

ALL ABOUT SHAKESPEARE



Karydi Katerina & Hroniari Katerina
6th Junior High School
Heraklion 2011

Students Participating in the programme

- Τατάκη Αγνή
- Στρατάκη Είρκα
- Στρατάκη Σταυρούλα
- Χαψιάδη Πωλίνα
- Σαμαράκη Ιππολύτη
- Ψωμά Χαρά
- Τερζάκη Πελαγία
- Μαθθαιάκη Χρυσάνθη
- Μπαριτάκης Γιάννης
- Πουλακάκη Γαβριέλλα
- Τζωρτζοπούλου Ελένη
- Τσαρόση Μαρία
- Φουναργιωτάκης Γιώργος
- Σαριδάκης Γιώργος
- Γιαλελάκη Ειρήνη
- Σφακιανάκης Παντελής
- Νικολάου Λουκία

Στόχοι του Προγράμματος

- Να έρθουν οι μαθητές σε επαφή με το έργο ενός από τους μεγαλύτερους και σημαντικότερους ποιητές όλων των εποχών.
- Να κάνουν ένα ταξίδι στο χρόνο μελετώντας το ιστορικό υπόβαθρο της εποχής.
- Να χρησιμοποιήσουν την Αγγλική γλώσσα ψάχνοντας για πληροφορίες σε Αγγλικές ή Αμερικάνικες ιστοσελίδες.
- Να εμπλουτίσουν το λεξιλόγιό τους με λέξεις ή φράσεις του ποιητή.

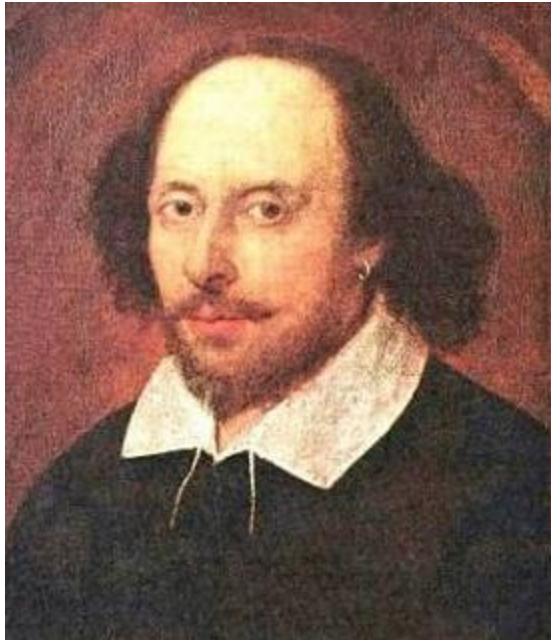
Δραστηριότητες στα πλαίσια του προγράμματος

Στα πλαίσια του προγράμματος, οι μαθητές:

- Έψαξαν σε διάφορες ιστοσελίδες για πληροφορίες που αφορούν τη ζωή, το έργο και την εποχή του ποιητή
- Διάβασαν τρία έργα του Shakespeare (Macbeth, King Lear, Romeo and Juliet) στα αγγλικά (abridged)
- Είδαν την ταινία The Merchant of Venice με πρωταγωνιστή τον Al Pacino στο ρόλο του τοκογλύφου Shylock
- Δραματοποίησαν τρεις σκηνές από δύο έργα του Shakespeare (Macbeth: act 4 scene 1, The Merchant of Venice: act 3 scenes 1 & 2) που παρουσιάστηκαν στην *“Ημερίδα των Πολιτιστικών Προγραμμάτων 2011”* και στο *“A World of English Festival 2011”* της Διεύθυνσης Δευτεροβάθμιας Εκπαίδευσης Ν. Ηρακλείου

William Shakespeare

1564-1616



Shakespeare's early life

- Born in 1564 in Stratford-Upon-Avon, a small market town, where the local farmers could bring their crops, animals, and other goods to sell.
- He was born into a prosperous middle-class family. His [father](#), John, was one of Stratford's leading men and served on the council that governed the town. He was a glove-maker, and also dealt in wool and timber.

[more information](#)

Stratford-Upon-Avon



Stratford-Upon-Avon

- It is a [town](#), small in size but large in history and interest, which sits proudly on the River Avon.



Going to school

“And then the whining school boy,
with his satchel, and shining
morning face,
creeping like a snail
Unwillingly to school”
(As You Like It)



Shakespeare's education

- At the age of six, sons of middle-class men like John Shakespeare were provided with free education at the local grammar school. The purpose of the school was to teach Latin.
- Most boys hated going to school. The hours were long, the lessons were dull, and their behaviour was strictly controlled.

The religious conflict

- The 16th century was a time of bitter religious divisions. All English people were Christian, but there were two rival versions of the faith: Catholicism and Protestantism.
- In 1534, Henry the VIII broke with the Catholic Church and declared himself head of the Anglican Church. Under his son Edward VI, the Anglican Church became protestant. There was a swing back to Catholicism under Mary, but Elizabeth restored Protestantism, fining anyone who refused to worship in an Anglican Church.

The lost Years

- We know little of what Shakespeare did from the time he left school (at about 15)
- In 1582 he married Anne Hathaway. Their first child, Susanna, was born the following May. In 1585, twins arrived, who were named Judith and Hamnet.
- After the birth of the twins, Shakespeare left few historical traces until he is mentioned as part of the London theater scene in 1592 , when he was described as an up-and coming playwright
- Scholars refer to this period as Shakespeare's lost years.



[more information](#)

Up to London

- In the late 1580s Shakespeare said goodbye to his family and set off to seek his fortune in [London](#).

[more information](#)



Queen Elizabeth I



Video [Part 1](#), [Part 2](#), [Part 3](#)

Elizabethan Era

- The time associated with the reign of [Queen Elizabeth I](#) (1558-1603) is often considered to be the golden age in English History
- It was the height of the English Renaissance and saw the flowering of poetry, music and literature.

[more information](#)

The English Renaissance

- The [English Renaissance](#) was a cultural and artistic movement in England dating from the early 16th century to the early 17th century
- It is associated with the Pan-European Renaissance that many cultural historians believe originated in Tuscany in the 14th century.

Shakespeare's Contemporaries

- Poets such as Edmund Spenser and John Milton produced works that demonstrated an increased interest in understanding Christian beliefs, such as the allegorical representation of the Tudor Dynasty in *The Faerie Queen* and the retelling of mankind's fall from Paradise in *Paradise Lost*.
- Playwrights, such as Christopher Marlowe and William Shakespeare, composed theatrical representations of the English Take on life, death, and history.
- Nearing the end of [The Tudor Dynasty](#), philosophers, like Sir Thomas More and Sir Francis Bacon, published their own ideas about humanity and the aspects of a perfect society.

[*more information*](#)

The University wits

- In the early 1590s, the London Stage was dominated by the plays of a group of well-educated men nicknamed the university wits.
- The group included Robert Greene, Thomas Nashe, and Christopher Marlowe.
- Shakespeare was also an established playwright but Greene looked down on him because he had not gone to university.

England at war

- From 1585 to 1604, England was at war with Catholic Spain, ruled by King Philip II. The war created a mood of patriotism in the country and people wanted to see plays drawn from English history with battles on the stage.
- In the 1590s, Shakespeare wrote nine plays dealing with English History, featuring Kings, Queens, and battles for the throne.



Bubonic Plague

- Outbreaks of a terrible disease called [the plague](#) were common in Elizabethan London. Nobody knew how it spread, but, when there was an outbreak, it seemed sensible to avoid crowded places.
- By Law, the city's playhouses could not open if more than 30 people had died in a week.
- Between 1592 and 1594, the plague was so bad that the playhouses had to stay closed for over two years.



[Bubonic plague and Shakespeare](#)

The Lord Chamberlain's Men

- When the London playhouses reopened in 1594, Shakespeare joined a new company called The Lord Chamberlain's Men.
- He wrote two plays a year for them and also worked as an actor.
- The company performed at the Theatre in North London, which was owned by James Burbage.
- Shakespeare was one of several “sharers” who invested money in the company to pay for costumes, playbooks and the wages of actors.
- In return he took a share of the profits.



[more information](#)

The Globe



[more information](#)

Building The Globe

- In 1597, The Theatre, the playhouse they used, was forced to close. It had been built on rented land and the Burbage's agreement with the landowner had come to an end.
- The landowner refused to renew the lease because he hoped to keep the playhouse for himself and reuse its valuable oak timbers.
- Desperate to find a home for their players, they came up with a plan.
- During the Christmas holidays of 1598 they hired workmen to pull The Theatre down. They took the oak timbers by boat across the river to Bankside, where they used them to build a new playhouse.
- They decided to call it The Globe

[more information](#)

Staging A Play

- Plays at The Globe playhouse were performed in the afternoons, by daylight.
- There was only a limited amount of scenery but there were some wonderful special effects.
 - “Angels and Gods” were lowered from “The Heavens” and “Devils and Ghosts” came up through a trap door in the stage.
 - Music played an important role in Shakespeare’s plays. He used it to create atmosphere.



The Boy Player

- Only men could act on the English Stage in Shakespeare's time, so women's roles were performed by boys.



Shakespearean Comedy

- In Shakespeare's time, a comedy meant a light-hearted play with a happy ending.
- They were stories in which young lovers overcome various obstacles, such as disapproving parents, or misunderstandings before they are allowed to marry.
- The lovers might have to go on a journey, put on a disguise, or run away from home into the woods.
- Everything always turns all right in the end.

Rosalind, Viola, Portia

(Shakespeare's heroines in disguise)

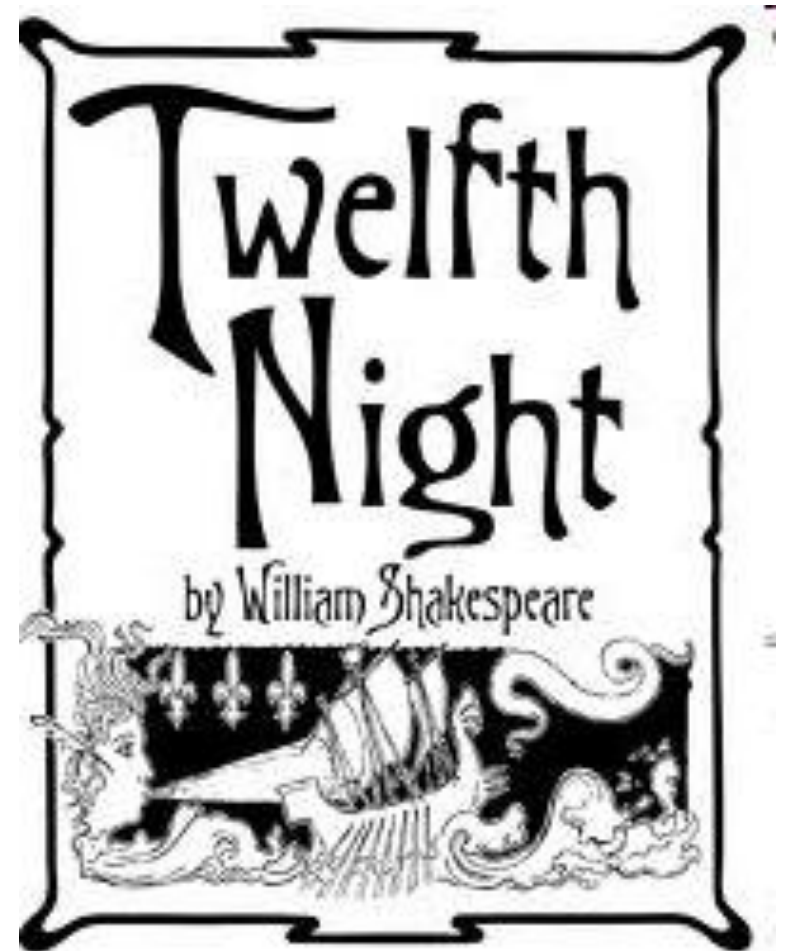


Shakespeare's Comedies

- The Comedy of Errors
- The Taming of The Shrew
- Love's Labour's lost
- Two Gentlemen of Verona
- A Midsummer Night's Dream ([more info](#))
- The Merchant of Venice ([more info](#))
- The Merry Wives of Windsor
- Much Ado About Nothing
- Twelfth Night
- All's Well that Ends Well
- Measure For Measure
- Pericles Prince of Tyre
- Cymbeline
- A winter's Tale
- The Tempest ([more info](#))
- As You Like It ([more info](#))

Quotes From Shakespeare's Twelfth Night

- I hate ingratitude more in a man than lying, vainness, babbling, drunkenness, or any taint of vice, whose strong corruption inhabits our frail blood.
- None can be called deformed but the unkind.
- Love sought is good, but given unsought is better



[more information](#)

Shakespeare's Tragedies

- Shakespeare's best known early tragedy is "[Romeo and Juliet](#)".
- The play tells the story of two young lovers who are kept apart by a bitter feud between their families. It takes the tragic deaths of the lovers to bring the feud to an end.
- "***Wisely and slow; they stumble who run fast.***"



Hamlet

- Shakespeare's tragedies contain Shakespeare's most famous poetry, such as Prince Hamlet's soliloquies on the meaning of life.



- To be or not to be; that's the question.
- There's nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so.
- All that lives must die, passing through nature to eternity.
- Let me be cruel to her, not unnatural; I will speak daggers to her, but use none.
- [More quotes](#)

[more information](#)

Shakespeare's tragedies

- Titus Andronicus
- Romeo and Juliet
- Julius Caesar ([video](#))
- Hamlet
- Troilus and Cressida
- Othello ([more info](#))
- King Lear ([more info](#))
- Macbeth
- Antony and Cleopatra
- Timon of Athens
- Coriolanus
- Friends. Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears; I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him. The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones. (from Marc Antony's speech-Julius Caesar: [video 1](#), [video 2](#))
- Have more than thou showest; speak less than thou knowest; lend less than thou owest (from King Lear)

The Roman Plays

- Shakespeare wrote tragedies set in Ancient Rome. Setting plays in Rome allowed playwrights to raise political issues without risking offending the government.



Shakespeare's History Plays

- Henry VI part 1
- Henry VI part2
- Henry VI part3
- Richard III
- Richard II
- King John
- Henry IV part1
- Henry IV part2
- Henry V
- Henry VIII ([info](#))



RICHARD II. From a Painting in the Old Jewry Chamber in the Palace at Westminster.

Quotes

- “But love is blind and lovers cannot see”. (The Merchant of Venice) ([video](#))
- “A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse”. (King Richard the III)
- “The robbed that smiles steals something from the thief”. (Othello) ([more quotes](#))
- “My salad days, when I was green in judgement”. (Antony and Cleopatra)
- “There’s daggers in men’s smiles”. (Macbeth)
- “We are such stuff as dreams are made on, rounded with a little sleep”. (The Tempest) ([video](#))

Sonnets

- Shakespeare wrote 154 sonnets. These are poems in sonnet form dealing with themes such as the passage of time, love, beauty and mortality.



Sonnets

*“Shall I compare thee to a summer’s day?
Thou are more lovely and more temperate
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May
And summer’s lease hath all too short a date.”*

([sonnet 18](#))

The [Sonnets](#) are Shakespeare’s most popular works and a few of them such as sonnet 18, [sonnet 73](#) and sonnet 116 have become the most widely read poems in all English literature.

Sonnet 116

“ Let me not to the marriage of true minds
admit impediments. Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds
or bends with the remover to remove:
O no! It is an ever-fixed mark
That looks on tempests and is never shaken
It is the star to every wandering bark,
Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.
Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks
Within his bending sickle's compass come:
Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,
But bears it out even to the edge of doom.
If this be error and upon me proved,
I never writ, nor no man ever loved.”

Return to Stratford

- In 1611 Shakespeare returned to live in Stratford. He enjoyed only a few years of retirement. On 23 April 1616, he died, a month after completing his will. Shakespeare was buried at the Holy Trinity Church in Stratford.
- The following words are inscribed on his grave:
***“Good friend for Jesus’ sake forbear
To dig the dust enclosed here
Blessed be the man that spares these stones
And cursed be he who moves my bones”***

Shakespeare: The Bard Of Avon

- The Bard is without doubt the most well known poet in history.
- His works continue to entertain and intrigue audiences around the world even four centuries after he wrote them.
- His genius permanently shaped the English Language while his knowledge of human mind speaks to us across the years.

Shakespeare's Language

- His words and ideas have become so familiar to us that most of the times we do not realize we have been speaking Shakespeare when we utter a cliché such as **“one fell swoop”** or **“not a mouse stirring”**



Phrases Coined by Shakespeare

- Break the ice
- Bated breath
- It was Greek to me
- Naked truth
- What's done is done
- For Goodness' sake
- It is High Time
- Crack of doom
- What the dickens
- The game is up
- Own flesh and blood
- Forever and a day
- Good Riddance
- Wild-geese chase
- Be all and end all
- All that glitters is not gold
- To thine own self be true
- Wear my heart upon my sleeve

[more words and expressions](#)

Amazing Facts

- Shakespeare invented the word “assassination”, among many others.
- Shakespeare willed his fortune to his daughter, and only a bed to his wife.
- The Bard wrote an average of 1.5 plays per year from 1589-1613.
- There have been more than 500 million film and TV adaptations of Shakespeare’s dramas.



Shakespeare's Legacy

“He was not of an age, but for all time”.
Ben Johnson.



[more information](#)

Δραματοποιημένες Σκηνές (Macbeth: act 4 scene 1)



Δραματοποιημένες Σκηνές

(The Merchant of Venice: act 3 scenes 1-2)



Οι Πρωταγωντιστές



Ευχαριστίες

- Την κα. Ζαχαράτου Αγγελική, υπεύθυνη των πολιτιστικών προγραμμάτων, που ενέκρινε το πρόγραμμα.
- Τις συμβούλους κα. Πουλλά Ελένη, και κα. Αγγελιδάκη Δέσποινα που διοργανώνοντας το φεστιβάλ μας έδωσαν την ευκαιρία να δείξουμε τη δουλειά μας.
- Την κα. Δαμολή Ζωή για την εξαιρετική βιντεοσκόπηση της παράστασης.
- Τα παιδιά που δούλεψαν με πολύ κέφι καθ'όλη τη διάρκεια της χρονιάς και που στο τέλος άλλαξαν τα προγράμματά τους, ώστε να μπορέσουμε να συμμετέχουμε στο *“A World of English Festival”*.
- Τους γονείς που αγκάλιασαν την προσπάθεια.