Stratford FESTIVAL

2015 STUDY GUIDE

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THE ADVENTURES OF PERICLES

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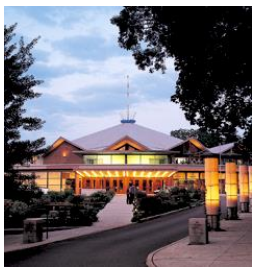
THE STRATFORD STORY

That Stratford, Ontario, is the home of the largest classical repertory theatre in North America is ultimately attributable to the dream of one man, Stratford-born journalist Tom Patterson.



In the early 1950s, seeing the economy of his home town endangered by the withdrawal of the railway industry that had sustained it for nearly 80 years, Patterson conceived the idea of a theatre festival devoted to the works of William Shakespeare. His vision won the support not only of Stratford City Council and an enthusiastic committee of citizens, but also of the legendary British actor and director Tyrone Guthrie, who agreed to become the proposed festival's first Artistic Director. The Stratford Shakespearean Festival of Canada was incorporated as a legal entity on October 31, 1952. A giant canvas tent was ordered from a firm in Chicago, and in the parklands by Stratford's Avon River work began on a concrete amphitheatre at the centre of which was to be a revolutionary thrust stage created to Guthrie's specifications by internationally renowned theatrical designer Tanya Moiseiwitsch.

From the balcony of that stage, on the night of July 13, 1953, actor Alec Guinness spoke the opening lines of Richard III: "Now is the winter of our discontent/ Made glorious summer by this sun of York." Those words marked the triumphant end to what had sometimes seemed a hopeless struggle against the odds to turn Patterson's dream into a reality – and the beginning of an astonishing new chapter in Canadian theatre history. The other production of that inaugural six-week season, a modern-dress version of *All's Well That Ends Well*, opened the following night, confirming the opinion of celebrated novelist Robertson Davies that the new Festival was an achievement "of historic importance not only in Canada, but wherever theatre is taken seriously – that is to say, in every civilized country in the world."

Time proved the truth of Davies' words, for the Festival's pillared, porticoed thrust stage revolutionized the performance of classical and contemporary theatre in the latter half of the 20th century and inspired the design of more than a dozen other major venues around the world, including the Guthrie Theatre in Minneapolis, the Beaumont Theatre at Lincoln Centre and, in England, the Chichester Festival Theatre, the Crucible Theatre in Sheffield and the Olivier Theatre at the Royal National Theatre in London. Over the years, the Festival has made some amendments to the original design of Moiseiwitsch's stage, without changing its essential format.

At the end of the 1956 season, the giant canvas tent that had housed the Festival's first four seasons was dismantled for the last time to make way for a new and permanent facility to be erected around

the existing stage. Designed by architect Robert Fairfield, the new building would be one of the most distinctive in the world of the performing arts: its circular floor plan and crenellated roof paying striking tribute to the Festival's origins under canvas.

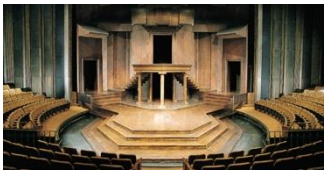
In the years since its first season, the Stratford Festival has set benchmarks for the production not only of Shakespeare, Molière, the ancient Greeks and other great dramatists of the past, but also of such 20th-century masters as Samuel Beckett, Bertolt Brecht, Anton Chekhov, Henrik Ibsen, Eugene O'Neill and Tennessee Williams. In addition to acclaimed productions of the best in operetta and musical theatre, it has also showcased–and in many cases premièred– works by outstanding Canadian and other contemporary playwrights.

Its artists have included the finest actors, directors and designers in Canada, as well as many from abroad. Among the internationally renowned performers who have graced its stages are Alan Bates, Brian Bedford, Douglas Campbell, Len Cariou, Brent Carver, Hume Cronyn, Brian Dennehy, Colm Feore, Megan Follows, Lorne Greene, Paul Gross, Uta Hagen, Julie Harris, Martha Henry, William Hutt, James Mason, Eric McCormack, Loreena McKennitt, Richard Monette, John Neville, Nicholas Pennell, Christopher Plummer, Sarah Polley, Douglas Rain, Kate Reid, Jason Robards, Paul Scofield, William Shatner, Maggie Smith, Jessica Tandy, Peter Ustinov and Al Waxman.

Drawing audiences of more than 400,000 each year, the Festival season now runs from April to November, with productions being presented in four unique theatres. It offers an extensive program of educational and enrichment activities for students, teachers and other patrons, and operates its own in-house school of professional artist development: The Birmingham Conservatory for Classical Theatre.

Stratford Festival performances take place in four distinct stages:

Festival Theatre



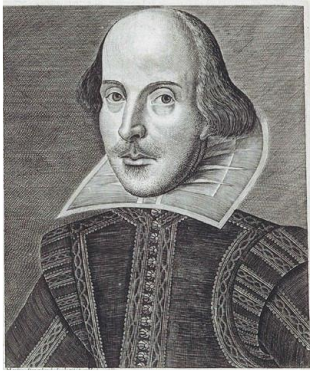
Avon Theatre

Tom Patterson Theatre

Studio Theatre

For interactive classroom activities related to the Stratford Festival, go to the CBC Digital Archives: http://bit.ly/Yy7eK6

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.

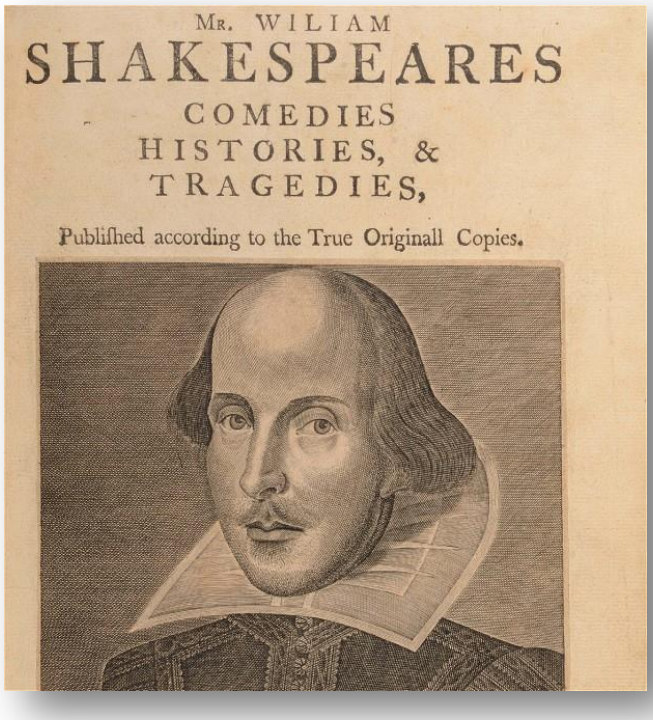
Nothing further is known of his life until 1592, when his earliest known play, the first part of *Henry VI*, became a hit in London, where Shakespeare was now working as an actor. Soon afterwards, an outbreak of the plague forced the temporary closure of the theatres, and Shakespeare turned for a while 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.

ABOUT *The Adventures of Pericles*

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 *Lives of the Noble Grecians and Romans*.
1580	Francis Drake returns in triumph form 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	*The Two Gentlemen of Verona, The Taming of the Shrew*.
1591	*2 Henry VI, 3 Henry VI*.

1592	Thousands die of plague in London; theatres closed. *1 Henry VI, Titus Andronicus, Richard III*.
1593	*The Comedy of Errors*.
1594	Shakespeare becomes a shareholder of his theatre company, The Lord Chamberlain's Men.
1594	*Love's Labour's Lost*.
1595	*Richard II, Romeo and Juliet, A Midsummer Night's Dream*.
1596	Shakespeare's son, Hamnet, dies.
1596-1597	*King John, The Merchant of Venice, 1 Henry IV*.
1597-1598	*The Merry Wives of Windsor, 2 Henry IV, Much Ado About Nothing*.
1598	"The Globe" theatre built.
1598-1599	*Henry V, Julius Caesar*.
1599-1600	*As You Like It*.
1600-1601	*Hamlet, Twelfth Night*.
1601	Shakespeare's patron arrested for treason following the Essex rebellion; he is later pardoned.
1602	*Troilus and Cressida*.
1603	Queen Elizabeth dies and is succeeded by James I; Shakespeare's theatre company becomes the King's Men.
1603	*Measure for Measure, Othello*.
1604	Work begins on the King James bible.
1604-1605	*All's Well That Ends Well, Timon of Athens, King Lear* (Q)
1606	*Macbeth*, *Antony and Cleopatra*.
1607	***Pericles, Prince of Tyre.***
1608	*Coriolanus.*
1609	*The Winter's Tale*.
1610	*King Lear (F), Cymbeline*.
1610	Shakespeare retires to Stratford-upon-Avon.
1611	*The Tempest*.
1611	King James version of the bible published.
1613	*Henry VIII (All is True), The Two Noble Kinsmen*.
1613	"The Globe" theatre burns down.
1616	Shakespeare dies in Stratford-upon-Avon.
1623	The first folio of Shakespeare's collected plays is published.

* some dates are approximate

ABOUT *The Adventures of Pericles*

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Gower	*the chorus*
Pericles	*Prince of Tyre*
Diana	*a goddess*
Marina	*daughter to Pericles and Thaisa, foster child to Cleon and Dionyza*

ANTIOCH

Antiochus	*King of Antioch*
Daughter	*to Antiochus*
Thaliard	a lord
Messenger	

TYRE

Helicanus	*a grave and wise counselor*
Escanes	*an elderly counselor*
Lords	

TARSUS

Cleon	*governor of Tarsus*
Dionyza	*wife to Cleon*
Leonine	*servant to Dionyza*
Lord	
Tarsians	
Three Pirates	

PENTAPOLIS

Simonides	*King of Pentapolis*
Thaisa	*daughter to Simonides*
Marshal	
Three Fishermen	
First Knight of Sparta	
Second Knight of Macedon	
Third Knight of Antioch	
Fourth Knight	
Fifth Knight	
Lords	
Lychorida	*a nurse*
Master	*a mariner*
Sailor	

EPHESUS

Cerimon	*a lord*
Philemon	*servant to Cerimon*
Gentlemen	
Visiting Servant	
Poor man	
Servants	*to Cerimon*
Maiden Priests	

MYTILENE

Lysimachus	*governor of Mytilene*
Pander	
Bawd	*wife to Pander*
Bolt	*their servant*
Gentlemen	
Lords	
Sailor of Tyre	
Sailor of Mytilene	
Companion to Marina	

ABOUT *The Adventures of Pericles*

SYNOPSIS OF THE PLOT

Pericles, Prince of Tyre, travels to Antioch to seek the hand of King Antiochus's daughter. To win her, he must solve a riddle – but is horrified to realize its meaning: that the king is guilty of incest. Anticipating Antiochus's wrath, Pericles flees to the port of Tharsus, where he relives a famine with supplies from his ship. Again setting sail, he is shipwrecked on the coast of Pentapolis, where he marries Thaisa, daughter of King Simonides.

When word arrives that Antiochus is dead, Pericles decides to return to Tyre with his bride. Their ship, however, is caught in a storm, during which Thaisa appears to die in childbirth. Committed to the sea, her coffin washes ashore at Ephesus, where the physician Cerimon revives her. Believing her husband dead, she becomes a priestess of Diana, goddess of chastity. Meanwhile, Pericles, fearing that his new-born daughter, Marina, will not survive the rest of the journey home, leaves her in the care of Cleon, governor of Tharsus, and his wife Dionyza.

Years pass and Dionyza, jealous of Marina, plots to have her murdered. Marina escapes but is sold by pirates to a brothel in Mytilene. There, she remains a virgin by converting her clients, among them Lysimachus, governor of Mytilene, who falls in love with her.

Pericles, grief-stricken at the loss of his child as well as his wife, reaches Mytilene in his wanderings. He meets Marina there and learns that she is his daughter. In a vision, the Goddess Diana bids him go to her temple at Ephesus where he finds Thaisa. The play ends happily with the family reunited.

Connect with Stratford: For further exploration and interactive activities check out the following:

- **The Forum**, a series of remarkable events to enrich the play-going experience: www.stratfordfestival.ca/forum/ .
- Stratford Festival's **YouTube channel** for behind-the-scenes videos, photos and interviews: www.youtube.com/user/stratfordfestival

ABOUT *The Adventures of Pericles*

SOURCES AND ORIGINS

Likely written in 1607/08, *Pericles* is now believed to be a collaboration between Shakespeare and another playwright, most likely George Wilkins.

There are two obvious sources for the plot. The first, a 33,000 line poem by John Gower, was titled "Confessio Amantis" and was written in Middle English in the 14th century. It contains the story of Apollonius of Tyre (a story first told in Latin in the 6th century but likely coming from a lost Greek work of the 3rd century).

The second source was a prose version of Gower's poem, *The Pattern of Painful Adventures*, written by Lawrence Twine in 1576.

George Wilkins himself published *The Painful Adventures of Pericles* in 1608, but it seems to be a prose version of the play itself.

The play was not included in the First Folio but was added to the Third Folio published in 1664. It exists in a quarto version that was published in 1609 and was likely a text that was reconstructed from memory.

The cover of the Quarto version describes it:

The LATE, And much admired Play,
called
Pericles, Prince of Tyre
With the true Relation of the whole Historie,
adventures, and fortunes of the said Prince:
As also
The no lesse strange, and worthy accidents,
in the Birth and Life, of his Daughter
Mariana
As it hath been divers and sundry times acted by
His Maiesties Servants, at the Globe on
the Banck-side
By William Shakespeare

STAGE HISTORY

The Venetian ambassador to the English court recorded seeing a play called *Pericles* at some time during his posting in London (1606 to 1608). It was presented at Whitehall in 1619 and played at the Globe in 1631.

Following the Restoration, it was one of the first plays produced at the Cockpit Theatre in 1660.

The style of the play was not in fashion during the Restoration and *Pericles* was not commercially produced again for almost two hundred years. In 1854, it was revived at the Sadler's Wells Theatre.

Following World War II, Paul Scofield played the lead in a production in Stratford; it was produced there again in 1958, directed by Tony Richardson, and again in 1969 with Ian Richardson in the lead.

OTHER PERSPECTIVES

The play was produced as part of the BBC Television Shakespeare project in 1983, directed by David Jones. It featured Edward Petherbridge (Gower), Mike Gwilym (Pericles), Juliet Stevenson (Thaisa) and Amanda Redman (Marina).

A rock musical – *Pericles, Prince of Tires* – was produced by Joe Popp with book by Neil Gobioff and Shawn Paonessa and music composed by The Hornrims.

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www.stratfordfestival.ca/HD

ABOUT *The Adventures of Pericles*

STRATFORD FESTIVAL PRODUCTION HISTORY

1973: Festival Theatre. Directed by Jean Gascon and designed by Leslie Hurry. The production featured Nicholas Pennell (Pericles), Nachum Buchman (Antiochus), Tony van Bridge (Simonides), Joel Kenyon (Cleon), Douglas Rain (Lysimachus), Powys Thomas (Cerimon), Angela Wood (Dionyza), Martha Henry (Thaisa), Pamela Brook (Marina), Pat Bentley-Fisher (Lychorida), Edward Atienza (Gower), Barry MacGregor (Boult) and Amelia Hall (Bawd). Music by Gabriel Charpentier. Gil Wechsler was the lighting designer. Movement and choreography by Patricia Arnold.

1974: Festival Theatre. Directed by Jean Gascon and designed by Leslie Hurry. The production featured Nicholas Pennell (Pericles), Kenneth Pogue (Antiochus), William Needles (Simonides), Joel Kenyon (Cleon), Douglas Rain (Lysimachus), Powys Thomas (Cerimon), Dawn Greenhalgh (Dionyza), Martha Henry (Thaisa), Pamela Brook (Marina), Pat Bentley-Fisher (Lychorida), Edward Atienza (Gower), Lewis Gordon (Boult) and Amelia Hall (Bawd). Music by Gabriel Charpentier. Gil Wechsler was the lighting designer. Movement and choreography by Patricia Arnold.

1986: Festival Theatre. Directed by Richard Ouzounian and designed by Patrick Clark. The production featured Geraint Wyn Davies (Pericles), Nicholas Pennell (Antiochus), William Needles (Simonides), Jeremy Wilkin (Cleon), Joseph Ziegler (Lysimachus), Maurice Good (Cerimon), Caroline Yeager (Dionyza), Goldie Semple (Thaisa), Kim Horsman (Marina), Martha Burns (Lychorida), Renee Rogers (Gower), Nicholas Pennell (Boult) and Maria Vacratsis (Bawd). Music by Charles Gray and John Gray. Harry Frehner was the lighting designer, John Broome was the choreographer and Jean-Paul Fournier was the fight arranger.

2003: Festival Theatre. Directed by Leon Rubin. Danielle Irvine was the assistant director and John Pennoyer was the designer. The production featured Jonathan Goad (Pericles), Anthony Malarky (Antiochus), Charles Azulay (Simonides), Stephen Russell (Cleon), Haysam Kadri (Lysimachus), Wayne Sujo (Cerimon), Brigit Wilson (Dionyza), Karen Ancheta (Thaisa), Nazneen Contractor (Marina), Julia Fong (Lychorida), Thom Marriott (Gower), Michael Therriault (Boult) and Sarah McVie (Bawd). Bruce Gaston was the composer, Michael J. Whitfield was the lighting designer, Peter McBoyle was the sound designer, Donna Feore was the choreographer and John Stead was the fight director.

2015 Stratford Festival Production

May 8 to September 19 – opens May 30

Director	Scott Wentworth
Designer	Patrick Clark
Lighting Designer	Kevin Fraser
Composer	Paul Shilton
Sound Designer	Verne Good
Fight Director	John Stead

Cast

Diana	Marion Adler
Maiden Priests	Carla Bennett, Jacqueline Burtney, Jessica B. Hill, Robin Hutton, Jane Spidell
Pericles	Evan Buliung

At Antioch

Antiochus	Wayne Best
His Daughter	Deborah Hay
Thaliard	E.B. Smith
Messenger	David Collins
Attendants	Victor Ertmanis, Randy Hughson

At Tyre

Helicanus	Stephen Russell
Escanes	Victor Ertmanis
Lords	Jamie Mac, Rylan Wilkie, Antoine Yared

At Tarsus

Cleon	Sean Arbuckle
Dionyza	Claire Lautier
Philoten	Jacqueline Burtney
Leonine	E.B. Smith
Marina	Deborah Hay
Citizens	Jacqueline Burtney, Keith Dinicol, Robin Hutton, Jane Spidell, Brigit Wilson
Pirates	Victor Ertmanis, Jamie Mac, Rylan Wilkie

Continued next page...

At Pentapolis

Simonides	Wayne Best
Thaisa	Deborah Hay
First Fisherman	Victor Ertmanis
Second Fisherman	Jamie Mac
Third Fisherman	Rylan Wilkie
Knights	Alex Black, Ryan Gifford, Sean Alexander Hauk, Jonathan Winsby
Gentlemen	Sean Arbuckle, Keith Dinicol, Randy Hughson
Footman	Ethan Lafleur
Lychorida	Marion Adler

On Board Ship

Master	Victor Ertmanis
Sailors	Alex Black, Ryan Gifford, Sean Alexander Hauk, Jonathan Winsby

At Ephesus

Cerimon	David Collins
Philomen	Jane Spidell
Victims of the Tempest	Alex Black, Jacqueline Burtney, Ryan Gifford, Sean Alexander Hauk, Robin Hutton, Jamie Mac, E.B. Smith, Rylan Wilkie

At Mytilene

Lysimachus	Antoine Yared
Pander	Keith Dinicol
Bawd	Brigit Wilson
Bolt	Randy Hughson
Gentlemen	Wayne Best, E.B. Smith

THE ADVENTURES OF PERICLES – Pericles' Travels

Lesson Overview:
This activity allows students to participate in the telling of the story of the play. Once students know the story, they're free to focus on the characters and the language.

Grade Level(s)	5-12
Subject Area(s)	English, Language, Drama
Curriculum Expectations & Learning Outcomes	By the end of the lesson students will be able to: • Use decoding strategies effectively to read and understand unfamiliar words and phrases; • Use a variety of drama conventions to help explore the story and themes; • Identify specific collaborative skills and attitudes that are required in preparing and staging dramatic works.
Skills	Critical thinking, teamwork, self-awareness, creative and skills
Time Needed	1 class period
Space	Desks in groups, then open spaces for activity
Materials	Handouts: Tableaux sheets

The Activity:

- Students will create a giant map of the Mediterranean Sea, Northern Africa, Greek Islands, Turkey and the Middle East.
- Using coloured push pins and string, have them chart Pericles' travels:
  - start with Tyre (his kingdom),
  - then Antioch,
  - then Tarsus,
  - and then on to Pentapolis (here they will have to guestimate),
  - then on the high seas (somewhere in the Mediterranean Sea),
  - then Ephesus,
  - then Mytilene,
  - and back to Ephesus.
- Split the students into 7 groups – each group will be assigned a travel page with 5 scenes in each and their corresponding quotations to create their adventure tableaux.
- Groups work independently to tableau the scenes on the sheet for 10-15 minutes. They may cut each strip for easier read.
- Remind the students that at the end of each tableau one student from the group will read the line(s) for that scene.
- Review any words or phrases that the students may not understand.
- Travel around the room and coach. Remind the students of things like:
  - deciding where the "front" is
  - levels
  - choosing a freeze they can maintain for a while
- After 10-15 minutes, call the students back. Have them sit facing the playing area.

- Students present their tableaux in story order. The teacher reads the scene while the students freeze in their tableau. One student from that group reads the *italicized* line(s) (direct quotes said by characters in the play).
- Ask the students to hold the freeze while you discuss it. Ask students in the "audience" to identify the characters who are named in the tableau sheet. Discuss the relationships between the characters and the action in the scene, and how the tableau shows these things.

Extension:

- Have each group choose one of the quotations from their sheet that best describes the overall scene and place that quotation near the push-pin of that location on the map.
- Write a one-page blog in the voice of one of the characters you've come across in your tableaux and tell us your character's part in this adventure (e.g. in Antioch, write as if you are Pericles writing down your observations; in Ephesus, you might want to write in the voice of Cerimon, etc.).

STUDENT WORKSHEET - ANTIOCH

With your group create a tableau – frozen picture – of each scene. While holding that frozen pose, have someone from your group read the *italicized* line(s) for that scene.

Antioch: A city in the ancient kingdom of Syria, now the Turkish town of Antakya.

1. Pericles agrees to try to win the hand of the beautiful princess, daughter of Antiochus, with the understanding that if he fails to solve the riddle he will die.

   "Young Prince of Tyre, you have at large received
   The danger of the task you undertake?"

2. Pericles studies the riddle:

   "He's father, son and husband mild;
   O mother, wife and yet his child."

3. Pericles solves the riddle:

   "Fair glass of light, I love you, and could still
   Were not this glorious casket stored with ill."

4. Pericles recognizes the danger he is now in and flees back to Tyre.

   "Then lest my life be cropped, to keep me clear,
   By flight, I'll shun the danger which I fear."

5. Antiochus sends Thaliard, a lord, after Pericles to kill him.

   "Till Pericles be dead,
   My heart can lend no succor to my head."

STUDENT WORKSHEET - TARSUS

With your group create a tableau – frozen picture – of each scene. While holding that frozen pose, have someone from your group read the *italicized* line(s) for that scene.

Tarsus: This place was once on the southern coast of Asia Minor which is now southern Turkey. People from Tyre would trade here.

1. Cleon, the governor of Tarsus, and his wife Dionyza, talk about how the people of Tarsus have been suffering from famine for the past two years.

   "O, Dionyza,
   Who wanteth food and will not say he wants it,
   Or conceal his hunger till he famish?"

2. Pericles' ship is spotted off the coast and Cleon fears it has come to invade Tarsus.

   "Some neighbouring nation,
   Taking advantage of our misery."

3. Pericles enters and reassures Cleon that his ships are bringing corn to feed the hungry of Tarsus.

   "We have heard your miseries as far as Tyre."

4. Pericles asks Cleon for a safe place for his men and his ships.

   "We do not look for reverence but for love,
   And harbourage for ourself, our ships and men."

5. Pericles sets sail for home but is caught in a storm at sea and is shipwrecked and washed up on a strange shore.

   "And he, good prince, having all lost,
   By waves from coast to coast is tossed."

STUDENT WORKSHEET - PENTAPOLIS

With your group create a tableau – frozen picture – of each scene. While holding that frozen pose, have someone from your group read the *italicized* line(s) for that scene.

Pentapolis: From the Greek words 'pente' meaning five and 'polis' meaning city states. These were five cities on the northern African shore.

1. Pericles meets fishermen who tell him that he is in the kingdom of Pentapolis and that there is going to be a tournament in honour of King Simonides daughter's birthday.

   "And I'll tell you, he hath a fair daughter, and tomorrow is her birthday, and there are princes and knights come from all parts of the world to joust and tourney for her love."

2. Wearing a rusty armour, Pericles enters the jousting contest and in front of King Simonides wins the tournament and Thaisa, his daughter, crowns him the champion.

   "But you my knight and guest,
   To whom this wreath of victory I give
   And crown you king of this day's happiness."

3. King Simonides holds a banquet at the palace for the knights and champion.

   "Knights
   To say you're welcome were superfluous."

4. Seeing Pericles sitting alone at the banquet, King Simonides urges his daughter, Thaisa, to speak with Pericles and learn about his parentage and hear his story.

   "And, further, tell him we desire to know
   Of whence he is, his name and parentage?"

5. The next day Pericles and Thaisa are married and King Simonides is pleased with the match.

   "It pleaseth me so well that I will see you wed."

STUDENT WORKSHEET - ON THE HIGH SEAS

With your group create a tableau – frozen picture – of each scene. While holding that frozen pose, have someone from your group read the *italicized* line(s) for that scene.

From Pentapolis on the way to Tyre Pericles' ship is caught in a storm.
Tyre: An ancient city that still exists today in Lebanon.

1. Hearing that there is unrest in his kingdom, Pericles and his pregnant wife, Thaisa, set sail to return home to Tyre.

   "Brief he must hence depart to Tyre,
   His queen, with child, makes her desire –
   Which who shall cross? – along to go."

2. Pericles' ship is in a storm and a nurse appears with a baby in her arms to inform Pericles that Thaisa died in childbirth.

   "Here's all that is left living of your queen:
   A little daughter."

3. The body of Thaisa is put in a chest with some of Pericles' jewels and a note.

   "Bid Nestor bring me spices, ink and paper,
   My casket and my jewels."

4. The sailors superstitiously believe that the sea will not be calm until the dead are off the ship so the chest with Thaisa's body is thrown overboard.

   "Therefore briefly yield 'er, for she must overboard straight."

5. The ship is near Tarsus and Pericles orders the sailors to dock there so he may leave his daughter in Cleon's care as he fears she will not survive the long journey home to Tyre.

   "O, make for Tarsus!
   There will I visit Cleon for the babe
   Cannot hold out to Tyrus."

STUDENT WORKSHEET - EPHESUS

With your group create a tableau – frozen picture – of each scene. While holding that frozen pose, have someone from your group read the *italicized* line(s) for that scene.

Ephesus: An ancient city in Asia Minor now it is a site of archeological Roman ruins near Selçuk, Turkey. The remains of the Temple of Diana there used to be one of the Seven Wonders of the World. It's also an important place for early Christianity as St. Paul lived in Ephesus who met with resistance from those who worshipped the goddess Diana.

1. Cerimon, a kindly doctor, and his servant Philemon provide food and a warm fire to those who suffered from the terrible storm.

   "Get fire and meat for these poor men."

2. The chest containing Thaisa's body and a note are brought to Cerimon who discovers Thaisa is not dead.

   "Gentlemen, this queen will live."

3. Cerimon treats her with medicine and Thaisa awakes.

   "She is alive! Behold her eyelids, cases
   To those heavenly jewels which Pericles hath lost,
   Begin to part their fringes of bright gold."

4. Cerimon tells Thaisa that he found jewels and the note written by Pericles buried with her in the chest.

   "Madam, this letter and certain jewels
   Lay with you in your coffer."

5. Thaisa believes she will never see Pericles again and so decides to become one of the goddess Diana's vestal virgins. Cerimon helps her and brings her to the Temple of Diana.

   "My wedded lord, I ne'er shall see again,
   A vestal livery will I take me to
   And never more have joy."

STUDENT WORKSHEET - MYTILENE

With your group create a tableau – frozen picture – of each scene. While holding that frozen pose, have someone from your group read the *italicized* line(s) for that scene.

Mytilene: A city in ancient and present day Greek Island of Lesbos, in the eastern Aegean Sea.

1. Pander, who runs a brothel, along with Bawd who supplies the prostitutes, discuss with their servant, Bolt, the need to get more prostitutes to make more money.

   "We lost too much money this mart by being too wenchless."

2. Pirates, who have kidnapped Marina, Pericles' daughter, sell her to Pander.

   "She has a good face, speaks well, and has excellent good clothes."

3. Bawd tries to convince Marina to accept her new life and sends Bolt to advertise her beauty in the marketplace.

   "I have cried her almost to the number of her hairs, I have drawn her picture with my voice."

4. Marina makes a promise to the goddess Diana that she will remain pure and converts those men who seek her out to goodness.

   "You were born to honour, show it now."

5. Marina escapes the brothel with Bolt's help and works at a house where she sings, dances, sews and teaches others and is praised for her goodness.

   "She sings like an immortal and she dances
   As goddess-like to her admirèd lays."

STUDENT WORKSHEET - MYTILENE & EPHESUS

With your group create a tableau – frozen picture – of each scene. While holding that frozen pose, have someone from your group read the *italicized* line(s) for that scene.

Mytilene: A city in ancient and present day Greek Island of Lesbos, in the eastern Aegean Sea.
Ephesus: An ancient city in Asia Minor now it is a site of archeological Roman ruins near Selçuk, Turkey. The remains of the Temple of Diana there used to be one of the Seven Wonders of the World. It's also an important place for early Christianity as St. Paul lived in Ephesus who met with resistance from those who worshipped the goddess Diana.

1. Pericles, suffering from depression after losing his wife and daughter, sets sail for Mytilene with his wise counselor, Helicanus and meets governor Lysimachus, who persuades Helicanus to seek the help of the virtuous Marina to cure Pericles.

   "Sir, we have a maid in Mytilene, I durst wager
   Would win some words of him."

2. Marina arrives and tells Pericles that she too has a tragic story as she is the daughter of a king, born at sea and that her mother, Thaisa, died in childbirth. Pericles embraces Marina as his long-lost daughter.

   "*Now blessing on thee! Rise, th'art my child."*

3. Pericles sleeps and has a dream in which the goddess Diana tells him to go to her temple at Ephesus.

   "My temple stands at Ephesus. Hie thee hither
   And do upon mine altar sacrifice."

4. Marina and Lysimachus are betrothed and they set sail with Pericles for Ephesus and Diana's temple.

   "Hail Dian! To perform thy just command,
   I here confess myself the King of Tyre."

5. A the temple of Diana Pericles tells his story, Thaisa, a nun at the temple faints, Cerimon tells Pericles that she is his wife and the family is happily reunited.

   "That Thaisa am I,
   Supposèd dead and drowned."

THE ADVENTURES OF PERICLES – Tapping Into the Story

Lesson Overview:
Through an interactive group reading of lines from Pericles, the students will develop a critical lens through which they can build a deeper understanding of the plot and themes in the play.

Grade Level(s)	5-12
Subject Area(s)	English, Language, Drama
Curriculum Expectations & Learning Outcomes	By the end of the lesson students will be able to: • Use the most appropriate words, phrases and a variety of stylistic devices to communicate their meaning in a compelling way and to engage the audience; • Identify ways in which dramatic exploration contributes to their understanding of the play; • Make judgments and draw conclusions about the ideas and information in the text and cite stated or implied evidence from the text to support their views.
Skills	Critical thinking, teamwork, self-awareness, creative and skills
Time Needed	1 class period
Space	Desks in groups, then open spaces for activity
Materials	Handouts: Lines from the Play; Music

The Activity:

- Make one copy of "Lines from the Play" and cut them up into strips or print the copy on Avery – Easy Peel Labels # 05162 and place them on 3" x 5" blank index cards.

- Give one card to each student and discuss any words or phrases they may not be familiar with.

- Have the students get up on their feet and begin reading the lines they have been given as they walk around the room. When they get to the end of their lines they are to read the text from the beginning again and keep repeating until the teacher stops them.

- Encourage them to listen to other people reading as they wander through the room. (You might want to stagger the readings so that only half the class is reading at the same time.) Start people off by touching them on the shoulder.

- Feel free to softly underscore the readings with appropriate music.

Possible suggestions:
"Time" from Inception by Hans Zimmer
"Chevaliers de Sangreal" from The Da Vinci Code by Hans Zimmer
"Arrival of the Birds" from The Theory of Everything by Jóhann Jóhannsson
"Lamentate" by Arvo Pärt
"Neptune" from The Planets Suite by Gustav Holst
"City of Glass" or "Light and Darkness" from The Tree of Life by Alexandre Desplat
"Island" from Glassworks by Philip Glass

- On an agreed signal, have everyone stop reading and stand quietly.
- Ask the students to find a line, phrase, or word in the text that they find powerful.
- Tell them that when you touch them on the shoulder you want them to say their line, phrase, or word out loud.
- Create a new reading by hearing these favourite words, lines, or phrases spoken by different voices in different ways.
- Ask volunteers to explain why they chose the line or word that they did.
- Questions:
    - How did the new readings of the chosen words and phrases sound?
    - Did anyone understand something differently because of the way that the lines were jumbled up?

Extension

- Divide the class into five groups and each group will be assigned one of the acts and the lines from that act. Have them discuss and brainstorm what they think the Pericles' adventure and story is all about.
- Have the students write a ½ to 1-page response to the following question;
    - What words or phrases stood out for you?
    - What did you discover about the play?

**Adapted from activities by Kathleen Gould Lundy.*

To sing a song that old was sung
From ashes ancient Gower is come.

Gower, Act I Prologue - *The Adventures of Pericles*

Bad child, worse father, to entice his own
To evil should be done by none.

Gower, Act I Prologue - *The Adventures of Pericles*

That whose asked her for his wife;
His riddle told not, lost his life.

Gower, Act I Prologue - *The Adventures of Pericles*

See where she comes, apparelled like the spring.

Pericles, Act I sc. 1 - *The Adventures of Pericles*

Hell only danceth at so harsh a chime.

Pericles, Act I sc.1 - *The Adventures of Pericles*

Few love to hear the sins they love to act.

Pericles, Act I sc.1 - *The Adventures of Pericles*

Then give my tongue like leave to love my head.

Pericles, Act I, sc. 1 – *The Adventures of Pericles*

How courtesy would seem to cover sin,
When what is done is like an hypocrite.

Pericles, Act I sc.1 - *The Adventures of Pericles*

By flight I'll shun the danger which I fear.

Pericles, Act I sc.1 - *The Adventures of Pericles*

We hate the Prince of Tyre, and thou must kill him.

Antiochus, Act I, sc. 1 – *The Adventures of Pericles*

They do abuse the King that flatter him.

Helicanus, Act I, sc.2 – *The Adventures of Pericles*

Here must I kill King Pericles, and, if I do not,
I am sure to be hanged at home.

Thaliard, Act I, sc. 3 – *The Adventures of Pericles*

So sharp are hunger's teeth that man and wife
Draw lots who first shall die to lengthen life.

Cleon, Act I, sc. 4 – *The Adventures of Pericles*

Feast here awhile,
Until our stars that frown lend us a smile.

Pericles, Act I, sc. 4 – *The Adventures of Pericles*

Yet cease your ire, you angry stars of heaven! Pericles, Act II, sc. 1 – *The Adventures of Pericles*	I give And crown you King of this day's happiness. Thaisa, Act II, sc. 3 – *The Adventures of Pericles*
To me he seems like diamond to glass. Thaisa, Act II, sc. 3 – *The Adventures of Pericles*	She tells me here she'll wed the stranger knight. Simonides, Act II, sc. 5 – *The Adventures of Pericles*
Thou has bewitched my daughter, And thou art a villain. Simonides, Act II, sc. 5 – *The Adventures of Pericles*	It pleaseth me so well that I will see you wed. Simonides, Act II, sc. 5 – *The Adventures of Pericles*
The sea-tossed Pericles appears to speak. Gower. Act III, sc. o – *The Adventures of Pericles*	Here's all that is left living of your queen, A little daughter. Lychorida, Act III, sc. 1 – *The Adventures of Pericles*
The sea works high, the wind is loud and will not lie till the ship be cleared of the dead. Master, Act III, sc. 1 – *The Adventures of Pericles*	Sir, even now Did the sea toss up upon our shore this chest. Servant 1, Act III, sc. 2 – *The Adventures of Pericles*
I King Pericles have lost this queen. Cerimon, Act III, sc. 2 – *The Adventures of Pericles*	Here I charge your charity withal, Leaving her the infant of your care. Pericles, Act III, sc. 2 – *The Adventures of Pericles*
She sung and made the night-bird mute. Gower, Act IV, sc. o – *The Adventures of Pericles*	That's Cleon's wife with envy rare A present murder does prepare For good Marina. Gower, Act IV, sc. o – *The Adventures of Pericles*

And cursèd Dionyza hath The pregnant instrument of wrath Pressed for this blow. Gower, Act IV, sc. o – *The Adventures of Pericles*	‘She died by foul play.’ Dionyza, Act IV, sc. 3 – *The Adventures of Pericles*
She did disdain my child, and stood between Her and her fortunes. Dionyza, Act IV, sc. 3 – *The Adventures of Pericles*	And Pericles in sorrow all devoured. Gower, Act IV, sc. 3 – *The Adventures of Pericles*
A curse upon him, die he like a thief That robs thee of thy goodness. Lysimachus, Act IV sc. 5 – *The Adventures of Pericles*	I am great with woe, and shall deliver weeping. Pericles, Act V, sc. 1 – *The Adventures of Pericles*
The king my father did in Tarsus leave me, Till cruel Cleon, with his wicked wife, Did seek to murder me. Marina, Act V, sc. 1 – *The Adventures of Pericles*	Now blessing on thee! Rise, th’art my child - Pericles, Act V, sc. 1 – *The Adventures of Pericles*
That Thaisa am I, Supposèd dead and drowned Thaisa, Act V, sc. 2 – *The Adventures of Pericles*	Heavens make a star of him! Pericles, Act V, sc. 2 – *The Adventures of Pericles*

DISCUSSION TOPICS FOR YOUR CLASS

For classes reading the play before seeing it:

1. What do you expect to see on stage at the Stratford Festival? Have each student make a list of predictions about what they expect. Save these predictions. After your Stratford trip, revisit them to see how they compared to the actual production.

2. How would you define power? Which characters in *The Adventures of Pericles* do you think has power?

3. Make a story map or a story board outlining the main events of the play. (This may be used later in group activities.)

After your Stratford trip:

1. In this production the director, Scott Wentworth, highlighted the female power – he felt it was important to look at both the dark and the good sides of this power. Look at key female characters in the play and discuss their importance and impact on the story.

2. Is Pericles a hero? Are there other characters in the play you would consider to be heroic?

3. Pericles goes on an epic adventure of discovery. Compare this to other epic adventures you've recently seen or have read (e.g. Lord of the Rings Trilogy, The Hobbit, Harry Potter, etc.)

4. How did you get a sense of the various locations in which the story takes place?

5. Was Pericles in control of his actions or were his travels and adventures predestined?

6. Create a character web showing how all the characters are connected to each other. Discuss the complexity of these relationships and how they affect the progression of the play.

For more classroom activities, complete with instructions, materials and Ontario curriculum expectation links, visit stratfordfestival.ca/teachingmaterials.

You can also check out the following:

- **The Forum**, a series of remarkable events to enrich the play-going experience: www.stratfordfestival.ca/forum/ .
- Stratford Festival's **YouTube channel** for behind-the-scenes videos, photos and interviews: www.youtube.com/user/stratfordfestival
- Stratford Festival's **Flickr** pages: www.flickr.com/photos/stratfest/
- Stratford Festival **Twitter**: twitter.com/stratfest
- Stratford Festival **Facebook**: www.facebook.com/StratfordFestival

Resources

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Sh:in:E Shakespeare in Europe, www.unibas.ch/shine
Feste: database of productions at the Royal Shakespeare Company and Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, www.shakespeare.org.uk/content/view/339/339/

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PERICLES ON FILM, VIDEO and DVD:

1984 (UK-BBC TV) *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*. Directed by David Hugh Jones; starring John Woodvine, Edita Brychta, Mike Gwilym and Amanda Redman.

2015 (IT-Film) *Pericles by Shakespeare on the Road*. Directed by Roberto Quagliano; starring Brian Woodward, Lucinda Rhodes, Damien Gerard, Alex Freeman and Roger Wentworth.

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