

# A Midsummer Night's Dream



Calliope Theatre Company Study Guide

# A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM



Welcome to *A Midsummer Night's Dream* by William Shakespeare as adapted by Calliope Theatre Company.

Our touring production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, a one hour presentation, is a “play within a play.” Your students will watch Shakespeare directing actors who are rehearsing his new play, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Calliope Theatre's professional actors, playing multiple roles, will perform key scenes from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, bringing to life some of the most famous and powerful language ever written. At the same time, your students will find much to laugh at as our professional actors get into all sorts of problems with the story and with each other.

In this study guide, developed by professional educators and English-language teachers, you will find the original Shakespeare text included in our play, with highlighted key vocabulary to help prepare your students. Also included are Pre- and Post-Performance Activities for you and your students to get the most out of our performances.

Calliope Theatre Company's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* is an interactive performance and we encourage your students' participation by inviting a number of them to join us on stage.

We very much welcome opinions, suggestions and feedback from both you and your students in relation to our performances and study guides so that we can continue to provide teachers and students with the finest educational theatre experience.

This study guide may be reproduced and distributed to students.

We love hearing from students and teachers. Send us emails and tell us what you thought of the shows.

Sincerely,

Calliope Theatre Company

# A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

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*The Vocabulary and Activities that are highlighted in red are the most important in ensuring that your students understand and enjoy A Midsummer Night's Dream. If you only have a limited amount of time to prepare your students for the show, we suggest you focus on these Vocabulary Items & Activities.*

*All of the activities in our Study Guide may be copied and given to your students. The answer key for all of the activities is located on pages 31 & 32.*

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*Calliope Theatre Company's*  
*Abridged Version of*  
**A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM**

Shakespeare is back and this time he's taking no chances! A Midsummer Night's Dream is about to go into rehearsal and everything is just right: the scenery has been built, the costumes have been sewn, and the props are finished and ready. Nothing can go wrong. Except...this is theatre, and nothing goes as planned!

As Shakespeare's plans begin to fall apart, he is forced to call on old acquaintances to help him. Queen Elizabeth and Richarda 'Rikki-with-an-i' Burbage return to lend a hand as Shakespeare desperately tries to salvage his production. One thing is certain. It's time for ... AUDITIONS!



## William Shakespeare



For all his fame and celebration, William Shakespeare remains a mysterious figure. Very few documents from Elizabethan England regarding him have survived and they tell us little about Shakespeare the man.

William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, supposedly on April 23, 1564 to John Shakespeare, a Glover and leather merchant, and Mary Arden, a landed local heiress.

Scholars surmise that Shakespeare attended the free grammar school in Stratford, which at the time had a reputation to rival that of Eton and his knowledge of Latin and Classical Greek would tend to support this theory. What is certain is that William Shakespeare never proceeded to university schooling, which has stirred some of the debate concerning the authorship of his works.

In 1582 at the age of 18, he married Anne Hathaway, aged 26, and their first daughter, Susanna, was born in 1583. The couple later had twins, Hamnet and Judith. It is estimated that Shakespeare arrived in London around 1588 and began to establish himself as an actor and playwright. Shakespeare must have shown considerable promise since by 1594, he was not only acting and writing for the Lord Chamberlain's Men (called the King's Men after the ascension of James I in 1603), but was a managing partner of the troupe which was patronized by royalty and made popular by the theatre-going public.

Shakespeare's success is apparent when studied against other playwrights of this era. His company was the most successful in London in his day. He had plays published and sold "penny-copies" to the more literate. Never before had a playwright enjoyed such acclaim to see his works published and sold as popular literature in the midst of his career. Shakespeare owned shares in both the theatrical company and the Globe Theatre and his success allowed him to purchase a home and retire in comfort to Stratford in 1611.

William Shakespeare allegedly died on his birthday, April 23, 1616 and in his will left his properties to his daughter Susanna, £300 to his daughter Judith and to his wife Anne, "my second best bed." 1623, two working companions of Shakespeare from the Lord Chamberlain's Men, John Heminges and

Henry Condell, printed the First Folio edition of his collected plays, of which half were previously unpublished. His surviving works include 38 plays, 154 sonnets, and several poems.

Often called the "Bard of Avon" (or simply "The Bard") his plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright. William Shakespeare's body of work will never again be equaled in Western civilization. His words have endured for 400 years, and still reach across the centuries as powerfully as ever.



## The Globe Theatre



The original Globe was an Elizabethan theatre which opened in 1599 on London's Thames River. Owned by a number of actors, including William Shakespeare, it was one of several major theatres that were located in the area, the others being the Swan, the Rose and The Hope. The Globe was the principal playhouse of the Lord Chamberlain's Men (who would become the King's Men in 1603). Most of Shakespeare's post-1599 plays were staged at the Globe, including *Julius Caesar*, *Macbeth*, *Othello*, *King Lear* and *Hamlet*.

In 1613, the Globe Theatre went up in flames during a performance of *Henry the Eighth*. A theatrical cannon, set off during the performance, misfired, igniting the wooden beams and thatching. According to one of the few surviving documents of the event, no one was hurt except a man who put out his burning breeches with a bottle of ale. Like all the other theatres in London, the Globe was closed down by the Puritans in 1642 and destroyed in 1644. Its exact location remained unknown until remnants of its foundations were discovered in 1989 beneath a car park.

The Globe's actual dimensions are unknown, but evidence suggests that it was a three-storey, open-air amphitheatre between 97 and 102 feet (29.6 - 31.1M) in diameter that could house up to 3,000 spectators. At the base of the stage, there was an area called the pit, where for a penny, people (the "groundlings") would stand to watch the performance. Groundlings would eat hazelnuts during performances (during the excavation of the Globe nutshells were found preserved in the dirt.) Around the yard were three levels of stadium-style seats, which were more expensive. The Globe's stage was raised about 5 feet (1.52m) off the ground and there was a trap door for the actors. Large columns on either side of the stage supported a roof and the ceiling under this roof was called the "heavens," and may have been painted with clouds and the sky. Another trap door in the heavens enabled performers to descend using some form of rope and harness. The balcony housed the musicians and could also be used for scenes requiring an upper-space, such as the balcony scene in *Romeo and Juliet*.

A new Globe Theatre was built according to an Elizabethan plan and opened in 1997 under the name "Shakespeare's Globe Theatre" and now stages plays every summer.

# Shakespeare's Characters

*A Midsummer Night's Dream* may best be explained by dividing it into its three basic character units: the Fairies, the Royals and Lovers, and the Tradesmen.

## The Fairies

**Oberon** - King of the Fairies      **Titania** - wife of Oberon, Queen of the Fairies.  
**Puck (Robin Goodfellow)** - a mischievous fairy who causes much of the confusion in the play.

When the play begins, Titania and Oberon, Queen and King of the Fairies, are feuding because Titania refuses to give Oberon an orphan child left in her care. Oberon, furious that Titania will not give him the boy, tell Puck to place a spell on her using the juice of a magical flower. The juice will make Titania fall in love with the first creature that she sees when she wakes and the first creature she sees is Nick Bottom, on whom Puck has placed a donkey's head. Titania falls madly in love with the transformed man. Titania gives Oberon the orphan child & he releases her from the spell. No longer fighting, Titania and Oberon, go with the fairies to celebrate Duke Theseus' wedding day

## The Royals and the Lovers

**Theseus** - the Duke of Athens      **Hippolyta** - Queen of the Amazons, betrothed to Theseus.  
**Egeus** - father of Hermia      **Hermia** - daughter of Egeus & in love with Lysander  
**Lysander** - young man loved by Hermia      **Demetrius** - a suitor to Hermia  
**Helena** - best friend of Hermia, in love with Demetrius.

As Theseus and Hippolyta prepare for their wedding, Egeus, a nobleman, comes before them to seek assistance with his disobedient daughter, Hermia. Egeus wants her to marry Demetrius, but she wants to marry Lysander. According to the law of Athens, Hermia must marry the man her father has chosen or die. Theseus offers Hermia the choice of death or becoming a nun. Finding neither option very appealing, Hermia and Lysander decide to run away so that they can be married. Before they leave, they see Helena and tell her of their plans. Helena is in love with Demetrius, so in hope of proving her loyalty to him, she tells Demetrius of Hermia's plan. As Lysander and Hermia travel through the woods the following night, Demetrius tries to track them down with the love-sick Helena tagging along. While in the woods, fairies play tricks on the young lovers. Because of Puck's magical flower both Demetrius and Lysander suddenly fall madly in love with Helena. This confusion leads to a quarrel, which Oberon, King of the Fairies, stops. Oberon makes the relationships as they should be; Demetrius is in love with Helena, and Lysander is in love with Hermia. When they awake the next morning, the Duke decides to allow Lysander and Hermia to marry. Demetrius, transformed by the evening in the forest, proclaims his renewed love for Helena. They joyously return to Athens where the three couples are married.

## The Tradesmen

**Nick Bottom** - a weaver      **Francis Flute** - a bellows-mender      **Tom Snout** - a tinker      **Snug** - a joiner  
**Peter Quince** - a carpenter      **Robin Starveling** - a tailor

The workers of Athens have decided to perform a play for the Duke on his wedding day. Bottom, with great aspirations to be an actor, is cast as Pyramus, a nobleman. Flute, is cast as Thisbe, the girl that Pyramus loves. The group decides to rehearse in the woods. When they meet to rehearse, they are subjected to fairy pranks. Puck turns Bottom into an ass. This frightens the other craftsmen so they run home leaving Bottom alone. Titania, who has been sleeping nearby, awakes, and through the magic of Puck's flower, falls madly in love with the ass-headed Bottom. Later, when Titania and Bottom are released from the fairy spells, Bottom believes that he has simply had a fascinating dream and rushes off to find his friends. Reunited, they hurry off to the palace and perform their play, *The Most Lamentable Comedy and The Most Cruel Death of Pyramus & Thisbe*, for the newly married couples.

# Calliope Theatre's Original Characters

Calliope Theatre Company's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* involves many original characters, including Shakespeare himself! Here are two you may not know so well...

## Richarda, 'Ricki-with-an-I', Burbage



In our presentation of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, Richarda Burbage is one of the actors on stage with Shakespeare. She is the fictional niece of Richard Burbage, who was actually a famous actor in Elizabethan times and a close friend of William Shakespeare. Burbage and his brother inherited a playhouse called "The Theatre" from their father, James.



The Burbage Brothers also owned a 50 percent interest in the Globe Theatre along with William Shakespeare and four other investors. Burbage was an actor in a company called The Lord Chamberlain's Richard Burbage was the first actor in history to play Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, King Lear, Romeo, Henry V and Richard III.

Ricki works for Shakespeare as an attendant, but sees herself as just as talented as her uncle... if not a little bit unhinged...

## 'Lizzie' – Queen Elizabeth the First of England



Elizabeth was a different kind of Queen: quick-witted and clever. But she could be as ruthless and calculating as any king. Her reign is often called the **Golden Age**.

The 'virgin queen' devoted herself to the study of the ancient classical period; she also delighted in our own theatrical entertainments, and used her influence in the progress of the English drama, and fostered the inimitable genius of Shakespeare.

In our version of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, she is not only a patron of Shakespeare, but also one of his trusted actors... and possibly a bit more!

*(In our version of A Midsummer Night's Dream, Elizabeth has been 'aged-down' to fit in our narrative!)*



# Theatre Vocabulary

## NOUNS

Act – a large section of a play  
Actor/Actress – the people performing the play  
Audience – the people watching a play  
Audition – an actor’s demonstration of their acting  
Applause – showing appreciation by clapping  
Backstage – the area behind the stage  
Cast – the actors who will perform the play  
Costumes – the clothes worn by characters in the play  
Director – the person in charge of rehearsing  
Performance – A presentation  
Part – role, character in the play  
Play – a theatre piece  
Playwright – the author of the play  
Props – properties; objects used or carried by the actors  
Rehearsal – a session where actors practice the play  
Scene – a smaller division of an act  
Sets – the scenery to represent a specific place, location

## VERBS

To act – to perform a role in a play  
To perform – to act in a play  
To audition - to try to be selected for a play  
To applaud - to clap the actors  
To cast – to choose the actors  
To direct – to prepare the play  
To rehearse - to practise for a performance

## ADJECTIVES

Abridged – Shorten, a shorter version of the play  
Talented – to have ability or skill to do something

## ***YOU’VE GOT TALENT!***

### **DID YOU KNOW.....?**

The word talent comes from Ancient Greece. A talent was a unit of weight (usually gold or silver) which was used as legal tender. A Greek talent of silver is equal to about 14,000 euro in today’s money. A talent was also the value of nine years of labour by a skilled workman or artisan.

Over many centuries the word *talent* then became synonymous with the word *skill*.

# General Vocabulary

## NOUNS

A Tradesman                      A Weaver      A Joiner                      A Genius  
A Donkey                          A Nun          Enchantment                A Complaint

## ADJECTIVES

Passionate                      Ravishing                      Attractive                      Wonderful      Magical  
Moving                          Marvelous                      Magnificent                      Lovely          Terrific  
Romantic                      Tragic                          Regal                          Reconciled      Besotted

## VERBS

To mock                      To bless                      To complain                      To argue      To nudge  
To wink                      To woo                      To date                      To struggle      To tap  
To squeeze

## Oh, What a Wonderful Goat Song!



### Did You Know....?

Theatre, as we know it today, began in ancient Greece c. 550 and c. 220 BC. The city-state of Athens, which became a significant cultural, political and military power during this period, was its centre, and it began as a festival called the Dionysia, which honoured the god, Dionysus.

Tragedy (late 6th century BC), comedy (486 BC), and the satyr play were the three dramatic genres to emerge during this era.

Here are just a few of the words the ancient Greek culture has given us. The word Tragedy is derived from two Greek words: tragos or "goat" and ode meaning "song". The earliest recorded tragedies were created by Thespis in 532BC. The word thespian (actor) comes from his name.

The English word dialogue comes from the Ancient Greek words dia meaning "through or inter" and the word logos meaning "speech or oration."

## Activity #1 – Vocabulary

Match the underlined vocabulary in column A to the definition in column B.

### **A**

- 1.) Shakespeare is holding auditions.
- 2.) Titania is besotted with Bottom.
- 3.) Titania and Oberon argue over a young boy.
- 4.) Hermia must obey her father or become a nun.
- 5.) Puck squeezes love potion from a magical flower.
- 6.) Through enchantment Bottom has the head of a donkey.
- 7.) Helena thinks her friends are mocking her.
- 8.) Bottom is one of the tradesmen.
- 9.) The play is abridged.

### **B**

- A.) To make fun
- B.) Shorter
- C.) Completely in love
- D.) Magic
- E.) A skilled worker
- F.) A trial to find actors
- G.) Apply pressure to extract contents
- H.) To fight, to quarrel
- I.) A woman in a religious order

## Activity #2 – Who is Who in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*?

Match each character in the play with their description.

1.) *Theseus*

A.) Athenian tradesman

2.) *Hippolyta*

B.) Young servant to Oberon

3.) *Egeus*

C.) Four young lovers

4.) *Lysander, Demetrius, Hermia & Helena*

D.) Duke & Ruler of Athens

5.) *Oberon*

E.) The Queen of the Fairies

6.) *Titania*

F.) Father of Hermia

7.) *Puck*

G.) Queen of the Amazons, soon to marry Theseus

8.) *Bottom*

H.) The King of the Fairies

### Activity #3 – Who Loves Whom?

There are four young lovers in the play: Two young men, Lysander and Demetrius & two young women, Hermia and Helena. During the play their love for one another keeps changing.

*Ask the students to look at ACT I & ACT IV of “A Midsummer Night’s Dream” and ask them to try and predict who is in love with whom by the end of the play.*

#### **In ACT I, at the beginning of the play:**

~ Hermia loves Lysander                      ~ Lysander loves Hermia

~ Demetrius loves Hermia                      ~ Helena loves Demetrius

*During the play the lovers’ affections for each other constantly changes.*

#### **In ACT IV, at the end of the play, who actually loves whom?**

- |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1.) Helena loves    | A.) Hermia    |
| 2.) Hermia loves    | B.) Demetrius |
| 3.) Lysander loves  | C.) Helena    |
| 4.) Demetrius loves | D.) Lysander  |



## Activity #4 – The Play is the Thing!

*Give the following questions to your students before the show. Then, as a post-performance activity they can answer the questions about the play.*

### ACT I

- 1.) Who does Hermia's father want her to marry?                      A.) Lysander *or* B.) Demetrius
- 2.) Where will Hermia be sent if she disobeys her father?                      A.) A Nunnery *or* B.) A Prison
- 3.) Where do Bottom and his friends decide to meet?                      A.) A Tavern *or* B.) In the woods

### ACT II

- 4.) What do Oberon and Titania argue about?                      A.) Magic *or* B.) A young boy

### ACT III

- 5.) What is Bottom's head transformed into?                      A.) A Donkey *or* B.) A Flower
- 6.) Hermia become upset with Lysander because                      A.) He wants to kiss her *or*  
B.) He loves someone else
- 7.) Hermia fights with Helena because?                      A.) Helena has criticised her *or*  
B.) Stolen her boyfriend?

### ACT IV

- 8.) Who thinks Bottom is "so handsome"?                      A.) Titania *or* B.) Oberon
- 9.) Who finds the four young lovers asleep in the woods?                      A.) Bottom *or* B.) Theseus
- 10.) How many couples does Theseus say will get married?                      A.) Two *or* B) Three

### ACT V

- 11.) What does everyone think of the play  
by Bottom and his friends?                      A.) Terrible *or* B.) Excellent
- 12.) In the play, how does Pyramus die?                      A.) He is poisoned *or*  
B.) He commits suicide
- 13.) In the play, how does Thisbe die?                      A.) She commits suicide *or*  
B.) She dies of a broken heart

**On the following pages we give you the original Shakespeare text used in our version of A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM with chosen vocabulary words in red. Alongside the text is a modern translation to enhance your student's enjoyment of the play. We have included a brief description of each act of the play and the key points to help students understand the story. We suggest that students have the opportunity to read this text aloud in class.**

### **ACT I – Vocabulary**

**To steal forth** – To escape      **To fly** – To escape      **O'er** – Over  
**To unfold** – To reveal      **Flight** – Escape      **To sway** – To move like a tree in the wind.  
**To be fair** – To have light coloured hair; To be pale; To be honest; To be reasonable; To be attractive

### **ACT I – Key Points**

- 1.) Theseus, the Duke of Athens, is planning to marry Hippolyta, the Queen of the Amazons. Egeus complains to Theseus that his daughter Hermia is refusing to marry a young man named Demetrius. Hermia is in love with Lysander and wants to marry him. Helena, Hermia's best friend, is in love with Demetrius.
- 2.) Lysander and Hermia are also in love with each other. Lysander argues that he should be allowed to marry Hermia. Lysander thinks he is equal to Demetrius; they are both young, rich and handsome.
- 3.) Theseus says that Hermia must marry Demetrius. If she refuses she must either become a nun or be executed. This is the law of Athens.
- 4.) Hermia and Lysander decide to run away together. Hermia tells Helena about their plan to escape. Hermia and Lysander agree to meet in the woods the following night. Helena decides to tell Demetrius about Hermia's plan because she thinks this will make Demetrius like her.
- 5.) Six tradesmen from Athens, led by Bottom the Weaver, meet to organise rehearsals for their new play. The play is called "*The Most Lamentable Comedy and Most Cruel Death of Pyramus and Thisbe.*" They hope to perform the play at Theseus' and Hippolyta's wedding reception. They agree to meet in the woods to start rehearsals.

### **ACT I – Who Loves Whom**

Lysander loves Hermia.      Demetrius loves Hermia.  
Hermia loves Lysander.      Helena loves Demetrius.

# ACT I



## HERMIA AND LYSANDER'S PLAN

**LYSANDER:** *Hear me, Hermia. If thou lovest me, then **steal forth** thy father's house tomorrow night. And in the wood, a league without the town there I will stay for thee.*

**HERMIA:** *My good Lysander, I swear to thee by Cupid's strongest bow, in that same place thou hast appointed me tomorrow truly will I meet with thee.*

**LYSANDER:** *Keep promise. Love. Look – here come Helena.*

**HERMIA:** *God speed, **fair** Helena! Whither away?*

**HELENA:** *Call you me fair? That "fair" again unsay. Demetrius loves your fair. O happy fair! O, teach me how you look, and with what art you **sway** the motion of Demetrius' heart?*

**HERMIA:** *I frown upon him, yet he loves me still!*

**HELENA:** *O, that your frowns could teach my smiles such skill!*

**HERMIA:** *I give him curses, yet he gives me love!*

**HELENA:** *O, that my prayers could such affection move!*

**HERMIA:** *The more I hate, the more he follows me,*

**HELENA:** *The more I love, the more he hateth me!*

**HERMIA:** *Take comfort. He no more shall see my face. Lysander and myself will **fly** this place.*

## MODERN TRANSLATION

**LYSANDER:** *Listen, Hermia. If you love me, then sneak out of your father's house tomorrow night. And in the wood, 5 kms outside the town, I will wait for you.*

**HERMIA:** *My dear Lysander, I promise you with all the love I have, that tomorrow I will meet you there.*

**LYSANDER:** *Keep your promise. My love. Look, here's Helena.*

**HERMIA:** *Safe journey, fair Helena! Where are you going?*

**HELENA:** *Who are you calling fair (beautiful)? Take that fair back. Demetrius loves your beauty! O happy fair! Teach me how to look like you and what you do to make Demetrius love you.*

**HERMIA:** *I frown at him, but he still loves me.*

**HELENA:** *I wish your frowns could teach my smiles to do the same!*

**HERMIA:** *I curse him, but he loves me!*

**HELENA:** *I wish my prayers could make him love me!*

**HERMIA:** *The more I hate him, the more he follows me.*

**HELENA:** *The more I love him, the more he hates me!*

**HERMIA:** *Take comfort. He won't see my face again. Lysander and I are running away.*

**LYSANDER:** *Helen, to you our minds we will unfold. Through Athens gates we have devised to steal.*

**HERMIA:** *And in the wood, where often you and I upon faint primrose beds were wont to lie, There my Lysander and myself shall meet. Farewell, sweet playfellow.*

**LYSANDER:** *Helena, adieu.*

**HELENA:** *How happy some o'er other some can be! Through Athens I am thought as fair as she. But what of that? Demetrius thinks not so. I will go tell him of fair Hermia's flight.*

**LYSANDER:** *Helena, we will tell you our secret. We plan to escape through the gates of Athens.*

**HERMIA:** *And in the woods, where you and I often use to lie on the primrose flowers, Lysander and I will meet. Goodbye, dear friend.*

**LYSANDER:** *Goodbye, Helena.*

**HELENA:** *How much happier some people are than others. Everyone in Athens thinks I'm as beautiful as she is. But who cares? Demetrius doesn't think so. I'm going to tell him about beautiful Hermia's plan to escape!*

## **ACT II – Vocabulary**

**Wanton** – A woman without modesty.

**Votaress**– A woman who is a dedicated disciple.

**To chide**– To tell someone off for doing something wrong.

**A grove** – A small group of trees

**Changeling** – A child who was substituted for another child when they were both very young. In stories, changelings were often taken or left by fairies.

## **ACT II – Key Points**

- 1.) Oberon and Titania, King and Queen of the fairies, meet in the woods. Oberon is furious with Titania because she refuses to give him a beautiful Indian boy. Oberon wants the boy as his servant.
- 2.) Oberon sends his servant, Puck, to collect a magical flower from the forest. This flower was hit by Cupid's (The God of Love) arrow and the flower produces magical love juice. When the juice is squeezed on a person's eyes, they will fall in love with the first person they see. Oberon tells Puck to squeeze the love juice on Titania's eyes.
- 3.) Demetrius and Helena arrive in the woods. Demetrius treats Helena very badly but she is still in love with him. When Oberon sees this he tells Puck to squeeze the magical love juice on Demetrius' eyes.
- 4.) Hermia and Lysander enter the woods. They are lost and decide to sleep until morning. Titania, Queen of the Fairies, is sleeping nearby. Puck finds Titania asleep and squeezes the love juice on her eyes. Then by mistake, Puck puts the love juice on Lysander's eyes thinking that he is Demetrius.
- 5.) Demetrius is very unkind and leaves Helena alone in the woods. Helena discovers Lysander asleep. Lysander wakes up and, because of the love juice, he immediately falls in love with Helena. Helena thinks Lysander is mocking her and she runs away. Lysander follows her. Hermia wakes up, realises Lysander is missing and goes to search for him



# ACT II



## OBERON & TITANIA ARGUE

**OBERON:** *Ill met by moonlight,  
proud Titania!*

**TITANIA:** *What, jealous Oberon?*

**OBERON:** *Tarry, rash wanton! Am I not  
thy lord?*

**TITANIA:** *Then I must be your lady.*

**OBERON:** *Why should Titania cross her  
Oberon? I do but beg a little changeling  
boy to be my henchman.*

**TITANIA:** *Set your heart at rest. The fairy  
land buys not the child of me. His mother  
was a votress of my order but she, being  
mortal, of that boy did die, and for her sake  
do I rear up her boy; and for her sake I  
will not part with him.*

**OBERON:** *Give me that boy and I will go  
with thee.*

**TITANIA:** *Not for thy fairy kingdom. And  
so away. We shall hide downright if I  
longer stay.*

**OBERON:** *Well, go thy way. Thou shalt  
not from this grove till I torment thee for  
this injury.*

## MODERN TRANSLATION

**OBERON:** *What bad luck to meet you here in  
the moonlight, proud Titania!*

**TITANIA:** *Look who is here. It's jealous  
Oberon*

**OBERON:** *Not so fast, Madam. Am I not your  
husband?*

**TITANIA:** *Then I must be your wife.*

**OBERON:** *Why should Titania disobey  
Oberon? I'm only asking for a little changeling  
boy to be my page.*

**TITANIA:** *Put your mind at rest. I would not  
sell the child for all of the fairy land. His mother  
was a follower of mine but because she was  
mortal, she died in childbirth. For her sake I  
am raising the boy and for her sake I will not  
give him away.*

**OBERON:** *Give me that boy and I'll come with  
you.*

**TITANIA:** *Not for your fairy kingdom. I'm  
leaving. We will have an argument if I stay any  
longer.*

**OBERON:** *Well, go then. You won't leave this  
grove till I've made you suffer for this insult.*

### **ACT III – Vocabulary**

**Swore** (*past tense of the verb: To swear*) – To promise

**Mockers** – People who ridicule or make fun of others.

**To Engild** – To illuminate, to make very bright

**Nymph** – A beautiful young spirit or fairy

**A Confederacy** – A conspiracy

**Conjoined** – Joined together

### **ACT III – Key Points**

1.) The tradesmen, led by Bottom the Weaver, meet in the woods. They are going to rehearse their play. Titania, Queen of the Fairies, is sleeping nearby. Puck arrives and casts a magic spell on Bottom. Bottom's head is transformed into a donkey's head. Titania wakes up. Because of the love juice from Puck's magic flower, Titania falls in love with Bottom. Bottom's friends are terrified and they run away.

2.) Lysander and Demetrius are following Helena. They are both in love with her. Hermia arrives and discovers that Lysander is now in love with her best friend, Helena. Hermia struggles to understand what is happening to her boyfriend.

3.) Helena thinks that Demetrius, Lysander and Hermia are all mocking her. Hermia thinks that Helena has stolen her boyfriend, Lysander. Hermia and Helena fight.

4.) Lysander and Demetrius decide to fight each other for Helena's love.

5.) Oberon orders Puck to correct the mistakes he has made. Puck leads the four lovers through the woods. Eventually the four young lovers are exhausted and they fall asleep. Puck removes the love juice from Lysander's eyes. He does not remove the juice from Demetrius' eyes.

### **ACT III – Who Loves Whom**

Lysander loves Helena.

Hermia loves Lysander.

Demetrius loves Helena.

Helena loves Demetrius.

# ACT III



## THE FOUR YOUNG LOVERS ARGUE

**LYSANDER:** *Why should you think that I should woo in scorn?*

**HELENA:** *These vows are Hermia's. Will you give her o'er?*

**LYSANDER:** *I had no judgement when to her I swore.*

**HELENA:** *Nor none in mine now you give her o'er.*

**LYSANDER:** *Demetrius loves her, and he loves not you.*

**DEMETRIUS:** *O Helen, goddess, nymph, perfect, divine...*

**HELENA:** *O spite! O hell! I see you are all bent to set against me for your merriment.*

**LYSANDER:** *You are unkind, Demetrius. Be not so. For you love Hermia – this you know I know.*

**HELENA:** *Never did mockers waste more idle breath.*

**DEMETRIUS:** *Lysander, keep thy Hermia. I will none. If e'er I loved her all that love is gone.*

**HERMIA:** *What love could press Lysander from my side?*

**LYSANDER:** *Lysander's love, that could not let him bide: Fair Helena, who more engilds the night than all yon fiery oes and eyes of light.*

**HERMIA:** *You think not as you speak. It cannot be.*

**HELENA:** *Lo, she is one of this confederacy. Now I perceive they have conjoined all three to fashion this false sport in spite of me.*

## MODERN TRANSLATION

**LYSANDER:** *Why do you think I am making fun of you when I say I love you?*

**HELENA:** *You swore to Hermia that you loved her. Have you finished with her?*

**LYSANDER:** *I didn't know what I was doing when I swore to her that I loved her.*

**HELENA:** *Nor do you now, since you're finishing with her.*

**LYSANDER:** *Demetrius loves her and he doesn't love you.*

**DEMETRIUS:** *Oh Helen, My goddess! Nymph! So perfect! So divine!*

**HELENA:** *Oh cruelty! Oh hell! I see you are all determined to make fun of me.*

**LYSANDER:** *You are being unfair, Demetrius. Don't be. You love Hermia. You know that I know this.*

**HELENA:** *You mockers are wasting your time.*

**DEMETRIUS:** *Lysander, you stay with Hermia. I don't want her. If I ever did love her that's all changed now.*

**HERMIA:** *Whose love could drive Lysander from my side?*

**LYSANDER:** *Helena's love, she urges me on. The fair Helena, who makes the night brighter than all of those sparkling stars.*

**HERMIA:** *You don't mean what you're saying. This can't be true!*

**HELENA:** *So, Hermia is conspiring with the others! Now I understand. All three of them have joined together to play this cruel game to spite me.*

### **ACT IV – Key Points**

- 1.) The love juice has made her fall in love with Bottom. Titania is in love with a donkey.
- 2.) Oberon takes pity on Titania. She has given him the Indian servant boy that he demanded. Oberon orders Puck to remove the love juice from Titania's eyes. Oberon and Titania are together again.
- 3.) In the woods, Duke Theseus, Hippolyta and Egeus (Hermia's father), discover the four sleeping lovers. The love juice has been removed from Lysander's eyes so once again, he is in love with Hermia. The love juice has not been removed from Demetrius' eyes so he is still in love with Helena. Theseus declares that both couples will be married with him and Hippolyta at the same wedding ceremony.
- 4.) Bottom is transformed back into his normal self and no longer has the head of a donkey. Bottom is reunited with his friends. They prepare to present their play at the wedding.

### **ACT IV – Who Loves Whom**

Lysander loves Hermia.  
Demetrius loves Helena.

Hermia loves Lysander.  
Helena loves Demetrius.

### **ACT V – Vocabulary**

**Cranny** – A crack or small hole in a wall  
**Tomb** – A place where a person is buried.

**Chink** – Similar to a cranny but smaller  
**Mantle** – A cloak or a veil

### **ACT V – Key Points**

- 1.) The three couples; Theseus and Hippolyta, Lysander and Hermia & Demetrius and Helena are married. They are ready for some entertainment at their wedding reception.
- 2.) Bottom and his friends perform their play. It is very bad. The lovers gently mock the play and the actors during the performance.
- 3.) The play finishes. The lovers go to bed. Oberon, Titania and Puck bless the house and the three marriage

# ACT V

## THE TRADESMEN PERFORM

**SNOUT:** *In this same interlude it doth befall  
That I – one Snout by name – present a wall.  
Through which the lovers, Pyramus and Thisbe,  
Did whisper often, very secretly.*

*And this the **cranny** is, right and sinister,  
Through which the fearful lovers are to whisper.*

**PYRAMUS:** *Thou wall. O wall. O sweet and lovely  
wall. Show me thy **chink**, to blink through with mine  
eyne. Thanks, courteous wall; Jove shield thee well  
for this.*

*But what see I? No Thisbe do I see.*

**THISBE:** *O wall, full often hast thou heard my moans  
For parting my fair Pyramus and me.*

**PYRAMUS:** *I see a voice. Now will I to the chink  
To spy an I can hear my Thisbe's face.  
Thisbe!*

**THISBE:** *My love! Thou art my love I think?*

**PYRAMUS:** *Wilt thou at Ninny's **tomb** meet me  
straight away?*

**THISBE:** *Tide life, tide death I come without delay.*

**WALL:** *Thus have I, Wall, my part discharged so;  
And being done, thus Wall away will go.*

**LION:** *You, Ladies – whose gentle hearts do fear  
The smallest monstrous mouse that creeps on floor  
May now, perchance, both quake and tremble here,  
When Lion rough in wildest rage doth roar.*

**THISBE:** *This is old Ninny's tomb. Where is my love?*

**LION:** *O!*

**PYRAMUS:** *What dreadful dole is here?*

*Eyes; do you see? –*

*How can it be?*

*O dainty duck, O dear!*

*Thy **mantle** good –*

*What, stained with blood!*

*Out sword and wound*

*The pap of Pyramus.*

*Ay, that left pap,*

*Where heart doth hop,*

*Thus die I – thus, thus, thus.*

**THISBE:** *Asleep, my love?*

*What, dead, my dove?*

*Tongue, not a word!*

*Come, trusty sword,*

*Come blade, my breast imbrue.*

*And farewell friends.*

*Thus Thisbe ends.*

*Adieu, adieu, adieu!*

## MODERN TRANSLATION

**SNOUT:** *Snout is my name and in this play, I play the  
part of a wall. The lovers, Pyramus and Thisbe, often  
whispered, very secretly through this wall. And this is  
the crack, which is right and sinister (left), through  
which the frightened lovers will whisper.*

**PYRAMUS:** *You, wall. O wall. O sweet and lovely  
wall. Show me a hole to blink through with my eye.  
Thanks, polite wall; Jove protect you. But what do I  
see? I can't see Thisbe.*

**THISBE:** *O wall, you've often heard me complain that  
you keep me and Pyramus apart.*

**PYRAMUS:** *I see a voice. Now I'll go to the hole in  
the wall to see if I can hear my Thisbe's face.  
Thisbe!*

**THISBE:** *My love! You are my love, I think?*

**PYRAMUS:** *Will you meet me right away at Ninny's  
tomb?*

**THISBE:** *Come life or death I'll go right now.*

**WALL:** *So I, Wall, have acted my part and having  
finished, will go away.*

**LION:** *You, Ladies – whose gentle hearts are afraid of  
the smallest mouse that walks on the floor – will  
probably now, shake and tremble when the wild and  
dangerous Lion roars in anger.*

**THISBE:** *This is old Ninny's tomb. Where is my love?*

**LION:** *O!*

**PYRAMUS:** *What terrible sadness is here? Eyes, do  
you see it? How can it be? O dainty duck, O dear! Oh,  
her good cloak is covered with blood! Come out sword  
and wound my breast. Yes, my left breast where my  
heart beats. So, I die – like this, like this, like this.*

**THISBE:** *Are you asleep, Pyramus my love? What!  
Are you dead, my dove? I will not say a word! Come,  
my faithful sword, my blade, and stab me in my breast  
And goodbye friends. This is how I die.*

*Goodbye, goodbye, goodbye!*



## Activity#5 – Reading & Comprehension

Ask students to read the following text about Elizabethan Theatre and then test their comprehension with the questions below.

### **Elizabethan Theatre**

Elizabethan theatre and the name of William Shakespeare are synonymous, yet there were other people writing plays at the same time. One of the most successful playwrights was Christopher (Kit) Marlowe, who many people considered to be Shakespeare's superior. Marlowe's career, however, was ended at a young age when he died in a tavern fight, the victim of a knife in the eye.

Theatre had a bad reputation. Theatres were often frequented by thieves and pickpockets and there were often fights. London authorities refused to allow plays to be performed inside the city. As a result theatres opened across the River Thames in Southwark, outside the authority of the city administration.

The first real theatre, as we know it, was called "The Theatre" which was built in 1576. Before this time, plays were performed in the courtyards of inns, or sometimes, in the houses of noblemen. However, a noble had to be careful about which play he allowed to be performed in his home. Anything that was controversial or political could get him in trouble with the Queen.

After "The Theatre" opened more open-air playhouses opened in the London area, including The Rose (1587), and The Hope (1613). The most famous theatre was The Globe (1599) built by the company in which Shakespeare was a partner. The Globe was only in use until 1613 because a theatrical cannon fired during a performance of *Henry VIII* caught the roof on fire and The Globe burned to the ground.

Elizabethan theatres could hold several thousand people, most standing in an open pit before the stage. Theatre performances were held in the afternoon because there was no artificial lighting. Women attended plays, though often rich women would wear a mask to disguise their identity. No women performed in Elizabethan plays. Female roles were generally performed by young boys.



*"Now in this next scene, Rosalind, you disguise yourself as a boy."*

### **Comprehension Questions**

1. Who was considered to be a superior writer to Shakespeare?
2. How did this person die?
3. Why did the authorities want to close the theatre?
4. What did theatres do to escape the authorities?
5. Name two places where plays were performed before theatres were built.
6. Which theatre was Shakespeare a partner in?
7. Which 2 important events happened in 1613?
8. Why were plays not performed at night?
9. What was unusual about female roles in Elizabethan theatre?

## Activity #6 – Make a Newspaper!

Ask students to create a front page of a newspaper about the events in, A Midsummer Night's Dream. Divide the class into groups, and ask each group to write a number of news stories and headlines. The following is a fun example:

# The Athens **DREAM**

## Frolicsome Fairies Cause Love Mix-up!

**"Methought I was  
enamoured of an ass!"**  
*Titania, Queen of the Fairies*



# EXCLUSIVE!

## Now That's Magic!

Thanks to that cheeky imp, Puck and his **magic love-juice**, the woods are alive with the sounds of kissing!

Following orders from the "Big Man Upstairs" Oberon, King of The Fairies, the sprite sorted out a thorny **love-tangle** amongst the youth of Athens - but not without a few hiccups.

And the night didn't go so well for Oberon's missus Titania, who made a **real donkey** of herself!

It began when young stud Demetrius decided he'd wed Hermia. **But the course of true love never did run smooth...** Hottie Hermia was a "love machine" for hunky Lysander instead!

All the time, leggy-lovely Helena was **moonng** after dishy Demetrius - who couldn't have cared less!

When the saucy pair ran off to the woods, Demetrius was quick to follow - with hapless Helena trailing after.

But pesky pixie Puck had a surprise in store for them! He tried working his **magic mojo** to make Demetrius fall in love with Helena - but the fairy feller botched the job. He realised his mistake after setting both Lysander and Demetrius drooling over Helena, and soon set things right.

**There'll be a double wedding in the morning!**

**There'll be a double wedding in the morning!**

## Activity #7 – Writing & Discussion Activity

1.) Shakespeare understood the universal nature of man. That is why we can still relate to his plays, today. Humans have not changed and our psychology is not that different than it was in his day. Today, teenagers rebel against their parents' wishes just like they do in *ROMEO AND JULIET* and in *A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM*.

Ask students to discuss examples that they may know about where sons or daughters have had serious conflicts with their parents.

2.) Ask students to write a letter that Hermia might have sent to her father explaining why she has run away with Lysander.

3.) Friendship is one of the important themes in *A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM*. Describe what you think the following relationships, from the play, were like:

- ~ Helena and Hermia from childhood until now.
- ~ Titania and her votaress, the woman whose Indian boy Titania looks after.
- ~ Bottom and his fellow tradesmen.
- ~ Egeus and his daughter Hermia after the play is finished.

4.) Egeus is trying to force his daughter into an arranged marriage with Demetrius. In some cultures arranged marriages are normal practice. How much influence do you think parents should have over the decisions of their sons or daughters in getting married?

5.) One of the themes in the play is that “the course of true love never did run smooth.” This means that neither love nor relationships are simple. Do you agree? Why? Why not?

6.) Ask students to discuss how some of the main themes in *A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM* can be found in soap operas, television shows, movies and popular magazines. Ask them to give examples.

7.) Puck's magic spells cause several characters to fall in love with the wrong persons. Are there “magic spells” in real life that affect people this way? What reason are there that people fall in love with the wrong person.

### Activity# 8 - True or False?

*Some quick post-performance comprehension questions. Ask students if these statements are True or False. Ask them to correct the statements that are false.*

1. Duke Theseus is going to get divorced from Hippolyta, Queen of the Amazons.
2. Egeus complains about his daughter, Hermia, to Theseus.
3. Hermia agrees to marry Demetrius.
4. Helena and Lysander run away together.
5. Oberon sends Puck to collect a magical flower.
6. Bottom's friends are afraid of Titania and run away.
7. The play which Bottom and his friends perform is called "Pyramus and Thisbe."
8. In the play "Pyramus and Thisbe" Pyramus kills Thisbe and then commits suicide.

### Activity # 9 - 20 Questions About the Play

*After the play, ask the students to answer these 20 questions.*

1. Shakespeare's original actors for A Midsummer Night's Dream didn't come to perform. Why not? Where are they?
2. Who does Ricki have a crush on?
3. In which European city does A Midsummer Night's Dream take place?
4. What will happen to Hermia if she does not marry Demetrius?
5. Where do Bottom and his friends, the tradesman, decide to meet for a rehearsal?
6. Which actor plays Oberon, King of the Fairies?
7. Why is Oberon angry with Titania?
8. What does the "love juice" do to people when it is squeezed onto their eyes?
9. Who is called a "creep" by everyone?
10. Why does Helena run away from Lysander?
11. Why does Lizzie call Shakespeare a 'spoiled-sport'?
12. What does "BFF" mean?
13. Who wears a pink tutu and fairy wings?
14. Who falls in love with a donkey?
15. Who applies and removes the "love juice"?
16. Why is Hermia angry with Helena?
17. Why does Ricki get angry with Shakespeare?
18. Who discovers the four young lovers asleep in the woods?
19. How many people get married?
20. Who is Shakespeare in love with?

## Activity #10 - Writing Exercise



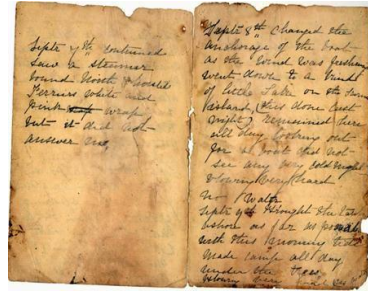
### Be a Theatre Critic!

*Theatre critics go to see plays and then write reviews (their opinions) of the play for newspapers, magazines or on-line websites and blogs. After the show, ask the students to write a review of Calliope Theatre Company's A Midsummer Night's Dream. Students can use the following questions to help them write their review.*

1. The funniest thing about the play was.....
2. My favourite part of the play was..... because.....
3. My least favourite part of the play was..... because.....
4. My favourite character(s) in the play was/were.....because .....
5. My least favourite character(s) in the play was/were.....because .....
6. Before I saw the play I thought it would be.....
7. After I saw the play I think I was right/wrong, because.....
8. New things I learned from the play were.....
9. For me the greatest surprise in the play was.....
10. I did not like this about the play.....
11. I thought the costumes were.....
12. I wish Calliope Theatre Company would .....
13. Next time I go to the theatre I will .....



## Activity # 11 – Writing



**Introduction** ~ In this activity, you will become a resident of Elizabethan London. The guided research you will do will prepare you to write a detailed account of one day in your life.

**Task** ~ You are between 12 and 21 years old and you live in London in 1592-1604. It is summer and you decide you need to go to see one of the latest Shakespeare plays. Your task is to write a diary entry for this day. In the entry you should allude to or indicate your age, marital and social status, occupation (if appropriate), religion (if relevant), level of learning and other information you feel is important for us to imagine your character.

*Specific questions to answer ~ Supply the following information about yourself ~*

- |     |      |                |        |
|-----|------|----------------|--------|
| Age | Name | Marital status | Income |
|-----|------|----------------|--------|
- Occupation (if any) – (find ideas at [Services and Occupations](#) listing - Life in Elizabethan England)
- Where in London do you live? [Tudor London map](#) Who rules England?
- How much education did you receive? What were you taught?
- What is your religion and how has it affected your life?
- What Shakespeare play did you go to see? How did you know it was playing?
- What play by Shakespeare was your favourite until now?
- How much did you pay for your ticket? Where did you sit in the theatre?
- What did you eat and drink before going to the theatre? How much did it cost?
- A number of your friends spent the afternoon seeing another kind of entertainment. What was it?

## Resources

*(these resources are recommended starting points.)*

- Life in Elizabethan England - <http://renaissance.dm.net/compendium/index.html>
- Shakespeare's Life and Times - <http://web.uvic.ca/shakespeare/Library/SLT/intro/introsubj.html>
- The Guild School Association - <http://www.likesnail.org.uk/>
- Educating Shakespeare - <http://www.likesnail.org.uk/welcome-es.htm>
- Mr. William Shakespeare and the Internet (Palomar) - <http://shakespeare.palomar.edu/>
- Shakespeare's 3D Globe - <http://www.acslink.aone.net.au/sandhurst/globe/globe.htm>
- Elizabethan Food and Drink - <http://www.springfield.k12.il.us/schools/springfield/eliz/elizfood.html> -
- The Elizabethan Cost of Living - <http://web.uvic.ca/shakespeare/Library/SLTnoframes/society/cost.html>
- How Much is That Worth Today? - <http://www.eh.net/ehresources/howmuch/poundq.php> -



## THE RENAISSANCE & ANCIENT GREECE

Shakespeare wrote his plays during the Renaissance (14<sup>th</sup> to 17th centuries.) The term Renaissance means rebirth and was a cultural movement that began in Italy, later spreading to the rest of Europe.

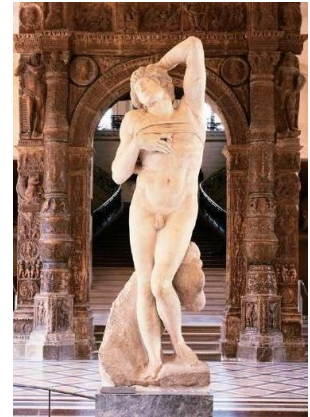
The Renaissance was based on the rediscovery of classical Greek literature, philosophy, art and architecture.



### ART

(Right) **Laocoon and His Sons** (c. 175-150 BC – Greece) The massive marble Greek statue, **Laocoon** was unearthed in 1506 in Rome and caused an immediate sensation among Renaissance artists.

(Left) The *Dying Slave* (1515) is a sculpture by the Italian Renaissance artist **Michelangelo** who cited the **Laocoon** as one of his influences.



### ARCHITECTURE

(Right) The **Parthenon** (Ancient Greece) is a temple of the Greek goddess Athena, built in the 5th century BC in Athens.



(Left) **The Colonnade of St Peter's Basilica.** Designed by Gian Lorenzo Bernini an Italian artist who worked principally in Rome. He was the leading sculptor of his age and also an architect.

## Activity # 12 ~ History

*Ask students to explore the art, architecture and philosophy of the Renaissance and how it was influenced by classical Ancient Greece. Students may also discover many other influences that Ancient Greece had upon the modern world.*

*Some answers could include:*

~ The first Olympic Games were held in 776 BC.

~ The alphabet. The first two letters of the Greek alphabet, “alpha” and “beta” have given us the word “alphabet”.

~ Democracy

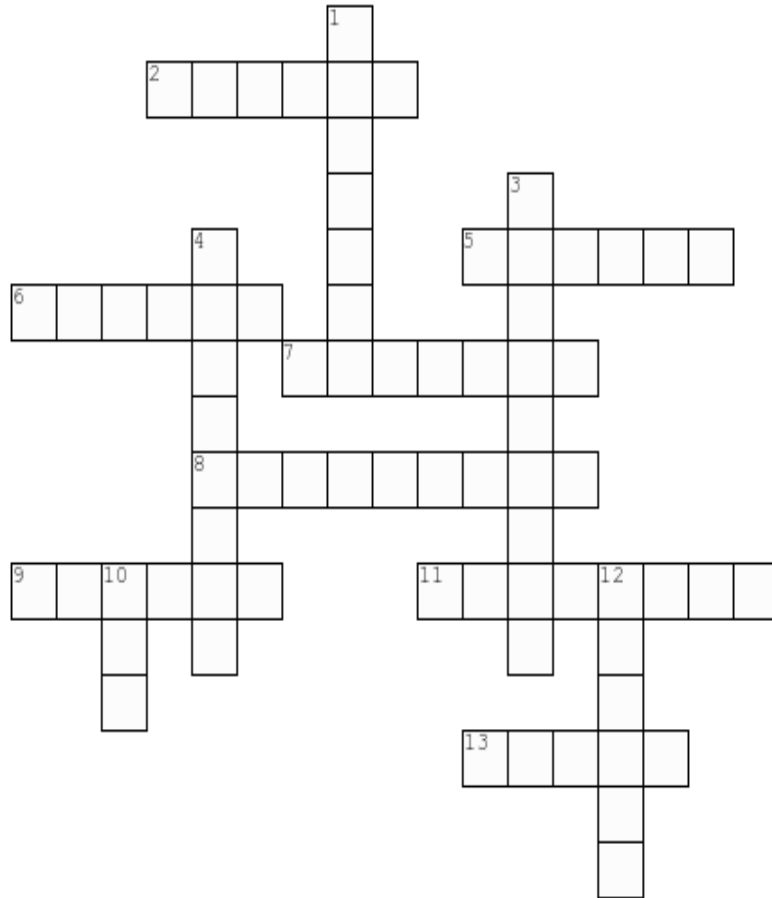
~ Theatre

~ Geometry



## ACTIVITY # 13 – Crossword Puzzle

Complete the crossword below



### **Across**

2. The name that Shakespeare call the Queen
5. The place that Hermia and Lysander escape to
6. Bottom and his friends perform the play 'Pyramus and \_\_\_\_\_'
7. Oberon is King of the \_\_\_\_\_
8. Egeus demands Hermia marry \_\_\_\_\_
9. Bottom's head is transformed into the head of a \_\_\_\_\_
11. Ricki's real name
13. The word used to insult Demetrius

### **Down**

1. Queen and wife of Oberon
3. What Puck squeezes in the lovers' eyes
4. A word that means 'shorter'
10. Hermia must be executed or become a \_\_\_\_\_
12. The city where A Midsummer Night's Dream takes place

## ANSWERS TO EXERCISES

### ACTIVITY #1 – Vocabulary

**ANSWERS:** 1.) F 2.) C 3.) H 4.) I 5.) G  
6.) D 7.) A 8.) E 9.) B

### ACTIVITY #2 – Who is Who in A Midsummer Night’s Dream?

**ANSWERS:** 1.) D 2.) G 3.) F 4.) C 5.) H  
6.) E 7.) B 8.) A

### ACTIVITY #3 – Who Loves Whom?

**ANSWERS:** 1.) B 2.) D 3.) A 4.) C

### ACTIVITY #4 – The Play is the thing

**ANSWERS:** 1.) B 2.) A 3.) B 4.) B 5.) A  
6.) B 7.) B 8.) A 9.) B 10.) B 11.) A  
12.) B 13.) A

### ACTIVITY #5 – Reading and Comprehension

**ANSWERS:** 1.) Christopher (Kit) Marlowe 2.) He was stabbed in the eye in a tavern fight. 3.) Theatres had a bad reputation because they attracted thieves and there were often fights. 4.) They moved outside the authority of the city, often across the River Thames. 5.) In the courtyards of inns and noblemen’s houses 6.) The Globe. 7.) The Hope Theatre opened and The Globe Theatre was destroyed by fire. 8.) Because there was no artificial light. 9.) They were played by young boys.

### ACTIVITY # 8 - True or False?

**ANSWERS:** 1.) False – They are getting married. 2.) True  
3.) False – She refuses to marry Demetrius. 4.) True 5.) True  
6.) False – They are afraid of Bottom. 7.) True 8.) False – They both commit suicide.

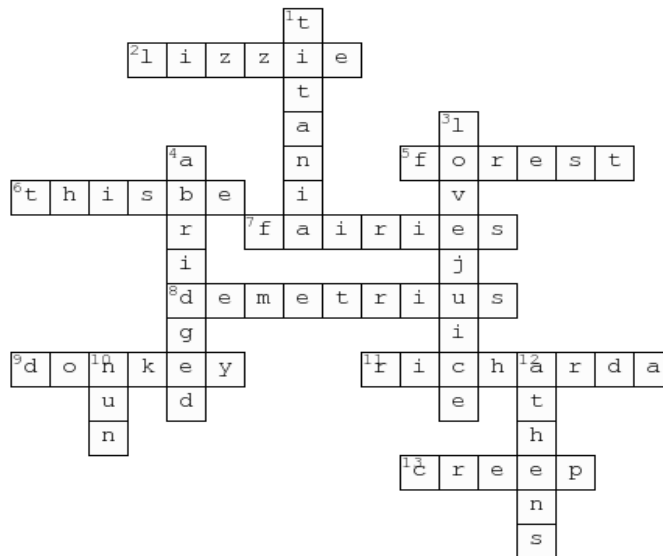
## ANSWERS TO EXERCISES (continued)

### ACTIVITY # 9 - 20 Questions about the Play.

- ANSWERS:** 1.) They all got jobs on “Game of Thrones” 2.) Shakespeare  
 3.) Athens 4.) She has to become a nun or die 5.) In the woods  
 6.) Shakespeare 7.) Because she will not give him the servant boy.  
 8.) It makes them fall in love with the first creature they see 9.) Demetrius  
 10.) Because she thinks he is making fun of her 11.) He doesn’t want to play  
 Lysander to Ricki’s Hermia 12.) Best Friends Forever 13.) Shakespeare  
 14.) Titania 15.) Puck 16.) Hermia thinks Helena has stolen her boyfriend  
 17.) Because she thinks Shakespeare is trying to steal her best friend, the Queen  
 18.) Theseus, Hippolyta and Egeus 19.) 6 (three couples) 20.) Lizzie, the Queen

### ACTIVITY # 12 - Crossword Puzzle

Complete the crossword below



#### **Across**

2. The name that Shakespeare call the Queen (**lizzie**)
5. The place that Hermia and Lysander escape to (**forest**)
6. Bottom and his friends perform the play 'Pyramus and \_\_\_\_\_' (**thisbe**)
7. Oberon is King of the \_\_\_\_\_ (**fairies**)
8. Egeus demands Hermia marry \_\_\_\_\_ (**demetrius**)
9. Bottom's head is transformed into the head of a \_\_\_\_\_ (**donkey**)
11. Ricki's real name (**richarda**)
13. The word used to insult Demetrius (**creep**)

#### **Down**

1. Queen and wife of Oberon (**titania**)
3. What Puck squeezes in the lovers' eyes (**lovejuice**)
4. A word that means 'shorter' (**abridged**)
10. Hermia must be executed or become a \_\_\_\_\_ (**nun**)
12. The city where A Midsummer Night's Dream takes place (**athens**)

# RESOURCES

## **BOOKS**

Kirkland, Elizabeth and Joseph Papp. *Shakespeare Alive!* Toronto; New York, NY: Bantam, 1998.

Rex Gibson.. *Teaching Shakespeare, A Handbook for Teachers.* Cambridge University Press, 1998

Linda Buckle, W Shakespeare. *A Midsummer Night's Dream.* Cambridge University Press, 2005

## **ON THE WEB**

[www.folger.edu/eduLesPlanArch.cfm?cid=1786](http://www.folger.edu/eduLesPlanArch.cfm?cid=1786) – The Folger Shakespeare Library's Lesson Plan Archive, dealing with every play, Shakespeare's life and times, and the literary genres and conventions of the time. It is an extensive resource for teachers, easy to access, and created by K-12 educators.

[www.rsc.org.uk/home/default.aspx](http://www.rsc.org.uk/home/default.aspx) – Web site of the Royal Shakespeare Company.

[www.Shakespeare.palomar.edu/timeline/timeline.htm](http://www.Shakespeare.palomar.edu/timeline/timeline.htm) – Shakespeare timeline

[www.shakespeare.org.uk/content/view/13/13](http://www.shakespeare.org.uk/content/view/13/13) – Shakespeare in Stratford

[www.shakespeares-globe.org](http://www.shakespeares-globe.org) – The Globe Theatre

**Virtual globe sites: Interesting to see the real globe theatre on line.**

[http://aspirations.english.cam.ac.uk/converse/enrich/globe\\_picker.html](http://aspirations.english.cam.ac.uk/converse/enrich/globe_picker.html)

<http://www.shakespeares-globe.org/virtualtour/>

## About the Artists



**Mariana Mourato** (*Queen Elizabeth aka 'Lizzie', Helena, Titania, Bottom as Pyramus*) Mariana studied acting in New York City at the Stella Adler Studio and graduated in 2020. She has worked extensively with the Lisbon Players Theatre Company and acted in film and TV productions, including an episode of the German TV series *Bella Block*. Her stage performances include Miranda in Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, Helena in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, and Miss Casewell in Agatha Christie's *The Mousetrap*. Mariana is looking forward to her second year working with the Calliope Theatre Company.



**Meg Thurin** (*Richarda 'Ricki-with-an-I' Burbage, Hermia, Demetrius, Snout as Wall, Lion*) graduated from John Cabot University with a Bachelor of Arts and received her postgraduate degree from the Istituto Arte Artiginato e Restauro, Rome, Italy. Since moving to Portugal in 2009, Meg has worked with Avalon Theatre Company, participated in various voice-over projects and has performed in a TV sitcom pilot filmed in Lisbon. Most recently, Meg became the featured voice for iClio's - JiTT Travel app guides for many major cities in Europe. Meg is a co-founder of Calliope Theatre Company and looks forward to seeing the teachers and students that she met during her 5 years with Avalon Theatre Company.



**Matthew Lloyd** (*William Shakespeare, Lysander, Oberon, Flute as Thisbe*) In his work with The Ferndown Drama Group, Huntington Drama Group, Chesil Theatre and the Royal Navy Theatre Association, Matthew has acted in a variety of full-length works including pantomimes and dramatic plays such as *Wind in the Willows* (Toad) and *Pygmalion*. Matthew has directed such works as *The Anniversary* and *Steel Magnolias* and has served as Stage Manager for a variety of theatre companies. Matthew has an MBA from Cranfield School of Management. After his 17 years in the British Royal Navy (including time spent with NATO, Portugal), Matthew moved permanently to Cascais. Matthew is a co-founder of Calliope Theatre Company.