

Putting the Strategies into Action

After much consideration, we decided not to offer suggested timelines for the instructional plans because classrooms always differ. One class could complete *Romeo and Juliet* in five weeks, and another might take longer. The teacher in the classroom knows the students better than anyone else and can better judge the time that activities will take. The purpose of this chapter is to illustrate direct applications of the strategies that are outlined in the previous chapters.

Instructional Plan for Teaching *Romeo and Juliet* to All Students

Pre-Reading

Anticipation Guides. As described in Chapter Two, the students make predictions about the text in anticipation guides. A full anticipation guide for all five acts of *Romeo and Juliet* is included here.

During Reading

Character Diaries and Character Bookmarks. Promoting student connections and engagement with canonical literature can be challenging. Both of these writing activities promote personal connections, as the students step into the role of a character that they selected from a text. *Character Bookmarks.* Keeping all those characters straight in a Dickens novel is never easy. Templates and student samples of bookmarks are included for *Romeo and Juliet*.

After Reading

Making Memories. This scrapbooking activity, as described in Chapter Four, is designed to promote visualization and extend students' understanding of the play. Templates, suggested pages, and guidelines for *Romeo and Juliet* are shared.

Pre-Reading Anticipation Guide for *Romeo and Juliet*

Act 1, Scene 1

Before you read, predict which of the statements about scene 1 is accurate. Write *Yes* in the "before" column if you predict the statement to be accurate. As you read scene 1, write *Yes* in the "after" column if the play proves the statement and *No* if the play disproves the statement. In the line numbers column, write the number of the line(s) on which you found the answer.

Synopsis. The action in *Romeo and Juliet* occurs over a five-day period. It is Sunday morning in the public street in Verona, Italy.

Act 1, Scene 1

Before: Yes or No	After: Yes or No	Line Number(s)
	Sampson and Gregory are Capulets' servants.	
	Sampson says he refuses to excuse insults.	
	Sampson expects insults from the Montague servants.	
	Abraham and Balthazar are Montague's servants.	
	Sampson bites his thumb at Abraham and Balthazar. This is an insulting gesture.	
	The servants fight with insults, not swords.	
	Benvolio is Capulets' nephew and Juliet's cousin.	
	Benvolio enthusiastically joins the sword fight.	
	Tybalt is Montague's nephew and Romeo's cousin.	
	Tybalt loves peace, hell, Montagues, and Benvolio.	
	Another sword fight begins. Members of the Capulet and Montague families join the fight.	
	Lady Capulet tells her husband that he is too old to fight.	
	Lady Montague encourages her husband to fight.	
	In lines 56–78, Prince Escalus criticizes both houses for having three street fights and sentences anyone who engages in more street fights to death.	
	Everyone leaves the street except Lord and Lady Montague and Benvolio.	
	In lines 81–90, Benvolio tells his aunt and uncle a lie about the street fight.	
	In lines 94–105, Benvolio says that Romeo was out walking an hour before dawn.	
	Lord Montague wonders why his son shuts out the daylight and prefers to be outside at night.	

Act 1, Scene 2

Before: Yes or No	After: Yes or No	Line Number(s)
	Capulet and Paris, relatives of Prince Escalus, discuss the latest street fight.	
	Paris says he wishes to marry Capulet's daughter, Juliet.	
	Capulet likes Paris, and vows to force Juliet to marry him even if she doesn't want to.	
	Capulet sends a servant to invite guests to a party to be held in Paris's honor.	
	Benvolio and Romeo meet Capulet, Paris, and the servant in the street.	
	Romeo reads the guest list and sees that Rosaline, the girl he loves, is an invited guest.	
	After the servant leaves, Benvolio encourages Romeo to crash the Capulets' party in order to meet another girl who makes him forget about Rosaline.	
	Romeo refuses to attend any party given by a Capulet.	
	When Romeo enters the street, the stage directions explain the reason for his depression.	
	Romeo admits to Benvolio, his cousin, that he loves a girl who does not return his love.	
	Romeo describes unreturned love in opposites or oxymorons, such as "loving hate," "heavy lightness," "bright smoke," "cold fire," "sick health," and "waking sleep."	
	Benvolio suggests that Romeo needs to find someone else.	
	Romeo agrees with Benvolio.	
	Benvolio vows to prove to Romeo that Romeo can find someone else.	

At one point in this scene, Sampson and Gregory plan their fight strategy in a whispered conversation that only they and the audience can hear. This conversation is called an *aside*.

What information do these servants give in their aside?

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Act 2, Scenes 1 and 2

Romeo and Juliet takes place in five days; scenes 1 and 2 take place on a Sunday. The setting is outside the Capulet mansion in Verona, Italy. Montague characters are Romeo, Benvolio, and Mercutio; Capulet characters are Juliet and the Nurse.

Before you read the scene, read the following statements. Some of these statements are true, and others are not. As you read each statement, predict whether each statement is true or not. In the “before” column, write *Yes* if you predict the statement is accurate; write *No* if you think the statement is inaccurate. As you read the play, write *Yes* or *No* in the “after” column if the text proves that the statement is true or not. Don’t forget to read the stage directions!

Act 1, Scenes 1 and 2

Before	After
Scene 1	
	Benvolio tells Mercutio that Romeo has remained on the Capulets' grounds after the party.
	Mercutio teases Romeo about Juliet.
	Mercutio and Benvolio go home and leave Romeo alone in the Capulets' orchard.
Scene 2	
	Romeo sees Juliet on the balcony outside her bedroom window as he hides in the trees below.
	Romeo says Juliet is the sun.
	Juliet says she wishes she and Romeo had other last names.
	When Juliet says that “a rose by any other name would smell as sweet,” she means that Romeo would be the same person if he was not a Montague.

Juliet makes a speech that the audience can hear. This is referred to as a *soliloquy*.

What does Juliet reveal in this speech?

Act 3, Scene 1

Before you read the scene, read the following statements. Some of these statements are true, and others are not. As you read each statement, predict whether each statement is true or not. In the “before” column, write *Yes* if you predict the statement is accurate; write *No* if you think the statement is inaccurate. As you read the play, write *Yes* or *No* on the “after” column if the text proves that the statement is true or not. Don’t forget to read the stage directions!

Act 3, Scene 1

Before	After
Benvolio wants a fight with the Capulets.	
Mercutio accuses Benvolio of being ready to fight over unimportant things.	
Mercutio tells Tybalt that he would like to talk and fight with him.	
Tybalt's purpose when he meets Benvolio and Mercutio is to ask them if they are friends with Romeo.	
Benvolio suggests that they go somewhere less public than the street and "reason" rather than fight over their differences.	
Mercutio agrees that he wants to go somewhere private.	
When Romeo enters, Mercutio tells Tybalt that Romeo will meet Tybalt at a dueling field to fight.	
Tybalt insults Romeo.	
Tybalt challenges Romeo to a duel.	
Romeo says he loves the Capulet name and refuses a fight.	
Mercutio insults Tybalt and challenges him to a duel. Mercutio then draws his sword.	

Act 3, Scene 1 cont.

Before	After
Mercutio compliments Tybalt when he calls him "Good King of Cats" and asks him for one of his nine lives.	
Mercutio says he is hurt and will be dead or a "grave" man by tomorrow. Mercutio forgives Tybalt.	
Mercutio blames Romeo for coming between him and Tybalt and tells Romeo he was stabbed under Romeo's arm.	
In a soliloquy, Romeo says his love for Juliet has made him feminine.	
Benvolio tells Romeo that Mercutio will recover.	
Benvolio tells Romeo to run away since the Prince is coming.	
Lady Capulet pleads for Romeo's life from the Prince.	
Lord Montague says that there has been enough killing and that the Prince should spare Romeo's life.	

Predict what you think will happen in the next scene.

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Act 3, Scene 2

Before you read the scene, read the following statements. Some of these statements are true, and others are not. As you read each statement, predict whether each statement is true or not. In the “before” column, write *Yes* if you predict the statement is accurate; write *No* if you think the statement is inaccurate. As you read the play, write *Yes* or *No* in the “after” column if the text proves that the statement is true or not. Don’t forget to read the stage directions!

It is Monday afternoon, immediately after the deaths of Mercutio and Tybalt. The scene takes place in the Capulets’ orchard.

Act 3, Scene 2

Before	After
Juliet reveals in her soliloquy that she is impatient for the night to come.	
Juliet compliments Romeo when she wishes that he be cut into stars to decorate the heavens after he dies.	
Juliet realizes that Tybalt is dead and Romeo banished.	
When the Nurse repeats “he’s dead,” Juliet assumes that the Nurse is referring to Romeo.	
The Nurse hated Tybalt when he was alive.	
Juliet says she is happy to hear of the death of Tybalt, her hated cousin.	
Juliet forgives Romeo for killing her cousin.	
Juliet admits that since one of them had to die, she is relieved it is Tybalt and not Romeo.	
Juliet tells the Nurse that she feels much worse than Lord and Lady Capulet who are weeping for Tybalt.	
Juliet sends the Nurse to find Romeo.	

Act 3, Scene 3

Before you read the scene, read the following statements. Some of these statements are true, and others are not. As you read each statement, predict whether each statement is true or not. In the “before” column, write *Yes* if you predict the statement is accurate; write *No* if you think the statement is inaccurate. As you read the play, write *Yes* or *No* on the “after” column if the text proves that the statement is true or not. Don’t forget to read the stage directions!

The setting is on Monday afternoon in Friar Laurence’s cell in Verona, Italy.

Act 3, Scene 3

Before	After
Romeo does not learn of his banishment until he is told of it by Friar Laurence.	
Romeo is relieved to be sent outside Verona's walls.	
Friar Laurence believes that banishment is kind.	
Romeo believes banishment is death.	
Friar Laurence is able to calm Romeo before the Nurse enters.	
Friar Laurence tells the Nurse that Romeo is crying.	
The Nurse says that Juliet is weeping as well.	
Romeo is sure that Juliet does not blame him for killing Tybalt.	
Romeo draws his dagger to kill himself.	
Friar Laurence loses his temper with Romeo and calls him womanish.	
Friar Laurence assures the Nurse that Romeo will be coming to visit Juliet at the Capulet house that night.	
The Nurse takes Romeo's ring to give to Juliet.	
Friar Laurence tells Romeo to go to Mantua, an Italian city about 20 miles from Verona.	

Act3, Scenes 4 and 5

Before you read the scenes, read the following statements. Some of these statements are true, and others are not. As you read each statement, predict whether each statement is true or not. In the "before" column, write *Yes* if you predict the statement is accurate; write *No* if you think the statement is inaccurate. As you read the play, write *Yes* or *No* on the "after" column if the text proves that the statement is true or not. Don't forget to read the stage directions!

The action of scene 4 takes place on Monday night at the Capulets' house. The setting of scene 5 is the balcony outside Juliet's bedroom, which overlooks the Capulets' orchard.

Act 3, Scene 4

Before	After
Lady Capulet promises Paris that she will learn tomorrow if Juliet wishes to marry him.	
Lord Capulet, however, decides to give Juliet to Paris without asking Juliet.	
Lord Capulet instructs his wife to tell Juliet that their daughter will marry Paris.	
At first, Lord Capulet sets Wednesday as the wedding day for Juliet and Paris.	
Lord Capulet says that the wedding will be a wonderful and happy affair.	
Capulet instructs his wife to tell Juliet about the upcoming marriage the next morning.	
Romeo will be executed if he is caught in Verona after sunrise.	
Juliet feels now that Romeo should leave for Mantua at once.	
Romeo says that he will stay since he has a greater desire to stay than leave.	
Juliet has decided Romeo must leave immediately.	
The Nurse does not warn Juliet that her mother is coming to her bedroom.	
Romeo leaves Juliet's bedroom on a rope ladder.	
Juliet foreshadows her own death.	
Romeo tells Juliet that she, like her new husband, is pale as death.	
In a soliloquy, Juliet begs fortune to return to her and Romeo.	
Lady Capulet believes that Juliet has spent the night weeping for Tybalt.	
Lady Capulet speaks well of Romeo.	
In an aside, Juliet tells the Nurse that Romeo is not a villain.	
Lady Capulet has a scheme to poison Romeo even though she believes that he is already in exile in Mantua.	

Act 3, Scene 5

Before	After
Juliet tells her mother that she will never cooperate in her plan to poison Romeo.	
Lady Capulet states that Juliet's considerate father has chosen to make a surprising day of joy to help Juliet forget the grief of Tybalt.	
Juliet agrees to her father's plans.	
Lady Capulet is at first surprised by Juliet's refusal to marry Paris.	
Juliet tells her father that she is thankful for his love although she hates the idea of marrying Paris.	
Although Juliet begs on her knees, Lord Capulet refuses to change his mind.	
The Nurse supports Lady Capulet.	
Lord Capulet threatens to send Juliet out of the house to "hang, beg, starve, and die in the streets" unless she marries Paris.	
Lady Capulet agrees to help her daughter.	
After Lord Capulet leaves, Juliet begs her mother to delay the wedding.	
After Lady Capulet leaves, Juliet begs the Nurse for help.	
The Nurse says that since Romeo is banished forever, Juliet should marry Paris.	
Juliet sends the Nurse to Lady Capulet with the message that Juliet will go to confession in Friar Laurence's cell. Juliet claims that she wants to confess the sin of disobedience to her father.	
Juliet reveals in her soliloquy that she will never forgive the Nurse and will seek help from Friar Laurence.	
If Friar Laurence fails her, Juliet vows to run away to Mantua.	

Act 4, Scene 1

Before you read the scene, read the following statements. Some of these statements are true, and others are not. As you read each statement, predict whether each statement is true or not. In the "before" column, write *Yes* if you predict the statement is accurate; write *No* if you think the statement is inaccurate. As you read the play, write *Yes* or *No* on the "after" column if the text proves that the statement is true or not. Don't forget to read the stage directions!

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The scene takes place at Friar Laurence’s cell on Tuesday morning.

Act 4, Scene 1

Before	After
	Paris tells Friar Laurence that he is eager to help Romeo and Juliet.
	Paris explains that Lord Capulet’s reason for setting the date for the marriage so soon is to stop Juliet’s mourning for her cousin Tybalt.
	Friar Laurence tells Paris in an aside that he wishes that he did not know why the proposed marriage should be delayed.
	Juliet enters the cell after Paris leaves.
	When Juliet says “What must be shall be,” this is an example of foreshadowing.
	Paris speaks of Juliet’s face as his and she replies it is “not mine own.” This is an example of irony because she and Friar Laurence know her face belongs to Romeo and Paris assumes it is his.
	Friar Laurence asks Paris to leave so he can hear Juliet’s confession.
	Juliet tells Friar Laurence that she will stab herself to death if he cannot help her.
	Friar Laurence tells Juliet that he will give her a “thing like death” to escape marrying Paris.

Act 4, Scene 1 cont.

Before	After
	Friar Laurence tells Juliet to drink a vial of liquor on Wednesday night. This liquor will make her pulse stop, make her cold to the touch, slow her breathing, and make her appear dead.
	Friar Laurence claims that Juliet will wake up in the Capulet vault to find Romeo.

Act 4, Scene 2

Before you read the scene, read the following statements. Some of these statements are true, and others are not. As you read each statement, predict if each statement is true or not. In the “before” column, write *Yes* if you predict the statement is accurate; write *No* if you think the statement is inaccurate. As you read the play, write *Yes* or *No* in the “after” column if the text proves that the statement is true or not. Don’t forget to read the stage directions!

The scene takes place Tuesday afternoon in the Capulets’ home.

Act 4, Scene 2

Before	After
Lord Capulet shows that he is no longer angry at Juliet for refusing to marry Paris.	
Juliet enters and apologizes to her father for her disobedience and tells her father that she will marry Paris.	
Juliet and the Nurse exit to find Paris and tell him that the marriage will take place.	

Act 4, Scene 3

Before you read the scene, read the following statements. Some of these statements are true, and others are not. As you read each statement, predict whether each statement is true or not. In the “before” column, write *Yes* if you predict the statement is accurate; write *No* if you think the statement is inaccurate. As you read the play, write *Yes* or *No* in the “after” column if the text proves that the statement is true or not. Don’t forget to read the stage directions!

The action continues in the Capulets’ home.

Act 4, Scene 3

Before	After
Lady Capulet enters Juliet’s chamber briefly and then leaves the Nurse to make last-minute wedding preparations.	
Juliet feels no fear before drinking the vial that Friar Laurence has given her.	
Juliet lays a dagger near her bed in case the potion does not work and she must marry Paris.	
Juliet trusts the Friar completely.	
Juliet fears she will awake in the family tomb and die there before Romeo arrives.	
Juliet drinks the potion that Friar Laurence gave her.	

Act 4, Scene 4

Before you read the scene, read the following statements. Some of these statements are true, and others are not. As you read each statement, predict whether each statement is true or not. In the “before” column, write *Yes* if you predict the statement is accurate; write *No* if you think the statement is inaccurate. As you read the play, write *Yes* or *No* in the “after” column if the text proves that the statement is true or not. Don’t forget to read the stage directions!

The action continues at the Capulets' home.

Act 4, Scene 4

Before	After
The Nurse accuses Lord Capulet of meddling in woman's work like cooking.	
Lord Capulet calls to the Nurse to let Juliet sleep longer.	

Act 4, Scene 5

Before you read the scene, read the following statements. Some of these statements are true and others are not. As you read each statement, predict if each statement is true or not. In the "before" column, write *Yes* if you predict the statement is accurate; write *No* if you think the statement is inaccurate. As you read the play, write *Yes* or *No* in the "after" column if the text proves that the statement is true or not. Don't forget to read the stage directions!

The action continues at the Capulets' home, in Juliet's bedroom.

Act 4, Scene 5

Before	After
The Nurse believes that Juliet is dead.	
Paris enters Juliet's bedchamber when she does not awaken.	
Friar Laurence tells the Capulets that Juliet is now in heaven.	
Lord Capulet says that the wedding is now a funeral.	
Everyone leaves Juliet's bedroom except for the Nurse, who weeps.	

Act 5, Scene 1

Before you read the scene, read the following statements. Some of these statements are true, and others are not. As you read each statement, predict whether each statement is true or not. In the "before" column, write *Yes* if you predict the statement is accurate; write *No* if you think the statement is inaccurate. As you read the play, write *Yes* or *No* in the "after" column if the text proves that the statement is true or not. Don't forget to read the stage directions!

The scene takes place on a street in Mantua, Italy.

Act 5, Scene 1

Before	After
	Romeo tells the audience about a happy dream that he had on Wednesday night.
	Balthasar is the messenger sent by Friar Laurence to tell Romeo about the plan to keep Juliet from marriage to Paris.
	Balthazar tells Romeo that Juliet's dead body lies in the Capulet tomb.
	Balthasar says that he rode from Verona to tell Romeo about Juliet's death because Romeo left him the duty to keep him informed about Juliet.
	Romeo tells Balthasar to rent horses since Romeo is going to Verona that night.

Act 5, Scenes 1 cont.

Before	After
	Romeo shares his plans for suicide with the audience.
	An apothecary in Mantua agrees to sell Romeo poison.
	Romeo decides that he will drink the poison when he is at Juliet's side.

Act 5, Scene 2

Before you read the scene, read the following statements. Some of these statements are true, and others are not. As you read each statement, predict whether each statement is true or not. In the "before" column, write *Yes* if you predict the statement is accurate; write *No* if you think the statement is inaccurate. As you read the play, write *Yes* or *No* in the "after" column if the text proves that the statement is true or not. Don't forget to read the stage directions!

It is now Thursday at Friar Laurence's cell.

Act 5, Scenes 2

Before	After
	Friar John is another priest who was sent to deliver Friar Laurence's letter about the plan to avoid Juliet's second wedding. Friar John was to have given the letter to Romeo in Mantua.
	Friar John explains that he went to find another friar to accompany him to Mantua.
	The Mantua gatekeepers would not let Friar John into the town because they thought that he was sick.
	Friar John did not deliver the message to Romeo.

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Act 5, Scene 3

Before you read the scene, read the following statements. Some of these statements are true, and others are not. As you read each statement, predict whether each statement is true or not. In the “before” column, write *Yes* if you predict the statement is accurate; write *No* if you think the statement is inaccurate. As you read the play, write *Yes* or *No* in the “after” column if the text proves that the statement is true or not. Don’t forget to read the stage directions!

This scene takes place in the Capulet vault.

Act 5, Scene 3

Before	After
Romeo immediately challenges Paris to a duel.	
Romeo kills Paris.	
Romeo places Paris's body in an empty tomb inside of the Capulets' vault.	
Romeo asks Tybalt for his forgiveness.	
Romeo drinks the poison and dies instantly before he can kiss Juliet.	
Friar Laurence enters the churchyard and meets Balthasar who informs him that Romeo has been in the Capulet vault for a half hour.	
As Friar Laurence discovers Romeo's and Paris's bodies, Juliet awakens.	
Friar Laurence tells Juliet that Romeo and Paris are awaiting her in his cell.	
Friar Laurence tells Juliet to leave with him and he will hide her in a convent of nuns.	
Friar Laurence hears people coming and runs away.	
Juliet tries to get poison from Romeo's lips.	
When Juliet hears the watchmen come, she takes Romeo's dagger and kills herself.	
The watchmen send for the Prince.	
The Capulets, Montagues, and Friar Laurence enter the vault.	
Friar Laurence reveals the truth about Romeo and Juliet.	
The Prince blames the families' hatred for each other for these deaths.	

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During Reading

Character Diaries. The character diary activity is fully described in Chapter Five.

Romeo and Juliet Diaries

This activity can take place in class or as a homework assignment.

Objective: To draw personal connections to the main characters. To interpret and analyze a character and its effects on the plot and theme of the play.

Materials: Construction paper, staplers, twine, hole punch, and notebook paper.

Step 1. The students should make a diary using the construction paper for the covers. They can bind them with either a hole punch or stapler.

Step 2. Distribute the accompanying handout and instruct the students to choose either Option A or B.

Step 3. The students can either write in class given or this can be as a homework assignment.

Step 4. Once the students have completed their reading of the play, they can share their diaries with their classmates in small groups. They can compare their diaries and discover how their interpretations of the characters may be similar or different. Another option for sharing the diary entries is to pair off the students and share their entries as Romeo and Juliet.

Character Diary Activity: Romeo and Juliet

Option A

Write a diary for Juliet and include the following entries:

1. Pretend that you are Juliet and write a diary entry that describes Juliet's attitudes and feelings after the second balcony scene with Romeo.
2. Write a second entry while Juliet is waiting for the Nurse to return with Romeo's message.
3. Write a third entry after Juliet hears that Romeo has killed Tybalt.
4. Write a fourth entry after Capulet tells Juliet that she must marry Paris.
5. Write a fifth entry just before Juliet drinks the sleeping potion.

Option B

Write a diary for Romeo and include the following entries:

1. Assume that you are Romeo and write a diary entry that describes your attitudes and feelings after the balcony scene with Juliet.
2. Write a second entry that tells how Romeo felt right after he killed Tybalt.
3. Write a third entry that tells how Romeo felt when he was alone in Mantua.
4. Write a fourth entry after Romeo has been told by Balthasar that Juliet is dead.
5. Write a fifth entry right after Romeo killed Paris and before he kills himself.

Character Diary Rubric: Romeo and Juliet

Category	4	3	2	1
Sentences and paragraphs	Sentences and paragraphs are complete, well-constructed, and of varied structure. Content is easily understood because of the sentence structure.	All sentences are complete and well-constructed (no fragments, no run-ons). Content is generally understandable.	Most sentences are complete and well-constructed. Content can be confusing in places due to the sentence structure.	Excessive sentence fragments and run-ons. It is difficult to understand content due to the sentence structure.
Ideas	It was easy to understand the diary entry since the ideas were expressed well and organized logically.	In general, the ideas expressed were clear but better organization could improve the coherence.	Ideas were organized for the most part but it was sometimes difficult to understand the diary entry.	The diary entry seemed to be a collection of unrelated sentences.
Capitalization and punctuation	No errors	1–2 errors	3–4 errors	4 or more errors
Voice	The writer seems to be Romeo or Juliet, and the diary entries are written in first person.	The writer is not consistent as they write as if they are Romeo or Juliet.	The entries are not in first person narrative and the writer does not consistently assume the role of either Romeo or Juliet.	The entries are not in first person narrative and the writer does not assume the role of either Romeo or Juliet.

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Character Bookmarks

The character bookmark activity is fully described in Chapter Three.

Objective: To understand the relationships between characters in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.

Materials: Construction paper, yarn or string, markers, crayons, colored pencils, hole punch.

Step 1. Explain to the students that they will create bookmarks for *Romeo and Juliet*. The purpose of these bookmarks is to help them keep track of all of the characters in the play. As they read the play, instruct the students to record each character on their bookmark as they encounter them in the play.

Step 2. Give the students half a sheet of 8.5-by-11-inch construction paper and have them cut it in half. Take the half sheet and fold it in half (the long way/vertical). Punch a hole in the top and use some yarn to make a tassel.

Step 3. The template can be drawn on the chalkboard or it can be reproduced and displayed on an overhead projector. Not all of the characters are listed. This is just a template to get the students started. They can also add important quotes or symbols on one side and leave the characters on the other.

After Reading

Making Memories: A Scrapbooking Adventure for Romeo and Juliet

Objective: To promote visualization and extend students' understanding of *Romeo and Juliet*.

Materials: Three-ring folders, construction paper, colored paper, markers, colored pencils, tape, glue, stencils.

Step 1. This project could be completed during class time or it could be assigned for homework. The templates that are included in Chapter Four can be used for this project.

Step 2. Brainstorm with the students the key scenes or characters from the play.

Step 3. Instruct the students to select about five scenes or events. Character pages are also a valuable component for the scrapbook. (Refer to the "Key Scenes of Romeo and Juliet" handout).

Step 4. Once the pages are completed, the students are to bind their scrapbook pages and share them with their classmates.

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Key Scenes in *Romeo and Juliet* for Scrapbook

Act 1, scene 1: The opening violence and fight between the families (provides much-needed background information)

Act 2, scene 2: The balcony scene (shows the emotions of the young lovers)

Act 3, scene 1: The death of Mercutio

Act 3, scene 5 (part 1): The morning when Romeo must leave, for he has been banished from Verona for murdering Mercutio

Act 3, scene 5 (part 2): The Capulets tell Juliet that she must marry Paris

Act 5, scene 3: Juliet's suicide

Romeo and Juliet Scrapbook Assessment Rubric

Category	4	3	2	1
Required elements	Scrapbook included all required elements as well as a few additional elements.	Scrapbook included all required elements and one additional element.	Scrapbook included all required elements.	One or more required elements were missing from the scrapbook.
Clarity and neatness	Scrapbook is easy to read and all elements are clearly written, labeled, or drawn.	Scrapbook is easy to read and most elements are clearly written, labeled, or drawn.	Scrapbook is hard to read with rough drawings and labels.	Scrapbook is hard to read and one cannot tell what goes where. The pages lack focus.
Use of time	Used time well during each class period with no teacher reminders.	Used time well during most class periods with no teacher reminders.	Used time well but required teacher reminders on one or more occasions to do so.	Used time poorly in spite of several teacher reminders to do so.
Content	All content is in the students' own words and is accurate.	Almost all content is in the students' own words and is accurate.	At least half of the content is in the students' own words and is accurate.	Less than half of the content is in the students' own words and/or is accurate.

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