



### Key Dates

1564	William Shakespeare is born in Stratford-upon-Avon
1593	London's theatres are closed for around 2 years due to the plague
1594	The Chamberlain's Men (later the King's Men) the first Shakespeare company is formed
1595	Shakespeare completes Romeo and Juliet
1599	The Globe theatre is built on the south bank of the Thames
1623	The First Folio of Shakespeare's work is published

### Vocabulary

Globe Theatre	A theatre in London where many of William Shakespeare's plays were first performed to the public.
Monarch	The ruling King or Queen of a country.
Tudor	English royal dynasty which held the throne from the accession of Henry VII in 1485 until the death of Elizabeth I in 1603.
Tudor House	An architectural style that was the last development of medieval architecture.
Class	How people were ordered in society based on their social status or wealth with the monarch at the top and peasants at the bottom.
Protestant	The reformed Church of England established by Henry VIII in 1534.



## BIG QUESTIONS

What was life like in Shakespeare's London?

Why is the Globe theatre so important?

How is Shakespeare's work still relevant to us today?

### Important People

William Shakespeare	A playwright, poet and actor known as the greatest English writer and dramatist in the world
Queen Elizabeth I	Queen of England and Ireland, daughter of King Henry VIII (1558-1603)
King James I	King of Scotland and England who united the two countries (1603-1625)
The Lord Chamberlain's Men (King's Men)	A group of actors Shakespeare wrote plays for who performed them in the Globe

### National Curriculum

History	I can describe events that happened in the past that are local to my area.
	I can explain how people who lived in the past cooked and travelled differently and used different weapons from ours.
	I can recognise that the lives of wealthy people were very different from those of poor people.
	I can appreciate how items found belonging to the past are helping us to build up an accurate picture of how people lived in the past.
	I can understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.
	I can research what it was like for a child in a given period from the past and use photographs and illustrations to present their findings.
	I can give more than one reason to support an historical argument.
Geography	I can communicate knowledge and understanding orally and in writing and offer points of view based upon what I have found out.
	I can use maps to locate the countries of Europe.
	I can study the land-use patterns of an area the United Kingdom linked to the area I am studying and say how these have changed over time.
	I can study the food, minerals and water aspects of the key places that I study.
	I can study the geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in Europe.
Art	I can organise line, tone, shape and colour to represent figures and forms of movement.
	I can show reflections.
	I can explain why I have chosen specific materials to draw with.
D.T	I can take account of the ideas of others when designing, as well as focusing on the needs of the user.
	I can produce a detailed plan with labelled diagrams and a written explanation.
	I can use a range of tools and equipment suitable for the task with accuracy.

