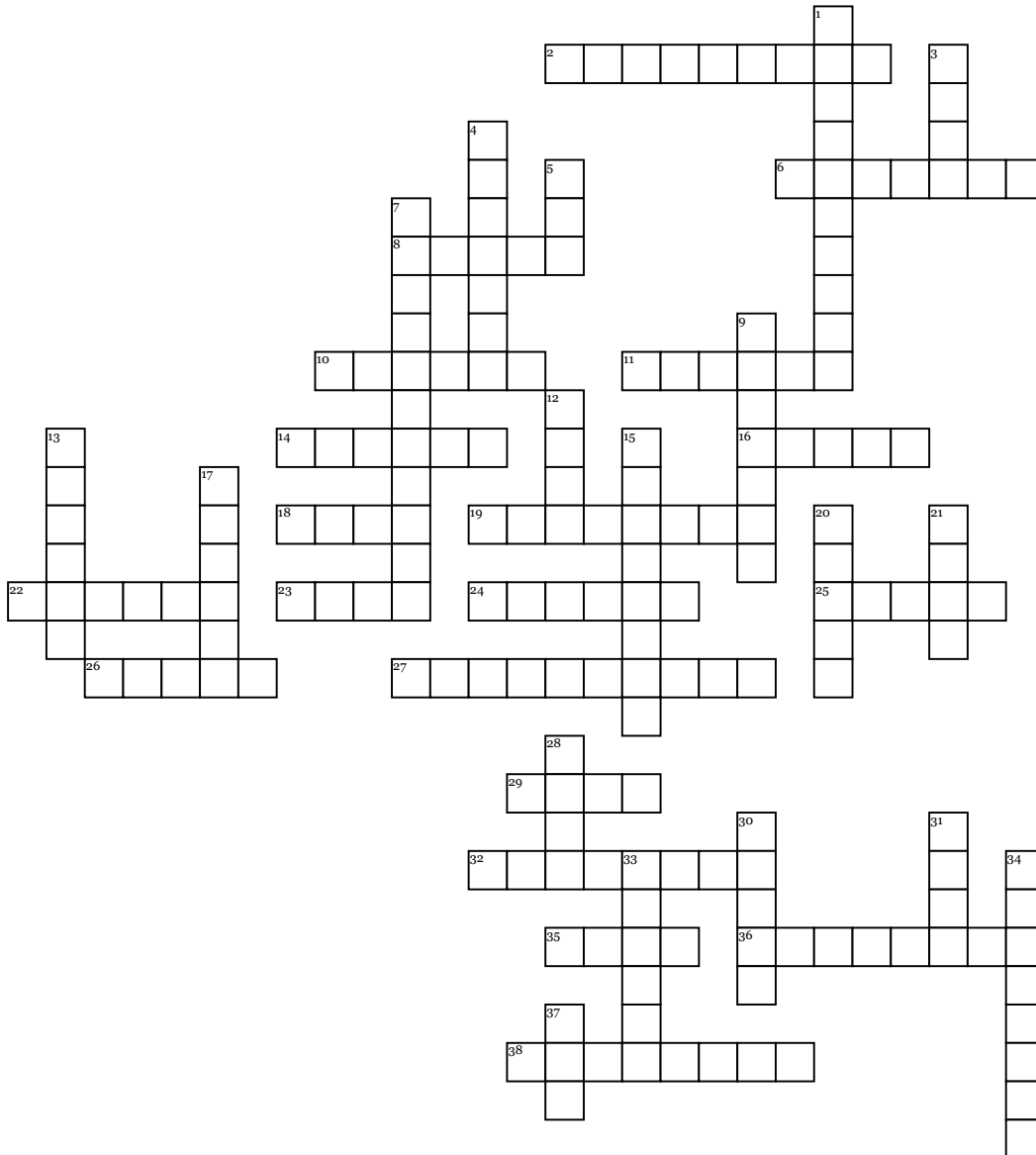


Romeo and Juliet



Across

2. Romeo's servant who brings to him the news of Juliet's (apparent) death.

6. Prince of Verona.

8. An insulting gesture is to bite one's _____. Sampson does this and begins the quarrel with the Montague servants.

10. Gold coin used by Romeo to buy the poison.

11. Nephew of Capulet's wife; rash and impetuous; kills Mercutio in a duel; Romeo kills him in a duel to avenge Mercutio.

14. City in northeastern Italy; primary setting of the play.

16. A young count and relative of the Prince; Capulet orders Juliet to marry him or to leave the household; Romeo is forced to kill him at the Capulet tomb.

18. Mercutio calls Tybalt the Prince of _____.

19. Romeo's friend and relative of Prince Escalus; he engages in a duel when Romeo refuses to respond to insults; he is killed in this duel.

22. Form of poetry popular in Elizabethan literature. Shakespeare uses it often, and he uses at Romeo and Juliet's first meeting.

23. Type of pet that Juliet wishes she could make of Romeo and thus keep him near her. (See II.ii.77-78).

24. The tragic heroine of the play.

25. Protagonist of the play.

26. In mythology, the child of Hyperion; the sun god; term for any one of the race of giant deities overthrown by the Olympian gods. "And flecked darkness like a drunkard reels / From forth day's path and _____'s burning wheels" (II.iii.3-4).

27. A person who makes and sells medicine and drugs; Romeo obtained a vial of poison from such a person.

29. Romeo and Juliet is one of the greatest _____ stories.

32. Romeo's family name.

35. Songbird; bird that sings at break of day; when Romeo is preparing to leave for exile, he and Juliet debate whether the bird they hear is this type or a nightingale.

36. Juliet's age.

38. Young girl Romeo believes he loves before he meets Juliet.

Down

1. The prince substituted this punishment for that of Romeo's death, provided Romeo was not caught in Verona; term for being exiled from one's home country; a noun.

3. A formal fight between two persons armed with deadly weapons to defend one's honor or to settle a dispute.

4. Juliet's family name.

5. Queen of the fairies described at length by Mercutio in Act I, scene iv.

7. Adjective used in the Prologue to describe the ill-fated Romeo and Juliet.

9. Servant of the Capulets; he and Gregory inadvertently renew the feud.

12. Number of days of action in the play.

13. "Good night, good night! Parting is such sweet _____, / That I shall say good night till it be tomorrow" (II.ii.184-85).

15. Confidant of Romeo; friar who marries Romeo and Juliet.

17. Town to which Romeo flees to avoid the death penalty.

20. Juliet's confidant; old woman who has cared for Juliet since her birth.

21. A bitter, prolonged quarrel between families; there was a _____ between the Capulets and Montagues.

28. Name of the friar who was unable to deliver Friar Laurence's message to Romeo.

30. When Lord Capulet sees Juliet in her death-like sleep, he says that Paris will not be her groom because Juliet has married _____. (IV.iv.35-40).

31. A bitter, prolonged quarrel between families; there was a _____ between the Capulets and Montagues.

33. In Roman mythology, she is the goddess of dawn. "But all so soon as the all-cheering sun / Should in the farthest East begin to draw / The shady curtains from _____'s bed" (I.i.125-27).

34. Nephew of Lord Montague and good friend of Romeo. He attempts to stop the renewal of the feud. His name means good will.

37. "For never was a story of more _____ / Than this of Juliet and her Romeo" (V.iii.309).