

TEACHER GUIDE

THE
**THEATRE
SCHOOL**

AT DePaul University



recommended for ages 8 and up

based on William Shakespeare's *The Tempest*
adapted and directed by Damon Kiely
music & lyrics and musical direction by Mark Elliott

teacher guide prepared by Benjamin Falk, Andrew Huber,
Ro Ogrentz, Jordyn Prince, and Danielle Szabo

January 14 - February 20, 2016

at DePaul's Merle Reskin Theatre
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Teacher Guides are developed by The Theatre School at DePaul University.

Complimentary guides are distributed to teachers, and are available online for all ticket purchasers. They are intended as a tool to facilitate learning, discussion, and an enhanced theatre experience for our audience.

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Please Note:
Some links may have changed since this guide was published.

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Chicago Playworks Program Goals:

- To provide a live theatre experience for students and teachers in the Chicago metropolitan area.
- To provide theatre for Chicago's children that reflects their experiences in a contemporary, urban, and multi-ethnic environment.
- To serve principals, teachers, and students in their pursuit of Illinois State Learning Goals.
- To integrate performances and teacher guide information/activities into the classroom curriculum.
- To offer our performances within a workable, convenient time frame.
- To contact principals and teachers with valuable and solid information that will help them to make choices that fit their students' needs.

CPS Vendor #37159
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Welcome, Teachers!



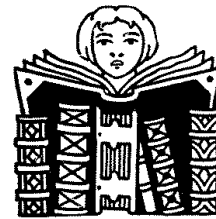
Thank you for coming to DePaul's Merle Reskin Theatre and the Chicago Playworks production of *Prospero's Storm*. This production is based on William Shakespeare's classic *The Tempest* and is adapted and directed by Damon Kiley.

This guide has been designed for you and your students to help you unpack and expand on this story. It will also help to keep the play alive in the classroom long after it has ended. Included in this guide are activities, concepts, and themes that will help you discuss the play with your students. You will also find Illinois Learning Standards throughout the guide that connect with the activities and exercises, directly linking them to your academic curriculum.

Keep a lookout for:

Miranda's Mind:

Curriculum-based activities surrounding our play.



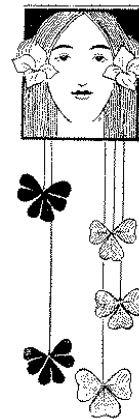
Prospero's Place:

Themes and discussion questions about the play.



Ariel's Activity:

Fun and creative activities that have to do with the play.



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Welcome, Students!

Welcome to DePaul's Merle Reskin Theatre and to the Chicago Playworks production of *Prospero's Storm*, adapted and directed by Damon Kiley.

You're about to embark on a journey to a magical island. Prospero, the sorcerer who lives on this island, gets really upset when he hears you chatting with your neighbor during the play. Please save your conversations for after the play has ended. Without your full attention, the actors and spirits will not be able to give their best performance or cast their best spells. Though your seat in the theatre may not look like a desk, you should still treat it like one. Please make sure you sit in it properly, with hands and feet in your own area.

So that we don't break the illusion, be sure that everyone has turned off their cell phones, since magic and technology do not mix! Any text messages or phones could break Prospero's spells, and you wouldn't want him to send Caliban to come take the phones away! Also, put away any cameras. Instead, store your favorite moments from the play in a box in your mind to open up and look at whenever you want.

Finally, no gum, food or drink is allowed in the theatre. We wouldn't want you to be distracted during this magical journey!

Keep your hands and feet inside the ship, and get ready to set sail!

Enjoy!

Benjamin Falk, BFA4/Theatre Arts
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Miranda's Mind

All you need to know about our mystical and magical play to get started

Synopsis

A sorcerer named Prospero has been stranded on an island. He lives there with his young daughter, Miranda, his beastly servant, Caliban, and his loyal spirit, Ariel. Using this trusty yet tricky spirit, he conjures up a mighty storm to shipwreck the men who exiled him to the island, leaving them all washed up on the shore.

The shipwrecked men are the royalty of Naples, led by King Alonso. The King betrayed Prospero and deserted him on the island years before. While King Alonso and his court search the island for his son, Ferdinand, Ariel plays tricks on them, scaring them with harpies and other magic tricks.

Meanwhile, Ariel uses magic to lead Ferdinand to Prospero's house. Ferdinand meets Miranda and instantly falls in love, but Prospero punishes Ferdinand and makes him move logs all day, keeping him from his new-found love.

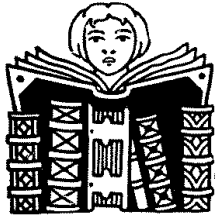
On another part of the island, Caliban finds a pair of fools, Trinculo and Stephano, while he's out collecting wood. Caliban sees them as new masters and asks them for help in overthrowing Prospero.

As the royalty stumble across the island and Ariel summons beasts to chase Caliban and the fools, they all end up at the wizard's house. There Prospero must deal with his need for revenge on the men who ruined his life, his daughter's love for Ferdinand, and his own conscience when it comes to freeing his magical servants.

Adaptation

Prospero's Storm is an **adaptation** of William Shakespeare's play *The Tempest*. An adaptation changes an existing story to fit a different genre. For example, *The Hunger Games* started as a book, and then it was adapted into a movie. In our case, Damon Kiely, the director and writer of *Prospero's Storm*, took Shakespeare's play for adults and adapted it into a play for young people.

The Tempest was written in 1610 by William Shakespeare. It may be one of the last plays Shakespeare ever wrote. *The Tempest* was first performed for the wedding of a prince and a princess. The play is funny and romantic, so it was probably a nice treat to have after the wedding.



Miranda's Mind

Biography of the Playwright, William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare is known as one of the greatest dramatists of all time...and the most mysterious! Ben Jonson, Shakespeare's contemporary, claimed that Shakespeare was "not of an age, but for all time."

Born in Stratford-Upon-Avon, England, in 1564, William was the eldest son of John Shakespeare, a glove maker, and Mary Arden, the daughter of a wealthy farmer. Although his birthdate is unknown, the world celebrates it on April 23rd, the day of his baptism. Between the time of his early years to 1592, historians are unclear as to Shakespeare's whereabouts and what he was doing.

In 1592, it is documented that he was a working actor in London and, by 1594, he became a member of the Lord Chamberlain's Men. Writing for this troupe, Shakespeare began his career as a playwright. Eventually, he became a shareholder of the Globe Theatre, built in 1599. He died on April 23rd (the day we also celebrate as his birthday) in 1616. He remains the world's most produced playwright, proving Jonson's point that Shakespeare's writings would last forever.

Can you find all of the words in the puzzle, **Shakespeare's Search?** They are all mentioned in the biography of Shakespeare's life.

Directions: Find the words listed in the word bank. They can be read left-to-right, up and down, and even diagonally!

WORD BANK:

ACTOR
BENJONSON
TROUPE
GLOBETHEATRE
PROSPERO
STORM
SHAKESPEARE
PLAYWRIGHT
THETEMPEST
STRATFORD

W	Q	X	T	K	M	P	P	V	G	P	T	I	C	H
B	A	G	V	K	U	R	V	U	N	S	H	C	L	S
U	Y	V	S	S	M	O	M	D	O	Q	E	S	Y	V
N	A	G	B	H	S	S	B	P	L	A	T	R	B	W
S	J	L	D	A	U	P	E	L	X	C	E	E	S	S
E	I	O	S	K	J	E	N	A	Q	T	M	J	R	X
E	V	B	T	E	I	R	J	Y	G	O	P	A	I	G
J	C	E	R	S	Z	O	O	W	G	R	E	F	C	N
D	N	T	A	P	S	N	N	R	A	W	S	O	T	L
D	U	H	T	E	T	I	S	I	P	U	T	T	S	U
C	C	E	F	A	Y	G	O	G	Q	U	W	R	T	E
V	C	A	O	R	V	E	N	H	R	Z	R	O	O	O
B	Z	T	R	E	D	U	X	T	R	F	U	U	R	M
F	A	R	D	R	J	Z	O	T	N	S	L	P	M	V
D	Y	E	V	H	D	W	R	C	O	Z	R	E	F	A



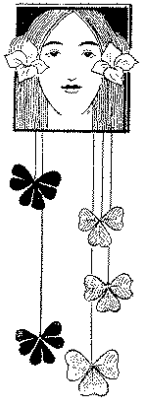
Miranda's Mind

Genre: Comedy

Did you know that William Shakespeare wrote 38 plays, a collection of sonnets, and five poems during his lifetime from 1590 to 1613? His plays represent three genres: tragedy, history, and comedy. A Shakespearean tragedy is a drama with a heroic figure who has a serious fatal flaw which eventually becomes his/her downfall and always ends with the death of one or more main characters. Some examples of tragedies include *Macbeth* and *Hamlet*.

History plays portray the lives of famous English kings and the class system of the time but also include heroic battles! A Shakespearean comedy has a main character who undergoes hardships and difficulties in order to reach a happy ending. Comedies are some of Shakespeare's most beloved and celebrated works. Some examples include *Twelfth Night*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, and *Much Ado About Nothing*. *The Tempest* is a great example of a Shakespearean comedy. It has an exotic island, a love story, and a happy ending.

Ariel's Activity



Shakespeare helps us determine the genre of each play based on the title. In his **tragedy** titles, the main character is named in the title. In his **history** plays, the title includes the names of kings and has a number following each name. Titles of **comedies** tell us what happens in the **plot** (the narrative or the events that make up the stories).

Directions: Use the titles of the plays found in the word bank at the bottom to fill out the columns, deciding if each play is a **tragedy**, **history** or **comedy**.

TRAGEDY

HISTORY

COMEDY

Richard III

Much Ado About Nothing

Romeo and Juliet

All's Well That Ends Well

Hamlet

The Comedy of Errors

The Tempest

Richard II

Othello



Illinois Learning Standard: English/Language Arts 2.A.2c. Identify definitive features of literary forms (e.g., realistic fiction, historical fiction, fantasy, narrative, nonfiction, biography, plays, electronic literary forms).

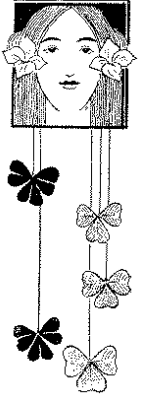
Timeline of William Shakespeare's Life

A **timeline** is a picture of your life drawn on a straight line. It highlights the most important events. Below is a timeline of William Shakespeare's life. On the left of the line are important events in his life. On the right of the line are events that happened in the world at that time!

1564: Birth of William Shakespeare	
	1572: Birth of Ben Jonson
	1577: Sir Francis Drake begins journey around the world
1579: Death of Shakespeare's sister, Anne	
1580: Birth of Shakespeare's brother, Edmund	
1582: Marriage to Anne Hathaway	
1583: Birth of Shakespeare's first child, Susanna	
1585: Birth of Shakespeare's twins, Hamnet and Judith	1585: First British settlement in North American is founded (Roanoke Island)
1590-1: <i>Two Gentlemen of Verona</i> and <i>The Taming of the Shrew</i> were written	
	1591: Tea is first drunk in England
1595: <i>Richard II</i> , <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> , and <i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i> written; Became a member of Lord Chamberlain's Men	1592: Plague in London
1596: Shakespeare's son, Hamnet, dies (age 11)	
1599: The Globe Theatre built; <i>Julius Caesar</i> written	
1600: <i>Hamlet</i> and <i>Twelfth Night</i> written	
1601: Death of John Shakespeare (father)	1603: Queen Elizabeth I dies in England; Plague kills 33,000 people
1606: <i>Macbeth</i> and <i>Anthony and Cleopatra</i> written	1607: Jamestown Colony in America founded by John Smith
1608: Death of Mary Arden (mother)	
1611: <i>The Tempest</i> written	1611: Publication of King James version of the Bible
1616: William Shakespeare dies	1616: Ben Jonson's plays published



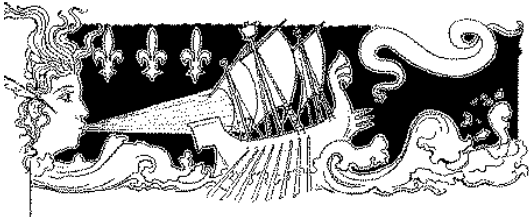
Ariel's Activity



Now that you have seen a timeline of Shakespeare's life, it's time to make one for your life!

Directions: Draw pictures of important events in your life in the order in which they happened. For example, the first important event in your life may be the day you were born! Above each box, write a title that tells about the important event. Use a date or a year for each event.

A vertical timeline template for a student's life. It consists of a central vertical line with a downward-pointing arrow at the bottom. Six horizontal lines cross the vertical line, creating six boxes for drawing. Each box is empty and has a horizontal line above it for writing a title or date. The boxes are arranged in two columns of three, with the central vertical line between them. Arrows point from the boxes to the central line, indicating the flow of time.



Interview with the Adaptor/ Director: Damon Kiely

Damon Kiely is the playwright and director of *Prospero's Storm*. A **playwright** is the person who writes a play. A director oversees and leads everyone involved in the play, especially the actors and the designers. The director makes sure all of the different parts of the play will look great together. This can include costumes, scenery, lights, and the acting. Ro Ogrentz is working as the **dramaturg** on *Prospero's Storm*. It is Ro's job to research things about the play and become an expert on the script in order to help the production come together.

Ro Ogrentz: *Why did you choose to adapt The Tempest?*

Damon Kiely: A few years ago I adapted a Nancy Drew novel for Chicago Playworks, and when I worked on it, I thought about my daughter who was nine at the time. I really did it for her. Whenever I made choices, I pictured her reaction first. For this play, I'm thinking about my ten-year-old son. So I've turned to things he loves—music, puppets, magic, and monsters. He's my audience of one this time.

RO: *How much time a day do you spend writing/adapting this play?*

DK: Most of the time is spent thinking about the adaptation before you actually write the play. I find that I need a great plan before I can adapt. So I've spent months working with my designers, a magician, a composer, and a puppeteer to figure out how the play will live on stage. Every person I've talked to has helped me to figure out the structure of the play and how it will work—so when I go to adapt it, the work will make more sense.

RO: *What advice do you have for young theatregoers when they see the play (what do you want them to get out of it)?*

DK: Right now I feel like I'm going through the same transition Prospero is having with his kids. At one point when my son was younger, I was basically magic—anything I did and said were awesome. I could do so many things he couldn't and knew so many things he'd not yet learned. Now... I'm losing my magic. He's better than I am at basketball and soccer. He's learning things at school that I don't know or have forgotten. My opinion is important, but his own ideas are becoming more and more his own. I think he's starting to see me as a person—not a magician. And that's scary and sad but also wonderful.

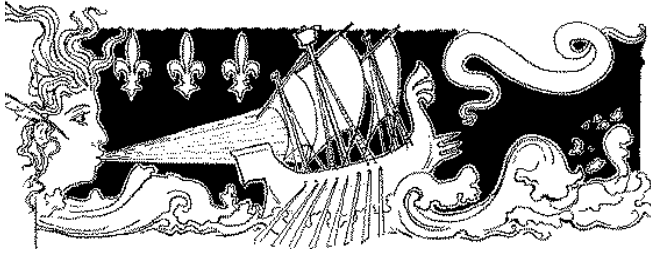
RO: *What advice do you have for young people who want to work in theatre?*

DK: My main advice is to study as many things outside of theatre as possible. Read books. Listen to music. See art. Have a life—get a job, fall in love, experience the world. Because in the theatre, we aren't in the play business, we're in the human being business.

Learn as much as you can about how we humans try to live in the world. Figure out your own sense of truth. Also at the same time—make as much theatre as possible. Don't wait. Just make stuff, and don't be too hard on yourself. You will make stuff you hate, and that's okay. You learn more from your mistakes than your successes.

Illinois Learning Standard: *Fine Arts 25. Know the language of the arts. Fine Arts 25.A.2b.*

Understand the elements of acting, scripting, speaking, improvising, physical movement, gesture, and picturization (shape, line, and level); the principles of conflict/resolution and theme; and the expressive characteristics of mood and dynamics.



Raise Your Hand If...

Below is a game for you to play. Teachers will say “Raise your hand if...” and then read one of the statements below. If the statement applies to you, raise your hand. This will help everyone think a little deeper about the play.

Raise Your Hand If:

- ...you have had to be somewhere you didn't want to be
- ...you have ever felt mistreated
- ...you have ever been angry with someone
- ...your parent has ever gotten upset in front of you
- ...you have ever been in competition with your siblings or friends
- ...you have ever wanted to get revenge on someone who hurt you
- ...you have ever decided to forgive someone who upset you
- ...your parents have made decisions you don't understand
- ...you have ever wanted to try something new

Prospero's Place: Forgiving People Can be Hard



Have you ever been really angry with someone who hurt your feelings or did something that upset you? At the beginning of our play, Prospero is angry with all of his former friends. He really wants to go home and have his life and position restored. He especially wants his life back for his daughter Miranda, who has become accustomed to living on the island. Prospero was so mad for so long that he wanted to seek revenge on the people who treated him poorly.

Sometimes emotions can be so strong that we think of hurting people instead of forgiving them. Instead of telling the people who hurt him how he felt, Prospero tried to hurt them. He ultimately decided to forgive them. This was difficult, but it paid off in the end.

Have you ever wanted to get revenge on someone?

Have you ever been upset? Did you speak up about your feelings?

Have you ever had a really hard time forgiving someone?



Illinois Learning Standard: *Social Emotional Learning 1. Develop self-awareness and self-management skills to achieve school and life success. Social Emotional Learning 1A.2a. Describe a range of emotions and the situations that cause them.*

Prospero's Place

Grown-Ups and Discoveries



Grown-ups aren't perfect.

Prospero has been through a lot with his daughter Miranda. Even though he has had rotten luck, he works very hard to make a good life for Miranda. That doesn't mean he doesn't sometimes get upset or angry. Even though we all know our parents do their best not to show us when they are mad or sad, it is important to know that sometimes parents have those feelings, too. It doesn't need to upset us. Both Miranda and Ferdinand see that their fathers make mistakes and struggle, and they accept their parents and love them anyway. Although parents are responsible for taking care of us, they can do things they don't mean to do, just like me and you!

Have you ever seen a grown-up get upset?

Have you ever been upset and felt badly about it?

Have you ever had to comfort someone who was upset?


Discoveries are endless!

Some people think that once you're grown up, you know everything you need to know. But there will always be new things to discover. You pick up things simply by living your life and being open to change. Not all discoveries are explorations, like Prospero discovering the island after he's exiled from Milan, but sometimes you discover things about yourself that you didn't know were there.

Prospero, a former duke, had to discover how to live on this island without the pomp and circumstance of his former noble court in order to keep him and Miranda alive. Some discoveries go to the core of your personality. Prospero believed that he could not forgive Alonso and Antonio for overthrowing him, and he made it his life's mission to get revenge on them. However, through his love of Miranda and her fondness for Ferdinand, he finds within himself the capacity to forgive. So even in his old age, Prospero constantly changes to adapt to his surroundings and live peaceably.

Have you discovered distant lands while playing with your friends?

Is there a time when you found out something new about yourself?

 **Illinois Learning Standard:** *Social Emotional Learning 2. Use social-awareness and interpersonal skills to establish and maintain positive relationships. Social Emotional Learning 3. Demonstrate decision-making skills and responsible behaviors in personal, school, and community contexts.*



Miranda's Mind Science

In *Prospero's Storm*, Prospero conjures a great storm as part of his revenge. This storm was caused by magic, but do you know what causes the storms that we experience outside of stories?

A **storm** contains heavy rainfall and violent winds. It might even have thunder and dangerous lightning.

1. The sun heats humid air close to the ground. The air higher up in the atmosphere remains cold.
2. Warm, humid air rises. When it gets to cold air, water vapor in the air cools and condenses into moisture and becomes a cloud. When it condenses, the cloud releases more warm air.
3. This process repeats quickly, and the cloud gets taller as the warm, humid air keeps rising and condensing. When the cloud gets too heavy, it releases all of its water in the form of rain.

Types of Storms:

Thunderstorms: Thunderstorms often have lightning. Lightning rapidly expands air as it strikes, and that causes the sound of thunder.

Hail Storms: Sometimes a cloud gets tall enough to reach very cold air, and ice forms. This ice falls from the cloud as hail.

Blizzards: Most storms happen in the summer, but sometimes they happen when it is cold outside. Instead of rain, a blizzard produces heavy snowfall.

Tornadoes: Sometimes as warm air rises, it starts to rotate. If this rotation gets fast enough, a tornado or funnel cloud will form.

Hurricanes: Tropical storms that form over the ocean use huge amounts of warm air and water. This storm may start to rotate and form a hurricane.



Storm Safety!

If you hear thunder or see lightning while you are outside:

- Get inside a car or a sturdy building.
- Close all of the windows.
- Stay away from trees.
- Stay away from water and metal.

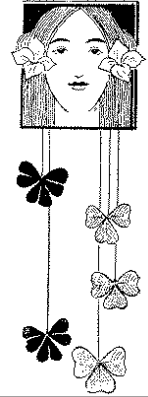
While inside:

- Don't use large amounts water.
- Don't use electrical appliances that are plugged into the wall.
- Stay away from windows and doors.



Illinois Learning Standard: *Science ESS2.D. Weather and Climate.* Scientists record patterns of the weather across different times and areas so that they can make predictions about what kind of weather might happen next. (3-ESS2-1) Climate describes a range of an area's typical weather conditions and the extent to which those conditions vary over years. (3-ESS2-2)

Ariel's Activity Coloring Page



On the next page of this guide, there is a coloring page with only a ship on it. Your mission is to make a storm that will crash the ship, just like Ariel does for Prospero! Use the information you have learned about storms and the pictures on this page to make the strongest and scariest storm ever!



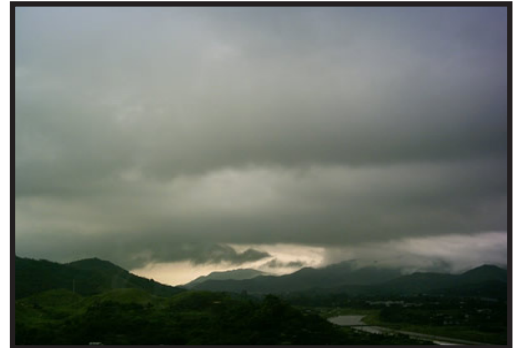
Cirrus Clouds - These clouds are high up in the sky, and they are so thin, you can always see the sun through them.



Cumulus Clouds - These clouds are puffy and are very close to the ground. They accompany bright blue skies on sunny days.



Cumulonimbus Clouds - These are the clouds that form storms. They are huge and very dark.



Nimbostratus Clouds - These clouds cover the whole sky and seem to make it rain forever.

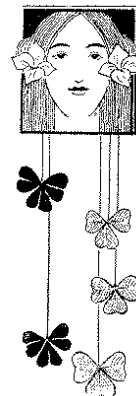


Lightning - Lightning is a charge of electricity that comes from a thunderstorm. Lightning is white or gold, and it has branches that stem off of it like an upside-down tree.

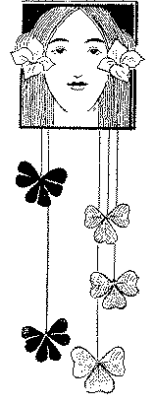
Ariel's Activity



Hey, it's Ariel! Prospero ordered me to conjure up a tempest! Using the info you learned about storms, help me wreck King Alonso's ship by drawing a great, big, scary thunderstorm!



Ariel's Activity Puppetry



It is time to become a **prop designer**! A prop designer designs all of the props for a play. Prop stands for "property." Anything that is on the stage that is not an actor, a costume or part of the background is a prop.

In *Prospero's Storm*, for example, there are puppets. These are props for the play. Now you can design your own spirit puppet to help you do magic, just as Ariel helps Prospero in the play!

Materials:

Brown Paper Bags, Construction Paper, Glue, Markers, String, Glitter, etc.

Instructions:

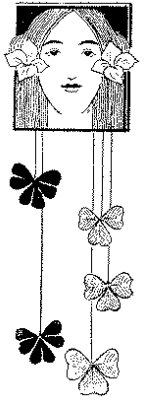
1. Make eyes for your spirit. How many do you think it needs to be able to see?
2. Give your spirit some crazy hair. Maybe it's his or her favorite color. Maybe the spirit recently had a bad haircut.
3. What would your spirit wear? Or does it have fur? Or maybe scales? Or wings? Maybe a little bit of everything?
4. What kind of magic will your spirit do? What problems will it help you solve? Write your plans on the lines below:



Illinois Learning Standard: *Fine Arts 25.* Know the language of the arts.

Fine Arts 25.B.2. Understand how elements and principles combine within an art form to express ideas.

Ariel's Activity News Reporter



In our play, Prospero has to make a decision whether or not he should forgive all of the people that have treated him badly. Do you think he should forgive his brother and the King of Naples for sending him and Miranda adrift?

Write an argumentative essay to Prospero about why he should or should not forgive the people who have treated him poorly. You may use a sheet of paper to write your essay.

Remember to include:

1. An introductory sentence that says which side you will be arguing.
2. Argumentative language that helps us to understand why you feel this way.
3. At least three reasons why Prospero should or should not forgive those who have treated him poorly.
4. A concluding sentence that summarizes why Prospero should or should not forgive his enemies.



Illinois Learning Standard: *English/Language Arts 3.* Write to communicate for a variety of purposes.
3.B.: Compose well-organized and coherent writing for specific purposes and audiences.

SOURCES

Clouds:

<http://www.srh.noaa.gov/srh/jetstream/clouds/cloudwise/types.html>

Thunderstorms:

http://www.weatherquestions.com/What_causes_thunderstorms.htm

<http://www.weatherwizkids.com/weather-safety-thunderstorm.htm>

2015-2016 Chicago Playworks Season
at DePaul's Merle Reskin Theatre, 60 E. Balbo Drive, Chicago



Esperanza Rising

by Lynne Alvarez, based on the book by Pam Muñoz Ryan, music by Victor Zupanc
directed by Lisa Portes, musical direction by Mark Elliott

recommended for ages 8 and up

October 8 - November 14, 2015

Tuesdays at 10 a.m.: 10/13, 10/20, 10/27, 11/3, 11/10

Thursdays at 10 a.m.: 10/8, 10/15, 10/22**, 10/29+, 11/5, 11/12

Fridays at 10 a.m.: 10/23, 11/6

Saturdays at 2 p.m.: 10/10, 10/17, 10/24, 11/7**, 11/14; Sunday at 2 p.m.: 11/1+



Prospero's Storm

based on William Shakespeare's The Tempest, adapted and directed by Damon Kiely
music & lyrics and musical direction by Mark Elliott

recommended for ages 8 and up

January 14 - February 20, 2016

Tuesdays at 10 a.m.: 1/19, 1/26, 2/2, 2/9, 2/16

Thursdays at 10 a.m.: 1/14, 1/21, 1/28**, 2/4, 2/11, 2/18

Fridays at 10 a.m.: 2/5+, 2/12

Saturdays at 2 p.m.: 1/16, 1/23, 1/30, 2/13**, 2/20; Sunday at 2 p.m.: 2/7+



Peter Pan and Wendy

adapted by Doug Rand from the novel by J.M. Barrie, directed by Ernie Nolan
recommended for all ages

April 21 - May 28, 2016

Tuesdays at 10 a.m.: 4/26, 5/3, 5/10, 5/17, 5/24

Thursdays at 10 a.m.: 4/21, 4/28, 5/5**, 5/12+, 5/19, 5/26

Fridays at 10 a.m.: 4/29, 5/13

Saturdays at 2 p.m.: 4/23, 4/30, 5/7, 5/14+, 5/28; Sunday at 2 p.m.: 5/22**

+ASL/ American Sign Language Interpreting

**Post-Show Discussion

Find details about 7 additional productions at
The Theatre School on our website.

theatre.depaul.edu

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