

<b>Plot Summary</b>	<b>Ferdinand and Miranda (I.ii, III.i)</b>	<b>Keywords</b>											
<b>The Tempest (I.i)</b> Alonso, the King of Naples, is on a ship with his son Ferdinand and his companions Sebastian, Antonio, Stephano and Trinculo. They are struck by a terrifying, howling storm. They abandon ship and swim to a nearby island but are washed ashore in different places. The island seems to be abandoned.	Ferdinand has survived the storm. He is safely on the island and is found by Miranda. They fall instantly in love. Prospero wants to test that the love is real. Ferdinand has to endure hard labour to prove his intentions are honourable. Miranda pities Ferdinand and wants to marry him. Prospero blesses their marriage.	colonialism – when one country establishes itself in another country. When someone <b>colonises</b> a new country, they are called a <b>coloniser</b> . The original inhabitants of the land are called <b>natives</b> .											
<b>After the Storm (I.ii)</b> From a nearby island, Miranda watches the huge tempest. She lives with her father Prospero and has little memory of her life before the island. Prospero tells his daughter of their past: he was the Duke of Milan twelve years ago, but he was so involved with his books and secret studies that he did not realise his brother Antonio was stealing power from him. One night, Antonio ordered soldiers to take Prospero and Miranda and put them on a boat to their death. But they were washed ashore this island safely and have lived there ever since. Prospero has been ruler of the island. Prospero has created the storm to bring his brother to the island.	<b>The End (IV.i, V.i)</b> A marriage for Ferdinand and Miranda is arranged and celebrated with a masque attended by spirits. It is interrupted when Prospero recalls the threat from Trinculo, Stephano and Caliban. Prospero and Ariel send spirit dogs to scare them away. King Alonso, Sebastian and Antonio meet Prospero. He explains what has been happening on the island. He shows them Ferdinand and Miranda who are now married. King Alonso is filled with regret and asks for forgiveness from Prospero which he grants.	usurp – to take control of someone else's power when you do not have the right to. Someone who usurps is called a <b>usurper</b> .											
<b>Ariel and Caliban (I.ii. conf./II.i)</b> Prospero is a powerful magician who controls the spirit Ariel who completes tasks for him. Prospero has agreed to release Ariel after this last mission. Caliban is a deformed savage slave who is also under Prospero's control. He is the son of an old witch, Sycorax, and is a native of the island. Prospero taught Caliban how to speak but Caliban resents the control Prospero has over him.	<b>Epilogue</b> Prospero declares that he will be giving up his magic. Ariel is released from his service. The party travel back to Milan. We do not know what has happened to Caliban.	tempest – a violent storm.											
<b>Kind Alonso (II.i)</b> King Alonso and his younger brother Sebastian, as well as Antonio (the usurping Duke of Milan), wander around the island. King Alonso weeps as he believes his son Ferdinand is dead. Sebastian and Antonio plot to kill Alonso so that Sebastian can be king. They are stopped by Ariel's magical intervention.	<b>Characters</b>	treason – a crime that harms your country or government. Someone who commits treason is a <b>traitor</b> .											
<b>Caliban, Stephano and Trinculo (II.ii, III.ii)</b> The monster Caliban is found by Stephano and Trinculo. They give him alcohol to drink and he gets drunk. Caliban offers to serve Stephano because he believes he is a god because of the heavenly drink! Caliban explains to them how Prospero has treated him and that he will be their guide on the island if they overthrow him. The three drunks go to find and kill Prospero.	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Alonso – King of Naples</td></tr> <tr><td>Sebastian – Alonso's brother</td></tr> <tr><td>Ferdinand – Alonso's son</td></tr> <tr><td>Antonio – Prospero's brother. Antonio stole Prospero's title as Duke of Milan.</td></tr> <tr><td>Gonzalo – the old counsellor to the King of Naples</td></tr> <tr><td>Trinculo – a jester</td></tr> <tr><td>Stephano – a drunken butler</td></tr> <tr><td>Prospero – the rightful Duke of Milan</td></tr> <tr><td>Miranda – Prospero's daughter</td></tr> <tr><td>Ariel – an airy spirit; a slave of Prospero's who earns his freedom</td></tr> <tr><td>Caliban – a savage and deformed slave of Prospero's; a native of the island</td></tr> </table>	Alonso – King of Naples	Sebastian – Alonso's brother	Ferdinand – Alonso's son	Antonio – Prospero's brother. Antonio stole Prospero's title as Duke of Milan.	Gonzalo – the old counsellor to the King of Naples	Trinculo – a jester	Stephano – a drunken butler	Prospero – the rightful Duke of Milan	Miranda – Prospero's daughter	Ariel – an airy spirit; a slave of Prospero's who earns his freedom	Caliban – a savage and deformed slave of Prospero's; a native of the island	callous – when someone is cruel and does not care about other people.
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	<b>'The Tempest' Knowledge Organiser</b>	pathos – a situation that makes us feel sympathy or sorrow.											
		dual nature – having two sides.											
	<b>Background Information</b>	nurture – to encourage or support the development of someone or something.											
	Shakespeare was born in the Elizabethan era, named after Elizabeth I. After she died, James I became king. This period of history is called the <b>Jacobean</b> era, because Jacob is the Latin for James. Shakespeare lived and worked in both eras.	Tragicomedy – a play that has some features of a tragedy and some features of a comedy.											
	Italian city states - A city-state is an area that is ruled by a major city. During the Elizabethan and Jacobean era, Italy wasn't one unified country, but a number of small independent city-states.												
	Sea exploration was booming in the Elizabethan era as people 'discovered' new parts of the world. Queen Elizabeth I was obsessed with their discoveries and was happy to pay for their travels. Led by her example, the rest of the country were also fascinated by their stories and goods.												