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Romeo character:

'star-crossed lovers' 'misadventured'

he is a **'troubled mind'** with a **'black and portentous'** mood he is **'secretive'** and **'close'** and **'his sorrows grow'**. This happens when he is in love.

This line sums up the theme of the story: **'O me! What dray was here? Yet tell me not, for I have heard it all. Here's much to do with hate, but more with love. Why then, O brawling love, O loving hate'**

'Alas, that love, whose view is muffled still' and **'This love feel I, that feel no love in this'** and **'Why, such is love's transgression. Grievs of mine own lie heavy in my breast'** these quotes show the nature of Romeo's love

'I dreamt a dream tonight' mercutio's queen mab speech implies the dream was sexual in nature

O me, what fray was here?

Yet tell me not, for I have heard it all.

Here's much to do with hate, but more with love. (I.i.)

Romeo makes his first appearance a few moments after the Prince has ended a fight between Montagues and Capulets. These lines establish that Romeo is tired of the feud between the two families. He compares the families' hatred to his own love for Rosaline, which establishes the close connection between love and violence running throughout the play.

**fear too early, for my mind misgives;
Some consequence, yet hanging in the stars,
Shall bitterly begin. (I.iv)**

Romeo agrees to attend the Capulets' ball, but he fears his decision may set off a chain of events that will end in tragedy. Throughout the play we get a strong sense that Romeo and Juliet cannot escape their fates. When Romeo says that the consequences of his decision are "hanging in the stars," he reminds the audience that the "star-crossed" lovers of the Prologue are doomed to die.

**O she doth teach the torches to burn bright.
It seems she hangs upon the cheek of night
As a rich jewel in an Ethiope's ear. (I.v.)**

These lines express Romeo's first impression of Juliet. In discussing his love for Rosaline, Romeo uses stale clichés drawn from the Petrarchan love poetry that was popular in Shakespeare's day. As soon as he sees Juliet, Romeo's language takes

on a striking and original quality, which suggests that his passion for her is authentic. He also uses the pun, Juliet shortened to Jule pronounced as jewel.

But soft, what light through yonder window breaks?

It is the east, and Juliet is the sun. (II.ii.)

As Romeo approaches Juliet's bedroom, he describes her in language drawn from astrology, such as suns, moons, and stars. This grandiose imagery suggests that Romeo believes his love for Juliet is not earthbound, but transcendent. Juliet herself is a force as powerful as the sun, the literal center of the universe. However, astrological imagery also reminds the audience that Romeo and Juliet are "star-crossed"—in other words, fated to die. The following lines read "arise, fair sun, and kill the envious moon," suggesting that Romeo's love for Juliet has supplanted his previous, weaker infatuation with Rosaline.

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these walls,

For stony limits cannot hold love out. (II.ii.)

Juliet asks Romeo how he has managed to reach her bedroom, and this is his reply. These lines show that for Romeo, love is freedom. As a lover, he can ignore the boundaries set by the feud between Montagues and Capulets. Yet Romeo's words also suggest that he retains a primarily abstract and poetic understanding of love, more fantasy than reality.

O sweet Juliet

Thy beauty hath made me effeminate

And in my temper softened valor's steel! (III.i.)

When Tybalt kills Mercutio, Romeo regrets not fighting Tybalt himself. This is a turning point in Romeo's story. Up until now, Romeo has been trying to free himself from the feud between Montagues and Capulets as well as the masculine code of honor that keeps the feud going. When he blames Juliet for making him "effeminate," he is embracing the masculine code once more.

Let's talk; it is not day. (III.v.)

This line is the first moment in the play when it seems Romeo and Juliet might have a chance to talk about something besides their love for one another. However, the chance never comes, because Romeo has to escape from Verona. This moment emphasizes that Romeo and Juliet's love is new and immature. Part of the play's tragedy is that the lovers will never have the chance to have an adult relationship.

I defy you, stars! (V.i.)

Romeo refuses to accept Juliet's death. He decides to return to Verona, but his attempt to defy the "stars" only succeeds in bringing about his tragic fate, which emphasizes that the lovers' destiny is inescapable. Because the Prologue references the lovers' "star-crossed" fate, every subsequent reference to the stars, or to the

heavens in general, reminds the audience of the sad fate awaiting the lovers, and their inability to avoid it, try though they might.

**Love is a smoke raised with the fume of sighs;
Being purged, a fire sparkling in lovers' eyes;
Being vexed, a sea nourished with loving tears.**

(I. i. 195-197)

The aforementioned lines pertaining to the grief of unrequited love have been delivered by Romeo in the midst of his conversation with Benvolio. Using the imagery of fire and smoke, Romeo regards his one-sided love for Rosaline a fiery madness fueled by a lover's sighs. The depth of despair experienced by a lover who feels forsaken is conveyed through aquatic imagery. For Romeo, love is an unfathomable sea sustained by the tears of an abandoned lover.

Example #2:

**One fairer than my love? the all-seeing sun
Ne'er saw her match since first the world begun.**

(I.ii. 99-100)

This dialogue has been uttered by Romeo in response to Benvolio's insistence that Romeo may find a more endearing and more beautiful lover than Rosaline. Highlighting the unprecedented beauty of his beloved Rosaline, Romeo exclaims that no other woman in this world can possibly compete with Rosaline's irresistible charm. The ironic thing, however, is that the moment Romeo lays his eyes on Juliet, the mere thought of Rosaline disappears from his mind.

Example #6:

**I take thee at thy word:
Call me but love, and I'll be new baptiz'd;
Henceforth I never will be Romeo.**

(II.ii. 53-55)

These passionate lines have been delivered by Romeo during the classic balcony scene. Aside from highlighting Shakespeare's impeccable mastery of religious imagery, these evocative lines emphasize Romeo's abiding love for Juliet. Moreover, this quote signifies that any term of endearment reserved by Juliet solely for Romeo will be as invigorating for him as a religious rebirth.

Example #9:

Wisely and slow; they stumble that run fast.

(II. iii. 101)

The aforementioned succinct advice has been delivered by Friar Lawrence to the two star-crossed lovers. By urging Romeo and Juliet to exercise a degree of caution and moderation in their love, Friar Lawrence is emphasizing the significance of mature wisdom in relation to impulsive actions.

Although the aforesaid advice is specifically addressed to the young lovers, it holds universal appeal since it highlights the tragic consequences of hasty decisions taken in the heat of passion.

Example #10:

Good gentle youth, tempt not a desperate man.

(V.iii. 59)

Romeo makes the above assertion in response to Paris' accusation that Romeo is responsible for Juliet's apparent suicide. Romeo warns Paris that he better not tests Romeo's patience since a man caught in the midst of desperate situation is likely to resort to violence. Unfortunately, however, Paris does not heed Romeo's advice and inadvertently ends up being killed.

**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."**

(II. ii. 7-11)

This soliloquy is delivered by Romeo during the balcony scene. After his initial meeting with Juliet at the Capulet ball, Romeo spends hours yearning for her and eagerly waiting to reunite with her. This soliloquy highlights Romeo's abundant love and admiration for Juliet. After seeing Juliet standing by her window, Romeo is overwhelmed by his love for her and regards Juliet as being more beautiful than the ascending sun. He further claims that the moon is grief-stricken and envious because Juliet is infinite times more beautiful than the moon.

**"I dreamt my lady came and found me dead
(Strange dream that gives a dead man leave to**

think!)

**And breathed such life with kisses in my lips
That I revived and was an emperor.”**

(V. i. 6-10)

This significant soliloquy is uttered by Romeo and serves as a prelude to the events that unfold in the following scenes. Romeo says that he had a dream in which his beloved Juliet found him dead and kissed him as a result of which, he was brought back to life and became an emperor. This particular monologue of Romeo is heard only by the audience and serves as a testament to the fact that a mere dream of Juliet has the power to rekindle hope and joy in Romeo. Thus, Juliet is Romeo's lifeline in a way.

**“He told me Paris should have married Juliet.
Said he not so? Or did I dream it so?
Or am I mad, hearing him talk of Juliet,
To think it was so?—O, give me thy hand,
One writ with me in sour misfortune's book!”**

(V. iii. 78- 82)

This soliloquy delivered by Romeo is replete with remorse and is spoken moments after Romeo's senseless killing of Count Paris. After identifying Paris as his victim, Romeo remorsefully reflects on whether his servant had informed him of Paris' plan of marrying Juliet and whether this information had subconsciously led him to kill Paris. Unable to think clearly, Romeo entertains the notion that perhaps his servant said no such thing and he merely dreamt it. Thereafter, in a state of agonizing regret, Romeo addresses Paris' body and sadly exclaims that both he and Romeo are similar in terms of experiencing bad fortune. This insightful soliloquy emphasizes Romeo's guilt and remorse thereby redeeming him in the eyes of the audience.

Mercutio:

'Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance'

'If love be rough with you, be rough with love. Prick love for pricking, and you beat love down'

Here Mercutio is making it sound like a game; it is a boyish thing to say. Romeo is hurting because of love and Mercutio wittily just tells him to hurt love back. He brushes off Romeo's feelings because he doesn't believe in it. The use of bawdy language which is in reference to a man's sexual organ is embedded into Mercutio's dialogue to perhaps lighten the mood and remind Romeo of the physical pleasure of love. He does not want him to dwell on the lack of love he gets from Rosaline

'I conjure thee by Rosaline's bright eyes

Nay, I'll conjure too! 'her fine foot, straight leg, and quivering thigh'

Mercutio shows that he does not take Romeo's romantic feelings seriously at all. Instead, he makes crude (rude, in a sexual way) comments about Rosaline's body. Mercutio mocks Romeo because he loves too much. It is a parody.

Dishonourable, vile submission

Act 3, Scene 1; Mercutio to Tybalt

- Tybalt insults Romeo by calling him a 'villain'. During the Elizabethan era, this word was very insulting to someone's honour.
- dishonourable and vile are both adjectives

Dreamers often lie

The double meaning is that a) dreams are often untrue, and b) people usually have them lying down.

Ask for me tomorrow and you shall find me a grave man

double meaning, 'grave' as in solemn or serious, and then his own grave in his soon to come death

"speak but one rhyme and I am satisfied!

Mercutio advocates cynicism in terms of love and we see this here as he mocks Romeo for speaking of love like it matters. To Mercutio, only sexual love exists which is why he mocks Romeo here.

"not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door, but 'tis enough"

Mercutio is describing the wound that Tybalt gave him in the fight. He knows that it is fatal yet still makes a witty comment to describe it.

"a plague a'both your houses"

Mercutio is angry that he has died all because of the feud. This is foreshadowing what happens at the end of the play, as a plague in this context represents something bad; and something bad does happen to both houses (Romeo and Juliet die).

You are a lover. Borrow cupid's wings

Act 1 Scene 4; Mercutio to Romeo

- Mercutio boosts Romeo's confidence
- shows the friendship between the two
- uses the literary device of 'allusion

True, I talk of dreams,

Which are the children of an idle brain,

Begot of nothing but vain fantasy. (I.iv.)

Mercutio's "Queen Mab" speech introduces us to an important aspect of his character. He is a cynical realist who finds dreams and fantasies ridiculous. Throughout the play Mercutio makes fun of Romeo's fantasy of perfect romantic love, which invites the audience to question the seriousness and maturity of Romeo's feelings for Juliet.

Appear thou in likeness of a sigh,

Speak but one rhyme and I am satisfied,

Cry but "Ay me," pronounce but "love" and "dove." (II.i.)

Mercutio makes fun of Romeo for using language drawn from the love poetry that was popular in Shakespeare's day. He draws attention to the fact that Romeo's romantic language is clichéd, suggesting that Romeo's feelings might be inauthentic or immature.

O Romeo, that she were! Oh, that she were

An open-arse, and thou a poperin pear! (II.i.)

Mercutio believes that love is grounded in sexual desire. When Romeo makes the romantic gesture of breaking into the Capulets' garden to see Juliet, Mercutio calls after him that his real motive is not romantic but sexual. An "open-arse" is a slang name for a fruit often compared to the vagina, while "popperin" puns on "pop her in."

Now art thou what thou art, by art as well as by nature, for this driveling love is like a great natural that runs lolling up and down to hide his bauble in a hole. (II.iv)

Mercutio is pleased when Romeo stops pining for Rosaline. He suggests that Romeo's "driveling" over his beloved was caused by a sexual desire to "hide his bauble in a hole." Mercutio doesn't know about Juliet, but these lines might make the audience wonder if sexual frustration also lies behind Romeo's love for her.

Alas, poor Romeo, he is already dead!

This is indicative of the fact that Mercutio believes that Romeo is already dead due to his heartbreak. He could be bringing up the question of whether Romeo is masculine and prepared enough to fight Tybalt, a man much more experienced in duelling. This foreshadows his future unfortunate state.

Romeo! Humours, madman, passion, lover!

The technique of listing is evident here, referencing many of the qualities of Romeo which the audience are already used to. Mercutio mocks Romeo's blind love and suggests that madness has consumed him. Act 2 scene 1 shows the contrasting personalities of male characters who are different forms of masculinity

	How is Mercutio like this?	Evidence	Analysis
Witty	Mercutio makes fun of Romeo when he declares he feels sick because of the love he has for Rosaline. Mercutio ridicules Romeo's 'love' for Rosaline claiming it is false.	<i>"That dreamers often lie."</i>	This is Mercutio's response after Romeo tells him he dreamt of Rosaline. Mercutio understands that Romeo's love for Rosaline isn't true and ridicules him for it, saying openly that Romeo, being the dreamer, can often lie.
Loyal	Mercutio is loyal when Romeo refuses to fight Tybalt, as he decides to fight Tybalt instead. This is because he cannot stand to see Romeo's honour jeopardised in the face of his enemy.	<i>"Will you pluck your sword out of his pilcher by the ears? Make haste."</i>	This shows Mercutio taking Romeo's place to fight Tybalt. He is taunting Tybalt suggesting he is slow to get his sword ready to fight. The fact that Mercutio is telling Tybalt to 'make haste' will only taunt Tybalt further, as he is suggesting Tybalt is a coward.

The Nurse:

Come Lammas Eve at night shall she be fourteen.

Susan and she, God rest all Christian souls

Were of an age. (I.iii.)

Here the Nurse is counting down the days to Juliet's birthday. The Nurse cares for Juliet like a parent. Juliet reminds her of her own daughter, Susan, who died young. Juliet therefore represents a surrogate daughter for the Nurse, and her link to the dead Susan foreshadows Juliet's own premature death. (Act 1, Scene 3) - there is always an underlying theme of tragedy in the Nurse's character and while she should be seen as a much more sympathetic character, she instead fills a comedic role. How casually she mentions these personal tragedies suggests that she may be a strong and brave individual. The way that, despite this, she is cast off as a comedic character reflects how she is cast off by society for being a lower-class woman. The Nurse identifies Juliet's birthday as Lammas Eve. Lammas Eve was celebrated at the beginning of August, and we know that the play takes place in summer, so Juliet is a month or two from her birthday. This creates a dramatic irony: the Nurse and the Capulets are counting down to Juliet's fourteenth birthday, while the audience is counting down to her death.

"Yea," quoth he, "dost thou fall upon thy face?

Thou wilt fall backward when thou hast more wit,

Wilt thou not, Jule?" (I.iii.)

The Nurse fondly recounts a joke her husband once made about Juliet. The joke suggests that sex and harm are closely related, which in Juliet's case will turn out to be true, since her first sexual relationship will result in complications leading to her death.

I think it best you married with the County.

O, he's a lovely gentleman!

Romeo's a dishclout to him. (III.v.)

One of the Nurse's roles in *Romeo and Juliet* is to highlight the development of Juliet's character. When Romeo is banished, the Nurse suggests that Juliet would be just as happy with Paris, because he's better looking. Juliet disagrees, which shows that her passion for Romeo is no longer merely physical. Juliet's disagreement also signals a break with her former trusted confidante. Indeed, Juliet does not tell the Nurse about her plan to fake her death.

This is the matter.—Nurse, give leave awhile,

We must talk in secret.—Nurse, come back again.

Lady Capulet

I have remembered me. Thou's hear our counsel. (I. iii. 8-10)

In this quote, Lady Capulet reveals that the Nurse is allowed to hear the intimate exchange between mother and daughter. This is significant because most servants

would not have been permitted to stay during such private exchanges. Therefore, this shows how the Nurse is much more like a mother figure than a caretaker.

**"Never was seen so black a day as this'
"she's dead, deceased, she's dead"
"O hateful day"**

her reaction to Juliet's death further proves her love for Juliet as her own daughter. A day as 'black' as this shows that this must be the worst moment in her life, given the fact that the nurse had her own daughter who died, Juliet's death hurt her the most. This shows the Nurse's maternal love and devotion to her daughter.

You are to blame my lord'

The nurse stands up for Juliet, this line is very powerful as this quote is directed to Capulet her employer who could easily fire her. This shows that no matter what, death or love, the nurse will love Juliet and is willing to give up anything for her. This is the kind of love her mother never showed towards Juliet. The nurse becomes angered when Juliet's father verbally attacks her. This leads her to stand up for her which shows her relationship with Juliet because she is risking her entire livelihood as she is only an employee of the Capulet house hold

Thou wast the prettiest babe that e'er I nursed

After the death of her daughter Susan, Juliet was given the nurses full attention. They have a mother and daughter bond, we know this when the nurse openly announces(QUOTE) showing is there bond is stronger than the one she was able to have with her late daughter

Lamb, Ladybird, Pretty fool

These are all pet names the nurse uses for juliet showing the loving bond between them.

Think you are happy in this second match, for it excels your first

The nurse is being truthful saying that she thinks her marriage with Paris will be better than that of hers and romeos. She is being honest with Juliet even though she knows Juliet doesn't want to here it. She wants the best her her as she cares for her like her own and is optimistic

But first let me tell ye, if ye should lead her in a fool's paradise, as they say, it were a very gross kind of behaviour, as they say; for the gentlewoman is young, and

The nurse is very protective when it comes to Juliet and her happiness. She wants the best for juliet and she therefore warns Romeo about how he should treat her.

go girl. seek happy nights to happy days.

The fact that the Nurse and Juliet can very openly talk about their marital relationships show the deep connection and bond between them.

now by my maidenhead at twelve years old.

This line introduces the Nurse, showing her vulgarity. While shocking to a modern audience, a contemporary audience wouldn't bat an eye. This very reason may also be why she is so protective of Juliet, as she doesn't want her to meet a similar fate

"Faith, I can tell [Juliet's] age unto an hour"

(Act 1, Scene 3) - The Nurse is loving, caring and close to Juliet; she fulfils the motherly role that Lady Capulet cannot

***But first let me tell ye**, if ye should lead her in a fool's paradise, as they say, it were a very gross kind of behaviour, **as they say**; for the **gentlewoman** is young, and therefore, if you should deal double with her, **truly** it were an ill thing to be offered to any gentlewoman, and **very** weak dealing.*

- **'But first let me tell ye'** - before the Nurse speaks to Romeo about his marriage, she wants to discover Romeo's intentions - are they true or not? The Nurse begins her speech with a threat. The Nurse is taking the role of a parent, deciding whether Romeo is good enough for Juliet.
- **'as they say'** - the repetition of this phrase highlights how the Nurse is lacking confidence talking to Romeo and is also rambling on. It also shows that the Nurse isn't well educated and is of lower class, as she keeps repeating colloquial phrases.
- **'truly and very'** - these words act as intensifiers - they intensify the meaning of what the Nurse is saying. Shakespeare has used these to show that the Nurse has thought of the different possibilities and outcomes and is concerned for Juliet. She doesn't want Romeo to be a bad choice.

	How is the Nurse like this?	Evidence	Analysis
Loving	The Nurse loves Juliet like a daughter. She has brought her up and breast-fed her when she was a child. Her own daughter, Susan, died and Juliet then became her source of attention and maternal care.	<i>"Thou wast the prettiest babe that e'er I nursed. An I might live to see thee married once, I have my wish."</i>	This shows that the nurse loves Juliet very much, as she is openly saying Juliet was the prettiest baby she had ever nursed and therefore looked after. This highlights the true connection that both the Nurse and Juliet have. The fact that it is the Nurse's wish to see Juliet married illustrates how motherly she is towards Juliet.
Truthful	When Romeo is banished and Capulet organises Juliet's marriage to Paris, the Nurse thinks it would be a good match for Juliet. She is honest with Juliet despite Juliet not wanting to hear it.	<i>"I think you are happy in this second match, for it excels your first."</i>	This shows that the Nurse wants the best for Juliet - she really cares for her and wants her to be happy. Therefore, she tries to be optimistic.

'i am aweary, give me leave a while'

- nurse is physically weak but also metaphorically the situation she is in is wearing her down.
- she might just be playing up to toy with juliet representing the relationship they have.
- shows contrast between the old and vivacity of youth.

**Jesu, what haste! Can you not stay awhile?
Do you not see that I am out of breath?**

**Your love says, like an honest gentleman, and a
courteous, and a kind, and a handsome, and, I
warrant, a virtuous-Where is your mother?**

The Friar

Within the infant rind of this weak flower

Poison hath residence and medicine power. (II.iii.)

Friar Laurence is introduced as he tends to his medicinal herbs. He will later draw on his knowledge of herbs to help Juliet escape her marriage to Paris. One of the central themes of *Romeo and Juliet* is the inseparability of good and evil, and here the Friar explains that poison and medicine can be extracted from the same plant. The mention of poison foreshadows Romeo's death.

For this alliance may so happy prove,

To turn your households' rancor to pure love. (II.iv)

Friar Laurence agrees to marry Romeo and Juliet, and these lines explain his motive. He hopes that the lovers' marriage will put an end to the feud between their families. However, these lines also serve to remind the audience that according to the Prologue it is not the lovers' "alliance" but their deaths that will "end their parents' strife." This shows nothing but his goodwill and hope that the unity of their children will build a foundation to their parents as well as their families.

For by your leaves, you shall not stay alone,

Till Holy Church incorporate two in one. (II.vi)

With these lines, the Friar leads Romeo and Juliet to their marriage ceremony. *Romeo and Juliet* frequently emphasizes pairs coming together to function as one: sex and violence, poison and cure. The play's central pairing, of course, is the pairing of the two lovers. These lines explicitly remind us that by marrying, Romeo and Juliet become one in the eyes of God and the law.

"So soon forsaken?"

Young men's love then lies not truly in their hearts but in their eyes"

Shows that he wants to make sure that Romeo actually loves Juliet and hasn't just fallen in love with her looks as he knows how dangerous the marriage could be as Romeo and Juliet are supposed to be enemies. It also suggests that he is fond of Romeo and gives him advice. The rhetorical question and use of the verb 'forsaken' shows that Friar Lawrence is sceptical of Romeo's new love as Rosaline seems so easily forgotten. He uses the nouns 'hearts' and 'eyes' to suggest that young men like Romeo are too concerned with beauty rather than with true love.

"With bateful weeds and precious juiced flowers"

Builds up an impression that the friar is very wise due to his extensive knowledge of plants. It also shows that he is a kind character as he uses his plants for healing

**Is Rosaline, whom thou didst love so dear,
So soon forsaken? Young men's love then lies
Not truly in their hearts, but in their eyes.
(2.2.69-72)**

Friar Laurence makes a convincing argument that Romeo's love for Juliet could nothing more than a crush. Just days ago, Romeo was crying his eyes out over another woman, the unattainable Rosaline. Now, the "salt water" tears haven't even dried yet and he's talking about a new love interest.

Okay, Friar Laurence has good reason to be skeptical of Romeo's newfound "love." But, if he's so skeptical of the relationship, why does he agree to secretly marry the young couple? Well, he tells us: "For this alliance may so happy prove/ To turn your households' rancour to pure love" (2.3.87-88).

In other words, Friar Laurence is crossing his fingers a union between Romeo and Juliet will force the feuding families to reconcile. But good intentions aren't enough. His meddling may not be solely responsible for the tragedy, but it's at least partly responsible. At the same time, Romeo and Juliet's love does eventually bring the two families together—but only after a double suicide. It is ironic, he hoped the introduction of a new life between Romeo and Juliet may unite the family, but instead it was death that united them.

Shows that the friar is trustworthy and close with Romeo as he knows about Romeo's love for Rosaline which suggests that Romeo goes to the friar often for advice

**These violent delights have violent ends
And in their triumph die, like fire and powder**

The Friar, who is worried about the long-term consequences of Romeo and Juliet's marriage, warns Romeo that his and Juliet's intense passion may end suddenly and violently, like the flash of gunpowder. And, yep: that about sums it up for us. This foreshadows sudden deaths.

"Wisely and slow. They stumble that run fast."

Go wisely and slowly. Those who rush stumble and fall. Friar Lawrence is warning against impulsivity/haste in falling in love and getting married.

So smile the heavens upon this holy act That after-hours with sorrow chide us not.

May the heavens be happy with this holy act of marriage, so nothing unfortunate happens later to make us regret it. Friar Lawrence hopes that the heavens will be happy with this decision to marry Romeo and Juliet and that nothing will happen in the future to cause him to regret marrying them.

Friar Laurence is a priest in Verona and a confidante of Romeo. He is **kind, optimistic, loving, religious and believes the best of people**. Romeo sees Friar Laurence as a role model, an almost father figure. Whenever Romeo has a problem, he confides in Friar Laurence and seeks his advice. When Romeo tells Friar Laurence of his love for Juliet and his wish to marry her, the Friar hopes it will be a positive end to the Montague and Capulet conflict. Throughout the play, he is optimistic and hopes the young lovers will end the fray of their fathers. His role is very similar to that of the Nurse.

	How is Friar Laurence like this?	Evidence	Analysis
Wise	Friar Laurence is wise when he advises Romeo. He thinks highly of Romeo and refers to him as 'son' illustrating their close bond. He also tries to impart advice so Romeo can make the right decisions.	<i>"Wisely and slow, they stumble that run fast."</i>	Here, Friar Laurence is advising Romeo to think carefully and wisely about his decision to marry Juliet . This shows that Friar Laurence is wise because he is aware of what could happen. This is an example of dramatic irony, as the audience is aware that Romeo will 'stumble' and this will have tragic consequences, resulting in their deaths as the prologue to the play states.
Religious	As priest of Verona, Friar Laurence is religious. He believes Romeo and Juliet's marriage will unite them in the eyes of God and therefore put an end to the conflict between the two families.	<i>"Till holy church incorporate two in one."</i>	This shows Friar Laurence's religious views and how he believes that through marriage the Montague and Capulet households will be united by God .

The earth, that's nature's mother, is her tomb.

What is her burying, grave that is her womb;

In other words:

The earth is both the mother of nature and the place where she is buried.

The place where she is buried is also the place where she produces life.

Friar Laurence tells us that both life and death is found in the earth. The earth is both the place where living things are buried, but also where they are born; that is, the earth is both the tomb and the womb of nature. This foreshadows the death of the two lovers (Act V Scene 3) which is, to say the least, tragic, but gives birth to the reconciliation between the two feuding families.

Paris

"Younger than she are happy mothers made"

-Act 1:2 - Paris trying to persuade Capulet to allow him to take Juliet as his wife. This shows that he truly desires her. Lord Capulet turns him down, but Paris is willing to wait, this is a sign of mature love, patience and desire. It shows us that Paris is a respectful man who will appreciate Juliet rather than use her.

Poor soul, thy face is much abused in tears"

This shows that Paris cares about Juliet. He does not use much hyperbole showing a sign of mature love. Using too many hyperboles such as 'Juliet is the sun' spoken by Romeo shows that his love was more lust than love, while Paris speaks gently, calmly and respectfully to Juliet which shows a sign of maturity and restraint.

'Commend me to your daughter'

This shows that Paris does not have the same fiery passion as Romeo has for Juliet.

The exchange between Juliet and Paris in act 4 scene 3 is very formal and restrained. The audience has seen Juliet in her true, divine form confessing her love for Romeo, but during this exchange the audience can clearly see that she is holding back words that Paris wants her to 'confess'. Paris also says he owns her 'face' and by her tears, she has 'slandered' it.

'Sweet flower, with flowers thy bridal bed I strew'

he takes flowers to her grave and 'weeps' even though they only had one exchange, this makes the audience question the true nature of Paris' love. The audience can reach one conclusion, he truly loves Juliet but does not know her enough to have the same intimate passion that Romeo and Juliet have.

apprehend thee for a felon here

Instead of killing Romeo, he instead arrests him. This confirms his character traits as respectful.

Paris wishes to marry Juliet and appears to like her. He persuades Lord Capulet to give his daughter's hand in marriage. At Juliet's death, Paris is mournful and fights Romeo; a man he thinks has come to upset Juliet's peace.

Personality attributes:

- persuasive
- honourable

Lord Capulet

Lord Capulet is the head of the Capulet household and people look up to him, as he has great **power** and **social responsibility**. He hosts the Capulet party and **fuels the conflict** between the Montague and the Capulet households. As Capulet usually gets his own way, he is shocked that Juliet refuses to obey his orders - this causes him to become stubborn and to declare she is no daughter of his. He regrets his anger at the end of the play when he and Montague ask for forgiveness and repent.

	How is Capulet like this?	Evidence	Analysis
Powerful	As the head of the Capulet household, Capulet is powerful. At his party, Tybalt tells Capulet that Romeo is there and he is dishonouring the family name. Capulet rebukes Tybalt and says Romeo is a guest and they must treat their guests kindly. This angers Tybalt but he does what he is told, reluctantly.	<i>"Content thee, gentle coz, let him alone... It is my will."</i>	This shows that Capulet is powerful as he tells the fiery Tybalt to leave Romeo alone. Further on in his speech, Capulet gets angry when Tybalt questions him. This illustrates Capulet's power as he is in charge of a reputable household; he is the head of the family.
Stubborn	Capulet shows his stubbornness as he is shocked by his daughter's refusal to marry Paris and therefore threatens to disown her for displeasing him.	<i>"I tell thee what: get thee to church a' Thursday or never after look me in the face."</i>	This shows how stubborn Capulet is, as he is telling Juliet that if she doesn't obey him, she will no longer be a part of his family. The use of the "I" illustrates how authoritative Capulet is, as it is only his opinion that matters.

My child is yet a stranger in the world;

She hath not seen the change of fourteen years. (1,2.)

Capulet begins the play by denying Paris's request to marry Juliet, on the grounds that she is too young. Juliet is thirteen, but the word "thirteen" never appears in *Romeo and Juliet*. Instead we are repeatedly told that she is not yet fourteen. The fact that Juliet's father is looking forward to a birthday she will never reach emphasizes that Juliet's life is cut very short. Capulet's description of Juliet as "a stranger in the world" introduces us to an important aspect of her character. Her father means that she is inexperienced, which she is, but Juliet is also a "stranger in the world" because she prefers the transcendent experience she shares with Romeo to the compromises and practicalities of everyday life, even to the extent of choosing to die rather than live in a world without Romeo

my will to her consent.

doesn't seem to be the stereotypical father of that time. allows Juliet to give her consent, her consent matters, not just his, conversation between Lord Capulet and Paris when Paris asks for Capulet's permission to marry Juliet. (A1, S2)

"Am i the master here or you?"

He does not like it when his authority is questioned. At the Capulet party, Tybalt doubts Capulet's judgement about Romeo attending

"I think she will be ruled in all respects by me."

starts to show aspects for the patriarchy. Capulet is going to force Juliet to marry Paris

An you be mine, I'll give you to my friend;

And you be not, hang, beg, starve, die in the streets

He changes all aspect of personality and turns violent as a result of Juliet's disobedience when she refuses to marry Paris. In Shakespeare's day, children (especially girls) had very little control over their lives. Daughters were expected to be silent, chaste, and obedient, which is why Capulet treats Juliet like a piece of property that he can just throw out onto "the streets" when she doesn't follow his orders.

"does she not count her blest?" "unworthy as she is."

he thinks that he is doing Juliet a favor finding her a husband and is enraged when Juliet does not give her thanks. (A3 S5)

"my child is dead! and with my child, my joys are buried."

CAPULET

Just like Lady Capulet, he only regrets his actions when Juliet is dead. Highlights the imperfections of the parent and child relationships of that time. At this point Juliet is only pretending to be dead. (A4, S5)

Lady Capulet

Lady Capulet is Capulet's wife. Lady Capulet is quite a **timid, unknowing and selfish** character, as she appears to be frightened of her husband and does not love her daughter like a mother should. In the play, she forgets Juliet's age and they have a formal relationship, illustrating the distance between them both. Lady Capulet is seen as a **traditional Elizabethan woman**.

	How is Lady Capulet like this?	Evidence	Analysis
Selfish	Lady Capulet is selfish because she doesn't listen to her daughter's woes about her upcoming marriage to Paris; she refuses to listen to her as she is disrespecting her husband and therefore the family name.	<i>"Talk not to me, for I'll not speak a word, Do as thou wilt, for I have done with thee."</i>	This shows how Lady Capulet is selfish as she is unprepared to listen to Juliet as she cares more about her own safety and her relationship with her husband than she does for her own daughter. Shakespeare has made this speech very short to illustrate Lady Capulet's emotion and how she is not prepared to give Juliet any of her time.
Unknowing	Throughout the play, Lady Capulet appears to have a very formal relationship with her daughter and never knows what she is doing or who she really is.	<i>"Nurse, where's my daughter? Call her forth to me."</i>	The question Lady Capulet directs at the Nurse illustrates how Lady Capulet isn't aware of where her daughter is or how she spends her free time. The use of the word 'daughter' illustrates how their relationship is formal , as she is referring to her as what she is, rather than who she is. It also shows how Lady Capulet is possessive over Juliet, as if Juliet belongs to her.

Social and historical context

As the Capulet family are of a high social class, they employed the Nurse to be Juliet's wet nurse. It was the nurse's role to take care of Juliet and to breastfeed her from birth. This was common for wealthy families in Elizabethan times.

As the nurse looked after Juliet from her birth, they have more of an intimate connection than she and her biological mother do. This is presented through their relationship and how different it is to Juliet and Lady Capulet's.

Analysing the evidence

LADY CAPULET

Here comes your father; tell him so yourself,
And see how he will take it at your hands.

Act 3 Scene 5

Question

What does this quotation tell us of the relationship between Lord and Lady Capulet?

Here comes **your** father; tell him so **yourself**,

And see how he will take it at **your** hands.

- By telling Juliet to tell her father that she doesn't want to marry to Paris herself, Lady Capulet is distancing herself from Juliet's decision, the situation and Capulet's reaction.
- This shows that Lady Capulet fears Capulet and is aware of his changing moods.
- The use of the personal pronouns illustrates how Lady Capulet is emphasising that this is Juliet's decision and she will have to suffer the consequences of Capulet's wrath.
- She is afraid to be disobedient and challenge her husband's authority. Juliet act as a shield for Lady Capulet showing, she does not care for her well-being.

"Nurse, where's my daughter? Call her forth to me."

she is oblivious to the whereabouts of her own daughter. shows that she does not care.

Lady Capulet is presented as quite an absent and uncaring mother. This line shows that she's distant from her daughter but also that she has a lack of knowledge about her

"She's not fourteen"

Lady Capulet is unaware of her own daughters age, this shows that Juliet and her mother may have never really spent birthdays together. Shows the distant relationship between Juliet and Lady Capulet

By my count, I was your mother much upon these years that you are now a maid.

putting pressure on Juliet to be married and become a mother. highlights the patriarchal society and the role of women. This shows that her mother, who went through the same process, is backward-thinking and obviously does not care about what Juliet wants.

"Speak briefly."

demanding and does not care for Juliet's opinion.

"talk not to me for i'll not speak a word."

she abandons Juliet in her time of need. follows the orders of Lord Capulet. here she is being spiteful towards Juliet for not wanting to marry; she doesn't stand up for her own daughter, instead supporting her husband and playing the submissive wife

O me, O me, my child, my only life! Revive, look up, or I will die with thee"

(Act 4, Scene 5) - Lady Capulet's reaction to Juliet's faked death, it is often seen as rather selfish (repetition of first person pronouns)

highlights corruption. Only cares for Juliet when she has died.may highlight the fact that having no child lowers social status.

Evermore weeping for your cousin's death?

What, wilt thou wash him from his grave with tears?

While many mother's comfort their children after loss of their brothers and cousins, this mother only mocks and unsympathetically, tells Juliet to get over it.

Hath sorted out a sudden day of joy

One week since her cousin's death, Juliet will be married. Juliet not wanting to marry especially since she loves Romeo and she is still mourning Romeo's punishment as well as Tybalt's death. This is a valid argument for not wanting to get married, so soon after a tragedy even. Instead her mother does not support her but exclaims, **'here comes your father. Tell him so yourself | And see how he will take it at your hands.'**

I would the fool were married to her grave!

She calls her daughter a fool and only cares about marriage

Tybalt

Tybalt Capulet is Juliet's cousin. He is extremely feisty and enjoys the conflict between the Montagues and his family. **He is strong-willed, argumentative, passionate and loyal.** All of these characteristics are demonstrated when he finds out that Romeo has gate-crashed a Capulet party, knowing that the Montagues are not welcome. Tybalt reacts badly, almost causing a fight at the Capulet household. Lord Capulet quickly intervenes and tells Tybalt not to fight Romeo and Tybalt reluctantly obeys. Tybalt seeks his revenge by fighting with Romeo, but when Romeo refuses to fight he kills Romeo's best friend, Mercutio, instead. This causes Romeo to avenge his best friend's death.

	How is Tybalt like this?	Evidence	Analysis
Argumentative	Tybalt is argumentative when he speaks to any of the Montague family. He fuels the conflict and rift between the two families. When he seeks Romeo for a fight, he is argumentative when Romeo refuses to fight him.	<i>"Boy, this shall not excuse the injuries that thou hast done me; therefore turn and draw."</i>	This shows Tybalt's anger towards Romeo. The fact that Tybalt is calling Romeo a 'boy' is an insult and illustrates how Tybalt is instigating the conflict, wanting Romeo to react to the insult. Tybalt is also being instructive in this quotation, telling Romeo that he must 'turn and draw.' This also illustrates how Tybalt is passionate and likes to be in control.
Loyal	As Romeo has gate-crashed the Capulet party, Tybalt believes that he is dishonouring the family name. He mentions this to Lord Capulet, however, Lord Capulet tells Tybalt to leave Romeo alone. Despite Tybalt's nature, he is loyal to his Uncle and obeys.	<i>"Why, uncle, 'tis a shame."</i>	This shows that Tybalt is listening to his Uncle and obeying his orders. The fact that Tybalt says it is a 'shame' illustrates that Tybalt doesn't agree with Lord Capulet, however, because he is loyal towards his family, he will obey.

“What, art thou drawn among these heartless hinds? Turn thee Benvolio: look upon thy death.”

1.1 Tybalt threatens to kill Benvolio, as he is a Montague, which highlights the apparent feud between the two families.

1.2 The word choice of “heartless hinds” suggests that Tybalt believes Benvolio and the servants are cowardly and are of a low social value, which implies that Tybalt thinks very highly of himself as he looks down on them.

1.3 It is made clear of the prejudice Tybalt has towards the Montague family, which emphasises his loyalty for his family and the feud.

1.4 Tybalt is asking here why his men have drawn their swords for the Montagues, as they are not worth their time. He sees himself as superior to the other, and is arrogant.

“What, drawn and talk of peace? I hate the word, as I hate hell, all Montagues, and thee.”

2.1 Tybalt compares the Montagues to “hell”, highlighting his immense hatred towards the family.

2.2 He shows an obsession for the ancient grudge and is trying to provoke a fight for no reason.

2.3 Tybalt's language is full of hatred, this quote suggests that he is one of the main catalysts in continuing the feud between the families. He compares the idea of "peace" and "hell" suggesting that Tybalt represents ugliness that lies below the surface of Veronese society.

Now by the stock and honour of my kin, to strike him dead I hold it not a sin.”

3.1 Tybalt is disgusted by Romeo's presence and thinks that killing him is the right thing to do.

3.2 He takes the feud very seriously and believes it will never be fixed and that the Montagues are always in the wrong.

This is a Montague, our foe: a villain that is hither come in spite.”

4.1 It could be said that Tybalt feels as though Romeo is a criminal because of his Montague name.

4.2 The word choice of “villain” emphasises Tybalt's deep hatred towards Romeo and also highlights Tybalt's growing rage towards the Montagues.

4.3 At this point, Romeo is too busy lusting over Juliet to notice Tybalt's outburst.

“Boy, this shall not excuse the injuries that thou hast done me.”

5.1 Even though Romeo has not done anything wrong, it is suggested that Tybalt feels that Romeo being a Montague is a rational reason to engage in a brawl, which emphasises Tybalt's loyalty for the feud.

5.2 Tybalt believes that he is the victim of the situation and that Romeo is to blame.

"look upon thy death" "turn and draw"

Tybalt is violent, and all about protecting his family name and reputation. Here we see him trying to protect his reputation of masculinity, so he tries to intimidate the Montagues and get them to fight him.

now seeming sweet, convert to bitterest gall.

He is foreshadowing events later in the play, that things will go wrong. It is also the first big indication that Tybalt is going to really stir things up with Romeo.

Juliet

Example #3:

**My only love sprung from my only hate!
Too early seen unknown, and known too late!
Prodigious birth of love it is to me,
That I must love a loathed enemy.**

(I. v. 152-155)

This poignant dialogue has been delivered by Juliet after she realizes that the young gentleman she has fallen in love with is none other than Romeo Montague — a member of the family despised by Juliet's parents.

These lines signify the cruel workings of fate and reinforce the idea that one can neither anticipate nor choose the person one falls in love with. On a metaphorical level, these lines imply that the matters of the heart lie beyond the realm of rationality, and that prudence is rarely exercised when choosing one's lover.

**Tis but thy name that is my enemy.
Thou art thyself, though not a Montague.
What's Montague? it is nor hand, nor foot,
Nor arm, nor face, nor any other part
Belonging to a man. O, be some other name!
What's in a name? That which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet.**

(II.ii. 41-47)

These timeless lines have been delivered by Juliet in the much-acclaimed balcony scene. Juliet identifies Romeo's surname, Montague, as the point of contention between their respective families. On the sub-text level, these lines reinforce the idea that a person's essence is not solely defined by their names and that it transcends family lineage.

Example #5:

**Good night, good night! Parting is such sweet sorrow,
That I shall say good night till it
be morrow.**

(II.ii. 199-201)

The aforementioned, often-quoted lines have been delivered by Juliet while bidding farewell to Romeo. These heart-touching lines brilliantly capture the essence of the bittersweet sorrow experienced by passionate the lovers who are forced to face the agony of estrangement on account of familial pressure.

It is noteworthy that the oxymoron "sweet sorrow" in these lines refers to the fact that in Romeo and Juliet's case, the pain of parting is made bearable by the hopeful idea that they will reunite next morning.

Example #7:

**O, swear not by the moon, th' inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her circle orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable.**

(II. ii. 114-116)

These verses serve as another memorable addition to the widely anticipated balcony scene. Delivered by Juliet, these lines are meant a warning for Romeo. Juliet uses

different phases of the moon as an analogy for inconsistent love that is subject to change.

Refusing to settle for anything other than an everlasting commitment, Juliet firmly informs Romeo that any love governed by changing conditions or fluctuating emotions is not an option for her.

Example #8:

**And yet I wish but for the thing I have;
My bounty is as boundless as the sea,
My love as deep; the more I give to thee,
The more I have, for both are infinite.**

(II. ii. 139-142)

These verses have been delivered by Juliet while conversing with Romeo. In these verses, she professes the authenticity of her deep love for Romeo by equating it with the unfathomable sea. Similar to the vast, unimaginable expanse of the sea, Juliet's true feelings for Romeo cannot be quantified. In effect, similar to the boundless sea, Juliet pledges that her unconditional love for Romeo will never diminish or falter.

O Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art thou Romeo? (I.ii.)

This line may be one of the most frequently quoted, and frequently misunderstood, lines in all of Shakespeare. Though Juliet is standing on her balcony, unaware of Romeo below her, the line doesn't mean she's asking *where* he is. Wherefore means *why*, so Juliet is asking why Romeo is who he is—namely, a Montague, and therefore her sworn enemy. despite her young age, Juliet expresses disdain towards the family feud that separates her from Romeo; she sees it as needless and superficial

My only love sprung from my only hate

Too early seen unknown, and known too late! (I.v.)

Juliet complains that she saw Romeo and fell in love with him "too early," before she knew he was her enemy. Almost everything happens to Juliet too early. She is told to prepare herself for marriage before she is ready, she marries Romeo before she can get her parents' permission, her marriage to Paris is moved forward twice, and Romeo arrives at her tomb before she has time to wake up. Juliet uses the oxymoronic phrases of "love" and "hate" to emphasise her difficult feelings

**What's Montague? It is nor hand nor foot,
Nor arm nor face nor any other part
Belonging to a man. Oh, be some other name!**

**What's in a name? That which we call a rose
By any other word would smell as sweet. (II.ii)**

Juliet is practical. She argues that Romeo's name is not a part of his body, so it's not an essential part of him. The audience might think of Romeo's genitals when she lists "any other part / Belonging to a man," especially since Juliet's language is often physical and erotic. But here she is also philosophical, exploring language's relationship to how we experience reality.

**My bounty is as boundless as the sea,
My love as deep; the more I give to thee,
The more I have, for both are infinite. (II.ii.)**

Like Romeo, Juliet sees love as a kind of freedom, "boundless" and "infinite." The suggestion that Juliet will "give" her "bounty" to Romeo is the most explicitly erotic moment in their conversation so far. Throughout the play, Juliet takes the lead in the sexual side of their relationship.

**Hist, Romeo, hist! O for a falconer's voice
To lure this tassel-gentle back again. (II.ii)**

Earlier in this scene, Romeo imagined himself with "light wings." In these lines, Juliet picks up on this image to picture Romeo as a tame falcon and herself as a falconer. Juliet's image suggests she feels she has power over him. The fact that she takes Romeo's metaphor and bends it to her own purposes also suggests her sense of power in their relationship.

**Come, gentle night, come, loving black-browed night,
Give me my Romeo, and when I shall die,
Take him and cut him out in little stars. (III.ii.)**

In these lines, Juliet looks forward to her wedding night in explicitly sexual terms. "Die" was Elizabethan slang for orgasm, which turns her image of Romeo as a sky full of stars into a metaphor for sexual climax. The violence of the image also reminds us that in Romeo and Juliet, sex and violence are never far apart.

**So tedious is this day
As is the night before some festival
To an impatient child that hath new robes
And may not wear them. (III.ii.)**

As Juliet expresses her sexual maturity by longing for her wedding night, she compares herself to an "impatient child." This serves to remind the audience that Juliet is not yet fourteen. Throughout the play, Juliet matures and reaches major life events too early, which foreshadows that she will also die much too young.

O God, I have an ill-divining soul!
Methinks I see thee now, thou art so low,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. (III.v.)

Just before Romeo and Juliet met, Romeo had an intuition that his life was about to take a tragic turn. In this scene, which is the lovers' last scene alive together, it is Juliet's turn to foresee their tragic fate. These two moments bookend the lovers' relationship and show that from beginning to end, Romeo and Juliet share a single fate and experience it together.

I will kiss thy lips.
Haply some poison yet doth hang on them
To make me die with a restorative. (V.iii.)

These are Juliet's last words. She imagines the poison that has killed Romeo as a "restorative," a medicine that can put an end to her suffering. One of the play's major themes is the inseparability of good and evil, love and hate, poison and cure. Juliet's death is tragic, but she also celebrates it as a way of escaping a life without her beloved.

It is an honor that I dream not of
When lady capulet tells Juliet to get married, she respectfully rejects the proposal. This is important. It shows her to be an independent character. And when Lady Capulet tells her that Paris is on the market, Juliet shrugs even though he's clearly an eligible bachelor in Verona.

[Paris] shall not make me there a joyful bride
(Act 3, Scene 5) - here, Juliet first stands up for herself and is defiant. She becomes stronger and more mature (although she still seeks the advice of the Friar). She also shows strength in Act 4, Scene 3, when she goes through with Friar Lawrence's plan despite showing immense concern

If that thy bent of love be honorable, thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow

SHE proposes to ROMEO. I don't know a lot about dating in Elizabethan England, but I've watched enough period dramas to know that a woman didn't just propose holy matrimony—she accepted a parentally-approved man's cheesy sonnets for what they were: cheesy sonnets. Or intimate gestures of courtship, or whatever. Yet there she is in the balcony scene, weighing the pros and cons of playing hard to get directly to Romeo's face, and then coming right out with it: "If that thy bent of love be honorable, thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow" (2.2.143-4).

Although I joy in thee, I have no joy of this contract tonight. It is too rash, too unadvised, too sudden, too like the lightning

She is RATIONAL. When her love for Romeo hits her like a ton of bricks, we can follow her deliberate thought process—Romeo does nothing but confess his puppy

love calling Juliet the 'sun', Juliet puts on the breaks: "Although I joy in thee, I have no joy of this contract tonight. It is too rash, too unadvised, too sudden, too like the lightning, which doth cease to be ere one can say 'It lightens'" (2.2.116-20).

Translation: I LITERALLY JUST MET YOU. Who's to say this won't end as quickly as lightening disappears after it flashes?

"And yet no man like he doth grieve my heart"

She's dangerously clever. If you want to learn how to lie to someone's face without technically lying, Juliet's your girl. When she finds out that Romeo killed Tybalt, she has this incredible conversation with her mom where *everything she says* has a double meaning—Lady Capulet thinks Juliet is lamenting Tybalt, when she's actually throwing eye hearts at Romeo. Mom hears "And yet no man like he doth grieve my heart" as "no one makes me angrier than Romeo for killing my cousin," but what Juliet *really* means is that she can't even deal right now because Romeo's been banished (3.5.83).

She has gone 'to make a confession'

She actually DOES STUFF. While Romeo mopes on the floor* at the Friar's after he's banished, Juliet makes haste. *She's* the one who runs to the Friar and asks him to concoct a plan to reunite she and Romeo. *She's* the one who puts on brave pants and gets cozy with a roomful of skeletons.

*I'm not kidding: Nurse: "Where's my lord?" Friar: "There on the ground, with his own tears made drunk"

'Romeo! Here's drink. I drink to thee.'

This shows that Juliet is incredibly brave and sensible unlike Romeo who just as he got married had the angry temper to kill Tybalt instead of maybe summoning a constable like Paris or sparing his life. Juliet trusts friar Lawrence's plan and bravely fakes death.