THE THREE MUSKETEERS

RESOURCE BOOK

by VICKIE KRAUSS



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Synopsis

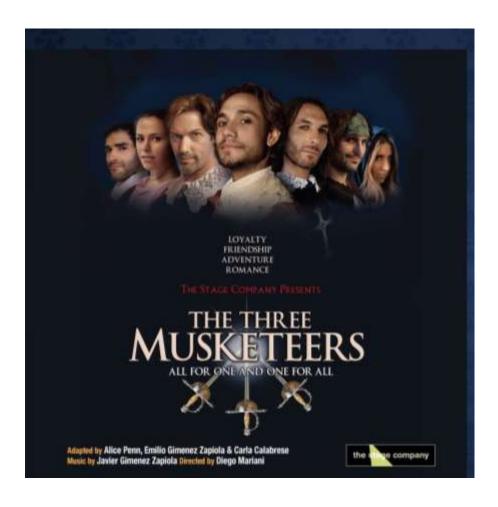
D'Artagnan, a young boy from Gascony, has arrived in Paris. His only wish is to become a musketeer to serve France. He has brought with him a letter of recommendation to present at their headquarters. A thief sees the opportunity and steals it from him, so d'Artagnan will have to prove he is worthy of joining the King's Musketeers by his own actions.

He meets Athos, Aramis and Porthos and by accident engages in a duel with them. The three musketeers learn to respect the bold young man who wants to be like them. But fate and the wrongdoings of Minister Richelieu, his henchman, Captain Rochefort and the intriguing Milady de Winter will divide them.

The Queen has secretly received from King Louis, who is away at war, his ring bearing the Royal Seal, symbol of the monarch's power. The one who has the seal will be able to pass decrees and laws and make them legal by stamping the Royal Seal on the documents. The Queen does not trust his minister and therefore asks her chambermaid, Constance, to hide it. She meets d'Artagnan and asks for his help. He will take the seal to a tavern and wait for Constance there.

When Richelieu gets to know about the ring, he sends Lady de Winter to retrieve it using her charms. The King's ring ends up in Richelieu's finger. He will be the most powerful man in France and will dominate the King and Queen; but to do so he will have to destroy the Musketeers and d'Artagnan.

Will he get his way?



Acting-Based Activities



These suggested activities and games are intended to take students out of their seats and put them on their feet. Some are designed to apply directly to *The Three Musketeers*, while others are useful for adding depth to students' general comprehension, and helping them experience the physicality required when acting in a play.

Ready, Set. Walk!



Some open space is required for this activity. Instruct students to begin walking around the room, moving in any direction they choose at a steady, controlled pace. Side-coach them to make sure they are using the entire space. Remind them to avoid all walking in the same direction or moving in one big circle. Have them try walking at different speeds: start at a comfortable stroll, then move faster, faster (but never running), then return to normal pace, slower, slower, slow motion, return to normal pace. As they continue to walk, ask them to walk like:

- the successful leader of prosperous nation
- a defeated warrior in their captor's home
- an angry parent
- a child defying a parent
- a person avoiding someone
- a person looking for someone he or she loves deeply
- a mischievous spirit looking to play a joke
- a person admiring something
- · a celebrity, who is used to being praised
- a happy person
- an envious person
- a sad person
- a robot
- someone from another planet

Improvisation



This can be done in pairs or small groups. Suggest a situation from the play, and instruct students to improvise a short scene of what they might do and how they might react if they were in that situation themselves.

Potential situations could include:

- Someone comes up and tells another that his best friend has said something awful about him.
- Someone wants to join a group he admires deeply. It s not easy at the beginning but ends up well.
- Someone brings upsetting news and tries to help.





This is a character exercise. Choose a volunteer to be interviewed as one of the characters from the play:

D'Artagnan
Athos
Porthos
Aramis
Constance
Minister Richelieu
Queen Anne
Milady De Winter
Captain Rochefort

Ask the student, in character, questions about his/her life and allow other students in the class to do the same. For example, questions for a student playing Constance could include:

- How old are you?
- What did you think about d'Artagnan after meeting him?

The student should answer questions from the point of view of the character.



Get ready to read out loud and act out later the following scene from the play.

The setting: a street in Paris.

The characters: Constance, the Queen's chambermaid

D'Artagnan Minister Richelieu

Captain Rochefort, Richelieu's henchman

Constance: You, there!

D'Artagnan: Me?

Constance: Yes, tell me, would you like to do something for your King and Queen?

D'Artagnan: Like? Well...yes-

Constance: Good: you must go to the palace, behind the ruin wall at the left of the

gates there is a door, go through it, you will find a long dark passage, at the end of it there is a door; knock three and a half times. Then say the password: French fries. You will be taken to the Queen. Give her this

letter...It is very important you give it to her and only to

her...understood? (they hear somebody approaching) Go! Go!

Rochefort: Arête In the name of Minister Richelieu...stop!

(Constance walks backwards trying to flee and bumps into Richelieu)

Richelieu: Didn't you hear Captain Rochefort? He asked you to stop...in the name

of minister Richelieu...me.

Rochefort: Ha! Caught you! Ou làlà!

Richelieu: Very good, Rochefort, very good...

Rochefort: Ohhh, merci, merci...thank you...

Richelieu: Now...I believe you have a letter ... I must have that letter, please...

(Constance shakes her head) But I said the magic word...

Rochefort: Le magic word...please! (Constance stays still)

Richelieu: I am generally a very patient man....but not now...search her!

Rochefort: Ah! Oui! Je comprend...Hehehehehe (Takes her hood off and

recognizes her) Constance!!!!!!!

Constance: Yes, Captain Rochefort...

Richelieu: I beg your pardon, but as you know, the King himself instructed me that

during his absence I make sure every letter arrives safely to the

palace...

Constance: Of course I understand...there are many dangerous people around...

Rochefort: Dangerous, dangerous...

Constance: And now, gentlemen, I must leave, her majesty awaits me...

Richelieu: Yes, by all means, send my regards to her majesty. Tell her everything

is under control...

Constance: Thank you... (Exits)

Richelieu: (Mocking Constance) "There are very dangerous people around..." Of

course there are dangerous people around...

Rochefort: Yes? Where?

Richelieu: Here! Right here! We are dangerous...

Rochefort: Ou làlà...really? (Points his sword against his own chest)

Richelieu: I knew it, the Queen doesn't trust me ...how dare she suspect me,

Minister Richelieu??!!

Rochefort: But...if you think about it, she is right, we were trying to steal the letter...

Richelieu: Yes, yes...but how dare she suspect Minister Richelieu!!!! How dare she

suspect...Me!!!!

Create Your Oven Production





Work with others in a group. Write a simple scene of *The Three Musketeers* or choose the one you started acting out from this activity book and perform in front of the class. You can use your own sounds, props, setting and costumes to enhance the performance.

Remember that teamwork is the key to success.

Spot the 10 Differences





1.				

2			

- 3. _____
 - 4. _____
 - 5. _____

10. _____

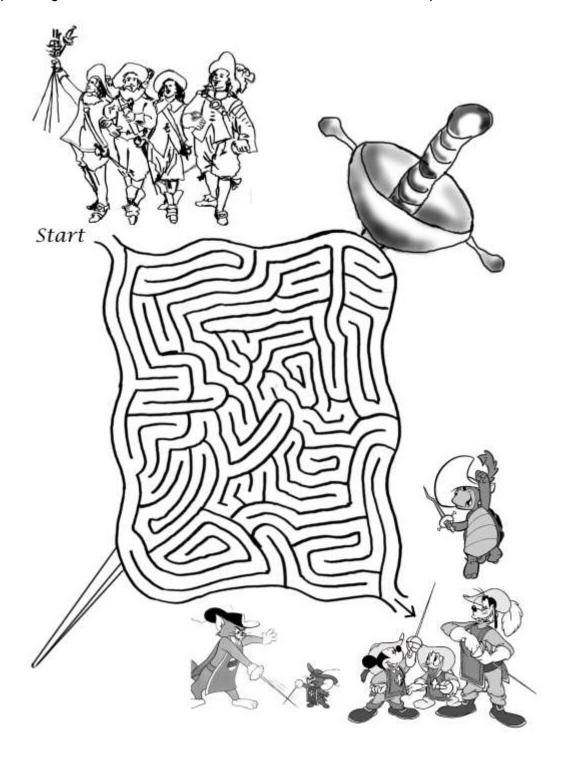


Drawings by Eddie Crawley

A Musketeer Maxe



Help d'Artagnan and the three musketeers meet their cartoon counterparts.

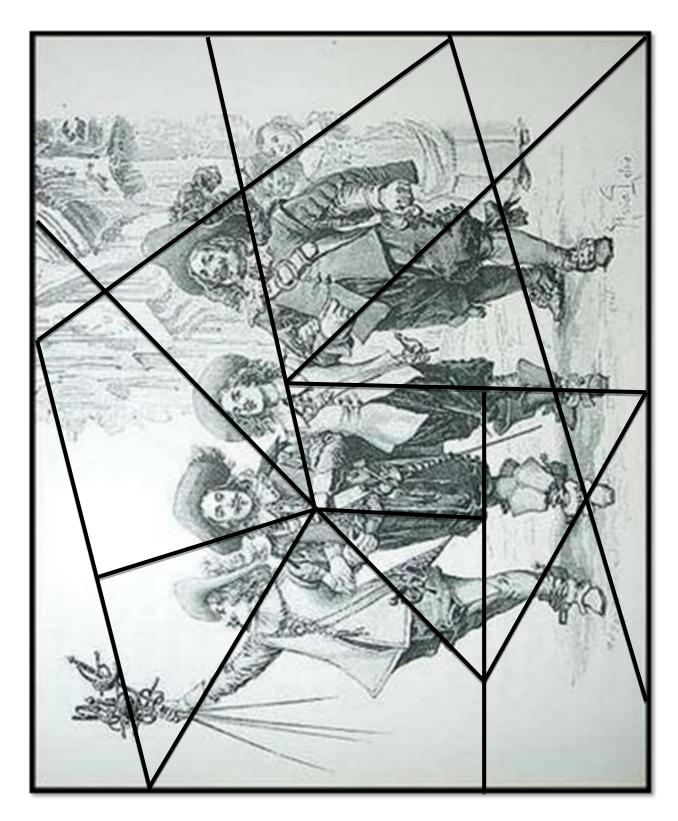


Drawings by Eddie Crawley

A Musketeer Jigsaw Puxxle



Glue the page on cardboard. Cut out the picture along the black lines and *voilà…* you will have your own jigsaw puzzle.



A Musketeer Wordsearch





SWORD
MUSKETEER
SEAL
QUEEN
KING
PALACE
PARIS
FRIEND

X Α Q U Ε Ε В Α Ε Ζ S F Ε W 0 U L G L S W P K 0 D R Н F 0 R Ν U R Ε I Ε Y Ρ Ν U J Α Т R Α M L L I D Α G 0 R G Ε W Q W 0 I Ν F Q Ρ Α Ρ L Α C Ε C Α Y S D Ε Υ В R U K Ρ Α V Ε K Α M U S Ε Т Ε R

Who is Who?



Join with an arrow each character with the description that suits him most.



He is a strong swordsman. He is always making fun of the poet and loves beautiful ladies.



He is a poet. He is always reciting his poems and reading the Bible.

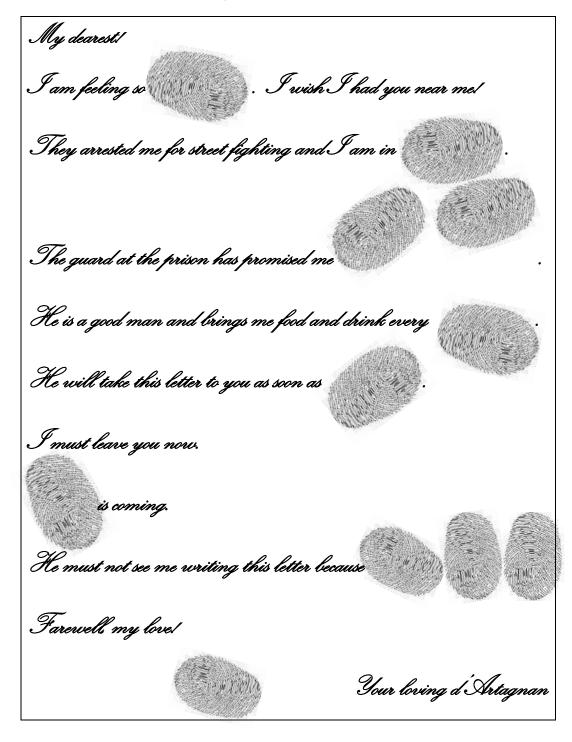


He is a thoughtful man. He knows people cannot change their past, but they can change their present.

D'Artagnan's letter



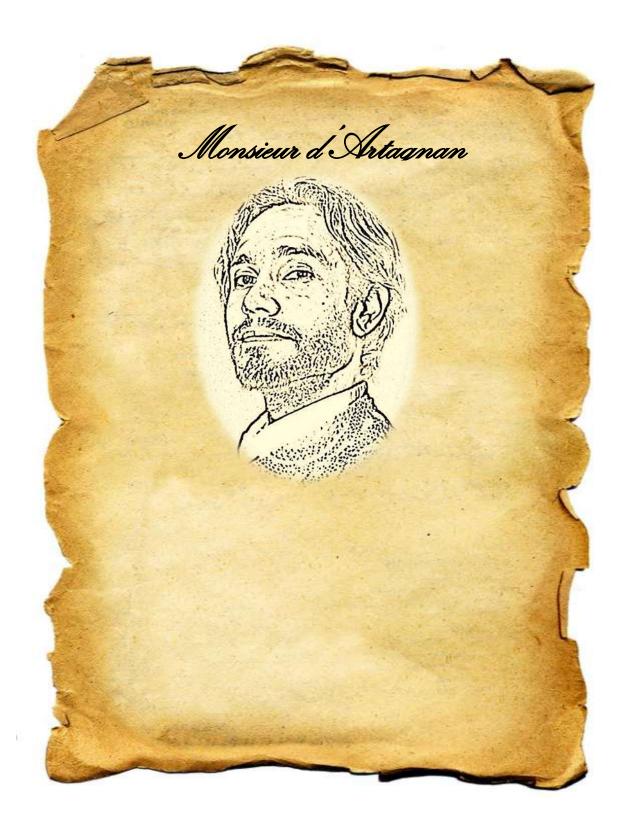
D'Artagnan has been arrested and is trying to smuggle a letter he has written to Constance out of the prison with the guard's help. The letter got stained with the guard's greasy hands. Write questions about those parts you cannot understand using What? Where? How often? How? Why? Who? When?







Captain Rochefort has pinned up notes all over Paris to try to find d'Artagnan. Complete the poster with his description and the facts you know about him.



Decode the words



Captain Rocheford has found a note with five incomplete words on it. He thinks it might be related to the plans of the musketeers. He has not finished decoding it. He only knows that the empty spaces joined by arrows share the same letters. See if you can find hidden the words. Then write sentences with them as if you were a musketeer sending a secret message to your partners.

Lad_es	h_dd_n	j_ws	t_av	ho_s_s
		48.50	216	

Now try it yourself and make your own hidden words for your friends to decode. Remember to join the same letters with lines.



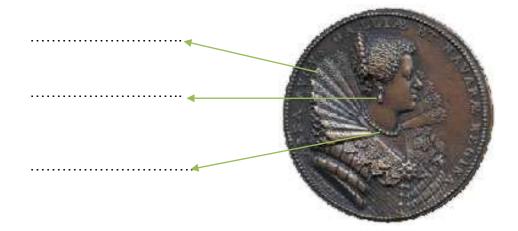
King Louis and Queen Anne **

Look at the cast bronze medals of 1620.

The one on the right shows the youthful bust of Louis XIII wearing armour, a ruff and a sash. It reads LVDOVIC XIII DG FRANCOR ET NAVARÆ REX.



The one of the left shows a young Anne of Austria wearing a high, open ruff, a pearl necklace and pearl earrings. It reads ANNA AVGVS GALLIÆ ET NAVARÆ REGINA.



- Circle in the Latin inscriptions the word for king and the one for queen.
- ❖ Find out the meaning of the following words: armour, ruff, sash and mark them in the medals. Mark the pearl earrings and the pearl necklace as well.

The Proyal Seal



Whoever had the Royal Seal had the political power of a King!

Seals were used on most documents in the past, to close them and to prove that the document really was from the person who sent it.

A Royal Seal belonged to the King or Queen. All important business that the monarch did had a Royal Seal attached. If a document had this seal on it, it had the monarch's 'seal of approval'; it contained the monarch's wishes or commands.

Below there is an original document signed and sealed by Louis XIII. Can you find his Royal Seal in it? Circle the King's signature and his seal.



Give a closer look to the wax impression on the document. It was made by a ring that the King always wore in one of his fingers.



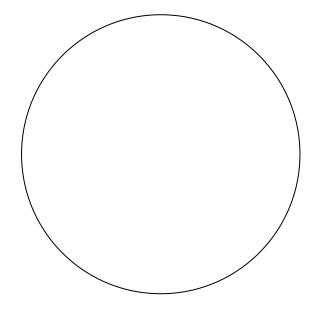
Royal Seals can reveal important clues about the way a monarch wished to be seen by their subjects and the responsibilities that they had.

Below there are two original seals: the one on the left belonged to Louis XIII of France and the one on the right to Queen Elizabeth I of England. What did the King and Queen choose to represent them? Describe the seals.





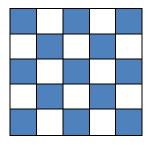
Create your own seal drawing in it images that mean something important and represent you.



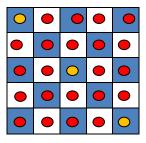
The Three Musketeers game ** ** ***

Help the three Musketeers defeat Cardinal Richelieu's men playing this strategy board game created by Haar Hoolim. Make your own game to play with a friend!

Draw a 5 by 5 grid on cardboard as follows



- Get 22 tokens of the same colour to represent Cardinal Richelieu's men and 3 of another colour for the three Musketeers. If you prefer you can print the Cardinal's face to stick on the 22 tokens and print 3 faces of Musketeers to glue on the rest.
- Place the Musketeer tokens diagonally in two opposite corners and in the centre square and cover the spaces left with the Cardinal's tokens



Rules:

- > One player takes the part of the three musketeers, the other of the enemy.
- ➤ The players take turns moving one piece; the musketeer player starts. The musketeer player can move a musketeer one space up, down, right or left, i.e., to any orthogonally (non-diagonal) adjacent space occupied by an enemy removing the enemy token.
- The enemy can move one piece to any orthogonally adjacent empty space.
- > Cardinal Richelieu wins when it forces the three musketeer pieces to be on the same row or column.
- ➤ The Musketeers win if on their turn there are no enemy pieces adjacent to their three tokens *and* these are not all on the same row or column.
- The game goes on as long as one Musketeer can move.

Good luck!

The Musket Tavern Ach Acht

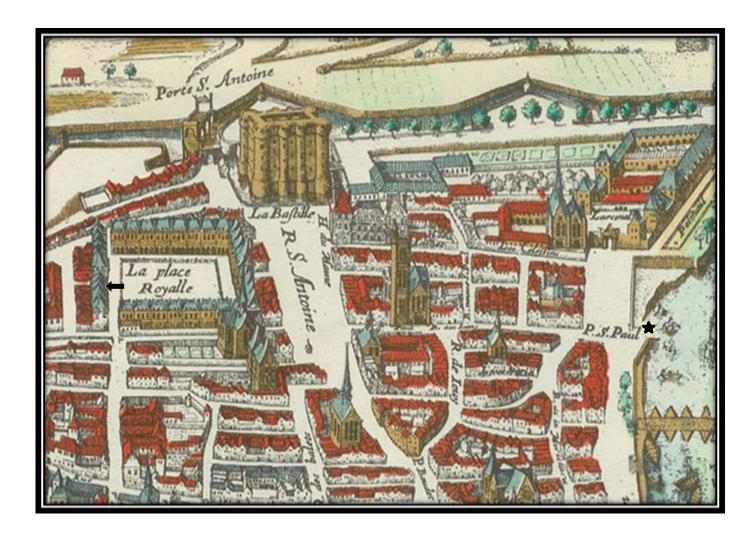
Aramis has stopped at the door of the tavern and is reading the sign on the outside wall. It is full of mistakes. He has counted 10. Can you spot them? Once you do, correct them on the sign below.



Where in Paris? Ach Acht

Paris, city of power, city of love and city of thieves.... a big city for a peasant boy like d'Artagnan who comes from Gascony. He needs to get to The Musket Tavern to complete the mission the Queen has given him.

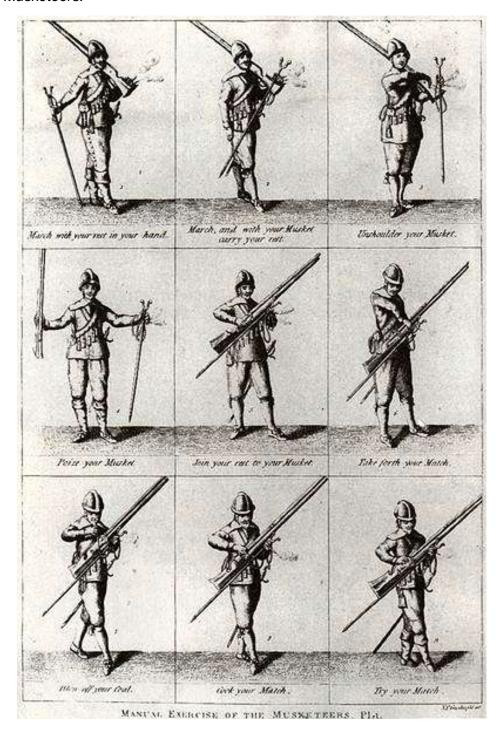
Now he is at the gate of Saint Paul (in the plan below find the star by *P.S. Paul*). The tavern is marked with an arrow. Give him directions to get there mentioning the names of the streets as well as places like palaces, towers, churches or courtyards that you see in the plan.



By the way, can you circle the building called *La Bastille* in the plan? Describe it. Find out what it was used for. Does it still stand in Paris nowadays? What happened to it?

A Musketeer ** ***

Look and read carefully the following 17th century instructions in the *Manual Exercises* for the *Musketeers*.



What kind of weapon is a musket? What was a musketeer expected to do at war? Is this the kind of soldier you picture when you think of *The Three Musketeers*? What weapon can you imagine them carrying?

All for one one for all the that

"Unus pro omnibus, omnes pro uno" is a Latin phrase that means "One for all, all for one". The order of the phrase was reversed and used by Alexandre Dumas in his novel **The Three Musketeers** and the characters have been associated to the phrase ever since.



What values are implied in this motto?	

You will find the text below at the end of Chapter 9 in Dumas' novel.

'And now, gentlemen,' said d'Artagnan, without stopping to explain his conduct to Porthos, 'All for one, one for all—that is our motto, is it not?'

'And yet--' said Porthos.

'Hold out your hand and swear!' cried Athos and Aramis at once.

Overcome by example, grumbling to himself, nevertheless, Porthos stretched out his hand, and the four friends repeated with one voice the formula dictated by d'Artagnan:

'All for one, one for all.'

'That's well! Now let us everyone retire to his own home,' said d'Artagnan, as if he had done nothing but command all his life; 'and attention! For from this moment we are at feud with the cardinal.'



- Do all four characters seem to agree in the scene above?
- What can you say about the attitude of Porthos?
- Why does he agree to repeat the motto with the rest of group?
- What characteristic is shown in d'Artagnan at this moment?
- What will their attitude towards Richelieu (the "cardinal" in the text) be from now on?

Theatre-goers



Write a review of The Stage Company's *The Three Musketeers*. Do not forget to state your opinion about the plot and the characters. Comment on the action scenes, the love scenes and the humour in the play. As this is a musical include a part where you talk about the songs. Then write about the actors, their performance on stage, their singing and dancing. Always remember to give examples and to account for your ideas.



by
25

The Three Musketeers Review

Fact or Fiction? & **

Most of what you see on stage is fiction. However, some of the characters in the musical did exist. Find out their true-life stories and compare and contrast them to their fictional counterparts.

	FICTION (the play)	FACT (history)
Richelieu		
Queen Anne of Austria		
The Musketeers		

Adifferent point of view ** **

Things and people seem different according to the one that looks at them. Pretend that you are Minister Richelieu, consider the Musketeers and write about them taking into account your interests and purposes. Now do the same pretending you are the Queen. Keep in mind your situation and feelings. For sure both descriptions will differ a lot: compare them and explain why they are different taking into account that they describe the same people.

Musketeer Quix & & & &

Test your knowledge about our story:

- 1: Who are the Three Musketeers?
- a. Rochefort, Porthos, and Aramis
- b. Aramis, Richelieu, and d'Artagnan
- c. Athos, d'Artagnan, and Porthos
- d. Athos, Aramis, and Porthos
- 2: What is the famous motto of the Three Musketeers?
- a. "All for one, and all for me."
- b. "All for one, one for all."
- c. "All you need is love."
- d. "All's fair in love and war."
- 3: Why does Porthos challenge d'Artagnan to a duel?
- a. Because d'Artagnan discovers that Porthos's cape is a fraud.
- b. Because d'Artagnan reinjures Porthos's shoulder.
- c. Because the Queen writes a letter recommending d'Artagnan to be admitted to the Musketeers.
- d. Because d"Artagnan must prove himself worthy of being a Musketeer.



- 4: Who says the following, "All for one, yes, all for me! "
- a. Constance
- b. Aramis
- c. Porthos
- d. Richelieu

5: Why does the Queen want to take the seal out of Paris?

- a. Because the Queen has forged an alliance with England.
- b. Because the Queen doesn't want to be responsible for it.
- c. Because the Queen follows Captain Rochefort's advice.
- d. Because the Queen thinks keeping it is too dangerous.



- 6: Who does d'Artagnan fall in love with?
- a. Queen Anne
- **b.** Milady De Winter
- c. Constance
- d. A peasant girl

7: Who saves Athos during the last fight with Richelieu?

- a. Milady
- b. Constance
- c. D'Artagnan
- d. Porthos

8: What does Milady change by her good actions?

- a. Her hair
- b. Her present
- c. Her ring
- d. Her past



One story: two versions



Now that you know what The Stage Company's *The Three Musketeers* is about, you can fill in the chart below with the information you have. Then find out about the story in the 19th century novel written by Alexandre Dumas on which our play is based. Complete the chart with the data you gather and compare the two versions. Try to figure out the reasons for the adaptation Alice Penn, our playwright, made for the stage.

	Alexandre Dumas' The Three Musketeers	The Stage Company's The Three Musketeers
SETTING IN TIME		
SETTING IN PLACE		
MAIN CHARACTERS		
SECONDARY CHARACTERS		
MAIN EVENTS		
ENDING		

Richelieu vs. Richelieu Arts





Fiction does not always portray historical figures with due justice. Sometimes, in favour of the plot, writers enhance some traits of the character's personality and leave out others, turning the real person into either a hero or a villain.

This is true of Richelieu in all the versions of *The Three Musketeers* where he is only depicted as an evil intriguing character.

However, the actual Richelieu, shown in the paintings by Philippe de Champaigne on the right and below, was a highly skilled politician that brought greatness to France as Louis XIII's Chief Minister from 1624 until his death in 1642. Days before the cardinal died he wrote to the King:

"I have the consolation of leaving your kingdom in the highest degree of glory and of reputation."

And so he did.

Find out more about the many facets of this French statesman who lived in 17th century Europe.



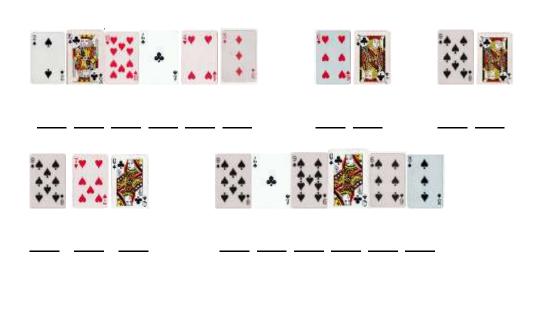


Minister Richelieu's Secret Message AAA

Rochefort, Richelieu's henchman, has just finished playing a solitaire and has strangely arranged a set of cards for Lady de Winter to see. It is evident that it is a secret message from the Minister.

Decode the information in the cards taking into consideration that

- ❖ The ace of clubs, the Queen of clubs, the King of clubs, the Jack of clubs and the Joker stand for the vowels respectively.
- ❖ Numbered cards are consonants and they follow the alphabetical order as follows, first the red hearts from 2 to 10, the black spades from 2 to 10 and the red diamonds from 2 to 5. Not all the consonants appear in the message.
- ❖ Here goes a tip. The ninth set of cards stands for the word "ROYAL".









<u>R O Y A L</u> ____











The Conde Pink Diamond 🖈

Find out about the story of a famous diamond that belonged to King Louis XIII completing the gaps with the correct tense of the verbs between brackets. Bear in mind that some of the verbs are in the passive voice.



The Conde Pink diamond (be) a light pink, pear-shaped diamond that (weigh)...... 9.01 carats. This beautiful stone (have)..... a history dating back to the mid-17th century.

The diamond (get) its name from Louis II de	Bourbon, Prince of Cond
and Commander of the French Army. It (say)	that he
(give) the jewel by King Louis XIII of F	rance in 1643 as a token
of appreciation for the many military victories that	
(achieve) on his behalf.	24 A
However, the King (not live) to see	
the successful campaign of his Army Commander, as	
he (die) of tuberculosis five days	
before the first battle (fight)	
The chronology of the war then (make)	
it clear that it (not be)King Louis XIII	
the one who (make) the gesture of	
recognition, but his son Louis XIV, the Sun King.	

..... the diamond.....

The Prince of Conde (have/mount)



de Bourbon, Prince of Conde

Louis II de Bourbon, Prince of Conde

on the pommel of his walking stick. The stone (remain)..... the property of the Conde family for more than two hundred years. In 1892 it (pass on)..... to the French Government and (display)..... in the Musee de Conde in Chantilly. On October 11th, 1926, the jewel (steal)...... Sometime later it (recover)...... and (restore)...... If you (visit)..... the Musee de Conde nowadays instead of the original pink diamond, you (see)...... a perfect replica of the stone.





Dumas' novel has appealed to filmmakers of the world ever since the beginning of commercial cinema. Some versions remain reasonably faithful to the novel, while others use some general plot outlines, or the characters, or the era, and then stray variously from the novel itself.



The 1921 *The Three Musketeers* starred Douglas Fairbanks, probably the most famous actor of the silent film industry. Fairbanks was filmed swinging from chandeliers, brandishing swords, perilously crossing deep ravines, fighting against insurmountable odds, and performing other improbable feats of bravery like the banister scene in the photo on the left. The film lasted more than 3 hours, at a time when silent films were usually 60 to 90 minutes long.

Another version was released in 1933. This was a talking motion picture, but was a rather brief and incomplete adaptation of the story. The setting in time and place differs from the original: it is the adventure of a trio of Foreign Legion friends who confront the Devil of the Desert in Northern Africa. Actor John Wayne played the role of d'Artagnan.



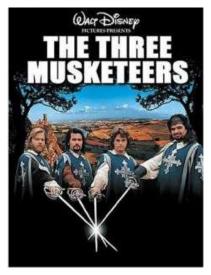
Most critics agree that the best films were produced in 1949 and 1974.



The 1949 *Three Musketeers* featured an allstar cast of Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer notables. Director George Sidney cast Gene Kelly as d'Artagnan; Van Heflin as Athos; June Allison as Constance; Lana Turner as Milady; Vincent Price as Richelieu; and Angela Lansbury as Queen Anne. This film version, unlike the 1974 production by Richard Lester, is unusually faithful to Dumas' novel.

Richard Lester split the film into two parts released in 1973 and 1974, *The Three Musketeers* and *The Four Musketeers*. Michael York played d'Artagnan, and other cast members included Faye Dunaway as Milady, Richard Chamberlain as Aramis, Oliver Reed as Porthos, Charlton Heston as the scheming Cardinal Richelieu, and Raquel Welch as Constance.





Disney Studios made their own version as a comedy full of adventure and action in 1993. Charlie Sheen, Kiefer Sutherland, and Oliver Platt as the musketeers and Chris O'Donnell as d'Artagnan starred in this costly production for all audiences.

The upcoming adaptation of Alexandre Dumas' classic stars Christoph Waltz as Cardinal Richelieu, Orlando Bloom as the Duke of Buckingham; Matthew MacFadyen, Ray Stevenson and Luke Evans as Athos, Porthos and Aramis, respectively; and also Milla Jovovich as Milady De Winter. *The Three Musketeers* will be in the movie theatres in October 2011.

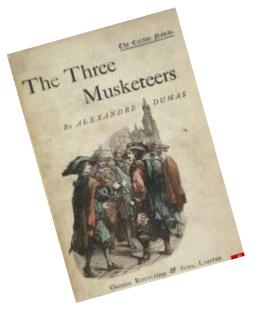


Choose one of the versions on film, watch it and write your own review.

What differences do you notice when you compare the cinema and the theatre productions apart from the changes in the story itself?

You are the playwright &

Read the narration below and turn it into a dialogue among the characters of **THE THREE MUSKETEERS**: d'Artagnan, Athos, Porthos and Aramis.



Once you finish, compare your production to the one on the Solutions page which is an excerpt taken from an English translation of the original book by Alexandre Dumas. How close did you come to it in the dialogues? Why?

Get together with some friends and read your script in front of your class.

Aramis called the attention of all the men in the room. The two musketeers and d'Artagnan agreed to listen to him.

Aramis told them that the day before he had been at the house of a scholar whom he sometimes consulted about his studies. This doctor had a niece.

All the men burst into laughter. Aramis threatened to leave his story unfinished if they laughed or doubted him. As they all were curious, Athos promised him that they would be as mute as tombstones.

Aramis resumed the story saying that the niece came sometimes to see her uncle; by chance they had met there the day before at the same time, and it had been his duty to offer to conduct her to her carriage.

Porthos interrupted with an exclamation of surprise at the fact that the girl had a carriage. But d'Artagnan, who began to get a glimpse of the result of the adventure, called them to stop making fun of the situation as the whole thing seemed serious. He asked Aramis to go on.

Aramis explained that all at once, a tall, dark gentleman had come toward him, accompanied by five or six men who had followed about ten paces behind him; and in the politest tone he had addressed him as "Monsieur Duke" and the lady on his arm as "Madame".

Porthos asked if the lady was the doctor's niece. Athos shushed him while d'Artagnan concluded that the gentlemen had taken Aramis for Buckingham and the lady for the Queen. Aramis agreed.

Alexandre Dumas, Sr. ***

Alexandre Dumas was born in France on July 24th, 1802. He was brought up by his mother as his father, a soldier who had fought during the French Revolution and under Napoleon, passed away when Alexandre was four. Thus the young boy and his mother were left without means and had to live in the provinces. Dumas received a limited education from a local priest. Nonetheless, at the age of twenty-one, he decided to travel to Paris to make his fortune.

His first play was produced in 1829 and Dumas began a successful career as a playwright and writer. His famous novel *The Three Musketeers* (*Les Trois Mousquetaires*) was published in *Siecle*, a Parisian magazine, in 1844. It came out as a series; every issue contained a section of the story. It was an immediate success: people queued up to buy the magazine with the adventures of d'Artagnan.



Dumas led an opulent life, squandering the money he made with his books and plays. As he grew older, he was in greater and greater debt, and by the time of his death in 1870, he had lost all his fortune.

The Three Musketeers and The Count of Monte Cristo, another of his popular novels, are among the best adventure stories ever written and have been read by readers all over the world. They have also been adapted and made into several films during the 20th century.

Read the biography and look for expressions in the text that mean:

- 1. spending more than he could afford
- 2. stood in line
- 3. died
- 4. in spite of that
- 5. poor
- 6. raised



Did you know...?

Did you know that Alexandre Dumas had a son called Alexandre Dumas, Jr. (1824-1895) who also became a writer and was as famous as his father? What is the name of the novel written by his son that later became the libretto of a famous opera by Giuseppe Verdi? The opera was given a different name, find out which.





Listen to the song on the CD and complete the lyrics.

Paris!	
The city of	_
Paris!	
The city of	_
Paris!	
The city of	_
And	? The city of thieves
Paris!	
The city of power	
and	····
If you are looking for	
You'll it her	e, in Paris!
Here I am in the	of my dreams,
Here am I	
Till today just a	
As from nowa valiant r	nan of
my drea	m, here in Paris
The dream to become a	for my king!
Paris!	
The city of power	
and	
If you are looking for	
You'll it her	

Ah-Ah-Ah! Paris! Ah-Ah-Ah! Paris!



Spot the 10 Differences

- 1. the sleeve
- 2. the beard
- 3. the hat
- 4. the sword's handle
- 5. the collar
- 6. the cross on the tabard
- 7. the sleeve
- 8. the boot
- 9. the tip of the boot
- 10. the pair of trousers



A Musketeer Wordsearch

Х	В	Α	Α	Q	U	E	Ε	N	Е
Z	G	S	Е	F	W	0	U	L	L
S	I	W	Р	K	0	D	R	Н	F
Е	Υ	0	R	Ι	N	U	Р	Е	R
Α	Т	R	ı	N	U	J	Α	М	_
L	I	D	Α	G	L	0	R	G	Е
F	W	Q	Q	W	Р	0	_	Α	Ν
Р	Α	L	Α	С	Е	Υ	S	С	D
Е	Α	V	В	Υ	R	I	U	K	Р
Α	M	U	S	K	E	Т	Е	E	R

Who is Who?

PORTHOS: He is a strong swordsman. He is always making fun of the poet and loves beautiful ladies.

ARAMIS: He is a poet. He is always reciting his poems and reading the Bible.

ATHOS: He is a thoughtful man. He knows people cannot change their past, but they can change their present.

D'Artagnan's letter

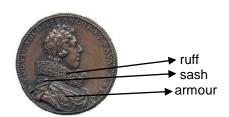
How is he feeling?
Where is he?
What did the guard promise him?
How often does this good man bring him food and drink?
When will he take his letter to his lover?
Who is coming?
Why mustn't he see him writing the letter?

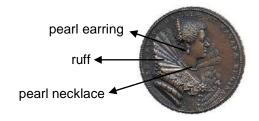
Decode the words

Ladies-hidden-jewels-travel-horses

King Louis and Queen Anne

LVDOVIC XIII DG FRANCOR ET NAVARÆ <u>**REX**</u> (King) ANNA AVGVS GALLIÆ ET NAVARÆ <u>**REGINA**</u> (Queen)





The Musket Tavern

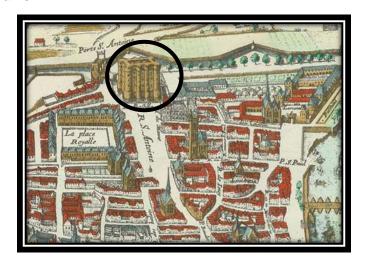
TO THE <u>CUSTOMERS</u>
OF THE MUSKET <u>TAVERN</u>

No drinking is allowed after 10 o'clock.

<u>Any</u> man who <u>breaks</u> this rule will be arrested by the <u>King's</u> musketeers.

Musketeers always get a free drink.

Where in Paris?



La Bastille was a prison in Paris, known formally as **Bastille Saint-Antoine**. *Bastille* (from *bastide*) is a French word meaning "castle" or "stronghold". The storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789 is a symbol of the French revolution. By November 1789 the structure was largely demolished.

Musketeer Quiz

- 1: Who are the Three Musketeers?
- d. Athos, Aramis, and Porthos
- 2: What is the famous motto of the Three Musketeers?
- b. "All for one, one for all."
- 3: Why does Porthos challenge d'Artagnan to a duel?
- a. Because d'Artagnan discovers that Porthos's cape is a fraud.
- 4: Who says the following, "All for one, yes, all for me!"
- d. Richelieu

- 5: Why does the Queen want to take the seal out of Paris?
- d. Because the Queen thinks keeping it is too dangerous.
- 6: Who does d'Artagnan fall in love with?
- c. Constance
- 7: Who saves Athos during the last fight with Richelieu?
- a. Milady
- 8: What does Milady change by her good actions?
- b. Her present

Minister Richelieu's secret message

Milady, go to the tavern. Bring me the Royal Seal and you will get your reward.

The Conde Pink Diamond

The Conde Pink diamond <u>is</u> a light pink, pear-shaped diamond that <u>weighs</u> 9.01 carats. This beautiful stone <u>has</u> a history dating back to the mid-17th century.

The diamond <u>got</u> its name from Louis II de Bourbon, Prince of Conde and Commander of the French Army. It <u>is said</u> that he <u>was given</u> the jewel by King Louis XIII of France in 1643 as a token of appreciation for the several military victories that <u>had been achieved</u> on his behalf. However, the King <u>did not live</u> to see the successful campaign of his Army Commander, as he <u>died</u> of tuberculosis five days before the first battle <u>was fought</u>. The chronology of the war then <u>makes</u> it clear that it <u>was</u> not King Louis XIII the one who <u>made</u> the gesture of recognition but his son Louis XIV, the Sun King.

The Prince of Conde <u>had</u> the diamond <u>mounted</u> on the pommel of his walking stick. The stone <u>remained</u> the property of the Conde family for more than two hundred years until 1892, when it <u>was passed on</u> to the French Government. Since then it <u>has been</u> on display in the Musee de Conde in Chantilly, France. On October 11th, 1926, the jewel <u>was stolen</u>. Sometime later it <u>was recovered</u> and <u>(was) restored</u> to the museum. If you <u>visit</u> the Musee de Conde nowadays, instead of the original pink diamond, you <u>will see</u> a perfect replica of the stone.

You are the Playwright

'Gentlemen,' cried Aramis, 'listen to this.'

'Listen to Aramis,' said his three friends.

'Yesterday I was at the house of a scholar, whom I sometimes consult about my studies.'

'This doctor has a niece,' continued Aramis.

The three friends burst into laughter.

'Ah, if you laugh, if you doubt me,' replied Aramis, 'I shall not finish my story.'

'We shall be as mute as tombstones,' said Athos.

'I will continue, then,' resumed Aramis. 'This niece comes sometimes to see her uncle; and by chance we met there yesterday at the same time, and it was my duty to offer to conduct her to her carriage.'

'Ah! She has a carriage, then, this niece of the doctor?' interrupted Porthos.

'Gentlemen, gentlemen,' cried d'Artagnan, who began to get a glimpse of the result of the adventure,. 'let us try not make fun of the situation. The thing is serious. Go on Aramis, go on.'

'All at once, a tall, dark gentleman, 'continued Aramis, 'came toward me, accompanied by five or six men who followed about ten paces behind him; and in the politest tone, 'Monsieur Duke,' said he to me, 'and you madame,' continued he, addressing the lady on my arm—'

'The doctor's niece?'

'Hold your tongue, Porthos,' said Athos.

'He took you for Buckingham!' cried d'Artagnan.

'He took her for the queen!' said d'Artagnan.

'Just so,' replied Aramis.

Estimados padres,
El díaasistiremos a una función
de "THE THREE MUSKETEERS", comedia musical educativa en inglés que
The Stage Company presenta durante 2011.
La función se realizará en
El costo esLos alumnos deberán traer la autorización firmada
y el dinero antes del día
¡Muchas gracias!
Si desea más información sobre la Compañía: www.thestagecompany.com.ar
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