

Education Resources Pack For Teachers

*for Shakespeare Day jointly
organised and hosted by
Bournville BookFest and
The Shakespeare Birthplace Trust*



BOURNVILLE BOOKFEST OUTREACH PROGRAMME 2020

Thank you for booking for your school party to come to Town Hall on Wednesday 18th March 2020 for our Shakespeare Day which falls in Shakespeare Week. Shakespeare Week is a national annual celebration, run by the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, giving primary school aged children opportunities for enriching and enjoyable early experiences of Shakespeare.

We have prepared this resource pack with some ideas of activities to do with your pupils either in advance of Shakespeare Day or as a follow-up after the event. If the children are familiar with some elements of the three Shakespeare stories we will be covering across the day it will allow them to get the most from the experience.

Many of the activity ideas are outlined in full in this resource pack. For some you will need to register for Shakespeare Week to download supporting material. Registration is free and will give you access to hundreds of cross-curricular resources which will help you to bring Shakespeare to life in your classroom.

To register for Shakespeare Week visit:

shakespeareweek.org.uk

Shakespeare's Stories

with author-illustrator James Mayhew



In this memorable event, author-illustrator James Mayhew will introduce the children to two of Shakespeare's most famous plays, *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and *Romeo & Juliet*. As this event will involve storytelling and live painting to music, our activities incorporate all these artistic elements.

A Midsummer Night's Dream

Before you begin, familiarise the children with the story.

You might like to do this through using the following resources on the Shakespeare Week website:

- Retelling of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (Video): This lively retelling of one of Shakespeare's most magical plays is brought to life by Isy Mead from The Story Museum. This short version of the story is suitable for all primary aged children.
- Plot Summary of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

An Active Introduction to *A Midsummer Night's Dream*

One of the most energetic and interactive ways to bring a new Shakespeare play to life for your children is through an active introduction.

The following active introduction provides a great first encounter with Shakespeare for Key Stage 2 children and offers the opportunity for large groups of children to play several different roles. This style of introduction is a technique that is regularly used by drama practitioners, including the RSC, and is often described as a 'whoosh'.

HOW IT WORKS

As the teacher you are the storyteller and the whole class should sit in a circle for this activity. You will need to use 'whoosh' or choose a particular action, word or phrase to use as a command. It would be a good idea to find words from the play you are introducing, for example: skip hence means 'jump into action, spring up' and is from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. The command signifies a change in the action and controls the pace of the storytelling. It is used to return the children quickly to their places in the circle after acting in each 'scene'. Everyone will have the opportunity to join in with the telling of the story, by becoming a character or an object in the tale.

Start telling the story and as soon as a character or an object is mentioned, indicate the first child to step into the circle. Encourage the child to strike a pose or make a shape. If two or more characters are introduced then they can step in at the same time to act their part of the story. When you call out 'Skip hence' the children should sit down. Continue telling the story with the next child/children from the circle.



As more characters or objects are introduced, move around the circle so that all the children are given a chance to take part. Explain to the children that it does not matter if the character they have been chosen to be is male or female. Using this technique means that different pupils get to play the same character at various times and everyone gets a chance at acting several roles, regardless of gender.

Continue telling the story, introducing more characters or actions, making sure all children are given a chance to take part. Props can also be introduced although this is not essential. At any time the children can add lines from the play or improvise with dialogue, but remember, during the telling of the story, once the teacher says 'Skip hence' everyone returns to their original place in the circle. The story continues to be told to the end.

The following text gives possible suggestions for interjections; however you may choose to adapt the text for your class. You may prefer to use quotations from Shakespeare or encourage children to use their own words. For ease of storytelling, new characters in each 'scene' are highlighted in bold text.

In essence this storytelling needs to be pacy and energetic. Above all, the story needs to be visual and fast moving so that it is fun, meaningful and driven.



ACTIVE INTRODUCTION TEXT

This story begins in Athens with a duke, Theseus, his guards (choose as many as you wish) and his wise men

Duke Theseus is very rich and powerful and he's engaged to marry **Hippolyta**.

Theseus says, 'Fair Hippolyta, our nuptial hour draws on apace.'

Hippolyta says, 'Four nights will quickly dream away the time.'

Into the palace scene enters an old man called **Egeus**. Egeus is angry:

'Full of vexation I come with complaint,

Against my child, my daughter Hermia'

Egeus wants Hermia to marry Demetrius but she wants to marry Lysander!

Egeus says, 'She is mine and all my right of her do I estate unto Demetrius.'

Theseus agrees and says,

'Demetrius is a worthy gentleman.'

But **Hermia** is in love with Lysander and so she says, 'So is Lysander!'

Egeus wants Theseus to settle the argument. So Theseus offers her three choices, 'By the next new moon either prepare to die, wed Demetrius or live a nun.'

Skip hence

Hermia has a plan which she whispers separately to both **Lysander** and **Helena**, her best friend (whispers to Lysander and Helena). Hermia and Lysander run away into the forest.

Helena decides to tell **Demetrius** the plan because she loves him and once he had loved her. But Demetrius decides that he must follow Hermia because he now loves her.

So Demetrius follows Hermia and Helena follows Demetrius.

Skip hence

In the woods there is a fairy kingdom. The king and queen of the forest are **Oberon** and **Titania** who also have **lots of fairy servants and guards** (create Oberon's and Titania's court). Oberon and Titania are arguing over a human child they have stolen to replace an elf child.

He's mine' 'No he's mine'

Titania says 'What jealous Oberon?'

Oberon says, 'I do but beg a little changeling boy to be my henchman.'

Titania says, 'I will not part with him.'

Oberon says, 'Give me that boy!'

Titania says, 'Not for thy fairy kingdom! Fairies, away!'

(Fairies sit back down in the circle)

Oberon and Titania were not happy!

Skip hence

In the forest, Oberon is planning to get his own back on Titania for not letting him have her changeling boy. He sends **Puck**, his mischievous servant, to fetch a special flower called 'Love in Idleness'. This flower casts a spell that makes people fall in love with the first person they see after sleeping. Puck is delighted and flies off saying 'I'll put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes.'

Oberon waits for Titania to fall asleep (have Titania sleep) and puts a magic potion on her eyes to make her fall in love with the first person she sees when she wakes up.

Oberon says, 'What thou see'st when thou dost wake, Do it for thy true love take.' (puts potion on her eyes)

Skip hence

In another part of the wood six tradesmen arrive to practise a play for Duke Theseus's wedding.

Peter Quince – the carpenter

Bottom – the weaver

Snug – the joiner

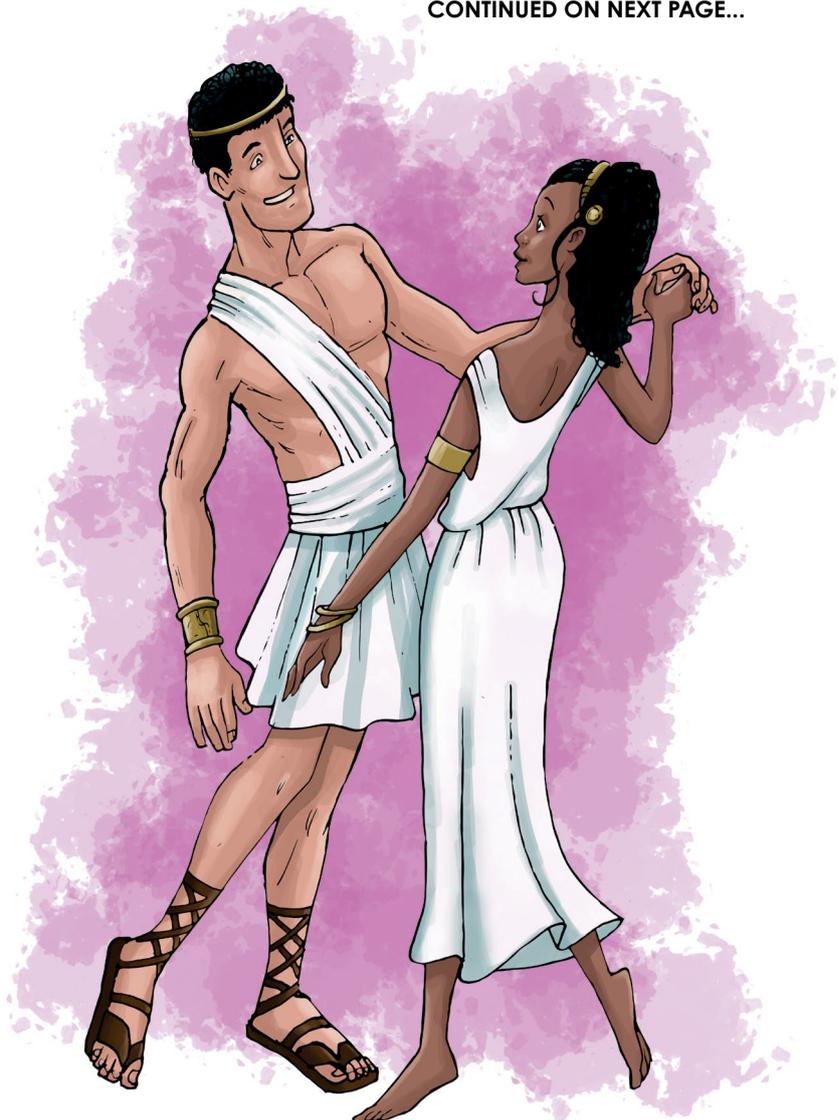
Snout – the tinker

Starveling – the tailor

Flute – the bellows mender

Bottom wants to play all the parts and each time Quince asks someone to play a part Bottom interrupts:

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ACTIVE INTRODUCTION TEXT

For example (please note this is not Shakespeare text):

Quince says 'We need a brave man to play Pyramus' and Bottom says 'I will play him'

'We need a lion to roar' and Bottom says 'I will play him'

'We need a beautiful girl to play Thisbe' and again Bottom says 'I will play her'

Skip hence

Hermia and Lysander run for miles through the forest and fall asleep. The mischievous fairy, Puck, puts the magic potion on Lysander's eyes so he'll fall in love with the first person he sees when he wakes up. Puck says, 'Upon thy eyes I throw all the power this charm doth owe.'

And off he goes, leaving Hermia and Lysander still asleep.

Demetrius is in the forest looking for Hermia and Helena is following him.

Demetrius tries to get rid of Helena and says, 'I charge thee, hence, and do not haunt me thus!'

He runs off leaving her lost in the middle of the forest. She wanders around and eventually finds Hermia and Lysander.

Helena wakes Lysander up; he sees Helena and instantly falls in love with her.

Lysander says, 'Not Hermia but Helena now I love.'

Helena thinks he's making fun of her and says, 'You do me wrong.' And she runs off, followed by Lysander.

Hermia wakes up and says, 'Lysander? Gone? No sound, no word? Where are you?' and she goes off to look for him.

Demetrius is still wandering round the forest looking for Hermia.

Puck finds him and puts the love potion in his eyes. Helena comes in, followed by Lysander, and Demetrius falls in love with her as well.

Demetrius says, 'Oh Helen, goddess, nymph, perfect, divine!' Helena now has both the men chasing after her and she thinks it's all a cruel trick.

Helena says, 'You both are rivals and love Hermia, and now both rivals to mock Helena.'

Hermia turns up and says, 'Lysander, why didst thou leave me so?'

Lysander says, 'I do hate thee, and love Helena.'

Helena runs away because she thinks they are teasing her, the boys run after her because they love her and Hermia runs after them crying.

Skip hence

Elsewhere in the wood Titania sleeps surrounded by her fairies. Mischievous Puck sneaks to where the workmen are rehearsing and meets Bottom. He changes Bottom into a donkey.....eeyore, eeyore!

The fairies move away.

Bottom says, 'Why do they run away? I see their knavery, this is to make an ass of me.'

Bottom walks up and down singing a song to keep his spirits up (suggest children choose a song) which wakes Titania and she falls instantly in love with him.

Titania says, 'What angel wakes me from my flowery bed? I do love thee.'

Bottom says, 'Methinks, mistress, you should have little reason for that.'

Titania says, 'I'll give thee fairies to attend on thee.' Lots of fairies gather round Bottom and treat him like a king and he falls asleep.

Skip hence

Oberon watches all this and feels really sad at the confusion he has created. He calls Puck and asks him to put everything right again. So Puck finds the lovers (Hermia, Lysander, Helena and Demetrius) asleep again and sprinkles the juice in their eyes. Then he finds Titania asleep again and sprinkles the juice in her eyes. They wake up; Hermia and Lysander are back in love with each other again and Helena and Demetrius are in love and everyone goes back to Athens. Titania wakes up from her magic spell and makes friends with Oberon again, and Puck removes Bottom's donkey head while he's asleep.

Bottom wakes up and says, 'I had a dream. Methought I was... Methought I had...(feels for his

ears) I cannot say what I thought I had.'

Skip hence

Everyone goes back to Athens for Theseus and Hippolyta's wedding. At the wedding the tradesmen, who call themselves the **Mechanicals**, at last perform their play.

3 Mechanicals make a **wall**

1 is the **moon**

1 plays a **lion** who roared

1 plays **Pyramus**

1 plays **Thisbe**

This is the play:

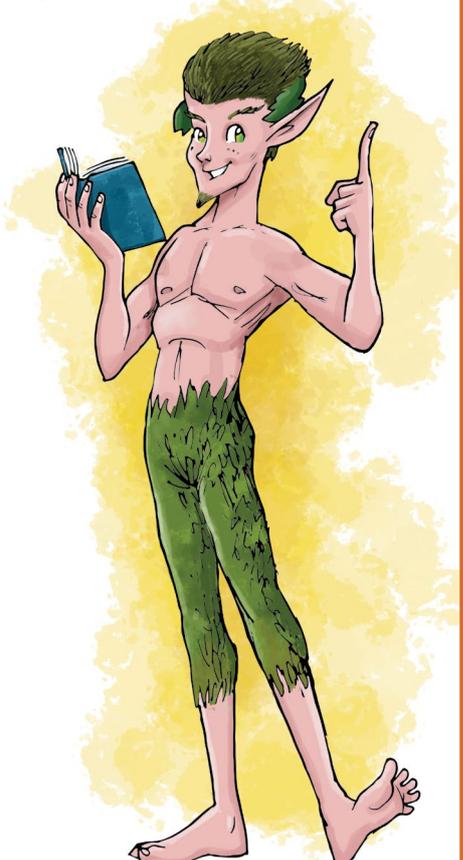
Pyramus and Thisbe try to see each other through the wall but they can't. So Pyramus says 'meet me at Ninny's tomb'. But at Ninny's tomb, Thisbe meets the lion and runs away, dropping her scarf.

The lion finds it and gets blood all over it from some meat he had eaten.

Pyramus sees the scarf and thinks his lover has been killed. He kills himself. Thisbe sees him.....'What dead my love?' and kills herself.

Then all the actors take a bow and the audience gives them a round of applause.

And so the story of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* ends!





Draw to Music

All children find it hilarious that Nick Bottom's head gets changed into a donkey's head by Puck the fairy - and then Queen Titania falls in love and wants to marry him!

After introducing the story ask the children to imagine what they think Bottom and Titania look like. What sort of couple would they make? Can they paint or draw a picture of Bottom and Titania together?

Whilst the children are drawing, put on Listz & Mendelssohn's A Wedding March (can be found on YouTube) for children to listen to in the background whilst they draw. This piece of music will be played live at the concert on the grand piano by a concert pianist.

After the children have created their pictures, share with them James Mayhew's picture of Bottom and Titania which is on the front cover of this resource pack.

A Midsummer Night's Dream Soundscape

Organise the class so that the children are in two groups: **Group A** representing the forest in the day and **Group B** representing the forest at night. Focus on the sounds that might be heard.

GROUP A: The sounds of the daytime:

- Animal, insect and birds
- The trees, leaves etc
- The weather
- People
- Water, e.g. a stream or brook

Also consider a sound journey:

- Break of day
- Getting busy
- Nearing tea time
- The night approaches

Choose a line or two:

- 'Tis almost fairy time.'
- 'I do serve the Fairy Queen.'

GROUP B: The sounds of the night time:

- Animal, insect and birds
- The trees, leaves etc
- The weather
- People
- Water, e.g. a stream or brook
- Magic

Also consider a sound journey:

- the start of the night
- midnight
- the morning approaches

Choose a line or two:

- 'Come not near our Fairy Queen.'
- 'How now spirit?'

Group B: children to sit in a tight circle with eyes closed – they hear the sounds of the day.

Group A: stand in a circle around group B, gradually creeping nearer, creating the sounds of the day.

Encourage the children to vary the volume of the sound and proximity to Group B.

Repeat for sounds of the forest at night.

Group A: sit in a tight circle with eyes closed – they hear the sounds of the night.

Group B: creates the noise.

Discussion

How did it feel?

What's the difference between the forest in the day and at night?

Visit the Shakespeare Week website to download further resources on A *Midsummer Night's Dream*, such as 'Puck's Story': In **A Midsummer Night's Dream**, Puck's character is magical, capricious and fun-loving. This creative writing resource will inspire children to tell the story of Dream from Puck's point of view.

Download the *A Midsummer Night's Dream* quiz and wordsearch resources to use in the classroom.

Can you answer the following question on Dream?

Oberon sends Puck to find a flower. What is it called?

A Love in Idleness

B Love in a mist

C Heart's Ease

D Ragged Robin

Romeo & Juliet

Familiarise the children with the story. You might like to do this though using the Snappy Shakespeare Script for *Romeo and Juliet* on the Shakespeare Week website:

- This reduced script tells a story using lines from the play to get your pupils familiar with the material. Perfect for a 20-minute classroom production of *Romeo and Juliet*.
- Alternatively, you could read the Short Shakespeare Tale of *Romeo and Juliet* below and encourage your children to join in with key lines from the play.

Short Shakespeare Tale: *Romeo & Juliet*

In a beautiful city called Verona, there are two wealthy and important families that despise one another. One household is called the Montagues, and the other family is called the Capulets. **(1)** There are lots of young men and boys in these families, and they often get into loud and violent fights in the streets. **(2)**

After one particularly nasty fight, the Prince steps in and forces the families to make peace. They refuse to make friends, but they manage to agree to stop fighting. **(3)** One night, Lord Capulet throws a grand party to introduce his daughter, Juliet, to Count Paris - whom he'd like her to marry. At the ball, instead of meeting Paris, Juliet bumps into a young man called Romeo and they fall in love. She discovers that Romeo is from the Montague family and is, therefore, her enemy. **(4)** That same night, Romeo finds Juliet at her window and promises to marry her the next morning. **(5)** On the next day, after the secret wedding, Romeo bumps into Tybalt Capulet who is very angry that a Montague dared to show his face at a Capulet party. **(6)** Tybalt challenges Romeo to a duel, but Romeo's friend, Mercutio, decides to attack Tybalt instead. As the young men struggle with each other, Mercutio is injured and killed by Tybalt. Before he dies, Mercutio curses the two families. **(7)** Now angry and hurt, Romeo stabs and murders Tybalt out

of revenge. Romeo then runs away and hides in the home of the Friar that married him.

When the Prince arrives at the crime scene, he immediately banishes Romeo and proclaims that if he is seen inside Verona's walls after the following day, he will be executed. **(8)** Hearing this news, Romeo is

distraught and goes to say goodbye to Juliet before running away to Mantua. **(9)** Meanwhile, Juliet's father insists on her marrying Paris, even though her cousin has just been murdered.

(10) Juliet goes to Friar Laurence for help and he gives her a vial of medicine that, when drunk, will send her to sleep for 42 hours whilst making her appear dead. **(11)** The Friar writes a letter to Romeo explaining the plan and asks Romeo to come and meet Juliet and take her away to Mantua. However, the letter never reaches Romeo, and so when his servant brings him news that Juliet is dead, he believes it

is true. Overcome by grief, Romeo

buys poison from an apothecary and breaks into the Capulet tomb in Verona. **(12)** There he drinks the poison and dies beside his wife. When Juliet awakens she finds Romeo's body and stabs herself with his dagger. Friar Laurence is left to explain the story to the Prince, and the two families agree to make peace and stop their fighting forever. **(13)**



Romeo and Juliet key quotes

- (1) *'Two households, both alike in dignity in fair Verona where we lay our scene.'*
- (2) *'Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?'*
- (3) *'If ever you disturb our streets again,/Your lives shall pay the forfeit of the peace.'*
- (4) *'His name is Romeo, and a Montague; The only son of your great enemy.'*
- (5) *'If that thy bent of love be honourable,/Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow.'*
- (6) *'Romeo, the hate I bear thee can afford/No better term than this,--thou art a villain'*
- (7) *'A plague o' both your houses!'*
- (8) *'Let Romeo hence in haste,/Else, when he's found, that hour is his last'*
- (9) *'I have more care to stay than will to go'*
- (10) *'I pray you, tell my lord and father, madam, I will not marry yet.'*
- (11) *'Take thou this vial, being then in bed,/And this distilled liquor drink thou off.'*
- (12) *'Come, cordial and not poison, go with me/To Juliet's grave, for there must I use thee.'*
- (13) *'Never was a story of more woe/Than this of Juliet and her Romeo.'*

Debate Stimulus: Romeo and Juliet's Parents

There are lots of inspiring resources on the Shakespeare Week website to help your children hone their debating skills, including a wonderful video of children in Newcastle, debating a number of motions based on *Romeo and Juliet* with Michael Rosen. Why not use the resource below to hold a debate on the role Romeo and Juliet's parents had to play in their deaths.

This house believes that Romeo and Juliet's parents are to blame for their children's deaths

"My only love sprung
from my only hate"

Juliet, Act 1 Scene 5

"In one respect I'll
thy assistant be; For this
alliance may so happy prove
To turn your households'
rancour to pure love."

Friar Lawrence, Act 2 Scene 3

"Thou villain Capulet!"

Montague, Act 1 Scene 1

- Why did the Montagues and Capulets hate each other?
- Did Romeo and Juliet behave sensibly?
- Are your parents responsible for your behaviour? Why?
- How did Capulet react when he learned that Romeo was at the party in the beginning of the play?
- Did Romeo and Juliet ever tell their parents about their relationship?
- Why did Capulet want Juliet to marry Paris?
- Were Romeo and Juliet's deaths just a tragic accident?
- Were Romeo and Juliet fated to die, regardless of what anyone might have done to stop it?

Can you find any more useful quotations from the play?

KEY WORDS

RESEARCH TASK:

Is 'fate' a common theme in lots of Shakespeare's plays? Did lots of people believe in fate?

Did being a 'good parent' mean something different in Shakespeare's time?

Word	Definition
Justified	
Obey	
Stubborn	
Fate	
Suicide	
Independent	

Who or what else could be to blame for Romeo and Juliet's deaths?

Add your own ideas to our list

- Romeo - he acted rashly and didn't think
- Juliet - she made a plan but didn't tell Romeo about it
- Fate - they were going to die no matter what anyone did
- The Apothecary - he gave Romeo the lethal drugs

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Thank you to The Noisy Classroom for providing this resource.

Visit the [Shakespeare Week](#) website to download further resources on Romeo and Juliet, such as 'A Creative Response to Romeo and Juliet', created in partnership with the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music: Use two contrasting pieces of music inspired by *Romeo and Juliet* to develop an understanding of one of Shakespeare's most famous tragedies.

Download the [Romeo and Juliet quiz and wordsearch resources to use in the classroom.](#)

Can you answer the following question on Shakespeare's play about two star-crossed lovers?

No sooner is Romeo married to Juliet than he wanders into a fight and ends up killing her cousin. Tybalt! Why?

- A** Tybalt killed his best friend Mercutio first
- B** Tybalt insults him
- C** Tybalt threatens to tell Juliet's father that she's married to Romeo
- D** He just never liked Tybalt



The Big Shakespeare Draw-Along

with author and illustrator, Marcia Williams and Isy Mead from *The Story Museum*.



In the afternoon, Marcia and Isy will transport your children to the intriguing Dukedom of Illyria where they will discover shipwrecked twins, amusing disguises, and some infamous yellow stockings along the way! Marcia will be drawing live, transforming the world of the play into a comic strip in her witty and distinctive style.

Short Shakespeare Tale: *Twelfth Night*

Viola is washed up on the shore of Illyria after a terrible shipwreck after which she becomes separated from her twin brother, Sebastian. **(1)** In order to protect herself, she decides to dress up as a boy named Cesario, and manages to get a job working for Count Orsino. As they grow closer, Viola begins to fall in love with Orsino; but the Count is in love with a noblewoman named Olivia. Lady Olivia is devastated after the death of her brother, and has sworn to avoid all company for seven years. Orsino persists in sending love messages to Olivia, even though she is not interested! **(2)**

One day, Orsino sends Cesario (Viola) to woo Olivia, and instead of falling in love with the Count, she ends up fancying the messenger! **(3)** Viola (still in disguise) tells Orsino that Olivia isn't interested in marrying him, but he insists on sending her love messages.

Olivia's servant, Malvolio, helps her to send all the messengers away; but he is very strict and unkind to the others in the house. Olivia's cousin, Sir Toby Belch, and his friend, Sir Andrew Aguecheek team up with the maid, called Maria, to play a practical joke on Malvolio. They make him believe that Olivia is in love with him and that she only ever wants to see him smiling and wearing bright yellow stockings with funny black garters tied around

them. Malvolio falls for the trick, and starts to run around the house in silly clothes, whilst the rest of the household makes fun of him. **(4)**

In the meantime, Sebastian has been rescued from the shipwreck by a man named Antonio who is wanted in Illyria for being a pirate. When Sebastian arrives in Illyria, he is mistaken for Cesario and accidentally ends up in a fight with Sir Toby Belch. Olivia whisks Sebastian away to a church and marries him (she still thinks it's Cesario). **(5)**

Viola takes Orsino to see Olivia, who insists on calling Cesario her husband. Orsino gets very cross and Olivia becomes confused. When Antonio is arrested for being a pirate, he asks Cesario for help (believing that it is his friend, Sebastian). When Cesario claims not to know Antonio, everyone is even more confused than before!

Suddenly, Sebastian arrives and everyone realises that there are two people who look identical.

(6) Brother and sister are reunited, and Orsino offers to marry Viola, now that Olivia is married to Sebastian. Sir Toby runs away to marry the maid, Maria and, before

everyone is about to go off for a wedding dance, Malvolio swears that he will take revenge against all of his bullies for having humiliated him in front of Lady Olivia. **(7)**



Twelfth Night key quotes

- (1) 'What should I do in Illyria? My brother, he is in Elysium!'
- (2) 'Your lord does know my mind; I cannot love him.'
- (3) 'Cesario, by the roses of the spring, /By maidhood, honour, truth and every thing, / I love thee!'
- (4) 'I will be strange, stout, in yellow stockings, and cross-gartered, /even with the swiftness of putting on.'
- (5) 'If you mean well, /Now go with me and with this holy man /Into the chantry by.'
- (6) 'How have you made division of yourself? /An apple, cleft in two, is not more twin / Than these two creatures.'
- (7) 'I'll be revenged on the whole pack of you.'

Draw your pictures to go with the words and create your own comic strip of Twelfth Night.

Twelfth Night comic strip

Why not create a class comic strip of Twelfth Night, following Marcia Williams' top tips:

Speech bubbles

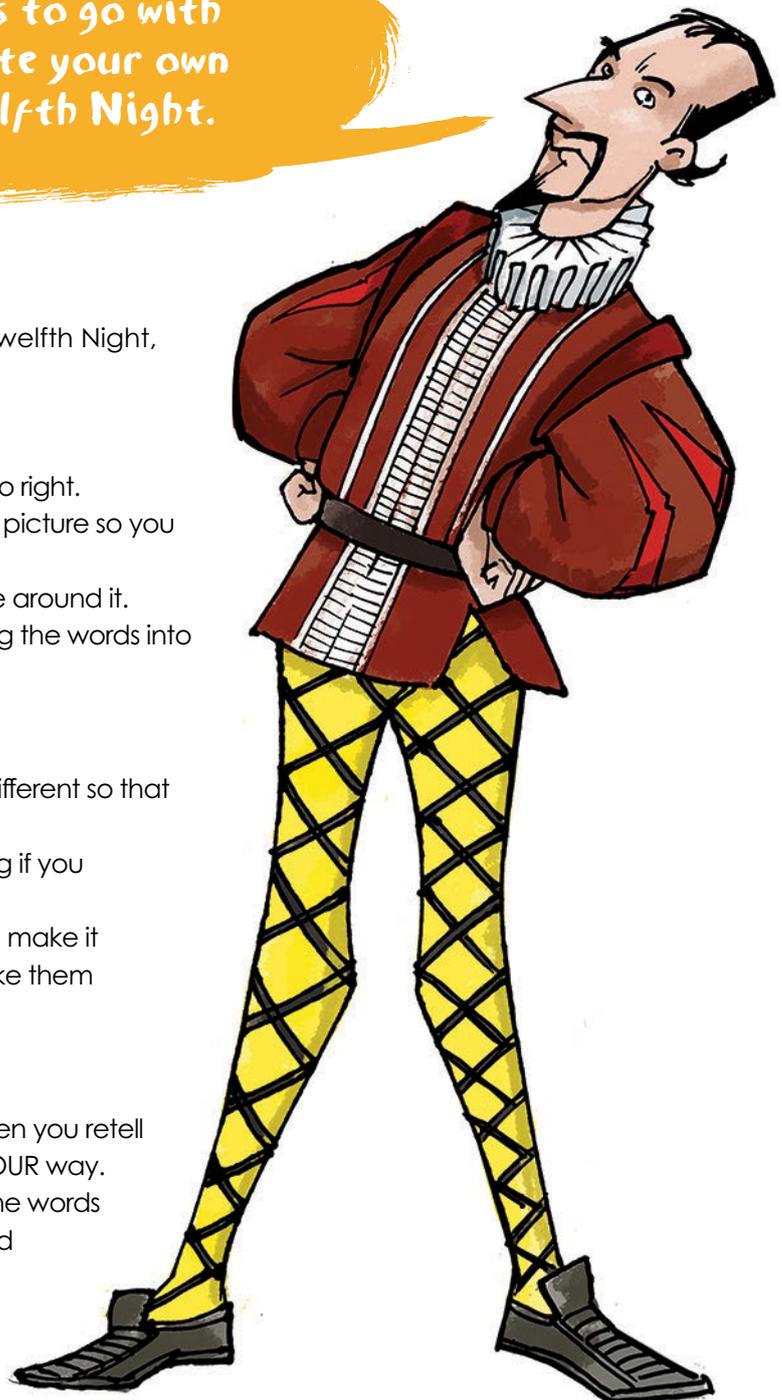
- Speech bubbles always read from left to right.
- Keep the bubbles up at the top of your picture so you have more room for your drawing.
- Write the text first, then draw the bubble around it. Otherwise, you might have trouble fitting the words into your bubble!

Drawing characters

- Make sure each character looks very different so that your reader doesn't get muddled.
- Your characters will look more interesting if you exaggerate some of their features. For instance: if he or she has a big nose, make it a real hooter, and if he or she is tall, make them as tall as a tree!

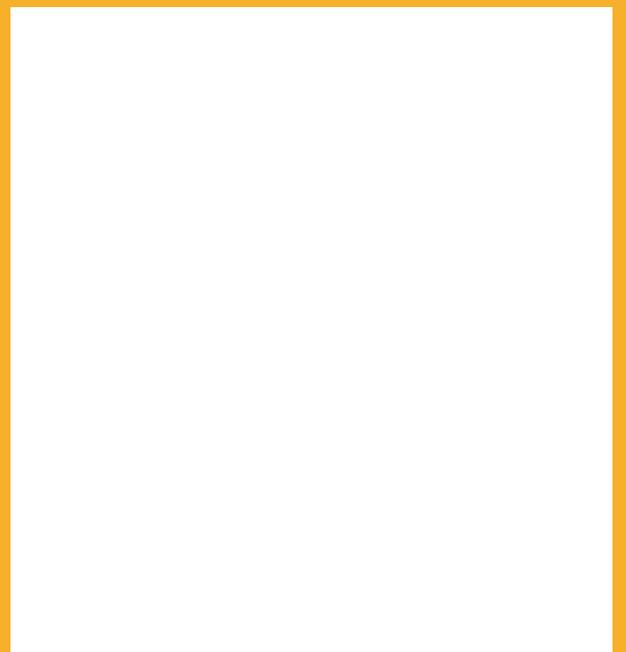
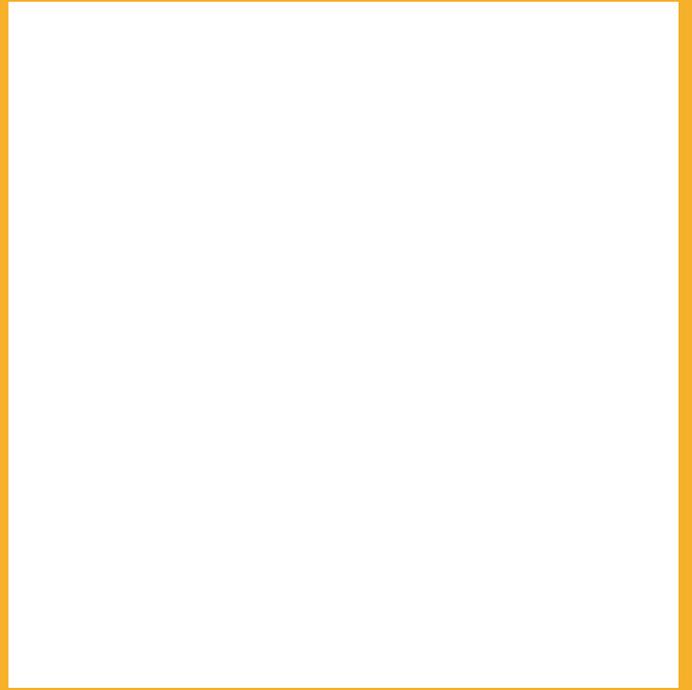
Telling the story

- There isn't a right way to tell a story. When you retell a story it becomes your own, so tell it YOUR way.
- Keep your sentences short and clear. The words are the bones of the story - you can add flesh and colour with speech bubbles and pictures.



Twelfth Night

COMIC STRIP



	Storytelling prompts	Picture ideas
1	Viola and Sebastian are identical twins. One day they are on a ship when there is a storm at sea.	Identical twins on a ship. Storm at sea.
2	Viola crawls to land. She finds herself in Illyria. She is broken hearted to have lost Sebastian. She decides to disguise herself as a man called Cesario with a sword in order to make it easier to protect herself and find work.	Viola disguises herself as a man.
3	Meanwhile, Orsino the Duke of Illyria is in love with Olivia, a noble lady. Olivia has been rejecting all his advances. Cesario/Viola finds work in Orsino's household. Orsino asks Cesario/Viola to take letters to Olivia. Olivia falls in love with Viola as Cesario. Viola as Viola falls in love with Orsino!	Love triangle diagram: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orsino in love with Olivia • Olivia in love with Viola • Viola in love with Orsino
4	Meanwhile, in Olivia's household, Sir Toby Belch, Olivia's uncle, is getting drunk with Sir Andrew Aguecheek. Olivia's steward, Malvolio, tells them off. Sir Toby Belch and his friends decide to get their own back on Malvolio. They write him a love letter pretending to be Olivia, and telling him to wear cross-gartered yellow stockings. Malvolio finds the letter and immediately goes to Olivia dressed as he thinks she would like. She is astonished, calls him mad and throws him in jail.	Malvolio showing Olivia his cross-gartered yellow stockings. Olivia looking shocked. Sir Toby Belch and Sir Andrew Aguecheek in the background/foreground, spying and giggling, with wine.
5	Back at the seashore, two men appeared from the sea. They were Antonio, and Sebastian – Viola's twin brother, who was alive. Olivia arrives and thinks Sebastian is Viola/Cesario. She demands they get married. Sebastian is confused but fine with it!	Sebastian lands on the seashore, Olivia approaches him with a ring.
6	Sebastian and Viola are reunited. When they stand side by side, everyone is confused – but then all is explained. Orsino realises he is in love with Viola. Olivia releases Malvolio from prison. They all live happily ever after!	Recognition scene – Viola and Sebastian being reunited in the middle, with Olivia standing by Sebastian's side, and Orsino on Viola's side. Malvolio in prison in background.

Download the Twelfth Night quiz and wordsearch resources to use in the classroom.
Can you answer the following question on Shakespeare's romantic comedy?

What is the name of the knight that hangs around with Maria and Sir Toby Belch?

- A** Andrew Agueface **B** Lancelot Gobbo **C** Andrew Aguecheek **D** Horatio Halfwit

We hope that that you have enjoyed exploring these resources.

We look forward to welcoming you to Shakespeare Day at the Town Hall on Wednesday 18th March.

QUIZ ANSWERS: Dream (A) Love in Idleness; Romeo and Juliet (A) Tybalt killed his best friend Mercutio first; Twelfth Night (C) Andrew Aguecheek.

Don't forget to register for Shakespeare Week and access hundreds of free, cross-curricular resources that will bring Shakespeare to life in your classroom:

shakespeareweek.org.uk