

Globe to globe hamlet

School resource pack

India

Country #136

About Shakespeare's Globe



During the first years of Elizabeth's reign, the English playing companies used inns, inn yards, college halls and private houses for their performances. It was not until 1576 that the actor-manager James Burbage built the Theatre in Shoreditch, the first purpose-built playhouse in London. Shakespeare joined the resident troupe at the Theatre in the 1580s and the company (later known as the Chamberlain's and then the King's Men) flourished there for 20 years.

In 1596 a dispute arose over the renewal of the lease and negotiations were begun to acquire a disused hall in the precincts of the old Blackfriars priory to use as an indoor theatre. James Burbage died in February 1597; in April the lease expired, but the dispute continued for two years, during which time the company performed at the nearby Curtain playhouse. In Christmas 1598 the company sought a drastic solution: they leased a plot near the Rose, a rival theatre in Southwark, demolished the Theatre and carried its timbers over the river. To cover the cost of the new playhouse, James Burbage's sons Cuthbert and Richard, offered some members of the company shares in the building. Shakespeare was one of four actors who bought a share in the Globe. By early 1599 the theatre was up and running and for 14 years it thrived, presenting many of Shakespeare's greatest plays.

In 1613, during a performance of *Henry VIII*, wadding from a stage cannon ignited the thatched roof and the theatre burned to the ground 'all in less than two hours, the people having enough to do to save themselves'. The theatre was quickly rebuilt, this time with a tiled roof. Shakespeare may have acted in the second Globe, but he probably never wrote for it. It remained the home for Shakespeare's old company until the closure of all the theatres under England's Puritan administration in 1642. No longer of use, it was demolished to make room for tenements in 1644.

Shakespeare's Globe was built as close to the site of the old Globe as possible – just one street nearer the river. Working with architect Theo Crosby, The Shakespeare's Globe Trust did huge amounts of research to make the theatre as accurate a reproduction as possible. The builders, McCurdy and Co, began at the very beginning. They used the same kind of wood the original builders would have used: green oak. They went out and chose the trees for the stage pillars. They used the same techniques and tools to shape them as carpenters in Shakespeare's time used. They couldn't do everything in the same way. Safety regulations meant they had to use modern scaffolding and cranes. But they made every joint in the same way and fixed the timbers together using wooden pegs. Building regulations mean that they had to line the thatch with fire-retardant material. It opened in 1996.

Printable Fact Sheets

http://www.shakespearesglobe.com/uploads/files/2014/01/the_globe.pdf

http://www.shakespearesglobe.com/uploads/files/2015/04/reconstructed_globe.pdf

About the playwright: William Shakespeare

Born in Stratford-upon-Avon, a small Warwickshire town, in 1564, William Shakespeare was the eldest son of John Shakespeare, a glover, and Mary Arden, the daughter of a wealthy farmer. The exact date of his birth is unknown, but baptismal records point to it being the same as that of his death, April 23. He probably attended what is now the Edward VI Grammar School, where he would have studied Latin literature, and at 18, he married a farmer's daughter, Anne Hathaway, with whom he had three children: Susanna, born in 1583, and, two years later, the twins Hamnet (who died in childhood) and Judith.

Nothing further is known of his life until 1592, when his earliest known play, the first part of Henry VI, became a hit in London, where Shakespeare was now working as an actor. Soon afterwards, an outbreak of the plague forced the temporary closure of the theatres, and Shakespeare turned for a while to writing poetry. By 1594, however, he was back in the theatre, acting with the Lord Chamberlain's Men. He quickly established himself as one of London's most successful dramatists, with an income that enabled him, in 1597, to buy a mansion back in Stratford. In 1599 he became a shareholder in London's newly built Globe Theatre.

In 1603, Shakespeare's company was awarded a royal patent, becoming known as the King's Men. Possibly as early as 1610, the playwright retired to his home in Stratford-upon-Avon, living there – and continuing to invest in real estate – until his death on April 23, 1616. He is buried in the town's Holy Trinity Church.

In the first collected edition of his works in 1623, fellow dramatist Ben Jonson called him a man “not of an age, but for all time”. Not only did Shakespeare write some of the most popular plays of all time, but he was a very prolific writer, writing 38 (canonically accepted) works in 23 years. His work covered many subjects and styles, including comedies, tragedies, histories and romances, all bearing his hallmark expansive plots, extraordinary language and humanist themes. Shakespeare enjoyed great popularity in his lifetime, and 400 years later, he is still the most produced playwright in the world.

For Printable Fact Sheet

http://www.shakespearesglobe.com/uploads/files/2014/06/william_shakespeare.pdf

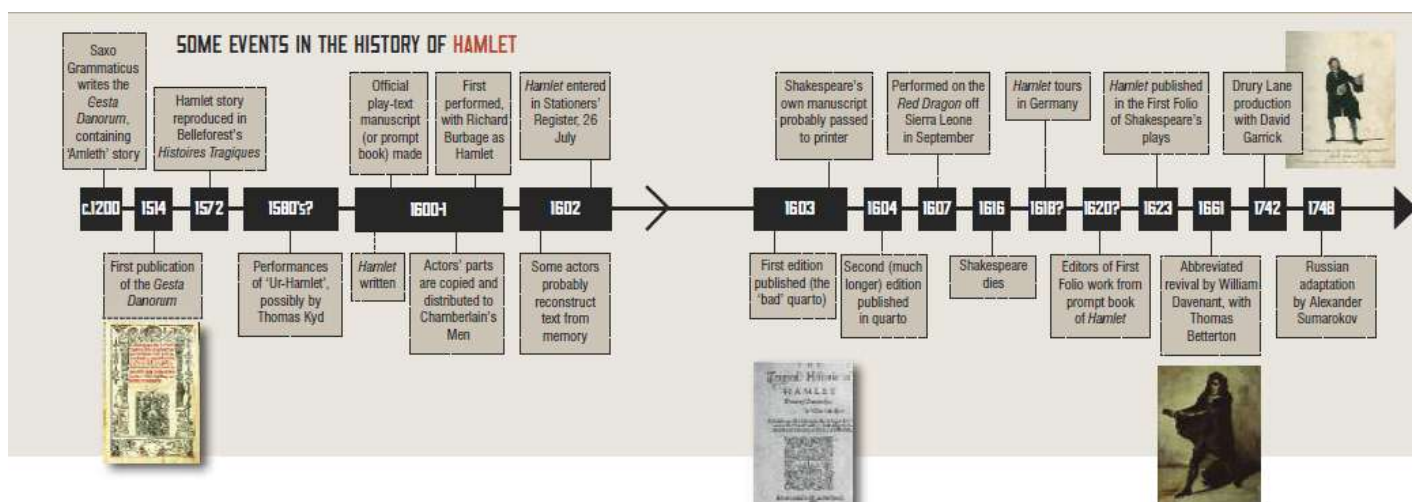


A Shakespearean timeline

1558	Elizabeth I crowned.
1564	William Shakespeare born.
1572	Actors not under the protection of a patron declared rogues and vagabonds.
1576	"The Theatre," the first public playhouse in London, opens.
1577	"The Curtain," London's second playhouse, opens.
1578	James VI (later James I of England) takes over government of Scotland.
1579	Publication of North's English translation of Plutarch's <i>Lives of the Noble Grecians and Romans</i> .
1580	Francis Drake returns in triumph from his voyage around the world; travelling players perform at Stratford.
1582	Shakespeare marries Anne Hathaway; Susanna is born six months later and the twins Hamnet and Judith in 1585.
1587	"The Rose" theatre opens in London. Mary Queen of Scots is executed. 1588 Spanish Armada defeated.
1589	Shakespeare finds work as an actor in London; he lives apart from his wife for 21 years.
1590-1591	<i>The Two Gentlemen of Verona, The Taming of the Shrew.</i>
1591	<i>2 Henry VI, 3 Henry VI.</i>
1592	Thousands die of plague in London; theatres closed. <i>1 Henry VI, Titus Andronicus, Richard III.</i>
1593	<i>The Comedy of Errors.</i>
1594	Shakespeare becomes a shareholder of his theatre company, The Lord Chamberlain's Men.
1594	<i>Love's Labour's Lost.</i>
1595	<i>Richard II, Romeo and Juliet, A Midsummer Night's Dream.</i>
1596	Shakespeare's son, Hamnet, dies.
1596-1597	<i>King John, The Merchant of Venice, 1 Henry IV.</i>
1597-1598	<i>The Merry Wives of Windsor, 2 Henry IV, Much Ado About Nothing.</i>
1598	"The Globe" theatre built.
1598-1599	<i>Henry V, Julius Caesar.</i>
1599-1600	<i>As You Like It.</i>
1600-1601	<i>Hamlet, Twelfth Night.</i>
1601	Shakespeare's patron arrested for treason following the Essex rebellion; he is later pardoned.
1602	<i>Troilus and Cressida.</i>
1603	Queen Elizabeth dies and is succeeded by James I; Shakespeare's theatre company becomes the King's Men.
1603	<i>Measure for Measure, Othello.</i>
1604	Work begins on the King James bible.
1604-1605	<i>All's Well That Ends Well, Timon of Athens, King Lear (Q)</i>
1606	<i>Macbeth, Antony and Cleopatra.</i>
1607	<i>Pericles, Prince of Tyre.</i>

1608	<i>Coriolanus</i> .
1609	<i>The Winter's Tale</i> .
1610	<i>King Lear</i> (F), <i>Cymbeline</i> .
1610	Shakespeare retires to Stratford-upon-Avon.
1611	<i>The Tempest</i> .
1611	King James version of the bible published.
1613	<i>Henry VIII</i> (<i>All is True</i>), <i>The Two Noble Kinsmen</i> .
1613	"The Globe" theatre burns down.
1616	Shakespeare dies in Stratford-upon-Avon.
1623	The first folio of Shakespeare's collected plays is published.

ABOUT *HAMLET*

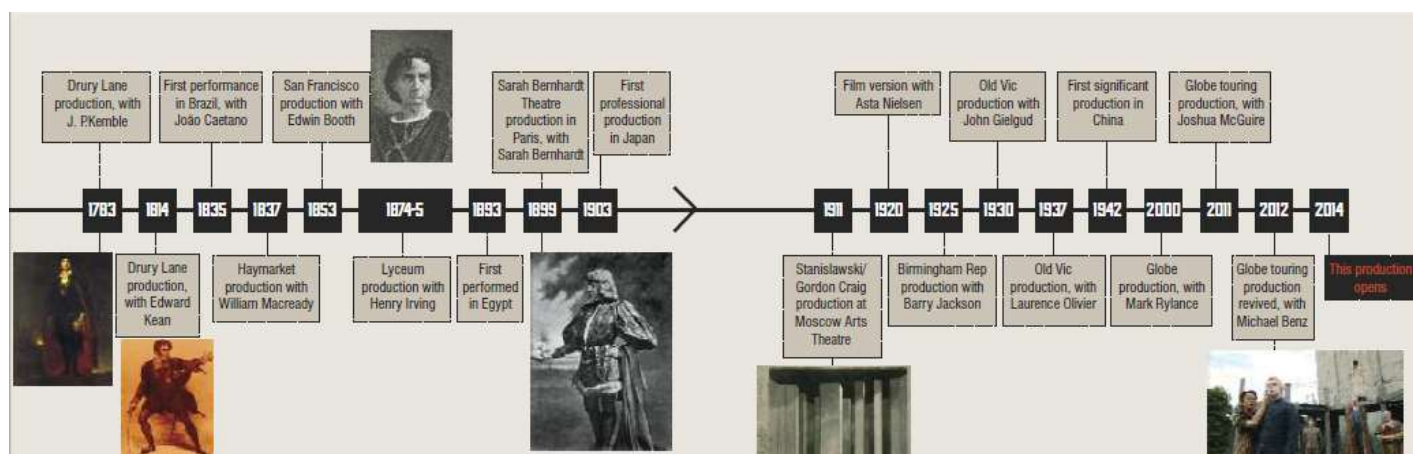


Sources of THE PLAY

The story of *Hamlet* is based on the Norse folk tale of Amleth, recorded in Latin by the 12th-century Danish historian Saxo Grammaticus in his *Gesta Danorum*. Shakespeare may have known Saxo's account or, what is more likely, he came across an amplified version of the tale in the *Histoires Tragiques* of 1570 by the French writer François de Belleforest. In addition, he must have known a lost play also called *Hamlet*, first mentioned in 1589 and certainly in the repertory of the Admiral's Men (one of the rival companies to Shakespeare's) in 1594, some five or six years before the first likely performance of his own *Hamlet*. This lost play – known as the 'Ur-Hamlet' – may have been written by Thomas Kyd, Shakespeare's older contemporary and the author of the first (and in its day most successful) English revenge play, *The Spanish Tragedy*.

In addition to these, a host of other influences can be felt throughout *Hamlet*, including Christopher Marlowe's *Dido, Queen of Carthage* and the anonymous play *A Warning for Fair Women* (for the scenes with the players and the play-within-the-play); descriptions of the real-life murder of the Duke of Urbino in 1538 (who was killed by poison administered through the ears); contemporary textbooks on melancholy and the account of Danish customs which appears in Thomas Nashe's *Pierce Pennilesse*. Some aspects of the play – such as the arrival of the players at court – seem to arise from personal experience. In the words of G.R. Hibbard, editor of the Oxford World's Classics edition: 'The quite extraordinary richness and variety of *Hamlet* owe much to the number and diversity of the sources that have contributed to its making.'

Early performance



Hamlet must have been performed before 26 July 1602, because this is the date on which the First Quarto of the play (the first published version) appears in the register of the Stationers' Company, where all new books had to be recorded before publication:

A booke called the Revenge of Hamlett Prince Denmarke as yt was latelie Acted by the Lord Chamberleyne his servantes.

Internal evidence in the play itself suggests that it appeared after *Julius Caesar* (1599) because an exchange between Hamlet and Polonius makes oblique reference to Caesar and Brutus. Killer and victim in both plays may have been performed by the same actors, making for a theatrical in-joke:

HAMLET And what did you enact?

POLONIUS I did enact Julius Caesar. I was killed i' th' Capitol. Brutus killed me.

Most scholars date it to around 1600, a year or so after Shakespeare's company had built the first Globe, which is where (if not at court) *Hamlet* was probably first performed, with Richard Burbage in the title role. A funeral elegy written for Burbage

after his death in 1619 lists Hamlet as one of his parts, and alludes to the scene in which he jumps after Laertes into Ophelia's grave:

No more young Hamlet, old Hieronimo,
Kind Lear, the griev'd Moor, and more beside,
That lived in him, have now forever died.
Oft have I seen him leap into the grave,
Suiting the person which he seemed to have
Of a sad lover with so true an eye

That there I would have sworn, he meant to die.
Hamlet was one of Shakespeare's most successful plays and early performances are recorded in the provinces (including Oxford and Cambridge) and in continental Europe. An early German version of the play – *Der Bestrafte Bruder-mord* – was based on performances given by English actors in Germany in the early 17th century. It was even performed at sea, off the coast of what is now Sierra Leone. Captain William Keeling, master of the *Red Dragon*, had the crew perform the play on 5 September 1607 and again on 31 March 1608, as he explained 'to keep my people from idleness and unlawful games, or sleep'.



The first Hamlet: Richard Burbage, the leading actor in Shakespeare's company, in what is traditionally thought to be a self-portrait. Dulwich Picture Gallery

CAST OF CHARACTERS

The Royal House of Denmark

HAMLET, Prince of Denmark

CLAUDIUS, King of Denmark, Hamlet's uncle

GERTRUDE, Queen of Denmark, Hamlet's mother

GHOST OF King Hamlet, Hamlet's father

The Court of Denmark

POLONIUS, Counsellor to the King

OPHELIA, his daughter

LAERTES, his son

REYNALDO, his servant

OSRIC
LORDS Courtiers
GENTLEMAN } Courtiers
MESSENGER and ATTENDANTS

VOLTEMAND }
CORNELIUS } Ambassadors to Norway
MARCELLUS }
BERNARDO } Officers of the Watch
FRANCISCO }
SOLDIERS and GUARDS

Former Schoolfellows of Hamlet

HORATIO, Hamlet's friend

ROSENCRANTZ }

GUILDENSTERN } sent for by Claudius to spy on Hamlet

Norway

FORTINBRAS, Prince of Norway

CAPTAIN, in his army

Other Characters

First Player }

Other Players } acting troupe visiting Elsinore English

Ambassadors

Sailors

Clown, gravedigger and sexton

Second Clown, his assistant

Priest, at Ophelia's funeral

Setting: In and around Elsinore and the Danish royal palace.

Short Synopsis

Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, has not succeeded his father as King. On the throne is his uncle Claudius, who married Queen Gertrude immediately upon the death of her husband, the first King Hamlet. At midnight the ghost of the dead King appears to his son on the battlements of the castle and commands revenge.

Hamlet, unsure at first, simulates madness and asks for a performance of a play with a plot much like his father's murder, so that he can see how the King responds. Claudius, deeply alarmed, plans to send Hamlet to England. However, before Hamlet leaves, he kills Polonius (the father of Ophelia, the woman Hamlet loves) who is hiding behind a curtain in Gertrude's room.

Two messengers conduct Hamlet towards the voyage to England, bearing letters that order his death when he arrives. Ophelia's brother Laertes, enraged by the news of his father's death, finds that his sister is helplessly mad, and swears to kill Hamlet. Ophelia drowns herself, and Hamlet returns to Denmark in time for her burial. Later, at a fencing match where Laertes seeks to stab Hamlet with a poisoned rapier, both men are wounded. Queen Gertrude drinks, in error, the poisoned wine Claudius has prepared for Hamlet. Laertes and Gertrude die; Hamlet, after killing Claudius, collapses in the arms of his friend Horatio and dies.

Long Synopsis

Guarding the castle at Elsinore, Marcellus and Barnado tell Horatio that they have seen the ghost of the dead King Hamlet. The ghost reappears, and they decide they must tell the dead King's son, Hamlet, about it. Hamlet is present at a reception being given by his uncle Claudius, who has just married Hamlet's mother, Gertrude. Claudius is sending ambassadors to Norway to stop a planned invasion by young Fortinbras. He gives Polonius' son Laertes permission to return to France. Hamlet reflects on the hasty marriage, and learns of the ghost's visit. That night he meets the ghost, who reveals that King Hamlet was murdered by Claudius, and Hamlet willingly agrees to be the means of revenge. He warns Horatio and the others not to speak of what has happened, even if he should behave strangely.

Polonius bids farewell to Laertes and warns his daughter Ophelia against Hamlet's courtship. Later, she tells Polonius of a strange visitation by Hamlet, and Polonius reports to the King and Queen that rejected love is the cause of Hamlet's supposed madness. Hamlet's fellow students Rosencrantz and Guildenstern arrive, invited by the King to find out what is wrong. Polonius arranges for Ophelia to meet Hamlet where he and Claudius can observe them. Hamlet and Ophelia argue, and Hamlet, having become suspicious about being observed, tells her she should go to a nunnery. Claudius is convinced that love is not the cause of Hamlet's behaviour, and decides to send him abroad. Meanwhile, travelling players have arrived, and Hamlet asks them to perform 'The Murder of Gonzago' before the King, so that he and Horatio can judge Claudius' guilt by his reaction. When one of the players enacts the poisoning of a king, Claudius leaves in high emotion. Gertrude asks to see Hamlet, and Polonius decides to hide in the room to hear what is said. Hamlet arrives in his mother's room, and kills the person he discovers in hiding, thinking it to be Claudius but finding it to be Polonius. He argues fiercely with Gertrude. The ghost appears, restraining Hamlet's anger towards his mother, and reminding him of the need for revenge. Claudius instructs Rosencrantz and Guildenstern to take Hamlet immediately to England.

Ophelia descends into madness. Laertes returns, blaming Claudius for his father's death, and is incensed to see Ophelia in this state. Claudius persuades him that Hamlet is to blame. When Claudius receives a letter from Hamlet reporting his return to Denmark, he plots with Laertes to kill him. They arrange a duel in which Laertes' sword will be unblunted and poisoned. Claudius will also poison a drink, which he will offer Hamlet. Gertrude arrives with the news that Ophelia has drowned.

INTERMISSION

Hamlet meets Horatio on returning to Elsinore. On the way, they see two men digging a grave, and Hamlet talks to the first, reflecting on the skulls he finds. They discover that the grave is for Ophelia. Hamlet reveals himself to the funeral party. Later, Hamlet tells Horatio how the trip to England was a subterfuge for his death, arranged by Claudius, and how he managed to escape. Osric enters with

news of the proposed fencing match, and Hamlet accepts the challenge. With Hamlet in the lead, Gertrude toasts him, and drinks from the poisoned cup. Laertes wounds Hamlet with the poisoned rapier, and is then wounded with it by Hamlet. Before he dies, Laertes blames Claudius, and Hamlet kills the King. Hamlet, close to death, passes the Danish succession to Fortinbras, and instructs Horatio to tell his story

ABOUT GLOBE TO GLOBE HAMLET

The *Hamlet* Globe to Globe tour opened at Shakespeare's Globe on 23 April 2014, the 450th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth. This completely unprecedented theatrical adventure will see *Hamlet* tour to every single country on earth over 2 years. Sixteen extraordinary men and women are currently travelling across the seven continents, performing in a huge range of unique and atmospheric venues.

Creative Team

DOMINIC DROMGOOLE, **DIRECTOR**

BILL BUCKHURST, **DIRECTOR**

JONATHAN FENSOM, **DESIGNER**

BILL BARCLAY, **COMPOSER / MUSIC DIRECTOR**

LAURA FORREST-HAY, **ADDITIONAL ORIGINAL MUSIC**

Cast

JOHN DOUGALL: **CLAUDIUS & POLONIUS**

LADI EMERUWA: **HAMLET**

PHOEBE FILDES: **OPHELIA / GERTRUDE / HORATIO / ROSENCRANTZ**

MIRANDA FOSTER: **GERTRUDE**

NAEEM HAYAT: **HAMLET**

BERUCE KHAN: **HORATIO / ROSENCRANTZ / LAERTES / GUILDENSTERN**

TOM LAWRENCE: **HORATIO/ ROSENCRANTZ/ LAERTES/ GUILDENSTERN**

JENNIFFER LEONG: **OPHELIA/ HORATIO / ROSENCRANTZ**

RAWIRI PARATENE: **CLAUDIUS & POLONIUS**

MATTHEW ROMAIN: **HORATIO/ ROSENCRANTZ/ LAERTES/ GUILDENSTERN**

AMANDA WILKIN: **OPHELIA/ GERTRUDE / HORATIO / ROSENCRANTZ**

KEITH BARTLETT: **CLAUDIUS/ POLONIUS**

There are also four stage managers that are touring with the production for the two years

REBECCA AUSTIN

CARRIE BURNHAM

DAVE MCEVOY

ADAM MOORE



Hamlet Tour by the Numbers

- Total number of countries in the world: 198
- Total number of countries visited by *Hamlet* so far: 136 – 62 left to go.
- Total number of miles travelled: 217,258km
- Total number of Audience members: 125,000
- Total number of performances: 219
- Largest single audience: 3000 (tied between Sudan and Mexico)
- Total number of Skulls lost so far: 1

Hamlet Tour – DID YOU KNOW

- Did you know that the company performed in the United Nations?
- Did you know that the company performed in the Ukraine on the eve of their election?
- Did you know that the entire set, costumes and props travel in 12 steam trunks and four ski bags?
- Did you know that the entire set can be constructed in one hour and 45 minutes, can be taken down in 45 minutes and can be moved in 25 minutes?
- Did you know that the actors switch parts? They never play the same part twice in a row. It is estimated they have only done the same show 30 times in 18 months
- Did you know that the Hamlet Company is very international?
 - Ladi Emeruwa (Hamlet) is from Nigeria
 - Naeem Hayat (Hamlet) is from Pakistan.
 - Jennifer Leong (Ophelia/Horatio/Rosencrantz/Guildenstern) is from Hong KongAnd
 - Rawiri Paratene (Polonius/Claudius/Ghost) is from New Zealand
- Did you know that the cast lost their sets and costumes during a couple of their stops through the Pacific islands and had to use found objects to do the show? This included:
 - Snooker cues as swords
 - Scarves as costumes
 - Rocks for the Yorkic's Skull

GLOBE TO GLOBE HAMLET QUIZ (1)

- Who wrote Hamlet? _____
- What year was *Hamlet* written? _____
- How many countries are there in the world? _____
- What country number is India? _____
- How many kilometres has the *Hamlet* Company so far? _____
- How many actors are in the *Hamlet* Company? _____
- How many stage managers are in the *Hamlet* Company? _____
- When was the original Globe Theatre built? _____
- Which Hamlet actor is originally from Pakistan? _____
- What character does he play? _____

HAMLET WORD SCRAMBLE

G Z W L D V F R V N G V Z B S
S U T O A X I B Q R E E H I X
U A I N Y E X R I L R F I R T
I L X L A O R L K H T W H T Q
D H E X D R P T G U R N N H L
U S P D L E C J E Y U I W D O
A H Q I G T N N A S D D S A G
L I R H E E H S E I E E U Y L
C P O L X M R O T S L Y E Z O
A S M P Q B N T R E O E Q V B
T A T R A V E L A A R R H Z E
H S O W V R O K R E T N Y P P
A W H Y D K R H Z J H I M W O
S H A K E S P E A R E T O G W
G X N D D H J U D S E K H P X

APRIL
BIRTHDAY
CLAUDIUS
GERTRUDE
GHOST
GLOBE
GUILDENSTERN
HAMLET

HORATIO
LAERTES
OPHELIA
ROSENCRANTZ
SHAKESPEARE
THEATRE
TRAVEL

GLOBE TO GLOBE HAMLET QUIZ (2)

What year was *Hamlet* written? _____

How many countries are there in the world? _____

How many kilometres has the *Hamlet* Company so far? _____

How many actors are in the *Hamlet* Company? _____

How many stage managers are in the *Hamlet* Company? _____

When was the original Globe Theatre built? _____

When did the *Hamlet* tour start? _____

What is special about that date? _____

What is Hamlet's relationship to Claudius? _____

Who are Rosencrantz and Guildenstern? _____

Where is Hamlet set? _____

HAMLET WORD SCRAMBLE

O Z O M K M O K B R L C A C A
S A V P C P C L X O X I I S V
F M G N J Q F T A S L X R G U
G U I L D E N S T E R N E P X
S L U M A N A R H N R R G I A
B H L Y J I A P L C T T O S O
B X A C A V O A D R H T E Q Q
U M M K E D I K U A A Y S S B
A N Q L E I H D L N M E V E Q
E B O L G S E T D T L R T H O
M P E K O W P B R Z E T S S O
H O R A T I O E C I T A O N E
S U I D U A L C A S B E H Y K
L F S R K K F I G R V H G N S
H K U B B T C P I O E T W P M

APRIL
BIRTHDAY
CLAUDIUS
GERTRUDE
GHOST
GLOBE
GUILDENSTERN
HAMLET

HORATIO
LAERTES
OPHELIA
ROSENCRANTZ
SHAKESPEARE
THEATRE
TRAVEL

Interactive activity on text

Advice from Polonius

Senior Levels:
Age 12 – 18

Lesson Overview:

In this lesson, the students will deconstruct Polonius' speech with a focus on analysing and communicating the meaning of the work.

Grade Level(s)	7-12
Subject Area(s)	English, Drama
Curriculum Expectations & Learning Outcomes	By the end of the lesson students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain how the activity provides insight into different types of roles with a range of perspectives on social interaction and power relationships;• Evaluate the effectiveness of a speech and the language of persuasion;• Analyse a dramatic work to determine how it communicates ideas.
Time Needed	1 class period
Space	Desks in groups, then open spaces for exploring the text
Materials Handout	Student Worksheets – Advice from Polonius

For the Teacher

Brainstorm:

Ask the class the following:

- What is the best advice you ever received? Why?
- What is the worst advice you ever received? Why?
- What do you look for if you were asked to create the perfect piece of advice?

The Activity:

- Distribute to the class the student worksheets and read together the full text or play a recording of the speech, while they follow the text.
- Divide the class into groups of four.
- In groups have them read each piece of advice aloud (#1 – 8). Circulate and ensure they understand the meaning of the words and phrases.
- The groups will brainstorm and write in their own words what each sentence is about.
- When they have finished, have the students read aloud what they've written, ensuring that each person in the group reads a section.
- Have the students go back to Shakespeare's original text and have them read aloud, again ensuring all students are involved.
- Repeat, this time have each group stand in a circle. As each student reads his/her section, encourage him/her to make eye-contact with someone in the circle as if s/he is giving them advice.

Debrief:

Ask the class the following or have them write a one-page response to any of these questions:

- What did you discover about the relationship between Polonius and Laertes?
- Do you think Polonius is sincere or smug?
- When you re-wrote the Polonius' words and phrases using contemporary English, did you find the speech as evocative and as effective as Shakespeare's?

Optional Writing Assignment:

If you were Laertes writing to your best buddy about the chat you just had with your dad, what would you tell him/her?

STUDENT WORKSHEETS – ADVICE FROM POLONIUS

Act I, scene 3 Laertes is about to leave for France and Polonius gives his son some fatherly advice.

1. Read together the full text.
2. In groups read each piece of advice aloud (see next page #'s 1 - 8). Make sure you understand the meaning of the words and phrases.
3. Brainstorm with your group and write in your own words what each sentence is about.
4. Read aloud what you've written, each person taking a section.
5. Now go back to Shakespeare's original text and read it aloud with each person taking a section.
6. Stand in a small circle and read your section of Shakespeare's text to the group. Try to make eye-contact with someone in the circle as if you are giving them advice.

Yet here, Laertes? Aboard, aboard, for shame!

The **wind sits in the shoulder of your sail**,
And you are **stayed for**. There, my blessing with thee,
And these few **precepts** in thy memory
Look thou character. Give thy thoughts no tongue
Nor any **unproportioned** thought his act.
Be thou **familiar**, but by no means vulgar.
Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel,
But do not **dull thy palm** with entertainment
Of each **new-hatched, unfledged courage**. Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel, but being in,
Bear't that th' opposèd may beware of thee.
Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's **censure**, but reserve thy judgment.
Costly thy **habit** as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in **fancy**: rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man,
And they in France of the best rank and station
Are of a most select and generous chief in that.
Neither a borrower nor a lender be,
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of **husbandry**.
This above all, to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.
Farewell, **my blessing season this in thee!**

*the wind is behind you ready to drive you on
awaited*

*moral principles,
make sure you imprint
ill-considered*

*friendly, sociable
worthiness tested
fasten firmly*

*squander your hospitality/make your gesture meaningless
newly born, untried, comrade/fellow rogue*

manage it so that your opponent

*opinion/criticism
clothing*

frivolous fashion; expensive but not ostentatious

are particularly distinguished in their choice of dress

good housekeeping management/economy

*let my blessings help to embed these precepts in
you*

Decipher the meaning of each piece of advice and put it in your own words.

#	Polonius' Words	In Your Own Words
1	Give thy thoughts no tongue, Nor any unproportioned thought his act.	
2	Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar	
3	Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried, Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel, But do not dull thy palm with entertainment Of each new-hatched, unfledged comrade.	
4	Beware Of entrance to a quarrel, but being in, Bear't that the opposed may beware of thee.	
5	Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice; Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.	
6	Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, But not expressed in fancy: rich, not gaudy; For the apparel oft proclaims the man, And they in France of the best rank and station Are of a most select and generous chief in that.	
7	Neither a borrower nor a lender be, For loan oft loses both itself and friend, And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.	
8	This above all, to thine ownself be true, And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man.	

QUIZ KEY

GLOBE TO GLOBE HAMLET QUIZ (1)

FOR JUNIOR (Age 8 – 12)

All answers can be found in top part of pack

Who wrote Hamlet? William Shakespeare

What year was *Hamlet* written? 1600

How many countries are there in the world? 198

What country number is India? 136

How many kilometres has the *Hamlet* Company so far? 217,258km

How many actors are in the *Hamlet* Company? 12

How many stage managers are in the *Hamlet* Company? 4

When was the original Globe Theatre built? 1598

Which Hamlet actor is originally from Pakistan? Naeem Hayat

What character does he play? Hamlet

HAMLET WORD SCRAMBLE

G Z W L D V F R V N G V Z B S
\$ U T O A X I B Q R E E H I X
U A I N Y E X R I L R F I R T
I L X L A O R L K H T W H T Q
D H E X D R P T G U R N N H L
U S P D L E C J E Y U I W D O
A H Q I C T N N A S D D S A G
L I R H E E N S E I E U Y L
C P O L X M F O T S L Y E Z O
A S M P Q B N T F E O E Q V B
T A T R A V E L A A R R N Z E
H S O W V R O K R E T N Y P P
A W H Y D K R H Z J H I M W O
S H A K E S P E A R E T O G W
G X N D D H J U D S E K H P X

APRIL
BIRTHDAY
CLAUDIUS
GERTRUDE
GHOST
GLOBE
GUILDENSTERN
HAMLET

HORATIO
LAERTES
OPHELIA
ROSENCRANTZ
SHAKESPEARE
THEATRE
TRAVEL

GLOBE TO GLOBE HAMLET QUIZ (2)

FOR SENIOR (Age 12 - 18)

All answers can be found in top part of pack

What year was *Hamlet* written? 1600

How many countries are there in the world? 198

How many kilometres has the *Hamlet* Company so far? 217,258km

How many actors are in the *Hamlet* Company? 12

How many stage managers are in the *Hamlet* Company? 4

When was the original Globe Theatre built? 1598

When did the *Hamlet* tour start? April 23, 2014

What is special about that date? It is the 400th anniversary of Shakespeare's Birth

What is Hamlet's relationship to Claudius? He is Hamlet's Uncle

Who are Rosencrantz and Guildenstern? His best friends from School

Where is Hamlet set? Denmark

HAMLET WORD SCRAMBLE

O Z O M K M O K B R L C A C A
S A V P C P C L X O X I I S V
F M G N J Q F T A S L X R G U
G U I L D E N S T E R N E P X
S L U M A N A R H N R R G I A
B H L Y J I A P L C T T O S O
B X A C A V O A D R H T E Q Q
U M M K E D I K U A A Y S S B
A N Q L E I H D L N M E V E Q
E B O L G S E T D T L R T H O
M P E K O W P B R Z E T S S O
H O R A T I O E C I T A O N E
S U I D U A L C A S B E H Y K
L F S R K K F I G R V H G N S
H K U B B T C P I O E T W P M

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