

Matching:

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| ___ 1. The government official responsible for the coordination and approval of all theatre. | A. Private theatres |
| ___ 2. Company members that took the main roles in the plays and received a percentage of the profits. | B. Master of Revels |
| ___ 3. Audience members that paid a penny to stand for the entire show. | C. Shareholders |
| ___ 4. Outdoor theatres which operated during the summer and could accommodate up to 3,000 patrons. | D. Groundlings |
| ___ 5. Indoor theatres which operated during the winter months and charged far more for admission. | E. Public theatres |

True/False:

- ___ 6. The ban on religious and political plays forced theatres to operate outside London's city limits.
- ___ 7. Female actors were not only banned in England but also in France, Spain and Italy.
- ___ 8. A flag was flown from the roof of the theatre to signal that no plays would be performed that day.
- ___ 9. Shakespeare's theatre company was originally named the Lord Chamberlain's Men.
- ___ 10. Elizabethan theatres were built next to brothels, prisons, insane asylums and bear-baiting pits.

Multiple Choice:

11. Which of the following is a common feature of curtain calls in Elizabethan theatre?
 A. A banquet was held for the nobility. B. The director bowed alongside the actors.
 C. Only the leads were permitted to bow. D. The actors performed a dance to music.
12. How often did Elizabethan theatres present a new play?
 A. Nearly every day of the week. B. Once a month.
 C. Once a week. D. Twice a month.
13. How much revenue did Blackfriars Theatre generate in comparison to the Globe Theatre?
 A. Approximately half. B. The same.
 C. Five times as much. D. Nearly double.
14. Which of the following Shakespearean plays feature a plot with women disguised as men?
 A. *The Merchant of Venice* B. *12th Night*
 C. *As You Like It* D. *Romeo and Juliet*
15. How did Elizabethan playwrights meet the seemingly endless demand for new plays?
 A. Writers paid "ghost writers" to finish scripts. B. Actors improvised much of the script.
 C. Most writers collaborated with other writers. D. Plays were shortened from 5 acts to 2 acts.

Fill-in-the-Blank:

16. The Theatre, The Rose and The Curtain were all _____.
17. _____ decreed that actors without patronage could be prosecuted as vagabonds and required theatre companies to seek sponsorship from the nobility.
18. English drama during the Renaissance was characterized by the appearance of permanent _____ and professional _____.
19. The female roles were all played by _____.
20. Playhouses like the Globe were considered _____ theatres.