## Knowledge Organiser: Twelfth Night

Writer's Intent		Key Ideas				
Twelfth Night is one of Shakespeare's comedies. The festival of Twelfth Night was a holiday when everything was turned upside down – this is an element Shakespeare uses as a source of comedy.	Key Idea Gender Fluidity	and fixed can be pulled into question. Instead he presents a more fluid exploration of gender and the relative powers that come with it that are more in keeping with today's views.att ge ho		Example Whilst the main exploration of this is through Viola/ Cesario, the relative attractions of Olivia to Cesario and Orsino to Cesario also bring into question gender normative relationships. Furthermore, Olivia is seen to control and run her household with more authority than Orsino who is often depicted moping.		
Shakespeare plays with conventions of gender and moral codes to explore and critique the society he lives in.	Appearance and reality	appearance as a source of the majority of the play's that the letter is a		that the letter is a genu	ity can be seen in the tricking of Malvolio where he believes nuine love letter from Olivia – the appearance – when it is in her by Sir Toby and Maria.	
Key Characters	Love as a Cause			Orsino is in a state of angst and depression throughout the play as a result of the		
Orsino The Duke of Illyria and its ruler. He is a perfect gentleman and is used as a vehicle to explore the absurdity of love.	Suffering	arguably it is), along the way love – or more precisely unrequited love – causes pain. Many of the characters use language that suggests they view love as a curse that attacks its victims suddenly.		unrequited love that he has for Olivia. This is also reflected in Olivia's own sadness and regrets when she falls for Cesario and this adoration is also unrequited. Though at the end of the play, the norms have been restored and Shakespeare does present some hope for love.		
Viola/ Cesario The heroine in the story who disguises herself as her twin brother. Her plight is the central conflict in the play. Lady Olivia A rich countess who is in mourning and	Revenge	protagonists. Shakespeare shows how revenge can escalate from actions that at first seem like harmless jest, to ones		Malvolio and Sir Toby are caught in a cycle of revenge that eventually leads to Malvolio's demise and promise of future revenge. Malvolio wishes to get revenge on Sir Toby because of his excessive behaviour and humiliation of him. Whereas Sir Toby wants to get revenge on Malvolio because of his pride and persistent criticism of their behaviour.		
uses this to stay off the advances of men – until she meets and falls for Cesario. Sir Toby Belch Lady Olivia's uncle. He uses Olivia's money to keep himself entertained – including	The folly of ambition	A reoccurring theme in Shakespeare's plays, it shows how those who overreach their station – and so challenge the natural social order – are doomed to failure. This is one of the ways in which Shakespeare restores, and ensures order. Malvolio's character, and the treatment he receives at the hands of Sir To Maria, explores the foolishness of having aspirations above your station. note that he is the only character in the play who does not marry or recei- happy ending – he is in fact excluded from the festivities at the end.		blishness of having aspirations above your station. It is of that character in the play who does not marry or receive a		
playing tricks on others.	Writer's Methods					
Malvolio	Method	Definition		mple	Purpose	
Lady Olivia's steward. He has fantasies that he might marry Olivia and rise above his class. He's a puritan so criticises excessive lifestyles. Feste Lady Olivia's clown. He is Shakespeare's mouthpiece, ocriticising other's actions.	Shakespearea n Comedy	light-hearted play with a happy ending sually involving marriages between the nmarried characters.1. Viola and her family 2. There's a shipwreck 3. Viola disguises herse Cesario discovers elem 4. Viola and Sebastian realise their sibling has 5. Resolution and Happy Ending1. light-hearted play with a happy ending 2. There's a shipwreck 3. Viola disguises herse Cesario discovers elem 4. Viola and Sebastian 5. Viola's true identity marries Orsino.		and only Viola survives. If as Cesario and as ents of her character. meet one another and survived.	The comedic structure follows Freytag's Pyramid of Dramatic Structure. Shakespeare uses the exposition to position the characters in an unfamiliar or unusual setting which then allows for a range of mistakes or misconceptions to occur which form the basis of the comedy. In the final act, there is a return to normal order which allows Shakespeare to reassert order and control before the audience leaves.	
Sir Andrew Aguecheek A knight who is encourage by Sir Toby to court Olivia. This is done so Sir Toby can trick him out of his money.	Dramatic Irony	When the full significance of words or actions is clear to the audience but unknown to the character.	When Olivia falls in love and courts Cesario, but the audience know it is really Viola.		It creates comedy as the audience is aware of the foolishness of Olivia's actions. Shakespeare uses dramatic irony in the play to show the cruelty or comedy of characters' actions.	
Maria Lady Olivia's serving woman. She is clever and works with Sir Toby to trick Malvolio.	Soliloquy	A speech where an actor speaks their thoughts aloud usually when alone.	Viola/ Cesario's soliloquies show how she is struggling to navigate the world she is in – particularly in terms of love.		They allow the reader to create an emotional bond with Viola as they are able to see her vulnerabilities.	
<b>Sebastian</b> Viola's twin brother. He is initially mistaken for Cesario which leads to comic mishaps.	Symbolism	The use of objects or items to represent other ideas or concepts.	Clothes are seen as a symbol of the performative nature of gender.		It invites the audience to question some of the social constructs which govern their lives.	



## Knowledge Organiser: Twelfth Night

Aside   Lines in a play that are intended to be heard by the audience   Cesario's asides give the audience an awareness of how her true self feels.     Characterisation   The building or crafting of alctional person.   Aguecheek si characterisation     Deception   Giving an appearance or impression different from the true one; misleading.   Si Toby deceives Malvolio by making him think Olivia wants to marry him.     Disguise   Give (someone or oneself) a different appearance to conceal one's identity.   Note speare wrote his plays when Elizabeth 1" and James 1" ruled England. We refer to the time that Elizabeth an Era.   Twelfth Night was an <i>Elizabethan</i> fera.     Epiphany   A moment of sudden and great revelation or realisation.   Olivia has an <i>epiphany</i> when she meets Cesario.     Feminism   The building of pensive safness, typically with no obvious cause.   Mavolio is a medincholic character.     Motif   A dominant or recurring lea in an artistic work.   Letters are amotif in the play.     Manipulate   Control or influence (a person or situation) cleverly or distonestly.   Sir Toby monipulates Aguecheek.     Patriarchal   A system of society or government controlled by men.   Olivia's state of mouring occurs because of patriarchol traditions.     Pity   Feeling of fource and pages of a word or the fact that there are words which sound alike but have different meanings.   Feete of the uses <i>sp</i>	Key Word Glossary							
Aside   but unheard by the other characters in the play.   of how her true self feels.     Characterisation   The building or crafting of a fictional person.   Aguecheak is characterised as a fool.     Deception   Giving an appearance or impression different from the true one's identity.   Sir Toby deceives Malvolio by making him think Olivia wants to marry him.     Disguise   Give (someone or onself) a different appearance to conceal one's identity.   Viola disguises herself as a man.     Elizabethan   Shakespeare wrote his plays when Elizabeth 1" and James the throne from 1555-1603 as the Elizabethan Era.   Twelfth Night was an Elizabethan festival.     Epiphary   A moment of sudden and great revelation or realisation.   Olivia has an epiphany when she meets Cesario.     Feminism   The belief in full social, economic, and political equaity for women.   The positive presentation of women in the text means that it can be seen as feminist.     Motif   A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.   Letters are a motif in the play.     Gontrol or influence (a person or situation) cleverly or dishonestly.   Fest often uses oxymorons to highlight the strucity of other characters.     Patriarchal   A system of society or government controlled by men. and misfortunes of others.   The treatement of Malvolio arouses pity in the audience.     Putrischal   A change to an opposite direct	Word	Definition	Example	Word in Action				
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Reversalaction.Olivia in the final act.SonnetA poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal rhyme schemes. Sonnets typically have 10 syllables per line and are traditionally love poems.Shakespeare uses the sonnet form in the play to parody love.SettingThe place or type of surroundings where something is positioned or where or when an event takes placeThe setting of the play is llyria – a distant and unknown place for Shakespeare's audience.	Pun	A joke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words which sound alike but have	Feste often uses <i>puns</i> as a form of humour.					
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Setting positioned or where or when an event takes place unknown place for Shakespeare's audience.	Sonnet	rhyme schemes. Sonnets typically have 10 syllables per line and are traditionally love poems.	parody love.					
	Setting		• · · · ·					
	Sub-plot	A secondary strand of the plot that is a supporting side story.	Sir Toby and Malvolio's sparring is a <i>sub-plot</i> .					

