

OTHELLO

Saturday, April 11, 2020 11:22 AM

[LECTURE] ACT IContact **Jolanta Nowak** through Teams if have any queries

CUE COLUMN Questions/Cues	NOTE TAKING COLUMN Key Ideas/Important facts/Repeated (stressed) information																																																																																																																										
Tragedy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A disaster• We observe the downfall of the central character<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Othello begins as a respected general and ends by committing suicide• In a tragedy, the audience (usually) experiences pity for the character: we feel some kind of empathy or sadness• In the theatre, tragedy often occurs because another character seeks revenge: in Othello, Iago is motivated by a desire for revenge																																																																																																																										
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Overview of Act I Scene I	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Set in Venice• Roderigo (who is in love with Desdemona) is upset that Desdemona and Othello have eloped• Iago tells Roderigo that Othello has chosen Michael Cassio to be Othello's new lieutenant. Iago believed that Cassio does not deserve to be lieutenant: he does not have Iago's experience• Iago has been made Othello's "ancient": his standard bearer• Iago explains to Roderigo that from now on he will only pretend to follow Othello: he will be false to Othello• Iago and Roderigo decide to tell Desdemona's father, Brabantio, that Othello and Desdemona have married• Brabantio regards Desdemona's marriage to Othello as a serious betrayal• Iago is angry and jealous that Othello has not promoted him• Othello chose Cassio, over Iago, to be lieutenant																																																																																																																										
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He is planning to only pretend to serve Othello – he will only serve himself, not Othello• If, one day, when his appearance shows the reality of his heart, then on that day he will wear his heart on his sleeve for birds [daws] to eat... Thus, meaning that he will never reveal his true self• There is a distinction between appearance and reality • Brabantio to Brabantio (I.i.88-90) <table><tr><th>Line #</th><th>Line</th><th>Meaning</th></tr><tr><td>88</td><td>Your heart is burst; you have lost half your soul;</td><td>Something has gone wrong, you are going to be heartbroken. 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Overview of Act I Scene III	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Senators discuss the TurkishDesdemona is called before the Council and explains that her duty is to both her father and to Othello: but that she learnt from her mother to shift her loyalty from her father to her husbandOthello agrees to go to CyprusDesdemona requests to go with OthelloOthello promises that Desdemona's presence in Cyprus won't distract him from his workThe Duke tells Brabantio that Othello is more 'fair' (good)Roderigo, who is in love with Desdemona, is upset about her marriage to Othello: he says he wants to 'drown myself' (I.iii.302)Iago tells Roderigo						
Key Speeches and Literary Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Othello to the Duke (I.iii.177-168)<table><tr><th>Line #</th><th>Line</th><th>Meaning</th></tr><tr><td>127</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>Is this really love?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is pity love?He believes that he speaks very plainly - he is used to speaking on the battlefield - but this is a beautiful speech - is he a good judge of himself? Why does he degrade himself	Line #	Line	Meaning	127		
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Main Themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Betrayal and InsecurityWe all want to be loved<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sometimes love comes from insecurities or lack of self-acceptanceWho really loves who? What is love really?RacismLove and hateThe relationship between appearance and reality<ul style="list-style-type: none">Iago announces to Roderigo that he will be false to Othello "I am not what I am"He tells Othello that he						
Racism/being an Outsider	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Iago refers to Othello as a 'Moor' (I.i.33)Roderigo refers to Othello's 'thick-lips' (I.i.67)Iago refers to Othello's and Desdemona's potential children as horses (I.i.113-114)Roderigo refers "to the gross clasps of a lascivious Moor" (I.i.126)Brabantio believes that Desdemona would only run to Othello's "sooty bosom" because she is under a spell (I.ii.70)Brabantio says that Othello's marriage to Othello is "against all rules of nature" (I.i.101) and asks how could she "fall in love with what she fear'd to look on?" (I.iii.98)Iago says that "Moors are changeable in their wills" (I.iii.342)						
Love and Hate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Iago wants revenge on Othello. Why? Because Iago was not promoted, and because he suspects that Othello had an affair with Iago's wife, Emilia (we never know if this is true)Roderigo is obsessed with Desdemona, and even lets Iago take his money, thinking this will win Desdemona over (is that love?)Desdemona and Othello believe they love each other, but do they really?						
Appearance vs Reality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Iago announces to Roderigo that he will be false to Othello "I am not what I am." (I.i.66)He tells Othello that he [Iago] "lack[s] iniquity" (I.ii.3)The audience learn very early on that Iago is evil. He willingly does evil things and no one knows except for the audienceOthello refers to Iago as a man "of honesty and trust" (I.iii.281)The Duke tells Brabantio that Othello "is far more fair than black" (I.iii.287)Brabantio tells Othello that Desdemona has deceived him and so she is capable of deceiving Othello (I.iii.290)						
Exam	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Shakespeare is asking us to think about human nature and behaviourExam will need you to demonstrate that you:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Have a good knowledge of the playCan analyse key quotes and discuss literary featuresCan construct and argument about an important theme in the play						
Referencing Shakespeare	<ul style="list-style-type: none">I.i.4-5<ul style="list-style-type: none">Refers to Act I, scene I, lines 4-5						

[TUTORIAL] ACT I

CUE COLUMN Questions/Cues	NOTE TAKING COLUMN Key Ideas/Important facts/Repeated (stressed) information
Homework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is love? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Love is not love Which alters when it alteration finds, (Shakespeare, Sonnet 16) Love is not love if it changes when circumstances change But isn't that EXACTLY
Culture of Venice	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Othello is the highest ranking military officer = Othello has power and is safe We are in a racist culture = Othello has little power and is not safe
Iago VS Othello	Othello is open but Iago is closed - Othello wants to be found; Iago wants to hide

[LECTURE] ACT II

CUE COLUMN Questions/Cues	NOTE TAKING COLUMN Key Ideas/Important facts/Repeated (stressed) information															
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Emilia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Iago's wifeDesdemona's maid															
Change in Setting	<p>Venice --> Cyprus Cyprus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A War Zone <ul style="list-style-type: none">Othello and Iago have been in the army together for a long timeOthello has learned to trust IagoBoth men have become accustomed to a life of violence...so understanding the military context helps us to understand the relationship between Othello and Iago, and their willingness to kill others															
What happens in Act II	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Set in CyprusThere is a violent storm at sea: the Turkish fleet has drowned<ul style="list-style-type: none">Symbolic Weather - Symbol of Chaos<ul style="list-style-type: none">Prefigures the emotional and social chaos that is about to happen to the charactersMontano: "cast water on the burning bear [stars]"<ul style="list-style-type: none">Water touches fire, earth touches skySetting, metaphor, foreshadowing: storm - chaos = a world before God's creation of order >> symbolic of the chaos which will happen in Othello and then the societyAllusion: reference to a known story, etc. Shakespeare is alluding to the Genesis story<ul style="list-style-type: none">Genesis story: God divided and organised chaos to orderThus, Shakespeare is making us feel uneasy - order is breaking down into chaosOthello's differentiation between truth and fiction is being broken downThere are fears for Othello's safety<ul style="list-style-type: none">II.i.44-46<table><tr><td>Line #</td><td>Line</td><td>Meaning</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>Foreshadowing - he will lose Othello on a dangerous sea of emotionsMontano does not worry for Othello - he believes that he is okay<ul style="list-style-type: none">II.i.35-36<table><tr><td>Line #</td><td>Line</td><td>Meaning</td></tr><tr><td>35</td><td>...the man commands</td><td>Othello is a great leader - he will be okay - he knows what he is doing</td></tr><tr><td>36</td><td>Like a full soldier...</td><td></td></tr></table>Masculinity associated with being<ul style="list-style-type: none">StrongCapableIn controlBoth the Duke and Montano regard Othello highly - they have confidence in him<ul style="list-style-type: none">But Othello does not have confidence in himself	Line #	Line	Meaning				Line #	Line	Meaning	35	...the man commands	Othello is a great leader - he will be okay - he knows what he is doing	36	Like a full soldier...	
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35	...the man commands	Othello is a great leader - he will be okay - he knows what he is doing														
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iago, Desdemona and Emilia arrive in Cyprus; Cassio greets them. Iago insults Emilia (III.i.106-107) 		
	Line #	Line	Meaning
	106	She puts her tongue a little in her heart	Othello is a great leader - he will be okay - he knows
	107	And chides with thinking	what he is doing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggests that Iago believed that Emilia is critical of him (Iago; AND that she hides her real thoughts (that she is two-faced like him) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cassio telling Desdemona that she is safe • Ironic - she is not 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iago is then critical of women in general, telling Emilia and Desdemona that (III.i.108-111) 		
	Line #	Line	Meaning
	35	..	Othello is a great leader - he will be okay - he knows
	36		what he is doing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iago has little respect for women - they might look like civilised people on the outside but they are actually governed by their passions, desires and anger and are uncivilised. He understands sexuality only in base terms - women are deceitful and emotional - puts women in dangerous/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ironic because none of the women in the play are as deceitful and emotional as Iago 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Othello's words - irony - this will be his last moments of happiness • Tragedy • Free Will - challenging the typical idea of free will 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cassio consoles Desdemona: he takes her by the hand and tells her that Iago is a soldier, and not a scholar (III.i.161-162). Iago sees Cassio take Desdemona by the hand and thinks he can use this to catch (III.i.164-177) 		
	Line #	Line	Meaning
	167	With a little a web as this will I ensnare as great a fly as Cassio. Ay, smile upon her, Do; I will gyve thee in thine own courtship. You say true; 'tis so, indeed. If such tricks as these strip you out of your lieutenantry, ...	Iago is going to use tricks to strip Cassio of his lieutenantry.
		...It had been better you had not kiss'd your three fingers so oft, which now again you are most apt to play the sir in. Very good; well kissed! And excellent courtesy! 'Tis so, indeed. Yet again your fingers to your lips? Would they were clyster-pipes for your sake	It would have been better for you (Cassio) if you hadn't shown such courtesy to Desdemona and Othello
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imagery: The 'web' is a metaphor for a trap to catch Cassio (a 'fly'). Iago implies that he is a spider who will kill. Iago is making up his plans for revenge as he goes along. He develops his plan by observing others, taking opportunities and noticing people's weaknesses. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Othello arrives and greets Desdemona. He says that she is his "comfort" (III.i.185) They kiss and Othello says: (III.i.191-192) 		
	Line #	Line	Meaning
	191	And this, and this, the greatest discords be	'this' refers to the kisses. The sounds of these kisses will be the worst kinds of discords that will come between us. AKA nothing is going to separate us - he is comparing their relationship with music - musical metaphor
	192	That e'er our hearts shall make.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Othello is vulnerable - he requires Desdemona to fill 'comfort' him - he is missing something that Desdemona gives him • Foreshadowing end of relationship - he kisses her repeatedly before killing too • Othello describes the love between them as music 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iago responds (as an aside- this means that only the audience hears these words): (III.i.192-194) 		
	Line #	Line	Meaning
	192	O, you are well tun'd now!	You two are making harmonious now - but I will disrupt your music
	193	But I'll set down the pegs that make this music,	
	194	As honest as I am	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iago continues Othello's musical metaphor here: for Iago, Othello is an instrument that Iago will interrupt/break • And this is exactly what happens: Iago will break up Othello's happiness 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iago tells Roderigo that Desdemona is in love with Cassio, and that he (Iago) has a plan to help Roderigo have a relationship with Desdemona • Iago develops a plan to dishonour Cassio 		
KEY SPEECH: Iago counsels Roderigo about Desdemona	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key Speech: Iago counsels Roderigo about Desdemona (III.i.214-238) 		
	Line #	Line	Meaning
	219	... Mark me with what violence she first lov'd the Moor, but for bragging and telling her fantastical lies. To love him	Look at the way she first carried on with Moor - will she still love the Moor if she keeps talking about it. Desdemona does not really love Othello and she has just talked herself into it.
	221	still for prating? - let not thy discreet heart think it.	
	222	Her eye must be fed; and what delight shall she have to look on the devil? ...	Iago believes that women need to have their eyes 'fed' and that Othello looks like the devil. Iago is racist and sexist.
	224...		
	...224	...When the blood is made dull with the act of sport, there should be - again to inflame	Iago claims that Desdemona will get tired of Othello ('when the blood is made dull') because he is too ugly and old and will go looking for another man; a man who is younger and better looking (ie. Cassio)
	225	it, and to give satiety a fresh appetite - loveliness in favour, sympathy in years, manners, and beauties - all	
	226	which the Moor is defective in. ...	
	227	...228	
	...228	...Now for want of these requir'd conveniences, her delicate tenderness will find	When she wakes up one morning and sees Othello, a black man, next to her, she will feel abused and 'heave the groge' - she will be 'sick' of Othello and physically vomit because it is 'natural'
	229	itself abus'd, begin to heave the gorge, disrelish and abhor the Moor; very nature will instruct her in it, and compel her to some second choice...	
	230	... the knave is handsome, young, and hath all those requisites in him that folly and green minds look after; ...	Desdemona will want to have a relationship with Cassio
	231		
	232		
	242		
	243		
	244		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Racism Sexism Lack of understanding of love Sexuality as a base, animalistic desire Iago is avoiding responsibility - he is taking advantage of things that are happening 		
Act II, cont'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roderigo struggles to believe Iago. Roderigo says that Desdemona is... (III.i.246-247) 		
	Line #	Line	Meaning
	246	I cannot believe that in her; she is full of most blest condition.	Roderigo believes that Desdemona is innocent, pure and special
	247		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iago responds (III.i.248-251) 		
	Line #	Line	Meaning
	...248	... The wine she drinks is made of grapes. If she had been blest, she would never have lov'd the Moor. Blest pudding!	Iago uses 'evidence' to try to convince Roderigo. Desdemona is a woman like any other ('the wine she drinks is made of grapes') - she would never have married Othello if she were that innocent.
	249	...250	
	...250	...Didst thou not see her paddle with the palm of his hand? Didst not mark that?	Desdemona and Cassio must be having an affair: did you see the way they held hands?
	251		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iago's 'solution' to Roderigo's problem: tell Roderigo to provoke Cassio, so that Roderigo and Cassio fight • Iago knows Cassio's weaknesses: he is short tempered and (we learn a but later) that he has a problem with alcohol. • Iago uses Roderigo to disgrace Cassio 		
KEY SPEECH: Iago's soliloquy	Soliloquy - character is thinking out loud - true honesty		
	Line #	Line	Meaning
	282	The Moor, howbeit that I endure him not,	Iago believed that Othello is predictable and loving
	283	Is of a constant, loving, noble nature;	
	284	And I dare think he'll prove to Desdemona	
	285	A most dear husband.	

	<p>285 Now I do love her too; 286 Not out of absolute lust, though per- adventure 287 I stand accountant for as great a sin,</p> <p>288 But partly led to diet my revenge, 289 For that I do suspect the lustful Moor 290 Hath leap'd into my seat; the thought whereof 291 Doth like a poisonous mineral gnaw my inwards;</p> <p>292 And nothing can nor shall content my soul 293 Till I am even'd with him, wife for wife; 294 Or failing so, yet that I put the Moor 295 At least into a jealousy so strong 296 That judgement cannot cure.</p> <p>• Despite Iago believing that Othello is a decent person, Iago still wants to harm</p>	<p>Iago thinks that he can perhaps sleep with Desdemona - to get revenge</p> <p>Iago thinks Othello has slept with Emilia, Iago's wife. This thought is 'eating' him up like a poisonous mineral eating up his inner organs [simile] later in the play he defined jealousy as monster which mocks the meat it feeds on: Iago uses a similar image here to explain his feelings toward Othello</p> <p>His plan is to get even with Othello: Iago will either sleep with Desdemona or he will make Othello jealous. Iago wants Othello to experience what he has experienced, Iago understands that strong feelings overwhelm reasoned judgement And the latter happens</p>									
KEY LINES (II.i.294-300)	<table> <tr> <th>Line #</th><th>Line</th><th>Meaning</th></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>I'll have our Michael Cassio on the hip, Abuse him to the Moor in the rank grab -</td><td>Iago will make Cassio look bad in Othello's eyes</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me, For making him egregiously an ass, And practising upon his peace and quiet Even to madness</td><td>Iago is going to turn Othello into an 'ass' Iago's plan is to disrupt Othello's happiness and send him mad</td></tr> </table>	Line #	Line	Meaning		I'll have our Michael Cassio on the hip, Abuse him to the Moor in the rank grab -	Iago will make Cassio look bad in Othello's eyes		Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me, For making him egregiously an ass, And practising upon his peace and quiet Even to madness	Iago is going to turn Othello into an 'ass' Iago's plan is to disrupt Othello's happiness and send him mad	
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Key Themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jealousy • Revenge • Othello's 'otherness' • Betrayal • The difference between appearance and reality • Race • Gender 										
Literary features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imagery • Metaphor • Connotations 										
Act II, scene ii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A herald announces there will be a party tonight to celebrate the destruction of the Turkish fleet and to celebrate Othello's wedding 										
Act II, scene iii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Othello puts Cassio (who he calls "Michael") on guard and tells him "Not to out-sport discretion" (make sure people don't misbehave tonight!) • Othello "Iago is most honest" (II.iii.6) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Othello is repeatedly deceived by Iago • Iago tries to persuade Cassio to have a drink - Iago tells him that he's has a drink already and "I have very poor and unhappy brains for drinking, I could well wish courtesy would invent some other custom of entertainment" (II.iii.29-31) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cassio has some self-awareness, but not enough to prevent him from galling into Iago's trap • Iago persuades him to drink alcohol (it's a party, after all!). His plan is to make Cassio "full of quarrel and offence! As my young mistress' dog." (II.iii.44-45) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iago wants Cassio to get into a fight and to disgrace himself • Once again Iago sees people as animals he can manipulate • Cassio gets drunk! • Iago draws Montano's attention to Cassio "I fear the trust Othello puts him in" (II.iii.112) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irony: in fact Iago is the one who Othello should not trust! • Montano asks if Cassio drinks often, and Iago tells them that he does <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Tis evermore the prologue to his sleep! He'll watch the horologe a double set, If drink rock not his cradle." (II.iii.115-117) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iago lies and says that Cassio needs to drink to sleep: without it, he's up for two hours • Roderigo provokes Cassio, and they fight • Montano challenges Cassio, and they fight. Montano is injured • Iago tells Roderigo to cry "mutiny" (II.iii.141) • Othello comes and stops the fighting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (II.iii.153-156) <table> <tr> <th>Line #</th><th>Line</th><th>Meaning</th></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Why, how now, ho! From whence ariseth this? And we turn'd Turks, and to ourselves do that Which heaven hath forbid the Ottomites? For Christian shame, put by this barbarous brawl.</td><td>The Turks/Ottomites are the enemies of the Venetians; even they do not kill each other. Behave like the Christians you are and stop fighting Is Othello a Venetian? No! Is he Christian? Othello appeals to that which he is not in order to control these men - this shows Othello's own lack of confidence, even perhaps, self-hatred (does Othello associate himself with the 'barbarian'? Act I: he thinks he cannot speak well)</td></tr> <tr> <td>188-9 3</td><td>My blood begins my safer guides to rule; And passion, having my best judgement collid [blackened],</td><td>Power of emotion Intenalised racism</td></tr> </table> • Othello: "Honest Iago, that looks dead with grieving, \Speak. Who began this? On thy love! charge thee." <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Othello notices a look of 'grief' on Iago's face: Iago has not lost anything though, he has won something! His plan is working! Iago is able to manipulate his face - he is a good actor/liar. Othello trusts Iago • Iago: "I do not know" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iago tells a bold lie - it was Iago who started this whole incident • Othello and Montano tell Iago to explain what he knows • Iago: "I had rather have this tongue cut from my mouth Than it should do offence to Michael Cassio! Yet, I persuade myself, to speak the truth" (II.iii.205-206) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irony: it is all Iago's words (ie. the work of his tongue) that has offended Cassio • He does speak the truth - but just SOME of the truth, not the whole picture • Iago goes on to say that Roderigo must have annoyed Cassio and Cassio was right to retaliate • Othello thinks that Iago must be "mincing" the affair • Othello dismisses Cassio • Cassio is hurt "past all surgery" (II.iii.243) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nothing can heal his wound - damage to his reputation • Cassio complains to Iago "Reputation, reputation, reputation! O, I have lost my reputation! I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is bestial. My reputation, Iago, my reputation!" (II.iii.245-248) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'immortal' part of Cassio is his soul: that which marks him out as human, Without this soul, he is an animal (irony: this is precisely what Iago wanted him to become!) • Iago counsels Cassio: "Reputation is an idle and most false imposition, oft got without merit and lost without deserving" (II.iii.251-253) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both Iago and Cassio understand the value of reputation • Iago knows that reputation is often undeserved and false (he knows because he has a reputation for being honest but he is not honest at all!) • Cassio continues to complain to Iago, He regrets his drinking • Cassio: "O God, that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains! That we should with joy, pleasance, revel, and applause transform ourselves into beasts" (II.iii.27-273) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cassio uses a metaphor to describe the effects of alcohol... but isn't he also describing what Iago does? Iago puts an enemy in his mouth, and transforms people into beasts while all the while appearing to be friendly and nice! • Iago tells Cassio to talk to Desdemona: ask her to help you to repair your relationship with Othello • In a soliloquy, Iago discusses whether or not he is being a villain to Cassio. He decides he is not, since he is giving good advice to Cassio. It is the same advice someone would give if they wanted to help Cassio - Thus, he thinks that he is not a villain 		Line #	Line	Meaning		Why, how now, ho! From whence ariseth this? And we turn'd Turks, and to ourselves do that Which heaven hath forbid the Ottomites? For Christian shame, put by this barbarous brawl.	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but Iago knows that he is doing evil at the same time - KEY SPEECH	<p>(II.iii.378-381)</p> <table> <tr> <th>Line #</th><th>Line</th><th>Meaning</th></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>...Divinity of hell! When devils will their blackest sins put on, They do suggest at first with heavenly shows, As I do now; for whiles this honest fortunes, Plies Desdemona to repair his fortunes, And she for him pleads strongly to the Moor, I'll pour this pestilence into his ear - That she repeals him for her body's lust; And by how much she strives to do him good She shall undo her credit with the Moor. So will I turn her virtue into pitch, And out of her own fondness make the net that shall enmesh them all</td><td>He tells us he knows how hell/evil works: evil succeeds by first doing a good Iago is doing precisely this: he is doing the good by helping Cassio, but then he will undermine that by poisoning Othello's ear with words - he Desdemona are having an affair This will make Desdemona's goodness seem to be 'pitch' (black and bad) Iago will use Desdemona's goodness to create a net to trap everyone (imagery)</td></tr> </table>	Line #	Line	Meaning		...Divinity of hell! When devils will their blackest sins put on, They do suggest at first with heavenly shows, As I do now; for whiles this honest fortunes, Plies Desdemona to repair his fortunes, And she for him pleads strongly to the Moor, I'll pour this pestilence into his ear - That she repeals him for her body's lust; And by how much she strives to do him good She shall undo her credit with the Moor. So will I turn her virtue into pitch, And out of her own fondness make the net that shall enmesh them all	He tells us he knows how hell/evil works: evil succeeds by first doing a good Iago is doing precisely this: he is doing the good by helping Cassio, but then he will undermine that by poisoning Othello's ear with words - he Desdemona are having an affair This will make Desdemona's goodness seem to be 'pitch' (black and bad) Iago will use Desdemona's goodness to create a net to trap everyone (imagery)				
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roderigo complains to Iago that he has no money and no Desdemona Iago tells him to be patient. He has succeeded in disgracing Cassio Act II ends with Iago planning to ask his wife to talk to Desdemona about Cassio, and Iago tells us his plan to show Othello Desdemona and Cassio together
Questioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who is really to blame for everyone that is going wrong? Why does everyone trust Iago? What assumptions does Iago make about humans? animals? women? sexuality? race? Why is it that Iago is able to manipulate the other characters?

[TUTORIAL] ACT III

CUE COLUMN Questions/Cues	NOTE TAKING COLUMN Key Ideas/Important facts/Repeated (stressed) information																																																																														
What happens in Act III	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Desdemona asks Othello to forgive CassioEmilia gives Desdemona's handkerchief to IagoOthello asks Iago to kill Cassio																																																																														
PLOT Act II Scene I	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Set outside Desdemona's bedroomCassio, some musicians and a clown, They play to wake Desdemona and Othello. This is comic relief after the tense scene that ended Act IICassio wants to speak to Emilia in order to ask her to help him speak to Desdemona. Iago turns up and says that he will go and find Emilia. Cassio thanks Iago for his help<ul style="list-style-type: none">III.i.39 <table><tr><th>Line #</th><th>Line</th><th>Meaning</th></tr><tr><td>39</td><td>I never knew a Florentine more kind and honest</td><td>Cassio believes that Iago is even more kind and honest than his own countrymen. (remember that Iago is a Venetian and that in Act I Iago criticised Cassio because he is from Florence)</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Emilia comes out of the bedroom and reassures Cassio that Desdemona and Othello are already speaking about Cassio, and that Othello has expressed that he must punish Cassio because he wounded Montano; but he loves Cassio and wants to welcome him back, when he canEmilia invites Cassio in to speak with DesdemonaDRAMATIC IRONY	Line #	Line	Meaning	39	I never knew a Florentine more kind and honest	Cassio believes that Iago is even more kind and honest than his own countrymen. (remember that Iago is a Venetian and that in Act I Iago criticised Cassio because he is from Florence)																																																																								
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PLOT Act III, Scene ii	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Othello is with Iago and a gentlemanOthello sends some letters to Venice and checks the <u>fortifications</u> of CyprusWe see here that Othello is still carrying on with his work (but this will change) and that he is diligent in his military efforts (but not good at looking after his personal life)																																																																														
PLOT Act III Scene iii	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Set in Othello's houseDesdemona tells Emilia and Cassio that she will speak to Othello about healing the break between Othello and Cassio. In fact, Desdemona tells Cassio that she is going to persistently talk to Othello about him<ul style="list-style-type: none">III.iii.72-96 <table><tr><th>Line #</th><th>Line</th><th>Meaning</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>For thy solicitor shall rather die</td><td>She will make Cassio get his job back or die</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Cassio then leaves, just as Othello arrives home with IagoIago sees Cassio aparting from Desdemona and comments (almost to himself, but so that Othello hears)<ul style="list-style-type: none">III.iii.35 <table><tr><th>Line #</th><th>Line</th><th>Meaning</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Ha! I like not that</td><td>This is the beginning of Iago's suggestion to Othello that Desdemona and Cassio are having an affair</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Othello notices Cassio leaving and asks Iago if it were Cassio. Iago suggestively says<ul style="list-style-type: none">III.iii.38-49 <table><tr><th>Line #</th><th>Line</th><th>Meaning</th></tr><tr><td>38</td><td>Cassio, my lord? No, sure I cannot think it</td><td>Iago suggests that Cassio must be guilty about something Iago uses Cassio's vulnerability and makes it appear to Othello that something suspicious is going on</td></tr><tr><td>39</td><td>That he would <u>steal</u> away so <u>guilty-like</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>40</td><td>Seeing you coming</td><td></td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Desdemona confirms Othello's suspicion by saying to Othello that<ul style="list-style-type: none">III.iii.43 <table><tr><th>Line #</th><th>Line</th><th>Meaning</th></tr><tr><td>43</td><td>I have been talking with a <u>suitor</u> here</td><td>Suitor=someone who asks a favor AND can mean someone is trying to have a relationship with someone else</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Desdemona then nags Othello – and almost begs him to speak to Cassio; Othello agrees, but does not promise when he will do that<ul style="list-style-type: none">Othello suggests that he is ready to forgive CassioOthello asks Desdemona to leave him alone (with Iago) for a little while. After Desdemona leaves, Othello says (about Desdemona)<ul style="list-style-type: none">III.iii.90-92 <table><tr><th>Line #</th><th>Line</th><th>Meaning</th></tr><tr><td>90</td><td>Excellent wretch! Perdition catch my soul</td><td>For Othello, his love for Desdemona is what gives his life meaning and order; without this it is as if the world is unformed and he will be damned to hell without her.</td></tr><tr><td>91</td><td>But I do love thee; and when I love thee not</td><td>This foreshadows what will come later in the play – and it also tells Iago something important, which he will use against Othello</td></tr><tr><td>92</td><td>Chaos is come again</td><td></td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Othello demands that Iago tell him what he is thinking. Iago replies that Cassio is honest and that<ul style="list-style-type: none">III.iii.127 <table><tr><th>Line #</th><th>Line</th><th>Meaning</th></tr><tr><td>127</td><td>Men should be what they seem</td><td></td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Othello again demands that Iago tell him what he is thinking. Iago says that he does not want to<ul style="list-style-type: none">III.iii.137 <table><tr><th>Line #</th><th>Line</th><th>Meaning</th></tr><tr><td>137</td><td>Utter my thoughts! Why, say they are <u>vile</u> and false?</td><td>Here Iago is actually speaking the truth. His thoughts are vile and false</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Iago tells Othello again that he does not want to say what he is thinking: he does not want to make a bad name for himselfOthello again demands that Iago speak his mindIago responds:<ul style="list-style-type: none">III.iii.167-169 <table><tr><th>Line #</th><th>Line</th><th>Meaning</th></tr><tr><td>167</td><td>O beware, my lord, of jealousy</td><td>Metaphor: jealousy is like a monster which teases or attacks the very thing that gives itself life (jealousy will 'eat' Othello up)</td></tr><tr><td>168</td><td>It is the <u>green-eyed monster</u> which doth mock</td><td>Monster: stronger than a person – monster In control of human</td></tr><tr><td>169</td><td>The meat it feeds on</td><td></td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Othello replies that he would not let jealousy control his life. He will only doubt Desdemona if or when he has proof that she has been unfaithfulIago uses Othello's assurances as a way of undermining him<ul style="list-style-type: none">Othello says he is not susceptible to jealousyIago tells Othello that he can now speak freely<ul style="list-style-type: none">III.iii.198-205 <table><tr><th>Line #</th><th>Line</th><th>Meaning</th></tr><tr><td>198</td><td>... I speak not yet of proof</td><td>Iago is telling Othello that he knows what Venetian women are like, Iago plays on the fact that Othello is an outsider in order to manipulate him.</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Cultural difference to create confusionIago reminds Othello that Desdemona deceived her father<ul style="list-style-type: none">III.iii.211-213 <table><tr><th>Line #</th><th>Line</th><th>Meaning</th></tr><tr><td>137</td><td>Utter my thoughts! Why, say they are <u>vile</u> and false?</td><td>Barbatio accused Othello of witchcraft – but here Iago suggests that Desdemona has used witchcraft to deceive her father, and now to deceive Othello</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Iago tells Othello that he is telling him all this because he loves Othello. However, this is not love at allIago also notices – or encourages – Othello to feel 'dashed' by this 'news' (III.iii.216)Iago counsels Othello not to worry, just watch Desdemona – and hope that Iago is proved wrongIago doesn't say much – he lets Othello imagine elaborate details by himself<ul style="list-style-type: none">Words coming from others – we can choose whether or not to believe itThe words with power are the ones that we tell ourselves	Line #	Line	Meaning		For thy solicitor shall rather die	She will make Cassio get his job back or die	Line #	Line	Meaning		Ha! 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PLOT cont'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desdemona enters and sees Othello is distressed She gives him her handkerchief to tie around his sore head He pushed the handkerchief away, she drops it Emilia then finds the handkerchief and takes it: Iago has been asking her to seal it <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The handkerchief was the first present Othello gave to Desdemona III.iii.292-301 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Line #</th><th>Line</th><th>Meaning</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td><td>I nothing but do the fantasy</td><td>Male-dominated patriarchy Master-servant relationship The man's wants are more important than a women's - she knows that the handkerchief is important to Desdemona but she continues to steal it anyways</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emilia teases Iago with it and asks why he wants it Iago snatches it and does not tell her 		Line #	Line	Meaning		I nothing but do the fantasy	Male-dominated patriarchy Master-servant relationship The man's wants are more important than a women's - she knows that the handkerchief is important to Desdemona but she continues to steal it anyways												
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[TUTORIAL] ACT IV

CUE COLUMN Questions/Cues	NOTE TAKING COLUMN Key Ideas/Important facts/Repeated (stressed) information

SUMMARY

Term	Definition

REVIEW QUESTIONS
Link to Anki:

Question	Answer in white
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QUOTE	TECHNIQUE	ANALYSIS