

****Please note, these scripts were written to be put in a teleprompter and as such they are all right-aligned without indentations****

Kindergarten Level

VIDEO 1

Oh hi, I was just looking at pictures from a trip I took to New York City!

Do you want to hear a *story* from my trip?

One day, I went on a boat around the Statue of Liberty. It was a smooth boat trip! It was a sunny day with no wind!

Then, I rode on a bus! It had two levels, and I sat on the top! I got to see lots of things on my bus trip. Like the Empire State Building.

After that, I got to visit Times Square! There were so many people, signs, and lights!

All of the things I saw were like the pieces of the plot of my trip.

Wait, what is a plot? A plot is the most important things that happen in a story.

Parts of the plot of my story were a boat ride, a bus ride, and Times Square.

A boat ride is part of the plot of another story too. *The Tempest*!

My boat ride was smooth and sunny! But the boat ride in *The Tempest* happens during a big storm! Oh no!

Let's learn more about the plot of this story.

First, Prospero was the duke. Then Alonso helped Antonio to become the duke. They sent Prospero and Miranda on a boat to the island.

Many years later Alonso, Antonio, Sebastian, Gonzalo, and Ferdinand go on a trip on a boat. There's a big storm, and they fall off the boat! Oh no! Ferdinand gets separated from the rest of the group, but everyone makes it safely to the island.

While he is separated from the group, Ferdinand meets Miranda, and they fall in love.

Now let's check on the other people on the island. After they make it safely to the island, Alonso, Gonzalo, Sebastian, and Antonio talk about the storm. Alonso is really sad. He can't find Ferdinand. He thinks Ferdinand died in the big storm.

Luckily, Ariel comes to visit them. But he is invisible because of magic. With his magic, he makes everyone fall asleep, except for Sebastian and Antonio.

Sebastian and Antonio keep talking, while everyone else sleeps. Antonio comes up with an idea! They should kill Alonso so that Sebastian can be the king!

Sebastian isn't sure at first, but he decides that it is a good idea. Oh no! I don't think that's a good idea at all!

Sebastian and Antonio get their swords out, ready to kill the king.

Remember that Prospero is magic! So even though he's on the other side of the island, he knows what they want to do. He sends Ariel to protect the king.

Ariel secretly wakes up Gonzalo. When Gonzalo wakes up, he sees Sebastian and Antonio with their swords and is scared! So, he wakes up the king! Phew! They are safe!

Then Sebastian does something bad. He tells a lie. He says he heard something that sounded like a lion, and he was trying to protect the king with his sword.

But, we know that isn't true!

The things that have happened in *The Tempest* so far, are called the plot. There's more. We don't know how the story ends yet. We will have to keep reading to find out!

What do you think will happen next?

(pause for interaction)

The plot of *The Tempest* shows what happens to Gonzalo, Sebastian, Antonio, and Alonso.

VIDEO 2 - Assignment

Today we learned the plot of *The Tempest*. We learned about everyone falling asleep, except Antonio and Sebastian.

Right before they were going to kill the king and Gonzalo, Prospero sends Ariel to wake them up.

Now you are going to color a picture. This picture shows Ariel waking up Gonzalo.

Can you see Antonio and Sebastian hiding behind the tree with their swords? Don't forget to color them!

When you finish coloring, show your picture to someone.

2nd Grade Level

VIDEO 1

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.
A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.
If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,
Where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?

Oh hi, I was just practicing a tongue twister. A tongue twister is something that is fun and hard to say. See how almost all of the words start with a “p”?

This tongue twister is an example of alliteration. Alliteration is the repetition of the beginning sounds of words.

Alliteration is a literary device. That means it's a tool that writers use to get your attention. Writers can only use words to get your attention, so they have to be creative!

William Shakespeare uses alliteration. How about we read one of the alliterations he used in *The Tempest*?

Before we begin, make sure you've read Act 2 Scene 1 of *The Tempest* by William Shakespeare. If you haven't, that's okay! Just pause the video and come back when you're done.

In this scene, Sebastian says, “*Look, he's winding up the watch of his wit.*”

He uses the repeated “wuh” sound to make his point. Sebastian is explaining that Gonzalo has to get ready to speak, just like people wind up their watches to get them ready to work. Hmm...this sounds like Shakespeare is using another literary device! A metaphor!

A metaphor is a direct comparison between two things. A metaphor does *not* use the words “like” or “as.”

A modern example might be, “my bed is a cloud,” meaning my bed is so fluffy and comfortable, it feels like I'm sleeping on a cloud.

Shakespeare is basically saying Gonzalo's wit, or his mind, is a watch that has to be wound up. He uses this metaphor to show in a funny way that Gonzalo thinks slowly.

Metaphors and alliterations are two of the literary techniques that Shakespeare uses in his writing. There are at least two other literary techniques to watch for: similes and puns.

A simile is like a metaphor. It's a comparison, but it's a little more indirect and uses the words “like” or “as.”

For example, “my bed is as fluffy as a cloud.” Do you see how it has the same meaning as the metaphor version, but it’s a little less direct and uses the signal word “as”?

Listen for the “as” in this simile used by Antonio, *“They fell together all, as by consent. They dropped as by thunderstroke.”*

Antonio is saying that they all fell asleep as quickly as if they had been struck by lightning. That sounds pretty fast!

Our last literary device today is a pun.

A pun is a play on words, especially words that have more than one meaning or that sound like other words. Here’s an example. The piece of butter is saying “I’m on a roll,” because it is literally sitting on top of a roll. But, we also use “I’m on a roll” to mean that we are doing great.

Shakespeare loved to use puns in his writing, we can see one in this excerpt from the play:

Gonzalo: I do well believe your Highness, and did it to minister occasion to these gentlemen, who are of such sensible and nimble lungs that they always use to laugh at nothing.

Antonio: ‘Twas you we laughed at.

Gonzalo: Who in this kind of merry fooling am nothing to you. So you may continue, and laugh at nothing still

Gonzalo is teasing Antonio and Sebastian by saying they laugh at nothing. Antonio protests that they weren’t laughing at nothing, they were laughing at him. Gonzalo picks up on the word “nothing.” He points out that they think he is nothing; therefore, when they laughed at him, they were laughing at nothing.

The literary techniques Shakespeare uses make his writing more fun and interesting. As we read the play, see if you can find other examples of the techniques we studied today. Shakespeare’s style includes metaphors and similes, alliteration, and puns.

He used these techniques to help move the plot of the story along.

What do we know about the main plot from before the island?

Alonso helped Antonio take the dukedom from Prospero. They also sent Prospero and Miranda on a boat to die in the ocean. Luckily, they made it to the island instead.

We also know that twelve years after that, Alonso, Antonio, Sebastian, Gonzalo, and Ferdinand were on a boat with some other people, that sunk in a storm.

At some point, Ferdinand gets separated from the rest of the group. He meets and falls in love with Miranda.

We don't know exactly when it happened, but we know it happened after the storm.

What do we know about the plot from what happens in Act 2 Scene 1? To help us figure it out, we are going to make a timeline!

After Ferdinand gets separated from the group, the rest of the group, including Alonso, Gonzalo, Sebastian, and Antonio, are together on the island discussing what happened to them in the storm.

Alonso is really sad, because he thinks Ferdinand is dead. Alonso is also sad, because his daughter just got married and now lives in a faraway place. He feels like he lost both of his children. How sad!

Soon, Ariel lulls everyone to sleep except Sebastian and Antonio.

While everyone else is asleep, Antonio convinces Sebastian that they should kill Alonso and Gonzalo.

Antonio thinks this is a great plan! They believe that Ferdinand, the prince, is dead. The princess just married a king in a faraway land. So, as the King's brother, Sebastian would become the next king of Naples, if King Alonso was killed.

Sebastian finally agrees and Antonio and Sebastian make plans to kill Alonso and Gonzalo. They draw their swords.

In order to protect Gonzalo and Alonso, Prospero sends Ariel to wake up Gonzalo.

When Gonzalo wakes up, he sees the two men with their swords, and quickly wakes up the king.

Everyone is scared, because they think that Sebastian and Antonio are trying to kill them. But, Sebastian lies and says he heard a noise like lions and is trying to protect the king.

This timeline shows the main plot of *The Tempest*. This play also has a "subplot," which is a less important part of the story. We haven't learned about the subplot yet, but I'll give you a hint: it has to do with Caliban and Ariel.

What do you think will happen next?

(pause for interaction)

The plot of *The Tempest* includes a main plot and a subplot. The main plot follows the actions of Gonzalo, Sebastian, Antonio, and Alonso.

VIDEO 2 - Assignment 1

Today we learned about Shakespeare's writing style. He used a lot of metaphors, similes, alliterations, and puns.

Now it is your turn to practice saying an alliteration! You are going to learn a tongue twister!

Choose a tongue twister from this list, or find another tongue twister with a lot of alliteration!

Start by reading through the tongue twister out loud slowly. Keep reading it out loud and try to get faster and faster. See how fast you can say it!

When you finish practicing, say your tongue twister to someone. Try to do it really fast.

VIDEO 3 - Assignment 2

Today we went over some of the main points of the plot of *The Tempest*. Now you are going to make your own timeline of events.

You can use your creativity on the format of your timeline. You could make a PowerPoint presentation, or a book, or a big poster.

Here are three pictures: The King on the Ship, Prospero Tells Miranda His History, and Ariel Wakes Gonzalo.

Use these pictures for your timeline. You will need to draw two more pictures of your own for a total of five pictures. Add color to your pictures.

For each picture, write a one-sentence summary. Include the summary somewhere on your timeline.

When you finish your timeline, share it with someone.

8th Grade Level

VIDEO 1

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.
A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.
If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,
Where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?

Oh hi, I was just practicing a tongue twister. This tongue twister is an example of alliteration. An alliteration is the repetition of initial sounds of words. See how almost all of the words start with a "p"?

Alliterations are a literary device that is used by a lot of writers, including William Shakespeare. How about we read some of the alliterations he used in *The Tempest*?

Before we begin, make sure you've read Act 2 Scene 1 of *The Tempest* by William Shakespeare. If you haven't, that's okay! Just pause the video and come back when you're done.

The alliterations that Shakespeare uses don't have quite as many repetitive sounds as the tongue twister does, which is good! Imagine being an actor in one of his plays and having to memorize a tongue twister! That would be really hard! He just uses a few repetitive sounds. They bring attention to what he is saying, without making the actor struggle.

Sebastian says, "*Look, he's winding up the watch of his wit.*"

He uses the repetitive "w" to make his point. Sebastian is explaining that Gonzalo has to get ready to speak, just like people wind up their watches to get them to work. Hmmm...this sounds like Shakespeare is using another literary device! A metaphor!

A metaphor is a direct comparison between two dissimilar things. A metaphor does not use the words "like" or "as."

Here is another example of a metaphor from the play. Gonzalo says, "*It is foul weather in us all, good sir; when you are cloudy.*" He is talking to Alonso, and is saying that when Alonso is sad, it makes them all sad. Kind of like the weather! When the weather is sad, or dark and gloomy, it tends to make everyone else sad.

Metaphors and alliterations are two of the literary techniques that Shakespeare used in his writing. There are at least two other literary techniques he used: similes and puns.

A simile is also a comparison, but it is a little more indirect and uses the words "like" or "as." Antonio uses a simile when he says, "*They fell together all, as by consent. They dropped as by thunderstroke.*"

Antonio is saying that they all fell asleep as quickly as if they had been struck by lightning. That sounds pretty fast!

Another simile in the play is when Sebastian says, "*He received comfort like cold porridge.*"

He is saying that Alonso is receiving the comfort that Gonzalo is offering just as well as someone would receive cold oatmeal. I don't know about you, but I wouldn't want cold oatmeal. Just like that, the king doesn't want to be comforted.

A pun is a play on words, especially with words that have more than one meaning or that sound like other words. Shakespeare loved to use puns in his writing, we can see one in this excerpt from the play:

Gonzalo: I do well believe your Highness, and did it to minister occasion to these gentlemen, who are of such sensible and nimble lungs that they always use to laugh at nothing.

Antonio: 'Twas you we laughed at.

Gonzalo: Who in this kind of merry fooling am nothing to you. So you may continue, and laugh at nothing still

Gonzalo is teasing Antonio and Sebastian by saying they laugh at nothing. Antonio protests that they weren't laughing at nothing, they were laughing at him. Gonzalo picks up on the word "nothing." He points out that they think he is nothing; therefore, when they laughed at him, they were laughing at nothing.

Shakespeare follows this pun with some alliteration:

*"Antonio: What a blow was there given!
Sebastian: An it had not fallen flat-long."*

The phrase "fallen flat-long" adds to the humor of the pun, by adding in alliteration. Antonio comments that Gonzalo made quite a joke, but Sebastian counters that it fell flat.

Here's another example of a pun from the play:

*"Gonzalo: When every grief is entertained that's offered, comes to th' entertainer—
Sebastian: A dollar.
Gonzalo: Dolor comes to him indeed. You have spoken truer than you purposed."*

Sebastian tries to make a joke while Gonzalo is talking, by saying that the entertainer would earn one dollar for his work. Gonzalo takes Sebastian's joke, and turns it around says, "dolor" instead of "dollar." "Dolor" means a sad feeling. Therefore, when people feel grief, they will be sad.

The literary techniques Shakespeare uses make Shakespeare's language more fun and interesting. As we read the play, see if you can find other examples of the techniques we studied today. Shakespeare's style includes metaphors and similes, alliteration, and puns.

He used these techniques to help move the plot of the story along. What do we know about the main plot from before they made it to the island?

Alonso, Antonio, Sebastian, Gonzalo, and Ferdinand were on a boat with some other people, that sunk in a storm.

At some point, Ferdinand gets separated from the rest of the group. He meets and falls in love with Miranda.

We don't know exactly when it happened, but we know it happened after the storm.

We also know that twelve years before that, Alonso helped Antonio take the dukedom from Prospero. They also sent Prospero and Miranda on a boat to die in the ocean. Luckily, they made it to the island instead.

What do we know about the plot from what happens in Act 2 Scene 1? To help us figure it out, we are going to play a game. I am going to read a sentence and you will need to decide if it really happened in the story. If it did, we will add it to our timeline. These events are in random order. Ready?

Ariel lulls everyone to sleep except Sebastian and Antonio.

Did that really happen?

Yes it did! And when did it happen?

It happened nearly at the beginning of the scene.

Antonio convinces Sebastian that they should kill Ferdinand, Sebastian's nephew.

Is this part of our story?

Nope! But it is close to what really happened. Antonio actually convinces Sebastian that they should kill Sebastian's brother, Alonso, and Gonzalo. They believe that Ferdinand, the prince, is dead. The princess just married a king in a faraway land. So, Sebastian would become the next king of Naples, if the current king was killed.

Does this happen before or after everyone falls asleep?

It happens right after everyone else falls asleep.

When he wakes up, Gonzalo sees the two men with their swords, and tries to fight them.

Does this really happen?

Kind of, when Gonzalo wakes up, he sees the two men with their swords, and wakes up the king.

Where does this go on the timeline? Before or after the events we already have on the timeline?

It goes after!

Great job! We have four more things to add to our timeline. These are all things that happened in the story, we just need to figure out where they go.

A group of people, including Alonso, Gonzalo, Sebastian, and Antonio, are together on the island discussing what happened to them in the storm.

Where does this go on the timeline?

It is the very first thing that happens in this scene.

Sebastian lies and says he heard a noise like lions and was trying to protect the king.

When does this happen?

It is the very end of the scene!

We have two spots left on our timeline, and two sentences. Which one happens first?

Antonio and Sebastian make plans to kill Alonso and Gonzalo and draw their swords.

Prospero sends Ariel to wake up Gonzalo.

Antonio and Sebastian first make the plans, and then Prospero sends Ariel to wake up Gonzalo.

This timeline shows us the main plot of *The Tempest*.

This play also has a “subplot,” which is a less important part of the plot. It relates to the main plot in some way. We haven’t learned about the subplot yet.

Now that we have put together a timeline of the main plot so far in the play. What do you think will happen next?

(pause for interaction)

The plot of *The Tempest* includes a main plot and a subplot. The main plot follows the actions of Gonzalo, Sebastian, Antonio, and Alonso.

VIDEO 2 - Assignment 1

Today we learned about Shakespeare’s writing style. He used a lot of metaphors, similes, alliterations, and puns.

Now it is your turn to make an alliteration! You are going to write a tongue twister!

Remember to make a good tongue twister, you should use a lot of alliteration.

You can also include the same sound in other parts of your word.

Your tongue twister should be at least 20 words. It should also tell some sort of story; it shouldn’t be just complete nonsense.

After you finish writing your tongue twister, practice it. See how fast you can recite it.

When you finish practicing, recite your tongue twister to someone. Try to do it really fast.

VIDEO 3 - Assignment 2

Today we went over some of the main points of the plot of *The Tempest*. Now you are going to make your own timeline of events.

You can use your creativity on the format of your timeline. You could make a PowerPoint presentation, or a book, or a big poster.

Here are three pictures: The King on the Ship, Prospero Tells Miranda His History, and Ariel Wakes Gonzalo.

Use these pictures for your timeline. You will need to draw two more pictures of your own for a total of five pictures. Add color to your pictures.

For each picture, write a five-sentence summary. Include the summary somewhere on your timeline.

When you finish your timeline, share it with someone.