

English Lesson Plan – William Shakespeare

Subject content from the National Curriculum 2014

The overarching aim for English in the national curriculum is to promote high standards of language and literacy by equipping pupils with a strong command of the spoken and written word, and to develop their love of literature through widespread reading for enjoyment. The national curriculum for English aims to ensure that all pupils:

- ♣ read easily, fluently and with good understanding
- ♣ develop the habit of reading widely and often, for both pleasure and information
- ♣ acquire a wide vocabulary, an understanding of grammar and knowledge of linguistic conventions for reading, writing and spoken language
- ♣ appreciate our rich and varied literary heritage
- ♣ write clearly, accurately and coherently, adapting their language and style in and for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences
- ♣ use discussion in order to learn; they should be able to elaborate and explain clearly their understanding and ideas
- ♣ are competent in the arts of speaking and listening, making formal presentations, demonstrating to others and participating in debate

Aims of the National Curriculum 2014

Pupils should be taught to plan their writing by:

- ♣ discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar
- ♣ discussing and recording ideas
- ♣ draft and write by:
 - ♣ composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (English Appendix 2)
 - ♣ organising paragraphs around a theme
 - ♣ in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot
 - ♣ in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings]
- ♣ evaluate and edit by:
 - ♣ assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
 - ♣ proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
 - ♣ proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
 - ♣ read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear

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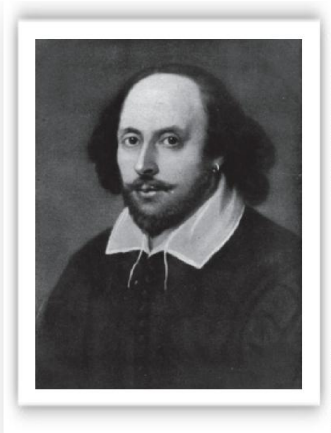
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Learning Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To write for a range of purposes and audiences with ideas that are usually sustained, well-paced and logical. To select appropriate grammar and vocabulary to match the purpose and audience of their writing. To describe settings, characters and atmosphere with increasing awareness of the reader. 	
Cross-Curricular Links	SMSC (from Ofsted Guidance April 2014)
History <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in an aspect of social history Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. Understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. Significant historical figures 	Spiritual <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experience enjoyment and fascination in learning about others and the world around them. Use imagination and creativity in learning. Moral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate, and offer reasoned views about, moral and ethical issues. Social <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show interest in, and understanding of, the way communities and societies function at a variety of levels. Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show understanding and appreciation of the wide range of cultural influences that have shaped their own heritage Be willing to participate in, and respond to artistic, technological, scientific and cultural opportunities.

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Comprehension



WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Baptised 26 April 1564 - died 23 April 1616

William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon in Warwickshire. No-one knows when he was born but the records of Stratford's Holy Trinity Church say he was baptised on 26 April 1564.

In his early school years he studied maths, religion, literature and Latin. At the age of 18 he married a woman called Anne Hathaway, the daughter of a farmer. A year after they were married they had a daughter together and then had twins in 1585. Very little is known about Shakespeare's activities from 1585 - 1592. During this period he went to London where he began a successful career as an actor and writer. In his lifetime he wrote 38 plays, 154 sonnets and many poems. Today, his plays still excite audiences of all nationalities.

Shakespeare retired to Stratford a few years before his death. He died on 23 April 1616. He was buried at the Holy Trinity Church two days after his death.

Shakespeare's most famous plays include Macbeth, Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet and Julius Caesar.

The epitaph written on Shakespeare's stone slab is written below:

Old spelling:

Good frend for Iesvs sake
forbeare,
To digg the dvst enclosed
heare.
Bleste be ye man yt spares
thes stones,
And cvrst be he yt moves my
bones.

Modern spelling:

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."

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Questions

Answer the following questions:

1. When was William Shakespeare baptised?

2. Where was Shakespeare born?

3. How old was Shakespeare when he married Anne Hathaway?

4. How many children did they have?

A) 2

C) 3

B) 1

D) 4

5. How many plays did Shakespeare write?

6. Write down three of Shakespeare's most famous plays.

7. Read the epitaph written above Shakespeare's grave. In your own words describe what you think it means.

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SHAKESPEAREAN INSULT KIT!

HOW?

- Start each sentence with **thou** (which means 'you')
- Then take an insult from column **A**, then add on an insult from **B**, then from **C**.
- **Mix** the insults about.
- Try and be as funny as you can.

COLUMN A

1. bawdy
2. brazen
3. bootless
4. distempered
5. fitful
6. gnarling
7. greasy
8. grizzled
9. haughty
10. hideous
11. jaded
12. puny
13. lewd
14. peevish
15. pernicious
16. prattling
17. purpled
18. queasy
19. rank
20. reeky
21. roynish
22. saucy
23. sottish
24. unmuzzled
25. vacant

COLUMN B

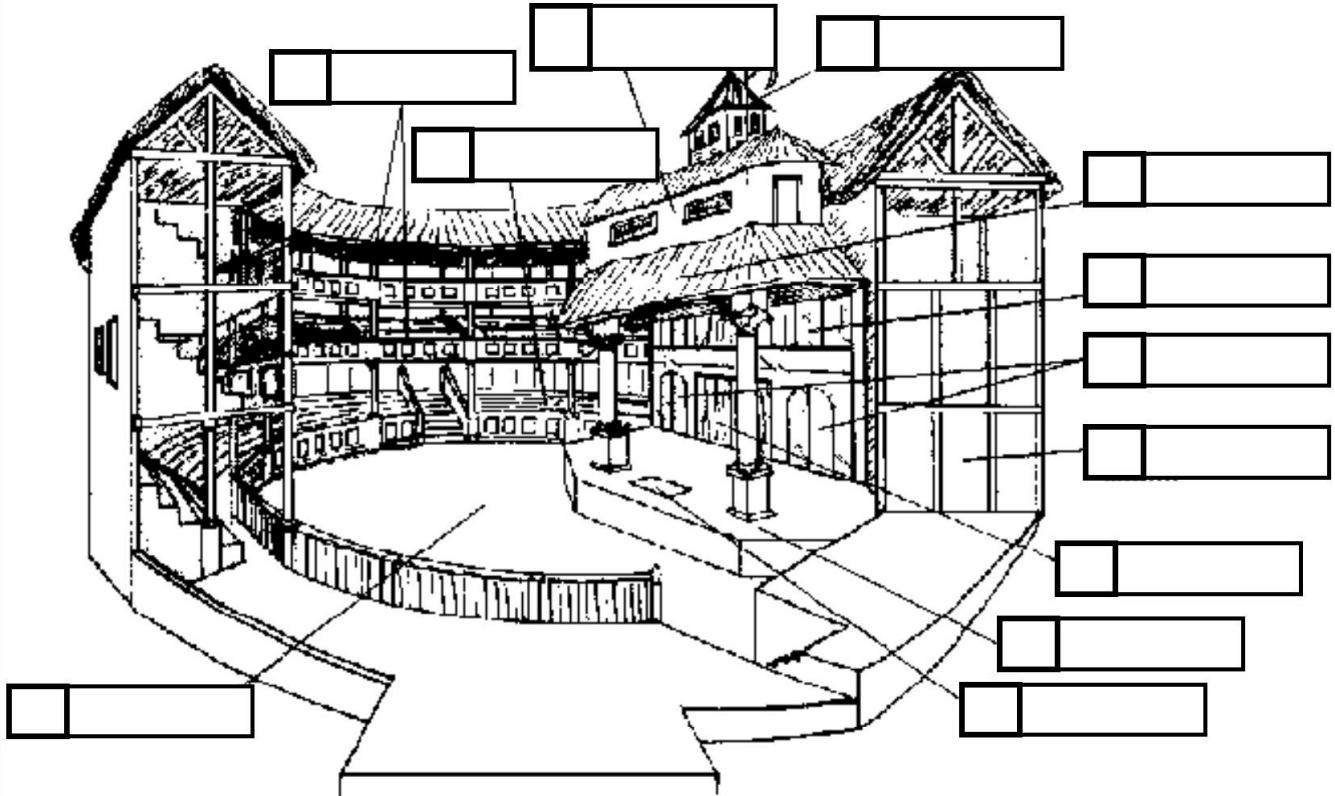
1. hunch-backed
2. clay-brained
3. dog-hearted
4. empty-hearted
5. evil-eyed
6. eye-offending
7. fat-kidneyed
8. heavy-headed
9. horn-mad
10. ill-bred
11. ill-composed
12. ill-nurtured
13. iron-witted
14. lean-witted
15. lily-livered
16. mal-bred
17. motley-minded
18. muddy-mettled
19. onion-eyed
20. pale-hearted
21. paper-faced
22. pinch-spotted
23. raw-boned
24. rug-headed
25. rump-fed

COLUMN C

1. canker-blossom
2. codpiece
3. crutch
4. cutpurse
5. dogfish
6. egg-shell
7. gull-catcher
8. hedge-pig
9. Boar pig
10. Horn beast
11. lout
12. Maggot pie
13. malt-worm
14. mannequin
15. Mold worm
16. Pigeon egg
17. Mold warp
18. nut-hook
19. pantaloons
20. Hugger mugger
21. Foot licker
22. remnant
23. rudesby
24. ruffian
25. Bug bear

THE GLOBE THEATRE

Below you have a list of places within the Globe. Decide which word goes in the box and then write the relevant number as a guess in the small box. Then, when you go through the answers, write the correct term.

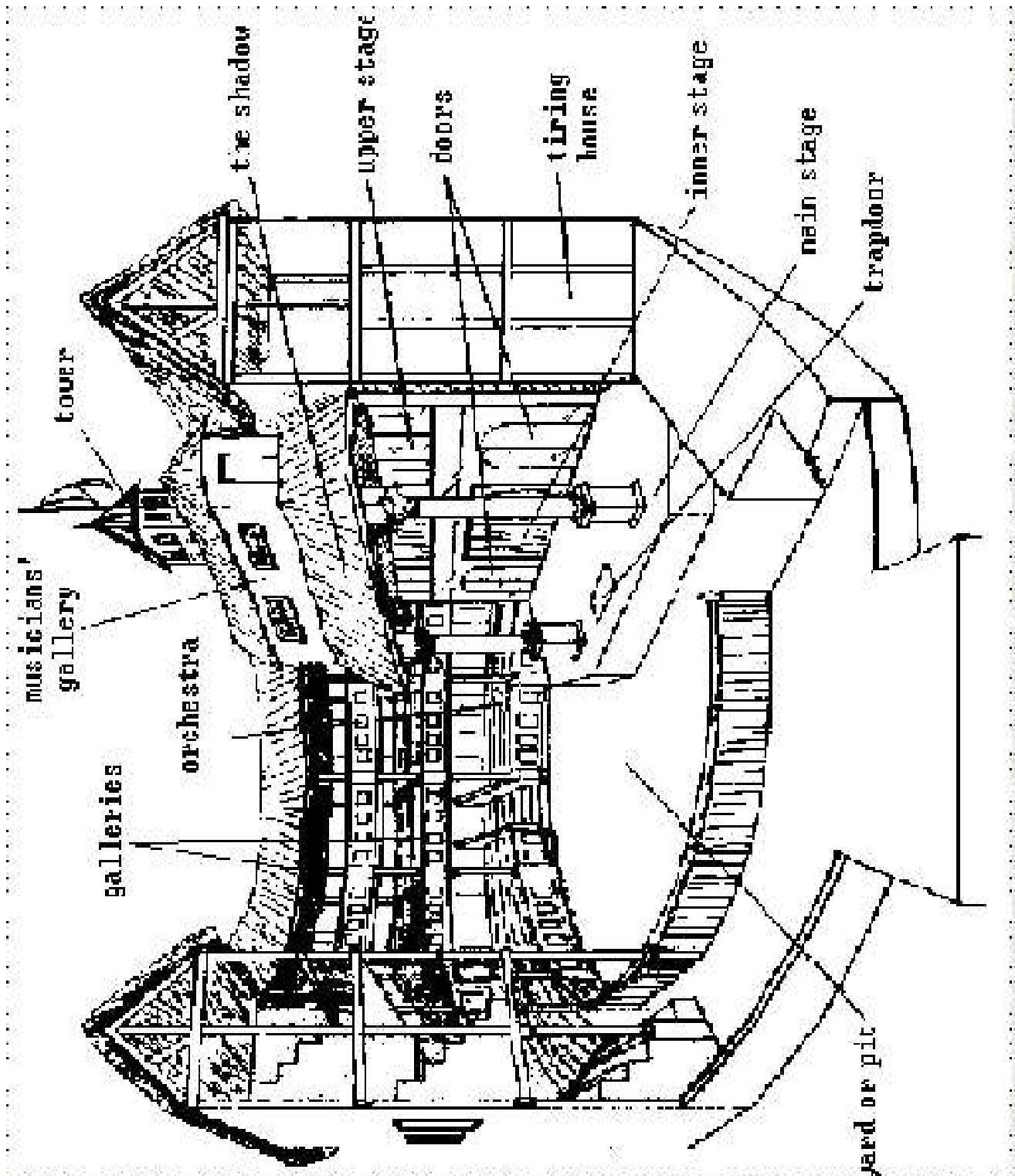


1. yard or pit	4. trapdoor	7. main stage	10. tiring house
2. inner stage	5. doors	8. musicians	11. upper stage
3. galleries	6. tower	9. orchestra	12. the shadow

Using the words on the left, complete the gaps on the right, which gives you important information about the Globe Theatre.

<p>fire closed 3000 Lord London 1599</p>	<p>The Globe Theatre was a theatre in _____ associated with William Shakespeare. It was built in _____ by Shakespeare's playing company, the _____ Chamberlain's Men, but was destroyed by _____ on 29th June 1613. A second Globe Theatre was built on the same site by June 1614 and _____ in 1642. It could accommodate up to _____ spectators.</p>
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ELIZABETHAN ENTERTAINMENT FACTSHEET

The first three blood sports began in England as early as the 1200s. Whilst initially they were simply blood sports they soon became public events which involved gambling and the exchange of a great deal of money.

Bear baiting and bull baiting

Seen as a great sporting and gambling event it was patronised by all classes of Elizabethans including the Queen, courtiers and foreign ambassadors. Vast amounts of money were waged on the outcome of these contests.

Bear baiting was a contest in which the bear was chained to a stake by one hind leg or by the neck and worried by dogs. The whipping of a blinded bear was another variation of bear-baiting. Queen Elizabeth attended a famous baiting which was described by an Elizabethan chronicler called Robert Laneham as follows:

"... it was a sport very pleasant to see, to see the bear, with his pink eyes, tearing after his enemies approach; the nimbleness and wait of the dog to take his advantage and the force and experience of the bear again to avoid his assaults: if he were bitten in one place how he would pinch in another to get free; that if he were taken once, then by what shift with biting, with clawing, with roaring, with tossing and tumbling he would work and wind himself from them; and when he was loose to shake his ears twice or thrice with the blood and the slaver hanging about his physiognomy."

Bull baiting

Bull baiting was a contest in which trained bulldogs attacked tethered bulls. The bull, with a rope tied round the root of his horns, would be fastened to a stake with an iron ring in it, situated in the centre of the ring. The rope was about 15 feet long, so that the animal was confined to a space of 30 feet diameter. The owners of the dogs stood round this circle, each holding their dog by its ears, and when the sport began, one of the dogs would be let loose. The bull was baited for about an hour. Bull-Baiting and Bear-Baiting was extremely similar, except that Bull-

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Baiting was more common in England due to the scarcity and cost of bears.

Elizabethan Venues for Bear & Bull Baiting

Bear baiting and Bull baiting took place in purpose built arenas. The most famous London arena, called a Bear Garden, for Bear Baiting was in Paris Garden in Southwark.

The most famous London arena for Bull Baiting was called the Bull Ring Theatre. The Audience capacity for Bull and Bear Baiting was up to 1000 people. Gambling was a major feature. The arenas had protective walls around them were made of stone (flint). The seating arrangements for the spectators were tiered benches.

Elizabethan Bear & Bull Baiting were immensely popular sports during the Elizabethan era. Even Queen Elizabeth was pleased to spend an afternoon watching these bloodthirsty forms of entertainment. Bull baiting had been introduced to England during the Medieval period of the 1200's - nearly every town in Elizabethan England boasted a Bull and Bear baiting ring.

Cock Fighting

Cock fighting was a common pastime, and the bets on this game could amount to thousands of pounds, an exorbitant amount of money in those days, and many respectable gentlemen lost all their money this way. Henry VIII had a royal cockpit built at one of his palaces.

Young boys on Shrove Tuesday would normally bring in their own fighting rooster and would spend the afternoon at school placing bets on which rooster would win. The most famous cock-pit in London was in Drury Lane, and most towns and villages had their own pit.

Theatre

The plays were an extremely popular pastime.] Quite a few theatres were built in and around London at this time including "The Globe", "The Swan" and "The Fortune". Little scenery was used but props were used widely. The props were quite realistic, with innards of pigs being strewn across the stage when a man's body was shown to be cut open.

The Elizabethan Theatre was a booming business. People loved the Theatre. The Elizabethan plays and theatres were as popular as the movies and cinemas of the early 20th century. Vast amounts of money

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could be made. The inn-keepers increased their profits by allowing plays to be shown on temporary stages erected in the yards of their inns (inn-yards). Soon purpose-built playhouses and great open theatres were being constructed.

Theatrical Performances proved to be so popular that in 1591 the growing popularity of theatres led to a law closing all theatres on Thursdays so that the bull and bear baiting industries would not be neglected!

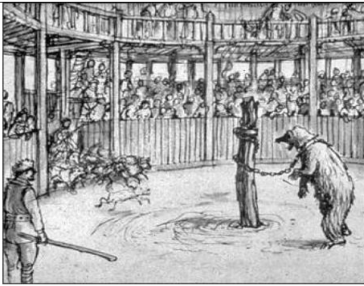
Visiting a theatre and watching a play was very different not just because of who was in the audience, but because of the expectations of how people would behave. Theatregoers were not expected to be still and silent throughout the performance like modern audiences are. Rather, it was the modern equivalent of going to see a popular band, communal and at times raucous, depending on the subject matter of a given performance.

The audience would eat, drink and talk throughout the performance, and theatres were open air and used natural light. Most plays were performed not in the evening as they are now, but rather in the afternoon or during the daylight.

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ELIZABETHAN ENTERTAINMENT

Elizabethan Entertainment was extremely important to people who lived in the Elizabethan era. The lives of Elizabethans were hard, the mortality rate was high due to frequent outbreaks of the Plague and life expectation was low. The poor people enjoyed entertainment from acting troupes, tournaments or dancing. The most popular public entertainment were the four activities below. Notice how they are gruesome and violent – this is what Shakespeare had to contend with! When you are given information about these types of entertainment, fill in the boxes



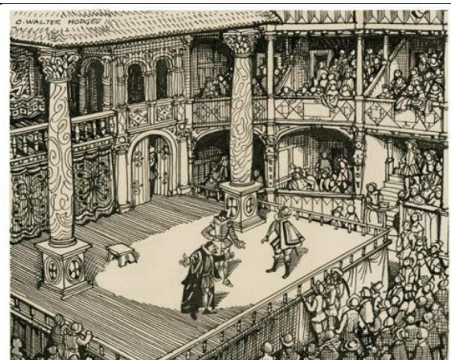
Bear baiting

Bull Baiting



Cock fighting

Theatre



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THE SCRIPT

ACT AND SCENE

SCENE LOCATION

ACT I SCENE I *A desert place.*
[Thunder and lightning. Enter three Witches]
First Witch When shall we three meet again
 In thunder, lightning, or in rain?
Second Witch When the hurlyburly's done,
 When the battle's lost and won.
Third Witch That will be ere the set of sun. 5
First Witch Where the place?
Second Witch Upon the heath.
Third Witch There to meet with Macbeth.
First Witch I come, graymalkin!
Second Witch Paddock calls. 10
Third Witch Anon!
ALL Fair is foul, and foul is fair:
 Hover through the fog and filthy air.

STAGE DIRECTIONS

LINES OF THE PLAY

LINE NUMBER

CHARACTER

In the space below create your own script of a conversation you have had today. It should include all of the features above – maybe even some stage directions!