**Sonnets Background Notes**

* Chaotic times often give rise to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forms of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* During the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ages (primarily in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), performers who traveled from castle to castle came up with a style of writing called “*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*” or “little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
* This was a way for them to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ audiences, especially at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or social gatherings.
* *Troubadour* means: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* By the 13th Century, the sonnet had come to mean these 3 things:
	1. a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_…
	2. consisting of \_\_\_\_\_\_ lines…
	3. that follows a strict \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and logical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lines of a sonnet is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Italian Sonnet**

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or *Petrarchan* sonnet is named after Francessco \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
* He was an Italian poet who lived from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Have you ever done something crazy because you were in love?
* The legend goes that Petrarch saw a young married woman and fell in love with her. In order to show his love for her without angering her husband, he wrote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sonnets to her.
* The Petrarchan sonnet lines break into an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which usually rhymes:
* abba abba cdcdcd
* So, the 1st and 4th lines rhyme, and the 2nd and 3rd lines rhyme…

**English Sonnet**

* This was first introduced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Howard, who lived from \_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* But it was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who made this style famous.
* The English Sonnet rhyme scheme:
* abab cdcd efef gg
* So, every other lines rhymes, except for the last two (called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
	+ What’s the definition of couplet? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Shakespeare's sonnets are frequently more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and “risqué” (ie- \_\_\_\_\_\_) than other sonnets by other poets.
* Shakespeare purposely reverses conventional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ roles (as displayed in Petrarchan sonnets) to create a more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and troubling depiction of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Video Clip “Living Iambic Pentameter”**

Write down 3 observations/reactions you have to the video clip:

1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Iambic Pentameter**

* An iamb is made of \_\_\_\_\_\_ syllables: an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ syllable followed by an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ syllable.
* “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” means “5 meters”… so 5 iambs
* Example of a Simple Iambic sentence:

U / U / U /

Perhaps the dog is cold.

* + “U” means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ “/” means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
* “The dog” is an iamb in the form of a noun phrase. “Perhaps” is an iambic adverb.
* “Is cold” is a verb phrase that—you guessed it—takes the shape of an iamb.
* **Robert Frost and Shakespeare made iambic rhythm seem simple:**
* U / U / U / U / U / U /
* Some say the world will end in fire. Some say in ice.
*
* U / U / U / U / U /
* But soft what light through yonder window breaks?

**Film Clips from the movie “10 Things I Hate About You”.**

Did the clip help you look at Sonnets differently? Why or why not?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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What was the main error in the 2nd Sonnet (that is, what did the author forget to do)?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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