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by Doug Rand from the novel by J.M. Barrie directed by Ernie Nolan

teacher guide prepared by M.E. Barker, Kaysie Bekkela, Michael Conroy and Abaigeal O'Donnell

April 21 - May 28, 2016

at DePaul's Merle Reskin Theatre

60 E. Balbo Drive, Chicago (*please note: not a mailing address*)

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Teacher Guides are developed by The Theatre School at DePaul University.

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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.

Letter to Teachers Teachers, Welcome to Neverland!

Welcome to DePaul University's Merle Reskin Theatre and the Chicago Playworks production of *Peter Pan and Wendy*, adapted by Doug Rand and directed by Ernie Nolan.

A trip to the theatre, like a journey to Neverland, is an adventure, chalk full of new ideas, unique perspectives, and inspiring stories. This guide is designed to help your students prepare for the exciting journey they will be embarking on shortly. The guide includes concepts and themes for before and after you see the play, as well as fun and interesting ways to connect the ideas of the play to the work you're currently doing in the classroom.

Inside you'll find:



Tink's Tinker Time

(creative projects and activities inspired by the play)



Wendy's Window

(factual information and research to deepen students' understanding of the play)



Peter's Pensive

(themes to spark thought and discussion questions for before and after seeing the play)

There are also science, math, social studies, and language arts sections that help to connect the play to the academic curriculum and Illinois Learning Standards.

Thank you for bringing your students to see Peter Pan and Wendy!

M.E. Barker, BFA4, Theatre Arts Kaysie Bekkela, BFA3, Dramaturgy/Criticism Michael Conroy, BFA3, Theatre Arts Abaigeal O'Donnell, BFA3, Theatre Arts Letter to Students

Teachers, please read this letter from Tinkerbell to your students.

Dear Students and Friends,

I would like to welcome you to DePaul's Merle Reskin Theatre and Chicago Playworks production of *Peter Pan and Wendy*, adapted by Doug Rand and directed by Ernie Nolan. We are off on a high-flying adventure, but first I must tell you a few tricks on how to survive the journey!

The first thing to remember is that when you watch television at home, you are allowed to talk as much as you want. However, the theatre is for live performances that require you to pay full attention to the actors and action on stage. So remember not to talk to your friends or neighbors during the play. If I hear you talking during the play, it won't be pretty. You must keep your hands and feet in your seat, for flying safety reasons. Don't worry about how to fly; Peter and I have that covered.

I almost forgot to tell you! Please turn off your cell phones. Texting or calling upsets the fairies, and nobody wants an upset fairy on their hands. Make sure to double check that your teachers and chaperones have turned off their cell phones.

I ask that you do not take pictures. It's very confusing for everyone on stage. Please only use your mind to take memory pictures of the beautiful world in front of you.

And last, but not least, no gum, food or drink is allowed in the theatre as it distracts you from the play. I don't want you to miss anything.

Can't wait to see you at the theatre!

Tinkerbell

Wendy's Window Meet the Original Playwright J.M. Barrie is the original playwright of *Peter Pan*. A playwright is the person who writes the script of the play. This is a huge responsibility! The playwright decides how the story will go and writes everything that the actors will say.

J. M. Barrie was born in Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, in Scotland on May 9, 1860. He attended Edinburgh University and graduated in 1882. He worked successfully as a journalist and then moved on to write plays. He married actress Mary Ansell in 1894, but they later divorced. Inspiration for *Peter Pan* came from five young brothers he met in Kensington Gardens. When their parents passed away, J.M. Barrie became guardian for the children. Eventually, Barrie wrote the story *Peter Pan and Wendy* based on his original play.

Tink's Tinker Time What about you?

If you were to write a story inspired by someone in your life... Who would it be about? Why did you choose them?

Where would the story take place? Would it be in a real place like London or a make believe one like Neverland?

What would the problem be? What would be some main events?

How would the problem be resolved? How would the story conclude?

Illinois Learning Standard: *Language Arts 3.C.* Communicate ideas in writing to accomplish a variety of purposes.

Peter's Pensive
What it's all about?

Peter Pan and Wendy is a classic story about a girl named Wendy whose parents have decided it is about time for her to grow up. Just as she learns she will have to grow up, she is swept away by Peter Pan, a boy who will never grow up. Peter is a fiery boy who can fly and lives on a magical island with the lost boys. Wendy and her brothers John and Michael fly to Neverland with the help of Peter and pixie dust. They have grand adventures with pirates and fairies and crocodiles. Wendy must decide whether to stay and play or return to her home in London to grow up.

Wendy's Window 🌺 What is this?

Fantastical Realism

Peter Pan and Wendy begins in what seems to be a realistic place with realistic circumstances. Even though many of us know that we will soon travel to Neverland, the play opens in an ordinary home of the Darling Family in London, England. Soon the story takes us to a fantastical world of flying, magic, pirates, and fairies.

Just like other fantastical places you might know like Oz and Wonderland, Neverland is a wonderful and magical place that has many dangers of the real world. The combination of reality and fantasy elements in the play makes *Peter Pan and Wendy* fantastical realism.

Free Fun!

At the beginning of the play, Mr. Darling is very upset about the family's finances. The Darlings have so little money that instead of a having a human as a nanny, they are forced to accept Nana, a dog, as a nanny. Mr. Darling doesn't seem to realize that money isn't everything. A lot of times, people focus on money, and many people like Mr. Darling think that money leads to happiness. However, the children in *Peter Pan and Wendy* do not care about wealth. Wendy and her brothers experience one of the best nights of their lives without spending a single cent.

Illinois Learning Standard: *Language Arts 2.B.1c* Relate character, setting, and plot to real-life situations.

Wendy's Window When I was a Young Girl... While *Peter Pan* has lived in many different versions, it was originally a play! An adaptation is when you take a poem, play, book or myth and reshape it into a new form. Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone is an example of an adaptation. It was a book written in 1997 that was made into a movie. Peter Pan and Wendy was originally a play and because it was loved so much, J.M Barrie created the book. Since then many others have adapted *Peter Pan* into many different forms, including TV shows and Disney movies. The particular production of Peter Pan and Wendy that Chicago Playworks is staging was adapted by Doug Rand, based on the book by J.M Barrie. To learn more about all the different versions of Peter Pan check out the timeline below. 1904: Opening of Peter Pan, the play TONIGHT! Fly with 1911: Peter Pan and Wendy is novelized MARY MARTIN 1924: Silent film of Peter Pan **"PETER PAN"** 1937: Radio Re-creation CYRIL RITCHARD 1953: Disney animated film of Peter Pan ly staged, choreographed and d by Jerome Robbins e new production under the per I direction of Vincent J. Donehue 1954: Broadway musical with Mary Martin PRESENTED BY Revion 1955: NBC broadcast of 1954 musical CHANNEL 3-12-12 7:30 to 9:30 1976: TV special in the U.K. and U.S. Peter Pan 1954 Broadway musical 1979: Longest single run of Peter Pan on Broadway pinterest.com 1982: The first Peter Pan played by a man 1991: *Hook* 2003: Peter Pan 2004: Finding Neverland 2006: Peter and the Starcatcher book is published 2012: Peter and the Starcatcher, the musical 2014: Once Upon a Time season 2 on ABC 2014: Peter Pan Live! TV special on NBC 2015: Pan Peter Pan, 2003 pinterest.com

1. 2.

3.

4.

5.

Family is Who You Love

In *Peter Pan and Wendy*, Peter Pan asks Wendy to come with him to Neverland to be a mother for the Lost Boys so that they can be a proper family. Wendy agrees and tries her best to be a good mother, but she realizes she might not be as qualified as she originally thought. However, she does treat Peter and the Lost Boys with love and compassion, and does everything she can to keep them happy, healthy, and safe.

Though she struggles with taking on the role of a mother, together they truly are a family. They all come to realize that families come in all shapes and sizes, and sometimes family isn't related by blood. When Wendy, Michael, and John return to their home in London, their real mother is anxiously waiting for them. Mrs. Darling agrees to take in the Lost Boys and raise them as her own children, once again showing that not all family is related by blood. What really makes a family is love and compassion!

Tink's Tinker Time 1 Will Always Remember

Wendy has an incredible adventure with Peter in Neverland, but when it's over she realizes she doesn't want to be a child forever like Peter. Even though Wendy grows up, Peter visits her and her daughter every year to remind her of the joy of being young.

What are the best parts about being a child? Write down the top five best parts about being a child on the list below.

What do you want to be when you grow up? Write down the top five things you want to accomplish as an adult.

1. 2. 3.

- 4.
- 5.

Illinois Learning Standard: *Social Emotional Learning 1.* Develop self-awareness and self-management skills to achieve school and life success.



Wendy's Window What a Beautiful Design

Celtic Knots are endless designs! Celtic knots are specific types of symbols that have been used in everything from jewelry to the Bible. These symbols come from the Celts, a group of people who lived during the Iron and Medieval Ages.

Today we have Celtic nations, regions where Celtic language and other cultural traits have survived. The Celtic nations are located in Northern and Western Europe and include Brittany, Cornwall, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man. No one is really sure what the original intention of Celtic knots was. No one knows if they were made to symbolize certain things or if there were just made to be pretty.









Raise your hand if is a game to help students better understand themes and topics of the play. This game can be played before or after you see the play.

How to play: The instructor begins with a question below. Tell students to raise their hand if the statement is true to their experience. Feel free to ask the students to share stories and experiences, and encourage them to relate their answers to the play.

Raise your hand if. . .

- you have ever made a new friend.
- you have ever wanted to fly.
- you have ever been away from home without your parents. Were you scared?
- you have ever had to face your biggest fear. What happened? Did you overcome your fear?
- you have ever had to take care of someone. Who did you take care of? What was it like to take care of someone?

Can you imagine what it was like when Peter Pan first found Neverland? He and the Lost Boys must have had some incredible adventures, exploring all the corners of the magical island and meeting all of its magical inhabitants. Throughout history, many people like Peter and the boys have traveled from their homeland to new horizons. The courage and curiosity of these pioneers has allowed us to open our eyes and minds to incredible worlds.

Wendy's Window



Marco Polo (c. 1254-1324)

Just Like Peter!

Marco Polo was a merchant trader from Venice, Italy. Marco traveled with his brother and father to China along the Silk Road. He recorded all of his travels and everything he learned in his book *The Travels of Marco Polo*. Not only did this book help Europe learn about Asia, it even inspired future explorers like Christopher Columbus!

http://www.ducksters.

Sacagawea (c. 1788 -1812)

Sacagawea was one of the toughest and bravest explorers of the American West. She grew up in the Shoshone tribe but was kidnapped by a rival tribe and married to a French-Canadian trapper. She then became a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition.



http://www. mhaynesart.com/



Gertrude Bell (1868 –1926)

Gertrude Bell was a British archaeologist and writer who traveled through the Middle East. She helped uncover and explore ancient cities in Mesopotamia and Syria. Along with her famous traveling partner T. E. Lawrence, Bell helped to establish the countries of Jordan and Iraq after World War I. She is remembered today for her contributions to the relationship between the British and Arab people.

http://www. amazingwomenin history.com



Matthew Henson (1866-1955)

Matthew Henson's adventures started when he was just a little boy. After losing both his parents when he was very young, Henson ran away and became a cabin boy on a ship where he learned to read, write, and navigate the sea. When he returned to Washington D.C., he met fellow explorer Robert Edwin Peary who hired Mathew as his travel valet. In 1891, the duo set of on their first expedition to Greenland. Next, they went to the North Pole. His team reached the North Pole in 1909.

Pinterest.com

Neil Armstrong (1930-2012)

Neil Armstrong took one giant leap for mankind when he became the first man to step on the moon on July 20, 1969. Armstrong was the spacecraft commander for Apollo 11, the legendary lunar mission. The American flag he placed on the moon is still there today!



Illinois Learning Standard: *History 16.* Understand events, trends, individuals and movements shaping the history of Illinois, the United States and other nations.

www.nasa.gov



Peter Pan is *The Boy Who Wouldn't Grow Up*. Peter ran away from his mother and father when he was very young because didn't want to become a man. Peter wants to be a boy and have fun forever! He'll bravely face dastardly pirates in Neverland, but he'll never grow up.

On the other hand, Wendy takes on many adult responsibilities when she goes to Neverland. Not only does she look out for her brothers, but she is "Mother" to all the Lost Boys! Though Wendy embraces the challenging role of being the girl in charge, she realizes that she is not yet ready for such grown up tasks. In the end, she is excited to return home, where she can grown adulthood.

No matter how great a challenge growing up seems, everyone must do it. Wendy understands the ups and the downs of growing up. She learns that growing up is about the journey, not the destination. When we are young, we learn how to have fun and use our imagination. These lessons are just as important as grown up ones like responsibility and leadership. Just because every childhood path leads to adulthood, doesn't mean you have to be in any rush to get there. But if you want to experience all of life's adventures, you can't stay a kid forever. **Cartography** is the art of making maps. To be a skilled cartographer, someone who makes maps, you must know geography, math, and how to draw.

Tink's Tinker Time

A World All Your Own

Imagine that you just discovered Neverland, and you are the cartographer chosen to create the map. Use the blank map on the next page, and follow the instructions below to represent the land accurately.

Include the following geographical features on your map:

- **Peninsula**: a land mass with water on three sides
- **Lagoon**: a very shallow lake, an inland body of water separated from the ocean by a beach
- **Cove**: small body of water surrounded by land but connected to a larger body of water on one side.
- Use the symbols in this **Legend** (the symbols map readers use to understand geographical features) to label mountains in the north, a river in the west, and a plain in the south.

Now! Transform this map of the United Kingdom into your own Neverland by adding some geographical features. Use the compass, and follow the directions below to know where each feature should go. It's up to you to name each of the locations you discover in this "new land." When naming, consider which magical inhabitants of Neverland might live there.

- Mountains in the North: elevations from the Earth's surface that reach a peak
- A river to the West: a narrow flow of water that usually empties into the ocean or other large body of water
- A lake in the South: a large body of fresh water surrounded by land
- A forest to the Northeast: a large of land covered in trees
- Plains in the Southwest: areas of flat land with no trees

Illinois Learning Standard: *Geography 17.B.* Analyze and explain characteristics and interactions of the Earth's physical systems.



Wendy's Window I Want to Fly!

Peter Pan helps Wendy and the Darling brothers fly with a little help from Tinkerbell and her fairy dust. When the Wright brothers set out to fly in 1903, they didn't have the help of a fairy friend. So how did they do it? They used physics, the study of the way objects move through space!

The key to flight isn't magic...just shapes. Wings have a special shape called an airfoil. This means that they are curved on the top and flatter on the



Orville Wright Wilbu

Wilbur Wright

bottom. Bird wings have the same shape. Why does the shape matter so much? Air traveling across the top of the wing has further to go than air on the bottom. According to Bernoulli's Principle, the air on the top exerts less pressure on the wing because it is traveling faster. The slower air on the bottom pushes up, creating a force called lift. This force is how planes get up in the air.

Heavier planes need some extra help. They use big engines to push air backwards—which move the plane forwards. This creates a force called thrust. The force increases the speed of the plane which allows for greater lift. When you look up in the sky, the planes you see are traveling at almost 600 mph!



Illinois Learning Standard: *Science 12.* Understand the fundamental concepts, principles and interconnections of the life, physical and earth/space sciences. *Science 12.D.* Know and apply concepts that describe force and motion and the principles that explain them.



Wendy's Window Time for Dinner, Boys!

In *Peter Pan and Wendy*, the Crocodile wants to eat Captain Hook. Normally crocodile's don't go looking for humans to eat because humans aren't part of their **food chain**. The food chain is a system that shows every animal (including humans) and what they eat. All animals have a food chain, a series of living things that shows each animal eaten by the next animal in line. A food chain breaks down into two parts: **producers** (plants) and **consumers** (animals). Plants are called producers because they are food providing energy. Plants are the first level of the food chain. The rest of the food chain is animals that eat either plants or other animals.

In this picture, you can see the plant at the bottom of the food chain and that it is the only producer. The owl, snake, bird, and grasshopper are all consumers. As the chain continues, the grasshopper eats the plant, the bird eats the grasshopper, the snake eats the bird, and the owl eats the snake.

Can you think of any other food chains? Use the space below to write the details of your food chain, from the bottom line up.



http://www.differencebtw.com/

Illinois Learning Standard: *Science 12.A.* Know and apply concepts that explain how living things function, adapt, and change.

Webliography

About the Author

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http://www.britannica.com/biography/J-M-Barrie

Explorers http://famous-explorers.org/

Food Chain

http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/content/animals/kidscorner/foodchain/foodchain.htm

http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/content/animals/kidscorner/games/food-chaingame.htm

The Wright Brothers http://airandspace.si.edu/exhibitions/wright-brothers/online/

THEATRE SCHOOL

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

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