



SHAKESPEARE RESOURCE PACK

t: 0800 644 6034 **e:** info@bigfootarteducation.co.uk **www.bigfootarteducation.co.uk**

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William Shakespeare





TEACHER RESOURCES

DEAR TEACHERS

Dear Teachers,

We hope you are looking forward to the forthcoming **Shakespearean programme** in your school- we certainly are!

This resource pack contains a variety of pre and post workshop activities that have been designed to excite and encourage your students' interest in not only our programme but, of course, Shakespeare himself! Although it would be fantastic for the students to know a little about our programme prior to the workshops, it is not fundamental.

We will have also sent you separately lesson plans for the workshops which should give you an insight into the work our facilitators will be doing on the day. Please note, however, that the content of each workshop will vary slightly in practice due to differing ages of the group, available space and workshop length.

The workshop has been designed to include all types of learning as creatively as possible and in a safe learning environment. We try to encourage teacher involvement where appropriate so that you can become familiar with the techniques for future use in the classroom. All tasks/exercises can be adapted to suit the needs of your group. If you would like any ideas on how to do this, please approach us on the day. Also, if you feel there is any information about your class that you wish to impart to the drama facilitators that may be useful, please do so.

If you would like us to clarify any of the activities and/or tasks included in the pack, or indeed, if you would like any further ideas for pre or post workshop activities, please do not hesitate to call us.

We look forward to working in your school!

LIZZIE CLANCY

Creative Director

t 0207 9525 550 e lizzie@bigfootartseducation.co.uk



15 TOP SHAKESPEARE FACTS

1 SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY

No-one knows the actual birthday of Shakespeare but we know he was baptised in April 1564. Some scholars think that he was actually born on St George's Day 23rd April. He died on the same date – 23rd April St George's Day – 52 years later. What a coincidence!

2 SHAKESPEARE – A TOTTENHAM FAN?

London football club, Tottenham Hotspurs, were formed in 1882 and were named after Harry Hotspurs, a character from Shakespeare's play Henry IV

3 SHAKESPEARE – WIFE VS DAUGHTERS!

Shakespeare only left his wife his "second best bed" in his will and left everything else to his surviving daughters.

4 SHAKESPEARE WAS A TOYBOY!

Anne Hathaway was eight years older than Shakespeare and three months pregnant when they got married.

5 SHAKESPEARE'S KIDS

Shakespeare had three children, two girls – Susanna and Judith, and a boy Hamnet. Susanna and Judith never received an education and could not read or write. His son, Hamnet, died at the age of eleven years after he contracted the Black Plague.

6 SHAKESPEARE HAS NO DESCENDANTS

Shakespeare's grandchildren all died which means that his direct line stopped.

7 SHAKESPEARE – THE WORD INVENTOR!

Shakespeare used to like inventing his own words and is responsible for adding over 1700 new words to the English language. He invented words like; critical, housekeeping, laughable, assassination and puke!

8 SHAKESPEARE'S EDUCATION

Shakespeare was not highly educated and never went to university. He is rumoured to be a poor speller – maybe that's why he invented all those lovely new words and why he would spell his own name lots of different ways.

9 SHAKESPEARE – HIS PHRASES STILL IN USE TODAY.

Shakespeare first wrote many popular phrases that are still used today such as; "vanish into thin air", "flesh and blood", "be cruel to be kind" and "foul play".

10 SHAKESPEARE – A BUSY MAN

Shakespeare must have been very busy to have written a total of 37 plays and 154 sonnets!!



15 TOP SHAKESPEARE FACTS CONTINUED



11 SHAKESPEARE – HIS PHRASES STILL IN USE TODAY.

Shakespeare first wrote many popular phrases that are still used today such as; “vanish into thin air”, “flesh and blood”, “be cruel to be kind” and “foul play”.

12 SHAKESPEARE – THE ACTOR

As well as writing plays, Shakespeare also acted in other people’s plays on stage. He also liked to star in his own plays, particularly if it was for a Royal audience.

13 SHAKESPEARE’S PLAYS

Shakespeare’s plays were never published during his lifetime and the only reason they survive today is because after his death, a group of his friends published some of his plays in what is known as the ‘First Folio.’

14 SHAKESPEARE – THE MOVIE MAKER

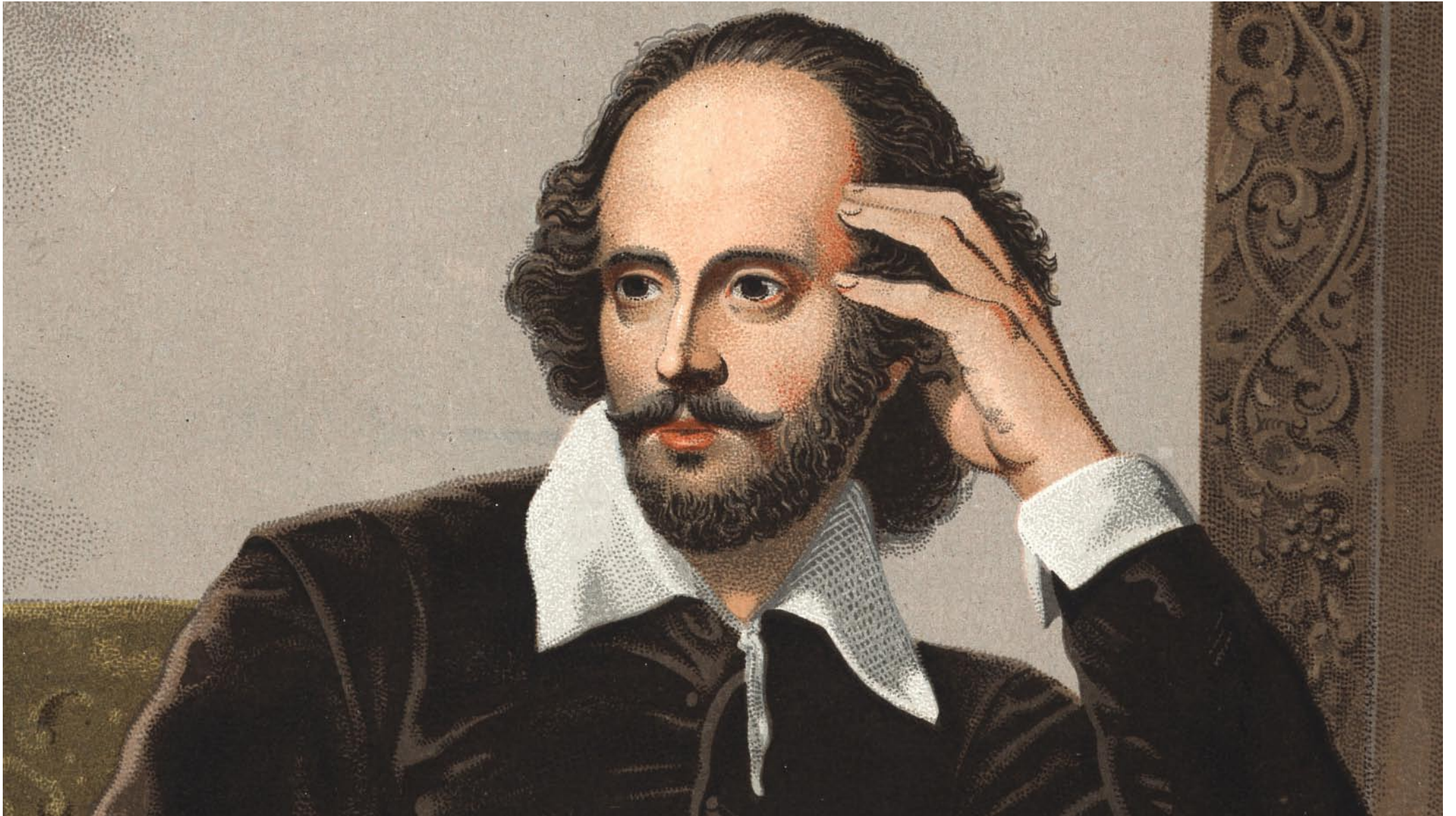
According to the Guinness Book of Records around 420 films have been made based on Shakespeare’s plays!

15 SHAKESPEARE’S DEATH – A MYSTERY!

No one knows why Shakespeare died at the age of 52 years. Some say it was kidney disease, others too much to drink and some have said that it was even murder!



WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE PICTURE



TIMELINE OF THE LIFE OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

- 1564** **A Bard is born** (April 23rd)
- 1569** **Shakespeare goes to School** - King's New Grammar School in Stratford upon Avon until he was 14
- 1582** **Shakespeare gets hitched** at 18 to Anne Hathway, 26, under the marriage license "William Shagspeare" (November 28th)
- 1583** **First child born** - Susanna is born 3 months after the Shakespeare's marriage
- 1585** **Twins are born** - A son and a daughter, Hamnet and Judith, are born and named after close friends of Shakespeare
- 1590** **Shakespeare's First Play** - Around this time, Shakespeare writes Henry VI, Part One—his very first play. Shakespeare also heads to London to begin his career as a playwright and actor
- 1592** **Greene gets dramatic with Shakesepare** - Playwright Robert Greene calls Shakespeare an "upstart crow" suggesting he doesn't belong at Greene's University and lacks originality in his work.
- 1593** **Plague curtain call for theatres** - London theatres are closed due to an outbreak of bubonic plague. Shakespeare uses this time to write poetry. (January)
- 1593** **Venus and Adonis** - Shakespeare is thought to have written the poem Venus and Adonis and the plays Richard III and The Two Gentlemen of Verona (April)



SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE, STRATFORD UPON AVON



TIMELINE OF THE LIFE OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE CONTINUED

- 1594 Theatre curtains reopen** – London theatres are open to the public again and Shakespeare's troupe, the Chamberlain Men, become one of the most popular acting groups in London!
- 1596 Hamnet passes away** – Hamnet, William and Anne's only son, passes away of unknown causes at age 11 (August 11th)
- 1597 New home sweet home** – Shakespeare buys the New Place, the second-largest house in Stratford
- 1598 Shakespeare's praises are sung** – Shakespeare received high praise from writer Francis Meres. By this point, Shakespeare is a noted playwright with plenty of plays under his belt
- 1599 The Globe** – The Chamberlain's Men build the Globe, a wooden theatre in London
- 1601 Shakespeare's own tragedy** – Shakespeare's father passes away which is believed to have motivated the bard to produce Hamlet. Shakespeare's plays for the next few years are dark.
- 1603 Royal Changes** – As Queen Elizabeth I dies, King James rises to the throne. The Chamberlain's Men change their name to the King's Men (March 24th)
- 1608 Blackfriars Theatre** – The Kings Men start to perform at the indoor Blackfriars Theatre in London. Shakespeare's work became less dark and more lighter toned in plays like The Winter's Tale and The Tempest

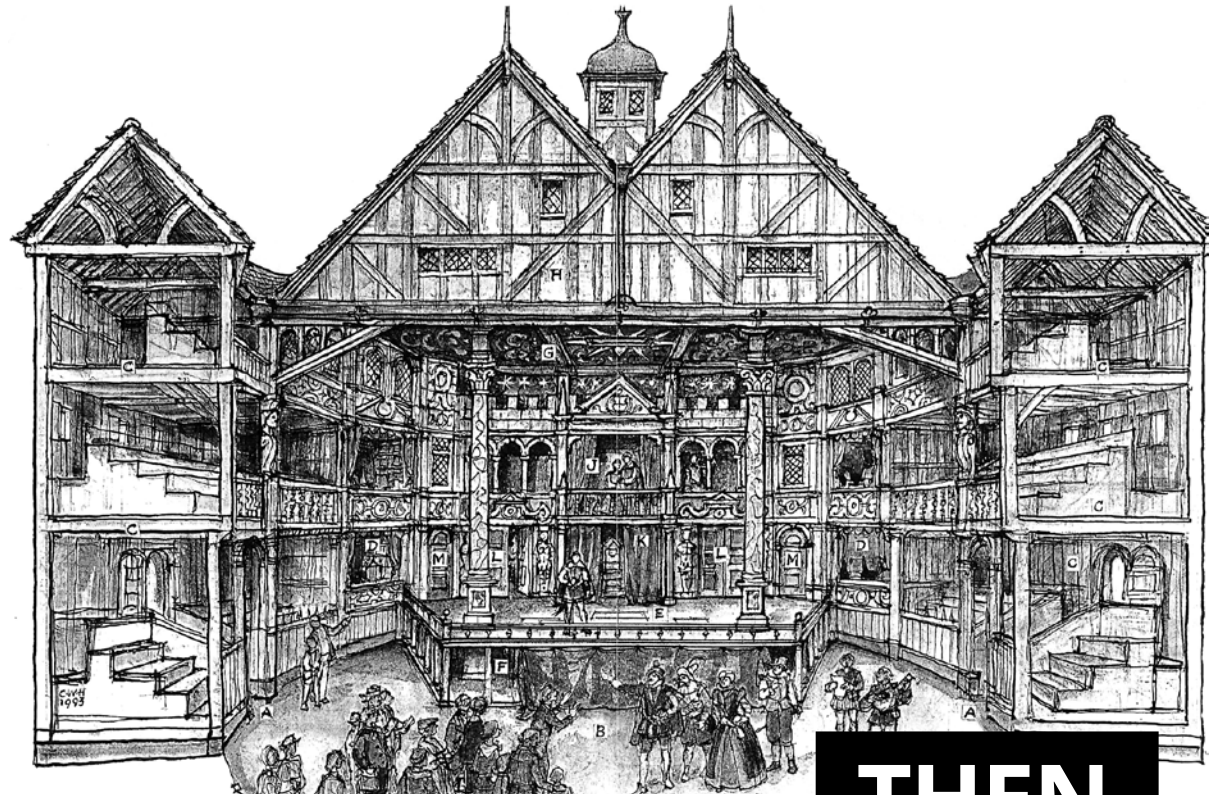
- 1609 Sonnets Published** – A collection of 154 Shakespearean sonnets are published by Thomas Thorpe
- 1611 Home is where the heart is** – Around this time, Shakespeare returns back to Stratford after living in London where his wife and daughters lived.
- 1613 Finale** – Shakespeare creates his final plays Henry VIII and Two Noble Kinsmen. Shakespeare is thought to have written Cardenio, his only lost play during this period.
- 1613 The Globe is burning** – The Globe catches fire during a performance of Henry VIII and burns to the ground.
- 1616 Shakespeare dies** – William Shakespeare dies on April 23rd after suffering from an unknown illness. He leaves his second best bed to his wife and £10 to the poor
- 1616 Shakespeare's Curse** – Shakespeare is buried in the same church where he was baptised, Holy Trinity Church. His marker orders a curse on anyone who disturbs his grave!
- 1623 First Folio Published** – Shakespeare's former colleagues in the King's Men, John Heminge and Henry Condell, collect 36 of the late Bard's plays and publish them together in a volume known as the First Folio



THE GLOBE

THEN

- The Globe Theatre was built between 1597 and 1599 on the south bank of London's River Thames.
- The Globe was built as a large, round, open air theatre. There was a roof around the circumference which covered the seating area, leaving the theatre looking like a doughnut from above.
- The Globe had three stories of seating and was able to hold up to 3,000 spectators
- At the base of the stage was an area called "the pit" where people who paid just a penny could stand and watch a performance
- Outbreaks of the Bubonic Plague meant the Globe Theatre was forced to close in 1603 and 1608 to restrict its' spread.
- The Globe Theatre burnt down in 1613 when a cannon, used for a performance of Henry VIII, set light to the thatched roof and the fire quickly spread, reportedly taking less than two hours to burn down completely.
- After burning down in 1613, The Globe Theatre was rebuilt on the same spot in 1614.
- The Puritans brought an end to The Globe Theatre in 1642 with an order closing all plays and theatres.
- In 1644 The Globe Theatre was turned into tenement housing, ending 85 years of turbulent history.



THEN



THE GLOBE

NOW

- The Globe was generally considered to be a circular building, however when a small part of the theatre's foundations were uncovered the late 1980's it seems that the building was actually a polygon of 20 sides.
- In 1997 a third version and faithful reconstruction of The Globe Theatre was built as "Shakespeare's Globe Theatre", close to the original site in Southwark.
- This new Globe Theatre was built using 1,000 oak trees from English forests and 6,000 bundles of reeds from Norfolk for the thatched roof.



NOW



SHAKESPEARE ON A BANKNOTE

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE ON A £20 NOTE

This bank note was in circulation from 1970 to 1993



Obverse:

Queen Elizabeth II in court robes. Bank of England logo: Britannia seated next to a pile of coins and a shield, holding a spear and a laurel or olive branch. Saint George slaying the dragon, who features in Shakespeare's plays.



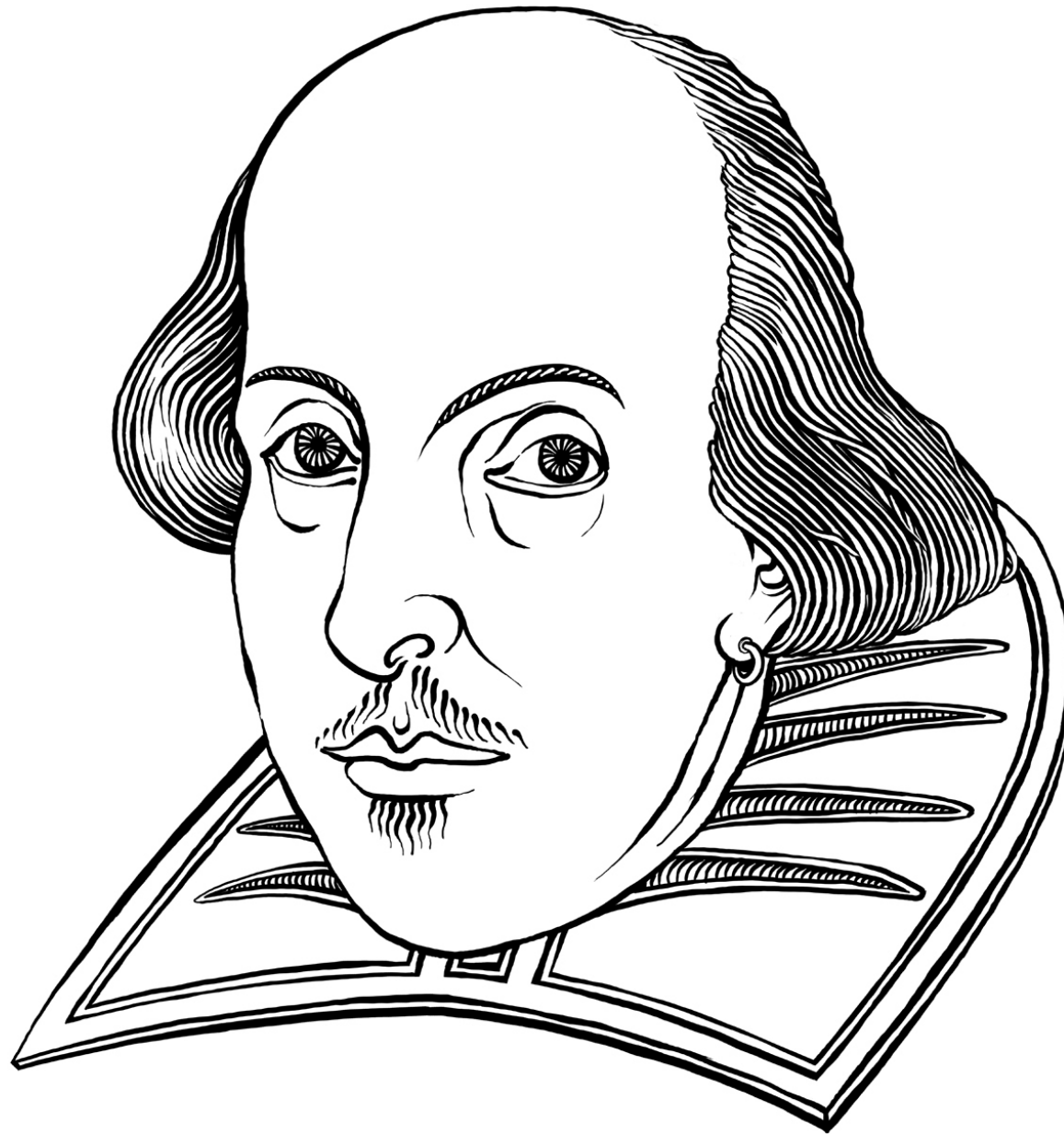
Reverse:

The balcony scene from Romeo and Juliet. English poet and playwright William Shakespeare (1564 – 1616) – Marble statue of Shakespeare in the Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey by William Kent, dedicated in 1740



A large, dark brown quill pen is positioned diagonally across the upper half of the image. The background is a warm, golden-yellow color with faint, cursive text in a darker shade, resembling a page from an old book. The text includes phrases like "At first, the", "And shining morning", "Sighing like fur", "Then a soldier, Full", "and quick in q", "then the ju", "beard of", "The", "se a", "With spectacles", "For his shunk", "and slippared pantaloons, With spectacles", "toward childish treble, pipes", "ful history".

PRE & POST WORKSHOP ACTIVITIES:



QUICK QUIZ

HOW MUCH CAN YOU REMEMBER ABOUT WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S LIFE?

- 1 What is Shakespeare famous for?
- 2 When was Shakespeare born?
- 3 How old was Shakespeare when he got married?
- 4 How many children did Shakespeare have? Can you name them?
- 5 How old was Shakespeare when he went to School
- 6 Name 3 Shakespearean plays
- 7 What was the name of Shakespeare's first play?
- 8 Which play went missing?
- 9 What did The Chamberlain's Men change their name to?
- 10 What is the name of the 36 plays collected and published by Shakespeare's friends?
- 11 When did Shakespeare die?
- 12 What did Shakespeare leave his wife in his will?



HE WROTE IT!

**WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE WROTE MANY FAMOUS PLAYS
SOME OF WHICH HAVE EVEN BECOME FILMS!**

How many can you recognise from the list below? If you're not sure, why not look them up on the internet? You may be able to watch some clips too!

1 Hamlet

2 Macbeth

3 Romeo and Juliet

4 Othello

5 Twelfth Night

6 The Taming of the Shrew

7 The Tempest

8 A Midsummer Night's Dream

9 Julius Caesar

10 Much Ado About Nothing



ROMEO AND JULIET STORYBOARD

SHAKESPEARE'S FAMOUS STORY OF ROMEO AND JULIET IS A TRAGEDY ABOUT TWO STAR-CROSSED LOVERS CAUGHT UP IN A FEUD BETWEEN THEIR FAMILIES. SADLY, IT ALL RESULTS IN A VERY SAD AND MISFORTUNATE ENDING.

Using the storyboard template below, as well as the sentences to help, draw simple pictures to help tell the tragic story of Romeo and Juliet. Write your answers in the box next to the phrase.

1.

Duel – The two families, Montagues and Capulets, have a fight which ends with the Prince of Verona saying "...the next to fight will die."

2.

Masquerade Ball – Romeo wants to crash the Capulet dance but finds love at first sight with Juliet.

3.

Marriage – Romeo and Juliet fall in love and get married in secret.

4.

Fight – Tybalt (Juliet's cousin) and Mercutio (Romeo's friend) have a big fight! Romeo gets in the middle and kills Tybalt.

5.

Upset – Juliet is very sad that Romeo killed her cousin. As Romeo is banished, Juliet's father says she should marry a man called Paris

6.

Sleeping potion and death – Juliet drinks a sleeping potion to make everyone think she's dead. When Romeo comes back to find her, he thinks she's dead and kills himself. Juliet wakes up to see Romeo's dead body and does the same.



SHAKESPEARE SAYS

SHAKESPEARE CONTRIBUTED A LOT TO MANY OF THE SAYINGS WE USE IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Check out the list below to read a few examples of these sayings and see if you can find out what they mean. Write your answers in the box next to the phrase.

A sorry sight	
All of a sudden	
All corners of the world	
All that glitters is not gold	
All's well that ends well	
As good luck would have it	
Fair play	
Foul play	
Fight fire with fire	
Good riddance	
Green eyed monster	
Heart's content	
High time	
In a pickle	



SHAKESPEARE SAYS CONTINUED

In stitches	
In the twinkling of an eye	
Lie low	
Love is blind	
More fool you	
Night owl	
Send him packing	
Seen better days	
Up in arms	
Wild goose chase	
Woe is me	



CREATE YOUR OWN CHARACTERS

WHILE A COMMON THEME IN MANY OF SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS IS TRAGEDY, HIS PLAYS HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO INCLUDE MYTHICAL CHARACTERS SUCH AS FAIRIES, WITCHES, AND GHOSTS

Using the below templates, create your very own mythical creature which could feature in one of Shakespeare's plays:

Examples of Shakespeare's creative characters are:

Ariel – The tricky spirit from The Tempest

King Hamlet – The ghost of Hamlet's father in Hamlet

Puck – A clever, mischievous elf or sprite in Midsummer Night's dream



CHARACTER PROFILE

In order to discover more information about someone, we use something called a Character Profile. Using what you already know about William Shakespeare, and also guessing what you don't, complete the character profile below:



Name:

Age:

Physical Appearance: (hair & eye colour)

Characteristics:
(kind/mean/happy/shy/angry/)

**Family : (mother/father/brothers/
sisters/husband/wife)**

Best Friends:

Occupation:

Likes:

Dislikes:

Hobbies:

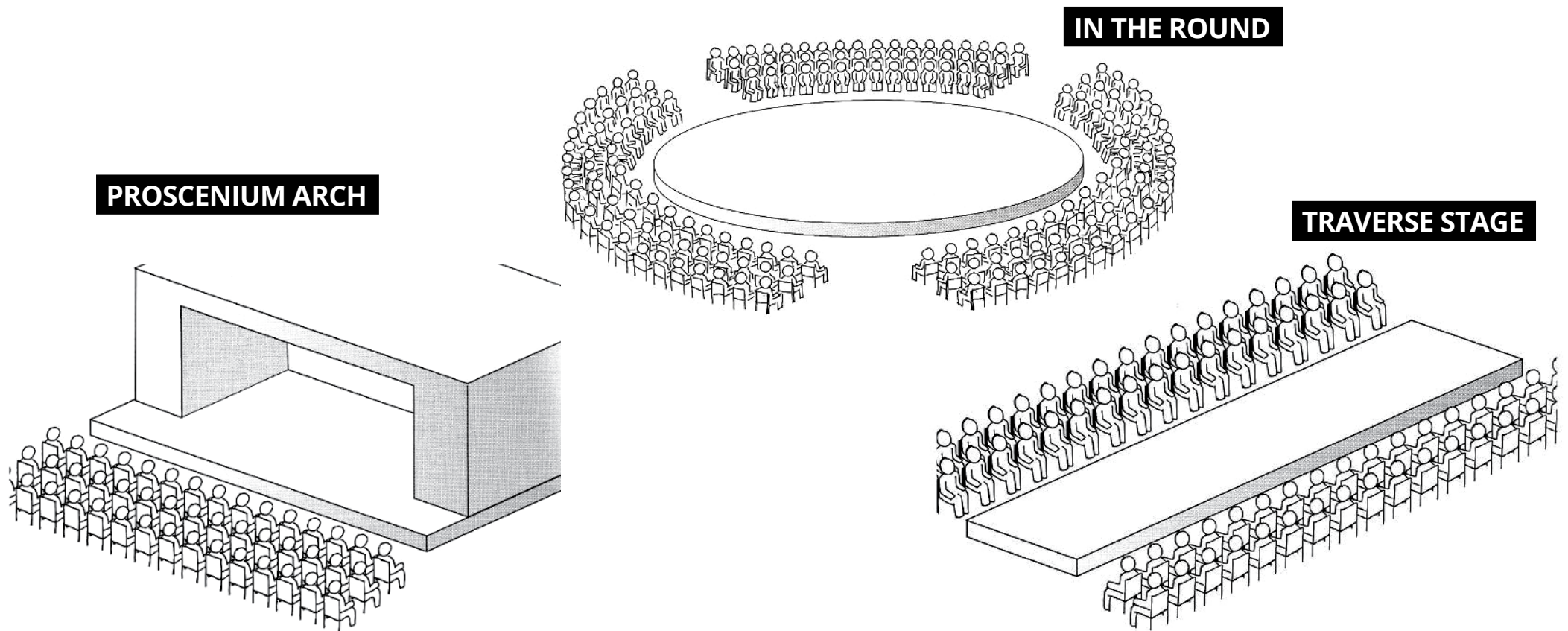


THE GLOBE IS YOURS

MANY OF SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS WERE PERFORMED ON STAGE AT SHAKESPEARE'S GLOBE THEATRE WHICH WAS BUILT IN 1599. IT BURNT DOWN AND WAS REOPENED IN 1614.

If you could rebuild the Globe theatre, what would your design look like?

You can be as imaginative as you would like. Don't forget every theatre needs a stage and somewhere for the audience to sit! (Unless you want them to stand!)



ABOUT BIGFOOT

All of Bigfoot's programmes are delivered by specialist creative arts practitioners, who we call Bigfooter's. Each Bigfooter has been handpicked and trained by us and comes equipped with the expertise needed to inspire your pupils to be courageous learners through using their unique range of drama, dance, music, art or filmmaking skills. So when you book us to come into your school you are without a doubt buying the best possible creative education service on offer!



OUR CORE PROGRAMMES

Creative Days:

Planned teacher absences and 'supply' cover, topic introduction days, or a class treat...Bigfoot's here to help! Select either our 'Go Mantle' or 'Buzz' experience days designed to enthuse your students about a chosen topic or theme in the most creative way possible.

Creative Residencies:

From running weekly lunch time or after school clubs, to helping create school plays, exciting assemblies and ambitious art installations, as well as covering PPA time and assisting with small and large group topic work, our practitioners are here to help your whole school be part of the Bigfoot experience.

Curriculum Enrichment:

Choose from a wide range of performance and workshop programmes designed to explore key school celebrations and events, such as Black History Month, Anti Bullying Week, World Book Day, Road Safety Week, and Secondary Transition, along with a vast range of age specific PSHCE topics. We are also proud partners of Change4life with a selection of dance, drama and yoga focused healthy schools programmes to choose from.

Bigfoot Pantomime:

Our unique Christmas pantomime offers children a magical glimpse into the world of slap stick theatre. With a new show produced and directed specifically for Bigfoot's schools each year, it's the perfect end of term treat for students and teachers alike.

Bigfoot Youth Theatres:

If you know your students are up for a challenge and enjoy working creatively as a team, then Bigfoot's Youth Theatre (BYT) could be just what your school needs... Select a dance, music, art or drama focus, or perhaps a bit of everything, in order to create a fully rounded youth theatre experience for your students!

Creative Arts Courses:

Bigfoot's performing arts courses are designed to inspire and motivate children and young people through a variety of art forms. Courses can take place during term time or in the holidays, with each course providing challenging, tailor made opportunities for students.

Bigfoot Training Academy:

Bigfoot's Training Academy (BTA) provides one off as well as ongoing support and resources for teachers, youth club leaders, play workers, educators and artists who want to work with young people using the creative arts.



Bigfoot Arts Education

The Devas Club, 2A Stormont Road, Battersea, London SW11 5EN

t: 0800 644 6034 e: info@bigfootartseducation.co.uk

www.bigfootartseducation.co.uk

