hanging out in the tree lined avenue all night and then sleeping all day, which suggests he is love sick. We are introduced to this idea by his family who are worried about him. His good friend Benvolio promises to find out what is wrong. Here Shakespeare introduces us to the unrequited love, or courtly love that existed between men in his time and women, when the men were trying to persuade women that they are worthy of them. Rosaline rejects Romeo and he is so immature and young that he seems to sulk and cause everyone else to worry about him. He doesn’t seem to be bothered about the fact that he is worrying everyone, and perhaps this was Shakespeare’s way of showing how selfish his character is to begin with in the play.

**MOMENT 2 – Plan above**

Moving onto the next way love is shown. We see Romeo instantly fall in love with Juliet at the ball. He has sneaked into the Capulet ball (where he shouldn’t be) again showing a reckless side to his character and when his eyes meet across the room with Juliet’s he immediately forgets Rosaline and is instead infatuated with Juliet. It could suggest that love is a difficult emotion when you are young. The speed with which he changes his mind and the celestial imagery he uses to describe Juliet before he has even spoken to her suggests he is bowled over by her physical appearance. This could be seen as shallow. However, when he jumps the wall of the orchard and risks his life to see Juliet we can see this as a romantic gesture. The fact that both are talking about the other, without realising they can each hear what is being said, in the balcony scene with their soliloquys shows they are thinking of each other. This dramatic irony is interesting as the audience really want both characters to discover each other. We are drawn into the romanticism that is used and the conflict between the two families and this makes us feel sympathy for both characters as we realise that their love is flawed and possibly fatal – as this was foreshadowed in the prologue.

**MOMENT 3 – Plan above**

Finally, at the end of the play the foreshadowed death does happen. Love seems to be the cause of many deaths in Romeo and Juliet and Romeo has a duel with Paris killing him and placing him in the tomb with Juliet, suggesting that he isn’t as selfish as he once was. Romeo has empathy for Paris, whose only downfall has been to love Juliet when she doesn’t love him back (maybe Shakespeare was being ironic with the start showing Romeo and Rosaline in an unrequited love situation and the same for Paris with Juliet). Dramatic Irony is again shown when Romeo fails to notice the clues that Juliet is still alive. He suggests death is trying to keep Juliet for himself and that she has rosy cheeks and crimson lips, which hints to us that she is still alive. But in true tragic style, Romeo kills himself just as Juliet wakes up; causing her to kill herself with his dagger. Here we see that love causes death, pain and suffering and lessons are learnt by the audience about making sure that you love someone who is suitable for you, otherwise there will only be trouble and heartache.

**Conclude – Quick summary of main points.**

Love in Shakespeare’s tragic play Romeo and Juliet is foreshadowed as problematic right from the start. Many deaths are caused by the unwise and youthful love between Romeo and Juliet and Shakespeare may be teaching his audience a lesson about how society works. Maybe he is saying; if your parents are against your love interest then it is unlikely to be a good choice.

Use Green Pen:
Find examples:

Analysis

Language refs

Structure refs

Links to the question

Links to moments in the play

Exploration of writers’ intentions

Effect of the language