Good Knight,

Sweet Prince,

Great King!

MARY SWEETGRACE

SWEET PRINCE,

JOHNNY LONGBOTTOM

AUGUSTUS BABYLON

2017 TEACHER’S GUIDE
Our acting troupe returns this year, and they have a new member of the company: **Johnny Dropbottom** is now an actor in the show! **Mary Sweetgrace** helps Johnny get into the part of **Prince Harry**, the son of King Henry V. Prince Harry, also known as Hal, has a lot of growing up to do before he can become king, and Johnny’s not sure if he’ll remember all his lines. Our friend, **Augustus Babylon**, isn’t helping Mary because he is playing the part of **Falstaff**, and won’t stop acting! Falstaff is Prince Hal’s friend, and is up to no-good. Along the way, the prince with the help of **Mistress Quickly**, who runs the inn, and some audience participants, play a trick on Falstaff to teach him lesson.

Soon, it is time for Prince Hal to show his father that he can live up to his title. He must go toe-to-toe with the hot-tempered **Hotspur**, and show that he is ready to be more responsible.

Mary Sweetgrace, Augustus Babylon, and Johnny Dropbottom will take you on a journey to discover if Prince Hal is ready to become King Henry V, and to discover if Falstaff will ever wake up from his nap!
Good night, Sweet Prince, Great King!

Follows the plot and scenes from William Shakespeare’s Henry IV, Part I, which is one in a series of plays about English kings, including Richard II, Henry IV Part II, and Henry V.

In the play, King Henry has only recently become king after seizing the throne from Richard. Things are difficult for him, because his son, Prince Hal, is hanging out with people the king does not approve of, and not behaving like a prince. In addition, Hotspur, who had been on King Henry’s side, has rebelled against the King because he thinks someone in the King’s court insulted him.

Prince Hal has been spending his time with his friend Sir John Falstaff, a happy man who loves to eat and have a good time. Falstaff has been a kind of alternate father figure to Hal, as the King has been disappointed in his son.

Eventually, the rebellion becomes real, and the Prince must show his father he is ready to change. He meets Hotspur in combat and defeats him. Meanwhile, Falstaff doesn’t want to fight and invents ways to avoid the whole thing.

However, this is just one battle, and the war continues in Henry IV, Part II.

Going to see a play is a very different experience from going to the movies. During live theater, the audience is as important a part of the experience as the actors. Here are some tips for young audience members that will help make the experience great.

LIVE RESPONSE IS GREAT! A live performance is like a conversation between the actors and the audience. The more the audience responds (appropriately), the more the actors get excited about telling the story.

THE ACTORS CAN SEE AND HEAR YOU. If an audience member is not paying attention and chatting with a friend instead, the actors know it. Theater actors have only one chance with each audience to communicate clearly, so it is their job to ‘check in’ with the audience and make sure they’re understanding. If you’re not paying attention, the actors will know it.

TEACHERS SHOULD LEAD THE WAY. Teachers, we are performing for you as well as the students. Sitting among students and experiencing the play with them can help to enhance their experiences as well as your own. Remember, besides learning about Shakespeare, we are trying to educate students, on how to see and enjoy live theater. Please, lead the way, and let us know if you enjoyed the performance, too!
In Shakespeare’s plays, students will hear some unfamiliar words. If you have time, review some of these terms with your students before the play. We will also take time during the performance to define some of these words and phrases.

**Capon** — chicken legs  
**Countenance** — calm expression  
**Farthing** — an old English coin worth 1/4th of a penny (a fourthling!)  
**Flagon** — a pitcher to hold drinks  
**Good Morrow** — Good Morning  
**Madcap** — reckless, wild  
**Shilling** — an old English coin  
**Sixpence** — an old English coin worth 1/40th a pound of sterling silver  
**Unyoked** — to take apart
In the play, Prince Harry is called Hal, which is his childhood nickname, and also Prince of Wales. You may notice that he is not called Prince of England. Strange, right? Before England conquered Wales, they used to have their own monarchy and their own Welsh king and queen. However, King Edward I conquered Wales in 1283 and then it became part of the United Kingdom. To demonstrate his conquest, Edward I gave his son the title Prince of Wales. Since then, the heir to the throne in England has been traditionally given the title Prince of Wales.

Source: www.historynet.com
Think about the themes in this play: family, power, friends, etc.

Could your students make a poster for Henry IV, Part I that demonstrates:

- who is the hero of this story?
- what is the lesson of this story?
- why is this story fun?

If you do participate in the classroom activity, make sure to share with us on Facebook or send us some mail! We would love to see what your classroom’s have created.

Montana Shakespeare in the Parks
PO Box 174120
Bozeman, MT 59717