

**Chapter 1 : Go-to | Definition of Go-to by Merriam-Webster**

*Shakespeare's company, the Lord Chamberlain's Men, was one of several to perform at the Theatre, appearing there by about A few years later, the Burbages lost their lease on the Theatre site and began construction of a new, larger playhouse, the Globe, just south of the Thames.*

William Shakespeare [3] was born in Stratford-upon-Avon. His exact date of birth is not known—the baptismal record was dated 26 April —but has been traditionally taken to be 23 April, which is also the Feast Day of Saint George, the patron saint of England. He was the first son and the first surviving child in the family; two earlier children, Joan and Margaret, had died early. They had eight children: Joan baptised 15 September, died in infancy, Margaret bap. London, 31 December John Shakespeare owned several properties in Stratford and had a profitable—though illegal—sideline of dealing in wool. He was appointed to several municipal offices and served as an alderman in, culminating in a term as bailiff, the chief magistrate of the town council, in For reasons unclear to history he fell upon hard times, beginning in, when William was After four years of non-attendance at council meetings, he was finally replaced as burgess in It was free to all male children and the evidence indicates that John Shakespeare sent his sons there for a grammar school education, though no attendance records survive. Shakespeare would have been enrolled when he was 7, in The school day typically ran from 6 a. Grammar schools varied in quality during the Elizabethan era, but the grammar curriculum was standardised by royal decree throughout England, [9] and the school would have provided an intensive education in Latin grammar and literature—as good a formal literary training as had any of his contemporaries". As a part of this education, the students performed Latin plays to better understand rhetoric. By the end of their studies at age 14, grammar school pupils were quite familiar with the great Latin authors, and with Latin drama and rhetoric. The licence, issued by the consistory court of the diocese of Worcester, 21 miles west of Stratford, allowed the two to marry with only one proclamation of the marriage banns in church instead of the customary three successive Sundays. The reason for the special licence appeared six months later with the baptism of their first daughter, Susanna, on 26 May This seven-year period, known as the "lost years" to Shakespeare scholars, was filled by early biographers with surmises drawn from local traditions, and by more recent biographers with surmises about the onset of his acting career deduced from textual and bibliographic hints and the surviving records of the various playing troupes of the time. Shakespeare mythos[ edit ] Shakespeare Before Thomas Lucy, a typical Victorian illustration of the poaching anecdote Several hypotheses have been put forth to account for his life during this time, and a number of accounts are given by his earliest biographers. Johnson adds that the story had been told to Alexander Pope by Rowe. Honigmann proposed that Shakespeare acted as a schoolmaster in Lancashire, [19] on the evidence found in the will of a member of the Houghton family, referring to plays and play-clothes and asking his kinsman Thomas Hesketh to take care of "William Shakeshaft, now dwelling with me". How or when Shakespeare got into acting is unknown. Before being allowed to perform for the general public, touring playing companies were required to present their play before the town council to be licensed. Players first acted in Stratford in, the year that John Shakespeare was bailiff. Before Shakespeare turned 20, the Stratford town council had paid for at least 18 performances by at least 12 playing companies. In one playing season alone, that of, five different acting troupes visited Stratford. The works are written within the frame of reference of the career actor, rather than a member of the learned professions or from scholarly book-learning. The application was successfully renewed in, most probably at the instigation of William himself as he was the more prosperous at the time. The motto "Non sanz droict" "Not without right" was attached to the application, but it was not used on any armorial displays that have survived. The theme of social status and restoration runs deep through the plots of many of his plays, and at times Shakespeare seems to mock his own longing. Also by, his name began to appear on the title pages of his plays, presumably as a selling point. Legal documents from, when the case was brought to trial, show that Shakespeare was a tenant of Christopher Mountjoy, a Huguenot tire-maker a maker of ornamental headdresses in the northwest of London in Shakespeare was enlisted as a go-between, to help negotiate the details of the dowry. Eight years later, Bellott

sued his father-in-law for delivering only part of the dowry. During the *Bellott v. Mountjoy* case, Shakespeare was called to testify, but said he remembered little of the circumstances. Shakespeare himself seems to have lived in rented accommodation while in London. According to John Aubrey, he travelled to Stratford to stay with his family for a period each year. Speculators were acquiring excess quantities in the hope of profiting from scarcity. This has often been interpreted as evidence that he was listed as a hoarder. According to Mark Eccles, "the schoolmaster, Mr. Aspinall, had eleven quarters, and the vicar, Mr. Lewis, however, suggest that he purchased the malt as an investment, since he later sued a neighbour, Philip Rogers, for an unpaid debt for twenty bushels of malt. In short, he had become an entrepreneur specialising in real estate and agricultural products, an aspect of his identity further enhanced by his investments in local farmland and farm produce. Boehrer suggests he was pursuing an "overall investment strategy aimed at controlling as much as possible of the local grain market", a strategy that was highly successful. The town clerk Thomas Greene, who opposed the enclosure, recorded a conversation with Shakespeare about the issue. Shakespeare said he believed the enclosure would not go through, a prediction that turned out to be correct. The purchase was probably an investment, as Shakespeare was living mainly in Stratford by this time, and the apartment was rented out to one John Robinson. Robinson may be the same man recorded as a labourer in Stratford, in which case it is possible he worked for Shakespeare. In he was called as a witness in the *Bellott v. Susanna* and her husband Dr John Hall sued for slander. Lane failed to appear and was convicted. From November Shakespeare was in London for several weeks with his son-in-law, Hall. Shakespeare died on 23 April which was also the day of his birth and the feast day of St. George, patron of England , at the reputed age of No extant contemporary source explains how or why he died. After half a century had passed, John Ward , the vicar of Stratford, wrote in his notebook: Of the tributes that started to come from fellow authors, one refers to his relatively early death: His son Hamnet had died in His last surviving descendant was his granddaughter Elizabeth Hall , daughter of Susanna and John Hall. A monument on the wall nearest his grave, probably placed by his family, [44] features a bust showing Shakespeare posed in the act of writing. Each year on his claimed birthday, a new quill pen is placed in the writing hand of the bust. He is believed to have written the epitaph on his tombstone. Blest be the man that spares these stones, And cursed be he that moves my bones.

**Chapter 2 : Plan your visit / Shakespeare's Globe**

*Commonwealth Shakespeare Company returns to the Boston Common from July 18 through Aug. 5 for its annual free Shakespeare on the Common presentation. This summer it's a production of "Richard."*

When Did Shakespeare Go to London? In this episode, I talk to our guests about all the myths and stories that are told around why Shakespeare set out for London. Map of London by Braun and Hogenburg, But it gives a good impression of the size and layout of the capital city in the late 16th century. Probably in the mids, sometime after the birth of the twins. That seems to me the key factor. We do know that his first printed work was Venus and Adonis, the long poem which was printed in Field was two and a half years older than Shakespeare - pretty certain he went to the grammar school too - and so Shakespeare had a personal connection with the printer and publisher of his first poem, Venus and Adonis. It was a rousing success, it went on being reprinted; it was reprinted more often than any of his plays were. And of course, people make up theories about it, quite understandably, deductions which change over the years, as more becomes known, about the not only about Shakespeare himself but also about the social environment in which he lived. Paul Edmondson is the head of Research and Knowledge at the SBT, and if you were listening closely Stanley just mentioned him in that clip. But Paul really likes this theory, and he explained why he likes it to me when I spoke to him. I like that theory best of all because it grounds it in the sort of everyday experience without having to imagine Shakespeare as some kind of Dick Whittington hero who up-sticks and goes with his knotted red and white handkerchief at the end of a pole on his shoulder. Stratford was not a backwater, Stratford had a lively market and trading commercial world and relied heavily on exchanges with the capital. It took about three days, if you did it quickly; four if you did it more comfortably, perhaps. And things were coming up from London all the time, things were being taken to London. The bailiff - twice the bailiff, Richard Quiney - there are letters from him to Stratford folk in London and in the other direction. John Shakespeare went to London in the s. It was simply what you did and what could be done in that day and age, it just took a lot longer than it takes now. So there was news coming in from London all the time. There were spices, there were books, there were other goods coming from London to be traded in Stratford. And Stratford, goods were being taken to London as well. So the image I want to convey there is of a kind of porous, commercial, cultural world that links Stratford with London. Paul there described a bit about what Stratford was like at the time when Shakespeare was alive. But what was London like? Was it the thriving metropolis that we know it as today? Ben Crystal painted a lovely picture of London in the late sixteenth century when I spoke to him, which is slightly ironic as we were recording in a park in the middle of London, so apologies for the sound quality on this clip. Three hundred thousand people, a big city by our standards, for that time. A very confusing place, because it had the city of Westminster, the rich nobles living on the Strand, one bridge crossing the river where most people would enter the town through with heads of traitors on spikes warning you to not to, you know, warning you to behave. The equivalent of the red light district of Suffolk where the bear baiting and the prostitutes and taverns and the theatres were. One of the most popular stories are theories for Shakespeare leaving Stratford is, of course, the infamous deer poaching story which most of us will have heard at one point or another in some form. Now, a lovely story this may be, there are a few problems with it. Liz Dollimore, who is the Outreach and Primary Learning manager at the SBT, outlines this story for us in the next clip, as well as describing a couple of the less popular stories that people may not have heard. So, there are several theories as to why he went from Stratford to London, one of the most popular is that he got into trouble for stealing or poaching a deer from Charlecote. Charlecote Manor is still an existing manor house that you can visit, it belongs to the National Trust - bit of a plug there for the National Trust. However, history has a few problems with that story. But anyway, the full story goes that he poached this whatever from Sir Thomas Lucy, and Sir Thomas Lucy got disproportionately annoyed with him. And in order to kind of poke fun at Sir Thomas Lucy, Shakespeare apparently wrote a rude ballad about him and that angered Sir Thomas Lucy even more and Shakespeare felt he had to run away to London to get away from it. You can see that that story has obviously become elaborated over the years and quite possibly is completely untrue. Other ideas

involve various religious questions and the question of whether or not Shakespeare was a good Protestant as people were supposed to be in that time period, or whether he was brought up secretly as a Catholic. Some people think that Shakespeare was sent to be a tutor in a Catholic household, and there are various places which purport to be the household he was sent to. One of them was in Lancaster, but anyway, that is possible. And one question we get asked quite a lot at the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust is how Shakespeare would have gotten to London. So in my next clip, Liz again fleshes out in a bit more detail what the journey would have been like and how long it would have taken Shakespeare to get to London. In the early days before he was wealthier, he would have no doubt walked. In the later days when he was better off, he probably rode. To ride, three days, four days, depending on how fast you went. But all evidence points to a very different relationship with the town, a relationship that saw him return regularly and invest a great deal of money in the town that he thought of as his home. And depending on how you start with New Place, will depend on the effect that you think it has on Shakespeare. I mean, why would you have done that and then spent most of your time away from it? It was a prestigious dwelling, it stood on an entire burgage plot, it was technically the largest house in the town, the borough of Stratford-upon-Avon. There were larger houses over the borough border, as it were, out of the jurisdiction of the town, near Holy Trinity Church. You know, but looking at it objectively, the town of Stratford had its limits of jurisdiction, and New Place was the largest dwelling within that boundary. And Stratford was a compelling place for that. He was always a lodger in London, you know, in rented accommodation, and I think that also adds to the picture, of how Shakespeare divided his time up between these two centres of Stratford and London. Well, that book is out, and it is called *The Shakespeare Circle*: Paul, Stanley, Michael, Liz and Ben. A huge thanks to the friends of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, without who this podcast would not be possible. If you want to get in touch with us you can tweet ShakespeareBT or use the hashtag talkshakespeare.

**Chapter 3 : Did William Shakespeare ever visit Italy? - Quora**

*To fully appreciate Shakespeare, you need to see his plays live on stage. It's a sad fact that today we typically study Shakespeare's plays out of a book and forego the live experience, but it's important to remember that he wasn't writing for today's literary audience. Shakespeare was.*

The inland canal-travel depicted is spot-on accurate including canals that were verified in the Shakespeare guide, but which were not commonly known outside the region , this canal travel between inland cities involved boat docks in inland cities, at the exact embarkation locations depicted in the plays. The name "Caliban" and "Ariel" are derived from the local mythology in the local dialect. But it is nearly certain that William Shakespeare, the man from Stratford, never left England, being occupied as he was with a family and business ventures, in addition to acting and claiming authorship for a bunch of plays in London including some by authors other than the one that wrote Hamlet. Shakespeare was not a writer, this much has been solidly known since the 19th century. The evidence of modern stylometry establishes with what is to my mind reasonable scientific certainty that the works were written by Christopher Marlowe. You can find the quantitative stylometric graphs linked in the red links here: A Deception in Deptford , and two more on this page, in the linked Hoffman prize winning essay "Hoffman and the Authorship": This evidence comes on top of the original monumentally surprising word-length stylometry of Mendenhall the plots are reproduced with computers here: This kind of evidence is absolutely airtight, except that the implications are so bizzare. When you have this kind of story, you have to check that the historical evidence is compatible with it. It would be very easy to disprove this kind of thing under ordinary circumstances: But the first mention of Shakespeare as a writer is a few weeks after Marlowe dies in , registering "Venus and Adonis" as "The first fruit of his labor". There are no mentions of Shakespeare as author before this. If you have read a biography of Shakespeare, you will see that in the Groatsworth of Wit, Greene calls someone a "shakescene" and an "upstart crowe", who thinks he can "bombast a pentameter" better than his contemporaries. As Farey shows, independent of what you think about the authorship, the target of this attack is almost surely a famous actor named Allyn not Shakespeare, and this is not through Marlovian thinking, it comes just from the best interpretation of the Groatsworth itself. His signature is a scrawl, never the same twice, his daughters and graddaughters are illiterate, and there are no books of his provenance found after a diligent search a century later, and no books mentioned in his will. The only evidence that says he is a writer is his name on the plays, a name which appears on a bunch of other plays too, the Shakespeare apocrypha, which everyone agrees have nothing to do with the great classics. The witnesses were three employees of Walsingham, and the story is very suspicious. So, since there is no firm historical evidence to contradict the overwhelming stylometric evidence, one can do nothing but take the stylometry at face value, and just say Marlowe wrote the works. This means Marlowe survived, exiled himself, and wrote a bunch of works that distance himself from his youthful bombast, and give himself another shot at literary immortality without the dead-weight of his atheism and heresy holding him down. The stylometric results about the inseparability of Marlowe and Shakespeare are all recent, the consensus up til a few years ago was that a few stylometries conclusively separate the two authors. What Farey did was to take these stylometries that claim to separate the bulk of Shakespeare from the bulk of Marlowe, and plot them against date. These plots showed that all of these stylometries drift in time, and the two works run a smooth curve with no jump and no forced interpolation. It is extremely easy for this to fail any of these stylometries could have been constant for Shakespeare, or shown no trend, or the trend could have gone the other way, so that Marlowe didnt fit. I should add that Marlovian authorship makes the canon of Marlowe and Shakespeare together fit into a unified whole, and allows the sonnets to get their straightforward natural interpretation as biographical statements. The Marlovian reading solved these problems long ago. It was an impossible mystery. Anyway, seeing the stylometry, problem solved. From the strange choice of setting of the next non-historical plays: This is also compatible with the source material for the plots of the plays, which can be identified as certain stories floating around Italy at that time. Marlowe knew Latin and French, and it is likely that he was either ok or fluent in Italian and Spanish, since these also Latin derived.

That Marlowe wrote the plays, I think one can be In response to the other answer: There were canals linking inland cities, so that the type of boat travel Shakespeare depicted was accurate. This strongly suggests that Marlowe was exiled in Italy for the period immediately following the incident. Thank you for your feedback! Your feedback is private.

## Chapter 4 : When Did Shakespeare Go to London?

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

The Stratford grammar school had been built some two hundred years before Shakespeare was born and in that time the lessons taught there were, of course, dictated primarily by the beliefs of the reigning monarch. During the years that Shakespeare attended the school, at least one and possibly three headmasters stepped down because of their devotion to the Catholic religion proscribed by Queen Elizabeth. One of these masters was Simon Hunt b. Hunt had found his true vocation: Like all of the great poets and dramatists of the time, Shakespeare learned his basic reading and writing skills from an ABC, or horn-book. Robert Speaight in his book, *Shakespeare: The Man and His Achievement*, describes this book as a primer framed in wood and covered with a thin plate of transparent horn. There is little doubt that Shakespeare was recalling his own experiences during his early school years. As was the case in all Elizabethan grammar schools, Latin was the primary language of learning. Although Shakespeare likely had some lessons in English, Latin composition and the study of Latin authors like Seneca, Cicero, Ovid, Virgil, and Horace would have been the focus of his literary training. One can see that Shakespeare absorbed much that was taught in his grammar school, for he had an impressive familiarity with the stories by Latin authors, as is evident when examining his plays and their sources. There is a fable that Shakespeare stole a deer from Sir Thomas Lucy at Charlecote, and, instead of serving a prison sentence, fled from Stratford. Although this surely is a fictitious incident, there exists a few verses of a humorous ballad mocking Lucy that have been connected to Shakespeare. Barnes stopped overnight at an inn and heard an old woman singing it. He gave her a new gown for the two stanzas which were all she remembered": Sir Thomas was so covetous To covet so much deer When horns enough upon his head Most plainly did appear Had not his worship one deer left? He had a wife Took pains enough to find him horns Should last him during life. Suggestions that he might have worked as a schoolmaster or lawyer or glover with his father and brother, Gilbert, are all plausible. So too is the argument that Shakespeare studied intensely to become a master at his literary craft, and honed his acting skills while traveling and visiting playhouses outside of Stratford. But, it is from this period known as the "lost years", that we obtain one vital piece of information about Shakespeare: How to cite this article: *The Man and his Achievement*. Stein and Day,

**Chapter 5 : William Shakespeare - HISTORY**

*Going to a Play in Shakespeare's London: Simon Forman's Diary Renaissance records of Shakespeare's plays in performance are exceedingly scarce. However, those few contemporary accounts that have survived provide brief yet invaluable information about a handful of Shakespeare's dramas.*

They give us a sense of what the play-going experience was like while Shakespeare was alive and involved in his own productions, and, in some cases, they help us determine the composition dates of the plays. He attended the Salisbury grammar school, and his experiences would have been very similar to those of young William Shakespeare who attended school in nearby Stratford. When Simon was almost eight years of age, in those days before the soldiers came from Newhaven, which was about the year of our Lord that the plague began in Salisbury, there was a certain minister named William Rydot alias Rydar, that by his trade and occupation was a cobbler. He was a man of some fifty years, mean of stature, and a blackgrom Sir [a poor parson]. He could read English well, but he could [know] no more Latin than the single accidence, and that he learned of his two sons that went daily to a free school. This parson, when the plague began, fled from Salisbury for fear thereof, and came to dwell at the priory of St. Giles, near unto the father of this Simon: Where he learned his letters. But his said master beat him for it, which made him the more diligent to his book. After some days, when he had pondered thereon well and had the reason thereof, he learned it. After that his master never beat him for his book again. He profited so well that in one year or little more he had learned his single accidence and his rules clean out After this he was put to the free school in the Close of Salisbury with one Doctor Bowles, which was a very furious man, with whom he went to school some two years. From Commin Simon learned "the knowledge of all wares and drugs, and how to buy and sell; and grew so apt and had such good fortune that in short time his master committed all to his charge". After ten years of working with Matthew Commin, Simon left for Oxford to live with his cousins and resume his education. But Simon was unhappy at Oxford and quickly returned to Salisbury to accept a teaching position. For over six years Simon taught school in and around Salisbury, and, while his occupation paid his bills, it left him deeply unfulfilled. However, in , Simon found his true vocation. He writes, "this year I did prophesy the truth of many things which afterwards came to pass Thus Simon devoted himself to the study and practice of "physic and magic". Unable to find the resources needed to facilitate his new occupation in the little towns around Salisbury, Simon moved to London. In spite of the hardships he endured in the first years and the disadvantage of having no connections, the opportunities that opened out were immensely greater. And on both fronts, in magic as well as physic and surgery. The opportunities of practising the former were restricted in a provincial town; in Elizabethan London they were unlimited" Rowse Now a fully competent doctor by the standards of the day, Simon, unlike most of the other doctors in the capital, decided to stay in London during the plagues of and to help the devastated masses. He saved many lives and acquired a reputation as a courageous man and excellent physician. His experiences treating plague victims led to his publication, Discourses on the Plague, in His answers prompted "great mirth and sport among the auditors". Simon was fined and was banned from practicing medicine in London. When Simon disobeyed the College nine months later by prescribing a potion to a man that died soon after, Simon was committed to prison. His disputes with the College of Physicians dragged on for almost seven years, until he was finally granted a proper license by Cambridge University in Although Simon continued to write scores of books and papers on the subjects of medicine and astrology until his death, after we have very few detailed records of his personal activities. We know that he continued to see patients until the very end, treating them with his unique combination of "physic and magic". And, sure enough, "[M]onday came, all was well. Tuesday came, he was not sick. Wednesday came, and still he was well: Thursday came, and dinner was ended, he very well. He went down to the waterside, and took a pair of oars to go to some buildings he was in hand with in Puddle-dock. Lady Essex was on trial in , accused of attempting to poison her lover, Sir Thomas Overbury. During the testimony, lawyers hurled accusations at Simon, claiming that he had given Lady Essex the potion with which she plotted to kill Overbury. Please note that I have modernized the spelling. Macbeth at the Globe, 20 April In Macbeth at the Globe, , the 20 of April,

Saturday, there was to be observed, first, how Macbeth and Banquo, two noble men of Scotland, riding through a wood, there stood before them three women fairies or nymphs, and saluted Macbeth, saying three times unto him, "Hail, Macbeth, King of Codon; for thou shall be a King, but shall beget no kings," etc. Then said Banquo, "what all to Macbeth, and nothing to me? And Duncan had them both kindly welcome, and made Macbeth forthwith Prince of Northumberland, and sent him home to his own castle, and appointed Macbeth to provide for him, for he would sup with him the next day at night, and did so. And Macbeth contrived to kill Duncan and through the persuasion of his wife did that night murder the King in his own castle, being his guest; and there were many prodigies seen that night and the day before. And when Macbeth had murdered the king, the blood on his hands could not be washed off by any means, nor from his wives hands, which handed the bloody daggers in hiding them, which by means they became both much amazed and affronted. They being fled, they were supposed guilty of the murder of their father, which was nothing so. Then was Macbeth crowned kings; and then he, for fear of Banquo, his old companion, that he should beget kings but be no king himself, he contrived the death of Banquo, and caused him to be murdered on his way as he rode. The next night, being at supper with his noble men whom he had to bid to a feast, to the which also Banquo should have come, he began to speak of noble Banquo, and to wish that he were there. And as he did thus, standing up to drink a carouse to him, the ghost of Banquo came and sat down in his chair behind him. And he, turning about to sit down again, saw the ghost of Banquo, which fronted him so, that he fell into a great passion of fear and fury, uttering many words about his murder, by which, when they hard that Banquo was murdered, they suspected Macbeth. Then MackDove fled to England to the kinges sonn, and soon they raised an army and cam to Scotland, and at Dunstonanse overthru Macbeth. How he contrived his death, and would have had his cupbearer to have poisoned him: Remember also how he sent to the oracle of Apollo, and the answer of Apollo -- that she was guiltless and that the King was jealous, etc. For the child was carried into Bohemia and there laid in a forest and brought up by a shepherd. And how they fled into Sicilia to Leontes. Remember also the rogue that came in all tattered like Coll Pixie; how he feigned him sick and to have been robbed of all that he had. How he cozened the poor man of all his money. Beware of trusting feigned beggars or fawning fellows. How Lucius came from Octavius Caesar for tribute; and, being denied, sent Lucius with a great army of soldiers, who landed at Milford Haven, and after were vanquished by Cymbeline, and Lucius taken prosioner. All by means of three outlaws: He kept them as his own sons twenty years with him in a cave. How the Italian that came, from her love [from love of her], conveyed himself into a chest; and said it was a chest of plate sent, from her love and others, to be presented to the King. In the deepest of the night, she being asleep, he opened the chest and came forth of it. And viewed her in bed and the marks on her body; took away her bracelet, and after accused her of adultery to her love. In the end, how he came with the Romans into England and was taken prisoner. And how she was found by Lucius, etc. Richard II at the Globe, 20 April Remember therein how Jack Straw by his overmuch boldness, not being politic nor suspecting anything, was suddenly at Smithfield Bars stabbed by Walworth, the mayor of London. So he and his whole army was overthrown. Therefore, in such a case or the like, never admit any party without a bar between; for a man cannot be too wise, nor keep himself too safe. Also remember how the duke of Gloucester, the earl of Arundel, Oxford and others, crossing the King in his humour about the duke of Ireland and Bushy, were glad to fly and raise an host of men. Being in his castle, how the duke of Ireland came by night to betray him with three hundred men; but having privy warning thereof kept his gates fast and would not suffer the enemy to enter. Which went back again with a flea in his ear, and after was slain by the earl of Arundel in the batle. Remember also, when the duke Gloucester and Arundel came to London with their army, King Richard came forth to them, met them and gave them fair words; and promised them pardon and that all should be well if they would discharge their army. Upon whose promises and fair speeches they did it. And, after, the King bid them all to a banquet and so betrayed them and cut off their heads, etc. Remember therein also, how the duke of Lancaster privily contrived all villainy to set them together by the ears; and to make the nobility to envy the King, and mislike of him and his government. By which means he made his own son king, which was Henry Bolingbroke. Remember also how the duke of Lancaster asked a wise man whether himself should ever be king; and he told him No, but his son shuold be a king. When he had told him, he hanged him up for his

labour, because he should not bruit it abroad or speak thereof to others. Beware by this example of noblemen of their fair words, and say little to them, lest they do the like by thee for thy goodwill. New Haven, Yale UP, American Book Company, A Life of William Shakespeare. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, How to cite this article:

## Chapter 6 : Why Did Shakespeare Move To London

*And lots of people are going to be doing Dr Who in Hamlet jokes, so this is just me getting it out of the way early, to avoid the rush "To be, or not to be, that is the question. Weee!!!*

Some time before , a funerary monument was erected in his memory on the north wall, with a half-effigy of him in the act of writing. Its plaque compares him to Nestor , Socrates , and Virgil. Textual evidence also supports the view that several of the plays were revised by other writers after their original composition. The first recorded works of Shakespeare are Richard III and the three parts of Henry VI , written in the early s during a vogue for historical drama. By William Blake , c. His characters become more complex and tender as he switches deftly between comic and serious scenes, prose and poetry, and achieves the narrative variety of his mature work. Henry Fuseli , " According to the critic Frank Kermode, "the play-offers neither its good characters nor its audience any relief from its cruelty". Less bleak than the tragedies, these four plays are graver in tone than the comedies of the s, but they end with reconciliation and the forgiveness of potentially tragic errors. Shakespeare in performance It is not clear for which companies Shakespeare wrote his early plays. The title page of the edition of Titus Andronicus reveals that the play had been acted by three different troupes. In Cymbeline, for example, Jupiter descends "in thunder and lightning, sitting upon an eagle: The ghosts fall on their knees. Copper engraving of Shakespeare by Martin Droeshout. It contained 36 texts, including 18 printed for the first time. In the case of King Lear , however, while most modern editions do conflate them, the folio version is so different from the quarto that the Oxford Shakespeare prints them both, arguing that they cannot be conflated without confusion. He dedicated them to Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton. Critics consider that its fine qualities are marred by leaden effects. Scholars are not certain when each of the sonnets was composed, but evidence suggests that Shakespeare wrote sonnets throughout his career for a private readership. It remains unclear if these figures represent real individuals, or if the authorial "I" who addresses them represents Shakespeare himself, though Wordsworth believed that with the sonnets "Shakespeare unlocked his heart". Thou art more lovely and more temperate It is not known whether this was written by Shakespeare himself or by the publisher, Thomas Thorpe , whose initials appear at the foot of the dedication page; nor is it known who Mr. He wrote them in a stylised language that does not always spring naturally from the needs of the characters or the drama. The grand speeches in Titus Andronicus , in the view of some critics, often hold up the action, for example; and the verse in The Two Gentlemen of Verona.

## Chapter 7 : Shakespeare to Go | [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*1 archaic " used interjectionally as an exhortation and they said one to another, go to, let us make brick " Genesis (King James Version) 2 archaic " used interjectionally to express disapproval or disbelief go to, go to ; you have known what you should not " William Shakespeare.*

## Chapter 8 : English to Shakespearean Translator • LingoJam

*Shakespeare's daily activities after he left school and before he re-emerged as a professional actor in the late s are impossible to trace. Suggestions that he might have worked as a schoolmaster or lawyer or glover with his father and brother, Gilbert, are all plausible.*

## Chapter 9 : Shakespeare Translator

*The Globe Theatre in London has been linked with Shakespeare through years and three buildings. On this page we've picked out the top, verified facts about The Globe Theatre.*