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The tempest act one scene one

The play opens on the deck of a ship that is sailing from the north African city of Carthage to the Italian city of Naples. The stage can be set or divided in many ways. The actors are usually center stage in this section. Others enter from the same wing. A clap of thunder sounds, light flashes, the dialogue begins between the Master of the boat and the Boatswain. The two characters run around trying to secure the rigging of the ship in the storm. Alonso, the King of Naples, steps from the wing to ask what is going on. He is accompanied by his counselor, Gonzalo and Antonio, the reigning Duke of Milan. The royal passengers ask the Boatswain about the status of the storm, and he orders them to get below the deck. Gonzalo warns him to be wary of the stature of the men on board, but the Boatswain is indignant: "BOATSWAIN None that I love more than myself. You are a councillor; if you can command these elements to silence and work the peace of the presencet, we will not hand a rope more - use your authority. If you cannot, give thanks you have lived so long, and make yourself ready in your cabin for the mischance of the hours, if it so hap" Act 1, Scene 1, lines 20 - 25. Gonzalo exits, remarking that the Boatswain is more fit for dying by hanging than drowning, as he continues to order the sailors. He returns with Antonio and Sebastian, Alonso's brother. The Boatswain demands to know why the three men have come back on deck and Sebastian insults him : "A pox o' your throat, you bawling, blasphemous, incharitable dog!" Act 1, Scene 1, line 40 Chaos continues as the storm ravages the deck of the ship. The mariners enter the stage and lament. Antonio asks if they are "merely cheated of our lives by drunkards" Act 1, Scene 1, line 55 and the Boatswain exits. A clamor of shouts and cries is heard from within the boat and the royal passengers exit to die with the king. Gonzalo ends the act, wishing that he would not have to die at sea: "Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground, -long heath, broomwn, furze, anything. The wills above be done, but I would fain die a dry death" Act 1, Scene 1, lines 65 - 68. The curtains closefall and the stage is reset for the island scene. Topic Tracking: Authority 1 Summary: The first scene and act of the play adapts to a setting of a ship, with its shipmen along with the King Alonso, his brother Sebastian, his advisor Gonzalo, Antonio and Ferdinand, when they hit a great storm. Their anxiety and fear of death reveals an insight on their inner feelings as they all prepare for demise.ThesisThrough the use of metaphors, dialogue, and structural features Shakespeare creates a chaotic and hectic exposition, that not only gives insight on the characters but also piques reader's curiosity and heightens their anticipation.Notes- The fact that it is an unexplained natural phenomenon, in the beginning creates a sense of anticipation for what's to come - especially due the cliffhanger ending.o Constant use of exclamation marks "Heigh my hearts! Cheerly! Cheerly, my hearts! Yare Yare! ... if room enough! - create a sense of anxiety due to exclamations as well as the context of the wordso "We split! We split! ...Yare lower! Lower!" Again the use of alliteration emphasizes the disaster that is to occur and the deadly effects and consequences it brings for the boatmen, and the royal family aboard, also strengthened by the exclamation marks. (can also be regarded as background technique for those who wish to use that in their commentary Jo "A plague upon this howling" is auditory imagery, as we can imagine the loud noises of the chaos and the scrambling to secure the shipo The ending is quite ambiguous and as it neither eludes to all the characters drowning or surviving, effective way to end the exposition as it creates expectations of extensive trouble ahead. - The effect of the storm on the characters on board is one of fear, and it maddens them enough, to step out of their "titles" and gives insight to inner characters and personalitieso It is also interesting to note, that in the beginning of the scene all characters are referred to as their titles "Boatswain", "King", "Prince", and "Master". As the situation on the ship becomes more hectic and disorganized, and insight of the characters reveals the insignificance of the titles and the pretense behind them. "None that I more love... Out of our way I say". Here the boatswain not only informed the King's most trusted man that he valued his life more than the Royals but also that as a councillor he was useless to the situation and should just step aside and pray to god, thanking him for such a long life (which also eludes to Gonzalo as a older wiser man). o Gonzalo is seen as pleasant and calming personality through his first dialogue "Nay, good, be patient" "Good, yet remember whom thou has aboard. Gonzalo's use of commas creating a calming and lulling effect to his dialogue and his constant use of positive remarks such as "good" which is repeated twice, and patient; helps readers envision a good-natured councillor* Even when Gonzalo is insulted his remark back to boatswain is not one of hatred and anger or even insulting but rather humor as he jokes that ship would be safe because the unfaithful Boatswain was surely born to be hanged, as his complexion suited just as such "I have great comfort from this follow...our case is miserable".* He also uses metaphors "though the ship / were no stronger than a nutshell and as leaky as an / unstanched wench.", which is again used against the Boatswain but again he is mocking the ship, as opposed to insulting the Boatswaino On the other hand, characters such as Antonio and Sebastian are quite the opposite* Each of their first dialogues reflects their inner personalities* Sebastian - "A pox o' your throat...incharitable dog"* Antonio - "Hand, cur...than thou art"Both can be seen as rude and brash characters, much the villains of the play. Shakespeare's use of short staccato like statements for both instead of long flowing sentences also embodies their characters as it adds a very rough and abrupt tone to their speech, unlike Gonzalo's soft and serene toneo Antonio and Sebastian's diffidence toward the boatswain on account of their status is the first demonstration in the play of social hierarchy, which eludes to this issue becoming an important theme in the play. Act 1, Scene 1 Sailors try to keep a ship from running aground on the rocks in a stormy sea. The passengers -are Alonso, the King of Naples, Alonso's son Ferdinand, Alonso's brother Sebastian, Alonso's advisor Gonzalo, and Antonio. The boatswain says that even kings cannot "command these elements" of wind and water, and tells Antonio and Sebastian that they can either "keep below" or help the sailors. The noblemen take offense at being ordered around by a mere sailor, and both show a mean-tempered streak in this encounter. Suddenly, a panic seizes the sailors, and they declare "all lost," surrendering themselves, and their ship, to the vicious storm. Antonio and Sebastian also fear the worst, and go below to say goodbye to the king, Alonso. Act 1, Scene 2 Prospero and his daughter Miranda are the focus of this scene, and from Miranda's first speech it becomes clear that the storm in the previous scene was somehow caused and controlled by Prospero. Miranda is concerned that good men were lost in the wreck, but Prospero assures her that it all went to plan, and no men were harmed. Prospero explains his motivations for causing the storm by telling her his history with the nobles aboard the ship; he reveals to Miranda that Antonio is his brother, and that he was once the rightful Duke of Milan, a position Antonio now holds. Antonio usurped Prospero's estate and wealth while Prospero became increasingly "rapt in secret studies" and oblivious to his brother's machinations; and in order to take Prospero's title as well, Antonio arranged to have his brother Prospero and Prospero's daughter Miranda killed secretly. But Prospero is widely known to be a good man, so those charged with his death decide not to kill him. Instead, Prospero and Miranda were set adrift on the open sea in a decayed vessel, and were able to survive off the supplies that the honest councillor Gonzalo arranged for them to have; thus, they landed on the island where they now live. After Prospero's tale, Ariel, a magical spirit, appears; it becomes clear that she is in Prospero's service, and caused the storm, at Prospero's bidding. King Alonso and company are now "dispersed'Shout the isle," and Ariel has made the incident look like a shipwreck. Ariel also expresses her wish to be freed by Prospero, although he rescued her from the nasty witch Sycorax. Caliban, who was Sycorax's son, also makes an appearance. Miranda expresses her strong dislike for him, and he has been reduced to no more than Prospero's slave. Ferdinand, Alonso's son, meets Miranda, and falls immediately in love with her; this appears to be of Ariel's doing, and part of the carefully-laid plan that she must carry out to win her freedom from Prospero. Analysis of Act 1 The play begins with a pair of contrasting scenes: one showing men who are helpless against the storm they believe to be nature's wrath, and one showing the storm itself to be merely the work of an illusionist, trying to reclaim his place through his magic. In the first scene, the boatswain suggests that men, despite their power, are still subject to nature; "what cares these roarsers for the name of king," he asks, when the king's ship is being pummeled by the storm (l.i.16-17). The boatswain's statement makes sense in the context of that scene; however, it becomes ironic in the second scene, when Miranda and Prospero reveal that it was Prospero himself who caused the storm. Antonio and Sebastian's behavior also reveals the brutish, unkind characteristics that mark them throughout the play: Antonio's depiction in this scene gives credence to Prospero's traitorous depiction of his brother that comes out when he tells Miranda about the wrongs perpetrated against him. The first impression of Gonzalo is not quite as correct as those of Antonio and Sebastian; he abets their affront of the boatswain, and shows little of the honesty or kindness which he exhibits later in the play, or for which Prospero remembers him. Also, Antonio and Sebastian's diffidence toward the boatswain on account of their status is the first demonstration in the play of social hierarchy, which becomes an important theme. Characters within the work, like Antonio, Sebastian, and even Prospero, depend upon the perpetuation of this hierarchy to give them their power, and only become leaders when those beneath them in station submit to them. Caliban is well aware that Prospero's position depends on Caliban's obeisance, as he says to Prospero, "I am all the subjects that you have"; though it is Prospero's "art" and power, rather than a landed title, that makes Caliban, the natural owner of the island, subordinate. The nature of power is repeatedly in question in this first act; Prospero believes Antonio's power to be marred by its underhanded acquisition, while Prospero believes his own power to be valid and just because he acquired it through his own knowledge and effort. Prospero reasserts his authority over Ariel, claiming that his pains to free her indenture her to him; and over Caliban too, because the charge of attempted rape takes away his credibility, as far as Prospero and Miranda are concerned. However, though their interactions with Prospero do more to further Prospero's characterization than their own. However, in Prospero, more than any other character, key themes come into play, and Act One begins the development of this exceedingly crucial character. DRAMAISC EBOOKS AND SOLUTIONSLITERATURE By ISC HUB Last updated Sep 2, 2020ISC THE TEMPEST WORKBOOK ANSWERS ACT 1 SCENE 1LINK- 1 SCENE 1EXTRACT 1GONZALO. Good, yet remember whom thou hast aboard. BOATSWAIN. None that I more love than myself. Youare a councillor; if you can command these elements tosilence, and work the peace of the present, we will nothand a rope more. Use your authority. If you cannot, give thanks you have liv'd so long, and make yourself ready in your cabin for the mischance of the hour, if itso hap.—Cheerly, good hearts! Out of our way, I say. (I). Who are the Royal people aboard on the ship? ANS: The royal people on the ship are Alonso (King of Naples), Ferdinand, Gonzalo, Sebastian, Antonio, Stephano, etc. (II) What has the boatswain said just before the extract about these people? ANS: Boatswain said that he will be patient when the sea becomes patient and he said that what do this thunderstorm care whether we have a king on board. Go to your cabin be quiet. Do not trouble us.(III). What does the boatswain request Gonzalo to do? ANS: Boatswain request gonzalo that you are king advisor if you can subdue the storm and bring about a calm weather, we would not have to handle a single rope any more use your authority to control the strong (IV) What is referred to as the mischance of the hour? How could they save themselves from the mischance? ANS: The death of passengers is referred to as mischance of an hour, when gonzalo said that both Boatswain face shows that he will not die by drowning but by hanging.His destiny which us to die can save us.(V) What role does the sea storm play in the development of the plot? ANS: Prospero with his power of magic creates the Tempest in the sea. The shipwreck, passengers will part away on the island where Prospero lived and the main theme of forgiveness will take place in a chronological way which develops the plot.(VI) Give the meaning of the following words as they are used in the context of the passage (a) counsellor: King's advisor (b) elements: here refers to winds, waves, ocean, etc. EXTRACT 2GONZALO. I have great comfort from this fellow.Methinks he hath no drowning mark upon him, hiscomplexion is perfect gallows. Stand fast, good Fate, to his hanging, make the rope of his destiny our cable,for our own doth little advantage. If he be not born tobe hang'd, our case is miserable. (I). Who is this fellow referred to in the extract? why does Gonzalo have great comfort from him? ANS: Boatswain is the referred person here. Gonzalo feels comforts from Boatswain because according to him there are no signs to show that he will die by hanging, not by drowning. His appearance shows that he will die by hanging, not by drowning, hence he will also be saved.(II) What has this fellow asked the passengers to do? ANS: The fellow asked the passenger to go the cabin silently and thank god that they have live so long.(III) Where does this scene take place? Describe the chaos and confusion in the scene. ANS: This scene takes place on board a ship at sea. There was a storm blowing on the sea accompanied by thunder and lightning.Passenger on the ship was frightened and lost the hope for survival. They were panicky and frustrated and thus could not maintain a clear state of mind .They were confused on what shall they do to save themselves. (IV) In modern times confusion and chaos are shown on the stage by using modern equipment. How did Shakespeare produce such an effect on the stage? ANS:Shakespeare produced such effect by the use of cymbals and drums. The sailors yell or frightened shouts were made by the actors off stage. Most importantly the effort of storm on the character on board a ship creates such effect.(V) Why did the passengers travel on the ship? What was their condition during the tempest? ANS: The passengers were traveling in the ship because they were returning after caribels marriage to Milan through the sea. They were frightened, panic and frustrated and lost their hope for survival . (VI). Give the meaning of the following words as they are used in the context of the passage (a) drowning-mark: indication of death by drowning (b) advantage: benefit EXTRACT 3BOATSWAIN. Down with the topmast! Yare! lower,lower! bring her to try with main-course. [A cry within.] A plague upon this howling! they are louder than theweather, or our office.Enter SEBASTIAN, ANTONIO, and GONZALO Yet again? What do you here? Shall we give o'er anddown? Have you a mind to sink?SEBASTIAN. A pox o' your throat, you bawling, blasphemous, incharitable dog! (I). What is the boatswain trying to do? How does the extract show that the people were in danger during the tempest? ANS: Boatswain is trying to have control over the ship and bring the ship to main course as the ship was drifting towards toe rocky coast and save the life of the passenger. People were in danger during the tempest because all were crying, tensed and frightened because of the fear of being drowned.(II) How can you say from this scene that Shakespeare has a sound knowledge of a ship at the sea? ANS:The scene has many terms of seamanship,which shows Shakespeare's familiarity with the subject.The graphic picture of a ship drifting towards the rocky coast of an island,the action to be take by the sailors to keep the ship under control,suggest some knowledge of the ships and sailing. .(III) Judging from the speech, what sort of a man is Boatswain? ANS: Boatswain is a confident Person, he is confident in his work but he is disrespectful and insolent person as he talks in a discourteous way to Kings and royal passengers. (IV) Who are Sebastian, Antonio, and Gonzalo? ANS: Sebastian is a brother of Alonso, the King of Naples. Antonio is Prospero's brother, whereas Gonzalo is the honest counsellor.(V) Compare the character of Sebastian with that of Gonzalo. ANS: Sebastian was the brother of King Alonso, he is a villain. He becomes a partner with Antonio in the conspiracy against his brother, Alonso, Whereas Gonzalo is an honest councillor at the court of King Antonio, he is sympathetic in nature and loyal to his King. When Alonso was sad at the supposed loss of his son, Gonzalo tried to consoles him.(VI) Give the meaning of the following words as they are used in the context of the passage (a) plague: curse upon (b) blasphemous: taking irrelevantly EXTRACT 4ANTONIO. Hang, cur! hang, you whoreson, insolentnoisemaker! We are less afraid to be drown'd than thouart. GONZALO. I'll warrant him for drowning, though theship were no stronger than a nutshell, and as leaky as anunstanch'd wench.BOATSWAIN. Lay her a-board, a-hold! Set her two coursesoff to sea again! Lay her off.Enter MARINERS wet. MARINERS. All lost! To prayers, to prayers! All lost! (I).Who is the insolent noisemaker? What is busy-doing? Why is Antonio talking to him impatiently? ANS: Boatswain is the insolent noisemaker. Boatswain was commanding the sailors to handle the rope and protect ship from getting struck into shallow water. Antonio was talking to Boatswain impatiently because he was not satisfied with the efforts of Boatswain and he thought that the ship was going to drown .(II). Why is Gonzalo confident that the Boatswain will die by drowning? ANS: Gonzalo was confident that the boatswain will not die by drowning, because according to him there are no signs on Boatswain face that he will die by hanging, not by drowning. His appearance shows that he will die by hanging, not by drowning, hence he will also be saved. (III) What is the attitude of the following towards the danger in the ship? (a) Antonio (b) Gonzalo ANS: (a) Antonio shows negative signs .He said that they are going to die because of these drunkards. (b)Gonzalo was confident that the boatswain will not die by drowning, because according to him there are no signs on Boatswain face that he will die by hanging, not by drowning. His appearance shows that he will die by hanging, not by drowning, hence he will also be saved.(IV). How do the following reaction to the shipwreck? ANS: (a) Boatswain: The boatswain shows his authority on the ship. He is worried about his life, and passengers also interfere in his work and he orders them to go back to their cabin. (b) Mariners: Mariners lost all of there hope of survival and started to pray to save them. (V). How does Shakespeare create an atmosphere of a fierce storm in the scene? The scene is not very tragic despite the terrible storm and the fact that so many lives are at stake.Shakespeare lets us know that he does not want us to be too serious, because he makes use of subtle dramatic devices like the boatswain ignoring royal presence amidst the storm and the devastating wit of Gonzalo There is suspense and the danger presented by the storm.But Gonzalo's satire relieves it to a great extent.(VI). Give the meaning of the following words as they are used in the context of the passage (a) insolent: rude (b) warrant: assure Prev PostISC THE TEMPEST WORKBOOK ANSWERS ACT 4 SCENE 1Next Post ISC THE TEMPEST WORKBOOK ANSWERS ACT 1 SCENE 2Comments

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