

The Taming of the Shrew

* Taming process involves → 1) control - power over animals (wild animals like horses).

2) Submission Animals

3) weakness - Training

when we talk about what Power → someone who is powerful and someone/something is powerless.

* why we would tame a horse?

↳ it includes trust, Transforming the behaviour of the animal in order to serve/suit your own purposes → we transform the behaviour of a wild animal from being wild into being domesticated. There is a lot of effort systematic effort.

need Patience - skill (not anyone can train horse for example).

Shrew → 1) it's an animal that resembles a mouse and it's known for it's vicious temperament.

2) hot-tempered women, women who's loud, outspoken, aggressive (description of wild women).

→ **Societal view of shrew**

* The play is about women & power in a patriarchal society → a woman who's in patriarchal society like the society that Shakespeare lived in.

Traditional features of women → someone who's supposed to be obedient, submissive, gentle, respectful, voiceless woman. (like Desdemona (traditional woman).

* The Status of women in Elizabethan age

↳ Outspoken women are usually punished by have a certain ^{or} bridle like the bridle of a horse that made of metal (bridle punishment).

→ Also the play is about the relationship between fathers and daughters & marriage.

↳ As the play begins the father has to have his older daughter married before his younger daughter. So one of the rules of that patriarchal society is that the younger cannot get married before the older daughter.

↓ is regarded shrew by the society...

How can the shrew get married?

* Shakespeare uses certain structure → he uses a frame story → a story within story or the play within play



Comedy - dialogue, Action, characterization

✓ Induction → means it's an introduction forward to a story (Shakespeare presents another short play)

↓
As the play opened first drunkard it's about someone who's called Christopher Sly a beggar & drunkard.

then Christopher Sly is dismissed from the bar because he's become drunker, he brought one of the glasses in the bar and he didn't pay for his drinks so he's being kicked out of that bar and because he's drunk → he sleeps on the side of street → as he sleeps

other character **Lord**, someone who's rich, has a high status on society so that Lord looks at this bagger and he thinks he's dead but then he smells the smell of the wine so he decides to play a trick on Christopher Sly → the Lord asks his assistant to take this sleeping drunk Christopher Sly to his own house (The house of the Lord) and to dress him up (wore like a Lord) and to put him in his luxurious bedroom → he gives him all kinds of drinks and treat him like a Lord, and once Christopher Sly wakes up he finds himself in luxurious kind of atmosphere and the assistant of the Lord makes him believe that he's the Lord.

at the beginning he's very shocked but then as they treat him as a Lord → he begins to accept that and believe he's a Lord, also they make him believe that he has a wife (one of the assistants wears the dress of woman and pretends to be his wife)

As soon as Christopher Sly looks at that wife → he says "Leave me alone I want to stay with my wife."

The whole story is about someone who's being convinced that he's someone else and he believes that. As soon as Christopher Sly believed that he's the lord → They bring an actor in order to perform another play in front of him he has watched a play and his play is "The Taming of the Shrew".

↓ play is being performed in front of the beggar (5 Acts)

So the assistants and he others bring players/actors to perform this play.

After the induction → we don't know what happened to these characters (Lord, Christopher Sly).

* Why would Shakespeare include this induction?

↳ to introduce the idea of Disguise (theme) (someone pretended to be someone else)

this is the technique of Shakespeare

There are several characters who pretend they are someone else.

→ In order to attract the attention of the younger daughter (3 characters, suitors disguise themselves in order to attract the attention of the young woman)

The Taming of the Shrew → about family made up of 3 members.

Bianca → means white (purity)

more gentle kind

(2) Bianca
↓
younger

(1) father

(3) Katherine
↓
older

→ Kathrine has a reputation of being a **shrew** so she's never going to get married in that kind of society. But the fact that her father is wealthy makes her an attraction to marry men.

Bianca has 3 suitors

Kathrine has none suitor (because she's shrew) The father being traditional father insists that Bianca will not be married until Kathrine does married.

* These 3 suitors are competing for Bianca, they decide that they have to find a suitor for Kathrine so they get rid of her. They find the suitor but this suitor is not interested in Kathrine herself but he's interested in the wealth of her father.

Bianca is more traditional kind of woman)

P. 7 Induction - **Fogge** → **baggar**

"you will not pay for the glasses you have burst?"

→ the fact he's drunk she doesn't pay for the glasses

that he broke

P. 23 Enter (Page 23)

↓ assistant → dressed up as a wife

he believes that he has a wife, he says he doesn't

know what calls her, and the Lord tells him call

her "**Madam**" then he says "**Alice Madam**" or

Joan Madam?" the Page (Lady) put excuse to him

"Thrice noble Lord ... bed" → the doctor have

advised them that he should not sleep with her wife

because he is sick so the Page asks him to excommunicated for 2 days at least

he doesn't allow to sleep with her wife because he's sick

→ A messenger comes in → tells him that the players are here to perform a comedy

As the real play begins → we introduce to 3 suitors. (how Katherine was introduced).

~~the~~ Baptista

→ name of the father

The play takes place in Italy.

❖ Comedy:

What Elizabethan and Jacobean audiences expected from watching Comedy?

→ we as audience expect comedy to be funny
we want jokes and we want to laugh at comedy
and Shakespeare's audience expected to laugh at comedy.

→ Elizabethan audiences wanted to be entertained but at the same time they expected to go away having learnt something.

❖ Why we laugh at comedy? we laugh because we recognize the flaws in a character/human beings.

Elizabethans were supposed to be disciplined and exemplified by comedy.

→ comedies are unique because of their unique structure.

In comedy, what makes us laugh, there's "confusion", so without that confusion there would not be any obstacles or problems to overcome.

Comedy starts with a setting that's orderly (there's order), but then it ends with chaos, so there's a confusion in the middle of that but at the end all this confusion is being resolved.

In comedy → we have "mistaken identity" means (Disguise),

Comes in various ways of disguise like character dressing like other characters.

→ The function of this is to make the audience slightly superior if we know the identity.

That's called "dramatic irony" which helps the audience feel involved.

↳ Dramatic irony → literary device where the audience knows something that the characters in a story don't. This creates tension or humor, as the characters act based on incomplete information while the audience is aware of the true situation/intention (usually used in Drama). Ex: Shakespeare's play like Othello in particular "Iago" - we as audience know his plan and true intention but the characters in the play didn't know (especially Othello).

↳ The purpose of dramatic irony - to engage the audience by creating a sense of suspense and humor. It helps audience feel superior (they know something that the characters don't know) and helps them being involved in comedy.

* Resolution of comedy → happy ending but?

A lot of Shakespeare's comedies end with marriage because it's people coming together and sharing experiences, thus forming new communities, a new society and a positive one → usually reflected on wedding marriages.

* The Taming of the Shrew written in 1519 but still relevant nowadays (the issues that raise it stills nowadays).

* Where does the title come from? The Title is

In England the "shrew" is very mammal resembling a mouse and is often found in fields and barns but known for its vicious fighting temperament and it's can start frantic moment as it searches for food. It sleeps one or two hours a day and has a life span of one or two years and die from exhaustion if it goes without food for more than a few hours at a time.

② "shrew" has long been an insulting term for a bad tempered woman and Shakespeare's audience would have known right away exactly what he was talking about.

↳ Implied in this comparison is the view that women are themselves unmanageable creatures whom only rigorous training and violence, or the continued threat of violence can render submissive (Taming of the shrew; 'A modern Perspective').

The Title may imply that → women have to be submissive

1. The structure of the play: - ① Denique → ② it has 2 sections

induction
play within play (the taming of the shrew)

• The framing sequence of the play is that it's being presented as a play within a play to a drunk man called "Christopher Sly"

→ The ~~story~~^{whole} play of the Taming of the shrew is a play within a play.

• **Induction:** is an unusual kind of feature of this play. Shakespeare used this frame only in this play (None of Shakespeare's other plays begin with a framing story in which a full five-act play is performed within another play).

→ The story and the characters involved in the induction have nothing directly to do with the main play, and after it's induction this story is only reintroduced briefly and never fully developed.

• Critics disagree why Shakespeare begins this play with the induction. Many however agree that there's a relationship. The induction reinforces one of the central themes of the play; a person's environment has much effect on his behaviour. It also introduces the idea of marriage. Sly cannot believe he is a Lord until he's convinced that he has a wife.

one of the main themes of the play → the idea of marriage.

→ the play itself in general has women ideals:

↳ the environment of the play has to be

(1) chaste (chastity) (2) obedient (3) silent

↳ we will look at how these three issues about women are being challenged by one of the characters.

* Among Themes: (1) The battle of the sexes (what men and women ^{really} want).

(2) Marriage

(3) The idea of domestication → the process of taming a wild animal that makes them able to live in a human domestic environment.

(4) Social status (The status of women in a marriage situation) and the status of women in the society + The status of fathers, daughters.

* Characters:

(1) Katherine Minola → Kate is the title character (the "shrew") of the play. The eldest and unmarried daughter of Baptista Minola.

(2) Petruchio → is a wealthy bachelor who is on the search for a rich wife,

(3) Christopher Sly → is a drunk and beggar.

(4) Bianca → is the youngest and favorite daughter of Baptista Minola.

5) **Baptista** **Muncho** → is the wheeling and dealing father in search of suitable husbands for his daughters.

6) **Lucentio** → is a rich gentleman who travels to Padua to top off his education and "see the world".

7) **Hortensio** → is a Petruchio's best friend.

8) **Gremio** → is an old man who thinks he has a chance with Bianca (suitor for Bianca).

9) **Tranio** → is a Lucentio's "trusty", loyal servant.

10) **Grumio** → Petruchio's old servant.

* Who's who in Padua:

Hortensio → is a suitor to Bianca, he disguises himself as "Litio" in order to meet Bianca.

Gremio → suitor to Bianca, he is an older gentleman of Padua.

Lucentio → in love with Bianca, he disguises himself as "Cambio" (suitor).

Tranio → Lucentio's servant, he disguises himself as Lucentio.

Biondello → Lucentio's servant.

Grumio → Petruchio's servant.

* Bianca's suitors (3 suitors):

1) **Gremio** → old comic character (he represents comedy in Italian The Pantalone)

↓ and he sets his sight on a younger woman.

2) **Hortensio**

3) **Lucentio**.

Kind of character who's funny, he is old but doesn't recognize that he is old.

* Disguises

In the play, we have 4 characters pretending to be someone else,

(1) Hortensio → disguises himself as a music teacher/instructor as "Litio"

(2) Lucentio → arrives with his servants. He's come to Padua to study, he decides to disguise himself as a literature teacher and become one of her tutors (Bianca's tutor)

(3) His servant Tranio plays Lucentio to run his household, Tranio who's disguised himself as Lucentio has to find a father/ty → A merchant passes by and they trick him into being the father.

* All these disguises raise the question of identity → characters taking on a disguise or new roles or being defined by other people sometimes by choice or by compulsion

The play asks the question → who am I at a very deep level? &c

* Three story lines:

(1) play's induction - framing device about

(2) The seduction of Bianca (in the identity Trans of the shaw) → and her 3 suitors

(3) The story of Katherine and Petruchio,

Induction → the Lord calls Sly a swine (monster)
and in the induction → the action takes place
in English country side (in Parkener English
illhouse) scene 1.

• why would Shakespeare include / show us the
action in the English illhouse and then move on
to Italy to introduce (the Taming of the shrew)
→ The presence of the Lord and the presence
of the Christopher Sly as a beggar → Shows
us (social class distinctions)

Induction scene 2 → comic scene, a man who
play a role of woman and the wife in Padua, it
raises the issues of what marriage is and the
role of a man and a woman in the marriage situation.

• The Taming of the shrew Act 1 scene 1 is as
the play opens, Lucentio enters wanting to spend
some time in Padua as a hard working student.
→ Lucentio accompanied by his servant Tranio,
who tells him not to study too hard and leave
some time for fun.

we introduced to Baptista and his two daughters
enter. Lucentio moves to the side of the stage
and immediately falls in love with the younger
daughter "Bianca" → "love at first sight"
(like a bird in the hand)
(for the bird is in the hand)

* Two Sisters:

In the first scene → The Dynamic between two sisters established.

① Bianca (the younger) → Shows herself to be quiet and gentle - typical Shakespearean women

② Katherine or Kate (the shrew) and in the introductory scene we find that Baptista seems to favor Bianca.

→ Kate has a certain attitude to Bianca (Kate believes that Bianca is being manipulative).

Gremio and Hortensio are frustrated because

Baptista keeps Bianca away from her suitors

Baptista explaining that Katherine has to be married first.

* The Central Question → How will Bianca's three suitors marry her if Katherine remains

single? There is no way because her father refuses

so the suitors (Hortensio and Gremio) agree to do that

that they will find a husband for Katherine (to

get rid of her) but still they are rivals

for the younger daughter.

* The relationship between Lucentio and Tranio

↳ Lucentio and Tranio re-enter and Lucentio

is struck immediately by Cupid's arrow

then Tranio reminds him that there is a

problem (Katherine).

Lucentio and Tranio agree to swap clothes so that Lucentio will have access to Bianca without Baptista's knowledge (the only way to get access to her is pretending to be a tutor) so Lucentio later becomes a tutor and Tranio becomes his master, so no one will notice Lucentio missing.

In Elizabethan time → the women were educated at home (the tutors come to their home) so Lucentio changes clothes and pretends to be a tutor.

In the first part of scene 1 → Theme of transformation, clothes swapping → creates a kind of disequilibrium (there's imbalance in the relationships) → because once Lucentio becomes a tutor and Tranio becomes Lucentio's → there is a disequilibrium (imbalance of power).

Disguise - dramatic irony → we as audience know that Lucentio is disguising himself and Tranio is disguising himself.

→ create complication in the play.

Act 1 scene 1 p. 31 → Lucentio how has come to Padua, he's talking to Tranio. "Tranio... ~~leaves~~ studies" → in this introductory speech, Lucentio introduces his purpose of going to Padua, he says that he's there in order to further his studies and appropriate the art.

"Pisa ... leaves" → Lucentio talks about his family where abouts, his wealth, his reason for being in Padua. He seems on the surface a serious-minded man, intent on adding virtue to his attributes, on pleasing his father and on enriching his mind.

→ he was born in Pisa (Italy).

his father name (Vincenzo) → he tells us about who he is (his father) and where his father born so he's proud of his father, his father being wealthy and his virtuous deeds.

"And here fore ... achieved" → he presents his intention to be serious and to study but also to achieve virtue.

As soon as he sees Bianca → Lucentio's goals changed drastically.

p. 41 → over 100 lines (line 150 - 160).

Lucentio's goals have changed, he becomes a different person. "O Tranio, till ...

thou wilt" → Love at first sight, he burns and pines and perishes because of her beauty and he wishes she could achieve this young modest girl/woman.

→ he's not that serious because he looks at beautiful women and then he changes his mind about why he's here.

Act 1 scene 2: p. 51 "such wind as ... world"

→ Petruchio's purpose in being in Padua is different from the purpose of Lucentio. He's in Padua in order to see the world but still he wants to be wife and thrive

to get married

to someone who's rich,

and Hortensio finds that opportunity for Petruchio p. 55 "I can, Petruchio, help thee a wife in Gentlewoman" → who is that wife? it's Katherine.

So Hortensio that he tells Petruchio → he found to him a wife is wealthy and young & her only

Fault ... gold" but still her only fault is

she's a shrew (intolerable crust), and Hortensio

would not married to her, even for a "mine of gold" → he advices Petruchio to get married

to that woman (Katherine) and Petruchio talks

about it and he's finds her best option for him

because he's daring enough to approach Katherine

and to get married to her.

① Where does Petruchio come from and why he's in Padua?

② What does Hortensio tell Petruchio about Kate?

③ How does Petruchio respond?

④ Does Petruchio know Baptista?

(5) Hortensio asks for a favor in return from Perturbatio what it is?

(6) Hortensio will then become a tutor of who?

(7) The three learners to Bianca agree they must do what?

* Act 1 scene 1:

1) where does Lucantio come from and why is he in Padua?

↓ he's from Pisa p. 31 "like to" "Pisa"
so he's born in Pisa, he's come in Padua to study "for the time I study ... thirst"

↓ he's describing himself like someone who has left his city in order to quench his thirst.

↓ he's thirsty for education / knowledge / study etc

2) who is Tranio and what does he promptly remind Lucantio as they start their adventure?

↓ Tranio: loyal servant of Lucantio
p. 33 line 38 "no profit ... affect"

↓ he reminds him that he needs to enjoy life, he has some entertainment all together needs

3) who do Lucentio and Tranio see on the street?

↳ They see Baptista, Bianca, Katherine, Gremio and Hortensio (suitors) on the street trying to ^{try to} court Bianca.

4) How do these people treat the eldest daughter?

↳ Like shrew/ out spoken woman.

5) who is already vying for the youngest daughter?

↳ Gremio and Hortensio (2 suitors) are competing/vying for Bianca's love.

6) who falls in love with the youngest daughter at first sight? → Lucentio as soon as he

sees Bianca he falls in love with her. (p. 35 + 41)

"But in the other's ... Tranio"

7) Baptista explains that Bianca cannot be married until what happens? → Katherine is married

8) Baptista will allow who in his house first and why? → Bianca's tutors (p. 37) "I keep

within my house ... youth" → he will not allow anyone to enter the house and to meet with

his daughters unless they are instructors (in specific instructor on music / poetry / literature)

9) Hortensio and Gremio agree to work together to do what? p. 39 → before they talk about finding a husband for Katherine, they are talking about (planning to find a tutor for Bianca)

They know that they are rivals to Bianca's love and at the same time they are willing to work together in order to find a husband for Katharina.

↳ why is Katharina a good catch (according to Hortensio) → line 130 "Can a man could ... easily"

↓ any man would be able to take her (marry her) → her father is rich.

↳) Lucio plans to become what? to become a tutor in order to be close to Bianca p. 41

"I burn ... wilt" → he's asking ^{Tranio} ~~that~~ for assistance in order to get close to Bianca. he disguises himself as tutor of ??

* Act 1 scene 2:

* 1) where does Petruchio come from and why? he's come from Verona to Padua.

↳ what's ~~Petruchio's~~ Petruchio's true/real intention of moving to Padua? p. 51-53 "such ... world" → he wants to wine and dine.

he wants to travel to see the world and to find a wealthy wife for himself. (marrying wealthy wife)

2) what does Hortensio tell Petruchio about Kate? → p. 53-55 "shall ... thee to have"

If he gets married to a rich wife then he will be happy "to live it wealthy ..."

↓ marriage is "financial institution"

Act 2 scene 1: involves 5 different major issues

1) Bianca's Behaviour (submissive)

2) The relationship between the sisters (jealousy)

3) Petruchio (1st soliloquy) → presents his plan for taming ^{Katherine}

4) wedding arrangements (between Petruchio and Baptista) → reflection of patriarchal society

↓ Katherine is out of the picture (didn't know yet)
she's being informed of when the wedding is taken place

* At the beginning of Act 2 → A fight between the 2 sisters (Katherine has tied up Bianca's hands) → she wants to find out something from her
P. 73 (what is that question that Kate asked Bianca?) → line 8 "of all my suitors who?"
↓ she wants to find out from

Bianca, whom she loved the best

→ Bianca's response "Believe me sister ... other"

↓ she has not found out yet

among all men anyone whom she likes (means she doesn't like anyone), but Katherine accuses her of being her "liar" → Do you like

Hortensio? , if you like him you can have him

→ the way Bianca behaves is that submissive kind of sister. "or what you will command me

will ... my elders" line 6 → she's ready to do

whatever Katherine demands → she respects her elder sister

She shows submission by telling her that she (is not in love with anyone (any of the suitors))
When she says you are only joking
I will believe this is not being serious about your question (P. 75).

"Prithoe, sister Kate, untie my hands."

→ Katherine's behaviour → what's motivated this kind of behavior towards her sister?

→ maybe jealousy, envy because she has seen her sister being popular among the suitors
→ her father (Baptista) enters p. 75.

→ what is Katherine telling her father?

↓ that he loves Bianca

→ the father asks why are you doing this wrong thing to your sister? she tells him "Her

silence flouts me" → her silence / quietness irritates her, but she also used the word

"revenge"

→ she wants to take revenge of her own sisters and Baptista gets angry listening to that word.

"What in my sight? she decided to protect her from her sister who flies after her

"What will not suffer me... she is your treasure

→ that Bianca is her father's

treasure

"she must have a husband ... revenge." Katherine

wants that Bianca is her father's treasure and she wants to find a husband for her and Katherine would dance barefoot on her wedding day

↳ she's happy but in a sense, it's her father's happiness. she feels that her father favours Bianca more than he does her.

→ kind of awareness where Katherine's shrewness comes from the fact that she is shrew because of the way she is being treated at home.
(familiar view).

↳ Once Gremio, Lucentio (Cambio), Petruccio, Hortensio (Lilio), Tranio (Lucentio) and Biondello appear and Petruccio greets Baptista. What two adjectives does Petruccio use in asking Baptista whether he has a daughter named Katherine? P. 77 - 79

↳ he uses 2 adjectives to describe Kate

1) Fair 2) virtuous

line 51 - 53 "of her ^{beauty} and her ^{wit} ~~wild behaviour~~" he's praising her beauty & her wit (intelligence), modesty, ~~wild behaviour~~ affability (lightness), bashful (shy)

↳ Petruccio praises all these qualities in Katherine, while we as audience know the opposite → (it's dramatic irony)

Petruccio presents his friend Hortensio (litio) (music tutor), then Balthista is not interested in Petruccio getting to know Katherine.
 "But for my daughter Katherine ... grief."

Means: unfortunately she's not for you but then Petruccio gives him reasons why she could not be for ~~the~~ "I see do not mean to part with her ... company"

→ ① you're so attached to Katherine that you wouldn't want to part with her
→ ② or you don't like my company
→ he gives 2 reasons for Balthista to reject him.

Balthista knows Petruccio's father (Antonio).
Petruccio tells Balthista that he is in a hurry to marry and court Kate. What is his excuse for his haste? 3 p. 83
"Signior ... wife?" the fact that his father has left his lands and he has to take care (he's very busy) so he has to take care of those lands and goods (property) and he wants to manage all those lands and property that is why he's in hurry.
Then he asks about dowry.

Balthista ready to give him half of his lands and twenty

↓
the father gives to him ...

what kind of the marriage? financial, money
marriage as institution is financial
transaction → he's going to sell his daughter
and at the same time give the bride groom
amount of money.

Balthazar tells Petruchio that besides consent
to marry Kate, Petruchio must get something else.
what is that something else?

her love → she must love Petruchio.

P. 83 line 135 & 136 → "when the special thing

... in all" → Balthazar the condition is

Kate should love Petruchio in order to
get married and she does.

Before the father decides that they meet
(Katherine and Petruchio meet → before
they meet → Petruchio gives his first

soliloquy (his plan of how he's going
to tame Katherine) P. 87.

"I pray you do ... Petruchio."

↓ he uses the word "say"

he repeated 4 times.

means → let suppose.

she fails → she raises her voice in order to
express herself. (she shouts) → he will

tell her she sings as sweetly as

nightingale, which

↓ kind of bird, famous for voice

looks angry.

(2) If she frowns → he will tell her

She looks as clear as morning

roses washed with dew

If she looks angry → then he will tell her

she looks as beautiful as morning roses
that are washed with dew

(3) If she be mute and will not speak a
word, then I'll commend her volubility.

^{بطقة}
^{بلا} eloquence → If she decides to not
to talk word, he will commend her
volubility (well-spoken). to express herself
well

If she do bid me back, I'll give her

... week → If she decides to dismiss thanks

me then he will tell her / give her thanks

If she deny to wed - married

If she rejects his proposal for a
wedding then he will tell her how he

excited he is for the time he'll be married

even though she has this kind of aggressive

behaviour by railing, frowning, by

being angry (silent), by denying him

all of these negative behaviours

but he responds with positive

(Intelligent Plan).

response

The ending of act 2 → wedding arrangement for Petruchio + Katherine (Baptista's daughter).
Groom (two men who's decided on the wedding) → status of women in 16th century they have no say.

Petruchio comes to inform Katherine of her wedding day (when) → next Sunday.

A wedding plan has already been decided.
P. 95 "your father hath consented that you shall be my wife, your dowry agreed on and will you, will you, ^{financial dowry.} I will marry you. (lots of money)

→ Petruchio tells her mother and most of his lands, you like it or not, I will marry you.

"And bring you from wild Kate to Kate..."

↳ he's going to transform her behaviour from someone who's wild to traditional household Kate.

p. 101 "Content you ... Love", → the one condition that her father places before the two competitors, (the one who's gives the more dowry / money is the one to win her heart (to be Bianca's love)).

→ he asks Gremio and Gremio trying to compete with Fratio (Lucentio).

(suitor.)

→ How does Gremio answer/respond to that condition? → he shows what he has, he describes the kind of house and the kind of furniture (property)

→ Gremio talks all his property that he has including house, furniture, farm (land). In order to win ^{very expensive} this competition against Lucenbo.

→ "I am my father heir and only son ... Gremio?" → Lucenbo has 3 or 4 houses within rich Pisa walls, he has a land that produces a lot of produce so he has a lot of money to get from the land.

Lucenbo → is the only son/heir to a wealthy ^{Baptista} has to decide which one father of the two should win his Bianca's hand (p. 103). "It must be the ^{stronger} - ^{stronger}?"

He decides that Lucenbo's offer is the best but also he has one condition → his father should be present to ensure that he has all his property and next thing that have to do → find

Lucenbo's father

p. 105 "A vengeance ... cunning"

In this case, Lucenbo has to find his father.

Lucentio's original father called "Vincenzio"
↳ He has to find Vincenzio → some kind
of suspense / disguise

→ where would he find Lucentio's father?

↳ Will Kate agree to get married to
Petruchio? after the wedding have been
decided

↳ ~~Will~~ other suitors let go of Bianca?
— 3 Act —

* Act 3 made up of 2 scenes only.

1 scene → meet Bianca's suitors
Lucentio + Hortensio. (plot)

↳ 2 suitors.

Scene 2 → celebration (wedding of Katherine)

↳ Kind of tricks that Petruchio creates
in order to tame Katherine.

* Act 3 scene 1:

↳ Lucentio (Cambio) and Hortensio (Lip)
devise a method by which they will
tutor Bianca. How will they "shame" her?
Even though the father has agreed that
Lucentio is the one who is to get married
to her but it's still both of them compete
for her love (tutors).

They take turn on tutoring her
(Lucentio → Language teacher / tutor
(Livia → music tutor
They decide that each will take a turn
in tutoring her

↓ What is Bianca's response about
Pier this kind of sharing her,

↓ Why gentlemen ... dash!!

↳ Bianca is the one to decide on
who to lecture her first → she's telling them
that they do wrong if they have strife
or fight between them because it all
rests in her own choice → she has to
decide on who to do the lecture first
and she does decide → she asks
Hortensio to take his instruments to tune
it while Lucentio gives her language
lesson → she's choosing Lucentio as
first tutor

Bianca's character → strong, she can
make her own decision unlike
the Bianca that appeared at the beginning
of the play when she had a fight
with her sister. "tell what I do and
I will do it" → that's what Bianca tells
her sister

Quotations from Act 2 :-

P. 83 → Petruchio: - "And where two
raging fires ... all"
speaker

↓ who are two raging fires?
metaphor →

(Petruchio) him + Katherine
he's describing his relationship to Katherine
he using the metaphor of "two raging fires"

↳ Kate + Petruchio are like fire that
~~confront~~ confront each other and then when
there's strong wind → it will blow their
fire out (and everything) (They are similar
to each other) → They will manage to live
with each other

P. 87 / Petruchio's soliloquy "I'll attend her
- "clew" ↳ his plan for taming Kate

↓
he uses 2 metaphors. in response to
way Kate behaving

P. 95 → Petruchio "Thou must be married
Kate - " → he's telling Kate, ~~the~~ The
marriage has already been decided

↓ There is no man to get married to
Kate except for Petruchio

Act 2: Petruchio and Kate
Bianca and the best sutor

* Katherine and Petruchio's first
encounter - verbal bickering

* Petruchio announces that he is the perfect
husband for Kate and tells Baptista
and the others not to take note for her
behaviour, they have agreed she will still
pretend to be shrewish in public even
though she really loves him ^{madly}
~~Petruchio~~

* Sunday is set for the wedding day - at the
same time Gremio and Tranio/Lucentio
negotiate for Bianca's hand.

Baptista is impressed by Tranio/Lucentio's
promises of enormous riches but on the
safe side, he wants Tranio/Lucentio's
father, Vincentio to make good his son's

* Tranio realizes the "supposed. Lucentio" offer
must now get busy and find a supposed
"Vincentio" to pose as his father.

problem

2 plots

In Act 3 → for the first time, we see Bianca making decisions (she knows what she wants) so she chooses to have the language teacher teach her first and in this lesson, Lucentio gives her a translation lesson from Latin to English and the kind of translation that he gives her is strange because he reads those Latin statements and he translates them in a way to show that he's very attracted to her and he's really in love with her.

P. III, Lucentio starts teaching her Latin (traditional kind of teaching to a woman) either learn music or languages.
Line 33: "Hic ibat... pan to loon"

He reads to her some words in Latin and he translates them.

He's only in disguise that he's not trying to do with being a teacher of languages because he doesn't know how to teach and he doesn't know the language itself.

In the mean time, the other tutor is using his musical instrument.

Scene 2 → Next Sunday, wedding day.

and in his wedding - there are lots of things strange to happen.

① Petruchio is late for wedding

② when he appears he's wearing some strange kind of clothes.

③ in the wedding ceremony - he tricks

④ After the wedding, he decided that he's too busy to attend the wedding reception then he tricks Katherine and he leaves before the wedding reception.

Act 2 → Turning point → Katherine is unexpectedly silent when Petruchio confirms that they will be married.

The 2 men - Baptista + Petruchio agree

men call her a shrew based on her

Why does Katherine fail to refuse the marriage offer? ^{behavior} _{reject}

not knowing the real reason or motivation behind that shrew.

MARRIAGE DEALS, 1) Baptista promises

Petruchio substantial dowry

2) wedding - next Sunday.

3) Bianca will be available after Sunday.

Bianca and suitors → Baptista tells Gratiano and Tranio (Lucentio) the conditions under which he will choose a husband for Bianca: what will the man who "wins" her hand need to have?

↳ They: Complete

but then Baptista agrees that Bianca will marry Lucentio provided he shows proof that he has the dowry he promised. How will this groom-to-be provide proof?
Baptista's condition → Baptista will agree to marry Bianca to whoever provides the wealthiest fortune in case Bianca is widowed.

Baptista agrees that Lucentio can have her if his father can guarantee the wealth he is talking about.

↳ How do you think Kate feels about Petruchio? → Petruchio, a man who does not wish to marry her sister, and doesn't insult her and who seems to have the same type of temperament as herself. → He pretends that he's like her in his temperament. It's a man that shows all the attention.

competition between 2 suitors of Bianca
Act 3 → 2 plots / Petruchio taking Katherine

* contrast between the losing of Bianca with the gaining of Kate is cruel

In scene 1 → who is the real Bianca?

Both Lucentio and Hortensio are trying hard to get Bianca "attention" by tutoring her

→ Bianca is more attached to Lucentio
Lucentio doesn't have to work hard to woo Bianca

Act 3 Scene 1

Lucentio / Cambio, between the lines of Latin lesson, tells Bianca who he really is

Bianca is cautious, but does not discourage Lucentio's attention

→ Their actions raise the suspicions of Hortensio / Litio

Hortensio claims that he will no longer seek to court Bianca if she would stop to flirt with her tutor / p. 115 // IF once changed

Is there a reason for his shabbiness? what other reason might Hortensio have for rejecting Bianca?

p. 109 → Bianca: "why, Gentleman is turned".
↓ shows she's in real.

Command of situation at the first time
↓ she tells both: Hortensio + Vincentio.

That she's one to decide (she will not be tied to any kind of agreement or how she will learn her lesson → to her own pleasure).
Lucutio pretends that he's teaching Bianca translation from Latin to English, he reads the translation originally but then she translated into something else (completely different from original).

Act 3 scene 2: Katherine's wedding.

→ Everyone meets ~~but~~ for the wedding except for the bridegroom (Petruchio is not there).

(2) Kate for the first time is humiliated to think she has been left standing at the altar.

(3) when Petruchio arrives but his dress and his behaviour are outrageous & strange during the wedding ceremony.

(4) Baptista protests, and Petruchio replies that Kate is marrying him not his clothes and he drags her off to the church with these funny clothes that he wears.

5) Tranio (Lucentio's servant) meanwhile brings Lucentio up to date on his plan to find someone to pretend to be Vincentio.

6) When the wedding party returns, Petruchio announces they have to leave right away and will not be staying for the wedding.

7) Although everyone objects to his feast plan, Petruchio says he will be master of what is his, especially of his wife. He snatches her off and carries her away from her father's house.

p. 127 "Sisior... home?" → Description of the wedding.

→ Gremio is describing the wedding ceremony itself and the strange kind of behaviour that Petruchio's behaviour.

Tranio insists that Kate is curster. Then Gremio starts describing Petruchio's behaviour in the wedding ceremony itself.

→ he tells Tranio "Tut... list"

Lucentio (Tranio) is telling that compare to Petruchio → Kate is a lamb, sure, she's a fool because of the way that Petruchio has behaved. He thinks that Petruchio is outrageous.

Swore so loud "That all amazed, the
Priest let fall the book... priest"

↳ the priest drop the book from his hands
and as he was stooped that book from
the floor, this mad-brained bridegroom
slaped him.

P. 127 / 129. "Trembled... - Play"

Petruchio slaped the priest, he is also
shouted, took the cup of wine that
the priest was offered as tradition and
throw it in the priest face so that
he heard of the priest was full of
wine, he took the bride and kissed her
loudly that the church's walls echoed
and everybody is ashamed of his behaviour

Kate: "No, shame but mine

I must forsooth, be forced

To give my hand, opposed against my heart
unto a mad-brain ruderby... her.

↳ Kate was ashamed too, and she said
she is forced.

After the wedding, he takes her to farmhouse
and the journey is difficult
there is a lot of mud

↳ she falls off the horse then he snatches
her

at home → he gives her hard time when
(he's hungry and want to eat
he deprived her from eating, sleeping
it's a way to tame her (he says).

Act 4 → Gratiano tells curio's mother
servant, the story of Petruchio and Kate's
home → describe what happened, how
does this passage illustrate Petruchio's method
of "taming" Kate?

**How does Petruchio greet his servants
upon arrival? what is his tone/attitude?**

→ what happens during Kate and Petruchio's
first meal together?

- 1) why is Petruchio unhappy with the meal?
- 2) what is the solution to the problem?
- 3) According to Petruchio what else is
he going to do to tame Kate?

In Act 4 → Petruchio's soliloquy:
"my falcon now is sharp ... In"
bird P. 151

→ Kate is his falcon, he's
going to tame her like someone
would tame a falcon.
he's presenting his taming method.
he uses animal imagery "falcon"

he will deprive her of sleep, food
In this metaphor, Kate as falcon, he
viewed women being unmanageable creatures
who only need hard training and violence
in order to be submissive.

↳ he implied in this comparison is the view
that women themselves are unmanageable
creatures whom only hard training and violence

* Gremio: "wild cat"

* falconry → falconry in particular was
an expensive, privileged sport and an indicator
of prestige and nobility. Petruchio's methods
of taming Katherine are similar to those
employed by a falconer as he tamed his
bird of prey. Through out "The Taming of the Shrew"
Shakespeare refers to falconry and the process
of taming a hawk or falcon.

→ the words that he used in his soliloquy
falcon, "sharp-set, stoop, full-gorged,
lure, haggard, watch, man and bate"
were all technical terms used in
falconry.

→ The methods of taming falcon included

① depriving the bird of food to the point
of starvation

② depriving of sleep to the point to
exhaustion until the bird's behaviour
changed from extreme wildness to obedience

Throughout this process the falconer underwent the same extreme deprivation being forced to watch the falcon ceaselessly and care for any injuries the bird sustained in the process.

→ so the Taming process → is making the falcon totally dependent of the falconer and totally obedient

once the falcon is obedient → the falconer can trust the falcon to hunt out in the field without flying away.

→ Careful training can turn a wild and dangerous bird "a haggard" to an obedient hunting bird.

→ so Petruchio will deprive her of sleep, food and make her exhausted until her behaviour transformed

in her kind of behaviour that he desires

✗ the last thing that he says "this is the way to tame a shrew with kindness, → (ironic)"

→ There is no kindness at all

✗ he's intelligent, ironically speaking he is doing everything in order to break her wildness, shrewishness,

Act 4 + 5 → Petruchio's taming process + Kate transformation that portrayed in her speech (monologue) at the end of the play.

Act 4 → The action alternates on a scene-by-scene basis between the Petruchio and Katherine story and the Lucentio + Bianca story.
→ How Shakespeare alternates into the 2 sub-plots between Bianca + Lucentio and Katherine and Petruchio.

Petruchio's monologue in Act 4 scene 1 explain most of what happens in his scene (important) as he tells the audience of his scheme to bend Kate to his will. He will tame her as he falconer tames/tamed his bird, by holding wings just out of reach.

(2) Petruchio's treatment of his servant and the implications of that → Petruchio's tone shows serious kind. At home Petruchio is not happy with the meal, she's been hungry, she didn't eat. He says that meal is overcooked and that taste is not good so he asks the servant to take it away.

(solution).

In scenes 2-5 → a lot happens
in the plot of Lucian and Bianca.
Hortensio (Lino) reveals his secret ^{concerns}
to Tranio (Luciano).

→ A deal takes place between Tranio
with Hortensio.

* Hortensio's plan for the future ^{What hat deal?}

↓ as long as Bianca does not wait
him, he decides to leave and get
married to someone else who is a widow.

→ Hortensio announces that he's going to
be the "tanning school" → what/who is
he referring to?

"Tanning school" → means his marriage
so marriage according to Hortensio
and he does that in ironic way "tanning school".

* Petruccio continues his trick
and process with the haberdasher

and the tailor

by

↓
business man who
sells hats

→ to get late a hat and the tailor
comes to fix suits for him and dress
for Katharine.

Lucentio and Cambio find someone who is like a merchant, they convince him to come and to disguise himself as Lucentio's father.

• In the meantime "Vincenzo" who is the real father of Lucentio is present and there are two ~~less~~ fathers of Lucentio.
One merchant — Vincenzo

How they solved this matter

→ This kind of treatment of the servant in Shakespeare's time.

• Being a servant

By presenting these

2 servants → the relationship

between the master and servant.

Shakespeare compares the two servants.

↓ Both introduced alongside their masters

Both servants are intelligent, witty and observant.

• The difference is how their masters treat them.

From the beginning of the play → Tranio is regarded by Lucentio as brother

Grumio is treated especially at the beginning of the act 4 → treated more like servant

P. 151

Act 4 Petruchio's soliloquy → the language word that he uses to show his ① power, ②

he is taming Kate more like a falcon.

Reign → mean monarch ruler

→ his word show his power and dominant monarchy.

he is ruling over Katherine → he wishes that he would successfully end.

Falcony metaphor → he doesn't call her Kate, he call her Falcon.

stoop → until she is submissive.

Haggard → Pale and weak person.

“I have to man”

↓ you train it until it becomes a custom of a man.

Keeper → someone who is trains a falcon watch her → he is going to watch her.

Kites → birds.

until she

→ he establishes his kind becomes obedient of relationship between a falconer and falcon.

↓ it's an act of taming and strengthening bond between falcon and falconer.

Kate hungry more dependant on Petruchio Petruchio is her keeper.

Kate starved and prevented from sleeping.

p. 151 "last night she slept hot... Shaw"

↓ prevents her from sleeping by throwing the bed sheets by making the bed all kind of cautions so he will fill the pillow, fill the bolster, cover so she cannot sleep by that and he justified his act by saying that he's doing that in "reverend care of her"

↓ means he respects her and all about caring for her, everything he's doing on the ground that he's doing it out of kindness.

In last part of soliloquy → he says he will watch her and if she chance to nod → then he will rail and brawl

↓ shout
"kill a wife with kindness" → his justification of treating his wife

Act 5 → the result of his taming process

① arrival of Bianca & Lucentio plot of Vincentio

↳ agreement between Baptista (Bianca's father) and Vincentio (Lucentio's father) → wedding.

→ The wedding takes place → happy ending for Bianca & Petruchio

Another happy ending → he tamed Kate
Petruchio decides to play a trick
he agrees with the other husbands
(Hortensio & Lucentio) to call on his wife
Kate appears first

In final scene → Petruchio wins
that contest / competition because

his wife appears the first one
she's the most obedient

→ Kate gave a final monologue

(shocking to some audience) because
it shows how the end result of

taming process (Kate has been tamed)

* Katherine final speech p. 219

↓ she gives her final monologue
in the presence of other wives and
husbands & other people

"fie, fie - drop it" → first part of speech

↓ according to Kate, a woman
should not show this scornful
glance

their husband is lord, king, governor
the words she uses to refer to a husband.
→ figures of authority in Hierarchical

If you being scornful on your look →
you will destroy your beauty in the same
way that frost destroys the meads
↳ in the same way which wings shake
the fair bird or the plants. → it will
make you less attractive, less loveable

→ a woman who is con-founds in her looks
who's looks unkind in her brows → will
appear like water fountain that is muddy.
no beauty, no body will drink from it.
it will be neglected, none care for her

& thy husband ... debt." → she addresses
those women, she uses words like lord,
keeper, life, that makes the husband
more of life itself, lord, more as a
keeper of the house and wife's sovereign
↳ he doesn't care for anything ^{hands}

except for women's love, fair look
of the women, true obedience of
the women to a man.

→ here are little payment for a
great debt.

If the woman provides obedience, love
and beauty → it's too little payment for

↳ she uses business terms, refer to the
relationship between husband and wife. ← a debt

"Such duty ... Peace" → she is talking about the relationship between husband and wife

→ the wife's duty → she should show obedience as the subject owes the Prince.

If a woman wife is frowned, she complained, soured and does not obeyed when she is like a rebel / traitor to her loving lord / she is ashamed of all those women who offer war instead of kneeling for peace

not seek for rule, supremacy and sway
... bound to serve ... Part 2

→ a woman's duty is to serve, to love and to obey men

"my mind ... ease" → women should place their hands below their husband's foot → it's part of the duty of women

she's giving the speech to other wives but she's describing herself as woman and the relationship between women/wives and husbands → shows that she has been tamed

shocking she was strong character but she transformed