

Before Fair

Lesson Plans

The following lesson plans utilize information in the packet and PowerPoint presentation. This is provided to give students back ground knowledge to enjoy the faire.

Greeting worksheet (when you are complete you will be able to talk at great length about the weather and cast members will respond to you- try it!) LA5.1.6.7, LA5.1.6.6, LA5.1.6.10, LA5.2.1.3, LA5.2.1.8

(Note- you may have to add or delete a word on the worksheet to make the sentence make sense.)

I _____ the _____, when _____,

1.verb

2.time of day

3. Adverb ending in ly

adore,	groove on		agreeably,	hilariously,
applaud,	get a charge out of,	dawn	blissfully,	jovially,
apprise	get a kick out of,	morning	blithely,	joyfully,
admire	enthralled,	sunrise	brightly,	joyously,
appreciate,	have a ball,	early morning	buoyantly,	laughingly,
be entertained,	have a good time,	late morning	cheerfully,	lightheartedly,
be blessed,	have fun,	early afternoon	contentedly,	lightly,
be favored,	hold	noon/ luncheon	delightedly,	lovingly,
boast	like,	afternoon	delightfully,	merrily,
be fond of,	love,	midday	devotedly,	optimistically,
be pleased,	luxuriate in,	tea time	elatedly,	peacefully,
cotton to,	occupy,	early evening	enthusiastically,	playfully,
command,	own,	dusk	exhilaratingly,	sincerely,
cherish	praise,	sunset	exultantly,	smilingly,
delight in,	prize	evening	freely,	willingly,
dote on,	reap the benefits	late evening	gaily,	vivaciously,

_____ , that

4. Adjective of texture

5. Color

6. Force of nature
or celestial body

cushy,	pithy	Red	yellow	blue	forces of nature	moon
delicate,	, pliable,	bittersweet,	yellow,	cold,	snow	stars
doughy,	pulpy,	bloodshot,	amber,	opalescent,	sleet	asteroids
downy,	quaggy,	blooming,	ash blond,	aqua,	hail	comet
easeful,	rounded,	blush	aureate,	atmospheric,	thunder	
easy,	satiny,	Brick	aurulent,	azure,	lightening	
elastic,	silken,	burgundy,	blonde,	bluish,	wind	
feathery,	silky,	cardinal,	canary,	cerulean,	breeze	
fine,	smooth,	carmine,	champagne	cesium,	dew	
flabby,	snug,	cerise,	chrysie,	chlamydeous,		
fleecy,	spongy,	cherry,	citrine,	cyaneous,		
fleshy,	squashy,	chestnut,	citron,	ecchymotic,	Celestial bodies	
flimsy,	supple,	claret,	cream,	gentian,	sun	

to the _____ that are _____

7. Personification verb

dance tickle
 Kiss sigh
 write drag
 walk play
 shout crawl
 play tag beg
 groove call
 Nag devour
 wink run
 Eat dare
 laugh appear
 Sing scold
 groan invite
 beckon smile

8. land feature

hilltops tree
 flowers tree tops
 buds chess
 leaves board
 ant mounds joust field
 stream food court
 brook
 meadow
 field
 pasture
 sty
 hay stack
 cook fire
 green

9. Accolades

admirable, peachy*,
 amazing, phenomenal,
 astonishing, pleasant,
 astounding, pleasing,
 awe-
 inspiring, prime,
 awesome, remarkable,
 brilliant, sensational,
 divine*, staggering,
 dynamite, startling,
 enjoyable, strange,
 excellent, stupendous,
 fabulous, super,
 fantastic, superb,
 fine, surprising,

For a _____

pun w/ job or alliteration with job

**Word that begins with the same
 Letter as the job you want to
 have when you grow up**

**Examples:
 Burned baker
 Waft weaver
 Green grocer
 Salty seller
 Smudged scribe
 Fleeced furrier
 bitty biologist**

after all,
 against,
 at any rate,
 despite,
 for all that,
 howbeit,
 in any case,
 in any event,
 in spite of,
 nevertheless,
 nonetheless,
 on the other hand,
 regardless of,
 though,
 to the contrary,

Such as I. _____

10. Transition

withal, ingenuously,
 yet, naturally,
 by golly, profoundly,
 thank the Lord really,
 aboveboard, truly,
 candidly, truthfully,
 deeply, wholeheartedly,
 earnestly, without
 equivocation
 frankly,
 from bottom of heart,
 genuinely,
 in all conscience,
 in all sincerity,
 in good faith,

Put the work from the three pages above onto one page

I _____ **the** _____, **when** _____
1.verb 2.time of day 3. Adverb ending in ly

_____,
4. Adjective of texture 5. Color 6. Force of nature
Or celestial body

_____ **to the** _____ **that are** _____
7. Personification verb 8. land feature 9. Accolades

For a _____ **Such as I.** _____,
pun w/ job or alliteration with job 10. Transition

(add the following to after yours)

**The truly wondrous, beautifully bounteous saffron sun for our dear Lady Bess',
TWICE blessed: fair, faire fares... very well, IN deed.**

Put the work from the three pages above onto one page

I _____ **the** _____, **when** _____
1.verb 2.time of day 3. Adverb ending in ly

_____,
4. Adjective of texture 5. Color 6. Force of nature
Or celestial body

_____ **to the** _____ **that are** _____
7. Personification verb 8. land feature 9. Accolades

For a _____ **Such as I.** _____,
pun w/ job or alliteration with job 10. Transition

(add the following to after yours)

**The truly wondrous, beautifully bounteous saffron sun for our dear Lady Bess',
TWICE blessed: fair, faire fares... very well, IN deed.**

Exercise: Match the correct title with the correct person by drawing a line to connect them.

Your Majesty

Your Worship

My Lord

My Lady

Sir

Madam

Master

Mistress

Goodwife

Sirrah

Cousin or 'Coz

Lass

Gaffer

Faith to her cousin, Molly

Baroness of Darkwater **to** the Queen

Ruth, washer woman

Malcolm Wolfe Queen's Guard

Conrad the Barber-Surgeon

Archbishop of Canterbury

Lady Bess Talbot

Grandfather Bob

a young girl

Mary A and Mary B Chandlers

Queen Elizabeth

Lord Edward

Eli, gravedigger

Who do you call when you need?

Pool deck

Group Photo

Furniture

Dry cleaners

Seamstress

Teacher

Wedding gown fabric

Knife sharpener

Light bulbs

Braces (teeth)

Sun visor

Cutler

Limner

Joiner

Tutor

Tailor

Barber

Chandler

Fuller

Sawyer

Haberdasher

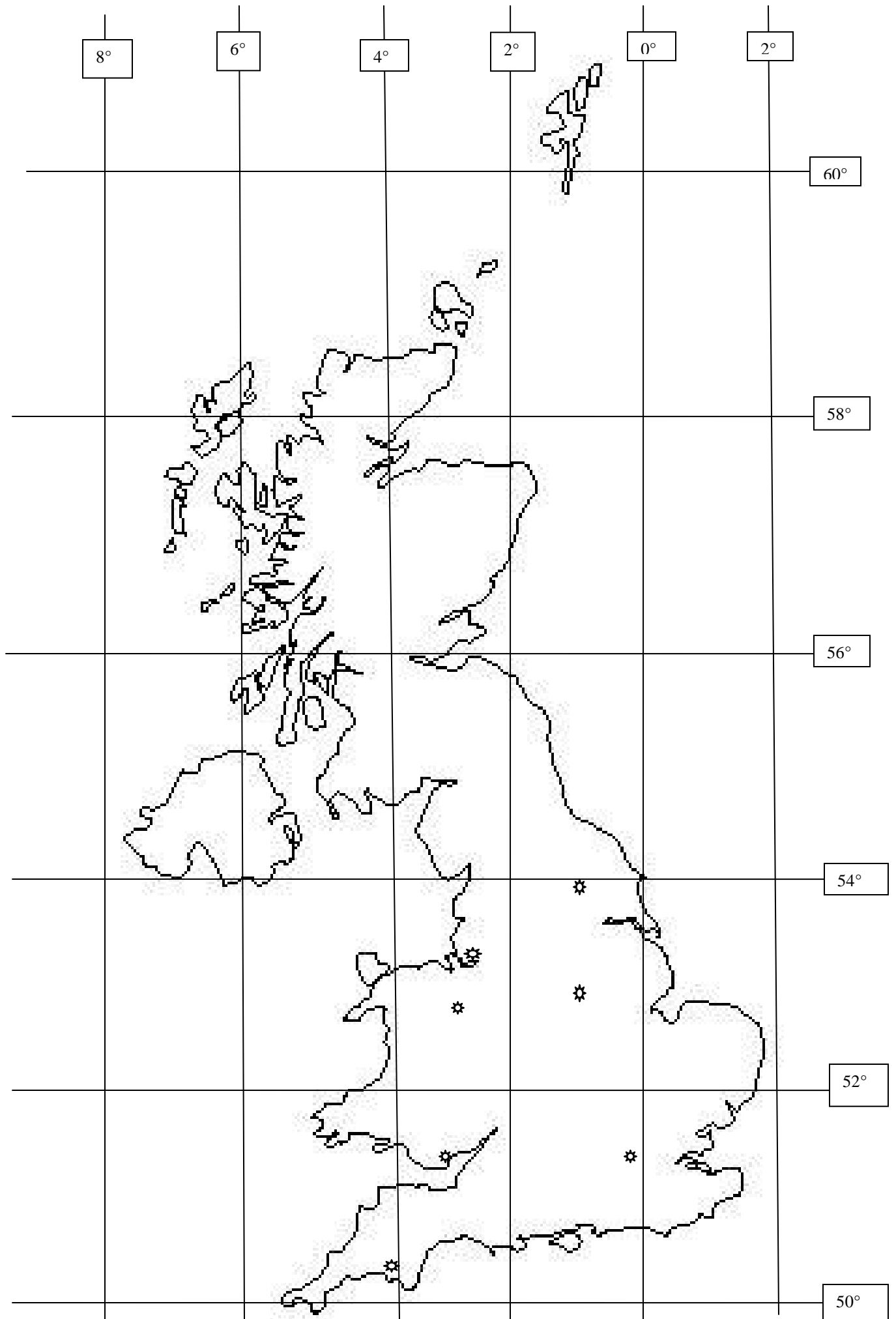
Portraitist

Social Studies

Using the lines of latitude and longitude given (there are twenty tenths between each marked line) on the map below and your world map in your social studies text match the coordinates to the cities..

1. 50.4° by 4.2°
2. 51.4° by 0.2°
3. 52.8° by 3°
4. 51.4° by 3.1°
5. 53.1° by 1°

Nottingham
Plymouth
Shrewsbury
Newport
London



Science- Spontaneous Generation

What cause and effect did people use in the past to explain these strange beliefs below. What scientific methods could be used to explain what really happened and help people question these widely held beliefs?

Example: It was thought that after a flood, the muddy soil left behind raised frogs.

What people thought: after flood waters receded, there were a lot of frogs hopping around so people thought that the wet soil raised frogs from the dirt.

Scientific Method: Scientists took soil samples from flood zones and using controls and variables they watched to see what would happen. Nothing happened. The soil samples did NOT contain frogs. The scientists then wanted to know where frogs came from so they captured several frogs and raised them in a laboratory where they could be observed. They discovered through observation that frogs lay eggs, they are protected in the mud, and that the reason there appeared to be more frogs after a flood is that the eggs hatched during the flood, the tadpoles swam around the flood waters, and the frogs hopped around after the waters receded.

Beliefs and Recipes for pests and rodents

1. Snakes can arise from horse hair that is in stagnant water.
2. Place a dirty shirt or some rags in an open pot or barrel containing a few grains of wheat or some wheat bran, and in 21 days, mice will appear.
3. The meat that had been hanging in the sun all day (at a butcher shop) was the source of the flies.
4. Rats can be brought to life by wrapping rags together and leaving them in a corner.
5. Bees came from dead cows (after the cow dies, bury him upright with the body exposed and after a month, a swarm of bees emerges).
6. Cooled broth grows mold.
7. The earth is the center of the universe
8. If you drink flowing water (out of a stream) you can swallow a snake that will grow in your stomach and starve you.

Math

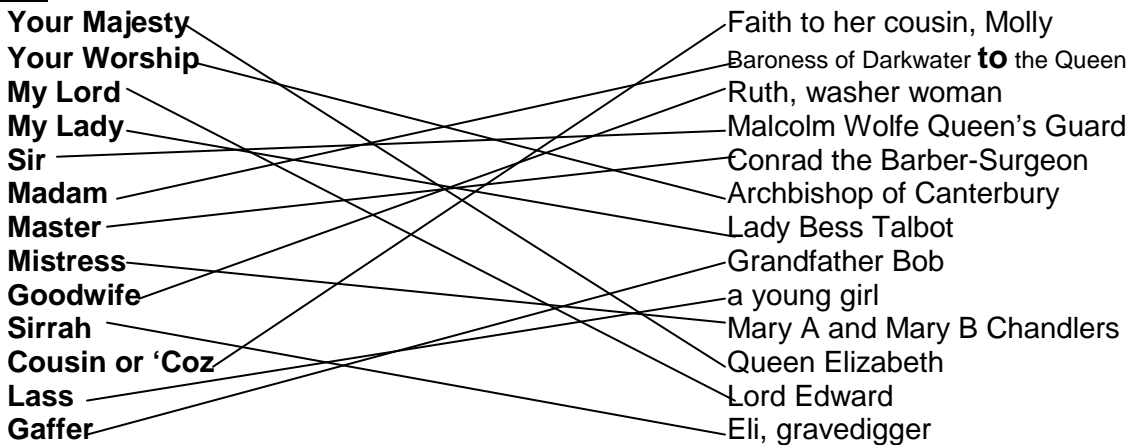
1. There are thirteen acts at faire. If each act performs three times how many performances will there be in all?
2. The Queen rode from London in her carriage and six horses. It took four days for her to arrive at Lady Bess' Estate of Hickory Grove on the lake. If London is 140 miles away how many miles did they travel each day?
3. The Queen wears 19 pieces of clothing and jewelry. It takes an average of three minutes for each piece. How long does it take The Queen to get dressed in the mornings?
4. The Queen rides with one close friend in her carriage but has an entourage of four additional Ladies in waiting and six guards. If two guards are needed to ride on the outside of each carriage and each carriage can only hold two occupants how many carriages does the queen use to travel to the Estate of Hickory Grove on the Lake?
5. The Queen has high tea with twenty-five of her loyalist subjects. She serves three savory delicacies and four sweets. How many items in total will be prepared for the Queen's tea?
6. What is the total surface area of the stall for the villagers in Discover Shrewsbury /shruberry/ if the front and back are seven feet tall by eight feet wide and the sides are four feet wide by eight feet tall, please include the roof (four feet by eight feet) and floor (four feet by eight feet)?
7. Mistress Lily, the midwife, delivers all the babies in the village. If there are thirty women in the village and they each have four children how many babies will Lily deliver?
8. One third of the village prefers ale while two fifths prefer warm milk. Which drink is more popular in the village?
9. During the winter the chandlers were busy and made candles until they were out of supplies. They put their candles in bundles of 7. They have a barrelful of bundles. After three days they counted 3,458 bundles of candles. How many candles did they make in all?
10. During the last pestilence, Eli buried $\frac{1}{4}$ of the villagers. If there were 93 villagers before the pestilence, how many villagers did Eli bury?

Answer Key

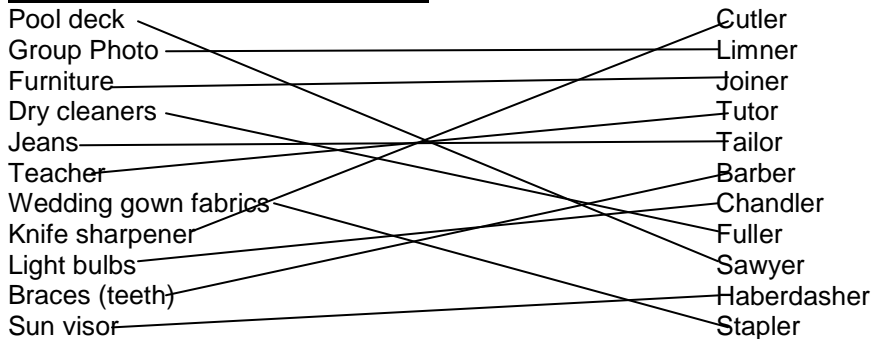
Language: answers vary- two examples below

1. I relish the dawn, when the softly silken sapphire breeze brushes the new buds that are brilliant for a stretched skinner such as I, in good faith The truly wondrous, beautifully bounteous saffron sun for our dear Lady Bess', TWICE blessed: fair, faire fares... very well, IN deed.
2. I cotton to the sunset when the willingly fluid lemon sun calls to the mountains that are tremendous for a cracked chemist such as I, but the sun shines faithfully on the truly wondrous, beautifully bounteous saffron sun for our dear Lady Bess', TWICE blessed: fair, faire fares... very well, IN deed.

Titles

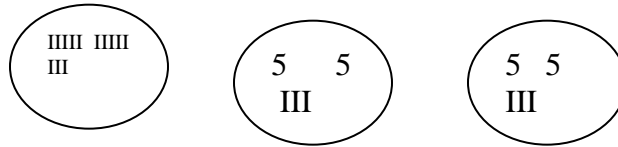


Who do you call when you need?



Math

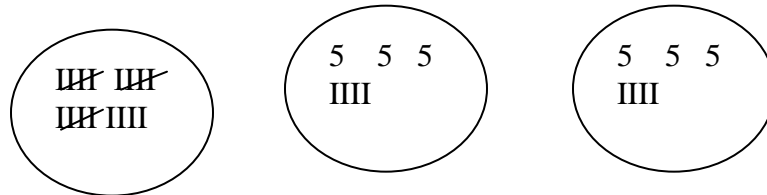
1. 39
13X3=39 or



2. 35 mpd (34.7)

140/4 140 miles divided by the four days of travel for miles per day.

3. 57 minutes
19X3=57 or

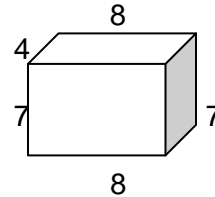


4. 3
Q= queen
F= close friend
L= lady in waiting



5. 182
Don't forget the Queen. 25 subjects plus the queen is 26
26X3=78 (savory) 26X4=104 sweet 78+104= 182 delicacies altogether

6. 232
Surface Area formula $SA=2bh+2bw+2hw$
 $SA = 2(8X7) + 2(8X4) + 2(7X4)$
 $SA= 2(56)+ 2(32) +2 (28)$
 $SA= 112+ 64+ 56$
 $SA= 232$



7. 120
40X3=120

8. warm milk
-
- using the golden arches 1X5 is less than 3X2

9. 494
- | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| $32(3/16) =$ | 6 lost in fight | 32 total teeth |
| $32(1/8) =$ | 4 lost in famine | <u>-13 teeth lost</u> |
| | <u>+3 pulled by Conrad</u> | 19 remaining teeth |
| | 13 lost | |

10. 44

$60(1/15) = 4$ officers

$60(1/5) = \underline{12}$ mid shipmen

16 not plain soldiers

$60 - 16 = 44$ plain sailors

11. 3458

$\begin{array}{r} X \quad 7 \\ \hline 24,206 \end{array}$

12. $93(1/4) = 23.25$

Eli Buried 24 people

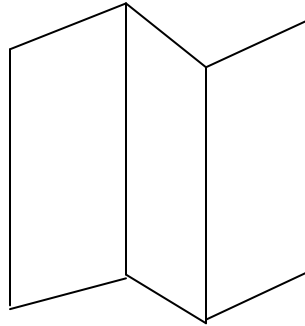
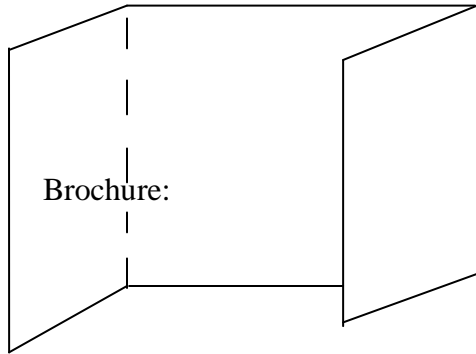
Social Studies

1. 50.4° by 4.2° Plymouth
2. 51.4° by 0.2° London
3. 52.8° by 3° Shrewsbury
4. 51.4° by 3.1° Newport
5. 53.1° by 1° Nottingham

Science answers

1. Horse hair in water curls in strange ways and a worm that lives in stagnant water looks like the horse hair when it is in water and anything thin and wiggly would eventually turn into a venomous snake, or so it was believed. People believed a lot of strange things about snakes. They believed that the way snakes killed their prey was by mesmerizing or charming them into trance like state. If you were being charmed by a snake your only hope was a passerby blocking your view of the snakes enchanting eyes. People also believed that snakes could tumble along like a wheel by grasping their tails in their mouths, gaining so much speed that it was impossible to out run them. Many snakes are venomous and deadly and the fear of this may have started these stories. Close observation of both the horse hair and the worms led to the categorization of many crawling things.
2. Because grain was stored in buildings with thatched roofs, they would leak and allow rodents into the buildings. Because people observed first the wet grain and then the adult mice they believed that the grain was spontaneously generating the mice. People still believed this until other similar beliefs were debunked and better buildings such as silos with slate roves were constructed which kept out both the rain and the mice.
3. People bought meat right off of the carcass of the animal. In fact, you would point to the chunk you wanted and the butcher would cut it off for you. Going to the butcher meant walking through a torrent of flies and most people believed that flies were just a part of the meat. Francesco Redi in 1668 did an experiment with three pieces of meat and coverings visit http://www.microbiologytext.com/index.php?module=Book&func=displayarticle&art_id=27 for a great graphic of his results.
4. There was no sanitation or sewage in England in this time and rats will eat almost everything. Leaving old rage lying about was an invitation a rat could not refuse. This belief was not really debunked until the sanitation movement lead by Queen Victoria's physician Dr. Snow in 1854, cleaned the garbage and sewage from the streets and drove the rats underground (to the sewage lines).
5. Bees in dry arid areas may have used the carcasses of large dead animals just like holes in trees or for unfortunate home owners, attic spaces. There is a story in the Bible where Sampson (of the hair that shouldn't be cut) finds honey in the carcass of a lion. At this time Christianity was Queen and because this belief is supported by the Bible it really hasn't gone away. There is evidence that honey bees will make a hive in a dead carcass. It is not their hive spot of first choice but of last resort.
6. If you didn't keep the soup over the fire (or peas porridge hot) mold grew on the surface. Microbes weren't "discovered" until the mid 16th century and Louis Pasteur wasn't able to prove their existence until 1859. There is a great visual of his actual experiment if you visit : http://www.microbiologytext.com/index.php?module=Book&func=displayarticle&art_id=27
7. Galileo first supported Copernicanism (a Greek Astronomer) in 1610. Galileo studied the sun, charting sun spots, and found four moons (there are many) of Jupiter. By closing observing the stars Galileo realized that we were not the center of the universe.
8. The "snake" was actually a parasite called the Cestoda, commonly known as a tapeworm. It is not ingested from running water but undercooked pork, beef, or fish. The tapeworm has two stages of life. Its first stage grows into the tissue of its herbivore (cow, pig, or fish) host causing more damage to this host. When the herbivore becomes food for a human (or other primate) the tapeworm moves to its adult stage where it grows in the small and large intestines of its host, where it grows up to 40 feet or 12 meters. It has a segmented body and its last segments breaks off and exists in the host's colon where it can be eaten by the herbivore host. The symptoms of having a tapeworm include being extremely hungry and eating a lot without gaining weight. Today as in the past, we have herbs and medicines that kill the tapeworm and it exists the body through the colon.

After Fair



Throughout your visit to The Lady of the Lakes Renaissance Faire, you will be experiencing a number of wonderful learning opportunities. In particular, you will be participating in a re-creation of life in a 16th-century village, and your group project will provide a means by which you will showcase the experiences you enjoy and the knowledge you gather during your visit.

Your group project will require you to compile various photographs or drawings and written explanations to demonstrate your understanding of Renaissance history and the culture rooted in this history. Following are the required photos or drawings for your brochure. In addition, you will need to be ready to write a descriptive and expository paragraph for each photo or drawing relating it to your studies.

Photo/ drawing checklist (and space to write who/what you have photographed)

*** Try to include as many of your group members as you can in each photo.

___ 2 forms of entertainment _____

___ 1 member of the upper class (nobility) _____

___ 3 villagers from the Discover Shrewsbury. If possible, try to take a photo of the person demonstrating how they create their products

___ 1 form of transportation _____

___ 1 form of weaponry (must be appropriate to the Renaissance period)

___ 1 thing someone is afraid of _____