

William Shakespeare's

A Midsummer Night's Dream

Interactive Layered Flip Book



A Midsummer Night's Dream is the efforts, downside, and most likely, Shakespeare's 1596.

Shakespeare based the action takes place in the woods. It was the time of the feast.

Study Guide Answer Key

Act I
1. What are Theseus and Hippolyta discussing at the play's start? They are discussing their wedding which is planned for the day after tomorrow. They are also discussing the fact that they have to wait for the moon to be in the right position for the wedding to take place.

Act II
1. What are Theseus and Hippolyta discussing at the play's start? They are discussing their wedding which is planned for the day after tomorrow. They are also discussing the fact that they have to wait for the moon to be in the right position for the wedding to take place.

Act III
1. What are Theseus and Hippolyta discussing at the play's start? They are discussing their wedding which is planned for the day after tomorrow. They are also discussing the fact that they have to wait for the moon to be in the right position for the wedding to take place.

Act IV
1. What are Theseus and Hippolyta discussing at the play's start? They are discussing their wedding which is planned for the day after tomorrow. They are also discussing the fact that they have to wait for the moon to be in the right position for the wedding to take place.

Act V
1. What are Theseus and Hippolyta discussing at the play's start? They are discussing their wedding which is planned for the day after tomorrow. They are also discussing the fact that they have to wait for the moon to be in the right position for the wedding to take place.

With the answer keys

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
ABOUT WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

ACT I

ACT II

ACT III

ACTS IV AND V

CAST OF CHARACTERS

GLOBE THEATRE

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE



(born 1564; died 1616) was an English poet and playwright, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's preeminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon". His surviving works, including some collaborations, consist of 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and several other poems. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.

Shakespeare was born and raised in Stratford-upon-Avon. At the age of 18, he married Anne Hathaway, who bore him three children: Susanna, and twins Hamnet and Judith. Between 1585 and 1592, he began a successful career in London as an actor, writer, and part owner of a playing company called the Lord Chamberlain's Men, later known as the King's Men. He appears to have retired to Stratford around 1613, where he died three years later. Few records of Shakespeare's private life survive, and there has been considerable speculation about such matters as his physical appearance, sexuality, religious beliefs, and whether the works attributed to him were written by others. Shakespeare produced most of his known work between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were mainly comedies and histories, genres he raised to the peak of sophistication and artistry by the end of the sixteenth century. He then wrote mainly tragedies until about 1608, including *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, and *Macbeth*, considered some of the finest works in the English language.

Many of his plays were published in editions of varying quality and accuracy during his lifetime. In 1623, two of his former theatrical colleagues published the *First Folio*, a collected edition of his dramatic works that included all but two of the plays now recognized as Shakespeare's.

ABOUT WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

ACT I

1. What are Theseus and Hippolyta discussing at the play's start?

2. How does Hippolyta come to be betrothed to Theseus?

3. Why is Egeus disturbed?

4. What will be Hermia's fate if she refuses to marry Demetrius?

and Hermia agree?

have by telling Demetrius of Lysander and Hermia's flight?

7. What characters in scene two, and what do they plan?

ACT I

6. What is Helena's reaction to Lysander's words of love?

7. To where has Lysander disappeared when Hermia awakes?

ACT II

A Midsummer Night's Dream is a comedy centering on the efforts, downsides, and joys of love and marriage.

date the play between 1594

the play on *The Knight's Tale*, written by Geoffrey Chaucer.

hens, Greece and nearby

reek mythology. The date of

ion is June 24 which is the

John the Baptist. It was a

easting and happiness. On

er Night, fairies, hobgoblins,

itches held their festival. To

ream about Midsummer

ight, therefore, was to dream

about strange creatures and

strange happenings—like

those in the play. The tone

of the play is lighthearted,

mischievous, and magical.

THE PLOT...

The play starts with a Duke

Theseus and Hippolyta

preparing for their

wedding, when Egeus

arrives with his daughter

Hermia, along with

Lysander and Demetrius.

Hermia and Lysander love

each other; but Egeus wants Hermia to marry Demetrius

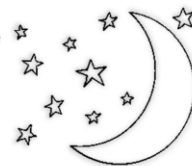
(who is loved by Helena). Theseus vows that Egeus must

have his way, and gives Hermia a month to marry

Demetrius, or either die or become a nun. Hermia and

Lysander agree to run away and to meet in the forest.

Hermia tells Helena of their plans, and she then tells Demetrius, hoping that he will like her more for telling him. Demetrius pursuits after the eloping couple, and Helena chases after him.



SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

Bottom want a prologue written for the play?

Puck done to Bottom?

demetrius the speaker: "Tie up my love's tongue, bring him silently."

4. What news does Puck bring Oberon?

5. Why does Oberon send Puck to fetch Helena?

6. What is Helena's situation at this point in the play?

7. What does Helena suppose of Hermia?

8. What does Hermia think Helena has done?

9. Why does Oberon send Puck to confuse the two young men?

10. What remedy corrects the crossed-loved couples?

ACT III

remove the spell he has cast over his queen?

couples asleep in the wood and learning of their more balanced
s Theseus give?

ottom bring his companions?

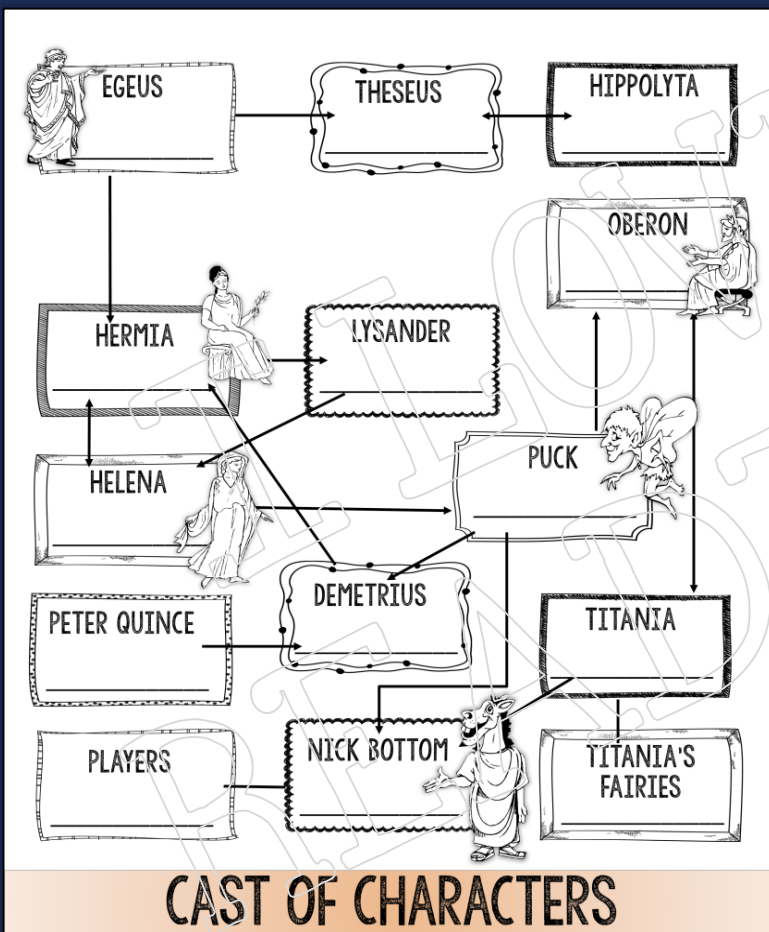
Shakespeare included a play within a play?

s do after the palace goes to sleep?

3. who does Puck address at the play's end?

4. What is the purpose of this last speech?

ACTS IV AND V

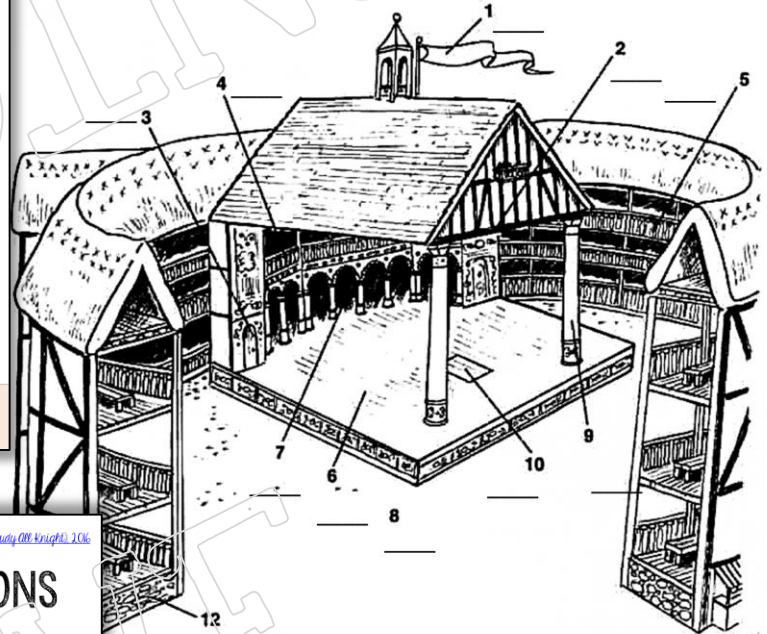


Danielle Knight, Study All Knight, 2016

The Globe Theatre

In 1599, the famous Globe Theatre was built. Referred to by Shakespeare as a "wooden O," the Globe could hold up to 3,000 spectators, and had as many as 20 sides. Using the Glossary of Terms, examine this unique theatre with its tiered stages, hidden doors, and unusual construction. The Globe Theatre burned down during a production of *Henry VIII* in 1613; reconstruction began that same year. In 1664, the Globe was finally torn down.

Directions-Using the Globe Theatre parts and descriptions on the next page, label the parts on the diagram. Place the correct letters on the spaces provided.



GLOBE THEATRE

GLOBE THEATRE PARTS AND DESCRIPTIONS

TIRING HOUSE A. dressing and storage rooms. Actors rested here between scenes and changed into lavish costumes. All large props were stored here. The doors to this place also served as actors' main entrances and exits.

GALLERIES B. three covered seating sections. Audiences paid more to sit on these tiered wooden benches under a thatched roof to keep out the sun and rain. For an additional penny, a patron could borrow a cushion to sit on.

INNER STAGE C. this stage was used mostly for indoor scenes. It had a curtain that could be opened or closed for scene change.

FLAG D. signified which type of play was being performed - black for tragedy, white for comedy, and red for history. This piece of the Globe Theater was flown high enough so most of London could see it waving from the top of the Globe.

UPPER STAGE E. this "chamber" was used for most bedroom and balcony scenes.

These wooden pillars supported the roof and were painted to look like marble. Actors used pillars to hide on the main stage and observe other characters while speaking in "asides" to the audience.

Patrons paid one penny to stand here and watch the performance rain or shine. Often, boys or groundlings, would participate in the play by cheering, shouting or throwing flowers at the actors.

The foundation needed to be constructed of brick, as it was built on wet, marshy ground near the Thames River.

A stage door built into the main stage where ghosts or witches could rise or descend through this door built into the main stage. The cellarage underneath was referred to as "hell".

ENTRANCE J. "Gatherers" stood at the single entrance to collect one penny from each patron per performance. Patrons put their pennies into a box, hence the term "box office". It took audiences at least half an hour to file into the theater.

MAIN STAGE K. where the main action of the play took place, especially outdoor scenes of battlefields, forests, or cityscapes. It was often called an "apron" stage because audiences could sit around all three sides. The stage was intentionally built four to five feet high so the audience could not jump up and into the action.

THE "HEAVENS" L. ceiling over the stage that protected the actors from too much sun or rain. It also represented the sky and heavens and was painted blue with golden stars. Actors who played angels or spirits descended from the hut on top of this "roof" to the main stage. The hut was also used for storage and additional sound effects such as alarm bells, cannon fire, and thunder.



Length: 140 ft. Body: 100 ft. Weight: 200