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EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Název vzdělávacího materiálu:	William Shakespeare
Číslo vzdělávacího materiálu:	VY_32_INOVACE_AJ.1.08a
Autor vzdělávacího materiálu:	Mgr. Radka Fialová
Období, ve kterém byl vzdělávací materiál vytvořen:	2. pololetí školního roku 2012/13
Vzdělávací oblast:	Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
Vzdělávací obor:	Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
Vzdělávací předmět:	Anglický jazyk
Tematická oblast:	Britská a americká literatura
Ročník, pro který je vzdělávací materiál určen:	2. ročník gymnázia (vyšší stupeň)



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Anotace:

Tato prezentace slouží k podpoře výkladu učitele s využitím interaktivní tabule. Prohlubuje znalosti z oblasti britské a americké literatury, které jsou tématem maturitní otázek. Součástí vzdělávacího materiálu je i pracovní list, kde si žák ověří získané znalosti.



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Citace použitých zdrojů:

<http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soubor:Hw-shakespeare.png>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:William_Shakespeares_birthplace,_Stratford-upon-Avon_2612007.jpg

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Shakespeare.jpg>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Anne_Hathaways_Cottage_and_gardens_15g2006.jpg

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Hollar_Long_View_detail.png

<http://http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Sonnets1609titlepage.jpg>



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Citace použitých zdrojů:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Shakespeare_grave_-Stratford-upon-Avon_-](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Shakespeare_grave_-Stratford-upon-Avon_-en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Globe_theatre_london.jpg)

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Globe_theatre_london.jpg

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pity.jpg>
3June2007.jpg

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Sonnets1609titlepage.jpg>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Oberon,_Titania_and_Puck_with_Fairies_Dancing._William_Blake._c.1786.jpg

Vzdělávací materiál vytvořen v rámci projektu
Sportovní gymnázium - škola 21. století

William Shakespeare



LIFE

- He is one of the greatest dramatists of the world
- He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon on 23 April 1564
- His father was a glove maker John Shakespeare and his mother Mary Arden
- He was born as the third child of 8 children
- He attended the local grammar school but he didn't go to university



- He married Anne Hathaway in 1582, he was 18 and she was 8 years older, they had 3 children Susanna and the twins Hamnet and Judith but the only son died when he was 11

The Hathaway family cottage near Stratford.



Life in London

- In 1592 he came to London
- Joined a group of actors called the Lord Chamberlain's Men, they soon became the leading playing company in London
- In 1603 James I overtook the patronage after the death of Elizabeth I and the group became the King's Men
- In 1599 Shakespeare bought the Globe Theatre



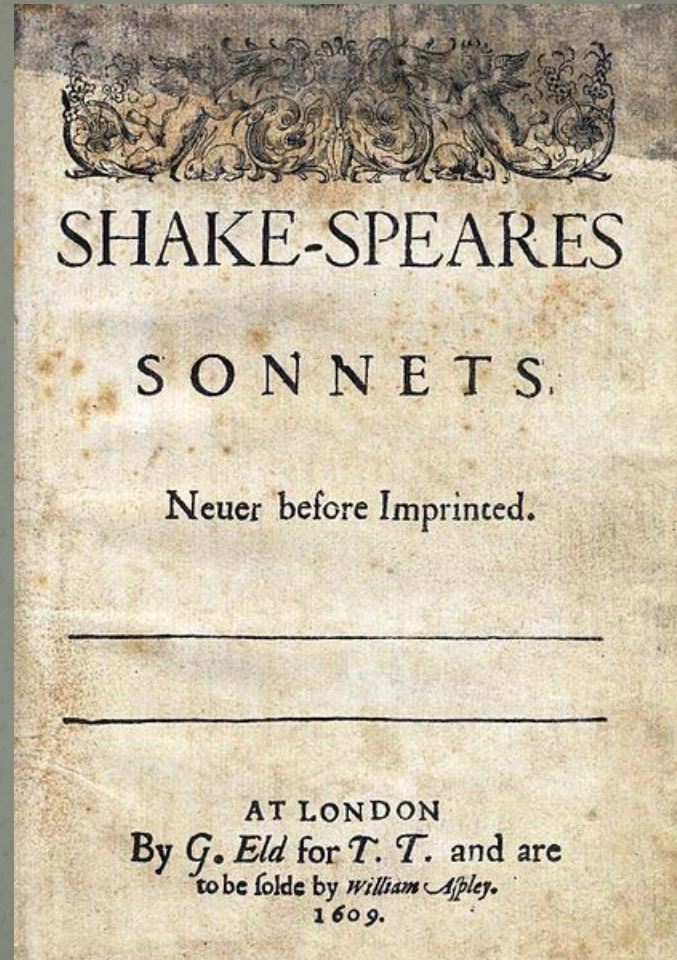
- First he only helped rewrite older plays or adapt them but when he started to write his own plays later, he became very successful
- During the twenty years of living in London he wrote a lot of plays and both Queen Elizabeth and King James loved him very much
- In 1597 he bought a big house in Stratford for his family but stayed in London for another 13 years
- In 1611 he finished his theatrical career and came back to his family in Stratford and started to live in peace with them



- He died on 23 April 1616 on the same day he was born, it is said the cause of his death was an excessive celebration of his birthday
- He is buried in the Holy Trinity Church in Stratford

HIS WORK

- He wrote 37 plays and 154 sonnets. Some of his sonnets are addressed to a married woman or a man but nobody knows who these people were.
- Title page from 1609 edition of *Shake-Speares Sonnets*.



COMEDIES

- THE COMEDY OF ERRORS
- THE TAMING OF THE SHREW
- THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
- A MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM
- THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR
- THE TWELFTH NIGHT



*Oberon, Titania and Puck with Fairies
Dancing. By William Blake*

TRAGEDIES

- ROMEO AND JULIET
- MACBETH
- HAMLET
- KING LEAR
- OTHELLO



Macbeth by W.Blake

HISTORICAL PLAYS

RICHARD II

- RICHARD III
- JULIUS CAESAR
- HENRY V
- HENRY VI
- HENRY VII

The best know are his tragedies - HAMLET

- Hamlet is the prince of Denmark
- His father was murdered by Hamlet's uncle Claudius who married the Queen
- The ghost of the dead king appears to Hamlet and tells him about his murder so H. wants to revenge his father's death
- He pretends to be mad because he does not know how to find the proofs against his uncle and he also hesitates if he is the right person to punish somebody
- This is a tragedy of the sufferings and hesitation of an honest, strong and responsible man who is not able to kill or punish without having a clear proof of guilt

This is Hamlet's famous monologue

- TO BE OR NOT TO BE – THAT IS THE QUESTION
WHETHER TIS NOBLER IN THE MIND TO SUFFER
THE SLINGS AND ARROWS OF OUTRAGEOUS
FORTUNE,
OR TO TAKE ARMS AGAINST A SEA OF TROUBLES,
AND BY OPPOSING END THEM? TO DIE, TO SLEEP
NO MORE AND BY A SLEEP TO SAY WE END
THE HEART ACHE AND THE THOUSAND NATURAL
SHOCKS

PŘEKLAD E.A. SAUDKA

- Zda žít či nežít – to je oč tu běží
zda je to ducha důstojnější snášet
střely a šípy rozkacené sudby,
či proti moři běd se chopit zbraně
a skoncovat je vzpourou. Zemřít –spát-
nic víc- a vědět, že tím spánkem skončí
to srcebolení, ta stará strast

ROMEO AND JULIET

- A tragedy about an unhappy love of Romeo Montague and Juliet Capulet
- These 2 houses hate each other but their children fall in love
- They get married secretly but Romeo unfortunately kills Juliet's cousin and is sent to exile
- Meanwhile Juliet is forced to marry Paris, so she pretends her death
- Romeo does not know about the trick and comes to see Juliet for the last time and kills himself
- When Juliet wakes up and can see dead Romeo, she kills herself by his knife

KING LEAR

- It can be called a tragedy of loyalty
- King Lear banishes his youngest daughter Cordelia because when he asks her how much she loves him, she says that she loves him according to her duty
- So he divided his kingdom between his other 2 daughters
- But he is left in a cruel storm and loses his wits
- Cordelia comes to help him, but she is imprisoned and hung and King Lear dies of grief
- This tragedy illustrates the complete chaos which appears when the ruler is very weak