

Click to prove
you're human



beginning with Romeo and Juliet? We can help! Grasp the original play via the Shakespearean retold modern English translation in lyrical verse weaved between each line, unlocking the meaning and beauty of Shakespeare's enduring tragic love story. Read the full Romeo and Juliet modern translation below, and track your progress as you complete each scene. Scroll down for detailed character arcs, a plot summary, and Romeo and Juliet FAQs. Need to Shakespeare? Start with our Brief Study Guide to learn his writing style and techniques. Initially melancholy due to unrequited love for Rosaline, Romeo's world changes when he meets Juliet at their family rival's the Montague's party, falling in love and getting engaged on the same night. After a street quarrel incites Romeo to kill Juliet's cousin Tybalt, Romeo is banished from Verona by the Prince. After hearing that his wife Juliet has 'died', he returns to die alongside her, killing Juliet's other suitor Count Paris beforehand. 13-year-old Juliet is smitten with Romeo as soon as she meets him, but laments when she learns he is from her family's sworn enemy, the Montagues. Juliet secretly marries Romeo, yet her father insists she must marry Count Paris. Desperate to avoid this forced marriage, she receives a potion from Friar Laurence that will make her appear dead. Her supposed wedding day turns into a funeral when her family find her dead in bed. When she wakes up, she finds Romeo dead besides her, then decides to take her own life with a sword to her chest. Juliet's overbearing father is the patriarch of the family. Initially tolerant of Romeo's intrusion to his party, he soon turns intolerant when Juliet refuses his request to marry Count Paris. After seeing Romeo and Juliet together, Juliet, first to get married in secret; then defending her against marrying Count Paris; then helping Romeo escape to Mantua once banished; then hatching the plan for Juliet to take a potion to make her appear dead. His plans unravel after Father John fails to deliver details of his plan to Romeo, thereby setting off the tragic chain of events. Romeo's good friend, funny and inventive, prone to waffling on with extrapolated imagery. Rather hot-headed, he gets in a fight with Tybalt, which - due to Romeo's attempts at pacification - leads to Mercutio being stabbed and dying from his injury. Romeo's cousin, Benvolio is mild-mannered and balanced (compared to Mercutio), striving to help Romeo get over his initial love of Rosaline. He tries, unsuccessfully, to defuse the fight that leads to Romeo's untimely death. The fiery Tybalt is the angriest person in the play, seemingly seeking to fight the Montagues at every opportunity. After being talked down by Capulet to avoid a fight at the Capulet's party, Tybalt swears he'll get revenge. When meeting in the street, he fights with Mercutio, killing him. Enraged, Romeo returns and kills Tybalt, leading to Romeo's banishment. Tybalt is buried in the same crypt where Juliet lies. The patriarch of the Montague family, he is a concerned father and husband caught in the bitter feud with the Capulets. He deeply cares for his son, Romeo, and strives to maintain peace in Verona. Lady Montague's concern for Romeo's well-being reflects a maternal warmth, and her untimely death when her son is banished adds to the tragic dimension of the play. An attractive and wealthy aristocrat, Count Paris is lined up by Capulet to marry his daughter, Juliet. After Juliet's apparent death, he visits the crypt to lay flowers on her grave, only to be met by Tybalt, who, in an argument, stabs Count Paris, killing him. Juliet's long-lost love is a colorful character, efficient and well-trained in the use of weapons. He visits Romeo to inform of marriage plans, only to be shocked by Mercutio and Benvolio. He discovers Juliet's dead body, and shares the tragic news of her death with the Montagues. He is the one who kills Tybalt, the family's sworn enemy, and encounters the Montagues after the death of Romeo and Juliet. Retaining this course from the beginning will reset all of your tracked progress. Romeo and Juliet is a timeless tragedy that unfolds against the backdrop of Verona, Italy. The play begins with a longstanding feud between the Montague and Capulet families, which fuels tension and conflict throughout the narrative. The plot follows the ill-fated love story of Romeo, a Montague, and Juliet, a Capulet, whose passionate romance is thwarted by the societal divisions and familial animosity that surround them. The play opens with a street brawl between the servants of the feuding families, highlighting the deep-rooted enmity between the Montagues and Capulets. Amidst the chaos, Romeo, a lovesick youth, pines for his unrequited love, Rosaline. However, his world is transformed when he attends a masquerade ball at the Capulet household and meets Juliet, instantly falling in love with her. Despite their families' bitter rivalry, Romeo and Juliet embark on a clandestine romance, exchanging vows of eternal love in secret. They seek the guidance of Friar Laurence, who agrees to marry them in the hope of ending the feud between their families. However, their happiness is short-lived as a series of tragic events unfold. Tensions escalate when Tybalt, Juliet's hot-headed cousin, challenges Romeo to a duel. In a tragic twist of fate, Romeo's best friend, Mercutio, is slain by Tybalt, prompting Romeo to seek revenge and kill Tybalt in a fit of rage. As a result, Romeo is banished from Verona by Prince Escalus, leaving Juliet distraught and desperate. In a desperate attempt to reunite with Romeo, Juliet seeks Friar Laurence's help, who devises a plan to fake her death with a sleeping potion. However, the message to Romeo is delayed, and he, in a heart-wrenching finale, takes her own life with Romeo's dagger. Their tragic deaths bring an end to the feud between the Montagues and Capulets, as their families vow to reconcile and live in peace. Shakespeare's masterpiece continues to captivate audiences and resonate across generations, serving as a poignant reminder of the enduring power of love and the tragic consequences of hatred and animosity. Romeo's journey is one of passionate love, impulsive decisions, and ultimately, tragic self-destruction. Let's explore his transformation: Stage 1: Pining for Rosaline. Initially, Romeo appears lovesick and melancholic, fixated on the unattainable Rosaline. His despair and dramatic pronouncements highlight his youthful immaturity and inability to move on. This stage establishes his susceptibility to strong emotions and tendency for exaggeration. Stage 2: Infatuation with Juliet. Upon meeting Juliet at the Capulet feast, Romeo experiences a sudden and intense shift. He forgets Rosaline entirely, consumed by his newfound passion for Juliet. This impulsive shift showcases his volatile nature and the potential for his emotions to cloud his judgment. Stage 3: Defying Social Norms. Despite the ongoing feud between their families, Romeo and Juliet secretly marry, driven by their passionate love and defiance against societal constraints. This stage highlights their commitment to each other but also foreshadows the potential consequences of their reckless actions. Stage 4: Banishment and Despair. Following the death of Tybalt at Romeo's hand, he is banished from Verona, leaving Juliet behind. This stage showcases the devastating consequences of his impulsiveness and the toll it takes on his emotional well-being. Stage 5: Miscommunication and Miscalculation. Miscommunication leads Romeo to believe Juliet is dead, while Juliet, unaware of his banishment, prepares to take a sleeping potion. This stage highlights the potential for misunderstanding and the devastating consequences of poor communication. Stage 6: Tragic End. Romeo, believing Juliet is dead, takes her own life with Romeo's dagger. Juliet, upon waking, finds Romeo dead and takes her own life with Romeo's dagger. This stage marks the tragic conclusion of their love story, highlighting the devastating consequences of their impulsive actions and the power of fate. The play's exploration of love, loss, and the destructive power of hatred and animosity continues to resonate with audiences today. Shakespeare's masterpiece serves as a powerful reminder of the enduring power of love and the tragic consequences of hatred and animosity. Romeo's journey is one of passionate love, impulsive decisions, and ultimately, tragic self-destruction. Let's explore his transformation: Stage 1: Pining for Rosaline. Initially, Romeo appears lovesick and melancholic, fixated on the unattainable Rosaline. His despair and dramatic pronouncements highlight his youthful immaturity and inability to move on. This stage establishes his susceptibility to strong emotions and tendency for exaggeration. Stage 2: Infatuation with Juliet. Upon meeting Juliet at the Capulet feast, Romeo experiences a sudden and intense shift. He forgets Rosaline entirely, consumed by his newfound passion for Juliet. This impulsive shift showcases his volatile nature and the potential for his emotions to cloud his judgment. Stage 3: Defying Social Norms. Despite the ongoing feud between their families, Romeo and Juliet secretly marry, driven by their passionate love and defiance against societal constraints. This stage highlights their commitment to each other but also foreshadows the potential consequences of their reckless actions. Stage 4: Banishment and Despair. Following the death of Tybalt at Romeo's hand, he is banished from Verona, leaving Juliet behind. This stage showcases the devastating consequences of his impulsiveness and the toll it takes on his emotional well-being. Stage 5: Miscommunication and Miscalculation. Miscommunication leads Romeo to believe Juliet is dead, while Juliet, unaware of his banishment, prepares to take a sleeping potion. This stage highlights the potential for misunderstanding and the devastating consequences of poor communication. Stage 6: Tragic End. Romeo, believing Juliet is dead, takes her own life with Romeo's dagger. Juliet, upon waking, finds Romeo dead and takes her own life with Romeo's dagger. This stage marks the tragic conclusion of their love story, highlighting the devastating consequences of their impulsive actions and the power of fate. The play's exploration of love, loss, and the destructive power of hatred and animosity continues to resonate with audiences today. Shakespeare's masterpiece serves as a powerful reminder of the enduring power of love and the tragic consequences of hatred and animosity. Romeo's journey is one of passionate love, impulsive decisions, and ultimately, tragic self-destruction. Let's explore his transformation: Stage 1: Pining for Rosaline. Initially, Romeo appears lovesick and melancholic, fixated on the unattainable Rosaline. His despair and dramatic pronouncements highlight his youthful immaturity and inability to move on. This stage establishes his susceptibility to strong emotions and tendency for exaggeration. Stage 2: Infatuation with Juliet. Upon meeting Juliet at the Capulet feast, Romeo experiences a sudden and intense shift. He forgets Rosaline entirely, consumed by his newfound passion for Juliet. This impulsive shift showcases his volatile nature and the potential for his emotions to cloud his judgment. Stage 3: Defying Social Norms. Despite the ongoing feud between their families, Romeo and Juliet secretly marry, driven by their passionate love and defiance against societal constraints. This stage highlights their commitment to each other but also foreshadows the potential consequences of their reckless actions. Stage 4: Banishment and Despair. Following the death of Tybalt at Romeo's hand, he is banished from Verona, leaving Juliet behind. This stage showcases the devastating consequences of his impulsiveness and the toll it takes on his emotional well-being. Stage 5: Miscommunication and Miscalculation. Miscommunication leads Romeo to believe Juliet is dead, while Juliet, unaware of his banishment, prepares to take a sleeping potion. This stage highlights the potential for misunderstanding and the devastating consequences of poor communication. Stage 6: Tragic End. Romeo, believing Juliet is dead, takes her own life with Romeo's dagger. Juliet, upon waking, finds Romeo dead and takes her own life with Romeo's dagger. This stage marks the tragic conclusion of their love story, highlighting the devastating consequences of their impulsive actions and the power of fate. The play's exploration of love, loss, and the destructive power of hatred and animosity continues to resonate with audiences today. Shakespeare's masterpiece serves as a powerful reminder of the enduring power of love and the tragic consequences of hatred and animosity. Romeo's journey is one of passionate love, impulsive decisions, and ultimately, tragic self-destruction. Let's explore his transformation: Stage 1: Pining for Rosaline. Initially, Romeo appears lovesick and melancholic, fixated on the unattainable Rosaline. His despair and dramatic pronouncements highlight his youthful immaturity and inability to move on. This stage establishes his susceptibility to strong emotions and tendency for exaggeration. Stage 2: Infatuation with Juliet. Upon meeting Juliet at the Capulet feast, Romeo experiences a sudden and intense shift. He forgets Rosaline entirely, consumed by his newfound passion for Juliet. This impulsive shift showcases his volatile nature and the potential for his emotions to cloud his judgment. Stage 3: Defying Social Norms. Despite the ongoing feud between their families, Romeo and Juliet secretly marry, driven by their passionate love and defiance against societal constraints. This stage highlights their commitment to each other but also foreshadows the potential consequences of their reckless actions. Stage 4: Banishment and Despair. Following the death of Tybalt at Romeo's hand, he is banished from Verona, leaving Juliet behind. This stage showcases the devastating consequences of his impulsiveness and the toll it takes on his emotional well-being. Stage 5: Miscommunication and Miscalculation. Miscommunication leads Romeo to believe Juliet is dead, while Juliet, unaware of his banishment, prepares to take a sleeping potion. This stage highlights the potential for misunderstanding and the devastating consequences of poor communication. Stage 6: Tragic End. Romeo, believing Juliet is dead, takes her own life with Romeo's dagger. Juliet, upon waking, finds Romeo dead and takes her own life with Romeo's dagger. This stage marks the tragic conclusion of their love story, highlighting the devastating consequences of their impulsive actions and the power of fate. The play's exploration of love, loss, and the destructive power of hatred and animosity continues to resonate with audiences today. Shakespeare's masterpiece serves as a powerful reminder of the enduring power of love and the tragic consequences of hatred and animosity. Romeo's journey is one of passionate love, impulsive decisions, and ultimately, tragic self-destruction. Let's explore his transformation: Stage 1: Pining for Rosaline. Initially, Romeo appears lovesick and melancholic, fixated on the unattainable Rosaline. His despair and dramatic pronouncements highlight his youthful immaturity and inability to move on. This stage establishes his susceptibility to strong emotions and tendency for exaggeration. Stage 2: Infatuation with Juliet. Upon meeting Juliet at the Capulet feast, Romeo experiences a sudden and intense shift. He forgets Rosaline entirely, consumed by his newfound passion for Juliet. This impulsive shift showcases his volatile nature and the potential for his emotions to cloud his judgment. Stage 3: Defying Social Norms. Despite the ongoing feud between their families, Romeo and Juliet secretly marry, driven by their passionate love and defiance against societal constraints. This stage highlights their commitment to each other but also foreshadows the potential consequences of their reckless actions. Stage 4: Banishment and Despair. Following the death of Tybalt at Romeo's hand, he is banished from Verona, leaving Juliet behind. This stage showcases the devastating consequences of his impulsiveness and the toll it takes on his emotional well-being. Stage 5: Miscommunication and Miscalculation. Miscommunication leads Romeo to believe Juliet is dead, while Juliet, unaware of his banishment, prepares to take a sleeping potion. This stage highlights the potential for misunderstanding and the devastating consequences of poor communication. Stage 6: Tragic End. Romeo, believing Juliet is dead, takes her own life with Romeo's dagger. Juliet, upon waking, finds Romeo dead and takes her own life with Romeo's dagger. This stage marks the tragic conclusion of their love story, highlighting the devastating consequences of their impulsive actions and the power of fate. The play's exploration of love, loss, and the destructive power of hatred and animosity continues to resonate with audiences today. Shakespeare's masterpiece serves as a powerful reminder of the enduring power of love and the tragic consequences of hatred and animosity. Romeo's journey is one of passionate love, impulsive decisions, and ultimately, tragic self-destruction. Let's explore his transformation: Stage 1: Pining for Rosaline. Initially, Romeo appears lovesick and melancholic, fixated on the unattainable Rosaline. His despair and dramatic pronouncements highlight his youthful immaturity and inability to move on. This stage establishes his susceptibility to strong emotions and tendency for exaggeration. Stage 2: Infatuation with Juliet. Upon meeting Juliet at the Capulet feast, Romeo experiences a sudden and intense shift. He forgets Rosaline entirely, consumed by his newfound passion for Juliet. This impulsive shift showcases his volatile nature and the potential for his emotions to cloud his judgment. Stage 3: Defying Social Norms. Despite the ongoing feud between their families, Romeo and Juliet secretly marry, driven by their passionate love and defiance against societal constraints. This stage highlights their commitment to each other but also foreshadows the potential consequences of their reckless actions. Stage 4: Banishment and Despair. Following the death of Tybalt at Romeo's hand, he is banished from Verona, leaving Juliet behind. This stage showcases the devastating consequences of his impulsiveness and the toll it takes on his emotional well-being. Stage 5: Miscommunication and Miscalculation. Miscommunication leads Romeo to believe Juliet is dead, while Juliet, unaware of his banishment, prepares to take a sleeping potion. This stage highlights the potential for misunderstanding and the devastating consequences of poor communication. Stage 6: Tragic End. Romeo, believing Juliet is dead, takes her own life with Romeo's dagger. Juliet, upon waking, finds Romeo dead and takes her own life with Romeo's dagger. This stage marks the tragic conclusion of their love story, highlighting the devastating consequences of their impulsive actions and the power of fate. The play's exploration of love, loss, and the destructive power of hatred and animosity continues to resonate with audiences today. Shakespeare's masterpiece serves as a powerful reminder of the enduring power of love and the tragic consequences of hatred and animosity. Romeo's journey is one of passionate love, impulsive decisions, and ultimately, tragic self-destruction. Let's explore his transformation: Stage 1: Pining for Rosaline. Initially, Romeo appears lovesick and melancholic, fixated on the unattainable Rosaline. His despair and dramatic pronouncements highlight his youthful immaturity and inability to move on. This stage establishes his susceptibility to strong emotions and tendency for exaggeration. Stage 2: Infatuation with Juliet. Upon meeting Juliet at the Capulet feast, Romeo experiences a sudden and intense shift. He forgets Rosaline entirely, consumed by his newfound passion for Juliet. This impulsive shift showcases his volatile nature and the potential for his emotions to cloud his judgment. Stage 3: Defying Social Norms. Despite the ongoing feud between their families, Romeo and Juliet secretly marry, driven by their passionate

