30th Anniversary Season

Pennsylvania Youth Theatre Presents

The Wizard of Oz

By L. Frank Baum

With Music and Lyrics by Harold Arlen and E. Y. Harburg
Background Music by Herbert Stothart
Dance and Vocal Arrangements by Peter Howard
Orchestrations by Larry Wilcox

Adapted by John Kane for the Royal Shakespeare Company

Based upon the Classic Motion Picture owned by Turner Entertainment Co. and distributed in all media by Warner Bros.

May 13-22, 2016

Diamond Theatre • Zoellner Arts Center • Bethlehem
Zoellner Ticket Office: 610-758-2787, ext. 0 or lehightickets.com

123pyt.org
610-332-1400
Dear Teachers,

The following resource guide is designed for you and your students to facilitate the integration of the performing arts into core-curriculum areas. The activities in this guide support the PA State Educational Standards in several areas, developing critical and creative thinking and enrich the live theatre experience for your students.

Pennsylvania Youth Theatre is proud to present The Wizard of Oz (R.S.C.) performed for our 30th Anniversary Season at the Diamond Theatre at Lehigh University's Zoellner Arts Center. Thank you and enjoy the show!

Melissa Keiser
Education and Outreach Coordinator

Pre-Show and Post-Show
In-School Workshops

If you would like to schedule a PRE or POST show workshop for your class for this particular production, please contact Melissa Keiser
Education & Outreach Coordinator

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L. (Lyman) Frank Baum was born in Chittenango, New York in 1856. His family was privileged, his father having found fortune in the oil business. And though Baum's home life was happy and stable, he suffered health problems from a young age that left him isolated from the games, activities and friendships of other children his age. However, this solitude may have nurtured his creativity and laid storytelling foundations that would later evolve into his own wondrous tales.

As a boy, Frank Baum read “voraciously,” mostly fairytales and stories by British authors such as Charles Dickens. These interests would ultimately foster his own talents that would lead to his creation of a modern American fairytale of the fantasy land of Oz.

Baum's literary career began when he was fourteen. He and his brother began publishing a small newspaper, The Rose Lawn Home Journal.

His interest in the theatre also began when he was young (his father owned several theatres) and Baum eventually studied acting. He performed with several companies and also wrote plays. Eventually he formed his own troupe and toured the eastern states, performing his own work.

In the 1880s the Baum family fortune began to diminish. A family man by this time, Frank Baum gave up the theatre to settle with his wife and sons in Aberdeen, in the Dakota Territory. The American West offered both challenges and rewards for this eastern family. Baum would falter in business, but his literary interests were re-kindled when he began editing the Aberdeen Saturday Pioneer. And the landscapes and history would provide inspiration for fascinating and entertaining stories with which he'd amuse his own family, as well as many of the children of Aberdeen.

In 1891 the Baums moved to Chicago. Frank Baum's job as a salesman would keep him on the road, but while travelling he would write and when at home he would entertain with stories. His “natural gift” for storytelling became obvious to others and Baum was encouraged to record his work and seek a publisher. His first children's book, Mother Goose in Prose, was published in 1897.

In 1900, Baum published The Wonderful World of Oz. The book met with enormous success, partly because of the beautiful illustrations done by William Wallace Denslow. As well, the market for children's literature in America at the turn of the century was great and Baum had an original tale that was a hit. It was a best seller among children's literature at the turn of the century and received several printings. Baum experienced additional success with the first stage adaptation in 1902.

He responded to readers' demands for more stories about the magical land of Oz and in his lifetime, 12 more Oz books were published, with two more printed after his death in 1919. Baum wrote and published other books in addition to his Oz stories, and continued to enjoy success in the theatre with the characters and tales of Oz that he had created. As well, he established the Oz Film Manufacturing Company and produced three children's films about Oz.

After his death, rights were granted to children's writer Rush Plumly Thompson, to continue the Oz chronicle. In all, more than 40 Oz books have appeared. The most enduring, though, is that first story, The Wonderful Wizard of Oz, which laid the groundwork for successful stage and screen adaptations to follow.
BEFORE THE SHOW
STAGE HISTORY OF THE WONDERFUL WIZARD OF OZ

Baum’s 1902 stage production of The Wonderful Wizard of Oz began as a collaboration with composer Paul Tietjens. Baum and Tietjens turned to comic opera (made popular in the 19th century by such artists as Gilbert & Sullivan) as the style on which to base their musical version of the story. As the work neared its Chicago premiere, director Julian Mitchell became involved, along with a number of librettists and lyricists. The musical opened at Chicago’s Grand Opera House in June of 1902. Its title was shortened to The Wizard of Oz and the finished product was only somewhat related to Baum’s 1900 story and somewhat removed from the musical version that he and Tietjens had intended. The production was a huge success and played for more than 100 performances, achieving enormous popularity with children and families and was noted for its visual splendor.

A tour of the production through the American Midwest and parts of Canada began that September, ending with a two-week return engagement in Chicago. The play opened in New York in January 1903, where it played until October, becoming the longest running musical of the season. A cross country tour would begin after the New York run, with a second company added. This musical version had undergone notable changes from Baum’s original to suit the demands of the stage and to appeal to audiences of the period. Nevertheless, it was a sound work.

The musical version would stand on its own and would be appreciated and loved in its own right, side by side with its source, Baum’s original novel. From this point, both Wizard of Oz narratives would serve as inspiration for future stage and screen adaptations. Baum’s musical would continue to tour the U.S. and parts of Canada throughout the early 1900s.

As film began to be explored in the early part of the century, Baum’s story attracted the interest of pioneering filmmakers. The first, based on the story of The Wonderful Wizard of Oz, was made by Baum himself. All, however, would basically fade in comparison with the 1939 release of MGM’s Technicolor motion picture. This film classic would hereon define the public’s understanding and interpretation of Baum’s fantastic tale.

The motion picture would influence stage adaptations to follow and in 1942, MGM obliged the use of the songs by Harold Arlen and E.Y. Harburg for a musical featuring plot elements, but not dialogue, borrowed from the film. As the 15th anniversary of the picture approached, John Kane’s script adaptation of the motion picture screenplay, featuring the songs of Arlen and Harburg with background music by Herbert Stohart, was produced by London’s Royal Shakespeare Company in 1987. The magic created by the characters story and music on screen would have a phenomenal effect played live on stage. Successful productions followed U.S. and Canadian centers and toured these countries as well.
BEFORE THE SHOW

THE WIZARD OF OZ SYNOPSIS

Many years ago in a place called Kansas, there lived a little girl whose name was Dorothy. She lived with her Aunt Em and Uncle Henry on their farm. She had a dog named Toto and her friends were the people who worked on the farm. One day, Toto gets into their neighbor’s garden. The neighbor, Miss Gulch was very angry and said she would have Toto destroyed and if they didn’t agree she would have the family thrown off the farm. Scared, Dorothy picks up Toto and runs away.

Beyond the farm she meets Professor Marvel. He tells her of all the wonderful places he’s seen. Suddenly the weather begins to change. It gets windy and stormy. A twister was coming so Dorothy ran home as fast as she could.

Everyone on the farm had been searching for Dorothy but with the twister on its way, they had to stop their search and take shelter in the storm shed. When Dorothy gets home, it is too late, the door to the shelter was shut. She ran into the house but falls and hits her head leaving her unconscious. The wind lifts the whole house with Dorothy and Toto inside.

When the house lands Dorothy finds herself in a different place. Underneath a glorious rainbow, Glinda the Good Witch of the North appeared and welcomed her. Dorothy is congratulated because the house had fallen on the Wicked Witch of the East and killed her! Then Munchkins appeared and joined in the celebration until suddenly the Wicked Witch of the West appears vowing to get revenge on Dorothy for killing her sister and for stealing the magic of her sister’s ruby slippers. Dorothy had no idea how the slippers had appeared on her feet but she couldn’t get them off! Now Dorothy had made an enemy and Glinda thought it was time for her to go back to Kansas but Dorothy didn’t know the way. Glinda told her to go to the Emerald City to find the Wizard of Oz because he would surely be able to help her. So, Dorothy set off on her journey doing the Yellow Brick Road.

On her journey she meets the Scarecrow, Tin Man, and Cowardly Lion who all join her on her journey, hoping that perhaps the Wizard of Oz can grant them their wishes as well. The Scarecrow wished he had a brain. The Tin Man wished he had a heart and the Cowardly Lion wished he had some courage. The Wicked Witch of the West had been watching Dorothy and was determined to stop her and her new friends. She put a field of magic poppies in their way. The hazy smell of the poppies makes them fall asleep. The Scarecrow and Tin Man called for help and Glinda appeared sending some snow to stop the poppies magic and wake the others.

They reach the Emerald City but the Wizard didn’t want any visitors. The Wicked Witch appeared and threatened to destroy them if they didn’t give up Dorothy to her. Dorothy slipped out of sight and finds the Wizard. He agreed to finally see her and her friends. The Wizard’s face appeared on a screen. It was huge and frightening. He agreed to help them all but only if they brought back the Wicked Witch’s broomstick. So they set off on their task toward the Witch’s castle.

The Witch had been plotting against Dorothy. She prepared an army of Winkies and flying monkeys. In the darkest, scariest part of the woods, the monkey flew down and attacked them. Dorothy and Toto were snatched up into the air and taken to the Witch’s castle. Toto managed to run away and get help. The Witch demanded the ruby slippers but the magic was too strong. The only way they could be taken off was if Dorothy was no longer alive. She left Dorothy locked up while she plotted how to dispose of her.

In the forest, the Tin Man, Scarecrow and Cowardly Lion tried to work out a plan to find Dorothy. Toto appeared and led them toward the castle. They jump some of the Winkies and disguise themselves in their clothes. They sneak into the castle and found Dorothy. As they were escaping the castle, the Witch stops them. Her broomstick shot out a flame at the Scarecrow to burn him and quickly, Dorothy grabbed a bucket of water and threw it at the flames. When the water touched the Witch, she melted away.

The Winkies celebrated, happy to be free of the Witch’s rule. Dorothy returned to tell the Wizard but he sends them away. Toto, determined to see the Wizard sniffs around and nudged a level. The screen vanished and behind it was a very ordinary man. He was never a wizard at all! Even being found out, the man decided to help them. He gave a diploma to the Scarecrow, a medal to the Lion, and a heart-shaped watch to the Tin Man. He told Dorothy he was from Kansas too and had come to Oz in a hot-air balloon. He offered to take Dorothy home in it as long as the other three remained to rule Oz in his absence.

As the balloon was about the take off, Toto ran away and the Wizard left without Dorothy. Glinda appeared and told Dorothy that she had the power to get herself home using the magic of the ruby slippers. Dorothy clicked her heels together three times and before she knew it she was waking up in her own bed with everyone on the farm welcoming her back. She tried to tell them of all the amazing adventures she had in Oz, but to them it was all just her dream. Although Dorothy would miss her friends in Oz she knew that there was “no place like home.”
The historical significance of *The Wizard of Oz* is an allegory for Populism, a political movement started in the 1890s to help support the nation’s struggling farmers.

**WHY WERE THE FARMERS IN TROUBLE?**
Several factors contributed to the difficult times faced by America’s farmers at the end of the 19th century. In an effort to continue making a profit, many farmers bought the newest farm machinery and farmland on credit, and, as a result acquired extensive debt. Furthermore, farmers were practicing crop specialization or the planting and cultivation of one type of crop. This kind of planting caused the soil to erode because proper nutrients were not being replaced after each season. Soil erosion and the occurrence of natural disasters like floods, fires and infestations created terrible conditions for agriculture.

Finally, corporate greed helped bring down farmers in the 1890s. Companies or trusts were organized around necessary commodities like barbed wire and fertilizer, pushing the prices sky-high. Railroad companies charged farmers exorbitant fees to ship their crops, and banks placed a high interest on loans given to farmers.

**WHAT WAS THE POPULIST PARTY?**
The Populist (“of the people”) political party was formed to help address the problems and grievances of the farmers. The Populists’ platform centered around key issues that most impacted both farmers and poor laborers. The most important issue was that of “free silver.” On one side were the “silvertes,” who favored bimetallism, a monetary system in which the government would give citizens either gold or silver in exchange for paper currency or checks. On the other side were President Grover Cleveland and the “gold bugs,” who favored the gold standard-backing dollars solely with gold. The silvertes wanted to use both silver and gold thinking that more money in circulation would stimulate the economy and bring prices up, helping farmers who desperately needed to make a profit. Big banks and creditors did not want more money in circulation because they wanted to keep the value of money high and in the hands of a few.

In 1896, newspaper editor William Jennings Bryan ran for President as the Populist candidate. Although he delivered the impassioned and famous “Cross of Gold” speech in favor of bimetallism and was wildly popular in the South and Midwest regions of the United States, he lost the elections to William McKinley, and the Populist Party collapsed. Despite its demise, Populism left a powerful legacy: the message that the downtrodden could organize and have political impact.
BEFORE THE SHOW
POPULISM IN THE WIZARD OF OZ
Baum used the characters and significant places in his book to symbolize the figures and events important to Populists. Below is a list of the characters and places and who/what each represented:

YELLOW BRICK ROAD
Gold standard in the country. It could also lead to terrible danger.

SCARECROW
Farmers (no brains by society standards, but smarter than given credit for).

TIN MAN
Industrialization (doesn’t have a heart, but doesn’t hate either).

COWARDLY LION
William Jennings Bryan (a dominant leader but a pacifist).

DOROTHY’S SLIPPERS
Silver Exchange (Yes, they are red in the movie; this was done to make them stand out on the new Technicolor film.) Slippers hold the power until the end, because silver was the exchange. Once back in Kansas they were gone, just as silver was overtaken by the Gold standard.

DOROTHY
Level-headed, innocent humans.

TOTO
Temperance activists who were supportive or “ran beside” the Populists.

WIZARD
Politicians (trying to be all things to all people).
WINGED MONKEYS
- Plains Indians
  (Remember the mid-western view of farming, and having to deal with the Native American; they were not bad people but could be swayed by good and evil according to farmers).

WICKED WITCH OF THE EAST
- Bankers who have nothing for farmers.

WICKED WITCH OF THE WEST
- Natural disasters, the worst enemy to farmers, specifically fire. Remember, the Wicked Witch was destroyed by water.

GOOD WITCH OF THE NORTH
- Northern business people who could seemingly do everything and were educated.

MUNCHKINS
- Little people of society (middle class and below)

EMERALD CITY
- Washington, D.C.

OZ
- The abbreviation for ounce, the measure of gold

TORNANDO
- The idea of "change."
AFTER THE SHOW: VOCABULARY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

After seeing PYT’s production of The Wizard of Oz and reading our Historical Context, give our vocabulary crossword puzzle a try! (Grade 5 and Up)

ANSWERS
Bears
Brain
Dog
Three
Emerald
Yellow
Scarecrow
Courage
Baum
Silverites
Lion
Populism
Toto
Heart
Tinman
Tornado

DID YOU KNOW?
In L. Frank Baum’s novel, The Wonderful Wizard of Oz, Dorothy’s slippers were silver. They were changed to “ruby” in order to take advantage of the Technicolor wow factor. Multiple pairs were made for the film. At least one pair was stolen over the years but the rest remain under lock and key.
VOCABULARY CROSSWORD PUZZLE DEFINITIONS

ACROSS
1) Last name of the author who wrote *The Wonderful World of Oz*.
2) Dorothy and her friends wish to go to the ____ City.
3) “Lions, tigers, and ____.”
4) Used by farmer’s to frighten birds.
5) The King of the Jungle
6) The Tin Man wants a ____.
7) A political movement to help support the nation’s struggling farmers.
8) A weather phenomenon.

DOWN
1) The Lion thinks he lacks ____.
2) “Follow the ____ brick road.”
3) “Close your eyes and tap your heels together ____ times.”
4) The Scarecrow wants a ____.
5) “I’ll get you’re my pretty, and your little ____ too!”
6) People who favored bimetallism.
7) Used to be a woodsman.
8) *Dorothy’s dog is named____.*
AFTER THE SHOW: THEMES TO FOLLOW
THE HERO’S JOURNEY
(Grade 6 and Up)

In literature and drama there often exists a narrative pattern where a hero leaves home, contends with challenges, earns rewards, and returns home with some kind of gift or new understanding. In his book, The Hero With a Thousand Faces, American scholar, Joseph Campbell identified such a pattern called a Monomyth. He describes this as a pattern that shapes and is the essence of heroic tales in every culture. We can see the Monomyth in stories we read, plays we see and movies and television shows we watch. The Monomyth contains 12 stages...

1. The Ordinary World– Hero’s normal world before the story begins. You learn about the Hero’s morals, qualities and characteristics.

Who is our Hero? What is the Hero’s world like? What do we learn about the Hero at the beginning of the play?

2. Call to Adventure– The Hero is presented with a problem, challenge or adventure.

What is our Hero’s problem, challenge or adventure?

3. Refusal of the Call– The Hero refuses the challenge or journey, usually because he/she is scared.

What is our Hero afraid of?

4. Meeting with the Mentor- The Hero meets a mentor to gain advice or training for the adventure.

Who is our Hero’s mentor? What does this person advise her to do?

5. Crossing the First Threshold- The Hero crosses or leave the ordinary world goes into the special world.

How does our Hero get to the special world? What does the special world look like compared to the ordinary world?
6. **Tests, Allies, and Enemies**– The Hero faces tests, meets allies, confronts enemies and learns the rules of the Special World.

*What allies does our Hero meet? Who are the Hero's enemies? What tests does our Hero face in the Special World?*

7. **Approach**– The Hero experiences setbacks during the trials and tests of his/her journey and may need to try a new idea.

*What setbacks does our Hero face? What tests our Hero? How does our Hero go about reaching his/her goal?*

8. **Abyss**– The Hero experiences the lowest and most dangerous part of the journey and endures either a literal or metaphorical death.

*What is the most dangerous part of our Hero's journey? What literal or metaphorical death does he/she face?*

9. **Reward**– The Hero has survived death, overcomes his/her fear, and now earns the reward.

*What fear does our Hero overcome? What reward is given to him or her?*

10. **The Road Back**– The Hero must return to the Ordinary World.

*How does our Hero plan to get back to the Ordinary World?*
11. **The Resurrection**— The Hero is tested once more on the threshold of home. He or she must make a last sacrifice before returning to the Ordinary World.

*What is our Hero’s final test? What sacrifice does he/she make?*

12. **Return With Elixir**— The Hero returns from his/her journey with an “elixir” (special gift or new understanding) and uses it to help everyone in the Ordinary World.

*What is our Hero’s “elixir?” How does he/she use it in the Ordinary World?*

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**DID YOU KNOW?**

There is a word for characters that are animal but act human?

**ANTHROPOMORPHISM** is the term for giving human qualities to an animal. You’ll notice that animals like the Cowardly Lion are like that. They walk on two legs and talk like we do!
1. Where is Kansas located on the map? Make a star on it.
2. Where is Pennsylvania on the map? Make a star on it.
3. Baum wrote *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* in 1900 and Dorothy lived in Kansas in 1900. How many years ago is that? 

4. How far is Pennsylvania from Kansas? Have a couple students use a ruler and calculate using the scale of miles. 

5. What sort of crops would Dorothy’s Uncle Henry have grown in Kansas in the 1900s? Draw those crops in the state of Kansas.

6. What other crops are grown in the country and where? Draw your own pictures of the crops in the states they correspond with. 

7. What is the average temperature in Kansas? 

8. What would the weather in Kansas be like in a typical year? 

9. Kansas is surrounded by four other American states, can you name them? Write the name in the state. 

10. Is Kansas mainly a flat state or a hilly state? 

11. When Dorothy was a little girl, were there more people living in the countryside (rural communities) than in the cities. Is it the same today? What might have changed?
DID YOU KNOW?

Kansas takes its name from the Kansa, the original tribe who lived in the area. It translates as "people of the wind."
Can you remember all the colors of the rainbow, in the right order? Write them in the space below and color in the rainbow! Grade 3 and up.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 

Since the beginning of time, human beings have been trying to explain what a rainbow is. The Native American tribes believed that the rainbow was a bridge between life and death. Which makes you think, doesn’t it? You could say that little Dorothy Gale had a near death experience in that storm. In Norse myths, the rainbow was also a bridge between earth and Asgard, the home of the gods, but only the very brave or virtuous could cross it. Yet, again, I’d say young Dorothy should qualify, after all she stands up to Miss Gulch and isn’t afraid to bop a lion on the nose. Meanwhile, over in ancient Greece, the messenger goddess Iris always appeared in rainbow colors and later on, she travelled on the rainbow bringing news from Zeus. In Irish stories, the rainbow led to a pot of gold, buried by the Leprechauns; but of course, if you tried to find the end of the rainbow, you never could, for very important scientific reasons, which will be explain on the next page.
The Scientific Bit About Rainbows

Grade 4 and Up

Light is made up of a series of colors. They are Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, and Violet.

Each color has a different wavelength. When sunlight passes through the water in a single drop of rain, it bends and becomes what is called refracted light.

Each color bends according to its wavelength and reflects off the back of the water droplet.

We see a rainbow because the water droplets are hanging in the air and the sun is behind us. The sun’s white light reveals the full spectrum of colors. Did you know that each person is seeing a slightly different rainbow, because what you see depends on the angle of the light?
1. Think of a journey real or imagined. It should be a journey on foot.

2. Write down four nouns and four verbs associated with that journey.

3. Then write down as many rhyming words as you can think of for each of your eight original words.

4. Start to work out the poem out loud before you begin to write it down. You have to use as many of the rhymes you have written down as possible, so the original idea of your journey will change and it will begin to take on a life of its own.

5. Experiment with putting rhymes at the end of the lines and in the middle. What is the effect of having a whole run of rhyming words one after the other?

6. Perform your poem!

7. All you need is a composer to write you some music and you’ll have a hit on your hands!

E.Y. Hamburg, who wrote the lyrics to the original songs for the 1939 MGM film of The Wizard of Oz, loved to have fun with rhyme in the middle and the ends of lines, stitching words together as playfully as a modern rapper.

“We’re off to see the Wizard
The Wonderful Wizard of Oz
We hear he is a whiz of a whiz
If ever a Wiz there was”

Give your students a piece of paper so they can create their own rhyming lyrics!

Grade 5 and Up

E.Y. Hamburg, who wrote the lyrics to the original songs for the 1939 MGM film of The Wizard of Oz, loved to have fun with rhyme in the middle and the ends of lines, stitching words together as playfully as a modern rapper.

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7. All you need is a composer to write you some music and you’ll have a hit on your hands!
Kansas is a very hot place in the summer and most of it is very flat too. Unfortunately this makes it an ideal place for a tornado, also known as a twister.

This is how a tornado happens...

1. The ground is heated by the sun.
2. The moist air starts to rise (a bit like a hot air balloon)
3. The warm air meets the cold dry air above and then explodes upwards.
4. This makes a hole in the cloud layer above and a thundercloud builds up.
5. The storm begins and as the wind blows from different directions, it causes the thundercloud to rotate.
6. A funnel drops out of the cloud towards the ground, creating a vortex of winds in its core.
7. What is a vortex? It’s a spiraling mass of air or water that sucks everything towards its center, like the water going down a drain.
8. If something is in the way of a tornado, it can be very badly damaged. Animals and cars can be lifted up into the air and homes can be destroyed.

“The wind began to switch
The house to pitch
And suddenly the hinges started to unhitch!”

Activity
Tornadoes are measured on the Enhanced Fujita Scale. The strongest measurement on this scale is EF5 261-310mph—which causes incredible damage. Cars can be thrown over 100 meters and even strong buildings are swept away. Research the Enhanced Fujita Scale and see if you can decide what scale of tornado you think hits Dorothy’s home.
After the show:
Themes to follow
Creative Writing
Write a sequel!

The Wonderful World of Oz was a hugely popular book throughout America in 1900. L. Frank Baum wrote an additional 12 books about the Land of Oz. Ask students to imagine they are the author of this book and are going to write a sequel. Ask them to think about what will come next in the story. Write a couple paragraphs describing what will happen next for the major characters in the book. Share your stories with the class! Perhaps even draw an illustration!

Grades 3 and Up
PYT QUICKTIVITIES

This activity can be done BOTH before and after the show. If you are able to, find a copy of the book or film to show your students before PYT’s production. Compare and contrast those to each other, then to the play you will see at the Ice House!

The ROLE ON THE WALL outline is drawn on a piece of chart paper around an important character. Information and feelings about the character are written into the shape. It can also be enriched by being written from different perspectives, for example, the space outside the outline can contain comments about the character as they are seen from an observer’s viewpoint and the interior space can contain the character’s own thoughts and point of view. This is useful for building a deeper understanding of a character and the play. Use this outline below to record information about each character. This can be done with both older and younger students. With older students, you can assign a different character to groups and they can collaborate and share their work with the class.

DOROTHY, WIZARD, WICKED WITCH, ETC: How does he/she see him/herself? (Record these traits on the inside of the Role on the Wall.) How do other people view him/her? (Record these descriptions on the outside of the character.)
WRITE A REVIEW

After the show, write a review and send it to PYT!

I liked *The Wizard of Oz* because...

My favorite part was...

The scene I remember most was...

The character I liked best was___________________ because...

The character I did not like was___________________ because...

Overall, I think *The Wizard of Oz* was...

*Teachers, you can mail these reviews to: PYT 25 W 3rd St, Bethlehem, PA 18015*
DRAW A REVIEW!

After the show, draw a review and send it to PYT!
THEATRE ETIQUETTE

The audience is a very important part of any live theatre performance. Without the audience, there would be no one to laugh when the show is funny, to gasp when it is scary or to applaud in the end.

- Enter the theatre quietly. Listen to the directions from the ushers and sit where they direct you.
- There is no intermission, so you may want to use the bathroom before the show begins.
- You will help others enjoy the show when you keep your feet on the floor and your hands to yourself.
- Save your comments or questions for later in class. Do no talk during the show.
- Food and drinks are NOT allowed in the theatre. Enjoy your snacks, gum or candy after the show.
- A live play is different than a movie or a football game. Talking to the actors is not appropriate and can be distracting.
- Please turn off your cell phones, and no texting during the show.
- No photographs or video taping, please. This is for the actor’s safety.
- Show your appreciation by applauding at the end of the show.
- When the show is over, our ushers will give you directions to leave the theatre in an orderly manner.
- Enjoy the show! We’re glad you came to a production by Pennsylvania Youth Theatre!

ATTENTION TEACHERS

When you check in at the Ice House on Sand Island, you will be given a packet with a Performance Evaluation Form. Your feedback is very important to us, and we hope that you will take a few minutes to complete the form and return it to the PYT office. Thank you for bringing your students to this PYT production!

June 13th - August 26th

ADVENTURE CAMP is an all-day or half-day camp for children ages 3 through 2nd Grade. These one-week camp opportunities will feature all of the engaging, creative activities our kids love (acting, singing, movement and visual arts), as well as special performance opportunities, organized games and outdoor play-time, not to mention special guests and projects!

SHOWTIME CAMPS are all-day performance camps for young performers going into 3rd Grade through 12th Grade. These one OR two-week camps include two different productions, one trip

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