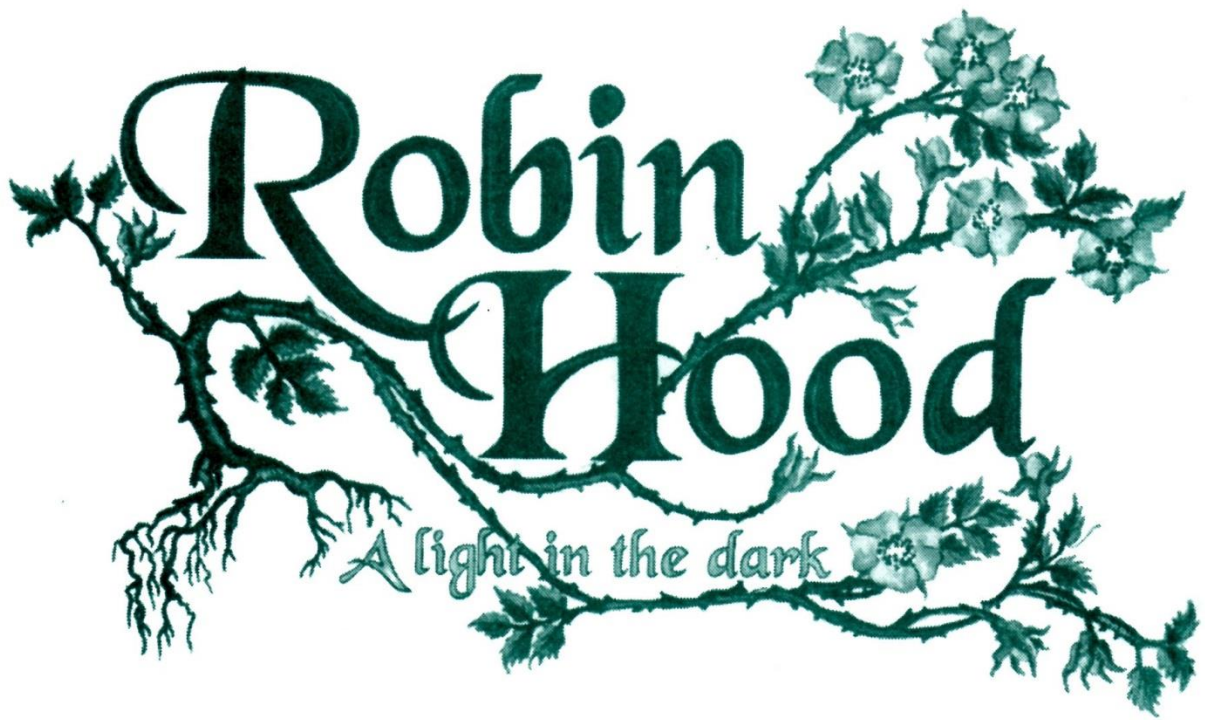


Robin Hood

A light in the dark

Resource Book



Resource Book

by
Vickie Krauss

illustrations by
Maria Rosa Gorini



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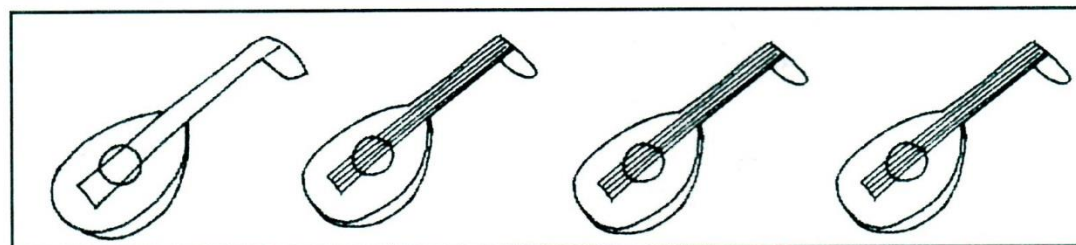
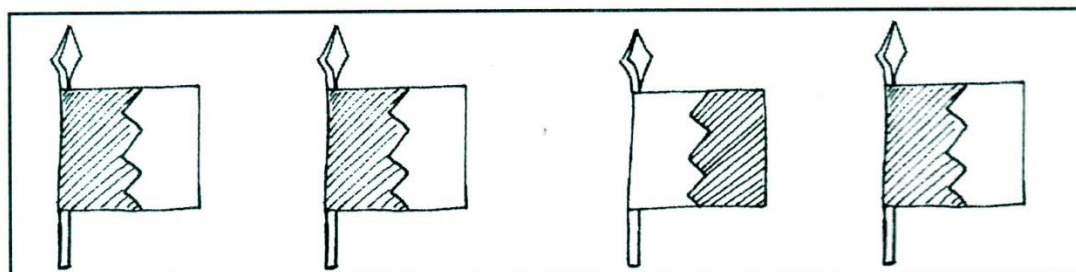
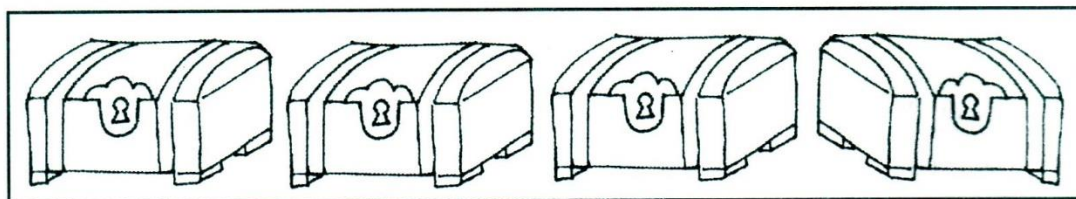
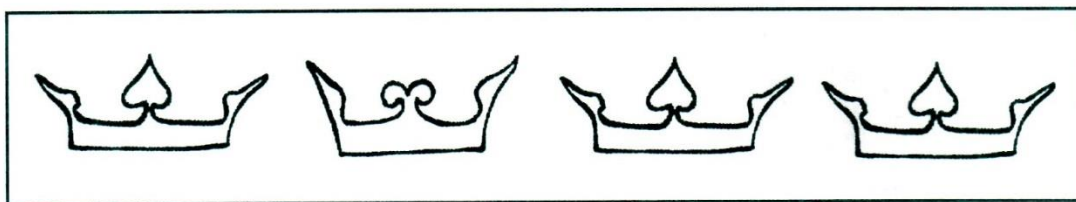
Prince John's game



1



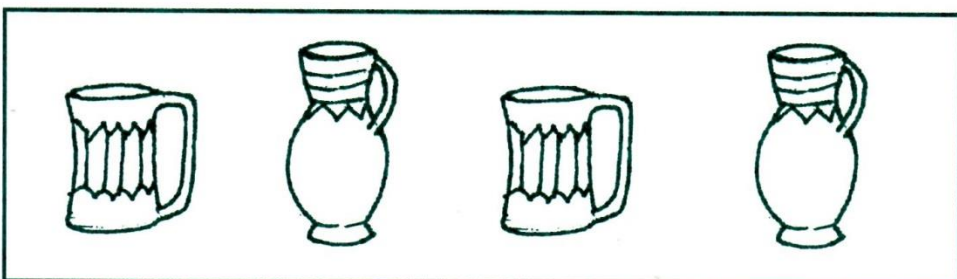
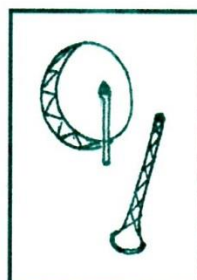
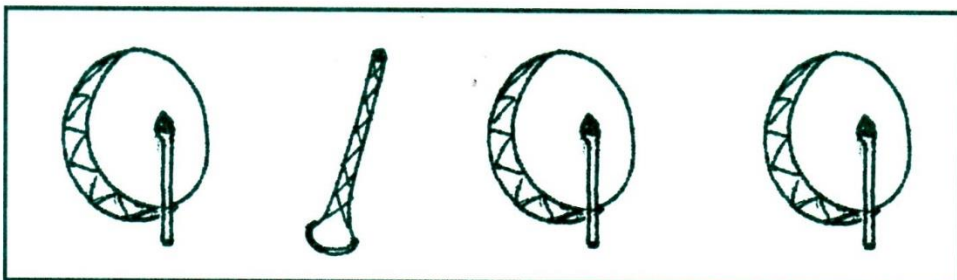
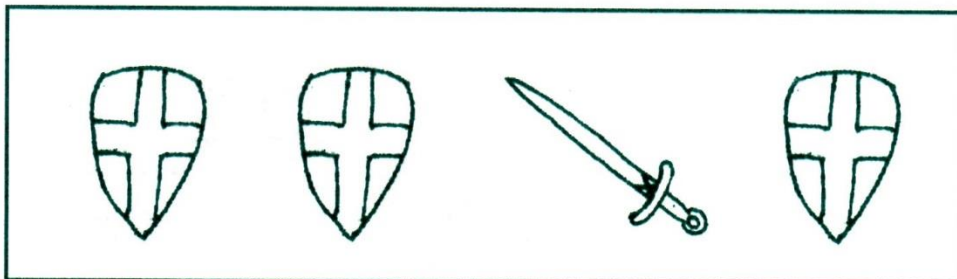
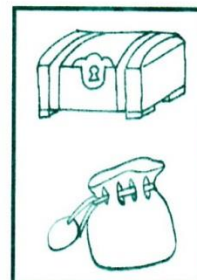
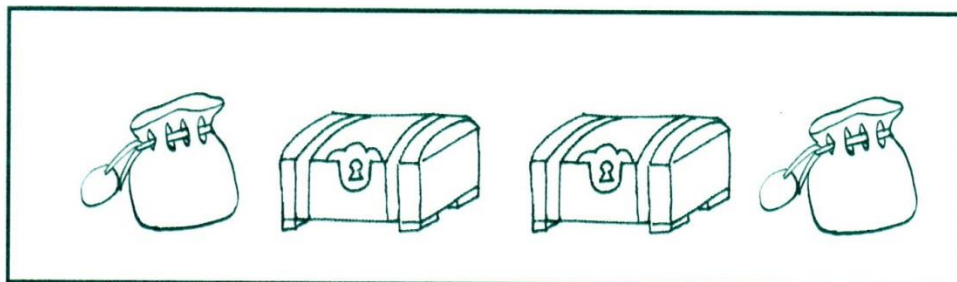
Prince John loves to play games. This is one of his favourites:
Circle the picture that is different. Would you like to play it?



What's next?

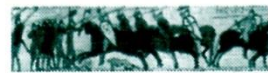


Look at the pattern and ring the picture that comes next. Good Luck!





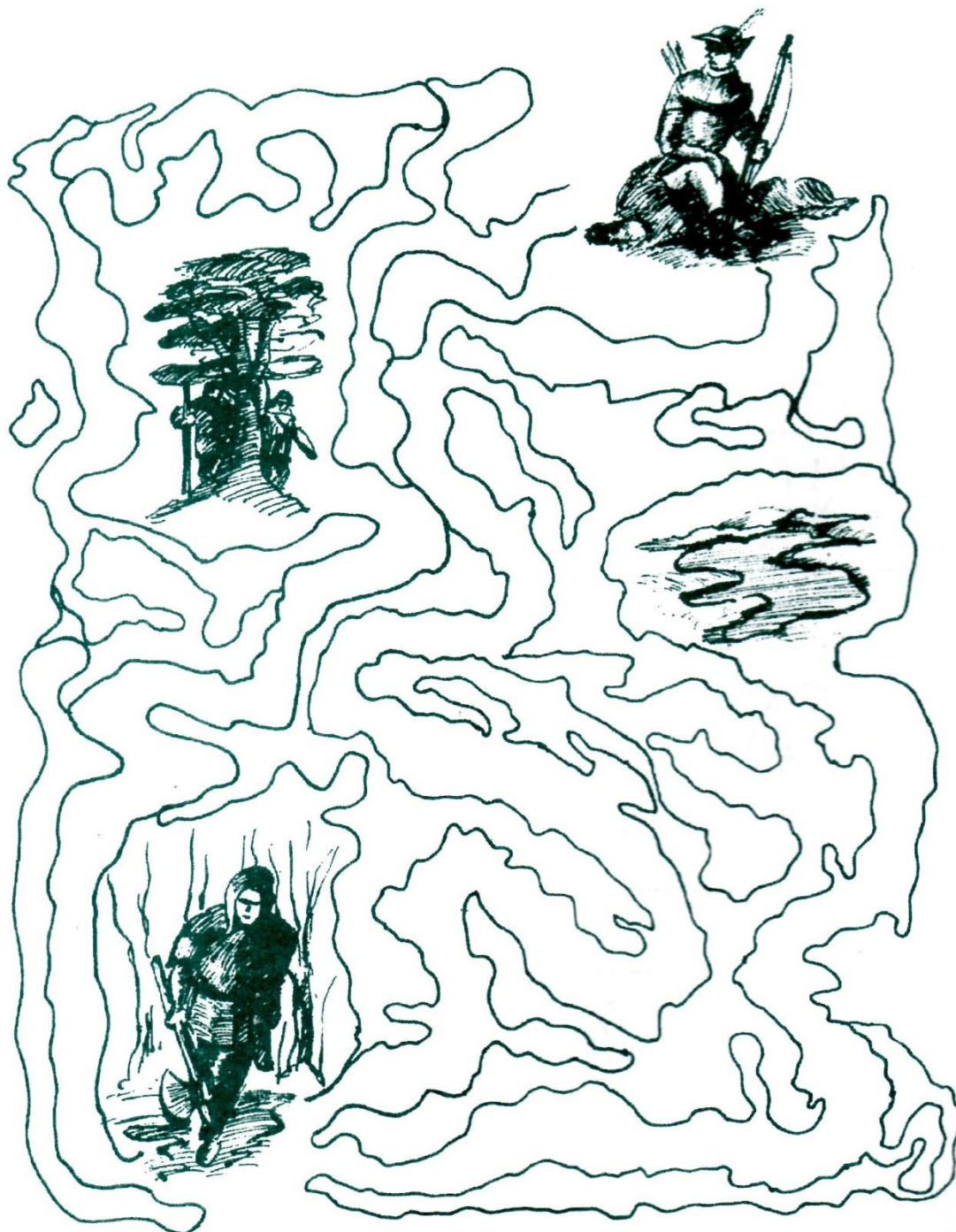
Where can Robin be?



1



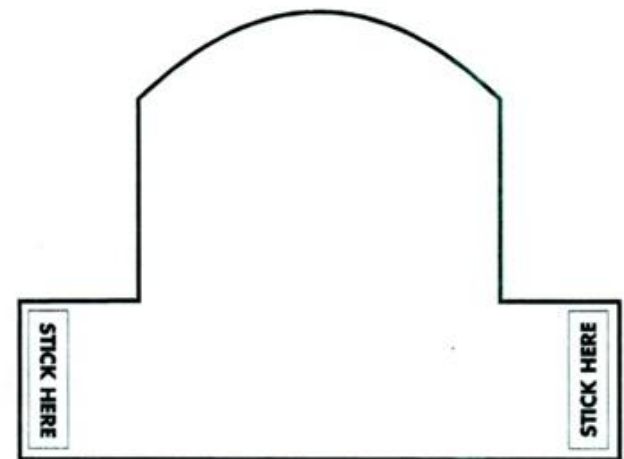
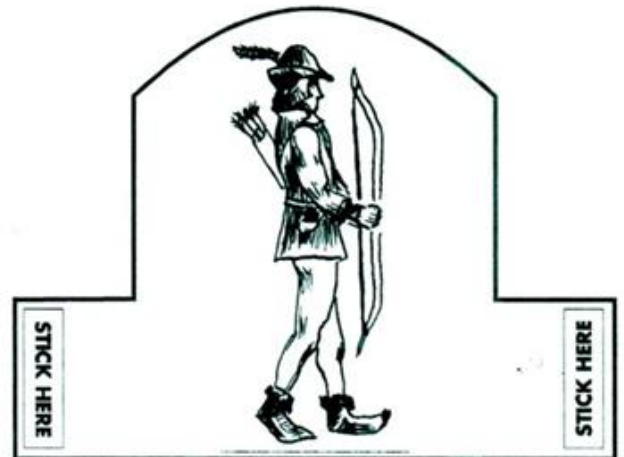
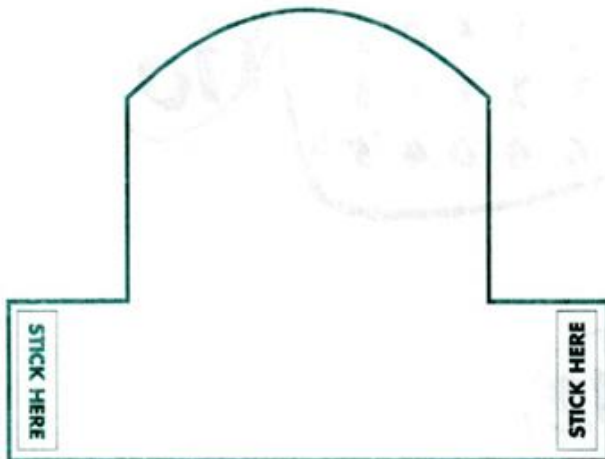
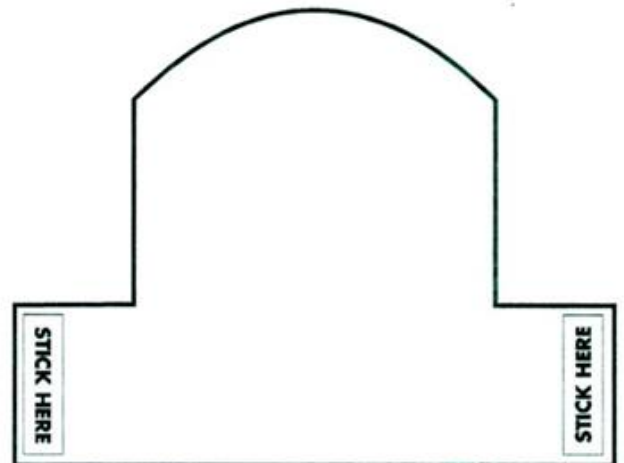
Can you help Little John find his way through Sherwood Forest to meet Robin Hood?
Remember that only one way will take you there.



Finger puppets

1

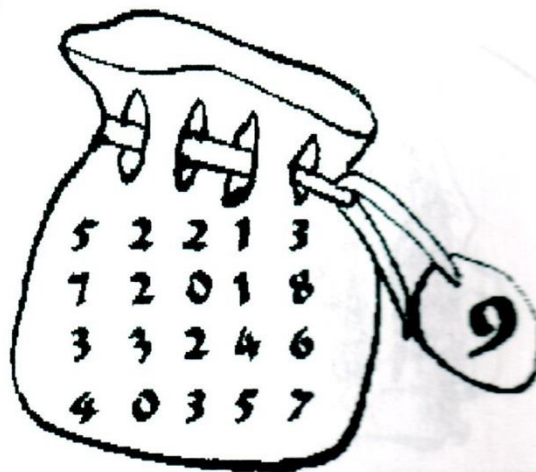
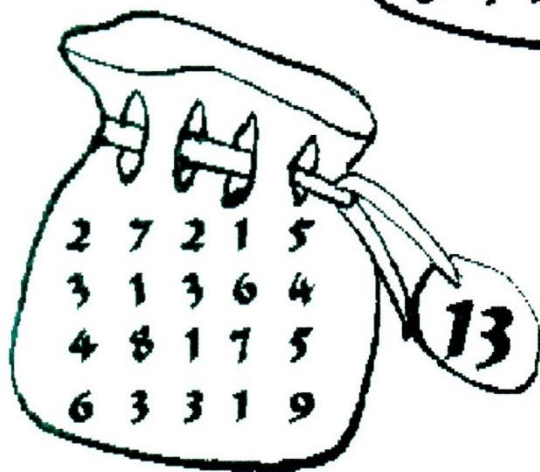
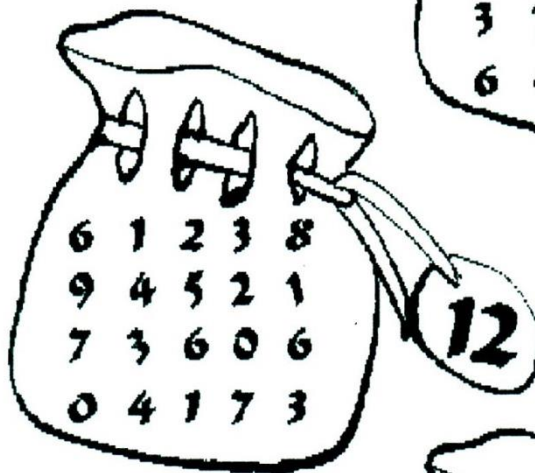
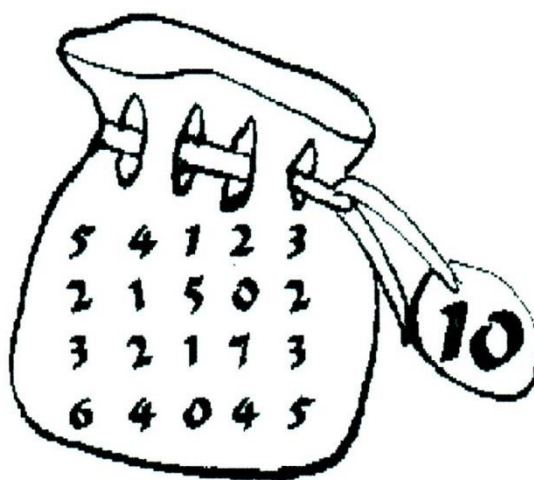
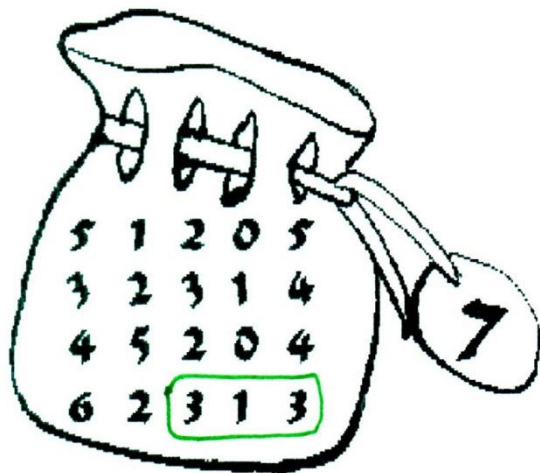
- ◆ Stick this page on construction paper.
- ◆ Cut round the solid lines of the figures of Robin, Maid Marian and the Sheriff of Nottingham.
- ◆ Stick the tabs in each figure together. Make sure you can fit two of your fingers inside the ring.
- ◆ Use the blank finger puppet to draw any other character you want in your puppet show.
- ◆ Write out a script for your puppets and perform your show in front of your class!



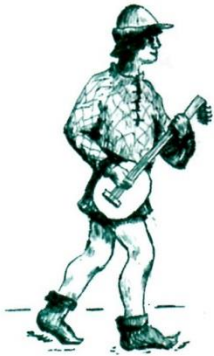
The money bags

1

The money collectors of Nottingham are not very good at counting the money in their bags. Each money bag has a tag with the total amount of money in it. Circle the numbers inside each bag that add up to the number in the tag. Look at the example below. Now try to do the same with the other money bags, knowing that the numbers must be next to, above or below each other.



Robin's arrows



Use Robin's arrows to join each word with its missing letter and its drawing.

SO_DIER

T



_AP

G



MON_Y BAG

L



CAS_LE

E



NA_NY

W



JU_

N



S_ORD

M

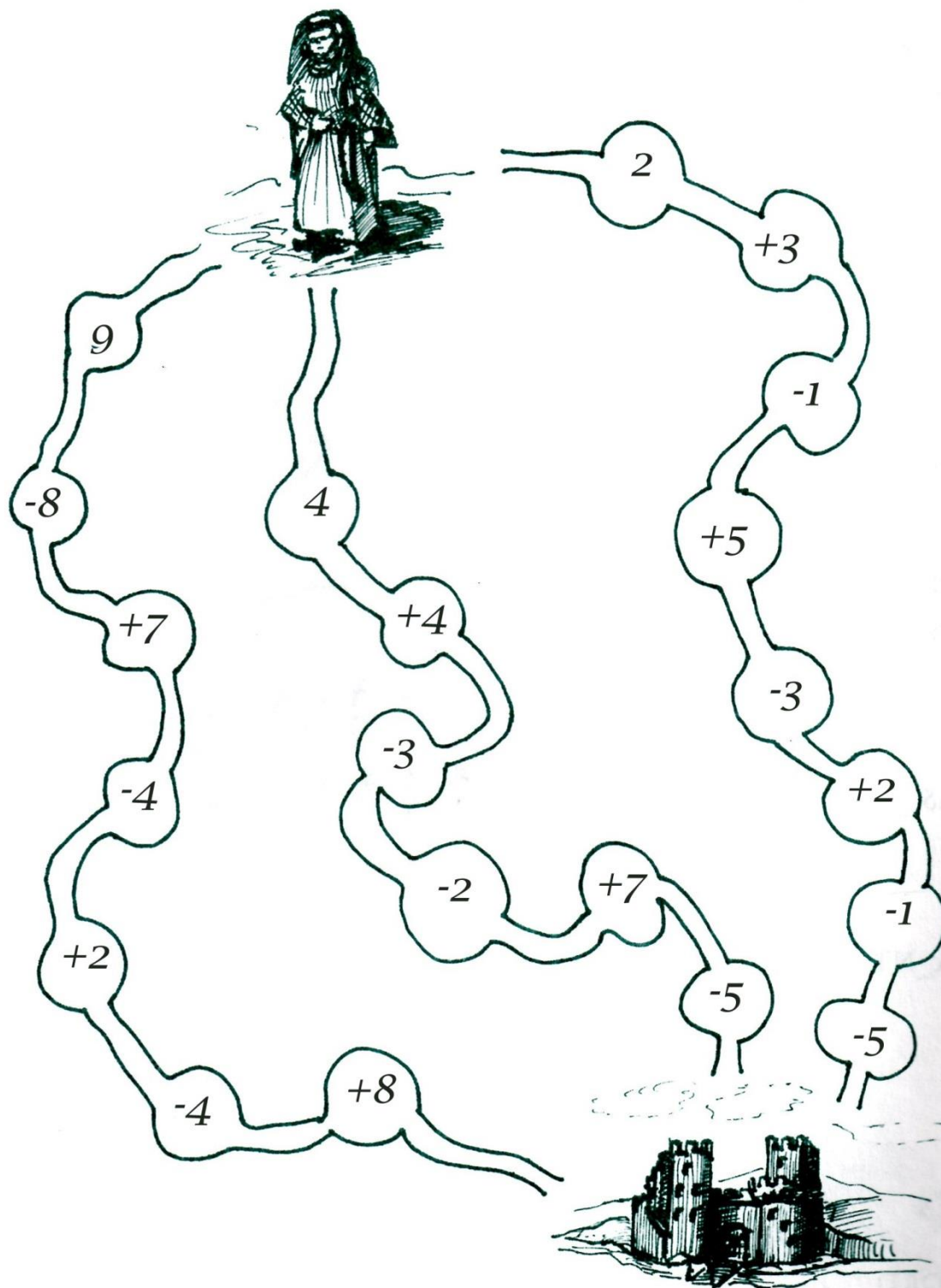




Nanny's road



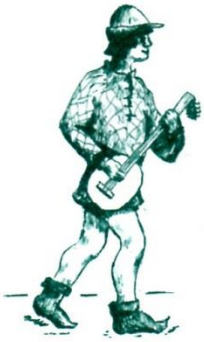
Help Nanny find the shortest way to the castle. Paint the longest road yellow, the shortest green and the middle-sized one red.



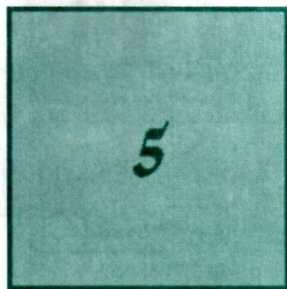
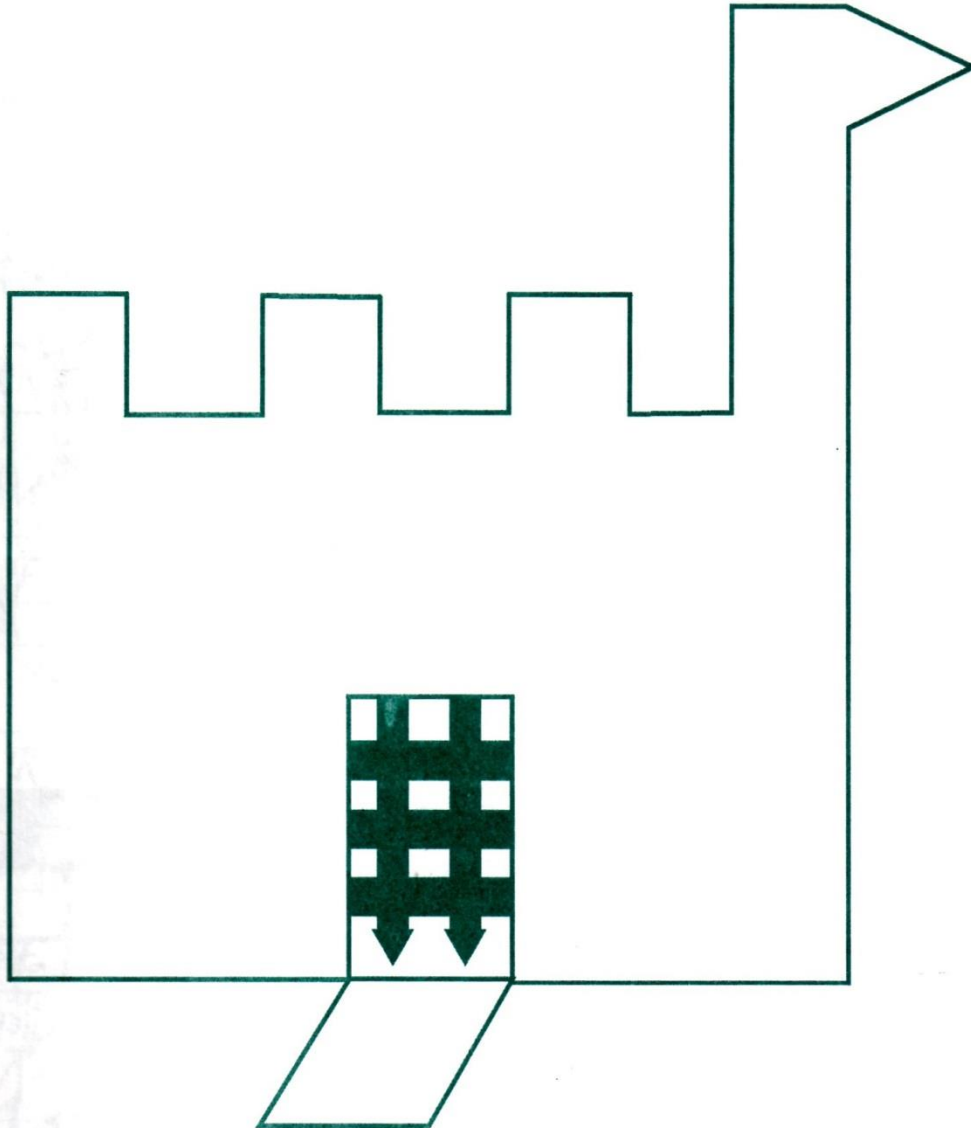
The shortest way to the castle adds up to



The Castle

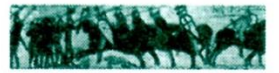


Cut out as many geometrical shapes as it says at the bottom of the page. Use them to form the castle below. Respect the outline. Do not cover the iron gate!



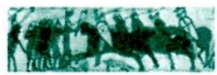


Hidden Message

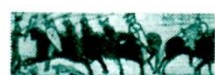


Colour the boxes with the pictures of those things that did NOT exist in the times of Robin Hood. In the boxes that are left you will read the hidden message.

L	W	R	O	S	B	A	I
N	S	A	A	N	D	H	E
F	I	H	S	M	E	O	I
R	T	R	Y	U	G	M	E
E	N	A	J	L	T	I	V
E	N	D	I	E	N	T	O
S	H	H	E	S	F	O	M
S	I	R	E	S	S	H	T



Friar Tuck's invisible ink



Tuck knew Maid Marian was running serious risk of being discovered when she sent messages to Sherwood Forest. So, being an excellent cook, he developed a recipe to make a message look like a blank piece of paper.

Are you ready to try it?

You will need:

a lemon wedge
toothpicks
plain white paper
a candle or a lamp

* Squeeze the juice from the lemon into a small bowl.

* Dip the toothpick into the lemon juice several times to write each letter.

* Let your message dry for a few minutes.

* To read the note, hold the paper close to a light bulb or a candle (Be careful not to burn the paper!). Your secret message will appear in just a few seconds as the heat of the light bulb or the candle turns the lemon juice brown.

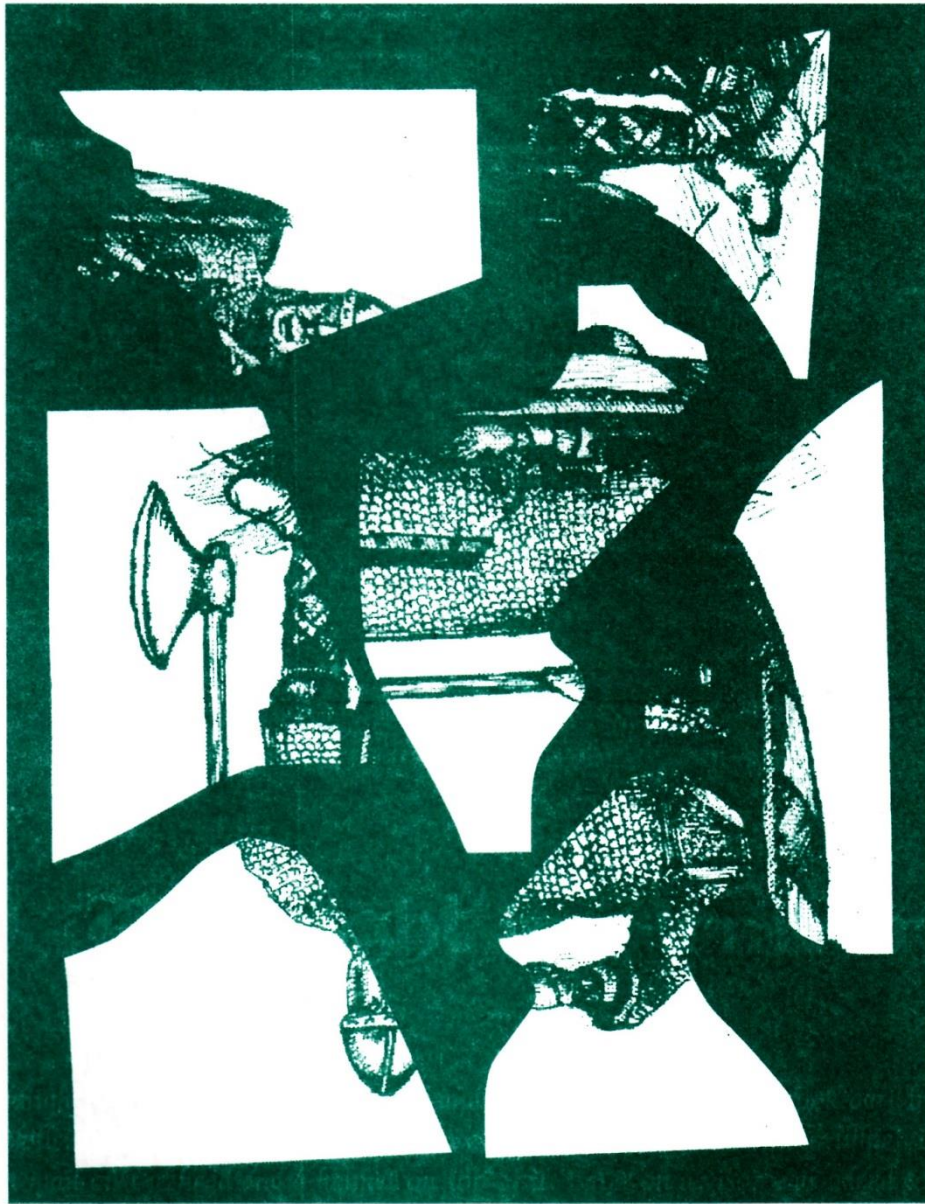


A Knight in Armour



In the Middle Ages knights trained themselves for war and, in times of peace, they took part in tournaments or jousts to show their warring skills. For either battle or tournament every knight wore his armour which consisted of a coat of chain mail, a hood of chain mail on the head and a helmet on top of it. Later on a visor was added to the helmet to protect the knight's face even better. Arms or weapons such as shields, swords, axes, spears and the like were used at battle or during a joust.

Below you have the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. Cut them out and paste them to form a knight in armour. Once you have successfully completed the picture, name the parts of the armour.





Medieval Wordsearch



2 3

Good luck !!



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

MINSTREL

JOUST

SWORD

PRINCE

KING

CRUSADES

NORMANS

SAXONS

CASTLE

KNIGHT

SHERIFF

WOODS



Making a quill pen



In the Middle Ages monks were the ones to copy and *illuminate* (illustrate) books and manuscripts. They wrote very slowly and carefully with *quill pens* made from a feather they dipped in ink word after word. Books had pages of *parchment* that was made from animal skins. Only in the 1200s, after the Crusades, Europeans learnt to make paper which in time replaced parchment. Books were bound by sewing the pages together and they were finished with wooden covers. That is why they were looked after as treasures at the libraries of monasteries and churches. Of course, they were so expensive that very few people could buy one. Look at the original religious manuscript below and note the initial capitals. Each is illuminated as is the rest of the page.



Illuminated initial letter E



It is hard to imagine what working on books in a monastery in medieval times was like. However you will experience something close to it. First you are going to make a quill pen. And later you will write and illuminate a story. To make a quill pen you will need:

a drinking straw
a pair of scissors
a pin or needle

Cut the tip of the drinking straw in a slanted angle so that its end looks like a triangle.

Bore a small hole 1 or 2 cm. above the tip with the pin or needle.

Now get some ink, dip your quill pen in it as if you were using a real feather to write and start your story. Remember to refill your pen every now and then. Only then will you be able to feel what to copy a long book was like in the Middle Ages ! Do not forget to leave enough room on the sides and at the bottom for your illustrations and do leave enough space for the initial capitals as well !!



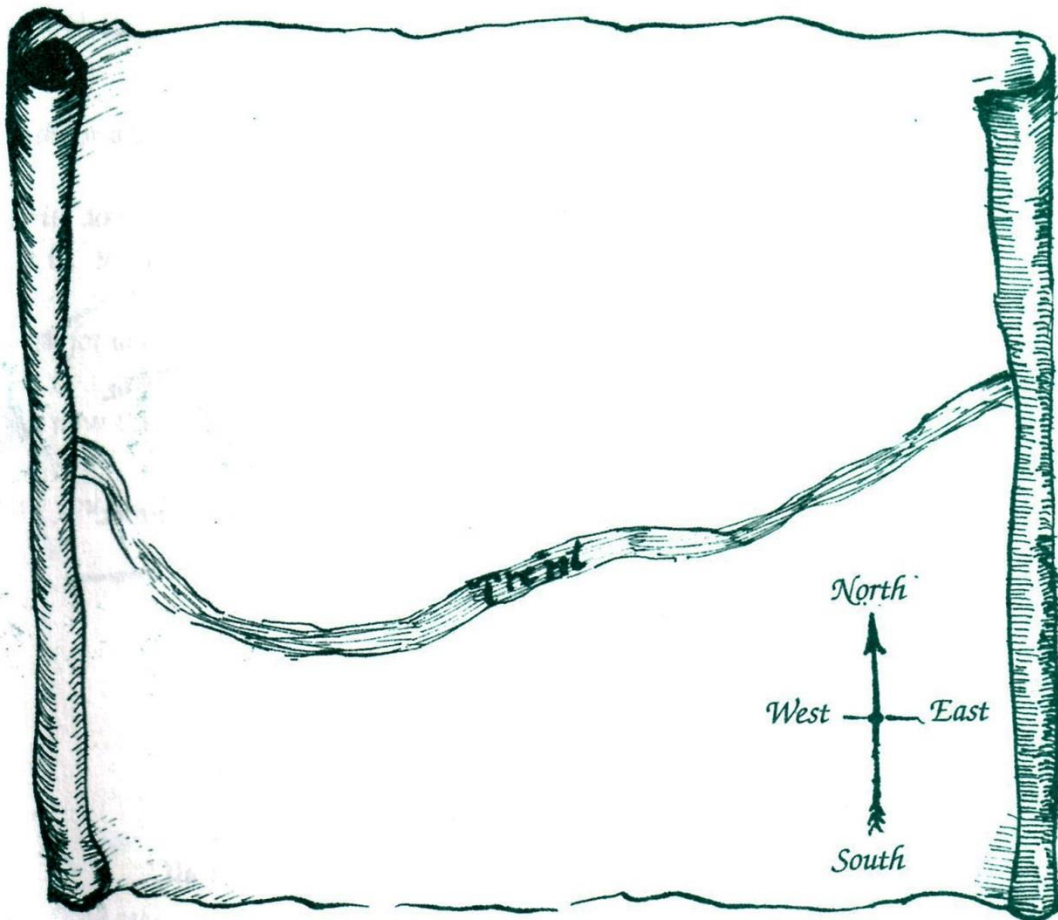


Robin's map



Read the note where Robin is explaining to his merry men what Nottinghamshire is like. Follow his instructions to reconstruct an old map of the spot. Cut out and paste the pieces which are at the bottom of the page. Draw what you cannot find among the cut outs .

" The river Trent runs across our county. Nottingham Castle stands to the north of the river. The common fields lie to the west of the castle. St Alban's monastery, where Tuck grew up, is placed southwest of the Trent. Half way to the east, between the monastery and Sherwood Forest, there is a small village where we can hide from the Sheriff's soldiers."





Maid Marian's message



Maid Marian gave her nanny a message written in several pieces of paper to take to Robin Hood. On her way out of the castle, she stumbled down a dark stairway and the message fell on the floor. The nanny, fearing the soldiers would see her, picked the pieces up in a hurry. When Robin got the message it was all mixed up. Help him put the pieces together in the correct order by numbering the pieces from 1 to 10.

They want a lot of money to set him free.

He brought sad news.

Love,
Marian

King Richard is kept prisoner in Austria.

What shall we do, dear Robin?

...and he is not willing to pay the ransom.

He seems to be happy because Richard is a prisoner...

Please, write to me soon !

But Prince John doesn't look worried at all.

A messenger arrived from London today.

Dear Robin,



A hero among your gang



In order to be accepted as one of Robin Hood's men, you should do something heroic to prove you were worthy of their company. Now you can become a hero among your friends performing this "mathemagic" trick before them. Follow closely the instructions below.

- A.- Ask your friends to tell you a 3-digit number (let's say 249) and write it down for everybody to see.
- B.- Take a slip of paper and write a "secret number" and give it to somebody among your friends to keep till the end of the trick. (You'll come to the number on the paper by writing 2 in front of your friends' number 249 and subtracting 2 from it as follows

$$\begin{array}{r} 2249 \\ - 2 \\ \hline 2247 \end{array}$$

- C.- Now ask for another 3-digit number (let's say you get 139.)
- D.- You write down a third number (say 860.) (You will get this number by subtracting each individual digit from 9, that is, $9 - 1 = 8$, $9 - 3 = 6$, $9 - 9 = 0$, which makes 860)
- E.- Then ask for another 3-digit number (say 708.)
- F.- You give now the last number 291 (Same procedure as in step D.-)
- G.- By now you have all five figures down on paper. Sum them up together as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} 249 \\ 139 \\ 860 \\ 708 \\ \underline{291} \\ 2247 \end{array}$$

Dazzle your friends by asking them to read the number you had written on the slip of paper at the beginning of the trick. It matches the number you arrived at together !

Try the trick with other numbers.

It's real fun ! But can you find out how it works ?





A 12th century map



Use an up-to-date atlas to:

- Trace the route by sea of William the Conqueror and his Norman men who sailed from Dives, Normandy to St Valery; Normandy and landed in Pevensey, Sussex.
- Place Hastings, where William defeated the Saxons in 1066 and became King of England.
- Place Nottinghamshire, where the story of Robin Hood takes place at the end of the 12th century.



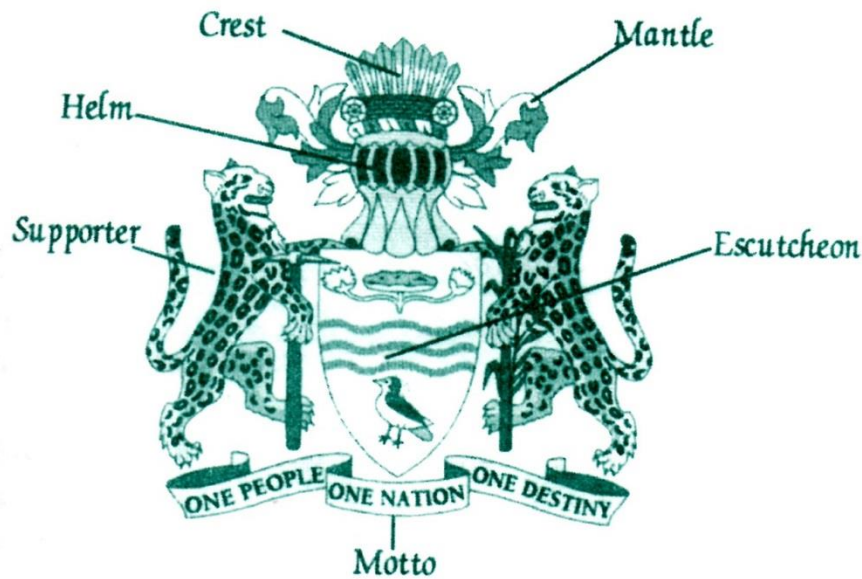


A Coat of Arms

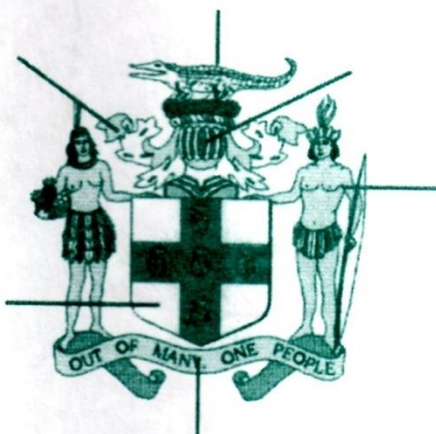


At battle or in a joust the helmets that covered the knights' faces made it impossible to recognise them at a distance so they had symbolic drawings painted on their shields and banners. These colourful figures were designed to represent each individual knight. They also had them embroidered on the *surcoat* worn over the coat of mail thus giving origin to the name *coat of arms*.

Look at the coat of arms below, it consists of several parts such as



Now that you know the parts a coat of arms has, name them in the following ones.

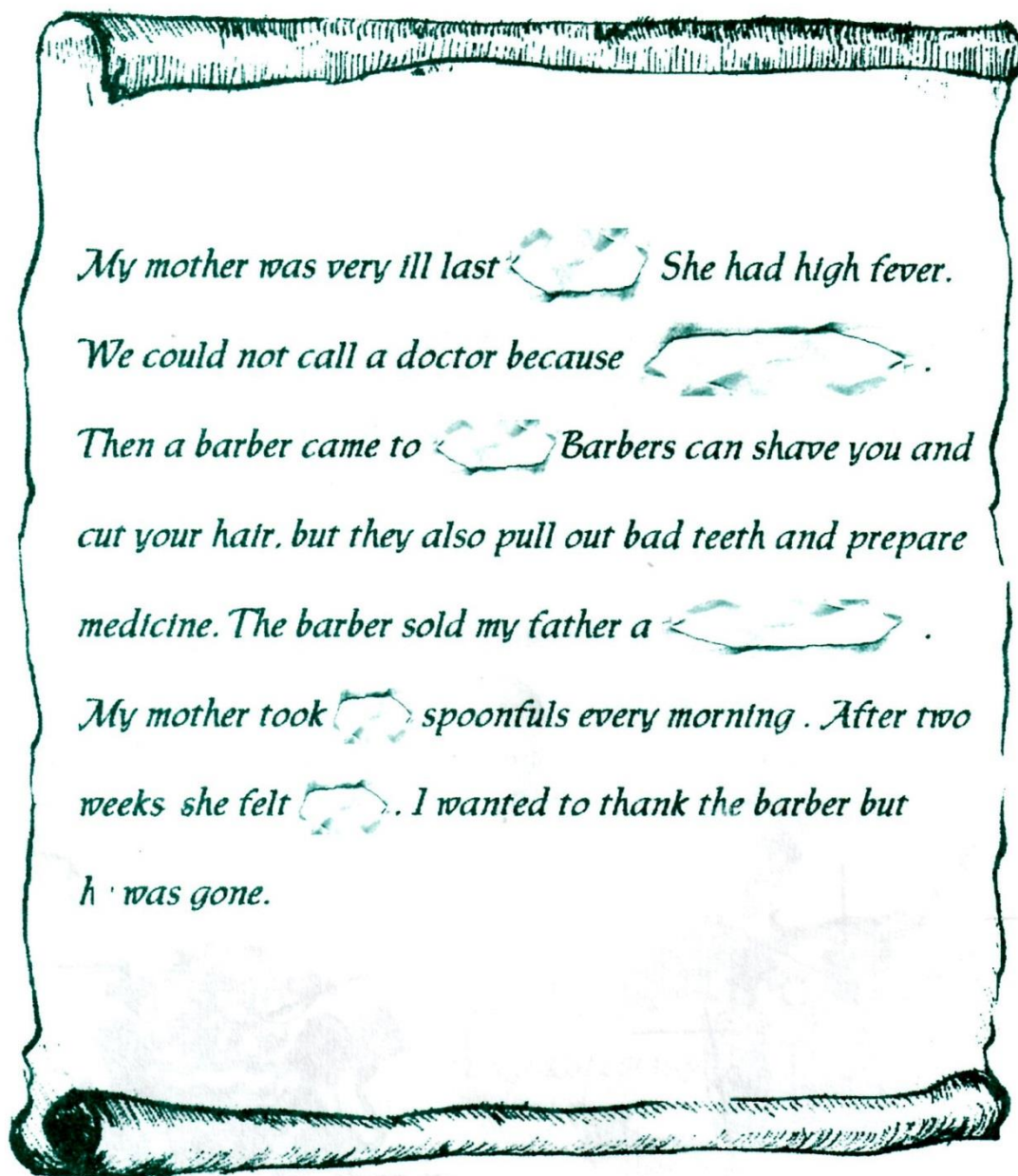


What about creating a coat of arms for your class or for yourself or even for your school house! Remember that every part of your coat has to bear a meaning to what it represents. Once you have it ready present it to your schoolmates and explain your choice of design.

The old manuscript

2

In an old coffer in St Alban's monastery you have found an old manuscript you are very curious to read. As the manuscript is torn in several places you cannot make out what it says. Ask Brother Roger what those missing parts used to read.



Use WHERE, WHAT, WHY, HOW, WHEN, and HOW MANY.
Hope you find the answers to your questions !



Stained Glass



Hey, wait, don't leave ! You won't have to clean anything !!
Stained here does NOT mean "dirty".

Medieval architects used stained glass windows to decorate Gothic cathedrals and churches with scenes from the Bible and the lives of the Saints. These scenes were drawn in beautiful coloured glass panels cut to the shape of the figures and held together by lead.

On the right there is a detail from a Gothic stained glass window. The thick dark lines show where the lead joins the panels. Can you recognise the scene ?

What about making your own design for a stained glass window?

You will need:

- cellophane paper of different colours
- black construction paper
- a pinpointer or a cutter. (Always ask for adult supervision here!)
- a white pencil

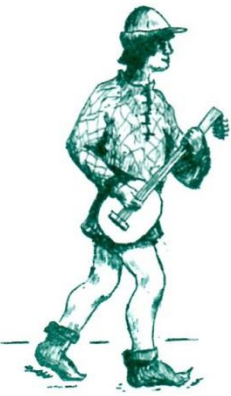


1. Draft your drawing and paint it in a small scale. Make it simple and clear. Colours should be plain, similar to the cellophane paper you will use .
2. Use the white pencil to sketch your drawing on the black construction paper. For each line, you must draw a second parallel line: the space you leave between the lines should be 1.5 or 2 cm wide.
3. All double lines must be connected among them like in a spider web to form a frame onto which you will later stick the cellophane paper !
4. Once your double-lined sketch is ready use either the pinpointer or the cutter to cut out the insides of the drawings. Ask an adult to help you. Be careful not to cut through the web!
5. Now use the cut outs to trace their shapes on the cellophane paper of your choice. Cut them out allowing for a margin 1 cm wider than each shape. This margin will be the flap you will stick to the black frame.
6. Stick each cellophane shape in its place. Let it dry. Turn it over and pin it up to a window or a light coloured wall. That is it: there is your stained glass window!

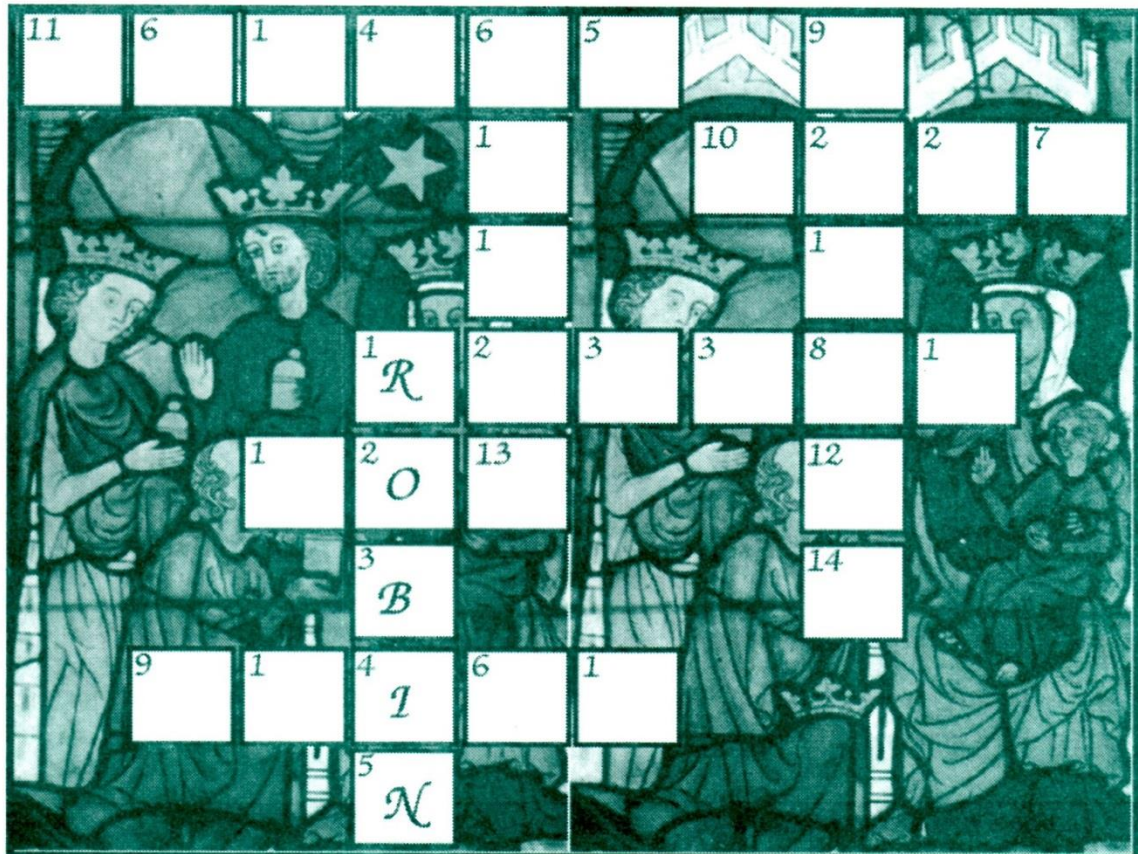




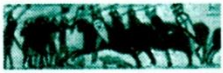
Crack the number code



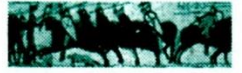
Crack the number code and find the hidden words in the crossword puzzle. Each number always corresponds to the same letter. Once you have solved the puzzle, write the references for the words and number them.



References



Robin Hood: the characters



Let's leave the legend aside for a moment and analyse the character in the play.
Discuss Robin Hood's personality among your class. Take into consideration:

- * how Robin is presented in the first scene.
- * if there is a change-- a development for the better or the worse-- in his person
- * if such change exists, what causes it and when it takes place.

Now think of Marian in the same terms you have analysed Robin's character

- * Does she grow into a new awareness of life ? What does she learn and what or who from ?

What about the rest of the characters ?

Little John
Friar Tuck
the Nanny

Prince John
Pierre
the Sheriff



And they lived happily ever after



But how?

Where?

What did they do after?



Yes, there is a new beginning after each ending. The one you want to imagine, the one you dream for the characters.
Nobody really knows what happened after Robin and Marian's wedding ...

Did they live in Sherwood Forest as outlaws ?

Was Robin given back his castle ?

What happened to the Sheriff ? And to Robin's merry men: did they leave the woods to live like any other commoner ?

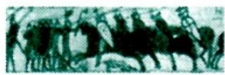
What about Prince John ?

*Did King Richard come back to England? Was he good to Robin ?
Remember he was a Norman and Prince John's brother ...*

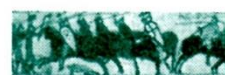
Oh, and there are plenty more questions to ask. It is your turn now to tell us a new story that begins just where ours ended...

Don't you forget to send us a copy !





Let's re-create the story



You have already seen *Robin Hood: A Light in the Dark* so you can now complete the chart below with the information about the play. Once you have finished, use the chart to outline a second story, your own version based on the show. You can re-create part of it or all of it if you like. Feel free to innovate and enjoy the process of rewriting Robin Hood.

	Robin Hood	Your story
Setting in time		
Setting in place		
Main Characters		
Secondary Characters		
Main Events		
Ending		

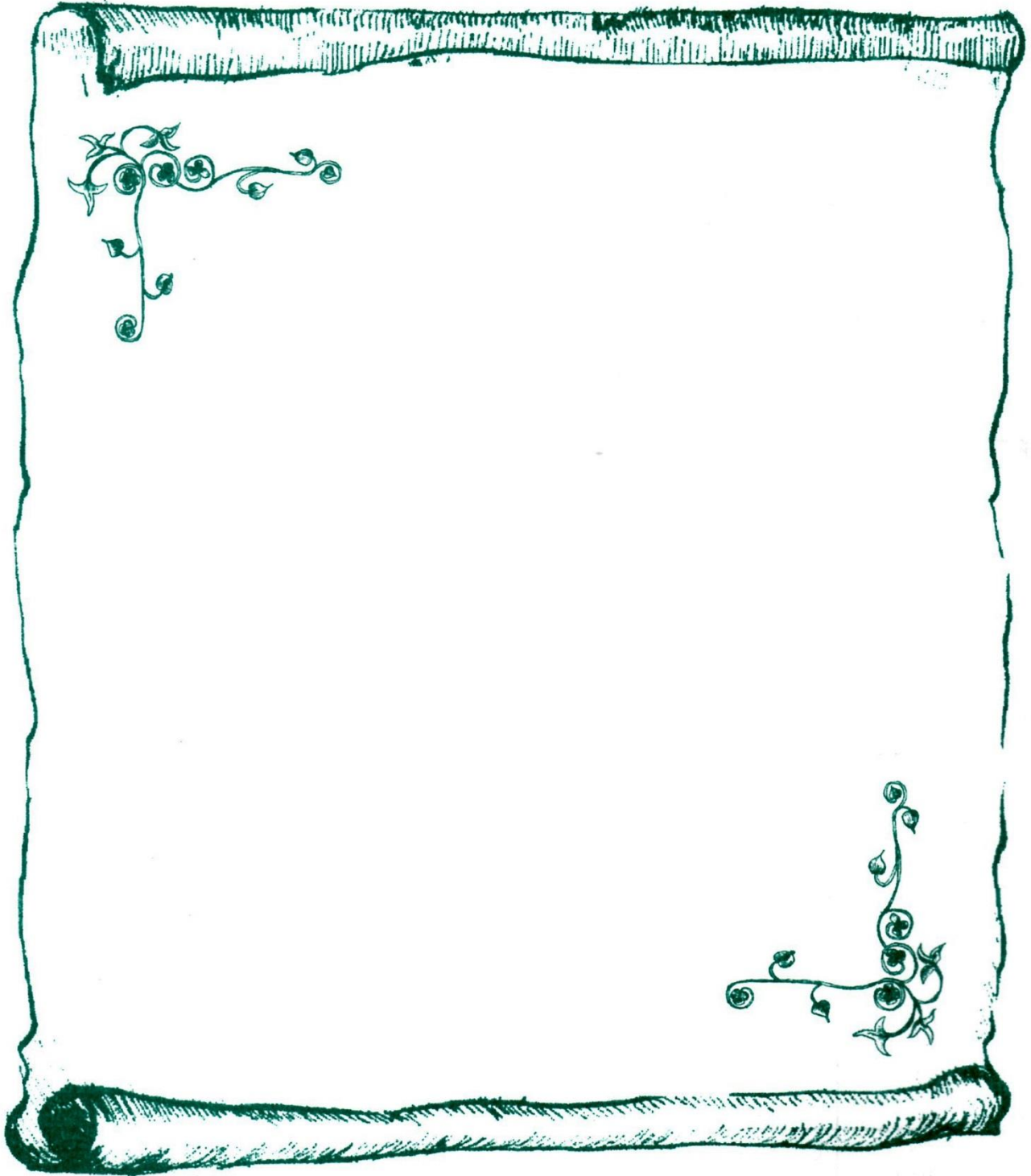


Theatre-goers



2 3

Write a review of *Robin Hood : A light in the dark* for your classroom bulletin board. Include your opinion about the plot, the action scenes, the love scenes and the humorous scenes, and the characters. Then write about the actors and their acting.



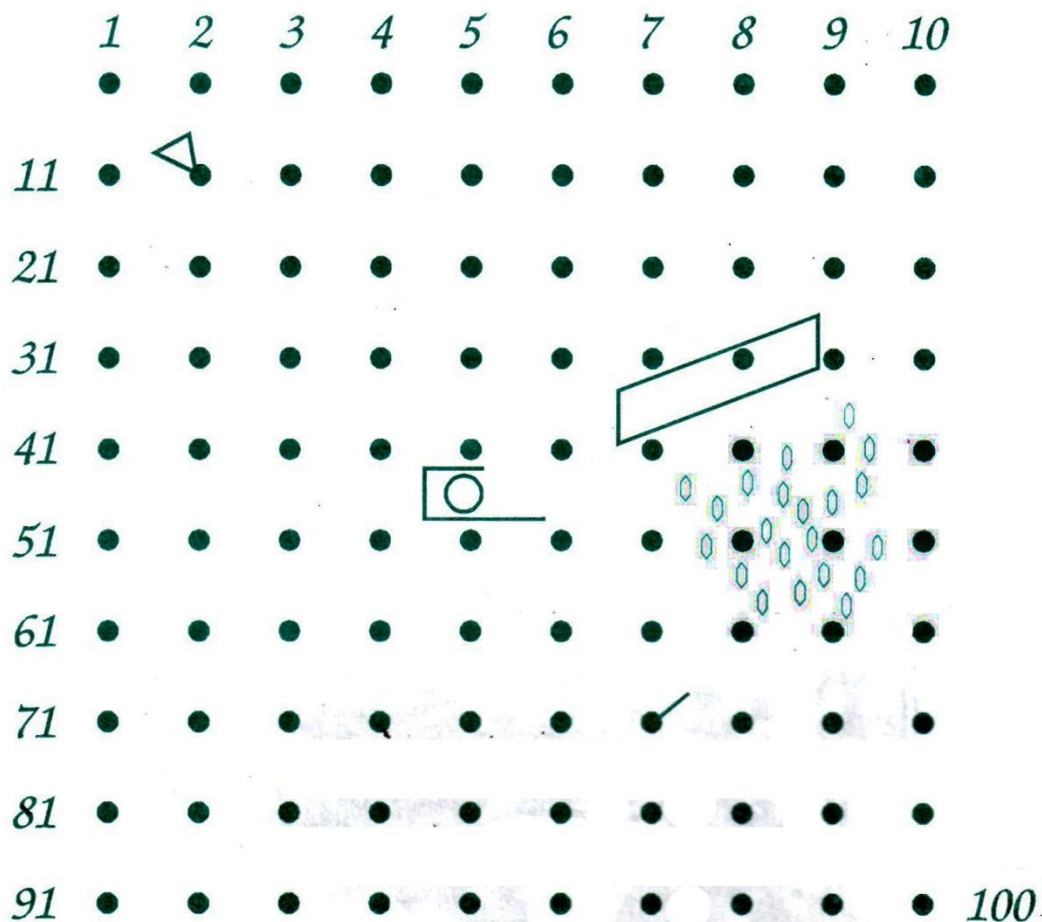


Dot to Dot



Solve the calculations below and once you have all the results mark the first one 1) on the grid. Do the same with the result of 2). Then draw a line between both dots. Mark 3) and join 2) with 3). Go on with the rest in the same way always following the order given. When you finish you will discover the drawing of a piece of garment worn by some men in the Middle Ages.

What is it? Who wore it? What for? Mention the rest of the pieces that completed this garment.



1) $8 \times 9 + 5 =$

2) $20 \times 5 - 13 =$

3) $6 \times 3 + 80 =$

4) $45 + 46 =$

5) $9 \times 7 + 10 =$

6) $8 \times 6 - 7 =$

7) $20 \times 2 - 28 =$

8) $12 : 4 + 2 =$

9) $26 - 9 =$

10) $19 + 9 =$

11) $14 \times 3 - 13 =$

12) $17 + 13 + 9 =$

13) $100 : 2 =$

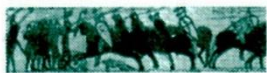
14) $81 - 14 + 2 =$

15) $63 : 9 + 71 =$

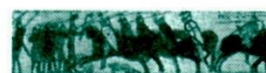
16) $58 + 31 - 23 =$

17) $35 : 7 \times 9 =$

18) $80 : 8 + 19 =$



The Crusades



3

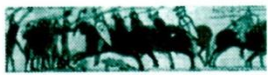
Read the passage below carefully and complete it with the following words: Christians - and - in - were - taking - a - 11th - fashionable - of - called - because - rule - brought - who - what - Persian - city - returned - season - longer - away - knights.

In the ____ century the city of Jerusalem ____ Palestine was under the ____ of the Turks, ____ were Muslims. Pope Urban II urged all the European ____ to march against the infidels in what was ____ the Crusades, and to win the holy ____ back for the Christian world. There ____ seven Crusades between 1099 and 1250, but nearly all ____ them failed.

When the Crusaders ____ home from Palestine after long years ____ they had changed: they had seen ____ learnt new things and ways in the Muslim world. They ____ with them spices and sugar to ____ their food, exotic fabrics to make ____ clothes, ____ rugs and carpets to decorate their castles and even eyeglasses to help the short-sighted. ____ also brought the habit of ____ baths more often, of having their hair ____ and wearing lighter clothes and sandals. However, ____ came from the East was not all luxury and comfort ____ the Crusaders also brought with them ____ disease unknown in Europe at the time: *leprosy*.

- Look at the drawing and consider where the Crusades and the Crusaders got their name from.
- Find out what kind of illness *leprosy* is and what happened in the Middle Ages to people who suffered from it.

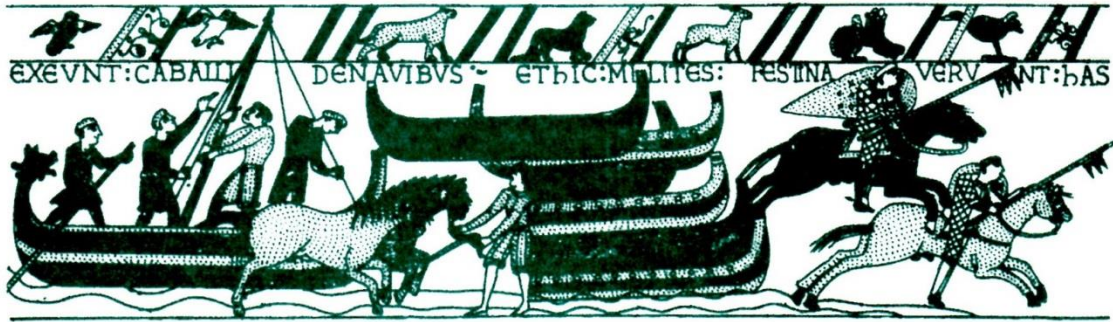




The Normans



3



When the Vikings (realise) _____ that Britain (be) _____ no longer an easy place to invade, they (sail) _____ towards the north of France and (settle) _____ there. Not before long, these Northmen or Normans (adopt) _____ the French ways and language.

In the 11th century, William, Duke of Normandy, (claim) _____ the Saxon throne of England for himself on the grounds that King Edward (promise) _____ him the English Crown after his death. As this promise, he insisted, had not been kept, William and his Norman knights and archers (land) _____ in the south of England in 1066 and (defeat) _____ the Saxons in the Battle of Hastings. Harold, the English king and his noblemen (kill) _____ and William the Conqueror (become) _____ King of England.

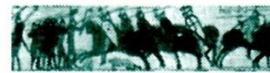
After the invasion, the Normans (start) _____ to build castles and churches and the country (improve) _____ in general.





Medieval Architecture

Salisbury Cathedral



3

The Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Salisbury in the south of England is famous for its beauty and artistic merit in the English Gothic style. In 1220 Richard Poore, bishop of Salisbury, with the king's support, began to build a new cathedral on land which was his own property. The construction was trusted to a famous master mason called Nicholas of Ely.

The first section to be completed in 1225 was the Chapel of the Holy Trinity and All Saints at the east end. The whole interior of the cathedral was built to the original design of Nicholas of Ely and finished without a break in 1258. Only the west front with the cloisters and the chapter house were the work of Richard the Mason from 1263 till 1284. Its most perfect part, its spire, added between 1285 and 1310, was the work of an unknown master mason.

The great merits of the building are its clarity, unity and simplicity. Its design is that of a great cross with two arms. Salisbury is among the biggest cathedrals in England: its interior is 449 feet long while its spire rises to a height of 404 feet, which makes it the highest in England and the second highest in Europe.

Now look at the plan of the cathedral. With the help of a dictionary place and match with the number in the plan:

- the nave
- the aisles
- the transepts
- the cloisters
- the Chapter house

Knowing that the first part that was completed in 1225 faces the east, mark the cardinal points in the plan.

Use red to paint the part built by Nicholas of Ely.

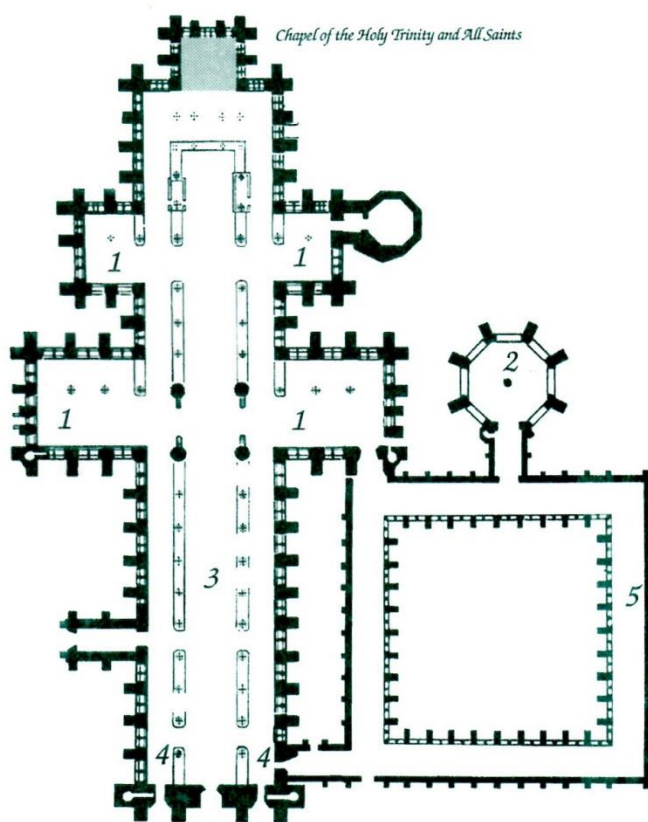
Use blue to paint the part built by Richard the Mason.

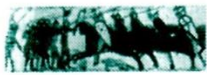
Who was the English king who supported the construction of Salisbury Cathedral?

Turn the length and height of the cathedral to the metrical system.

Mention some characteristics of Gothic architecture. Was there any religious meaning in this style? Think about Salisbury spire.

Salisbury Cathedral was made famous by the paintings of a well known British painter, John Constable. When did he live? Find out about him and his art.





Saxon or Norman Words ?



When the French speaking Normans invaded England, they destroyed the old English nobility and became owners of Saxon land and property while the Saxons had to adapt to the new way of life brought about by the Conquest. So the rich noblemen took to French ways and the court spoke French, while the ordinary people kept their own language: English (which was quite different from what we speak now.)

That is why nowadays we have words in English which are closely related in meaning but come from two origins: French and old English. These, in a way, tell us what life was like during Norman times: Saxons lived in villages, worked the land and raised cattle while the Normans feasted and enjoyed the comforts of their rich noble lives .

The following is a list of mixed related pairs of words. Discover the pairs and with the help of a good dictionary place them under either Saxon words or Norman words. (If it sounds French, it is of Norman origin). Good luck and enjoy it!

The words are:

VEAL
MUTTON
MANOR
SOVEREIGN

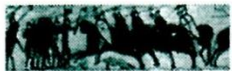
HOUSE
BROTHER
PORK
COW

KING
CALF
BEEF
VENISON

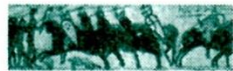
SWINE
DEER
FRIAR
SHEEP

SAXON WORDS	NORMAN WORDS





Friar Tuck's true story



3

Friar Simon is recording Friar Tuck's life at Saint Alban's monastery at the request of Father Anselm. Unfortunately Friar Simon is not very good at copying books and he has made many mistakes. Now he has retired to his chamber for prayers, perhaps you can find and correct his mistakes before he resumes his task.

The storíe of how Fríar Tuck became a monk and got hís name

*He had ten years old and was a happy boy
when sadly he's parents díe. He was alone on
the whole world and díd not have nothing to
eat! So once day he walked to the church and
speaked with Father Anselm. The old príest who
had known hís famíly sínce a long tíme was
very sorry at hím. So he took the boy to St.
Alban's monastery were he was gíven a bowl of
soap with a fresh bread to eat and a clean
bed to sleep ín.*

*The boy stayed theír and became a monk. He ís
called "Tuck" when the monks saw how many
he ate. The monastery ít was a good place for
hím to líve ín untíll he met Robín Hood ...*



*I have found 18 mistakes.
Let's see how many you can find !*





Fact or Fiction



3

The musical play **Robin Hood: A light in the dark** that you have recently seen is, of course, fiction. That is, what you have seen on stage never happened or, at least, it did not happen the way it is shown. However, some of the characters mentioned in this play truly existed. They are historical figures like Prince John and King Richard. In most of Robin Hood ballads, legends, novels, plays and even films Prince John is depicted as a cruel and greedy ruler. While, on the other hand, King Richard is seen as the embodiment of chivalry, valour and generosity. But, what were the real people like?

Find out and write an essay about the historical Prince John "Lackland" and Richard I "Lion Heart" comparing their actual lives to their literary counterparts. What similarities and differences are there? Why? Use the chart below to organise your findings and outline your essay.

	FACT (History)	FICTION (Literature)
P R I N C E J O H N		
R I C H A R D I		



Anachronism



What a word! Look it up in a dictionary. Ready? Well, now that you know what the word means and that you've seen the play make a list of those anachronistic things you have found in **Robin Hood: A light in the dark**. Think hard and you'll remember several objects and phrases that were said that couldn't possibly be there at that time!!



If you were in their boots...



It is often easy to judge another person's actions when you do it from a distance. Now what happens if you get deeply involved in that person's life story? Your view may radically change because you start seeing the facts through that person's eyes.

All right then, if you are ready we will ask you to jump into our characters' boots and tell the story of Robin Hood through completely different eyes.

Stand in front of your class as:

Prince John

Pierre

Little John

the Sheriff

the Nanny

If you need an article of clothing to help you act out, do not hesitate: it may be a hat, something you can hold in your hands.

Be consistent! You have to believe in what you are going to say, feel what your character would feel and see the story only from his/her side handling the limited information each character in turn has.



Behind the words



Now that you've seen *Robin Hood: A light in the dark*, think about the themes that came to your mind when you were watching it. Read the words below and circle those that have to do with your feelings during the show.

DISCRIMINATION

LOVE

GREED

FRIENDSHIP

FEAR

LOYALTY

HATRED

TREASON

DISLOYALTY

COMFORT

CONTENTEDNESS

ACCEPTANCE

If you can think of other themes, add them to the list above and discuss them with your friends. Then choose two and write when and where you found such themes in *Robin Hood*.





Act it out



2 3

- PRINCE JOHN: Pierre...
- PIERRE: Yes, your majesty.... Enter Prince John, the Great! (enters riding his toy horse)
- PRINCE JOHN: Stop, or I will kill you!
- SHERIFF: Oh, he has seen me! I will run away!
- PRINCE JOHN: Give me that bag or I will kill you!!! I am very bad!
- SHERIFF: There are no taxes!
- PRINCE JOHN: No taxes?
- SHERIFF: Your majesty... we were attacked by Robin of Locksley...
- PIERRE: The one who laughed at you, majesty...
- SHERIFF: (scaring the prince) He lives in the wood!
- PRINCE JOHN: Ah!
- SHERIFF: He hides behind a hood...
- PRINCE JOHN: Oh!
- SHERIFF: His name is now... Robin Hood!
- PRINCE JOHN: Aaaah! Catch him, Sheriff, catch him! Please!
- SHERIFF: Don't worry, your majesty, I will catch him... I will catch the traitor... (Enter Marian)
- MARIAN: You are the traitor, you have betrayed the people of this land! Uncle, this man is taking from the poor more than they can give!
- PRINCE JOHN: No, my dear... he is only collecting the taxes... a kingdom needs taxes from the people...
- MARIAN: He is cruel to the people... and if they can't pay he burns their houses down! People are angry, scared and unhappy...
- SHERIFF: Ha, ha, ha... who has been filling your little head with these ridiculous ideas?
- MARIAN: I saw you with my own eyes! I was the person you were about to whip!
- SHERIFF: To whip? Who, the poor woman, the old man, or the little child?
- MARIAN: You are a beast! Robin was right!
- SHERIFF: Did you say Robin?
- PIERRE: Robin Hooooooooooooo!
- PRINCE JOHN: Robin Hood?
- MARIAN: Yes, Robin Hood, he's only fighting for justice...!
- SHERIFF: Oh, so you've been seeing the outlaw Robin Hood?
- MARIAN: Yes... And I am glad I helped him escape from the castle!!!!!!
- SHERIFF: Your majesty, this woman is a traitor to the crown, she must be locked up... and sentenced.
- PRINCE JOHN: But-but... she's my niece...
- SHERIFF: And you are the King or aren't you?
- PRINCE JOHN: Yes... I am the King!
- SHERIFF: And this is your royal seal?
- PRINCE JOHN: Yes...
- SHERIFF: So, it was you who gave the order that any person who helps this man shall hang?



Act it out

2 3

PRINCE JOHN Yes...

SHERIFF: Louder! I can't hear you!

PRINCE JOHN Yes!

SHERIFF: Then it is my duty to take this woman as a prisoner! Pierre!

PIERRE: Yes, Sire!

MARIAN: When Robin hears of this he will come to rescue me!

SHERIFF: The more you speak the guiltier you sound! Take her!

(Enter Nanny running)

NANNY: My child, my child, what took you so long? I was worried sick!

 I am glad you're safe... What... what is going on?

SHERIFF: Maid Marian is guilty of treachery.....she will be imprisoned!

NANNY: Oh, no...oh...no...Your majesty!

PRINCE JOHN I am sorry...there is nothing I can do...Pierre! *(trots out sadly)*

SHERIFF: Take her! *(Enter soldier)* Oh...one thing Maid Marian...if you decide to marry me...I may be able to help you...

MARIAN: Marry you? I'd rather be dead! *(sobs)*

NANNY: Marian, Marian...you can't do this...you can't do this...Pierre!

(weeps)



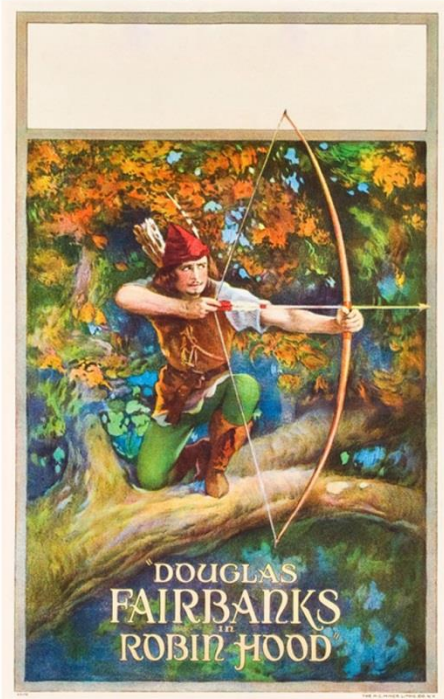


The legend on the screen



The legend of Robin Hood has been a favourite among audiences so the film and television industries have released romantic, adventure and funny motion pictures and T.V.series for all ages ever since silent movies appeared. Here are some of them.

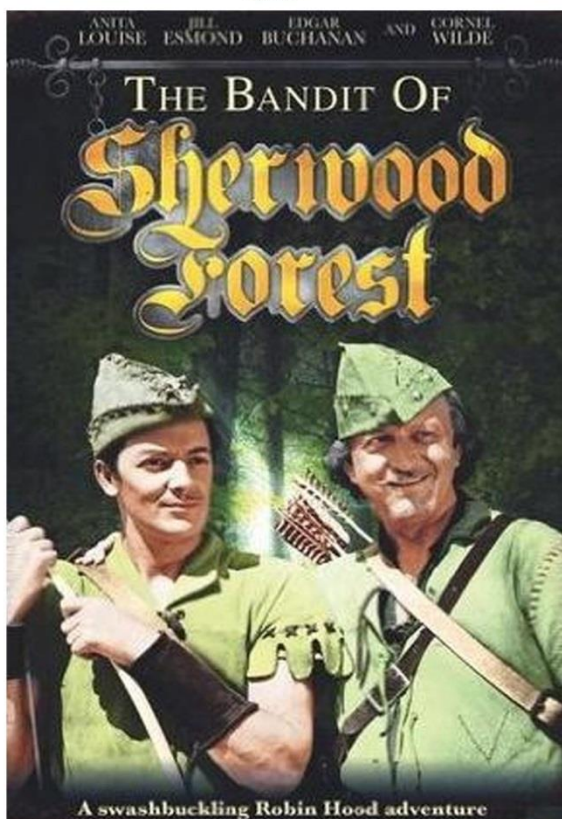
1922



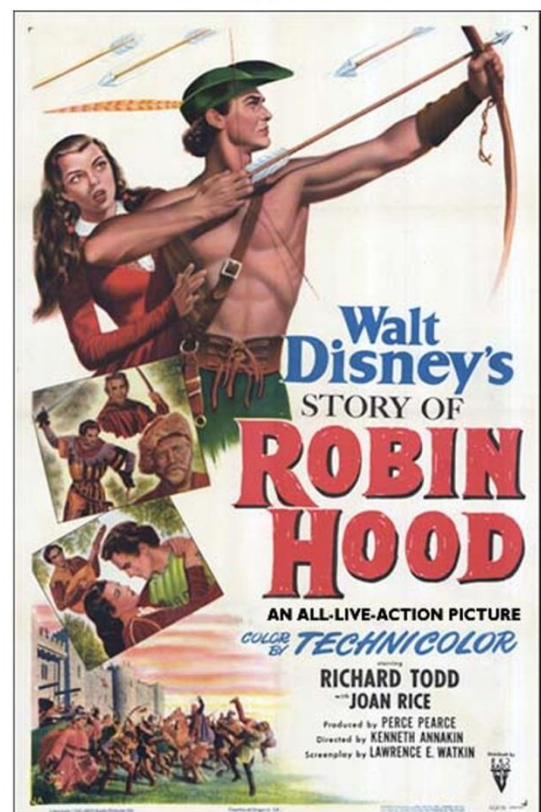
1938



1946



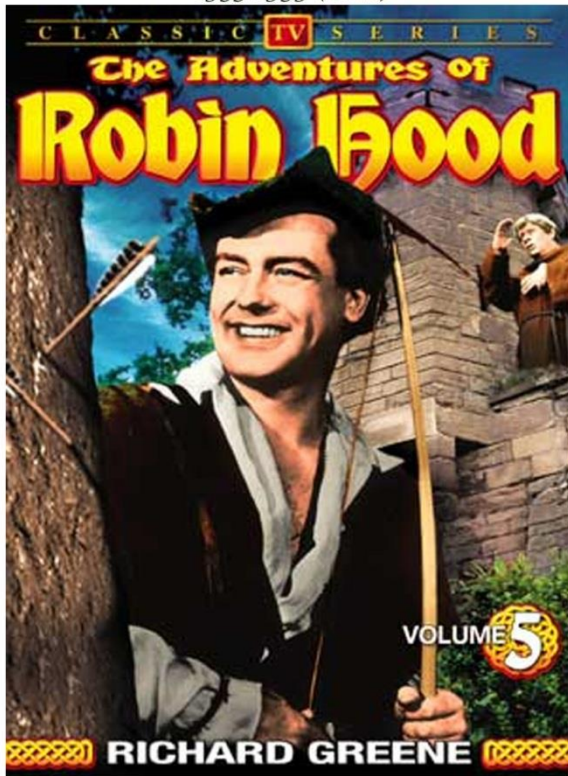
1952



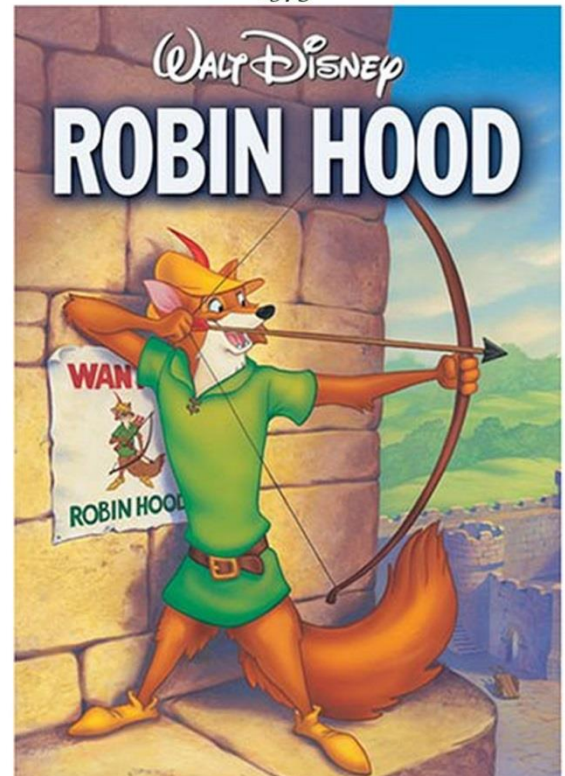
The legend on the screen



1955-1959 (T.V.)



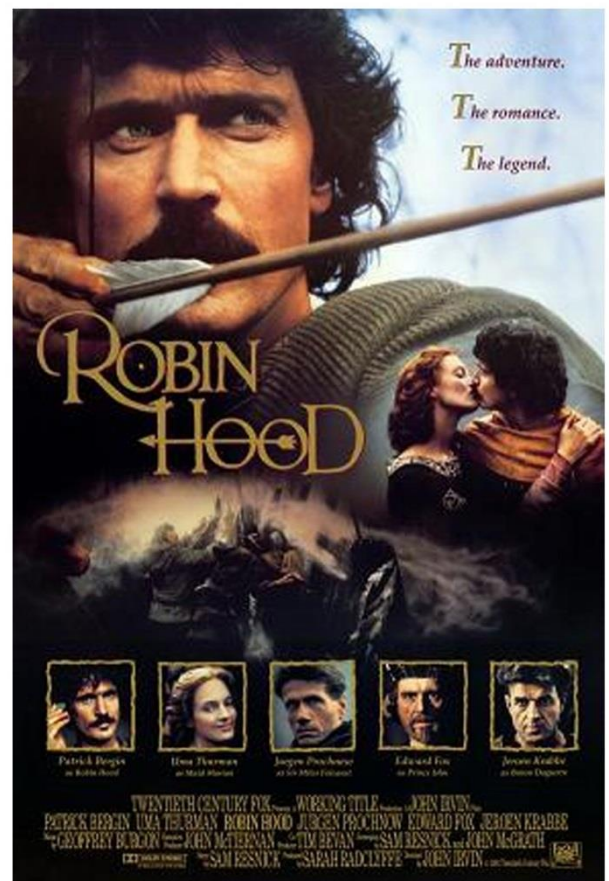
1973



1976



1991

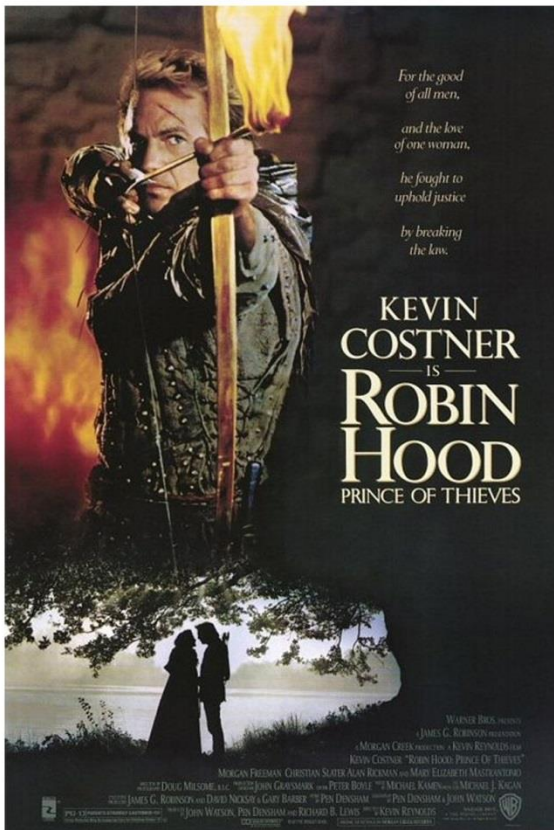




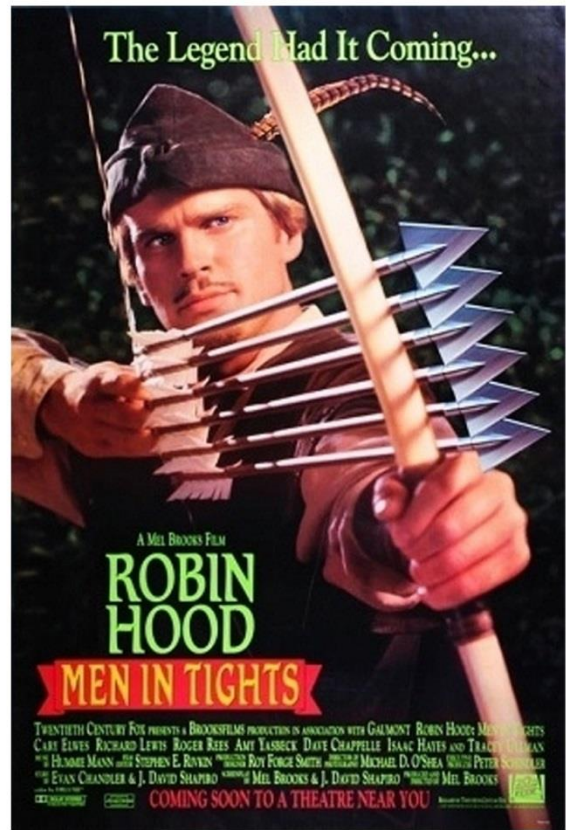
The legend on the screen



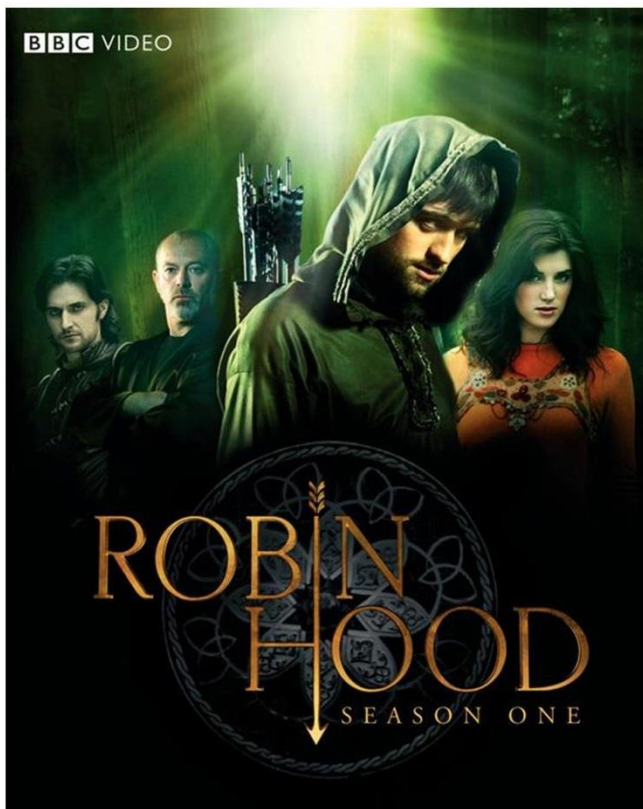
1991



1993



2006-2009 (T.V.)



2010



Robin Hood and Alan-a-Dale



Most people in the Middle Ages were very hard working and had little opportunity for fun, except for a few occasions such as the coming of a minstrel to town. Minstrels were professional entertainers who travelled from town to town and from court to court singing, playing instruments like the harp or the lute, telling stories and performing tricks and acrobatics.

Now close your eyes to travel in time to a marketplace in a small English village where you are standing among dozens of people who push you to get a better place to see and hear a minstrel sing Robin Hood's adventures in Nottinghamshire. Listen to the anonymous ballad of

Robin Hood and Alan-a-Dale



- 1 *Come listen to me, you gallants so free,
All you that loves mirth for to hear,
And I will you tell of a bold outlaw,
That lived in Nottinghamshire.*
- 2 *As Robin Hood in the forest stood,
All under the green-wood tree,
There was he ware of a brave young man,
As fine as fine might be.*
- 3 *The youngster was clothed in scarlet red,
In scarlet fine and gay,
And he did frisk it over the plain,
And chanted a roundelay.*
- 4 *As Robin Hood next morning stood,
Amongst the leaves so gay,
There did he espy the same young man
Coming drooping along the way.*
- 5 *The scarlet he wore the day before,
It was clean cast away;
And every step he fetcht a sigh,
'Alack and a well a day!'*
- 6 *Then stepped forth brave Little John,
And Nick the millers son,
Which made the young man bend his bow,
When as he see them come.*
- 7 *'Stand off, stand off,' the young man said,
'What is your will with me?'
'You must come before our master straight,
Ynder yon green-wood tree.'*
- 8 *And when he came bold Robin before,
Robin askt him courteously,
O hast thou any money to spare
For my merry men and me?*
- 9 *'I have no money,' the young man said,
'But five shillings and a ring;
And that I have kept this seven long years,
To have it at my wedding.*

- 10 *'Yesterday I should have married a maid,
But she is now from me tane,
And chosen to be an old knights delight,
Whereby my poor heart is slain.'*
- 11 *'What is thy name?' then said Robin Hood,
'Come tell me, without any fail:'
'By the faith of my body,' then said the young
man,
'My name it is Allin a Dale.'*
- 12 *'What wilt thou give me,' said Robin Hood,
'In ready gold or fee,
To help thee to thy true-love again,
And deliver her unto thee?'*
- 13 *'I have no money,' then quoth the young man,
'No ready gold nor fee,
But I will swear upon a book
Thy true servant for to be.'*
- 14 *'How many miles is it to thy true-love?
Come tell me without any guile:'
'By the faith of my body,' then said the young
man,
'It is but five little mile.'*
- 15 *Then Robin he hasted over the plain,
He did neither stint nor lin,
Vntil he came unto the church
Where Allin should keep his wedding.*
- 16 *'What dost thou do here?' the bishop he said,
'I prethee now tell to me:'
'I am a bold harper,' quoth Robin Hood,
'And the best in the north countrey.'*
- 17 *'O welcome, O welcome,' the bishop he said,
'That musick best pleaseth me,'
'You shall have no musick,' quoth Robin Hood,
'Till the bride and the bridegroom I see.'*
- 18 *With that came in a wealthy knight,
Which was both grave and old,
And after him a finikin lass,
Did shine like glistering gold.*
- 19 *'This is no fit match,' quoth bold Robin Hood,
'That you do seem to make here;
For since we are come unto the church,
The bride she shall chuse her own dear.'*
- 20 *'Then Robin Hood put his horn to his mouth,
And blew blasts two or three;
When four and twenty bowmen bold
Came leaping over the lee.*
- 21 *And when they came into the church-yard,
Marching all on a row,
The first man was Allin a Dale,
To give bold Robin his bow.*
- 22 *'This is thy true-love,' Robin he said,
'Young Allin, as I hear say;
And you shall be married at this same time,
Before we depart away.'*
- 23 *'That shall not be,' the bishop he said,
For thy word will not stand;
They shall be three times askt in the church,
As the law is of our land.'*
- 24 *Robin Hood pull'd off the bishops coat,
And put it upon Little John;
'By the faith of my body,' then Robin said,
'This cloath doth make thee a man.'*
- 25 *When Little John went into the quire,
The people began for to laugh;
He askt them seven times in the church,
Least three times should not be enough.*
- 26 *'Who gives me this maid,' then said Little John;
Quoth Robin, That do I,
And he that doth take her from Allin a Dale
Full dearly he shall her buy.*
- 27 *And thus having ended this merry wedding,
The bride lookt as fresh as a queen,
And so they returnd to the merry green wood,
Amongst the leaves so green.*



Robin Hood and Alan-a-Dale



Now read the poem and look in the text for the following:

- ♣ Who is “ME” in the first stanza? Who is he addressing?
 - ♣ Do you feel part of the story from the very beginning? Why or why not?
 - ♣ How is Robin Hood introduced?
 - ♣ What impression do you get from the young man on the plain? What is he wearing? How is he feeling? How can you tell?
 - ♣ Describe the young man the next day Robin sees him.
 - ♣ Who of Robin’s merry men are mentioned in the ballad?
 - ♣ What does the young man do when he sees them? Why?
 - ♣ What is Robin’s attitude towards him?
 - ♣ Why is the young man carrying a ring?
 - ♣ What is the meaning of “my poor heart is slain”? Is this true or is it a metaphor? What does it stand for?
 - ♣ What is the young man’s name? Can you tell where he comes from by learning his name?
 - ♣ What does he offer Robin in exchange for his help?
 - ♣ What does Robin do to go into the church?
 - ♣ What will take place at church?
 - ♣ Why doesn’t the Bishop stop Robin from blowing his horn? What is the consequence of this?
 - ♣ How can a wedding be stopped by law and another one celebrated instead?
 - ♣ Is the Bishop willing to do what Robin wants? What does Robin do then?
 - ♣ Who get married finally? Who marries them? Does this remind you of the play **Robin Hood: A light in the Dark**? Why?
 - ♣ What does Alan become in the end?
-
- ♣ What is a ballad?
 - ♣ Is there any rhyme in the ballad? Does it follow any pattern?
 - ♣ Are there any repetitive chorus lines? Chorus lines were also sung by the audience: minstrels asked them to participate in that way to keep their attention hooked on the story.
 - ♣ Is there any dialogue to make the story lively and easy to follow?
 - ♣ Notice the English used. Is it similar to the one we speak today? Can you give the modern words for the personal pronouns used such as **thee, thy**, and the like?

If you pay attention to certain details in this narrative poem, you will discover characteristics common to all the Robin Hood ballads.

- ♣ Is Robin’s attitude towards the Bishop respectful or disrespectful? This shows Robin’s feelings towards a powerful and rich Church that does not look after the poor and sick, but helps the rich to raise money and taxes from them instead.
- ♣ Does Robin accept the law dictated by the powerful Lords as in the wedding scene?
- ♣ Are there any examples of humour in this ballad? Mention them.
- ♣ Can you describe the feelings Robin has towards his men and those his men have towards him?
- ♣ What words describe Robin throughout the ballad?
- ♣ Have you noticed any peculiarity as regards the names used in the Middle Ages? In what way do they differ from ours nowadays?



Be a storyteller and a playwright



Listen carefully to the excerpt of a dialogue in the C.D. of *Robin Hood: A light in the dark*. If you dare, try your hand at transcribing it (if you find it very difficult read the dialogue below), and then write a narration using your notes and your vast knowledge of Reported Speech. You can later read it out to your schoolmates.

SHERIFF: He has to be punished, he has to pay! Sign this order, or he'll get away.

PIERRE: Sign it now! Sign it now!

SHERIFF: You are the king, and he disobeyed. He has to be punished, he has to pay.

PIERRE: Sign it now, sign it now...

P. JOHN: Done! (signs the document)

SHERIFF: Good... Soldier!

SOLDIER: Sire!

SHERIFF: Here is the royal order to bring Sir Robin of Locksley to the castle...as a prisoner...

SOLDIER: It will be done!

(This dialogue is included in track 3 Prince John's Fit)



Now get ready to write a script based on the narration of a scene of *Robin Hood: A light in the dark*. Use your imagination and then present it to your classmates and role-play it.

Just then Pierre noticed somebody was hiding behind the trees. He told the Sheriff and he, in turn, sent Pierre to bring the stranger before him. It was a young Saxon who introduced himself as John Little. He tried to explain in vain that he had been starving and that that was why he had been hunting deer. But the Sheriff reminded him that hunting royal deer was an offence against the Crown and every offender had to be punished. So he commanded Pierre to make the Saxon kneel down and ordered John Little to eat ants.

At that very moment a voice from the woods told them to leave the poor Saxon alone. A tall man came out of the forest and introduced himself as Sir Robin of Locksley, owner of that stretch of land. The Sheriff and Pierre answered with their swords, but ended on their knees swearing that Sir Robin would pay for his insolence. Robin replied that, as they seemed to be so keen on ants as food, they would have the pleasure of eating them there and then.

It was then when Maid Marian turned up. She asked Robin who he was and requested him to put his sword down.





Online games



Even the little ones can play with Robin the Clean a Backyardigga character based on Robin Hood.

<http://www.nickjr.com/kids-games/back-robin-hood-the-clean.html>

Spot the Difference

<http://www.gamesheep.com/game/twisted-fairytales-robin-hood/>

Rob the treasures from the rich to give to the poor in Robin Hood and treasures

<http://www.agame.com/game/robin-hood-treasures>

Try your hand shooting arrows with Robin

<http://www.oyunlar1.com/online.php?flash=6555>

Little John's archery game

<http://www.medievalgameplay.com/play-little-johns-archery.html>

And last but not least the online games based on BBC One's T.V. series

<http://www.medievalgameplay.com/play-little-johns-archery.html>

ENJOY!!!!

Resources

for teachers and advanced students



The Real Robin Hood - History Channel

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CrIFZeGuZoE>

Robin Hood, Bold Outlaw of Sherwood and Barnsdale by Allen W. Wright

<http://www.boldoutlaw.com/>

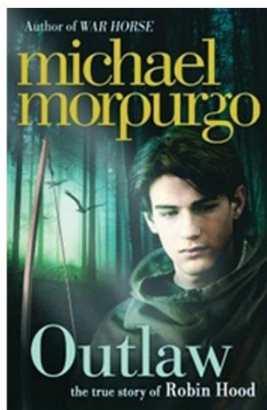
The Robin Hood Project: A Robbins Library digital project

<http://d.lib.rochester.edu/robin-hood>

Suggested reading for advanced students:

OUTLAW, the true story of Robin Hood, a novel by Michael Morpurgo

<http://www.michaelmorpurgo.com/>



The Geste of Robin Hood, anonymous ballad romance, 15th century

<http://sites.fas.harvard.edu/~chaucer/special/litsubs/romances/robinreg.html>

Robin Hood's Death, anonymous English ballad

<http://sites.fas.harvard.edu/~chaucer/special/litsubs/romances/robindth.html>



Lyrics



OPENING

*He was a man who shone in the dark
His courage as big as his heart
He was a man who saved us from harm
His love was as bright as the sun*

*Sir Robin of Locksley
Was named Robin Hood
And people forever will sing
To the greatness of Robin
And his merry men
Our heroes, forever our friends.*

*A ding and a dong and we sing this song fa la la leigh
A one and a two and we dance along fa la la la leigh*

TAX COLLECTORS

*We are the tax collectors
Give us your money now!
We are the tax collectors
Give us your money now!*

*Don't you forget that you belong to the kingdom
King John sets the rules, so if you care for your freedom
You'll do as we say
Then you'll be on your way
For the tax that you pay keeps you out of prison
Now look me in the eyes and tell me what you've got - the whole
lot!
Come and share it with the sheriff - cos if not
You'll be skipping and a-tripping over such a whipping
That the wounds in your skin will soon begin to rot
Come up here with your gold
Silver, copper, pennies new and old
Ear-rings, rings and locket
Bracelets, keys and goblets
Give us all your treasures - Come on!
Do as you're told!*

*We are the tax collectors
We're coming in for you!
We are the tax collectors
We're coming in for you!*





Lyrics



PRINCE JOHN'S FIT

*To laugh at me! To laugh at Prince John!
How dare he! He must be gone!*

*Your Majesty, it will be done.
Trust in me, he will be gone
Your Majesty, it will be done.
Trust in us, he will be gone.*

*Gone?
Yes, gone.
Gone.*

*Your Majesty, it will be done.
Trust in me, he will be gone
Your Majesty, it will be done.
Trust in us, he will be gone.*

*Gone?
Yes, gone.
Gone.*



LET'S CATCH ROBIN OF LOCKSLEY

*Listen everybody we're gonna tell you what we'll do
We're gonna catch him all alone
We're gonna smash him to the bone
with a thump and a slash
his face we will bash
until he cries no more.*

*'Cause we are the tax collectors
we will stop that Robin dude
We are the tax collectors
We are coming in for you*

*By royal order we declare
Robin of Locksley is now wanted
Any information you may share
will be greatly rewarded.*

*But if anyone should help this man
next to Robin he will hang.*



Lyrics



RUN, ROBIN, RUN

*Away to The forest, Sir Robin he ran
His castle was burnt to the ground
The Sheriff, the soldiers, the hounds of the King
Were looking for him up and down.*

*Sir Robin, Sir Robin, you're an outlaw now
Sir Robin, Sir Robin run as fast as you can!
Sir Robin, Sir Robin, you're an outlaw now
Sir Robin, Sir Robin run as fast as you can!*

MOTHER NATURE IS AT YOUR FEET

FRIAR TUCK:

*Listen to a man of God
and learn a lesson or two
Never trust in the things you've got
'cause they're not worth as much as you.*

*Put your trust in God above
'cause he knows better than you
You're more than rich within his love
than when you own a castle or two*

*Don't you worry about
the drink you'll drink
or the food you'll eat
God has everything laid out
Mother Nature is at your feet.*

LITTLE JOHN:

*Everything you need is here
waiting for you in the woods
from humble berries to royal deer
you can get all sorts of goods.*

BOTH:

*Don't you worry about
the drink you'll drink
or the food you'll eat
God has everything laid out
Mother Nature is at your feet.*





GET UP ON YOUR FEET NOW

*It's time to do something to stop the oppression
They can't take away what the poor can't pay
This is a war between Normans and Saxons
We're calling for justice to make its way.*

*Get up on your feet, now
It has to be done.
If we stay together
the battle is won.*

*ROBIN & LITTLE JOHN: Get up on your feet, now
Let's join as one
If we stay together
the battle is won.*

*Join the crusade for the hungry and needy
to love and to give brings you courage for more
The time has come for the men who are greedy
to open their pockets and give to the poor.*

*Get up on your feet, now
It has to be done.
If we stay together
the battle is won.*

FRIAR TUCK:

*Heavenly Father,
your will be done.
Get up on your feet, now
Let's join as one
If we stay together
the battle is won.*





LOVE SONG

ROBIN: *You're a Norman, yet I feel
Like I've never felt before.
There's no hatred in my heart
Now I know that love can heal*

MARIAN: *You're a Saxon yet I see
In your eyes there is a spark
Let it shine out in the dark
If this love is meant to be.*

R&M: *You're a Norman/ You're a Saxon
Yet I know/ Yet I know
There's no fear in my heart
Oh God if this is love
May it shine out in the dark
For when I am with you
The world's as it should be
No power on earth can come between
You and I / You and I
Are we one/ Are we
In love*



*In the middle of the night
There's no fear in my heart
Only love with brilliant light
Let it shine out in the dark.*

THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND

*The people of England had a hero they say
Now Robin was famous, and so were his friends.
They spoke of his doings, they wrote of him songs
He stole from the rich and he gave to the poor
He stole from the rich and he gave to the poor*



Lyrics



MARIAN'S LAMENT

*Oh God, please hear my prayer
Or I'll fall into despair
Please give me the light
To guide me through the night.*

A LIGHT IN THE DARK & FINALE

*MARIAN: Sheriff of Nottingham,
let me say before we start
you can take away all that I am
but you'll never take my heart...
My heart belongs to one man
and his name is Robin.*

ROBIN: You're the woman that I love

MARIAN: And I give to you my heart

*ROBIN & MARIAN: Let us hold our hands as one
from now on, we will not part...
and may our lives become...
a light in the dark.*

*FRIAR TUCK: We are gathered here today,
to proclaim, that is to say,
on behalf of God above,
blessings come upon your love,
and may you live a merry life...*

FRIAR TUCK & NANNY: ...as husband and wife...

*LITTLE JOHN: My dear friends, now let us sing
a merry song together*

*NANNY: ...and so with song and dancing
live happily forever...*

*ALL: A ding and a dong and we sing this song
Fa la la leigh
A one and a two and we dance along
Fa la la leigh.*



Estimados padres:

El día ____/____/____ veremos *ROBIN HOOD: A light in the dark*, comedia musical educativa en inglés que presenta **THE STAGE COMPANY**. La función se realizará en

El costo de la salida es de \$ _____. Los alumnos deberán traer la autorización y el dinero antes del día ____/____/____.

Atentamente,



Autorizo a mi hijo/a _____ a ver *ROBIN HOOD: A light in the dark* el día ____/____/____.

FIRMA

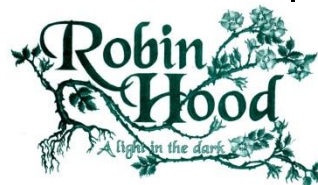
ACLARACIÓN

Estimados padres:

El día ____/____/____ veremos *ROBIN HOOD: A light in the dark*, comedia musical educativa en inglés que presenta **THE STAGE COMPANY**. La función se realizará en

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FIRMA

ACLARACIÓN



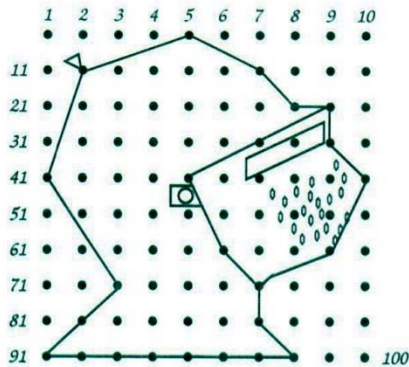
Key



Nanny's road: The shortest way to the castle is the one on the left.

Discover the hidden message: "Robin and his merry men lived in the forest"

Dot to dot:



- | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|
| 1) 77 | 7) 12 | 13) 50 |
| 2) 87 | 8) 5 | 14) 69 |
| 3) 98 | 9) 17 | 15) 78 |
| 4) 91 | 10) 28 | 16) 66 |
| 5) 73 | 11) 29 | 17) 45 |
| 6) 41 | 12) 39 | 18) 29 |

The Old Manuscript: When was his mother ill? - Why couldn't they call a doctor? -
What did the barber sell his father? - How many spoonfuls did his mum take? -
How did she feel after two weeks?

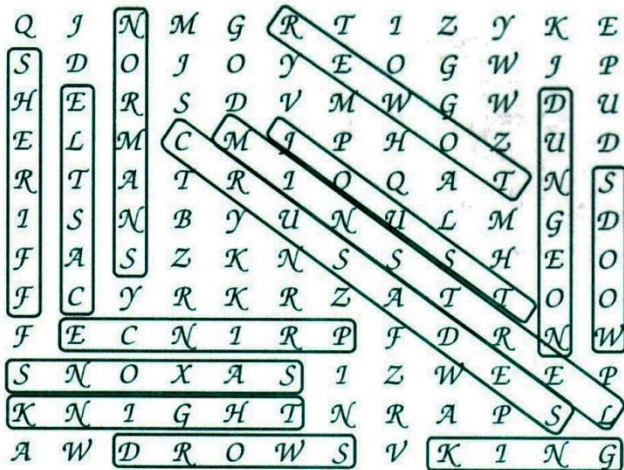
Maid Marian's message:

Dear Robin,

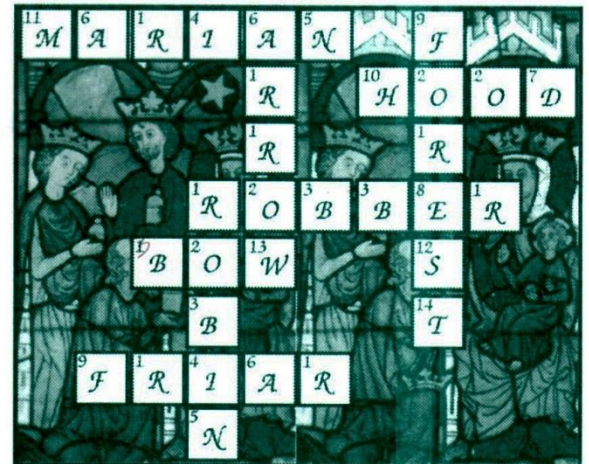
A messenger arrived from London today. He brought sad news. King Richard is kept prisoner in Austria. They want a lot of money to set him free. But Prince John doesn't look worried at all. It seems he is happy because Richard is a prisoner... and he is not willing to pay the ransom. What shall we do, dear Robin? Please, write to me soon!

Love, Marian

Wordsearch:



Crack the number code



Saxon or Norman words:

Saxon:

sheep

calf

cow

swine

Norman

mutton

veal

beef

pork

Saxon

house

king

brother

deer

Norman

manor

sovereign

friar

venison





Key



Friar Tuck's true story:

It reads: storie - Became - had - he's - die - on - nothing - once - speaked - since - at - were - soap - a - their - is - many - it - untill.

It should read: story - became - was - his - died - in - anything - one - spoke - for - for - where - soup - some or / - there - was - much - / - until

The Crusades: 11th - in - rule - who - Christians - called - city - were - of - returned - away - and - brought - season - fashionable - Persian - Knights - taking - longer - what - because - a.

- The Crusades and Crusaders got their name from the cross that identified them as Christians. They wore it on their surcoats, shields, etc.

- Leprosy is an infectious disease that affects the nerves and the skin causing deformity and disfigurement. Lepers were forced to live outside the city walls / limits in their own communities and they had to carry a bell to let people know they shouldn't get near.

Medieval architecture: 1- transepts , 2- chapter house , 3- nave , 4- aisles , 5- cloisters

- Nicholas of Ely

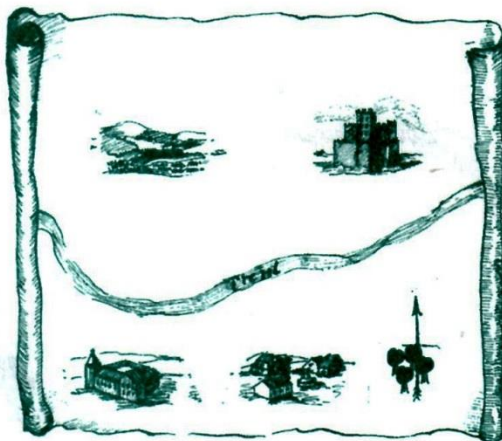
- Richard the Mason



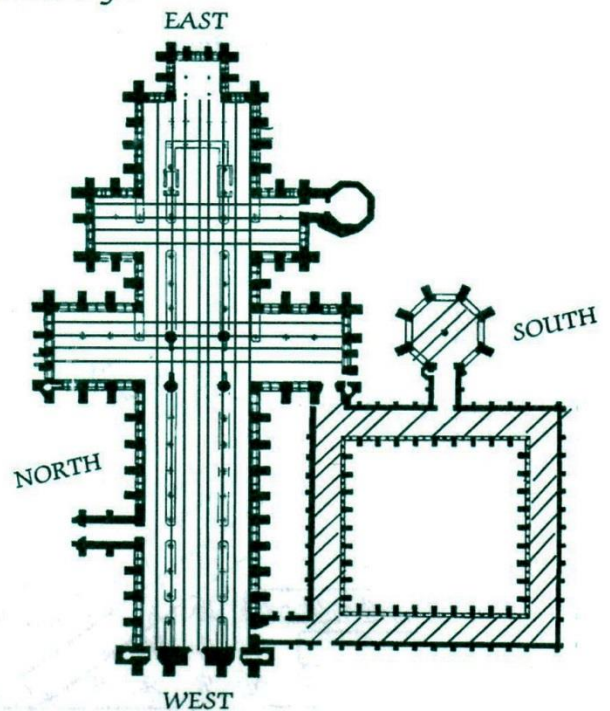
- In 1220 Henry III was the English king.

- 449 feet long = 136,94 mts. long, and 404 feet high = 123,22 mts. high

Robin's map



A 12th cent.ury map:



The Normans: realized- was- sailed- settled- adopted- claimed- had promised- had not been kept-landed- defeated- were killed- became- built- improved.



