

Topic/Objective: _____ _____ _____	Full Name: _____ Class: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____	Tutor Use Only:
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Author Study of William Shakespeare Pages 314-320 in your literature textbook

	William Shakespeare is generally regarded as the world’s greatest writer in the English Language because of his brilliant _____ and his keen insight into _____.
	Shakespeare was born in _____ - _____ - _____ Northwest of London.
	His family did NOT have ties to any noble family and were what we would call _____ class.
	At 18 years old he married _____, a woman older than he.
	England was a rising _____ power in Shakespeare’s day. The navy defeated the Spanish _____ and London was a successful _____.
	Queen _____ ruled England and supported the arts. She enjoyed pageants and _____ as well as _____ literature.
	London was a busy and growing city of nearly _____ people.
	In 1592, Shakespeare was famous enough as a writer to be called an “_____” by Robert Greene.
	Shakespeare joined the acting company _____ and helped to make them successful by writing their plays.
	Even _____ came to see his plays
	In 1598 _____ wrote that Shakespeare was “the most excellent” at both comedies and tragedies.
	Shakespeare’s fame and money allowed him to be a partner in the _____ Theatre, buy a large home called _____, and buy his father a _____.
	When James I became king in 1603, Shakespeare’s acting company changed their name to the _____.
	In 1608, Shakespeare’s company leased a second theatre called the _____ which worked better for _____ performances.
	Shakespeare died in _____ and was buried in his home church in _____. His famous epitaph is; <i>“Good friend, for Jesus’ sake _____ To _____ the dust enclosed here. Blest be the man that _____, Cursed be he that _____.”</i>
	Some people have said that Shakespeare could not have written his plays because his

	family was not high class enough, but these claims have NO _____ in solid _____.
	The Renaissance brought England more interest in _____.
	Private stage productions were held indoors in _____, royal _____, and _____ homes.
	Early public performances were held in the _____ of inns.
	In 1576, James _____ opened the first public theatre outside of London in _____ and called it the _____.
	In 1599, the original _____ was torn down, rebuilt in _____ near the Rose and the Swan, and renamed the _____.
	Shakespeare referred to The Globe as the _____.
	The Globe was a wooden _____-story building that could hold up to _____ people.
	Poorer audience members of the Globe had to stand in a roofless courtyard and were called _____.
	Wealthier audience member of the Globe sat in _____ galleries.
	The stage had NO front _____.
	If the audience disliked something in the play they would shout out or throw _____.
	The _____ of audiences that included pickpockets gave actors a bad reputation.
	_____ were NOT allowed to perform, so all of the actors were _____.
	In 1613, the Globe's _____ caught fire and destroyed the theatre.
	The Globe was improved and rebuilt on the same spot where it stood for _____ more years until puritan leader _____ closed it and all of the theatres outside of London.
	In 1644, the empty Globe was torn down to build tenement _____.
	In 1997, American Sam _____ opened a new Globe theatre just _____ yards from the site of the original.
	The new theatre only seats _____, because modern audiences would find it too crowded with the _____ people the original theatre held.

Summary:
