Timeline

1564 – William Shakespeare Baptized
1582 – Marriage to Anne Hathaway
1583 – Daughter Susanna is born
1585 – Twins Judith and Hamnet are born

Leaves family and joins acting company
1592 – London Theatres close due to the plague

Henry VI - 1590-92
Venus and Adonis - 1593
The Taming of the Shrew - 1593-1594
Romeo & Juliet, Love’s Labours Lost, The Sonnets - 1594
All’s Well That Ends Well - 1594-1595
Richard II, A Midsummer Night’s Dream - 1595
Henry IV Parts I, The Merchant of Venice - 1596
Troilus and Cressida - 1596-1597

Henry IV Part II, The Merry Wives of Windsor - 1597

Much Ado About Nothing - 1598
As You Like It, Julius Caesar, Henry V - 1599

1596 – Son Hamnet dies
1598 – Performs in Ben Jonson’s Every Man in His Humor

1599 – The Globe Theatre opens

Hamlet - 1600

Twelfth Night - 1601

Measure for Measure - 1603
King Lear - 1605
Macbeth - 1606
Antony and Cleopatra, Pericles - 1606-1607

Coriolanus - 1608
Cymbeline, The Winter’s Tale - 1609
The Tempest - 1610
The Two Noble Kinsman - 1611

Henry VIII - 1613

1608-1610 – The plague returns and the Theatre are closed
1611 – The Globe Theatre burns down
1614 – The Globe Theatre reopens
1616 – Shakespeare dies

1613 – The Chamberlain’s Men becomes The King’s Men

1623 – Anne Hathaway dies

Actors John Hemminges and Henry Condel compile the First Folio - 1623
Graphic Novel

Romeo & Juliet

Then I will kiss your lip perhaps someone still has on them.

Macbeth

No Fear Shakespeare Graphic Novels
Throughout the years, critics and students of all kinds have studied the meanings behind William Shakespeare’s plays and sonnets. They not only analyze the surface meanings, but the meanings that can be found deeper within the texts. However, by studying so deeply into a text, one may create meanings that the playwright, Shakespeare, did not even consider himself. One popular and modern theme of study is the sexuality that can be found in his plays. Sexuality is used throughout Shakespeare’s plays as a means of humor, romance, tragedy, and to some the meanings of gender roles. Female characters are seen dressing as men and using this disguise for multiple purposes; some argue that this represents a woman’s freedom from the constraints of the gender roles during that time. Similarly, through this cross-dressing of the females, issues of homoeroticism occur and create problems that go against the usual conventions of gender and sexuality. It is true that gender and sexuality play an extremely important role in these plays; however, one can claim that though a person is able to look back on these texts through a modern eye and discover thoughts of feminism, homoeroticism and shifting of gender roles, William Shakespeare may have only written these aspects for comedy and acting conventions only.

Today the question about the justification for a war is one of the most talked about. Should America and her allies be overseas fighting the “War on Terror,” or not? This is the same question asked throughout all of history. Two of Shakespeare’s plays, Henry V and Troilus and Cressida, confront this question and many others in various methods. Shakespeare uses gruesome imagery to convey his messages to the audience, expressing the evils of war. He also writes about the role of women in the masculine world of warfare, as well as the relationships of the soldiers. Finally, Shakespeare made people question whether the motives behind a war are worth the outcomes.
Kisse me Kate

Kat. What in the midst of the streete?
Pet. What art thou ashamed of me?
Kat. No sir, God forbid, but ashamed to kiss.
Pet. Why then let's home againe: Come Sirra let's away.
Kat. Nay, I will give thee a kisse, now pray thee Love stay.
Pet. Is not this well? come my sweet Kate.
Better once then never, for never too late.  

The Life of King Henry the Fifth.

Her. The day is yours.
King. Praised be God, and not our strength for it:
What is this Castle call'd that stands hard by.
Her. They call it Agincourt.
King. Then call we this the field of Agincourt.
Fought on the day of Crispin Crispianus.
Posters
Romeo & Juliet (1996)

Reviewed by Sandi Chaitram
Updated 4 May 2001

Baz Luhrmann's second feature, "William Shakespeare's Romeo + Juliet" (1996), is a bold and vigorous adaptation the Bard's most famous tragedy. He offers a trendy, contemporary re-telling of the classic love story with Leonardo DiCaprio's Romeo and Clare Danes' Juliet. Set in the gangs and gun culture of Verona Beach, the Capulets and the Montagues are two rival corporate dynasties with generations of hatred behind them. At a party thrown by the Capulets, their teenage children, Romeo Montague and Juliet Capulet, meet and quickly fall in love. They race towards a secret marriage, and when it seems that there may be some hope to bring the two warring sides together, events take a tragic turn.

Although Luhrmann courageously sticks with the prose, it's spoken as a language. It works, as there is the unwritten assumption that the audience are already familiar with the text and if not, will get the gist of it. This leaves Luhrmann free to stun his audience with the visuals. The film is beautifully shot with vivid and bizarre sets. Luhrmann makes the Capulets ball a glitzy affair with every frame dripping wealth. The music is loud and the pace fast. The frenetic camerawork drives the audience through the film as the ill-fated pair hurstles towards their doom.

Luhrmann's flamboyant direction pumps new life into a well-known, much-adapted tale. With the Oscar nominated 'pop-promo' design of the film, Shakespeare became fashionable and cool once again.

An enjoyable diversion
By Judd Hollander

NEW YORK—The Reduced Shakespeare Company, now at the New Victory Theater, certainly lives up to its name with its popular The Complete Works of William Shakespeare (abridged). It’s a hilarious, irreverent, and energetic look at the works of the Bard of Stratford on Avon.

Company members Reed Martin, Matt Rippy, and Austin Tichenor gleefully condense all 37 recognized Shakespeare plays into a less than two-hour period (including intermission). Martin and Tichenor also directed the piece, which was written by Adam Long, Daniel Singer, and Jess Winfield, with additional material by Martin, and revisions by Singer and Winfield.

After dispatching Romeo and Juliet (pun intended) in about 12 minutes time, it’s determined that at the same pace, it would take over 7 hours to get through the rest of the works, forcing the trio to kick things into high gear. Thus, “Titus Andronicus” is reduced to a segment on a cooking show; the various history plays are dealt with in a football game; and the plot of Othello is delivered in a rap number.

It’s when they start addressing the comedies that the similarity of the Shakespeare plots becomes evident. For example, which play features a shipwreck? Which one has at least one female character disguising herself as a male, or a male nobleman or noblemen disguising themselves as people of different social strata? (Hint: more than one—to all of the above.) – CONTINUED ON WEBSITE –
Packaging Idea

• To package my multi-genre project, I will create a packaging for a thumb-drive – as the majority of my genres use the computer in some form or another.

• I will create the thumb-drive into an old-fashioned quill pen to plug into the computer! How fun!!!
Bibliography

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