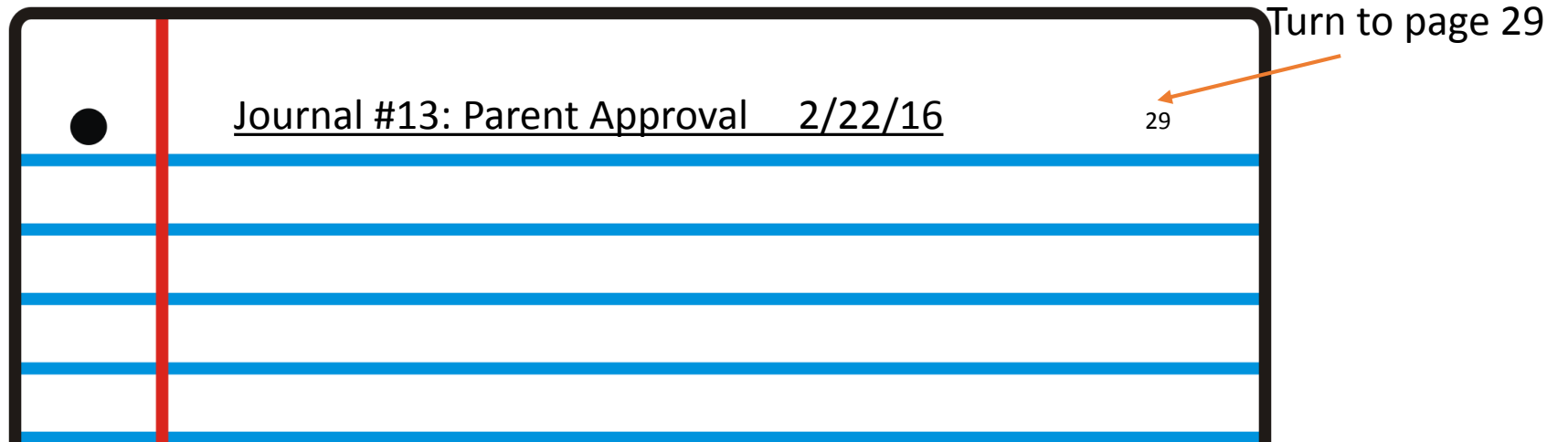


<p><b>Step 1→</b> Take out your homework.</p>	<p><b>Get a laptop and log in!</b></p>
<p><b>Step 2→</b> Write down today's date and title.</p>	<p><u>Finish MOY and Shakespeare</u> <span style="float: right;"><u>2/23/16</u></span></p>
<p><b>Step 3→</b>  Journal</p>	<p><b>Journal #13: Parent Approval</b> -How important is it for your parents to approve of your friends or "special" friends?</p>



28 Grammar Check: Semicolons

**Use a semicolon to separate TWO complete (and related) sentences.**

\*Often semicolons are followed with transition words like “however” or “similarly” or “additionally” **plus a comma!**

I’m really tired this morning.

I’m determined to be happy.

I’m really tired this morning; however, I’m determined to be happy.

**Go back to your journal entry. Write a sentence using a semicolon.**

Journal #13: Parent Approval 2/22/16

# Period 4 →

- Submit your final essay to TurnItIn.com
- I have final drafts from:

---

Alyssa Barthelemy

---

Jacqueline Danielson

---

William Gamblin

---

Lee Jae Hong

---

Tyler Miller

---

Bethanne Stewart

---


Viviane Harle

MOY Log-In: **VE8JE8**

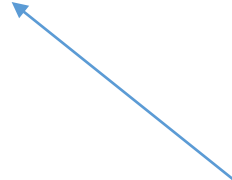
When finished → Student Survey

<https://goo.gl/yRaIzB>

That's a little L



That's a capital I



**exuberant**

A red theater curtain with a gold tassel on the left side. The text is centered on the curtain.

An Introduction to  
*Romeo and Juliet*

Including fascinating information about

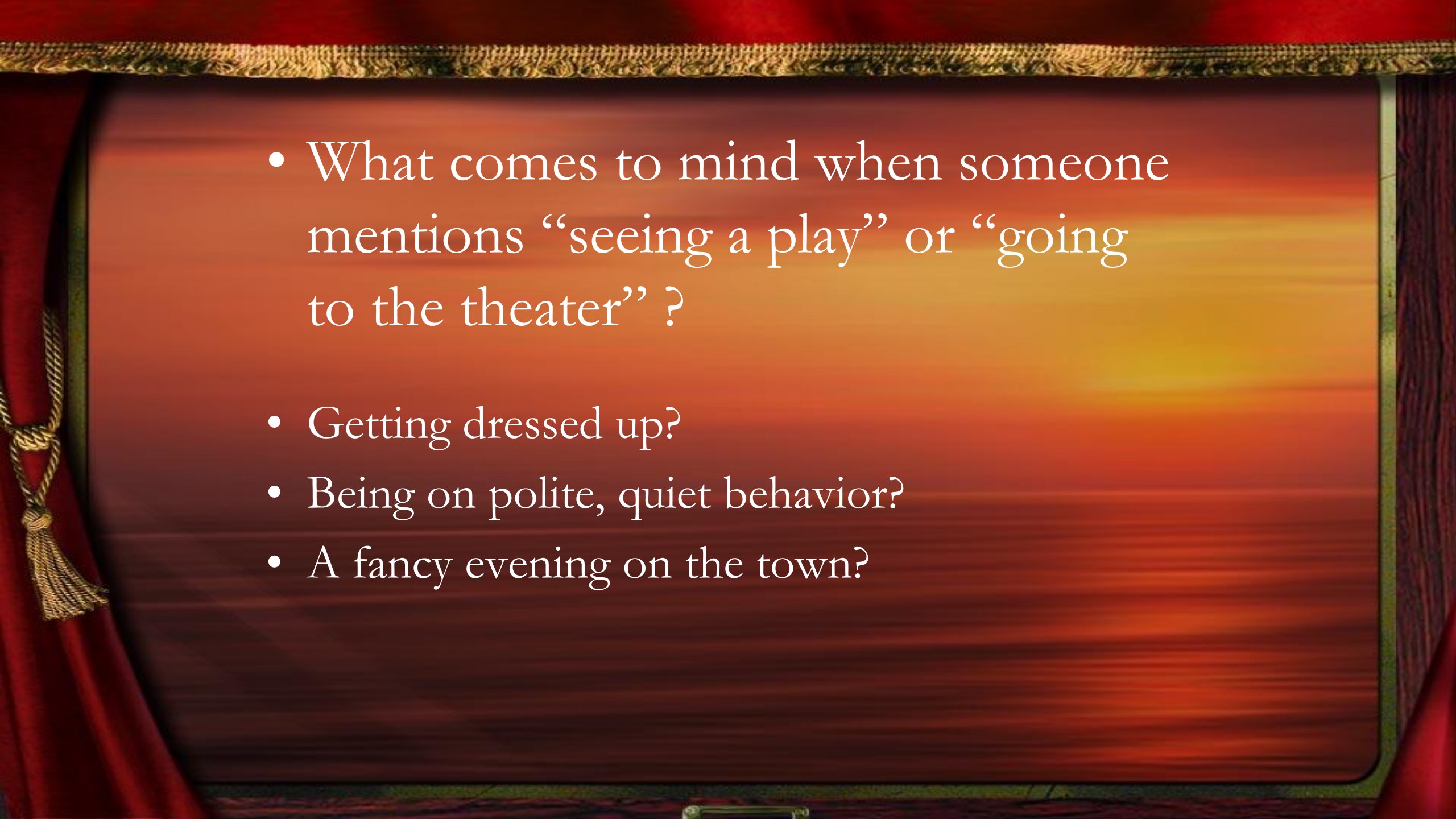
*Elizabethan Theater*

and

*William Shakespeare*

This worksheet is NOT word for word.

- You will have to LISTEN and put in the correct answers!

- 
- What comes to mind when someone mentions “seeing a play” or “going to the theater” ?
  - Getting dressed up?
  - Being on polite, quiet behavior?
  - A fancy evening on the town?



Well, if you had lived in Elizabethan England, you might think of...

- Dangerous, dirty, and rude audience members  
(criminals, servants, prostitutes, and gamblers, oh my!)
- Yelling and throwing food at the actors
- Violence and fighting (on AND off the stage)
- Dirty jokes
- The best entertainment around!
- Slapstick humor



### The Elizabethan Era and its Theater

will help you prepare for  
quizzes and the unit test!

1. Going to see plays in the 1500s was very different from going to see plays now. Audience members were usually dangerous, dirty, and rude. Sometimes they even threw food at the actors if they did not like the play. The plays themselves were full of dirty jokes, fighting, and slapstick humor.

# England: Queen Elizabeth

- England → “The Golden Age” of economic prosperity and peace within the country
- Frequent plagues
  - Playhouses → closed
- Religious tension: Protestants vs. Catholics
- Differences between classes





2. The time during which Queen Elizabeth ruled England is often called the "Golden Age" because of its relative economic prosperity and peace within the country. During this time, art and literature flourished. However, the country was tormented by frequent plagues, which often caused the play houses to be closed. England—and all of Europe—was also dealing with continued tension and fighting between Protestants and Catholics, although Queen Elizabeth tried to promote peace through freedom of religion. There were great differences between the lifestyles of the social classes, as one could quickly see when attending a play.



# Elizabethan Theater

- Plays were considered so scandalous and immoral that theaters were not allowed in the city of London; they all had to be built across the Thames River in Southwark
- Plays were performed in the afternoon, because there was no stage lighting
- It was against the law for women to act in plays, so female roles were played by adolescent boys\*



*\*A North European tradition; this was not the case in Spain, France, or Italy.*





3. Plays were considered to be so scandalous and immoral that theaters were not allowed in the city of London; they all had to be built across the Thames River in Southwark, a very rough area filled with taverns, bordellos, etcetera. All plays had to be performed in the afternoon because there was no stage lighting. Because it was against the law for women to act, female roles were played by adolescent boys.

# Theater Patrons

- Most theaters held several thousand people, most of whom had to stand on the ground in front of the stage. These people were called “groundlings.”
- Wealthier audience members could pay more money to sit on benches or chairs
- Women could attend the theater, but many upper-class women wore masks to conceal their identities

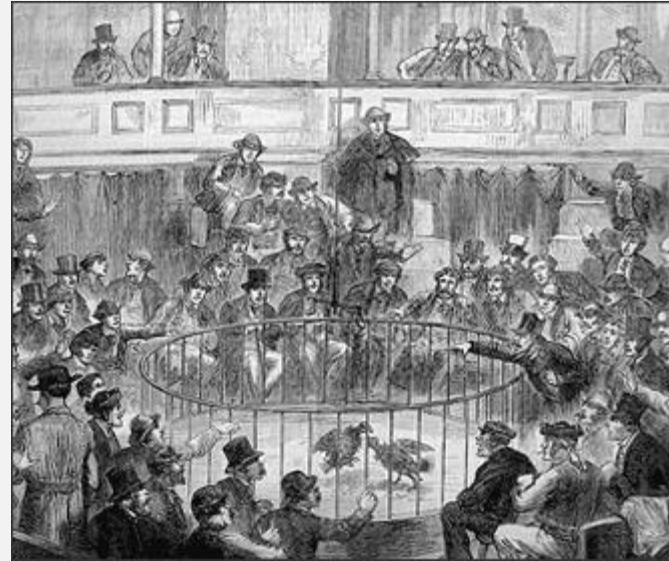




4. Most theaters held several thousand people, most of whom had to stand on the ground in front of the stage. These people were called "groundlings". Wealthier audience members could pay more money to sit on benches or chairs. Women could attend the theater, but many upper-class women wore masks to conceal their identities (and therefore their reputations).

## COMPETITION FOR AUDIENCES

Theatres had to compete for audiences against other London entertainment. These included cock-fighting and bear-baiting which were enjoyed by both the poor and the wealthy.



According to one estimate, at least 70% of men were illiterate and 90% of women couldn't even sign their names.

## DID YOU KNOW?

Today, the place where you buy your theatre tickets is called the Box Office.

In Shakespeare's day, as people came into the theatre or climbed the steps to their seats, audiences had to put their money in a box. So the place where audiences pay became known as the box office.

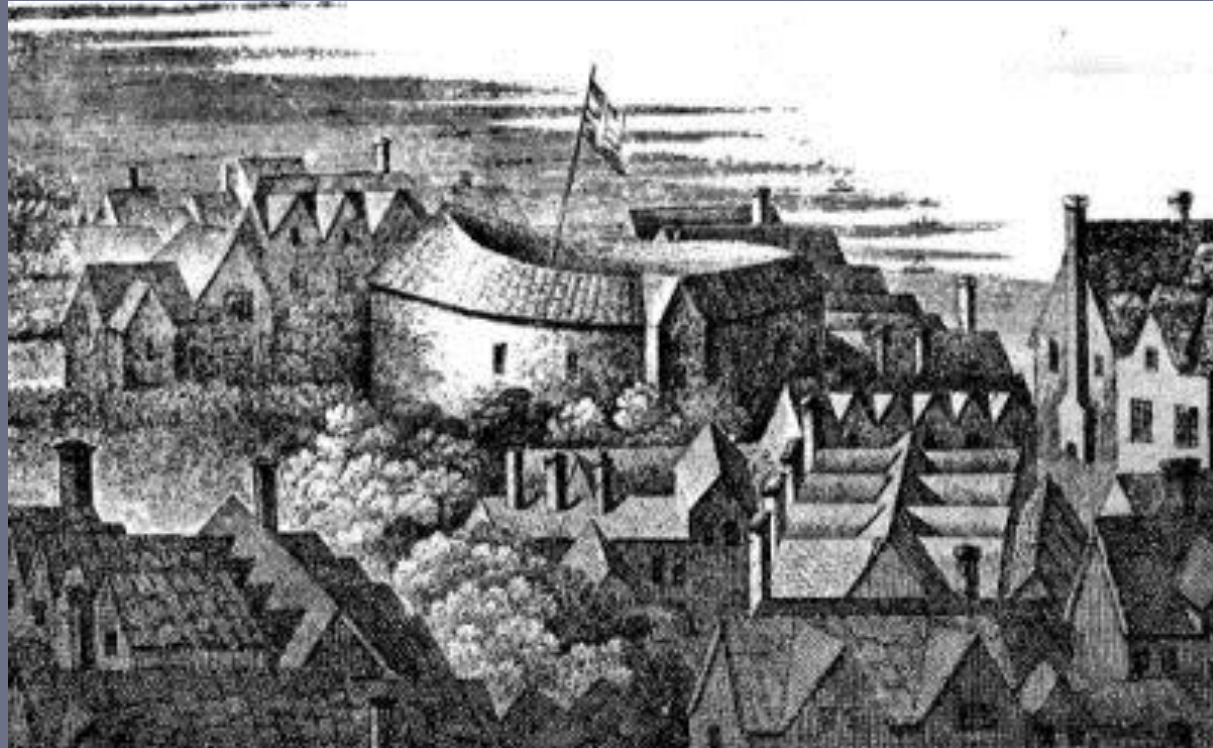
# Shakespearean Theater “The Globe”

Romeo,  
Romeo... Where  
for art thou  
Romeo?



# The Globe Theater

1598:



# Elizabethan Theatre Fun Facts

- ◆ The Globe
  - ◆ Constructed in 1598 out of an old, “moved” theatre
- ◆ Next to the Thames River
- ◆ Southwark (bad reputation) outside of London





- Different levels of seating
- Almost no scenery, props, curtain, act divisions, costumes, etc.
  - Audience would have to imagine the setting and characterization

# More About The Globe

- ◆ Burned down in 1613 during a performance
  - ✦ Cannon used in a scene → straw roof caught fire

## Globe Theatre Fact 12

According to one of the few surviving documents of the event, no one was hurt when The Globe Theatre burned down – except for a man whose burning trousers were put out with a bottle of beer!

- ◆ Rebuilt 1614 (tile roof)
- ◆ Demolished in 1644 (Puritans)
  - ✦ Going to the theatre=SINFUL!

# The Globe Theater



- ◆ Modern version opened 1997
- ◆ 200 yards from original site
- ◆ 1<sup>st</sup> thatched roof since 1666

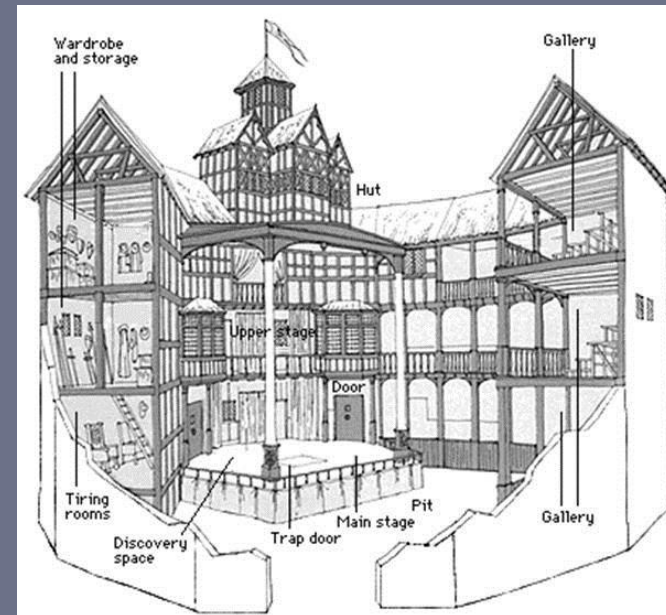


## The stage of the globe → afterlife



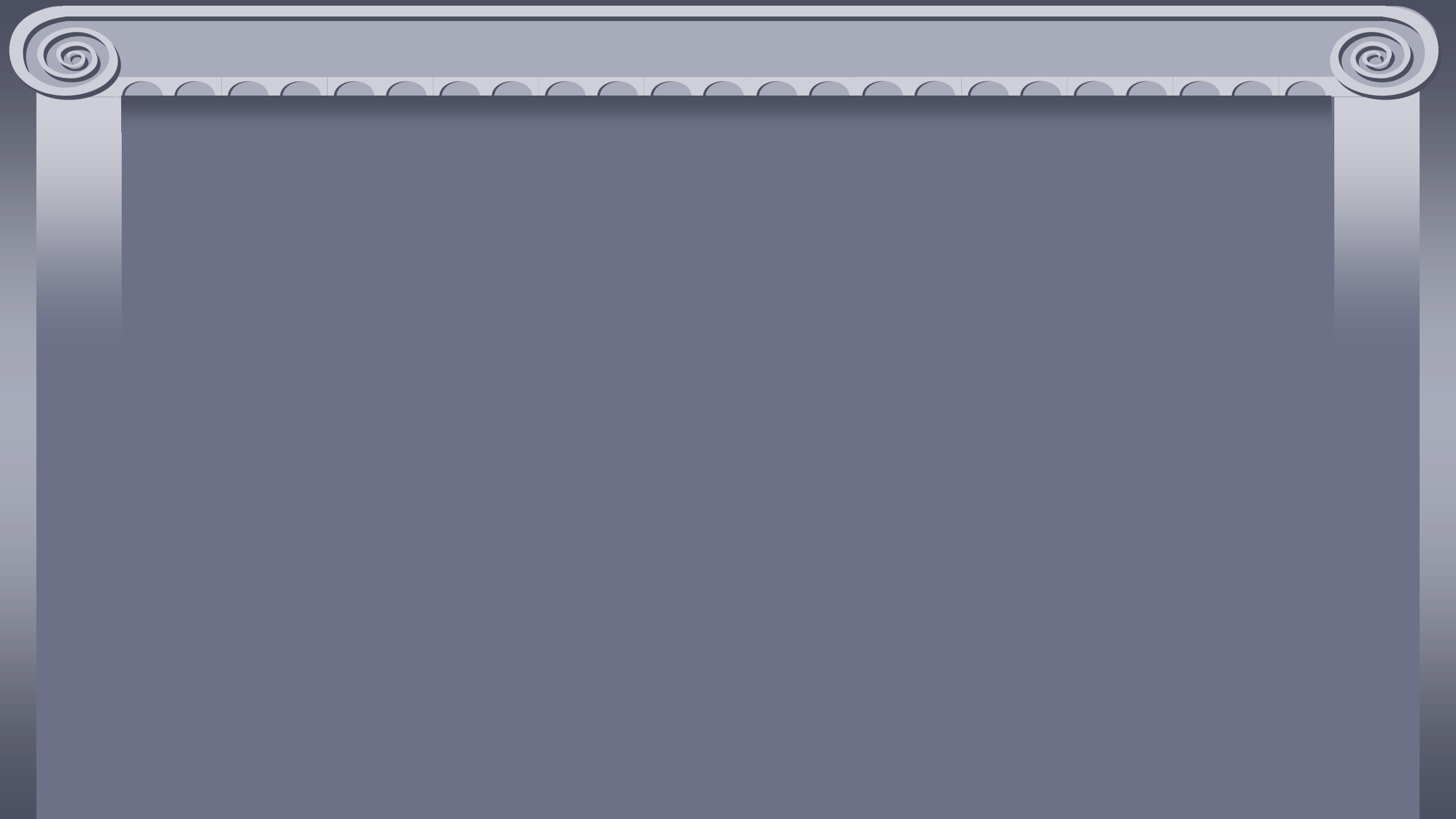
The stage ceiling was called the "heavens" and was decorated with astrological and celestial designs.

The area below the stage was called the "cellarage," from which "ghosts" appeared from trap doors.











## History of The Globe Theater



5. Shakespeare's Globe Theater was originally built in 1598 from the timber of old, "moved" theatre. It was located next to the River Thames in the neighborhood of Southwark. Like all theaters, the Globe had different levels of seating. There would have been little or no scenery, props, curtains, act divisions, or costumes; the audience had to imagine each play's setting and characterization based on information being given in the dialogue. The theater burned down in 1613 when a cannon being used during a performance caught the roof on fire. The theater was rebuilt in 1614, this time with a tile roof. The theater was again demolished in 1644 by the Puritans, who believed that going to the theater was sinful. The current version of the theater opened in 1997, only 200 yards from the original site. It has the first thatched roof allowed within the City of London since 1666! The stage of the Globe was meant to represent the afterlife; the stage ceiling, known as the "heavens" was decorated with celestial and astrological designs. Conversely, the area directly below that stage, from which "ghosts" often emerged through trap doors, was called the "cellarage."

# HOMEWORK: A DAY

- DUE Wednesday, 2/24
  - Vocab 49-52
  - Student survey

# HOMEWORK: B DAY

- DUE Thursday, 2/25
  - Vocab 49-52
  - Student survey