

Othello Background information Power Point Presentation

Slides 1 and 2 (None)

Slide 3

- *Othello* unlike other Shakespearean _____
- No _____ like his other tragedies
- Villain (Iago) is responsible for the downfall of the _____ (Othello)
- Ideas for this play taken from a collection of tales called *Hecatommithi* by Giraldi Cinthio, published in Venice in 1566

Slide 4

This picture depicts the clothing Othello would have worn as a commander in the military.

Slide 5

- In 711 Moors, who are _____, conquered Spain and ruled until 1492—Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand took over and brought Christianity to Spain
- Moors forced to leave Spain or become Christian; many left the country and became _____ in Europe and _____

Slide 6

- Play first performed in 1604, when Christian European tolerance of Muslims was greatly _____
- Shakespeare created the character of Othello as a _____, not a _____

Slide 7-10 none

Slide 11

BLANK VERSE – _____ iambic pentameter

If there is a change in this pattern, it causes a _____—creates a mood change, emphasizes a character trait, etc.

EXAMPLES:

1. Othello's terse lines as _____ consumes him (Act III)
2. Iago's use of varied rhyme and rhythm in his _____ (Act II)
3. Desdemona's _____ as she realizes she is going to die (Act IV)

Slide 12

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE (_____)—Use to expand ideas and

Example of metaphor:

(Iago speaks):

Awake the snorting citizens with the bell,

*Or else the **devil** will make a grandsire of you*

Devil = _____

Slide 13

MOTIFS—Major topics related to theme

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

6.

Slide 14

SOLILOQUY—monologue; character is _____ —gives audience
_____ into character's thoughts and emotions

ASIDE—character speaks _____

FOIL—character who _____ certain traits of the main
character by _____ them

EX: Emilia is the foil to Desdemona

Slide 15

ALLUSION— _____ to another event, person, or work; writer
assumes reader is familiar with the _____

This play uses three types of allusion:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Primary conflict is EXTERNAL in _____

Othello's INTERNAL conflict between his _____ and wanting to save his

_____ is what drives the action which is his _____

Slide 16

Othello is a strong example of a DYNAMIC CHARACTER

- 1.
- 2.

- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Slide 17

Iago is a STATIC CHARACTER

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Slide 18

NOTE: Shakespeare's writing is from the Elizabethan era of literature

The Elizabethan _____ is much more often responsible for his _____
_____ rather than being a _____

NOTE: Prior to the Elizabethan era, the tragic hero usually succumbed to his fate and took no
responsibility for this action

Emphasizes the "waste of human potential"

_____ is the tragic hero