



ELA Virtual Learning

English 218 Introduction to Literature

Lesson: May 11, 2020



English 218 Introduction to Literature

Lesson: May11, 2020

Objective/Learning Target:

- Read and comprehend literature, including drama, independently and proficiently.
 - Draw conclusions, infer, and analyze by citing relevant and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including where the text leaves matters uncertain.



Bell Ringer:

What is your opinion of Feste the Fool? Do you like him? Do you think he is a “fool” or more “[crazy like a fox](#)” (look that up if you need to)?

**Start a document to record your response to this and the work which follows on later slides.

Learn - Shakespeare's fools

As you continued reading , with Act 3, Scenes 1 and 2, I asked you to take note of the role of Feste, the Fool. He has already been in several scenes, such as with Maria, with Olivia and with Orsino. He is supposedly Olivia's "fool", or one might think of him as a jester, but he is seen with other characters, too - singing and using masterful wordplay for their amusement and his own enrichment.

The fool is one of Shakespeare's recurring character types, appearing in several of his other works, such as *As You Like It* and *King Lear*. The fool is usually a commoner or even a person of very low social status, like a peasant, who uses his appearance or status to subtly undermine or mock someone of higher social standing. In Shakespeare's plays, the fool is often the most intelligent - or at least the most clever and witty - of the characters, showing a master of language above the others. He usually can sing and dance, as well.

Learn - Shakespeare's fools

In Act 3, Scene 1, Viola (as Cesario) really nails it when she says,

This fellow is wise enough to play the Fool,
And to do that well craves a kind of wit.
He must observe their mood on whom he jests,
The quality of persons, and the time, (61-64)

Viola recognizes his intelligence; Olivia does as well, in another scene. However, Feste is not all fun and witty banter; look more closely at some of his lines as the play moves forward.

Learn - Shakespeare's recurring characters

Feste is not the only type of fool found in Shakespeare. Earlier versions were not so witty, but were in fact, somewhat pitiful. To learn more about the types of fools in Shakespeare's various works, please read the article found in the [the British Library](#), paying particular attention to how the role of fool changed over time, and specifically what else there is to know about Feste the Fool in *Twelfth Night*.

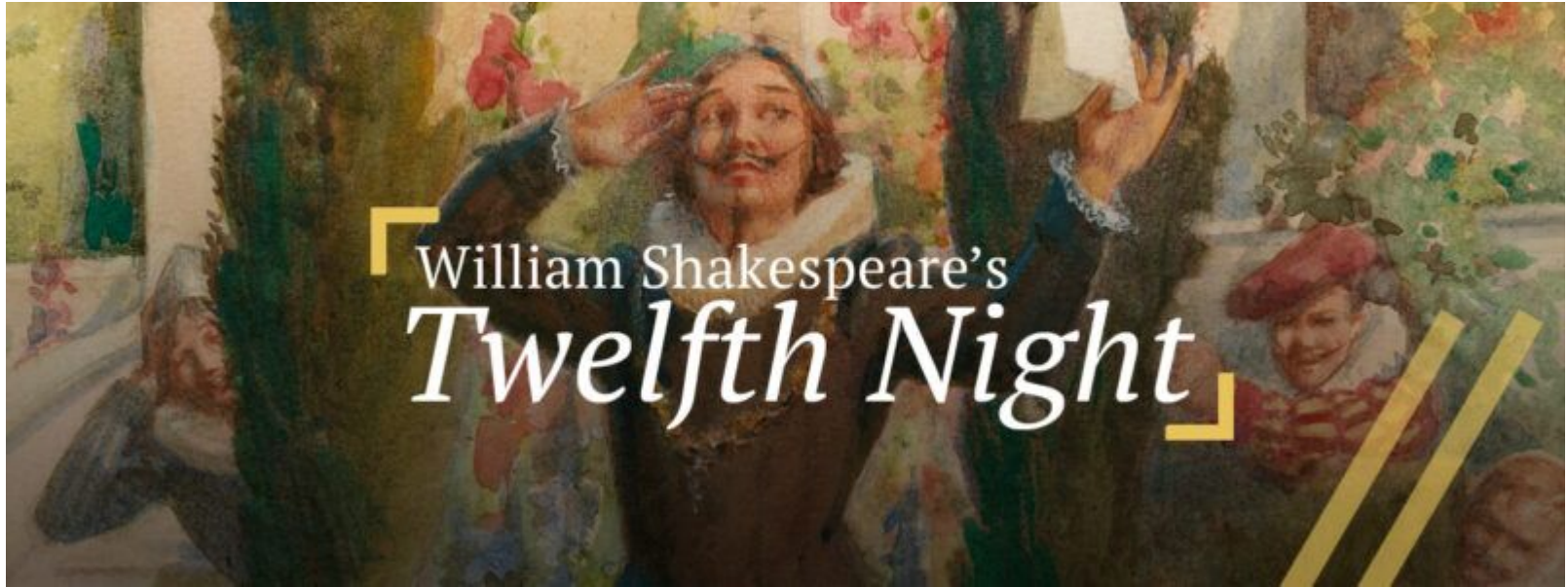
Another type of character often seen in Shakespeare's play is the mischief-maker (or outright trouble-maker). This character puts other characters up to things just to stir the pot, lies or manipulates to see the outcome, and may or may not have to suffer the consequences of his/her actions. In this play, that is Sir Toby. He is the uncle of Olivia and pretty much lives off of her and Andrew, though he is supposedly some type of knight.

Learn - Shakespeare's character types

Sir Toby seems to adore Sir Andrew, but also leeches off of him to pay for his drinking and carousing. He has now pushed Sir Andrew into starting something with Cesario/Viola. What do you think is his goal in doing this?

It was also Sir Toby's comments which contributed to Maria coming up with the plot to make a fool of Malvolio in Olivia's eyes. Though Maria concocted the "device", it was Toby's jabs that started it. As your reading continues, look at what comes of that and think about the character of Sir Toby.

In the meantime, I wonder what happened to Viola's twin brother, Sebastian?



Please continue your reading of *Twelfth Night*, beginning on page 107 of the book, and read all of Act 3, Scene 3 and part of Scene 4 through page 120 . Remember, these are now book page numbers - not pdf page numbers.

Practice:

Twelfth Night - Act 3, Scenes 3 and part of 4 - After reading, respond to the following questions in full sentences; typically only one or two sentences will be sufficient.

1. As Antonio and Sebastian show up again, they discuss plans for the day. Summarize those plans.
2. In Scene 4, Olivia has sent for Cesario; while she waits, she also inquires after Malvolio, who quickly presents himself. In a paragraph, summarize how the meeting goes between Olivia and Malvolio, using a relevant quote - choose well.

Response Criteria

(Answers will Vary)

- Check your written response to make sure it meets the following criteria:
 - Did you write in complete sentences?
 - Did you use standard conventions (spelling, punctuation, grammar)?
 - Did you answer the questions?
 - Did you use MLA formatting in all things, including a proper MLA header?

Sample Appropriate Response:

Bellringer - Responses will vary, but should include an opinion about Feste.

Practice: Possible responses are on the following slides.

Examples of Quality Responses

1. As Antonio and Sebastian show up again, they discuss plans for the day. Summarize those plans. **Response:** Antonio told Sebastian he would stick with him, because he wanted to look around and see what the town is about. He told Sebastian to “hold his purse” and basically to use his money if he wanted to buy something, then meet up at the Elephant for dinner.
2. In Scene 4, Olivia has sent for Cesario; while she waits, she also inquires after Malvolio, who quickly shows up. In a paragraph, summarize how the meeting goes between Olivia and Malvolio, using a relevant quote - choose well. **Response:** Olivia first notices Malvolio is smiling and asks him what that’s about. He ignores that and points out his cross-gartering and all the yellow he is wearing. Olivia starts to think something is wrong with him. “Why, how dost thou, man? What is the matter/with thee?” (3.4.26-27). He then starts to quote from the letter (he thinks is from her), with “Some are born great-” etc. (45). When Sir Toby shows up, Malvolio takes that as a sign he should confront him (per the letter). When he does, Toby eggs him on; after Malvolio leaves, Fabian observes, “Why, we shall make him mad indeed” (3.4.142), unveiling the true purpose of the plan.

Resources

The British Library

website shows a

[map of Illyria](#) and

tells a little about it.

Check it out.

