Shakespeare and the Globe Theatre

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II A
Percorso CLIL
Shakespeare and the Globe Theatre

Shakespeare's company built the Globe Theatre in London in around 1598. It was an octagonal amphitheatre and it had three floors. It could hold about 3000 spectators.
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The actors performed on a rectangular stage and there was primitive equipment for stage effects. The lighting was natural because plays were performed in the afternoon. The audience sat or stood all round the stage.
In 1613, the Globe Theatre caught fire. Shakespeare's company built a new theatre in the same place. In 1642, the Puritans, who disliked entertainment, closed it and built houses on the site.
The foundations of Shakespeare's Globe were found in 1989 and work began in 1993 to build a new theatre, using the same methods and materials of almost 400 years before and it was opened on June 12, 1997.
Shakespeare and the Globe
Theatre

The New Globe

Shakespeare's Globe
He was not for an age but for all time.
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William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, in central England, in 1564. We don't know exactly when he was born but we celebrate his birthday on 23rd April.
His father John made and sold gloves. He also had an important position in the town. Mary Arden, Shakespeare's mother came from a wealthy family and she was richer than her husband.
At the age of 7 he started at the King Edward IV Stratford Grammar School.
Shakespeare got married at the age of 18 to Anne Hathaway, who was 26. They had three children: Susan and two children Judit and Hammet. Hammet died at the age of only 11.
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Around 1587 Shakespeare became part of a theatre group of travelling actors and left Stratford-upon-Avon, and his family, to go to London.
London was an exciting city to be in. In their free time, Londoners often went to inns, where they could see shows. Later they went to the new, circular, open theatres. Shakespeare arrived in London at a time when the theatre was becoming more popular.
At that time, theatre companies needed patrons – important, rich men who gave the company money to put on their plays. At first, Shakespeare wrote for a company called the Chamberlain's Men; their patron was Lord Chamberlain, an important person at court.
Shakespeare was a good businessman. He owned part of this theatre company and two of the theatres where the company performed: *Blackfriars* and *The Globe*.
Shakespeare soon became well-known in London. His plays were a success and other writers started talking about him, too, even if they didn't always speak well of him!
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His theatre group started performing for Queen Elizabeth I. They continued to perform at the royal court under King James I, where they took the name the King's Men.
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It seems strange now, but Shakespeare didn't publish his work. This was because playwrights didn't get money for their work if it was used by other people, and so other companies could use his ideas.
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It is said that he died on the same day that he was born: 23rd April 1616
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Romeo and Juliet
The Montague and Capulet families hate each other and have always hated each other. One evening at a dance, Romeo (a Montague) and Juliet (a Capulet) meet and fall in love. They marry in secret the next day. But they are together for only one night.
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Tybalt (a Capulet) kills Romeo's friend in a fight. Romeo kills Tybalt and has to run away to another town. Juliet's parents don't know about her marriage with Romeo: they want her to marry another man.
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Juliet takes a sleeping potion so everyone will think she is dead, and then she and Romeo can escape. But Romeo doesn't know about her plan; he hears that she is dead. When he sees her in the family's tomb, he poisons himself. Juliet wakes up and sees Romeo's body. She kills herself with a dagger.
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O Romeo, Romeo!
Wherefore art thou Romeo?

Deny thy father and refuse thy name;

Or, if thou wilt not, be but sworn my love
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O, Romeo, Romeo. Perchè sei Romeo?
Nega tuo padre e rinnega il suo nome;
Oppure, se non vuoi farlo, giura che sei mio
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Hamlet
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The ghost of Hamlet's father tells Hamlet to kill his murderer, Claudius. Claudius was his father's brother, and he is now the King of Denmark. But Hamlet can't decide what to do, and so he makes everyone believe he's mad.
But Hamlet's problems become worse. By mistake, Hamlet kills the father of Ophelia, the girl he loves. Ophelia becomes so sad that she kills herself. Hamlet leaves Denmark. When he returns, Claudius and Laertes, Ophelia's brother plan to kill him. Hamlet must fight Laertes, but Laertes has a poisoned sword. To make sure of his plan Claudius poisons the wine he will give Hamlet if he wins.
By mistake, the Queen drinks the wine. Hamlet kills Laertes, but he is hurt. But before he dies from the poison in Lartes' sword, he kills Claudius.
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To be or not to be: that is the question.
Wheather 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer,
the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
and by opposing end them?
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Essere o non essere: questo è il dilemma.
Se sia più nobile d'animo
sopportare gli oltraggi, i sassi e i dardi dell'iniqua fortuna,
o prendere le armi contro un mare di problemi
e combattendo disperderli
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Il percorso Shakespeare and the Globe Theatre è stato realizzato dagli alunni della II A con la collaborazione della Prof.ssa Filomena Gambella
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- Baldi Egle
- Barchielli Cosimo
- Chiti Francesco
- Conti Marco
- Cuccuini Niccolò
- Fani Chiara
- Gori Libero Enrico
- Grifoni Margherita
- Guccione Francesco
- Innocenti Lisa
- Magnelli Duccio
- Mannucci Matteo
- Mattioli Marta
- Meloni Simone
- Saija Alessia
- Santini Gabriel
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- Soni Matteo
- Triolo Jaira Jasmin
- Venturini Matteo
- Vettori Tobia
- Vigliotti Gabriele
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Il CLIL (Content and Language integrated Learning), ossia l'apprendimento integrato di lingua e contenuti, potenzia l'acquisizione della lingua a vari livelli e consente un maggiore coinvolgimento e motivazione degli allievi.
Noi ragazzi della IIA, durante il percorso di quest'anno di inglese abbiamo studiato la civiltà e la storia dell'Inghilterra: The Golden Age, ossia il periodo d'oro che ha caratterizzato il regno dei Tudors, the Globe Theatre, un teatro shakespeareano famosissimo e tutt'ora esistente e William Shakespeare, il più famoso scrittore di commedie e di tragedie di quel periodo, considerato ancora oggi, uno dei più importanti.
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È stato un lavoro interessante, che ci ha coinvolti e che siamo stati contenti di fare. Abbiamo avuto la possibilità di imparare cose nuove utilizzando fantasia, manualità e condivisione, sicuramente un modo più divertente di studiare.