Shakespeare in Chicago

Teacher's Pack

A

FACE TO FACE THEATRE COMPANY

Creation
(in collaboration with William Shakespeare)
The aim of the show *Shakespeare in Chicago* is, above all, to entertain. Shakespeare wrote plays so people would be entertained. He wanted people to have FUN! *Face 2 Face* would like your students to have fun and lose any apprehension they may have of Shakespeare’s work.

Many people have too much respect for Shakespeare and forget he was basically an entertainer. His plays are as entertaining now as they were 400 years ago and this is something the students should realise.

This teacher’s pack is designed to help teacher’s get the most out of the show. There is a brief synopsis of each play referred to in “Shakespeare in Chicago” as well as the actual extracts in English and Spanish.

Each extract has been chosen to demonstrate a different aspect of Shakespeare’s work. Obviously we can only look at a small number of plays during the course of the show. However they are the most well known plays and extracts and should provide an excellent introduction to Shakespeare.

Each extract is preceded by an explanation of its relevance to the play in particular and to Shakespeare’s work as a whole.

All the extracts are also to be found on the tracks that accompany the teacher’s pack as read by the actors. These extracts can be used as extensive listening exercises to get students used to Shakespearean verse or as more intensive gap filling exercises.
Whacko and Dick Vizioso, two of the most incompetent gangsters in the city, have just robbed a box full of money from a security van. When they arrive home they discover that the box is actually full of books: The Complete Works of William Shakespeare. Chick has the idea of trying to sell the books to the audience. In order to bring the books to life Whacko and Chick decide to perform some extracts from the plays. Will Chick and Whacko be able to sell the books? How much does the Complete Works of Shakespeare cost? How will they perform Hamlet? Who will Juliet be? Who is the better actor? Is Shakespeare boring?

Extracts used in the show:

**Romeo and Juliet:** Prologue  
 Act 2, Scene 1

**Hamlet:**  
 Act 3, Scene 1  
 Act 5, Scene 2

**Macbeth:**  
 Act 1, Scene 1

**King Henry V:**  
 Act 4, Scene 3

**Othello:** The whole play

Modern English vocabulary used during the show:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>money</th>
<th>to buy</th>
<th>zilch</th>
<th>books</th>
<th>idea</th>
<th>to sell</th>
<th>special offer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>death</td>
<td>violence</td>
<td>romance</td>
<td>monologue</td>
<td>boring</td>
<td>exciting</td>
<td>magic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Whacko Vizioso**

The older (and more intelligent) of the two.  
She lives in Chicago with her pet dog Spot.  
Whacko liked theatre when she was much younger, her favourite play being “Hamlet”. However she made friends with the wrong people and started living a life of crime. Her dream is to live in Marbella.

**Dick Vizioso**

The younger of the two brothers. He lives in Chicago with his mother. Dick doesn’t really like the theatre but he does like the ice-cream that Whacko buys when they go to the cinema. Dick’s favourite Shakespeare play is Shrek (and Othello)
MACBETH is a play with many magical elements - especially the three witches. They predict that Macbeth will become King of Scotland. Macbeth’s ambition is awoken by this prophecy and, with the help of his wife lady Macbeth, he kills Duncan the King to become king himself. MACBETH is also the shortest of Shakespeare’s tragedies making it a good starting point to explore his work.

This extract comes from the very beginning of the play and sets the tone for the rest of the plot. The three witches meet to arrange their encounter with Macbeth.

**FIRST WITCH**
When shall we three meet again?
In thunder, lightning or in rain?

**SECOND WITCH**
When all the hurly burly’s done
When the battle’s lost and won.

**THIRD WITCH**
That will be ere the set of the sun.

**FIRST WITCH**
Where the place?

**SECOND WITCH**
Upon the heath

**THIRD WITCH**
There to meet with Macbeth.

**FIRST WITCH**
I come, Grey-Malkin.

**SECOND WITCH**
Paddock calls

**THIRD WITCH**
Anon!

**ALL**
Fair is foul and foul is fair
Hover through the fog and filthy air!
This is probably one of Shakespeare’s most famous plays and one of the most famous love stories ever told. Two young people from two rival families meet and fall in love. Through a series of coincidences, mistakes and the hatred between their two families they both end up dying along with other characters in the play.

Prologue
The chorus sums up the whole play in only 14 lines, forewarning his audience that the feud between the two families is the real cause of the young lovers’ tragic deaths.

Two households, both alike in dignity
In fair Verona where we lay our scene,
From Ancient grudge break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean.
From forth the fatal loins of these two foes
A pair of star-crossed lovers take their life,
Whose misadventured piteous overthrows
Do with their death bury their parents strife.
The fearful passage of their death-marked love
And the continuance of their parents rage-
Which but their children’s end, naught could remove-
Is now the two-hours traffic of our stage;
The which if you with patient ears attend,
What here shall miss, our toil shall strive to mend.

Useful vocabulary
households - familias
fair - bonita
grudge - odio
mutiny - muerte
fatal - fatal
loins - interior
foes - enemigos
star-crossed - destinados

ROMEO MONTAGUE
Young, handsome hero. Madly in love with... Rosalind! That is until he meets Juliet of course. Good with swords and words. If he lived today he would have a vespa, drink kalimocho and support Real Madrid.

JULIET CAPULET
Romantic teenager (around 14 years old). Not in love with anyone. Until she meets Romeo, of course. If she lived today she would listen to pop music, go to discos, buy lots of clothes and talk to her friends.
The Balcony Scene

ROMEO: But soft! What light through yonder window breaks? 
It is the east and Juliet is the sun. 
Arise fair sun and kill the envious moon 
Who is already sick and pale with grief 
That thou her maid art far more fair than she. 
JULIET: Ay me!

ROMEO: She speaks! Oh speak again bright angel, for thou art 
As glorious to this night being o'er my head 
As is a winged messenger of heaven. 
JULIET: Oh Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo? 
Deny thy father and refuse thy name. 
ROMEO: Shall I hear more or shall I speak at this? 
JULIET: Tis but thy name that is my enemy. 
What's in a name? That which we call a rose 
By any other name would smell as sweet. 
Without that title Romeo, doff thy name 
And for thy name which is no part of thee 
Take all my self. 
ROMEO: I take thee at thy word 
Call me but love and I'll be new baptised 
Henceforth I never will be Romeo. 
JULIET: What man art thou? 
ROMEO: By a name 
I know not how to tell thee who I am. 
JULIET: Art thou not Romeo and a Montague? 
ROMEO: Neither fair maid if either thee dislike.
JULIET: How comes’t thee hither, tell me, and wherefore?
ROMEO: With love’s light wings did I o’er-perch these walls
JULIET: By whose counsel foundst thou out this place
ROMEO: By love that first did prompt me to inquire,
He lent me counsel and I lent him eyes;
I am no pilot, yet wert thou as far
As that vast shore washed with the farthest sea
I should adventure for such merchandise.
JULIET: Dost thou love me?
If thou dost love pronounce it faithfully
ROMEO: Lady, by yonder blessed moon I vow,
That tips with silver all these fruit tree tops.
JULIET: Oh swear not by the moon the inconstant moon
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable.
ROMEO: What shall I swear by?
JULIET: Do not swear at all
ROMEO: If my heart’s dear love –
JULIET: Oh wilt thou leave me unsatisfied?
ROMEO: A thousand times the worst to want thy light
Love goes towards love as schoolboys from their books
But love from love towards school with heavy looks
JULIET: A thousand times goodnight.
ROMEO: It is my soul that calls upon my name.

JULIETA: ¿Cómo has llegado hasta aquí, y para qué?
ROMEO: Las paredes las salté con las alas que me dio el amor.
JULIETA: ¿Y quién te guió aquí?
ROMEO: El amor que me dijo donde vivías. De el me aconsejé
El guió mis ojos que yo le había entregado.
Sin ser su marinero, te juro que navegaría hasta la plaza
Mas remota de los mares por conseguir joya tan preciosa
JULIETA: Si me amas de veras, Romeo, dilo con sinceridad
ROMEO: Júrote, amada mía, por los rayos de la luna que platean la copa de estos árboles.
JULIETA: No jures por la luna, que en su rápido movimiento. Cambía de aspecto cada mes.
No vayas a imitar su inconstancia
JULIETA: No hagas ningún juramento.
ROMEO: ¡Ojalá que el fuego de mi amor...!
JULIETA: ¿Y no me das más consuelo que ese?
ROMEO: El amor va en busca del amor como el estudiante huyendo de sus libros, el amor se aleja del amor
Como el niño que deja sus juegos para tomar al estudio.
King Henry V (Act 4)
While disguised as an ordinary soldier King Henry V of England overhears complaints from his troops the night before the battle of Agincourt against the French. In this speech Henry rouses his troops before the hard battle ahead.

If we are mark’d to die, we are enough
To do our country loss; and if to live,
The fewer men, the greater share of honour.
This day is called the feast of Crispian:
He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a tip-toe when the day is named,
And rouse him at the name of Crispian.
He that shall live this day, and see old age,
Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbours,
And say ‘To-morrow is Saint Crispian:’
Then will he strip his sleeve and show his scars.
And say ‘These wounds I had on Crispin’s day.’
This story shall the good man teach his son;
And Crispin Crispian shall ne’er go by,
From this day to the ending of the world,
But we in it shall be remember’d;
We few, we happy few, we band of brothers; For he to-day that sheds his blood with me Shall be my brother; be he ne’er so vile,
This day shall gentle his condition:
And gentlemen in England now a-bed Shall think themselves accursed they were not here,
And hold their manhoods cheap whilst any speaks That fought with us upon Saint Crispin’s day.

Si estamos llamados a morir, somos los suficientes
Para hacer que nuestro país sienta nuestra pérdida; y si vivimos, A menos hombres, más gloria.
Hoy es el día de San Crispinián; Quién sobreviva este día y vuelve a casa indemne,
Se levantará orgulloso cuando se mencione este día Y se emocionará al oír el nombre de Crispinián.
El que sobreviva hoy y que llega a viejo Cada año celebrará este día con sus vecinos.
Y les dirá: “¡Mañana es San Crispinián!” Entonces subirá sus mangas y enseñará sus heridas
Y dirá: “Estas son las heridas que me hicieron el día de San Crispinián.”
Y los hombres buenos contarán esta historia a sus hijos;
Y Crispin Crispinián no pasará - Desde ahora hasta el fin del mundo - sin que Nosotros hayamos sido recordados,
Nosotros pocos, felices pocos, nosotros, banda de hermanos.
Porque el que hoy derrame su sangre conmigo Será mi hermano aunque sea de bajo rango, Y desde este día se alzará hasta la nobleza Y caballeros ingleses que se han quedado en
The main theme to be found in Othello is that of jealousy. A husband's jealousy (Othello) is aroused and manipulated by his enemy (Iago). Othello's wife, Desdemona, is accused of infidelity. The proof is a handkerchief that is found in the possession of her so-called lover. In actual fact it has been planted there by Iago.

**Othello**

Where I'm from they call me Othell-o  
But my friends they know me as big Daddy-o  
'Cos I'm the master, grand master, the toughest  
Damned gangster since Caesar  
And this is my babe Desdemona  
The most beautiful girl from Venice to Roma  
She's hot to trot, she's always on top  
Once she starts she ain't never gonna stop  
And she don't stop  
And she don't quit. (x 2)

**Iago:**

That there dude, he thinks he's so cool  
He's got no idea, he's really a fool  
Iago this, Iago that,  
It's about time he fell flat on his back.  
Desdemona, he thinks she's so neat  
Sugar and spice and all things sweet.  
All I've got to do to make him mad  
Is find a dumb ass to make her glad.  
Hey, what's this I spy?  
It's Cassio the man going to make her cry.  
You dig that babe with the beautiful hair?  
I've got an idea that I want to share.  
All you've got to do is slide up real close  
And whisper in her ear, that's what she likes the most.

**Othello:**

This little mama's my joy and relief  
That's why I'm giving her this handkerchief.

**Iago:**

Hey! What's that I see?  
Hey! That may well be the key!  
You see that handkerchief? It's made out of cotton  
Well I'm going to use it, 'cos I'm pretty rotten.  
Cassio's the one to fulfil my dreaming  

When I'm through with him they'll all be screaming.  
Yo man Daddy-o! I said yo! man Cassio!  
I've got a little something I want you to keep.  
Don't show it to the boss or he'll probably weep (to Othello)  
Hey you big bad son of a gun,  
I've seen something and it isn't much fun.  
Go over there and see what's up,  
And when you do you're going to beat him up.

**Othello:**

Cassio! You messed up you know.  
You've got to stop going around like you're Romeo  
To my Juliet  
Or you're going to get  
A big bullet  
Through your fat chest.  
(Othello kills Cassio)  
(to Desdemona)  
No, no, no, oh Desdemona no,  
No Desdemona, oh Desdemona, no Desdemona, no  
How can you flirt with that Cassio  
He's the ugliest little guy that I've ever known.  
I can't stand it, I can't take it,  
When you take this little heart and just break it.  
(Othello kills Ophelia)  
Oh hot damn! What the hell have I done?  
I've just killed my true love, my only one.  
(Othello kills himself)

**Iago:**

So you kids that's the end of the tale  
I'm gonna get out of here before they throw me in jail.  
Just remember, it'll be a relief  
Never, ever, ever, lose your handkerchief.

**Glossary**

This modern day rap version contains a lot of colloquial language and slang (argot). Below is a list of some of the more difficult language:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daddy O</td>
<td>jefe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>babe</td>
<td>nena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chick</td>
<td>chica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot to trot</td>
<td>muy guapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cool</td>
<td>guay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fool</td>
<td>payaso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neat</td>
<td>perfecto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'cos</td>
<td>because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mad</td>
<td>enfadado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slide</td>
<td>deslizar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotten</td>
<td>malo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yo</td>
<td>oye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weep</td>
<td>llorar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son of a gun</td>
<td>hijo de mala madre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fake</td>
<td>fingir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gonna</td>
<td>going to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hamlet Prince of Denmark

In this scene Hamlet is meditating on suicide and the difference between life and death. Hamlet is not your typical hero. His father (the old King) has been murdered by his uncle Claudius who has now married Hamlet’s mother Gertrude and become King. Hamlet has seen his father’s ghost who has asked Hamlet to revenge his death. All Hamlet can do is hesitate and philosophise on the meaning of life. This is probably Shakespeare’s most famous speech and everyone has heard the line “to be or not to be”.

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 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
That flesh is heir to, 'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wish’d. To die, to sleep;
To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, there’s the rub;
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil ,
Must give us pause: there’s the respect
That makes calamity of so long life;
For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
The oppressor’s wrong, the proud man’s contumely,
The pangs of despised love, the law’s delay,
The insolence of office and the spurns
That pateient merit of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin? who would fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life,
But that the dread of something after death,
The undiscover’d country from whose bourn
No traveller returns, puzzles the will
And makes us rather bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of?
Thus conscience does make cowards of us all;
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,
And enterprises of great pith and moment
With this regard their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action.

Ser o no ser...He ahí el dilema
¿Que es mejor para el alma,
Sufri... ¿Levantarse en armas contra el océano del mal
Y oponerse a él, y que así cesen? Morir, dormir,
Nada más; y decir así que con un sueño
Damos fin a las llagas del corazón
Y a todos los males, herencia de la carne
Y decir: ven, consumación, yo te deseo. Morir, dormir,
Dormir... ¡Soñar acaso! Que difícil pues en el sueño
De la muerte ¿que sueños sobrevendrán
Cuando despojados de ataduras mortales
Encontramos la paz? He ahí la razón
Por la que tan longeva llega a ser la desgracia
¿Pues quién podrá soportar los azotes y las burlas
del mundo,
La injusticia, del tirano, la afrenta del soberbio,
La angustia del amor despreciado, la espera de
juicio,
La arrogancia del poderoso, y la humillación
Que la virtud recibe de quién es indigno,
Cuando uno mismo tiene a su alcance el descanso,
En el filo desnudo del puñal? ¿Quién puede soportar
Tanto? ¿G... ¿Llevar de la vida una carga
Tan pesada? Nadie, si no fuera por ese algo tras la
muerte

- Ese país por descubrir, de cuyos confines
Ningún viajero retorna - que confunde la voluntad
Haciéndonos pacientes ante el infortunio
Antes que volar hacia un mal desconocido.
La conciencia, así, hace a todos cobardes
Y así, el natural color de la resolución
Se desvanecer en tenues sombras del pensamiento,
Y así empresas de importancia, y de gran valía,
Llegan a torcer su rumbo al considerarse
Para nunca volver a merear el nombre de la acción.
Like a good tragedy at the end of Hamlet everyone dies. Laertes challenges Hamlet to a duel but the King secretly puts poison on the tip of the sword. The King also poisons Hamlet’s drink. During the fight. Hamlet gets scratched by the poisoned sword and Queen Gertrude drinks the poisoned drink. She dies. Hamlet stabs Claudius (his father in law) and then Laertes with the poisoned sword. Then Hamlet dies. Eight people die during the course of the play, five of them in the last scene.

HAMLET: One.
LAERTES: No!
KING: Here Hamlet, drink.

The Queen takes the cup.
KING: Gertrude, do not drink!
QUEEN: Yes.
She drinks.
KING: O no! The poison!
Laertes and Hamlet fight.
LAERTES: Have at you now!
They are both stabbed by the poisoned sword.
QUEEN: O no, the drink, the drink, the drink!
She dies.
HAMLET: Oh villainy! Ho! Let the door be locked.
Treachery! Seek it out!
LAERTES: It is here Hamlet. Hamlet thou art slain.
In thee there is not half an hour’s life.
The King, the king’s to blame.
HAMLET: The point envenomed too?
Then venom do thy work.
Hamlet stabs the King.
KING: Oh I am hurt!
Hamlet forces the King to drink from his cup.
HAMLET: Here, thou incestuous, murderous, damnéd Dane. Drink off this potion.
The King dies.
HAMLET: I am dead, Horatio. Wretched queen, adieu!
Facts about William Shakespeare

1564  Birth of William Shakespeare in Stratford-Upon-Avon
1582  Marriage to Anne Hathaway (8 years older than him)
1583  Birth of daughter Susanna
1585  Birth of twins, son Hamnet and daughter Judith.
1592  Shakespeare’s name first appears as an actor.
1593  Theatres in London are closed because of the plague.
1596  Death of Shakespeare’s son, Hamnet.
1599  “The Globe” theatre is built.
1601  Death of Shakespeare’s father, John.
1607  Daughter, Susanna, marries John Hall.
1613  Critic, Leonard Digges, compares Shakespeare to Lope de Vega
1613  “The Globe” is burnt to the ground.
1614  “The Globe” is rebuilt.
1616  Marriage of daughter, Judith, to Thomas Quinney.

Answer the following questions:

1. In what year was Shakespeare born?
2. Who was older? Shakespeare or his wife
3. When was his first daughter born?
4. His son Hamnet died very young. How old was he when he died?
5. Why were theatres in London closed in 1593 and 1594?
6. Has Shakespeare ever been compared to a 16th /17th century Spanish playwright?
7. When did the Globe first open to the public?
8. Who lived longer, Shakespeare or his wife, Anne?
9. When did Shakespeare die?
10. How old was he when he died?
The Plays

Romeo and Juliet

The two leading families of Verona, the Capulets and the Montagues, are fighting. Romeo, a Montague, falls in love with Juliet, a Capulet, at a ball which he attends in disguise. That night, he waits under her window and hears her speak of her love for him. He declares his love for her. They marry in secret the next day, helped by Friar Lawrence. Tybalt, a Capulet, argues with and kills Romeo’s friend Mercutio. Romeo, arriving on the scene, kills Tybalt. He is banished from Verona, and after spending the night with Juliet, goes to Mantua. Meanwhile, Juliet’s father wants her to marry Paris. The friar tells Juliet to agree to this but arranges for her to take a potion which will make her seem dead for two days. He plans to warn Romeo, who will rescue her from her tomb, but the message to Romeo gets lost. Romeo, hearing that Juliet has died, comes to the tomb. He doesn’t know she has taken the potion. Paris is also at the tomb. They fight and Romeo kills Paris. Then he kisses Juliet, takes some poison and dies. Juliet wakes up and, seeing what has happened, stabs herself. On discovery of the tragedy, the two families are finally persuaded to end their argument.

Macbeth

Returning triumphant from battle, Macbeth and Banquo meet three witches who predict Macbeth will be Thane of Condor, and after King of Scotland, and that Banquo will be a father of kings. Soon Macbeth hears that he has been made Thane of Condor, and that Banquo will be a father of kings. Soon Macbeth hears that he has been made Thane of Condor, and that Banquo will be a father of kings. Spurred on by the prophecy and by his ambitious wife, Lady Macbeth, Macbeth murders King Duncan who is visiting his castle at Dunsinane. Duncan’s sons Malcolm and Donalbain flee in terror and Macbeth is crowned king. Macbeth has Banquo killed, but Banquo’s son Fleance escapes. Macbeth visits the witches again and is told he should beware of Macduff, that he can be harmed by no man born of woman, and that he is safe until Birnham Wood comes to Dunsinane. Macbeth has Macduff’s wife and children killed, while his own wife goes mad and dies. Malcolm brings an army to attack Dunsinane, using leaves from Birnham Wood as camouflage, and Macduff, who was not born, but cut from his mother’s body, kills Macbeth. Malcolm is proclaimed king.

Hamlet

Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, sees his dead father’s ghost who tells him that he was murdered by his brother Claudioius, and urges him to take revenge. Claudiuus is now king and has married Hamlet’s mother, Queen Gertrude. Hamlet decides to pretend to be insane while he works out what to do. He rejects his old girlfriend Ophelia, the daughter of Polonius, a lord. He arranges a play to be put on, in which a king is murdered by his nephew. Claudius calls off the performance, seeming guilty or worried. Hamlet talks to his mother in her bedroom, and stabs through a curtain behind which Polonius is hiding, killing him. Claudius sends Hamlet to England with Rosencrantz and Guildersone, with instructions for them to kill him, but Hamlet escapes and returns to Denmark. During Hamlet’s absence Ophelia has gone insane with grief and drowned. Her brother Laertes has returned from France and encounters Hamlet in the graveyard where Ophelia is to be buried. Claudius arranges a duel, giving Laertes a poisoned sword with which to fight Hamlet, also providing a cup of poison for hamlet to drink. But the swords get mixed up, both Laertes and Hamlet are fatally wounded, and Gertrude accidentally drinks the poison. Before dying, Hamlet manages at last to kill Claudius with the poisoned sword.
Othello

Othello, a black Venetian general, has secretly married Desdemona, who is white. Her father is angry, but Othello justifies himself and is asked to sail to Cyprus to defend it against the Turks. Iago, Othello’s ensign (a kind of army officer) is jealous that the younger Cassio has been promoted above him. He gets Cassio drunk and involves him in a fight. Demoted by Othello, Cassio asks Desdemona to plead with Othello for him, which she does. Iago suggests to Othello that Cassio and Desdemona are secret lovers. Iago also obtains Desdemona’s handkerchief, a present from Othello, through his wife Emilia who is Desdemona’s waiting lady, and plants it on Cassio. Othello is driven to distraction, unable to bear the thought that Desdemona has deceived him, and afraid that she prefers Cassio because he is white. Eventually Othello murders Desdemona. Too late, Emilia reveals Iago’s deception to Othello, who commits suicide.