Introduction to Shakespeare

Mrs. Hutchings’ Compilation of her 3rd Period’s Work
1. In the Elizabethan times there were **four** social classes “…Nobility, the Gentry, the Yeoman and the Poor” (Bentheraang’s Blog).

2. The nobility was made up of **55** families. One was either **born into nobility** or **granted by the king or queen**. A noble could lose his/her nobility by committing a crime such as **treason** (Bentheraang’s Blog).

3. The gentry made up **5%** of the population. Gentry people were **knights, esquires, gentlemen and gentlewomen**. They became gentry through **wealth** and owning properties (Bentheraang’s Blog).

4. The yeomenry were like the middlemen of social class “…they were between the **rich** and the **poor**, they saved money” (Bentheraang’s Blog)

https://benpaterson.wordpress.com/shakespeare-elizabethan-time-social-classes/
1. The globe was constructed in 1599.
2. The globe is a theater.
3. Surprisingly, cannon fire burned down the globe (Adams).
4. It was built in London, England.
5. Even though it was burned down, "it was rebuilt within a year" (Adams).

http://www.shakespeare-online.com/theatre/globe.html
1. The Globe theatre was built in 1955 (Rutter).

2. The Globe was the “primary home of Shakespeare’s acting company beginning in late 1599” (Bentley).

3. On June 29, 1613, during a play, a misfired cannonball that set the Globe’s roof on fire and the whole theatre was burned down (Herbert).

4. Globe looked like a “hexagonal structure with an inner court about 55 feet across and was three-stories high and had no roof” (J.C Adams).
1. The globe was located in London near the south of the Thames River (Shakespeare For Dummies 14).
2. In the book Shakespeare, “they said that they used animals to play parts” (Shakespeare For Dummies 15).
3. In the book Shakespeare For Dummies , “The original Globe Theater admitted about 3,000 attendees - much more than - most theaters today” (Shakespeare For Dummies 15).
4. They wore modern dress of the time and for less important roles they wore their clothes (ShakespeareGlobe , Costumes and Cosmetics).
5. Without artificial light, plays took outdoors during the day (Shakespeare For Dummies 16).

http://www.folger.edu/shakespeares-theater
Religion

1. The two major religions in England at this time were Catholicism and Protestantism. The different beliefs of these two groups led to many executions (Kimberly).

2. The Puritans were English people who believed that the changes of the English church weren’t that great. Their point of view on the liturgy, a form to which public religious worship is conducted, was still Catholic (“People and Ideas: Puritans”).

3. Catholics are people who were judged because being Catholic was illegal during this time, and they ”wanted to keep their faith in Protestant England” (“Elizabeth I’s war with England’s Catholics”).

4. Queen Elizabeth I was a Protestant who outlawed Catholicism because she was in danger of being assassinated by the Catholics who wanted to replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots (“Renaissance Elizabethan Era”).

5. Protestants thought that scenes acted in Shakespeare's plays could lead people to commit suicide, prostitution (Doyle and Lischner 18).

6. This article says, “if the Catholics were loyal to the Queen, and discreet in their worship, she would tolerate them” (“Elizabeth I and the Catholic Church”).

http://www.pbs.org/godinamerica/people/puritans.html
http://www.historyextra.com/article/elizabeth-i/elizabeth-i%E2%80%99s-war-england%E2%80%99s-catholics
http://www.ducksters.com/history/renaissance/elizabethan_era.php
1. Queen Elizabeth I was born in 1533 and became the Queen of England in 1558 ("Elizabethan England Life").
2. She ruled for 44 years ("Elizabethan England Life").
3. The Elizabethan Era was named after Queen Elizabeth I "This era is perhaps most famous for blossoming of English Theatre, especially the playwright William Shakespeare." ("Queen Elizabeth I").
4. Most people would say that during the Elizabethan Era "England experienced peace and prosperity while the arts flourished" ("Elizabethan Era").

http://www.ducksters.com/history/renaissance/elizabethan_era.php
Queen Elizabeth

2. Parents: King Henry VIII & Anne Boleyn (Achievements of Queen Elizabeth I).
3. Arts: Music & painting flourished in her era (Achievements of Queen Elizabeth I).
4. Reign: Very successful perhaps the most productive reign yet (Achievements of Queen Elizabeth I).
5. Legacy: used leeches to draw blood so not advanced medicine perhaps England’s most fashionable period (Achievements of Queen Elizabeth I).

Queen Elizabeth was born in the year 1533 to King Henry and Anne Boleyn she died in 1603. Music and painting flourished during her reign so did style. Her reign was very successful perhaps the most important reign England’s history. Her legacy was great even though medicine was not very advanced art and plays were prominent in her reign (Achievements of Queen Elizabeth I).

http://www.elizabethanenglandlife.com/
1. Who went to the theater? All types of classes went including upper class and even royalty.

2. How much did it cost to get in? There were many different prices but royalty didn't have to pay.

3. Where were the different classes seated? Commoners stood in the theatre pit, nobles sat in the box office, and royalty had its own special box.

4. How many people could the average theatre fit? The average theatre "attracted audiences as large as 3,000 from all social classes." (National Endowment for the Arts: Shakespeare in American Communities)

5. How long did each play last? Each play lasted about "1000 lines per hour so you can get a rough estimate how long each play is" (Elizabethan Era Audiences)
1. In Shakespeare days the audience “Playgoers in Shakespeare's day paid a penny to stand in the uncovered yard of a playhouse, or two pennies for a balcony seat (Shakespeare’s theater).

2. During Shakespeare’s time, “Indoor theaters like the Blackfriars accommodated fewer people and cost more, with basic tickets starting at sixpence” (Shakespeare’s theater).

3. The audience was full of poor, middle-class, and rich people including Queen Elizabeth (Shakespeare’s Theater).

4. The audience to the plays because “looked forward to hearing music with the productions and relished the luxurious costumes of the leading characters.

http://www.folger.edu/shakespeares-theater
Plays

1. A comedy is “A play, movie, etc, of lights and humorous character with a happy or cheerful endings” (Dictionary.com).
2. History is a “Branch of knowledge dealing with past events” (Dictionary.com).
3. Tragedies are dreadful events or affairs (dictionary.com).
4. Plays emerged from myths, ceremonies, and rituals (cwu.edu).
5. Dionysians... develop a more structured form of drama (historyworld.net).

BY: Frances Knight And Gemma Pena
1. He wrote three types of Elizabethan plays: comedies, tragedies, and histories (Shakespeare for Dummies 124).

2. Many of his plays take place throughout Europe and the Mediterranean, and his characters regularly travel on ships (Shakespeare for Dummies 126).

3. Shakespeare relied on the characters to establish the location instead of elaborate sets and scenery (Shakespeare for Dummies 98).

4. Some vocabulary words for plays are antagonist, center stage, conflict, diction, dramatic structure, dress rehearsal, monolog, pacing, position, run through, and subtext (WWW.shakespearenline.com/index.html).
Common Phrases/Words

1. Shakespeare was “a small town actor and writer made it big in the theaters of London” (pg.7).
2. Shakespeare invented “over 1700 of our common words” (Mabillard).
3. Here are some examples of words Shakespeare invented: addiction, gossip, blanket, eyeball, worthless, majestic (Mabillard).
4. Some common phases that Shakespeare invented are: All’s well that ends well, fair play, foul play, in a pickle (Martin).
5. Shakespeare “contributed more phrases and sayings to the English language than any other individual” (Martin).

www.phrases.org.uk/meanings/phrases-sayings-shakespeare.html
www.shakespeare-online.com/biography/wordsinvented.html
1. On the website William Shakespeare Bio it quotes that “William Shakespeare early plays were written in the conventional style of the day with elaborate metaphors, and rhetorical phrases” (Biography.com editors).

2. On the website words shakespeare created it quotes that he “created 1700 of our common words by changing nouns into verbs, changing verbs into adjectives, connecting words never before used together” (Mabillard).

3. Some words that Shakespeare created were fashionable, summit, and unreal and mimic, etc (Mabillard Amanda).

4. In the book Shakespeare for Dummies some were used are an, and and he used them for different meanings in his books (Doyle and Lischner pg.45).
Shakespeare: Actors

1. Women were not allowed to act during this time so boys and young men replaced them (Shakespeare Library).

2. Actors usually didn’t strive for historically accurate costumes, instead they used incredibly elaborate daily dress, or an occasional toga (Shakespeare Library).

3. People could pay one penny to stand in the courtyard or two pennies to sit in the balcony (Shakespeare Library).

4. Shakespeare usually used little scenery and props in his plays (Shakespeare Library).

5. In his plays, Shakespeare would have the actors descend from the “heavens” above the stage or enter and exit from the “hell” below through a trapdoor (Shakespeare Library).

6. In the paragraph it says that after Shakespeare, “Dozens of open-air Shakespeare festivals have also grown up across the United States and other countries” (Shakespeare Library).

http://www.folger.edu/shakespeares-life
Modern Interpretations

1. Modern Interpretations of Shakespeare are in all types of movies and TV shows like Star Trek which contains a character passed off one of Shakespeare's plays scenes (Doyle, Lischner p.31)

2. Teachers today “find that Shakespeare offers contemporary connections that open pathways to learning...” (Tumiel)

3. As of April 14, 2014 there were 525 films that give writing credit to Shakespeare (How many movies are based on Shakespeare are there).

4. Shakespeare interpretations can be found in a wide range of movie genres (Module7 Film/Television genre).

5. [link](http://www.uhthttps://stephenfollows.com/movies-based-on-shakespeare-plays/)

6. tsa.edu/ovations/vol8/story/shakespeare.html

7. chrome-extension://bpmcpldpdmajfigpchkicefoigmkfalc/views/app.html