

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Elizabethan Theatre and Patronage



The _____ era was a golden age for English theatre. This period saw the rise of famous playwrights like _____ and Christopher Marlowe. Theatres were places of social gathering and entertainment. Plays often reflected contemporary _____ and politics. However, running a theatre was expensive. Playwrights and actors needed financial support, known as _____. Patrons were usually wealthy _____ who supported the arts. In return for their support, they often received _____ in plays. The most famous patron was Queen _____ herself. She loved plays and often invited troupes to perform at court. Her support was crucial for the _____ of many theatre companies. Theatre troupes often took the name of their _____. For example, Shakespeare was part of the Lord Chamberlain's Men. This troupe was later renamed the _____ Men when James I became their patron. Patrons provided not just financial support but also social _____. This was important because theatre sometimes faced opposition from religious and political _____. Without patronage, many now-famous plays might never have been written. This system allowed the arts to flourish in a time of political and social _____. Theatre became a symbol of national pride and cultural _____ during Elizabeth's reign. Patronage played a key role in this golden age of English _____.

identity

drama

King's

society

Elizabeth

Elizabethan

protection

change

dedications

authorities

Shakespeare

patronage

nobles

patron

survival