

THE NEW VICTORY® THEATER

New York's Theater for Kids and Families

POWERED BY NEW 42

NEW VICTORY EDUCATION

209 W 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036 • Education@NewVictory.org | 646.223.3090

New Victory opens new worlds to young people and families through extraordinary performances, education and engagement programs. Bringing kids to the arts and the arts to kids since 1995, this nonprofit theater has become a standard-bearer of quality performing arts for young audiences in the United States. Featuring artistic disciplines and traditions from a multitude of cultures, New Victory presents theatrical stories and experiences that spark the imagination and broaden our understanding of the world and our place in it.

New Victory provides more kids in more grades with more live performing arts than any other cultural organization in the city. Every year, NEW VICTORY Education makes it possible for 40,000 kids to attend student matinees and see New Victory shows for little to no cost. In schools across the city, New Victory pairs these visits with free, arts-based classroom workshops and residencies, and offers artistic professional development to educators who want to incorporate the arts into their daily curriculum.

New Victory is committed to arts access for all communities of New York to experience and engage with the exemplary international shows on its stages. The nonprofit is celebrated for programs including Victory Dance, which provides free dance performances and education to NYC summer schools; SPARK, a multi-year program to infuse arts-deprived school communities with live performing arts and arts education; and GIVE, a new initiative to address equitable student engagement in inclusion classrooms.

NEW VICTORY SCHOOL TOOL Resource Guides

Available to School Partners for every show in our season, NEW VICTORY SCHOOL TOOL Resource Guides are designed for educators to explore the artistry and key themes of each production.

Filled with practical, engaging and ready-to-implement activities that allow any teacher to incorporate New Victory into their classroom, NEW VICTORY SCHOOL TOOLS are designed to enrich the performance experience before, during and after the students' trip to the theater.

JOBS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE • • • •

Discover the New 42 Youth Corps, a youth development initiative that pairs life skills training with jobs in the arts for high school and college students. The Youth Corps is composed of four different tracks to meet students where they are academically and professionally, and to serve New York City with a diverse, creative pipeline of young talent.

New Victory Usher Corps

At New Victory, students ages 16-19 can apply to join the Usher Corps, a rigorous three-year program that offers:

- Live theater from around the world
- Job training and workshops
- A supportive team of young adults from across the city
- Hands-on work with kids and families in a friendly, fast-paced environment
- Personal and professional growth

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New Victory School Tool® Resource Guides are made possible by a generous gift in memory of Fr. John R. Scarangello, OFM whose lifelong passion for the theater was a powerful influence on all who were fortunate to know and love him.



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OUR GUIDING PILLARS

Want to know what guides the work we do in NEW VICTORY Education? The Guiding Pillars on this page are the foundation of how we strive to cultivate collaboration and creativity for everyone!

ARTS FOR ALL

How is the work accessible to and inclusive of everyone?

CREATE

How can we activate art-making and creativity to explore the art form in each production?

ART FORM

How are we honoring and exploring the technique of the art forms presented on our stage?

DISCOVERY

What methods are we employing? What questions are we asking to encourage opportunities for meaning-making, deepening understanding, inquiry, curiosity, risk-taking and learning about oneself, one's peers and the world around us?

COMMUNITY

How are we encouraging ensemble and collaboration within the communities we work with?

PLAY

How is the work sparking imagination, encouraging joy in learning and evoking laughter?



LEARNING STANDARDS

The New Victory is excited to provide educators and students with this 2019-20 New Victory School Tool Resource Guide! The activities, creativity pages and reflection tools included in this guide will allow everyone to engage with a variety of art forms and themes that you will see on stage at the New Victory. All activities and creativity pages can be directly connected to the Next Generation Learning Standards, the New York State Standards in the Arts and *Blueprint* Strands for Teaching and Learning. Have fun exploring and we'll see you at the theater!

NEXT GENERATION LEARNING STANDARDS:

Reading: 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6

Writing: 2; 3; 4; 5

Speaking and Listening: 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6

Language: 1; 2; 3

NEW YORK STATE LEARNING STANDARDS FOR THE ARTS:

Creating, Performing, Responding, Connecting

BLUEPRINT FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING IN THE ARTS:

Theater: Theater Making, Developing Theater Literacy, Making Connections

Visual Arts: Art Making, Developing Art Literacy, Making Connections







Journeying Further

Isango Ensemble, formed by director Mark Dornford-May and music director and singer Pauline Malefane in 2000, is based in Cape Town, South Africa. The Company predominantly draws performers from across the townships surrounding the city of Cape Town. The Company's structure embraces artists at all stages of their creative development, allowing senior artists to lead and contribute towards the growth of rising talents. At its heart are the extraordinary and varied musical abilities of its ensemble of performers.

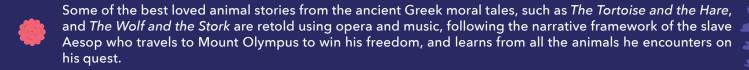
Isango Ensemble works through the creative force and energy of each and every member of the Company. This collective focus makes things happen beyond "the box." It is the mixture and clash of its cultures, races and experiences that enables it to create work of the highest caliber. The Company's work to date has focused on reimagining classics from the Western theater canon, finding a new context for the stories within a South African or township setting and creating new work, which is relevant to the heritage of South

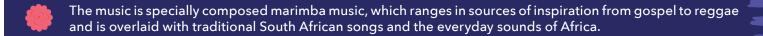
Where in the world is Isango Ensemble from?

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA



A BIT ABOUT AESOP'S FABLES:





The show is performed and sung mainly in English with sections in Xhosa, Tswana and Zulu languages.

Performed on Isango's traditional raked stage, the staging itself is simple, making more use of lighting, props and costumes than of additional set pieces. The costumes are bright and colorful, reflecting African ritual and culture.

The Company's productions have toured the USA, Ireland, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Singapore, Turkey, Japan, The Netherlands and Australia.

South African Music + Quest for Knowledge

• Oppression x Lessons Learned



Fun Facts

Share these fun facts with your students so that they can learn more about the show they're going to see on the NEW VICTORY stage!

How many languages do you speak? One? Two? Six? South Africa has eleven official languages. Cool, right? In alphabetical order they are: Afrikaans, English, Ndebele, Northern Sotho, Sotho, Swazi, Tsonga, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa and Zulu.

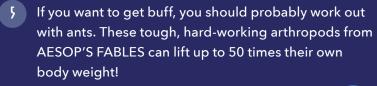


South Africa is the only country in the world that has hosted the Soccer, Cricket and Rugby World Cups!





One of Aesop's most famous stories is *The Tortoise and the Hare*. Could a tortoise REALLY win in a race against a rabbit? Well, that would depend on the type of turtle! Did you know that the fastest turtles ever traveled at 23,000 miles per hour? Of course, they were zooming through space in the Zond 5 spacecraft. Still...SO FAST!







Timeline of Key Events in South African History*:



- 1934 Status of the Union Act is enacted, declaring the country to be "a sovereign independent state"
- 1948 National Party takes power and the policy of apartheid, or separateness, is adopted
- **1950** South African population is classified by rights; the Group Areas Act is passed in order to segregate blacks and whites; African National Congress (ANC), led by Nelson Mandela, leads campaign of civil disobedience
- 1961 South Africa is declared a republic; Nelson Mandela heads ANC's new military wing following the Sharpeville massacre in which 70 black demonstrators are killed
- 1964 ANC leader Nelson Mandela is sentenced to life in prison for committing sabotage against South Africa's apartheid government
- 1966 Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd is assassinated
- 1970 Over 3 million people forcibly resettled in Bantustans or black "homelands" to prevent them from living in the urban areas of South Africa
- 1984-89 Township revolt in Transvaal
 - 1989 FW de Klerk replaces PW Botha as president and meets with Nelson Mandela; public facilities are desegregated; many ANC activists are set free
 - 1990 After serving 27 years in prison, Nelson Mandela is released
 - 1991 President FW De Klerk repeals South Africa's remaining apartheid laws
 - 1993 Agreement on an interim constitution is reached
 - 1994 Mandela becomes President of South Africa and the Government of National Unity formed, after a 20-year absence; South Africa takes a seat in the UN General Assembly
 - 1996 Truth and Reconciliation Commission chaired by Archbishop Desmond Tutu begins hearings on human rights crimes committed by former government and liberation movements during apartheid era



*This is a snapshot, not a full account, of key events in South Africa's history, beginning with the adoption of apartheid.

Nelson Mandela died in 2013 at the age of 95.



Journey Further Into: The Art Forms

STORYTELLING

Isango Ensemble's AESOP'S
FABLES is inspired by the
various famed fables of Aesop,
which began as spoken word
and oral storytelling, not
written text. The Company's
production uses South African
instruments, music, dance
and dialogue as storytelling tools in order
to bring these timeless tales to life.



MUSICAL THEATER

Musical theater brings together acting, live music and dance into one all-encompassing production. Singing conveys a deeper level of emotion, allowing the characters to express themselves beyond dialogue, monologue or soliloquy. AESOP'S FABLES will feature live musicians accompanying the performers, helping to tell the story and support the action in various mediums. Other examples of musical theater are *Dear Evan Hansen*, *Hamilton* and *Little Shop of Horrors*.

OPERA

Opera is a dramatic art form that combines music, theater, language and technical design. Opera is performed by singers and musicians and is often entirely sung-through with very little or no spoken dialogue.

A composer and a librettist work together to set text to music.

Historically, opera performances were quite spectacular, involving large set pieces and elaborate costumes.

Opera has since become less predictable in style and has expanded to include music styles other than classical.

While Isango Ensemble's AESOP'S FABLES isn't completely sung-through, it employs operatic styles of song and presentation.

COSTUME DESIGN

This design element is key when it comes to visually telling a story. AESOP'S FABLES is about a slave's quest for freedom and the fanciful animal characters he meets along the way. The vibrant costume designs in this production suggest hints of Aesop's Greek origins. The menagerie of animals portrayed on stage aren't literal interpretations of their real-life counterparts. Instead, the costume designs

pull from different South African cultures, while also possessing a modern vibe. Prepare your students to watch closely and see how the tortoise, the hare and the ants are brought to colorful life on stage!



What do your students already know?

Prior to exploring AESOP'S FABLES with your students, find out how much they already know about **MUSICAL THEATER** and **OPERA**. In addition, allow them to explore the theme: **MORALS**.

Have you ever seen a musical performed on stage?

Have you ever seen or listened to an opera? What did you enjoy about it and why?

What is a moral? What other stories do you know that convey a clear moral? What is that moral?

Where do you think you might see or hear morals portrayed in AESOP'S FABLES?



Journey Further Into: Unit Plan Brainstorms

THE FABLED AESOP (ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS, HISTORY, THEATER)

While some scholars believe that Aesop is merely a myth himself, others believe he truly existed. Which is the truth? Who was Aesop? When did he live and what was his life like? What were his other contributions to the world? In small groups, and utilizing what is known about Aesop, including his own writing, have your students capture a moment in Aesop's life by answering these questions. Have them conduct research about the life and times of Aesop. **Note:** Educators could either choose events in Aesop's life (i.e., Aesop was enslaved and gained freedom by offering his stories) or, using their research, could imagine real or fantastic events in his life (i.e., Aesop actually met a competitive hare and a calm, cool, collected tortoise during a race to the finish, which is what inspired him to write, "Tortoise and Hare"), that could be dramatized. Once students have compiled their research, have them work together to write a short narrative that tells the beginning, middle and end of this moment in Aesop's life. Next, tell them they are going to be creating a living portrait based on this moment in Aesop's life. Have each group work together to decide who they would like to portray and then create a tableau (a frozen picture) that clearly depicts their moment in Aesop's timeline. Once each group has created their respective tableau, ask them to speak one or two sentences of dialogue to add narrative to the story. As a culminating event, have each group present to the rest of the class, creating a living gallery depicting moments in the life of Aesop!

To support this unit, use the Activity: Physical Phables in the Pulling Back The Curtain section.

AFRICAN CULTURES (ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS, SOCIAL STUDIES, VISUAL ARTS)

South Africa is often referred to as the "Rainbow Nation," a term coined by former Archbishop Desmond Tutu to describe the country's multicultural diversity. The performers in AESOP'S FABLES are all from within or around Cape Town, South Africa, and represent their own variant of a "Rainbow Nation." Embark on a creative writing unit that allows students to explore the history of South African cultures. Over the course of a few days, have your students research the history of performance styles and techniques native to South Africa. In pairs, exchange writings and draw what they feel or visualize as they learn about South Africa's creative roots. In pairs or groups, students can share their findings and describe what they've drawn based on their research.

To support this unit, use the Creativity Page: Anthropomorphize, But Make It Fashion in the After The Show section.

FABLES, AND FOLKTALES AND MYTHS, OH MY! (ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS, SOCIAL STUDIES)

A fable, by definition, is a short fictional tale, told or written in verse or prose. Fables often feature animals, inanimate objects or forces of nature that have been given human qualities (i.e., the ability to speak) and culminate in a moral lesson. Folktales and myths, on the other hand, use very different elements in their storytelling. As a class, embark on a research project to bring fables, folklore and mythology into the modern age. Give the class three disparate tales to read. For example, you could have students read *The Cage Bird and the Bat*, by Aesop (fable); *How the Rainbow Was Made*, a creation tale originated by the Ojibwe Nation (Native American folklore); *Theseus and the Minotaur* (Greek myth). Once your students have read all three, ask them to compare and contrast the stories. Guide them by asking questions like: *What were similar storytelling elements across all three tales? What role(s) did animals play in the stories? What role(s) did humans play in the stories? In what ways do the three stories differ?* Once your students have compared and contrasted the stories, have a group discussion about the intrinsic morals and lessons of each tale. Then, find ways to make connections between the characters in the stories and television programming or films, historical and modern real-life events and public figures!

To support this unit, use the Creativity Page: The Inspired Musical Fabulist in the Heading To The Theater section.







Aesop's Fables: Mapping the Story



As our story begins, we meet Escallywags the Greek, a greedy man who has enslaved Aesop.



Enter **Aesop**, who calls upon the Greek gods to free him from his chains.



The Greek god **Hermes** answers his plea. Hermes tells Aesop that, to be free, he must travel to Mount Olympus to see Zeus. He must also heed what the animals have to say along the way so that his chains drop off day by day.

The first creatures that Aesop encounters are the Ants, who teach him the moral: where there's a will, there's a way.







Aesop then meets up with some foolish Frogs who desire a king. When they are finally granted their wish of a king-the Stork, who will ultimately devour them-Aesop learns: learn to rule yourselves, and rule well.

Next, with Escallywags in hot pursuit, Aesop runs into a dancing Tortoise and a racing Hare. From them, he learns: slow and steady is the best pace.



Soon after, a Wolf stops Aesop in his tracks and, while feasting on a chicken leg, gets a bone stuck in his throat. Aesop calls for help and the Stork comes to the rescue. After the Stork saves him, the Wolf tells all of the animals he's going to gobble them up. From this, Aesop learns: Some people are not grateful when anvone does them a kindness.

Next, Aesop, now with Escallywags and the Wolf close behind, finds himself in the company of a Goat and an Ass, disguised as a lion. When he and the Goat realize the Ass is really in disguise, Aesop learns: if you are an ass don't pretend otherwise. An ass you are and should remain.



Will Aesop reach Mount Olympus? Will Zeus grant him his freedom? Will Aesop finally be relieved of his chains as Hermes said?

You'll have to see AESOP'S FABLES to find out!



IT'S ALL GREEK (GODS AND GODDESSES) TO ME!

In Aesop's Fables, Aesop is visited by the Greek god Hermes, one of the twelve Olympians. These gods, led by Zeus, had overthrown the Titans, deities who had run amok. Hermes tells Aesop he must venture out on a quest for freedom.

What gods and goddesses make up the twelve Olympians? See below to find out!



This god, with the help of Hades and Poseidon, dethroned his father, Cronus, king of the Titans, the deities

that preceded the Olympians



AR(5: GOD OF WAR

Half-brother to the goddess Athena,
Ares is a dangerous god
of bloodlust, representing the
gruesome aspects of war



The goddess of marriage and birth, and both sister and wife of Zeus, this Olympic goddess tormented the women with whom Zeus had extramarital dalliances



APHRODITE: GODDESS OF LOVE

AND BEAUTY

Also known as the goddess of fertility, she is the mother of Cupid



Known as the god of the sea, horses and earthquakes, he fathered both Pegasus and the Cyclops Polyphemus



HEPHAESTUS: GOD OF THE FORGE

This god, known as the god of fire and sculpture, is married to the goddess Aphrodite



This agricultural goddess is the mother of Persephone



HESTIA: GODDESS OF THE HEARTH

Also known as the goddess of the fireside, this daughter of Cronus rules over architecture, domesticity and family



ATHENA: GODDESS OF WAR

The female counterpart to her half-brother Ares, she is also the goddess of wisdom



HERMES: HERALD AND MESSENGER OF MT. OLYMPUS

Conceived and born over the course of a day, this god of trickery, among other things, is the guide to the underworld



APOLIO: GOD OF THE SUN

Twin brother to Artemis, he is also the god of music and prophecy



ARTEMIS: GODDESS OF THE HUNT

Often depicted carrying a bow and arrow, she is also the goddess of animals and the protector of children



BEFORE THE SHOW: Activity

Physical Phables

Materials Needed: chart paper, markers

Storytelling is at the heart of AESOP'S FABLES. In fact, the show is based on a series of fables written centuries ago and uses theatrical magic to make Aesop's classic tales hop off the page and onto the stage.

In this activity, work with your students to become master storytellers and bring their own stories to life!

- Begin by inviting students to come together in a seated circle and ask them: What are different ways to tell a captivating story? Then, write down their suggestions on chart paper for reference. Note: Suggestions may include fun characters and character voices, moments of suspense, music, comedy, etc.
- 2. Tell students it's storytime! But, today you're not just going to listen to the story, you're going to become all of the elements that help make up the story. Then guide them through an exercise in which the students make up the beginning, middle and end of a story and you play the scribe! Don't forget that their story must have a moral or lesson learned!
- 3. Once it's written, read through the story aloud once or twice for the entire class so they can get a sense of the story's flow. Then, go back through the book, highlighting vocabulary, characters, settings and other elements of the story using the following questions:
 - a. What colors did you imagine in the story?
 - b. What objects did you hear about or imagine?
 - c. What characters are part of the story?
 - d. What did they like to do together?
 - e. Where do you think they lived?
 - f. How did the characters feel throughout the story?

- 4. Then, tell your students that they're going to bring the story to life in your classroom by exploring engaging elements of storytelling. Select a few elements such as:
 - a. Tableau (A frozen picture)
 - b. Participants as Characters (Who/What is in the story)
 - c. Creating Physical Setting (Where the story takes place)
 - d. Soundscaping (The background music, noise or soundtrack made with the mouth, body or found objects)
 - e. Thought-Tracking (Hearing what individual characters are thinking at any given point in the story)
- 5. Put all of these ideas into practice by leading students through a "Story Woosh," in which they create moments of the story in the center of the circle, while you act as the narrator and offer direction as the story is told. **Note:** It's best to activate the story one section at a time.
- 6. Once you've finished a moment or two of the story, have everyone in the center of the circle go back to their seated position by saying the word, "WOOSH!", and making a sweeping motion with your hands. Have seated students do this, too! Once you've repeated this for each moment of the story, you will have essentially activated your very own fable!

Reflection Questions:

What was it like to explore stories and make them come to life?

Did becoming different parts of this story help you better understand it? Why or why not?

What were some of your favorite moments to create? What was the most challenging part of this activity?

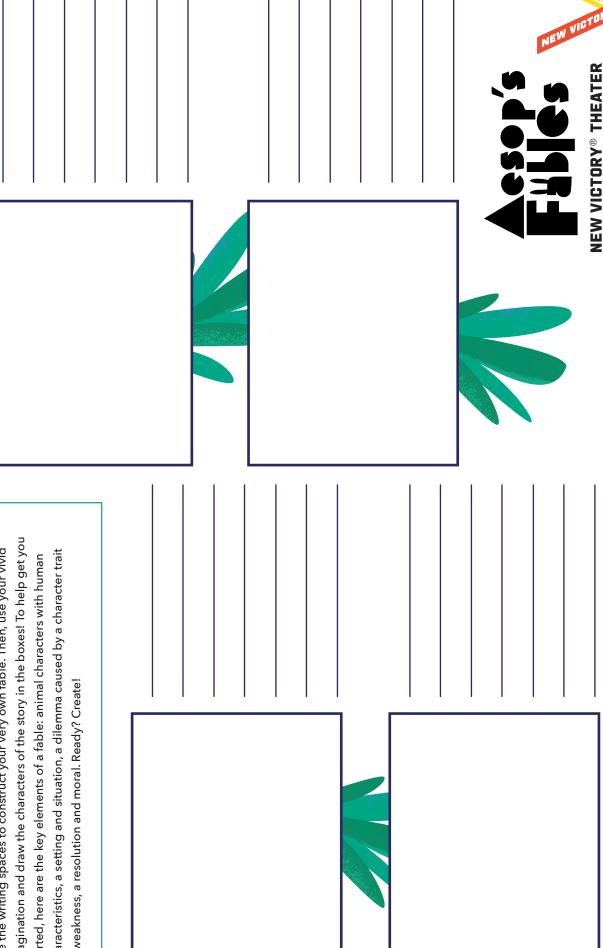




BEFORE THE SHOW: Creativity Page

quest for his freedom, during which he meets a number of animal characters In AESOP'S FABLES, you'll see a story of a slave, Aesop, who embarks on a who help teach him valuable morals, or lessons.

imagination and draw the characters of the story in the boxes! To help get you Use the writing spaces to construct your very own fable. Then, use your vivid characteristics, a setting and situation, a dilemma caused by a character trait started, here are the key elements of a fable: animal characters with human of weakness, a resolution and moral. Ready? Create!



New Victory® School Tool® Resource Guides





AT HOME: Resource For Families

BE A PART OF YOUR KID'S FIELD TRIP!



Check out the video trailer and a message from AESOP'S FABLES

www.NewVictory.org/AesopsFables



Ask your kid BEFORE the show:

What do you think opera is?

How do you think the performers discovered their talent for performing?

What are you most excited about for your trip to The New Victory Theater?



Ask your kid AFTER the show:

What was your favorite part of the show?

How would you describe an opera?

Did anything about the show surprise you?



VISIT

Experience New Victory with your kid!

The New Victory is New York City's only performing arts theater exclusively devoted to kids, their families and classmates, bringing exhilarating stories, innovative art forms and unparalleled performers from around the world to its historic stage in Times Square.

Use code ST1920 and save 20% on full price tickets.

This offer is valid for all shows in the 2019-20 season, excluding performances on Nov 29 - Dec 1, 2019 and Dec 26, 2019 - Jan 1, 2020. Limit 8 tickets per order.

For a full list of shows in the New Victory 2019-20 season, visit NewVictory.org.



Visit NewVictory.org and enter promo code ST1920

PHONE

Call 646.223.3010 and mention code **\$T1920**

IN PERSON

Visit the New Victory box office and mention code **ST1920**

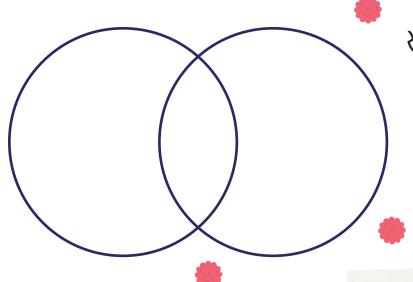
209 W 42nd Street, NYC (between 7th & 8th Aves) Box office hours: Sunday - Monday: 11am-5pm; Tuesday - Saturday: 12pm-7pm



AT HOME: Family FUN FACTivity

How many languages are spoken in your home? Let's add one more: Gibberish!

It's easy to learn Gibberish because you make it up using nonsense sounds and your imagination! Find a friend or family member and start a Gibberish conversation. Whoever starts decides what they want to talk about and see if the second person can guess and follow along! Make sure to exaggerate how you move your hands and face to make sure your friends can understand your Gibberish!



Marimbas and Xylophones look alike but are actually very different. What are some other things that look alike, and maybe have some things in common, but are still different? Let's think and explore! There's a venn diagram right here for you to fill out and do just that! Write the names of the two objects in the diagram, each in its own circle. Then, below, in the same circles, you can write down the things that make them different. In the middle, where the two circles overlap, write down the things they have in common!

World Cups are so cool! All of the greatest teams from all over the world competing at the top of their respective games; what could be better?

South Africa has been host for THREE different World Cups for three different sports. What is a sport or game that you wish had a World Cup, or a World Cup that you could compete in? Fill out this template to devise your World Cup plan!

World Cup Game/Sport:
Where Your World Cup Happens:
Name of Your World Cup Team:
Name of Your World Cup Rival:
How Do You Win:
What's the Score:



Rabbits Hop. Turtles crawl. Let's see which one is faster for humans! Find a friend or family member to join you in a race! Decide who's the turtle and who's the rabbit, figure out where you're racing and go! Remember, the turtle has to crawl and the rabbit has to hop!



 $\boldsymbol{\zeta}$ If you could lift 50 times your body weight, what would you lift?

Think of the heaviest thing you wish you could lift. Close your eyes. Imagine it. Imagine all of its weight. Now, imagine you are actually lifting it using all of your muscles, and all of your ANT STRENGTH!! What did you lift? Share the story with a friend!











Heads Up!



You're off to see an opera! But, Isango Ensemble's AESOP'S FABLES isn't an opera in the traditional sense because it doesn't employ standard classical instruments, grand set design and a completely sung-through story. This production incorporates spoken word—in verse! Encourage your students to bop along with Aesop as he sets off on a quest for freedom, meeting zany creatures and learning lessons.





NO-HUSH ZONE: OOHS, AAHS AND APPLAUSE

Thank you for being our partner and making the performing arts a priority for your students! The New Victory prides itself on presenting performing arts that make kids (and adults) exclaim, dance, scream, laugh and giggle! We love when kids vocally and physically respond to what they're seeing on stage. In fact, many of the visiting artists tell us that their favorite part of performing at the New Victory is the real-time, honest reactions from the kids in the audience. Therefore, we ask you and your fellow teachers to help us by making the New Vic a "no-hush zone." Of course, we ask for your help in managing respectful behavior to avoid distractions that are not directly related to the action on stage. Additionally, please ensure your students follow the directions of the NEW VICTORY Ushers and other theater guidelines such as no electronic devices or eating and drinking in the theater.





QAAAAAHHHHHHHHHHHHHH



HEADING TO THE THEATER: Creativity Page

THE INSPIRED MUSICAL FABULIST

Below are two of Aesop's most famous fables. Read them both. Then, become a musical fabulist, or author of fables, by creating a brand new song inspired by one or both stories.

Use the blank space below to jot down your lyrics. Then, set those lyrics to a tune you know or create a brand new one!

THE CROW AND THE PITCHER

In a spell of dry weather, when the Birds could find very little to drink, a thirsty Crow found a pitcher with a little water in it. But the pitcher was high and had a narrow neck, and no matter how he tried, the Crow could not reach the water. The poor thing felt as if he must die of thirst.

Then an idea came to him. Picking up some small pebbles, he dropped them into the pitcher one by one. With each pebble the water rose a little higher until at last it was near enough so he could drink.

In a pinch a good use of our wits may help us out.





THE ANTS AND THE GRASSHOPPER

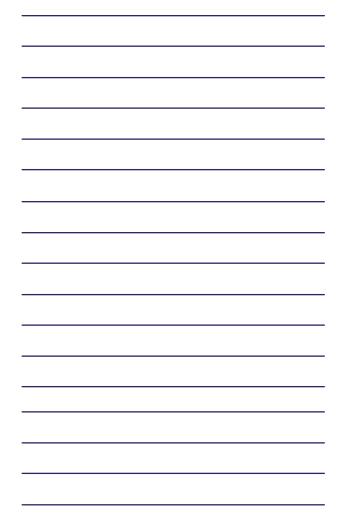
One bright day in late autumn a family of Ants were bustling about in the warm sunshine, drying out the grain they had stored up during the summer, when a starving Grasshopper, his fiddle under his arm, came up and humbly begged for a bite to eat.

"What!" cried the Ants in surprise, "have n't you stored anything away for the winter? What in the world were you doing all last summer?"

"I didn't have time to store up any food," whined the Grasshopper; "I was so busy making music that before I knew it the summer was gone."

The Ants shrugged their shoulders in disgust.

Fables above taken from "Aesop's Favorite Fables: Children's Classic Collections, More Than 130 Classic Fables for Children!" with illustrations by Milo Winter





Before you leave school

Bags will be collected by NEW VICTORY staff and stored during the performance when you arrive. We advise you to leave all bags and lunches at school if possible.

Plan to arrive at the NEW VICTORY venue at least 30 - 45 minutes before curtain time. The Building opens one hour prior to curtain (i.e. 10am for an 11am performance). If you realize that your group is running late, please contact the theater DIRECTLY at 646.223.3020. If you will be arriving by bus, ensure that your driver drops your group off on the north side of 42nd Street between 7th and 8th Avenues.

Arrival

When you reach 42nd Street, a member of the NEW VICTORY Front of House staff wearing a green vest will check in with the School Trip Leader.

If you arrive by bus, they will direct your bus to a location on the street where it is safest to unload the students. It is important to wait until our staff checks in the School Trip Leader and Bus Driver before unloading the students. Our staff member will record the bus number and give the School Trip Leader and the Bus Driver correlating tags. If you are unable to be dropped off in front of the theater please record the bus number for our Front of House staff. Please remember to have the School Trip Leader and the Bus Driver exchange cell numbers. The Front of House staff will give a time for the bus to return to pick up your school group. If you are arriving by subway or other public transportation, please form a line outside the theater when you arrive and wait to check in with a Front of House Staff member before entering the theater.

The question of lunch

NEW VICTORY venues are not equipped to host lunch/ snacks. In the early autumn and spring months, nearby Bryant Park (42nd Street at 6th Avenue) offers a pleasant place for lunching, and there are also public restroom facilities.

Seating

In order to make your experience at the theater as efficient and safe as possible, you will not be issued tickets. NEW VICTORY Education staff carefully assign seats in advance of each performance, factoring in grade, group size and special circumstances. We are not able to honor specific seating requests with the exception of requests required for accessibility. We ask that your group remain seated after the show. As soon as we are able to escort you to your bus or the subway, an usher will come to you. If you have any questions, please contact the Education Department at: Education_Tickets@NewVictory.org.

Accessibility 3 9 4 ADIII SF

and is subject to availability.









Wheelchair Accessibility: Wheelchair seating must be requested in advance, at the time of the ticket reservation,

Assistive Listening Devices: Assistive listening devices are available for patrons who have hearing impairments. We suggest you request this service in advance.

Sign Interpretation and Audio Description: A sign interpreted and/or audio described performance is available for each education production at New Victory. We suggest you reserve tickets to these performances for this service and request it during your order. Please contact Education_Tickets@NewVictory.org if you are not able to reserve tickets and need this service.

Sensory Friendly: NEW VICTORY Education offers sensory friendly performances for certain shows. The sound will be adjusted to lower levels. House lights will be left at half. Fidgets are available as needed at every NEW VICTORY performance. Please ask a staff member if you need one during your next visit.



Directions

NEW VICTORY THEATER

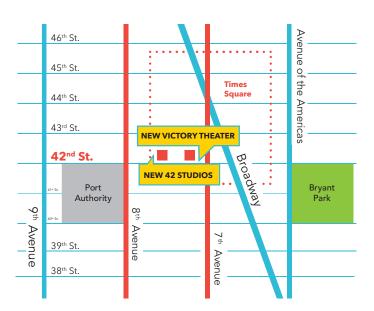
209 West 42nd Street

NEW 42 STUDIOS

229 West 42nd Street

BY SCHOOL BUS

It is safest to drop off and pick up your school group on the **north side of the street** in front of the venue. Turn onto 42nd Street from 7th Avenue so students can unload in front.



BY MTA, SUBWAY OR BUS

1/2/3 N/R/Q/W/7

Exit the station at 42^{nd} Street/ 7^{th} Avenue. When you come out of the turnstile, take the stairs to your right. All NEW VICTORY venues are directly to the west of the subway station.

A/C/E to Port Authority

Exit at 42nd Street/8th Avenue. Walk to 42nd Street, turn east, and continue walking until you arrive at NEW VICTORY venues.

B/D/F/M

Exit at 42nd Street/6th Avenue. Walk west on 42nd Street until you come to 7th Avenue. The venues are on the north side of the street at 7th Avenue, next to the subway station.

The M10, M16, M27, M42, M104 buses all stop within one block of the venues.

During the show

42nd Street is extremely congested and has a high volume of traffic. **According to the New York City Department of Transportation, vehicles are not allowed to sit idle or park on the street without special permission.** Once your bus is empty, it is important that the bus driver find parking at a nearby location—see possible parking locations below.

If a driver chooses to park on 42nd Street, they do so at their own risk of being ticketed by the police. The New Victory Theater is not responsible for bus drivers who receive parking tickets.

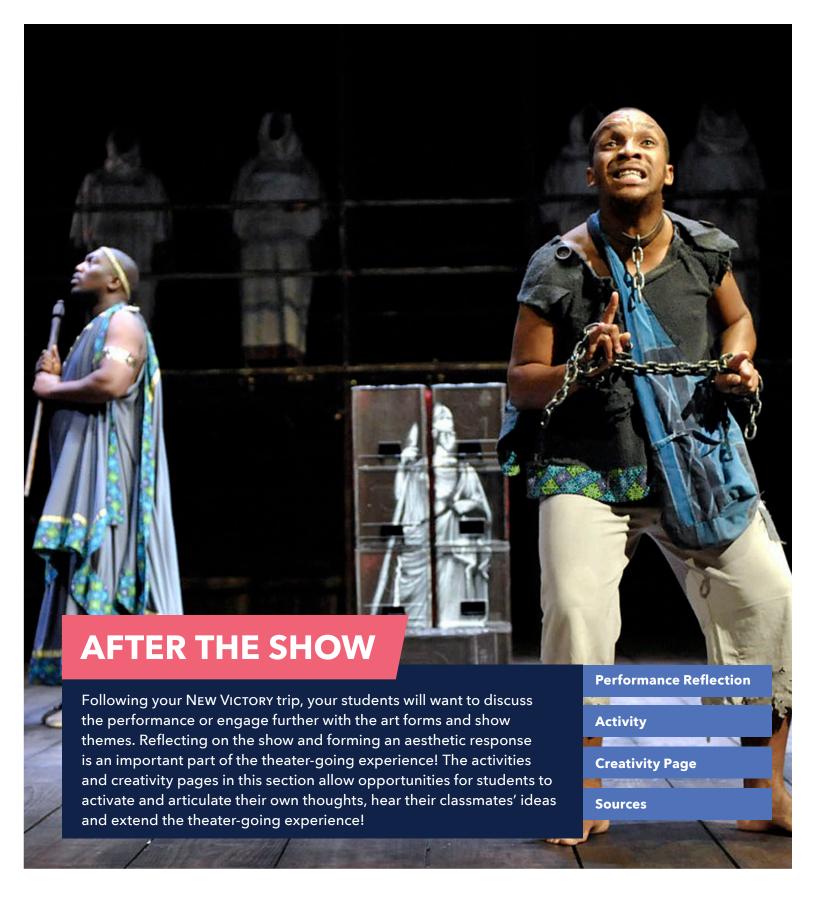
Possible parking locations

8th Avenue (both sides) between 38th and 39th Streets 11th Avenue (both sides) between 39th and 40th Streets

Pick up

Taking Midtown traffic into consideration, bus drivers should leave their waiting location approximately 15 minutes prior to the return time given by the Front of House staff. Front of House staff will also help find a spot on 42nd Street to safely load your student group after the show has ended.







Performance Reflection

Following your trip to the New Victory, you may find that your students want to discuss the performance and their own opinions. Reflecting on the show and voicing an aesthetic response is an important part of the theater-going experience. Allowing your students the opportunity to articulate their own thoughts and hear the ideas of their classmates will increase the impact of the theater experience. **Using the following prompts, lead students in a discussion:**

Was there a story? What was it about?

Who were the characters and what was their relationship to each other?

What were they in search of? Did they find it?

What were your favorite parts of the show?

What objects did you see onstage? How were they used? Did they remind you of anything?

What did you think of the live music?

What different production elements (music, lighting, etc.) did you notice in the show?

How did the show make you feel?

TEACHER TIP

Engaging in dialogue, asking questions and recalling observations are skills that we believe should be fostered and encouraged. When leading a performance reflection discussion, try the following model of critical response:

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Describe (I saw...)

Analyze (I wonder...)

Interpret (I think/feel...)

Evaluate (I believe...)
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Performance Reflection

The Critical Thinker

The part of the show that grabbed my attention the most was



The show made me think about

While watching the show, I had the strongest reaction to



Before seeing this show, I didn't know that

A question I have about the show is



If I were the director, one thing I would change about the show is



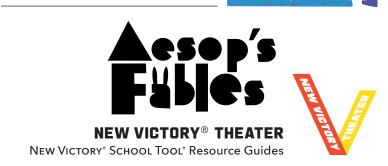
One thing I saw on stage during this show that I've never seen before was

After seeing the show, my friends and I talked about

Overall, the show made me feel







AFTER THE SHOW: Activity

ZEUS, ESCALLYWAGS AND AESOP: A STATUS GAME

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Materials Needed: index cards with character names and descriptions, tape

- To begin, have students come to a seated circle and review the different characters you met in AESOP'S FABLES, focusing on Escallywags and Aesop's relationship to each other and the world around them.
- 2. As this conversation continues, walk around the circle placing character description cards, labeled "Escallywags: Greedy master", "Aesop: Humble servant" and "Zeus: All-powerful king of all gods", on the back of each student. **Note:** Students should be told not to look at the cards being placed on their own back.
- 3. Next, ask students to get up on their feet and imagine that they are standing on Mount Olympus, the home of the gods! Then, ask students to walk around the room and greet as many different people as they can, taking a moment to read the signs on each other's backs. **Note:** Make sure students don't discuss any information written on the cards. The only word students are allowed to say to one another is "Greetings."
- 4. Encourage students to choose how they speak and behave towards one another based on the information they read on each person's character description card. Guide them by asking questions and offering prompts like: Is the person you're interacting with powerful? Are they weak? How does their character or label inform how you speak with them? Notice how others say "greetings" to you and how they treat you. Let this inform how you interact with others.
- 5. Give students enough time to explore the room, meeting and greeting as many characters as possible.
- 6. Then, ask students to stop where they are, remove the sign from their back and review both the character's name and description. Tell students to keep their character names and descriptions to themselves and give them a moment to think of ways in which they can embody their character. Guide them by asking them questions like: What are some gestures or postures your character might use? What is your characters way of speaking or tone of voice? How might your character walk through the room? Would your character make eye contact with others?

- 7. Next, have students place their character card on the front of their shirt, making sure that the name is facing inward, not visible to the others in the room. Ask them to imagine that they are now inside the temple of the gods. Have them walk around the room once again greeting each other by saying "Greetings". Note: Students should now be fully "in role," embodying the traits of their character. As they do this, ask them questions like: Which character(s) seem the most like you? Which characters seem the most different from you? How do these interactions make you feel?
- 8. After a few moments, ask students to remove their character cards and come back to a seated circle. Ask students the following questions:
 - What was it like being greeted, not knowing which character you were assigned?
 - How did your behavior change once you read your character description?
 - What connections did you draw between your interactions today and AESOP'S FABLES?
- 10. As a culminating conversation, remind students that, in AESOP'S FABLES, Aesop learned a number of morals, or lessons, along his journey. Then, chat with your students about the things they learned during this activity. Guide them by asking: What is the moral of today's activity? What lessons did we learn about how we treat others?

Reflection Questions:

What was your favorite moment from today's activity?

What was it like to embody a character?

What did you learn from today's activity that you didn't know before?



AFTER THE SHOW: Creativity Page

ANTHROPOMORPHIZE, BUT MAKE IT FASHION

The animals in AESOP'S FABLES are depicted using costume design concepts that incorporate animal-like qualities, everyday human clothing and South African designs.

Now it's time to put on your designer hat.

First, read one of Aesop's fables, or create your own. Then, choose an animal character, use your imagination and create your very own character costume in the space below!



SOURCES:

COMPANY

Isango Ensemble: https://isangoensemble.co.za/

CONTENT & THEMES

Aesop's Fables: https://www.ancient.eu/article/664/aesops-fables/

Ancient Greece: https://www.history.com/topics/ancient-history/ancient-greece

Greek gods and goddesses: https://www.britannica.com/list/12-greek-gods-

and-goddesses

Aesop's Fables Photos: Keith Pattison



A Land Acknowledgement

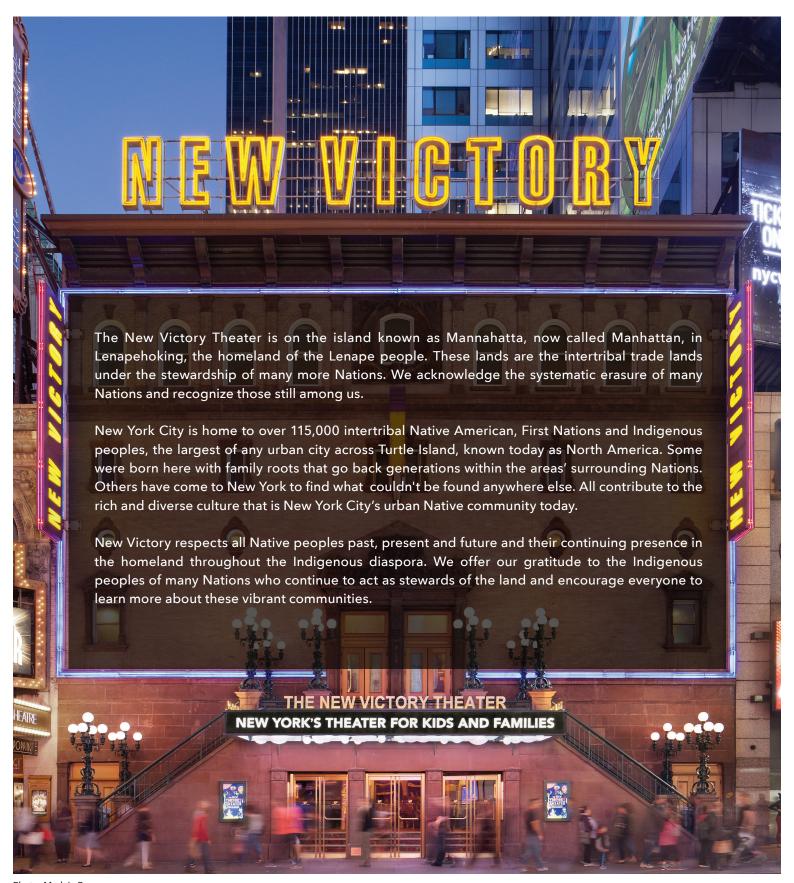


Photo: Mark LaRosa

