

Matching: Match each statement with the correct answer.

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| ___ 1. The government official responsible for the coordination and approval of all theatre. | A. Public theatres |
| ___ 2. Men paid weekly to play minor roles in shows and serve as stagehands, prop masters, and costumers. | B. Tiring house |
| ___ 3. The backstage area where costumes and props were stored. | C. Shareholders |
| ___ 4. Religious plays from the medieval period which were banned during the Elizabethan period. | D. Groundlings |
| ___ 5. Indoor theatres which operated during the winter months and charged far more for admission. | E. New Place |
| ___ 6. Outdoor theatres which operated during the summer and could accommodate up to 3,000 patrons. | F. Patrons |
| ___ 7. Noblemen who helped cover production costs while providing legal protection to theatre companies. | G. Private theatres |
| ___ 8. Audience members that paid a penny to stand for the entire show. | H. Master of Revels |
| ___ 9. The second biggest home at the time in Stratford, which Shakespeare purchased in 1597. | I. Mystery cycles |
| ___ 10. Company members that took the main roles in the plays and received a percentage of the profits. | J. Hirelings |

True/False: Mark each statement true or false.

- ___ 11. The ban on religious and political plays forced theatres to operate outside London's city limits.
- ___ 12. Shakespeare's theatre company was originally named the Lord Chamberlain's Men.
- ___ 13. The apprentices in theatre companies played all of the female roles.
- ___ 14. Female actors were not only banned in England but also in France, Spain and Italy.
- ___ 15. Playhouses like the Globe were considered "private" theatres.
- ___ 16. Elizabethan theatre was characterized by elaborate sets and scenery.
- ___ 17. There was no curtain separating the audience and the stage in Elizabethan theatres.
- ___ 18. A flag was flown from the roof of the theatre to signal that no plays would be performed that day.
- ___ 19. Elizabethan theatres were built next to brothels, prisons, insane asylums and bear-baiting pits.
- ___ 20. The Globe held the distinction of solely presenting plays.

Multiple Choice: Choose the best answer(s) for each question. Circle all that apply.

21. Which of the following were Elizabethan theatres?
A. The Theatre
B. The Stage
C. The Rose
D. The Curtain
22. Which of the following is a common feature of curtain calls in Elizabethan theatre?
A. A banquet was held for the nobility.
B. Only the leads were permitted to bow.
C. The director bowed alongside the actors.
D. The actors performed a dance to music.
23. The statute of 1572 established which of the following laws regarding the theatre?
A. Plays dealing with politics or religion were banned.
B. All actors were required to attend university.
C. Actors in a company without patronage could be prosecuted as vagabonds and rogues.
D. Theatre companies were required to seek sponsorship from the nobility.
24. How did Elizabethan playwrights meet the seemingly endless demand for new plays?
A. Writers paid "ghost writers" to finish scripts.
B. Most writers collaborated with other writers.
C. Actors improvised much of the script.
D. Plays were shortened from 5 acts to 2 acts.
25. Which of the following Shakespearean plays feature a plot with women disguised as men?
A. *The Merchant of Venice*
B. *As You Like It*
C. *12th Night*
D. *Romeo and Juliet*
26. Why did theatre companies face significant funding shortfalls?
A. The meager financial subsidy received from patrons didn't fully cover production costs.
B. Excessive taxation by the throne on ticket sales.
C. The absence of financial support from the church as a result of the ban on religious plays.
D. Exorbitant royalty payments to playwrights.
27. How much revenue did Blackfriars Theatre generate in comparison to the Globe Theatre?
A. Approximately half.
B. Five times as much.
C. The same.
D. Nearly double.
28. The Globe Theatre featured which of the following characteristics?
A. A ceiling over the stage painted to look like the "heavens".
B. Three levels of seating galleries surrounding an elevated platform stage.
C. An orchestra pit for the musicians.
D. A balcony which could be used by the actors during the shows.
29. How often did Elizabethan theatres present a new play?
A. Nearly every day of the week.
B. Once a week.
C. Once a month.
D. Twice a month.
30. Which of the following developments characterize English drama during the Renaissance?
A. The concept of a single "director" for a play emerged.
B. The appearance of permanent playhouses.
C. The rise of professional acting companies.
D. Financial support from the church increased significantly.

Short Answer:

Use a separate sheet of paper to answer the following questions fully. Cite specific evidence to support your claim.

31. Why was it important for theatre companies to seek patronage from nobility?

32. Compare and contrast the Globe Theatre and Blackfriars Theatre.

33. What affect did the plague have on theatre operations during the Elizabethan period?

34. How was costuming and scenery different during the Elizabethan period compared to today?

35. Why did theatre during the Elizabethan period become a commercial venture and what affect did it have on theatre operations?

36. Describe in detail the different positions in an Elizabethan theatre company.

37. Explain the historical significance of the Master of Revels.

38. Describe how seating in an Elizabethan theatre reflected one's socio-economic status.

39. What were the responsibilities of an actor during the Elizabethan period and how do they differ from today?

40. Describe the different ways in which the English government regulated theatre during the Elizabethan period.
