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What did Lear decide to do? He decided to give the country to his three daughters. Why does Lear ask how much his daughters love him? In order to decide how to share the country between them. What will happen when he gives them the country? His daughters will rule instead of him. He will stay with each daughter in turn for a week. What did he do in order to decide? He asked them to say how much they loved him What did Goneril say in reply to his question? She said that she loved him as much as life, and more than anything else. How did Lear react toward her answer? He was pleased and gave her one third of the land. What did Regan say in response? / How much did Regan say she loves her father? She said that she loved her father more than Goneril How did Lear feel? What did he give Regan and her husband? He was very pleased and gave her another third of land. What was Lear sure Cordelia would say? He was sure she would say that she loved him more than her sisters. Why didnt Cordelia say that she loves him more? Because she didnt want to compete with her sisters in boasting about her love for her father. How was Cordelias answer different from the answers her sisters give? It is honest and realistic. What did Cordelia say about her love to her father? She said that she loved him as much as a daughter should love her father. Why was Lear shocked of her answer? Because he was sure she would say that she loved him more than her sisters. What did he ask her to do after her surprising reply? To think more and give a better answer. How did Lear feel after she said that? What did he say? He was shocked. He said that Cordelia was no longer his daughter. What does Lear do as a result of this answer; and why is his action so shocking? He gives Cordelias share to her sisters and said she is no longer his daughter. People are shocked because they know Cordelia loved him. What terrible mistake does Lear make as a result of Cordelias words? Saying that she was no longer his daughter. Giving his power to Goneril and Regan. Who is the only person who advised Lear? The Earl of Kent What did the Earl of Kent tell Lear about Cordelia? He told Lear that Cordelia was his favourite daughter and she loved him very much. Did Lear listen to Kent advise? If not, what did he do? No, he sent Kent away. Why did the Duke of Burgundy refuse to marry Cordelia? Because she has nothing. From what did the sisters warn each other? They warned each other that there was something wrong with Lears mind, and in the future he might turn against them. What was Edmund the illegitimate son of Gloucester- planning to do? To take his legitimate brothers place. What did Edmund show his father? A letter which he said had been written by Edgar. What was written in the letter Edmund showed to his father? The letter asked Edmund to help Edgar kill their father. What did Edmund tell his half brother Edgar, What did he advise him to do? That their father was angry with him and advised him to hide from their father. How does Edmund turn his father against Edgar? And why? He persuades his father that Edgar wants to kill him. He does this because he wants to take Edgars place and be Gloucesters only son. How does Goneril ask her servant to treat Lears men? Goneril told her servants to be rude and quarrel with them. Why did Kent hit Gonerils servant? Because he spoke disgracefully to Lear. By the end of Act 1 What does Lear realize about Goneril? He realizes that she does not love him. Complete After two weeks of staying with Goneril her servants began to be rude with Lears men.Kent disguised himself as a poor man.The fool joked that Lear had become a fool because he had given away all his power to his daughters..Lear cursed Goneril and wished that if she had a child, that it would torment her. Why did Edmund tell Edgar to run away? According to Edmund, because someone had told their father where he was hiding and that he would be killed. In fact, Edmund wanted Edgar to leave to take his place. Why did Edgar pretend to be a mad homeless person? To hide from his father. Why did Edmund cut his arm? He wanted his father to believe that Edgar has tried to kill him. On whom does Regan blame Edgars evil plan to kill his father? She blamed the terrible influence of Lear and his Knights. What is Edmunds evil plan? To make his father and his brother hate each other. To make Edgar leave. To make his father give him what he wanted to give Edgar. Why did Lear send a letter to Regan? What did he tell her in that letter? He wanted her to get ready because he was coming to stay at her house with all his knights. What did Goneril complain about in her letter to Regan? She complained about their father and warned her sister that his men were noisy and expensive. Why did Regan order her men to make Kent a prisoner? Because he hit Gonerils servant Oswald. Why did Goneril come to Regan? To tell her sister not to look after Lear. What did Regan tell ask father to do? Go home with Goneril. Send away fifty of his men. Ask Goneril to forgive him for being angry and thinking too much of himself. What did Lear remind Regan and Goneril of? He reminded her that he had given her half of his land. Why did Lear say Goneril loves him twice as much as Regan? Because she will allow him to keep twice as many men. What did Lear come to realize? His two elder daughters felt no love or kindness to him. Giving everything had been a terrible mistake. He had lost all his power Why did Lear go out in the storm? / Why didnt Lear accept his daughters offer of shelter? Because he felt he couldnt stay with either daughters. Who went out in the storm with Lear? Kent and the Fool Why does the Earl of Gloucester feel sorry for king Lear? Because he is out in the storm with no shelter and nowhere to go. Complete: Edgar planned his Escape by pretending to be mad and homelessRegan blames Lear and his knights for Edgars evil to kill his fatherGoneril warned her sister that Lears men are noisy and expensiveLear wanted to see his daughter and her husband to ask about Kent but he was told that they were too tired to see him.Lear felt that he could not stay with either daughter so he went out into the stormLear rejected the shelter of his two daughters and went out into a stormGoneril and Regan said that if their father was suffering , he himself was the one to blame. Comment O madam, my old heart is cracked, its cracked Who said this? To whom? Gloucester to ReganWhat does the speaker mean / Why is the speakers heart cracked? Sins in King Lear & Les MisrablesHis heart is cracked because his son wants to kill him. Whom does the person spoken to blame? / How does the person spoken to respond? She blames Lear and his knights Cracked means: a- happy b- brokenc- angry What did Kent do when he found out that Cordelia and the king of France come to England?He sent Cordelia a letter to explain what had happened.He went looking for Lear.Why was Cordelia and her husband coming to England? /What was their plan? To rescue Lear from his cruel daughters. Why do you think Lear went mad? Because his daughters have treated him badly that his mind can not bear his feelings of anger and sorrow. Where did Kent and Lear take shelter? Who did they find there? They took shelter in a small dirty hut. They found Edgar. What did Lear feel for the first time? He felt sorry for people who had no houses and only old, thin clothes to wear. What did Lear believe the reason for Toms madness? He believed that Tom became mad because he had given everything to his daughters. What did Gloucester tell Edmund about Albany and Cornwall? That they were quarrelling with each other. Why did Gloucester feel upset and take Lears side against Regan, Goneril and their husbands? Because Regan and Cornwall had stopped him from helping Lear or even talking about him. What did Gloucester do when he heard about Regan and Cornwalls plan to kill Lear? He warned Kent to take the king to Dover. Why did Gloucester warn Kent to take the king to Dover? Because the king would be safe with Cordelia and France. How does Edmund betray his father? He told Cornwall that his father took Lears side. What happened when one of the servants attacked Cornwall? Cornwall killed the servant and he himself was hurt. Why did Cornwall blind the Earl of Gloucester? Because Gloucester took Lears side. What did Regan order to do with Gloucester after blinding him? She ordered him to be thrown out of his own castle into the storm. Complete : Lear refuses to go back to the castle with Gloucester because he doesnt want to leave Poor TomEdmund quickly leaves his father castle after betraying him to Cornwall because he doesnt want to be blamed for not protecting his father.Regan and her husband decide to blind the Earl of Gloucester because he tried to help Lear against their order.The Duke of Cornwalls servant suddenly attacks him because he cannot bear the Dukes cruelty to Gloucester.Lears sorrow and anger had become too great for him to bear so he went mad.Gloucester decided to take Lears side because he feels sorry for him because he is out in the storm with no shelter. D- Quotation: Read the following quotation then answer the questions: Blow winds and crack your cheeks When he was in the storm Why did he go out in the storm? Because his daughters refused to give shelter to him and his knights He feels that the violence of the wind and the rain all around him was like the violence of his own feelings. Why did Gloucester decide to jump off the cliff? Because he is so deeply unhappy at what he has done to Edgar and what he has suffered at the hands of Cornwall. Why did Gloucester ask Edgar to take him to Dover? Because he wanted to throw himself from high cliffs and end his unhappy life. What news about Cornwall did the messenger bring? That the Duke of Cornwall had died after the servants attack during the blinding of Gloucester. Why did the Duke of Cornwall die? Because one of his servants attacked him during the blinding of Gloucester. Why was Goneril worried about the news of Cornwalls death? Because it meant that her sister Regan became a widow and might marry Edmund. Why didnt Lear go to see Cordelia in Dover? Because he felt ashamed of the way he had behaved towards her. How did Lear explain his own bad luck? He said that the poor and powerless are always the ones who are punished for their crimes, while the rich and powerful do the same things and not punished. What was the first sign that Lears madness was beginning to disappear? He recognized Gloucester. Why did Goneril write a letter to Edmund? What did Goneril ask Edgar to do? She told him to kill her husband Albany so that he could marry her. How does Lears life change for the better in Act 4? He is helped to reach safety with the King of Frances army. He meets Cordelia again, and realises that she has forgiven him. He begins to recover from his madness. Complete While Gloucester was talking about poor Tom Edgar could hardly speak because of his sorrow of seeing his father blinded. After falling in love with Edmund, Goneril now despised her husband as a weak person.The Duke of Albany feels his wife Goneril is evil because she has helped Regan and Cornwall to make Lear go mad and to blind Gloucester. Albany decided to punish Edmund because he betrayed his father to Cornwalls cruelty.When Gloucester and Edgar met Lear in Dover he was covered in wild flowers and out of his mind.Edgar leads his father to the middle of a field and not to the high cliff as his father wants / requests / believes / thinks.King Lear expects Cordelia to be angry with him because he has behaved very badly towards her.Goneril had written a letter to Edmund telling him to kill her husband because her husband, Albany, has turned against her, and she wants to marry Edmund.Goneril learned that The Duke of Cornwall died as a result of his servants attack during the blinding of Gloucester. Comment A-You are not worth the dust which the rude wind blows in your face. Why did the Duke of Albany say this to his wife Goneril? because she has helped Regan and Cornwall to make Lear go mad and to blind Gloucester. B- He reminded me of my poor son Edgar Who said this? When did he say that? Gloucester. When he met Edgar C- How I wish I could hold him in my arms again 1- Who is he talking to? Gloucester is talking to himself 2- To whom does him refer? Edgar Who might have said or thought the following? Explain each situation in turn. I cant bear to see my poor father like this. How could anyone have hurt him like this and treated him so cruelly? Edgar or Cordelia. Edgar found his father, Gloucester, blinded by Cornwall. Later, Cordelia found her father driven mad by his daughters cruelty. Am I finally going mad or am I just confused? How could I have fallen so far and still be alive? Gloucester. He thought he had jumped off a cliff and should be dead. In fact, he had fallen only a short distance. Ive got to think quickly. How am I going to stop her from getting him now that her husband is dead? Answer :- Goneril. She wanted Edmund. When Regans husband died, Goneril worried that Regan might get Edmund. What? I dont believe this! It means that that terrible woman is trying to get my brother to kill her husband. This is really, really bad! Answer :- Edgar. Edgar found a letter in which Goneril told Edmund to kill Gonerils husband, Albany. At last! My father! But has he really gone completely mad? Ill ask my doctor to give him some medicine that may perhaps help him. Answer:- Cordelia. When Cordelia found Lear, her doctor gave him some medicine. Comment A-You are not worth the dust which the rude wind blows in your face. Why did the Duke of Albany say this to his wife Goneril? Because she has helped Regan and Cornwall to make Lear go mad and to blind Gloucester. B- He reminded me of my poor son Edgar Who said this? When did he say that? Gloucester. When he met Edgar C- How I wish I could hold him in my arms again 1- Who is he talking to? Gloucester is talking to himself 2- To whom does him refer? Edgar ** Who might have said or thought the following? Explain each situation in turn. I cant bear to see my poor father like this. How could anyone have hurt him like this and treated him so cruelly? Edgar or Cordelia. Edgar found his father, Gloucester, blinded by Cornwall. Later, Cordelia found her father driven mad by his daughters cruelty. Am I finally going mad or am I just confused? How could I have fallen so far and still be alive? Gloucester. He thought he had jumped off a cliff and should be dead. In fact, he had fallen only a short distance. Why were Goneril and Regan jealous of each other? Because each knew that the other wanted to marry Edmund, and each wanted to make sure that she herself would win him. How did Albany know about Gonerils plan to kill him? Edgar gave a letter to Albany. The letter is from Goneril to Edmund. What did Edgar do revenge for his father? By giving Gonerils message where she asks Edmund to kill Albany and marry her, to her husband Albany. Why and where did Edgar hide his father? Edgar hid his father for safety under a tree. Who lead the English army? Who won the battle? Edmund led the English army and he won. What happened to Lear and Cordelia after the battle? They were captured and put in prison. What did Edmund order his soldiers to do with Cordelia and Lear in the letter? To kill them secretly. Why did Albany ask Edmund to let him look after Lear and Cordelia? Because he understood the danger that Lear and Cordelia may be killed. What did the two sisters, Regan and Goneril, quarrel about? They quarreled about Edmund. Because Goneril had poisoned her. Why did Goneril poison Regan? She is jealous and she is afraid that Edmund will marry Regan. How did Gloucester die? By a heart attack.What makes Goneril desperate? Her husband knew about Edmund and her. Why did Albany arrest Edmund? He wants to bring Edmund to justice for his treason. Who offered to prove Edmund was a traitor and fight him? Edgar. What did Goneril do when she realized her husband knew about Edmund and her? She ran away and killed herself with a knife in the heart. Why was Lear not afraid of imprisonment? What makes Lear happy to go to prison? He will be with Cordelia. What do you think makes Edmund try to save the lives of Lear and Cordelia at the last minute? He wants to do something good before he dies. How many of the main characters die by the end, and how does each one die? Seven. Cordelia is killed in prison and Lear dies of a broken heart. Regan is poisoned by Goneril, and Goneril kills herself. Regans husband, Cornwall, dies from the servants sword attack. Gloucester has a heart attack, and Edmund is killed by his brother. How are we given hope of a happy ending towards the end of Act 5? Edmund tells Albany that there may be time to save Lear and Cordelia from death. How is that hope destroyed at the end? It is too late to save Cordelia. She is killed, and Lear died of a broken heart. Complete Albany knew that his wife planned to kill him and marry his killer.The Duke of Albany feel that his wife is evil as she wanted to kill himGoneril wants Edmund to murder her husband because she cannot marry Edmund while her husband is still alive.Lear was not afraid of imprisonment as he will be with Cordelia.Before his fathers death, Edgar told him that he was his sonEdmund must face trial by combat.The Duke of Albany arrests Edmund because he wants to bring Edmund to justice for his treason.The two brothers fought and Edgar wonEdmund told Albany that he had ordered the soldiers to kill Lear and CordeliaEdgar left the castle as fast as possible in order to save Lear and Cordelia. Enjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished thanever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for yourvisuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it allnow ondemand.Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished thanever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for yourvisuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it allnow ondemand.Watch Now One decision fractures a kingdom, and the King Lear Act 1 Scene 1 Quiz explores how tragedy begins not with chaos, but order. In this opening scene, Lear gathers his court to divide his realm between his daughters a ceremony masked as a loyalty test. Yet beneath the ritual lies pride, insecurity, and the fatal misjudgment that will destroy every bond he holds dear. What unfolds here sets the foundation for Shakespeares bleakest exploration of power, love, and identity. This is no slow unraveling. Shakespeare begins with collapse disguised as control. Lears demand for public declarations of love pushes performance above truth. Goneril and Regan flatter. Cordelia refuses to exaggerate. Lear disowns her. In the same breath, he banishes Kent for speaking honestly and hands control of his kingdom to two smiling betrayers. The King Lear Act 1 Scene 1 Quiz helps readers dissect this crucial moment, where ceremony masks emotional violence and the balance of the play shifts before the storm even breaks. The seeds of betrayal and tragedy are planted in this opening sceneare you ready to see what happens next? Test your knowledge of Edmunds scheming in King Lear Act 1 Scene 2 Quiz and see how deceit begins to unfold. If you want to skip ahead to the final act, challenge yourself with King Lear Act 5 Scene 3 Quiz. Or, for a broader test, try the King Lear Act 1 Quiz and see how well you remember the entire act. Lears test of love is staged like a game but its laced with ego and delusion. He believes he can control emotion through ritual. He asks, Which of you shall we say doth love us most? expecting submission. Instead, he invites disaster. Cordelias answer rooted in sincerity shatters the illusion. Lears rage is immediate. His need for affirmation blinds him. The King Lear Act 1 Scene 1 Quiz guides readers through this pivotal exchange, where power demands flattery, and truth is punished. Cordelias Nothing, my lord cuts sharper than any betrayal. She wont compete with her sisters. Her love is real but quiet. Lear mistakes her integrity for insolence. His failure to understand her marks the tragedys emotional core. Her line, I love your majesty according to my bond, no more nor less, remains one of Shakespeares boldest declarations of restraint. The quiz explores how Cordelias choice sets her apart and sets her fate. When Kent steps forward to defend Cordelia, Lear turns on him as well. This moment is crucial. Kents loyalty is unwavering, but Lear sees it as disobedience. Authority, to Lear, must be absolute or not at all. Kents banishment mirrors Cordelias. Both are rejected not for betrayal, but for integrity. The King Lear Act 1 Scene 1 Quiz highlights how Shakespeare defines loyalty not by obedience, but by moral courage. Goneril and Regan seize the moment. Their speeches are dripping with hyperbole measured, rehearsed, and insincere. Lear rewards them with land and favor. They win not because they love him, but because they know what he wants to hear. This contrast between surface and sincerity becomes one of the plays central themes. The quiz helps readers track how Shakespeare builds this dynamic early, showing how flattery masks treachery. The audience sees what Lear does not: Cordelias honesty, Gonerils ambition, Regans duplicity. This use of dramatic irony fuels tension. The tone shifts rapidly from ceremonial to personal, from public authority to private pain. Shakespeare engineers a collapse within 200 lines. What seems orderly becomes emotionally explosive. The King Lear Act 1 Scene 1 Quiz focuses on how tone and irony shape reader perception and deepen the unfolding tragedy. Lear gives away power and expects to retain respect. He casts out truth and rewards deception. These contradictions shape the entire tragedy. Every betrayal, every heartbreak, and every descent into madness begins here. Shakespeare doesnt wait to unravel Lears world he pulls the first thread immediately. This scene teaches us that power without humility, and love without trust, lead only to ruin. The quiz challenges you to trace that ruin from its very first breath. The phrase Nothing will come of nothing appears in this scene and echoes thematically across the entire play. Early audiences would have recognized the division of the kingdom as both foolish and politically dangerous. Cordelias role was expanded in later adaptations to increase her stage presence, especially during the Romantic period. Kents banishment is often staged with symbolic gesture removing his sword, cloak, or seal to show his fall from grace. The term love test is a modern label Shakespeare never names the ritual, adding to its ambiguity and menace. How closely have you read the betrayal wrapped in formality and the pride that silences truth? The King Lear Act 1 Scene 1 Quiz challenges you to analyze tone, structure, character motivation, and emotional subtext in Shakespeares most quietly explosive opening. Begin where the kingdom ends and test how well you understand the true cost of power. King Lear Quizzes: Betrayal, madness, and power King Lear, the King of Britain, decides to divide his kingdom among his three daughters. He wants to give the largest share to the one who loves him most. The daughters are Goneril, Regan, and Cordelia. King Lear asks each daughter to express her love for him. Goneril, the eldest, speaks first. She says she loves him more than anything. Lear is pleased and gives her a part of the kingdom. Regan, the second daughter, goes next. She claims to love him even more than Goneril does. Lear is happy with her answer and gives her another part of the kingdom. Cordelia, the youngest daughter, is asked to speak. She says she loves Lear as a daughter should, no more and no less. Lear becomes angry at her reply. He disowns Cordelia and gives her no land. The King of France and the Duke of Burgundy are both interested in marrying Cordelia. Burgundy decides not to marry her without a dowry. The King of France, however, still wants to marry her. Cordelia agrees to marry the King of France and leaves with him. The Earl of Kent tries to defend Cordelia. Lear becomes furious and banishes Kent from the kingdom. After this, Goneril and Regan speak privately. They discuss their fathers decisions and express concerns about his judgment. Nothing will come of nothing. Lear, Lear tells Cordelia she must speak her love for him or receive nothing. Unhappy that I am, I cannot heave my heart into my mouth. Cordelia, Cordelia explains her inability to flatter Lear like her sisters. Which of you shall we say doth love us most? Lear, Lears question to his daughters about their love for him, setting the stage for the drama. Time shall unfold what plighted cunning hides. Cordelia, Cordelia speaks about the eventual revelation of deceit. I love your majesty according to my bond; no more nor less. Cordelia, Cordelia expresses her honest, measured love for Lear. Come not between the dragon and his wrath. Lear, Lear warns Kent not to intervene in his anger. See better, Lear. Kent, Kent advises Lear to see the truth about his daughters. Now, gods, stand up for bastards! Edmund, Edmund declares his intent to challenge the social order and claim his inheritance. Let me, if not by birth, have lands by wit. Edmund, Edmund reveals his plan to use cunning to gain power. Peace, Kent! Come not between the dragon and his wrath. Lear, Lear warns Kent against interfering in his decision to disown Cordelia. What is the significance of King Lears decision to divide his kingdom among his daughters? King Lears decision is crucial as it sets the plays events in motion. It reveals his desire to give up power while still holding authority, showcasing his vanity and need for affirmation. This act introduces the theme of division, both in land and family, which is central to the tragedy that unfolds. How does Lear assess his daughters love in Act 1, Scene 1? Lear gauges his daughters love by asking each to publicly declare their affection. This superficial test values grandiose words over genuine actions, exposing Lears flawed priorities. He favors flattery over true relationships, paving the way for his eventual downfall. What role does the character of Kent play in this scene? In Act 1, Scene 1, Kent is a voice of reason and loyalty. He advises Lear against impulsive decisions, stressing the value of wisdom. When Kent is banished for speaking truth to power, it highlights the plays theme of being blind to loyalty and integrity. How does the theme of blindness manifest in Act 1, Scene 1? Blindness appears both literally and metaphorically. Lear cant see his daughters true natures, misjudging them based on flattery. This lack of insight foreshadows ensuing chaos and suffering. The theme emphasizes vulnerability and folly in failing to perceive reality. Why is the subplot involving Gloucester introduced in this scene? The subplot with Gloucester parallels and contrasts Lears story, as both are deceived by their children with tragic outcomes. It enriches the narrative by reinforcing themes of betrayal, family discord, and the tragic results of blindness and folly, mirroring the main plots themes and actions. Tagged King Lear, Literature ACT I SCENE I 1. Is Lear's demand of an expression of love from each daughter likely to bring honest answers? Because the answers must be given publicly they are not likely to be honest. 2. How are we to account for Cordelia's answer? Her love was deep, honest, real. Such love does not parade itself. A fine nature never makes a show of itself. 3. How would you describe the character of Kent? Kent possesses all the fine traits which make a man noble. Self-sacrifice, loyalty, faithfulness and goodness are developed to a high degree in his character. 4. Can you foresee, at the conclusion of this scene, anything of the course of the play? The remonstrances of Kent and the last 35 lines of the scene give hints of the coming action. SCENE II 5. Does Gloucester's treatment of his two sons at all account for their attitude? So far as it is shown in the first two scenes, no. SCENES III, IV, V 6. How far has Lear a just right to think himself ungratefully treated? He has given wealth, position, and power to his daughters. But since the gifts furnish entertainment for himself he should not have expected a display of gratitude from those who received the gifts. 7. What true friends has he, and how do they show their friendship? Kent and the Fool. By remaining with him. ACT II 8. Is Kent in any respects like Lear himself? In Scene ii he shows some of Lear's stubbornness and impetuosity which lead him to do and say unwise things. 9. Trace the growing cruelty of Regan and Goneril. See Scene i, lines 96; 103-105; Scene ii, lines 155-157; Scene iv, lines 1-2; 89; 148- 154; 199-200; 204-209; 239-266. ACT III 10. How has the kingdom prospered under Albany and Cornwall? It has not prospered. Albany and Cornwall are quarreling; a French army is about to invade this "scattered kingdom." 11. What is the dramatic effect of the storm? It increases the sympathy for Lear. 12. Is Edgar really mad? If not, how do you account for his actions and words? No. He feigns madness to preserve his life. 13. How is the King's mind affected? He becomes insane. 14. By what steps has Gloucester been led to his betrayal? See Scene iii; Scene iv, lines 120; 153-158; Scene v ; Scene vi, lines 1-3; 93-104; Scene vii, lines 42-70. ACT IV 15. What is the dramatic effect of the meeting of Gloucester and Edgar? It adds pathos and increases the interest and sympathy in the action. 16. What is the effect on Goneril and her husband of the news of Gloucester's fate? See Scene ii, lines 83 ; 95-97. 17. Describe the Dover Cliff incident. Gloucester determines to commit suicide by throwing himself over the Dover Cliff. He meets Edgar and not recognizing his son, asks him to lead the way to the Cliff. Edgar divines his father's intention and leads him across a field, but pretends they are climbing a steep hill. They finally stop and Edgar tells his father they are within a foot of the edge of a great precipice. Gloucester gives Edgar money and tells him to go away; he then throws himself forward. Edgar, who has thought of this deceit to cure his father of his wish to die, now comes forward as another person who had seen the fall. Gloucester is persuaded that he did fall. Since he was not killed he decides to live and bear his affliction. 18. Describe the restoration of Lear's sanity. His mind is restored through the medium of quiet, rest, sleep, kindness, and Cordelia. 19. Why should not the play go on from this point to a happy ending? Lear's selfishness which led him to attempt to shirk the responsibilities of his position could not go unpunished. His whole life had been thoughtless, careless, selfish; the stern law of retribution punishes him. ACT V 20. How does Albany learn of the treachery of his wife and Edmund? By means of the letter which Edgar gives him in Scene i. For the contents of the letter see Act IV, Scene vi, lines 266-278. 21. Do you find any difference in character between Regan and Goneril? Goneril seems to be more resourceful in wickedness; she plans and proposes while Regan only seconds the propositions of her sister. Regan is afraid of Goneril; Goneril is afraid of no one. Goneril offers herself to Edmund while her husband is still alive; Regan makes no advances to Edmund until after her husband's death. Goneril agrees to the murder of Cordelia, poisons Regan, and attempts to kill her husband. She seems more wicked than Regan. 22. Account for the fate of Cordelia. The innocent as well as the guilty are destroyed. GENERAL 23. In what form does Poetic Justice manifest itself in the cases of Lear and Gloucester? Poetic Justice manifests itself in the case of Lear, in the realization of his misplaced confidence, and in his and Cordelia's death; in the case of Gloucester, in the realization of his misplaced confidence, his cruel harshness, and in the loss of his eyes. How to cite this article: Lunt, Forrest. Shakespeare Explained. New York: Hearst's International Library, 1915. Shakespeare Online. 10 Jan. 2011. 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You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. 100%(1)100% found this document useful (1 vote)891 viewsKing Lear decided to divide his kingdom among his three daughters, giving the largest share to the daughter who professed the greatest love for him. His two eldest daughters, Goneril and RegSaveSave King Lear Scene 1 Questions and Answers For Later100%100% found this document useful, undefined,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.110,331 active editors 7,023,797 articles in EnglishIgor Judge, Baron Judge, a British judgeNominative determinism is the hypothesis that people are drawn to professions that fit their name. The term was first used in the magazine New Scientist in 1994, after its humorous Feedback column mentioned a book on polar explorations by Daniel Snowman and an article on urology by researchers named Splatt and Weedon. The hypothesis had been suggested by psychologist Carl Jung, citing as an example Sigmund Freud (German for 'joy'), who studied pleasure. A few recent empirical studies have indicated that certain professions are disproportionately represented by people with appropriate surnames, though the methods of these studies have been challenged. One explanation for nominative determinism is the theory of implicit egotism, which states that humans have an unconscious preference for things they associate with themselves. An alternative explanation is genetic: an ancestor might have been named Smith or Taylor according to their occupation, and the genes they passed down might correlate to aptitudes for those professions. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Donkey Kong LandHistory of education in Wales (17011870)White dwarfArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutEd Stone... that Ed Stone (pictured) was the Voyager program's project scientist for 50 years?... that an actress who appeared in the 1915 film A Welsh Singer did not act in a film again until 1948?... that Irve Tunick said he wrote about 700 to 800 scripts in his first 15 years of writing radio scripts?... that Vatican Cycling is the first Vatican sports governing body to be recognized by a world governing body?... that a newspaper columnist described an Illinois TV station as one that would "illustrate a flood by showing its audience a hand-drawn picture of a lake in the corner of the screen"?... that Empress Kken, having resigned the Japanese throne in favor of a relative, shaved her head, became a Buddhist nun, and forced her way back into power?... that modernist architect Paul Rudolph was said to have run out of money three times while designing the Modulightor Building?... that Sayuti Abubakar was nominated to become the vice governor of Aceh by an imprisoned former governor?... that Google Street View in Antarctica started as a "challenge"?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleTrifid and Lagoon nebulaeThe Vera C. Rubin Observatory in Chile releases the first light images (example shown) from its new 8.4-metre (28ft) telescope.In basketball, the Oklahoma City Thunder defeat the Indiana Pacers to win the NBA Finals.An attack on a Greek Orthodox church in Damascus, Syria, kills at least 25 people.The United States conducts military strikes on three nuclear facilities in Iran.In rugby union, the Crusaders defeat the Chiefs to win the Super Rugby Pacific final.Ongoing: Gaza warIranIsrael warRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Gertrud LeuteneggerMaria VoceWes HildrethLucien NedziAnne BurrellFrederick W. SmithNominate an articleJune 27: Helen Keller Day in the United StatesDepiction of Pope Agatho678 Pope Agatho (depicted), later venerated as a saint in both the Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches, began his pontificate.1800 War of the Second Coalition: French forces won a victory at the Battle of Neuburg, ending Austrian control over the River Danube.1905 First Russian Revolution: The crew of the Russian battleship Potemkin began a mutiny against their officers.1950 Korean War: Five North Korean aircraft attacked an American air convoy above Suwon Air Base in the first air engagement of the Korean War.2015 Ignition of corn starch caused a dust fire at a water park in New Taipei City, Taiwan, killing 12 people and injuring more than 400 others.Wilhelmina FitzClarence, Countess of Munster (b.1830)Frank Rattray Lillie (b.1870)Harry Pollitt (d.1960)Nico Rosberg (b.1985)More anniversaries: June 26June 27June 28ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAbout2024 variant of the Men's T20 World Cup logoThe ICC Men's T20 World Cup, formerly the ICC World Twenty20, is a biennial world cup for cricket in the Twenty20 International (T20I) format, organised by the International Cricket Council (ICC). It was held in every odd year from 2007 to 2009, and since 2010 has been held in every even year with the exception of 2018 and 2020. In 2018, the tournament was rebranded from the World Twenty20 to the Men's T20 World Cup. As of the 2024 tournament, twenty-four nations have played in the T20 World Cup. Nine teams have competed in every tournament, six of which have won the title. The West Indies, England and India have won the title twice each, while Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Australia have won the title once each. Sri Lanka, England, Pakistan and India have each made three final appearances, while Pakistan have also made six semi-final appearances. The best result by a non-Test playing nation is the second round appearance by the United States in 2024, while the worst result by a Test playing nation is the second round appearance by Zimbabwe in 2022. (Fulllist...)Recently featured: Michelin-starred restaurants in TurkeyTimeline of PartygateSongs by Gen HoshinoArchiveMore featured listsWhitehead's trogon (Harpactes whiteheadi) is a species of bird in the family Trogonidae. It is endemic to the island of Borneo, where it is an uncommon resident in primary mountain forest. One of Borneo's largest trogons, at 29 to 33 centimetres (11 to 13 inches) long, it is sexually dimorphic. The male is crimson on the head, nape, and underparts, with a black throat and grey chest; the rest of its upperparts are cinnamon-coloured. The female is similarly patterned, but cinnamon-brown where the male is scarlet. The species is primarily an insectivore, but also eats various plant materials, including fruits and seeds. Other than the timing of its breeding, typically between April and June, little is known about its breeding biology. It is classified as a near-threatened species, with population numbers thought to be declining and habitat loss a key threat. This male Whitehead's trogon was photographed perching on a branch near Mount Kinabalu in the Malaysian state of Sabah.Photograph credit: John HarrisonRecently featured: AtacamiteTurban Head eagleSpringbokArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2This article is about the year 678. For the film, see 678 (film). For the Argentine TV program, see 6, 7, 8.Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillenniumCenturies6thcentury7thcentury 8thcenturyDecades650s660s670s 680s690sYears675676677678 679680681vte678 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersCategoriesBirthsDeathsEstablishmentsvte678 in various calendarsGregorian calendar678DCLXXVIIIAb urbe condita1431Armenian calendar127 Assyrian calendar5428Balinese saka calendar599600Bengali calendar8485Berber calendar1628Buddhist calendar1222Burmese calendar40Byzantine calendar61866187Chinese calendar (FireOx)3375 or 3168to (EarthTiger)3376 or 3169Coptic calendar394395Discordian calendar1844Ethiopian calendar670671Hebrew calendar44384439Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat734735- Shaka Samvat599600- Kali Yuga37783779Holocene calendar10678Iranian calendar5657Islamic calendar5859Japanese calendarHakuchi 29()Javanese calendar570571Julian calendar678DCLXXVIIIKorean calendar3011Minguo calendar1234 before ROC1234Nanakshahi calendar790Seleucid era989/990 AGThai solar calendar12201221Tibetan calendar(female Fire-Ox)804 or 423 or 349to(male Earth-Tiger)805 or 424 or 348Pope Agatho I (678681)Year 678 (DCLXXVIII) was a common year starting on Friday of the Julian calendar. The denomination 678 for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years.July 27 The Siege of Thessalonica (676678) ends, when the Sclaveni withdraw.Autumn Siege of Constantinople: Emperor Constantine IV confronts the Arab besiegers in a head-on engagement. The Byzantine fleet, equipped with Greek fire, destroys the Muslim fleet at Sillyon,[1][2][3][4] ending the Arab threat to Europe, and forcing Yazid (a son of caliph Muawiyah I) to lift the siege on land and sea. The victory also frees up forces that are sent to raise the two-year siege of Thessalonica by the local Slavic tribes.King thelred of Mercia defeats the Northumbrian forces under King Ecgfrith, in a battle near the River Trent. Archbishop Theodore helps to resolve differences between the two, thelred agreeing to pay a weregild to avoid any resumption of hostilities (approximate date).April 27 Emperor Tenmu holds divination for the purpose of proceeding to the Abstinence Palace.May 3 Princess Tchi suddenly takes ill and dies within the palace. Tenmu, her father, is unable to sacrifice to the Gods of Heaven and Earth.May 10 Tchi is buried at a place which could be Ak (Hygo Prefecture). Tenmu is graciously pleased to raise lament for her.Wilfrid, bishop of York, is at the height of his power and owns vast estates throughout Northumbria. After his refusal to agree to a division of his see, Ecgfrith and Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, have him banished from Northumbria.April 11 Pope Donus dies at Rome, after a reign of 1 year and 160 days. He is succeeded by Agatho I, who becomes the 79th pope. He is the first pope to stop paying tribute to Emperor Constantine IV upon election.In Japan, the national worshiping to the Gods of Heaven and Earth is planned. Tenmu tries to select his daughter Tchi as a Sai to make her serve the Gods. However, Tchi suddenly takes ill and dies.The Beomeosa temple complex in Geumjeong-gu (modern South Korea) is constructed, during the reign of King Munmu of Silla.Childebert III, Merovingian Frankish king and son of Theuderic IIIChildebrand I, duke of Burgundy (d. 751)Kinich Ahkal Mo Nahb III, Maya ruler of PalenqueApril 11 Pope DonusMay 3 Tchi, Japanese princessAbdullah ibn Aamir, Arab general (b. 626)lfwine, king of Deira (approximate date)Aisha, wife of MuhammadArbogast, bishop of StrasbourgNathalan, Scottish bishopWechtar, Lombard duke of FriuliZhang Wenguan, chancellor of the Tang dynasty (b. 606)^ Haldon 1990, p.64.^ Lilie 1976, pp.7879.^ Treadgold 1997, pp.326327.^ Mango & Scott 1997, p.494.Haldon, John F. (1990). Byzantium in the Seventh Century: The Transformation of a Culture (reviseded.). Cambridge University Press. ISBN978-0-521-31917-1.Lilie, Ralph-Johannes (1976). Die byzantinische Reaktion auf die Ausbreitung der Araber. Studien zur Strukturwandlung des byzantinischen Staates im 7. und 8. Jhd [Byzantine Reaction to the Expansion of the Arabs. Studies on the Structural Change of the Byzantine State in the 7th and 8th Cent.] (in German). Munich: Institut fr Byzantinistik und Neugriechische Philologie der Universitt Mnchen. OCLC797598069.Mango, Cyril; Scott, Roger (1997). The Chronicle of Theophanes Confessor. Byzantine and Near Eastern History, AD 284813. Oxford University Press. ISBN0-19-822568-7.Treadgold, Warren (1997). A History of the Byzantine State and Society. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press. ISBN0-8047-2630-2.Retrieved from " 32009 Argentine TV series or program6, 7, 8First logoAlso known asThe Critique to Real PowerGenreArchive television programPresented byOrlando BaroneCarlos BarragnJorge DorioCynthia GarcaEduardo Massa AlcntaraMariana MoyanoDante PalmaSandra RussoNora VeirasCountry of originArgentinaOriginal languageSpanishNo. of seasons7ProductionExecutive producerDiego GvirtzProducerPensado Para TelevisinOriginal releaseNetworkTelevisin Pblica ArgentinaReleaseMarch 9, 2009 (2009-03-09)23 December 2015 (2015-12-23)Six in the Seven at Eight, usually called 6, 7, 8, was an Argentine political commentary TV program broadcast by the government-run Channel 7 since 2009. Its name comes from the fact that, when it first started airing, there were five members on the show's panel, and its motto was you are the sixth one (the viewer). Since it was broadcast by Channel 7 at 8 p.m., the name was shortened to "6, 7, 8". In late 2009, the program was moved to 9 p.m., a new segment was added to be aired on Sundays at night, and new guest panelists were invited, making it more than six members.[1] Nevertheless, the show's name remained unchanged.It was first hosted by Mara Julia Olivn and a panel which included Orlando Barone, Carla Czudnowsky, Eduardo Cabito Massa Alcntara, Luciano Galende and Sandra Russo, along with a guest analyst who would give their opinions throughout the program. Mara Julia Olivn announced in an interview for web site Television.com.ar that, on January 28, 2010, should make her last appearance on the program.[2] Her place was occupied by Luciano Galende, and from 2013 onward the host has been Carlos Barragn.The program was nominated to the 2010 Martn Fierro Awards in the category Best Journalistic Program.The program's panel discussed national and world events and analyzed their social and political repercussions on Argentina. The program has come under criticism due to its perceived advocacy of Kirchnerism, which is controversial since it is aired by a state-owned TV channel during the time when Cristina Kirchner was president. The program ceased to be aired shortly after the end of the presidency of Cristina Kirchner.6, 7, 8 was first aired on March 9, 2009. The initial name was "6 in the 7 at 8", making reference to the 6 people in the program, the channel Televisin Pblica Argentina that airs in channel 7, and that the program was broadcast at 8:00 pm. Although the number of people and the timeslot changed over time, the name "678" was kept. It is an Archive television program focused on politics and journalism. It was created during the campaign for the 2009 midterm elections, in order to broadcast the Kirchnerite propaganda known as Relato K, and to attack the opposing candidates. It received a privileged timeslot on Sundays, right after the broadcasting of the Ftbol para todos weekly matches. Once the elections were over, it continued to voice the Kirchnerite view in the conflict between Kirchnerism and the media.[3]Mauricio Macri, president of Argentina since December 10, 2015, appointed Hernn Lombardi as the new manager for Channel 7. Soon thereafter it was announced that the channel would not air 6, 7, 8 because the production company decided not to renew the contract with the TV Pblica.[4][5]According to Clarn newspaper the program uses archive footage to criticize Mass Media outlets, judges and political opponents to the national government.[6]On October 13, 2009 the program aired a video that had circulated in blogs. The anonymous video was recorded through a hidden camera, and it shows the journalist and columnist of newspaper La Nacin, Carlos Pagni, in an alleged operation to publish false information for the purpose of damaging the oil company Repsol YPF. The broadcast of the video was criticized by the Partido Solidario deputy Carlos Heller who was a guest on the program that day, expressing his objection to the publication of anonymous films. The contents of the video were criticized by the panelists after it was shown.According to an article in La Nacin that was published the next day about the segment, "the presentation of the hidden camera, and the images of the hidden camera (cut, but carefully and professionally edited) do not, at any moment, show the columnist in situations that could corroborate the serious and injurious charges about corruption that are made in the video through printed boards and a voice-over".[7]In the video, there are appearances by other people who may represent Pagni, receiving money in return for newspaper articles. However, after the airing on October 13, Pagni received the support of the Argentine Journalism Forum (Foro del Periodismo Argentino) and other journalists.[8]YPF issued a complaint to investigate who recorded the video, and the veracity of the facts that are seen on it. They assured that "it is true that the video is anonymous and made in a more obscure way. However, it warns that it was a journalistic operation against us".[9]2013 Martn Fierro AwardsBest journalism program[10]^ Asteriscos.tv Seis, siete, ocho y ahora a las nueve? (in Spanish)^ "6, 7, 8 en TVPblica.com.ar". Archived from the original on 2013-08-04. Retrieved 2010-04-16.^ Olivn, pp. 9-12^ "Chau 6, 7, 8". Archived from the original on 2015-11-25. Retrieved 2015-11-24.^ "Adis 678".^ Clarin.com, El programa que ataca a los medios crticos cuesta caro Archived 2010-01-13 at the Wayback Machine (in Spanish)^ La Nacin.com, Agravia Canal 7 a un columnista con un video annimo Archived 2011-06-05 at the Wayback Machine (in Spanish)^ Cable en Minutouno Archived 2011-07-06 at the Wayback Machine (in Spanish)^ Igual hubo una operacin, por Ral Kollmann (in Spanish)^ "Todos los nominados a los Martn Fierro 2014" [All the nominations for the 2014 Martn Fierro]. La Nacin (in Spanish). April 15, 2014. Retrieved April 15, 2014.Olivn, Mara Julia (2010). 678: La creacin de otra realidad. Argentina: Paidos. ISBN978-950-12-0700-2.Website for the company Pensado para TelevisinOfficial website of Canal SieteRetrieved from " 4The following pages link to 6, 7, 8 External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 22 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)678 (links | edit)Index of Argentina-related articles (links | edit)Orlando Barone (links | edit)678 show (redirect page) (links | edit)Six in the Seven at Eight (redirect page) (links | edit)44th Martn Fierro Awards (links | edit)43rd Martn Fierro Awards (links | edit)45th Martn Fierro Awards (links | edit)Relato K (links | edit)6-7-8 (redirect page) (links | edit)Talk:6-7-8 (links | edit)User:EranBot/Copyright/rc/62 (links | edit)Archive television program (links | edit)Talk:6, 7, 8 (transclusion) (links | edit)User:AlexNewArtBot/TelevisionSearchResult/archive2 (links | edit)User:AlexNewArtBot/FilmsSearchResult/archive19 (links | edit)User:AlexNewArtBot/LawFeedSearchResult/archive76 (links | edit)User:AlexNewArtBot/TestFeedSearchResult/archive115 (links | edit)User:AlexNewArtBot/ArgentinaSearchResult/archive3 (links | edit)User:CleanupWorklistBot/lists/Argentina (links | edit)User:Uanfala/dab/missing entries exceptions (links | edit)Wikipedia:WikiProject Argentina/Politics watchlist (links | edit)Wikipedia:WikiProject Latin America/The 10,000 Challenge (links | edit)Wikipedia:WikiProject Latin America/The 10,000 Challenge/11000 (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/6,_7,_8" The play begins with Gloucester and Kent, two noblemen discussing King Lear and his impending decision to divide up his kingdom. We are also introduced to Gloucesters son, Edmund, who he explains is a bastard who does not live in his home. He does admit that he loves him. Lear, who is the king of Britain at that time enters and informs the others that he is going to divide his kingdom among his three daughters, Cordelia, Goneril and Regan. He intends to retire and spend his old age visiting his children and not having to worry about ruling. He devises a love test in order to see which daughter loves him more. He asks each of them to tell him how much they love him. Goneril goes first and tells Lear that she loves him, more than words can wield the matter. She continues with a form of insincere flattery that is designed to fool Lear. Regan, the second daughter behaves in a similar manner and it is clear from Cordelias aside that she has issues with the test. When it is her turn to speak, Lear asks Cordelia what she can say to match her sisters and she replies, nothing. She tells Lear that it saddens her that she cannot heave my heart into my mouth. She is telling him that love can not be expressed in words but through actions. Lear is taken aback with her lack of tenderness and banishes Cordelia telling her that she is no longer his daughter. Lear then divides the kingdom among his remaining two daughters, with Cordelia getting nothing. Kent, a loyal servant to Lear tries to make him see sense. Lear warns him to stop interfering and when he once again tries to make Cordelias case, Lear banishes him from the kingdom also. The King of France and the Duke of Burgundy are waiting outside for Lear to pick a suitor for Cordelia. Lear informs them that Cordelia has lost all her titles and land, which causes Burgundy to remove his offer of marriage. France, impressed by Cordelias honesty and independence, decided that he still wants to marry her and make her his queen. The scene ends with the scheming Goneril and Regan plotting the downfall of their father, in a bid to remove any remaining power he may have. Questions: Do you think the love-test is an appropriate way to gauge love? What does this test tell us about Lear?What are your first impressions of Lear from scene 1? Explain with reference to the text.What is the difference between Edgar and Edmund? Do you think that this is fair?What three things does Goneril say are less valuable to her than her fathers love?Cordelia claims that there is a contradiction in her sisters claims about how much they love their father, what is it?What type of people are Goneril and Regan from what you have witnessed in scene 1?Shakespeare has created a major conflict in the opening scene, how does this capture the attention of the audience? Do you think the audience would want to keep watching?

King lear act 1 scene 1 questions. King lear act 1 scene 1 reading. What happens in act 1 scene 1 of king lear. King lear act 1 scene 1 summary. King lear scene 1 act 1. King lear part 1.