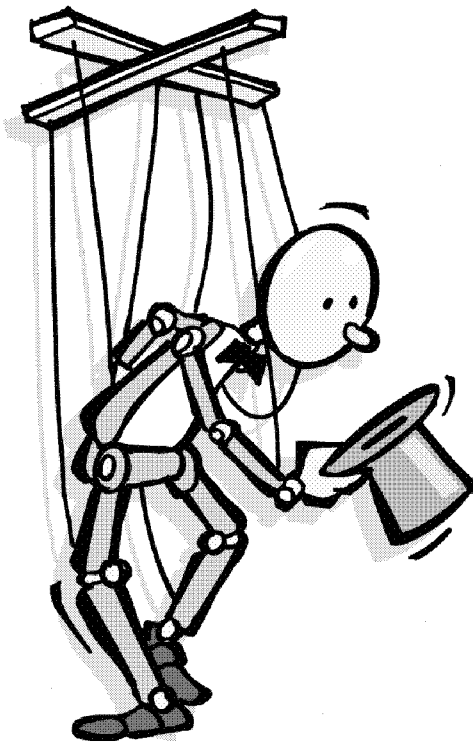


The Complete Puppetry Handbook

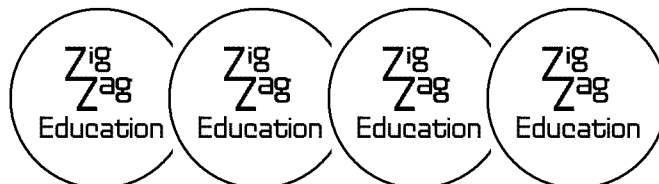


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Part 2 of 2

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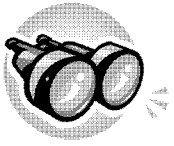
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Vocabulary



Read the sentences aloud around the class.

1. A **puppet** is an object that is brought to life by a p
2. The use of puppets to perform with is called **pupr**
3. A person who performs using puppets is called a
4. The people who watch your performance are call
5. **Marionette** is French for 'puppet', and is a better string puppet
6. **Digit** is another word for 'finger'
7. Creating a voice without moving your mouth is ca
ventriloquism
8. A glove puppet theatre is often referred to as a p
9. **Automata** are puppets that have the ability to m

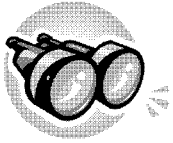


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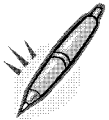


A Brief History of Puppetry



Read the information carefully about how puppets

As early as the **5th century BC**, Herodotus wrote about puppets perform with. Other historic writers such as Aristotle and Pl how puppets were being used to tell stories and perform wi alive.



Rearrange the letters in the names underneath the p who these early writers are. The first letter is correct



Polat = _____

Hotodersu = _____

Aesirl

Some of the earliest kinds of puppets were tribal ritual masks or jointed skulls used in religious ceremonies. Puppets seen from these masks to doll-like figures with moving limbs.

In the Middle Ages **the Christian Church** used puppets to tell many people couldn't read. Monks and priests were the pup

Generally, marionettes, *small jointed figures operated with* to enact the story. The name 'marionette', meaning Little M come from the figure of The Virgin Mary, Mother of Jesus, in Nativity story. It may also have come from the word 'marot sceptre, or something a 'fool' performs with.

In the **14th or 15th century** puppeteers began to explore their religious ones. A comedy influence began to emerge. The C puppets were no longer suitable for their teaching. However found a new home in the streets and fairs of the working cla **century**, puppet theatres existed all over Europe. Marionette popular.

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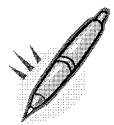
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In the **17th century**, glove puppets, *figures with heads and a fit over the puppeteer's hand*, became popular. They were cheaper to make and more mobile. Shows could be given from wagons and from small portable stages. Puppet characters became popular in seaside resorts around Britain, and show events or politics became common. The puppets could say things that were not allowed to say!

It was the travelling puppeteers who kept the art and the craft alive. Troupes of puppeteers, jesters, jugglers and entertainers kept performing as they travelled with their shows in the **18th century**.

Today you can still find puppets being used at festivals and carnivals across the country.



Map out on the timeline how puppetry has developed.

	500 BC
	1300/1400
	1500
	1600
	1700
	Today

The Middle Ages

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Around the World

Native American Indians used puppets in their corn festival dances.

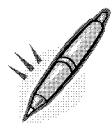
The **Egyptians** made jointed puppets from terra cotta clay.

In **China** they made shadow puppets from stretched donkey skins, dried sheep skin, water buffaloes, pigs or fish.

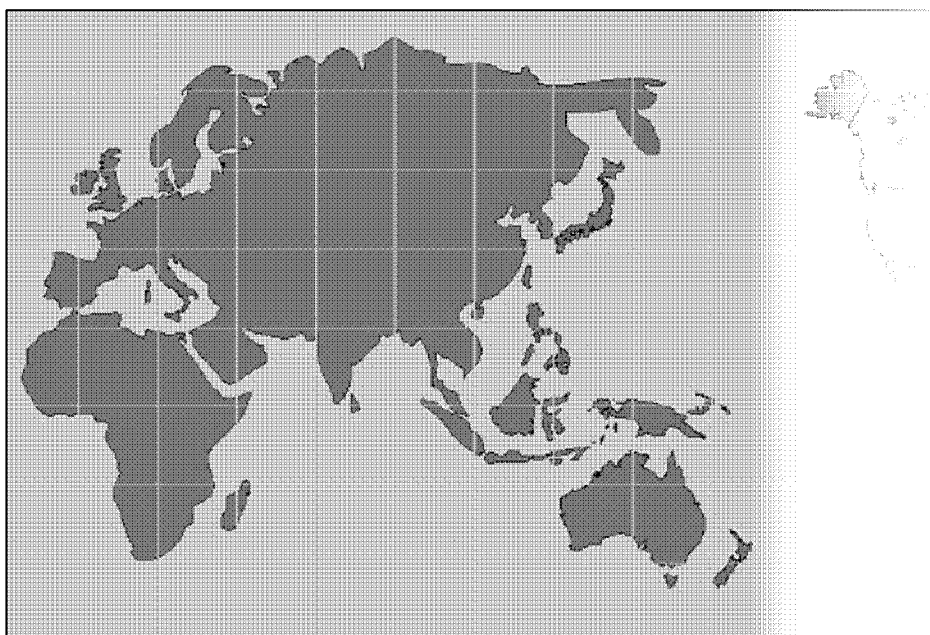
In **Indonesia** people made shadow puppets out of buffalo hide.

Puppetry has survived due to the efforts of all the world's people over the ages.

In **France** puppeteers and minstrels performed on streets and in squares.



Mark on the map where different forms of puppetry are found. That way you can see how widespread this form of performance is. You will need your Geography books to help you.



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Puppet Characters You Remember

Puppets have been used by storytellers to educate and entertain long before they became the toys of children.



Discuss with your group puppet characters you remember from television or stage shows and complete the table below.

A table to show different puppet characters that you remember.

Character Name	Television Programme/ Stage Show	ICT: Use the internet to find and print out a picture of the character.

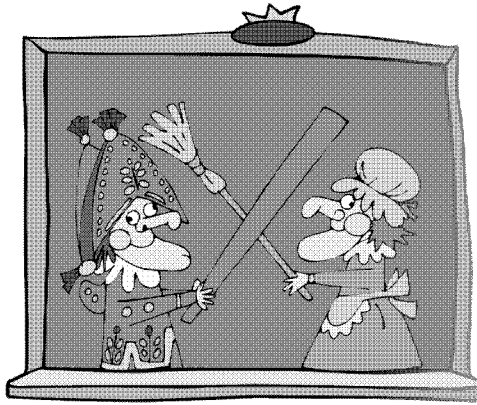
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Punch & Judy

"That's the way to do it"



Choose from the words below to fill in the gaps and make sense. Each word is only used once.

squeaky Judy London entertained
traditional Punch children slapstick

_____ & Judy is Britain's _____ puppet show. The first recorded sighting of Punch in England was by Samuel Pepys in _____ in the 17th century, but he may have been

In the 20th century Punch _____ many children at seaside resorts around the country. You may even be lucky enough to see a Punch and Judy booth today!

Punch is a glove puppet, usually made of wood and cloth. He has _____ . Other common characters used include a cat, a dog, a clown, a dog called Toby and a crocodile. Punch is the only character with 'legs' that dangle over the edge of the stage.

Punch talks with a strange _____ voice. This is created by a device called a **swazzle**. The **swazzle** is made from tin and cloth and is held at the back of his mouth.

The shows were full of _____ comedy. Punch was often _____ with Judy, often _____ her with his club; because of this, Punch has lost his popularity as some think this is inappropriate entertainment for children.

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Forms of Puppetry

Anything that you bring to life to perform with could be a puppet.

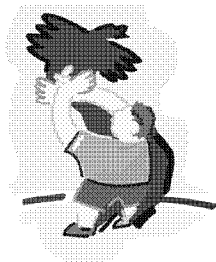
The main forms of puppetry are:

Finger puppets – These are small characters that fit on your fingers.

Glove puppets – These are toy characters you place inside a glove.

String/Marionette puppets – These have strings attached to them and are operated while standing up.

Hand puppetry – The name we give for using your hands to create a face or character.



Shadow puppetry – Uses a white screen and a light source behind it. The puppets can be made from various shapes out of card, and using these to create a story onto the screen.

Rod puppets – Simply puppets held and operated using sticks attached to the body of the character.

Body puppets – Puppets that are larger than the puppeteer themselves. Sometimes operated by more than one puppeteer, or with the puppeteer hidden 'inside' the large structure.

Junk puppets – Can be made from paper bags, socks, match boxes, paper plates or anything that you can use to create an interesting character to be brought to life.

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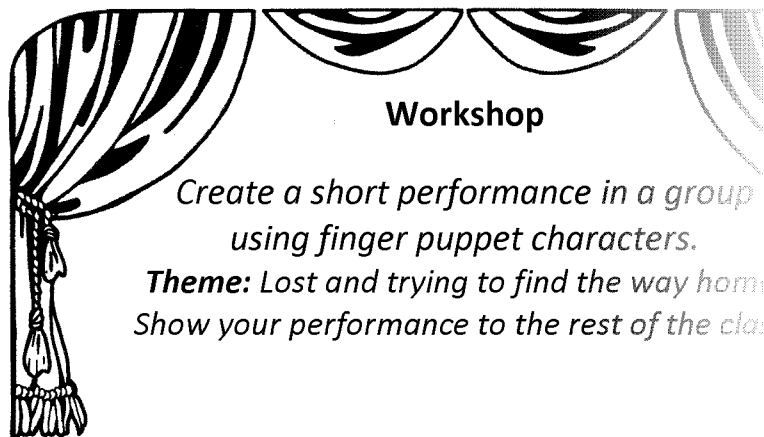
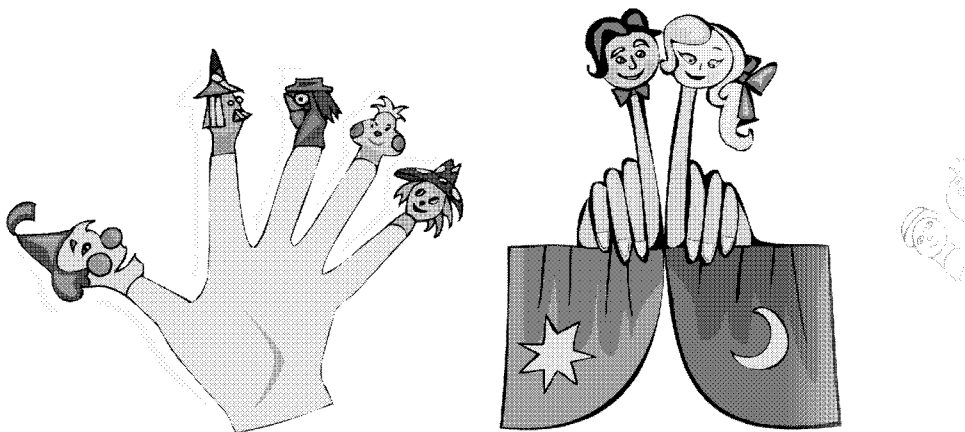


Finger Puppets

Finger puppets are the smallest form of puppetry. They come in many shapes and forms. They are operated by using digits to move the character. Some finger puppets need only one digit and others use multiple digits to use them.

Finger puppets can perform in a small puppet theatre made simply using a cardboard box, or they can perform on a tipped-up table.

Finger puppets can be bought cheaply at pocket money shops or made. They come in many forms; some have facial features that move, or arms that can be manipulated.



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Using a Glove Puppet

1. You need to ensure you place the puppet firmly onto your hand. If the puppet has arms, make sure you can move them effectively.
2. Puppets do not like to 'dangle' in mid air. Rest your puppet on your knee, or use your other arm to create a support.
3. Make sure that your puppet faces the audience. Turn it around so that it faces away from you.
4. Small movements are much more effective than moving your puppet around madly. Practise using controlled movements that your audience can focus upon.



You should be able to make your puppet do the following:



- Wave
- Nod 'yes'
- Express 'no'
- Applaud
- Show fear
- Show excitement
- Blow a kiss
- Take a bow

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Giving a Puppet a Voice

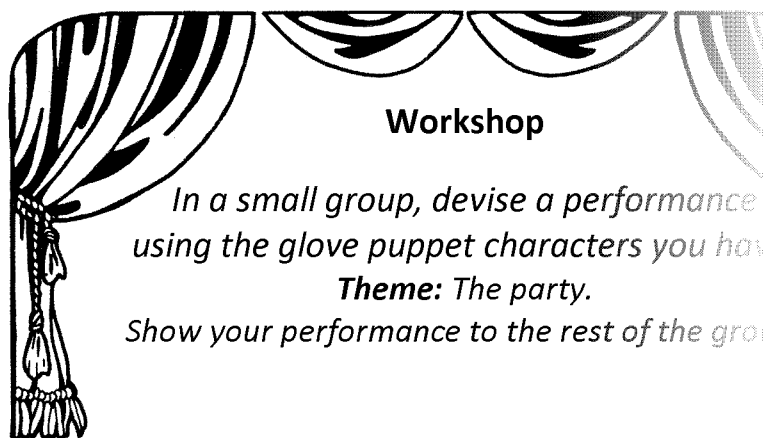
There are different ways you can give a puppet a voice.

1. If the puppet has a 'squeaker' you may use that to create talking. Do not just squeeze the squeaker as loud as you can use it to create different levels of sound.
2. If the puppet has a mouth you may use the mouth move your puppet look as though it is speaking. Choose to add for the puppet character. Do try to make the movement mouth match the words that are spoken.
3. If your puppet does not have a mouth you may still use you must move the puppet gently to show when they are speaking is difficult to tell which puppet on stage the voice is coming from puppet character 'Punch' does not have a mouth, but they are using a swazzle.
4. An alternative way to give your puppet a voice is to pretend you, the puppeteer! Your puppet can 'whisper' to you and to cleverly inform the audience what your puppet has said.
5. You may choose to have a completely silent puppet character communicates with their movement and expression. They have a very expressive puppet with a very moveable face.



Top Tip

Avoid using squeaky little voices for your puppet. Speak loudly and clearly so that what your puppet says can be heard properly.



Workshop

In a small group, devise a performance using the glove puppet characters you have created.
Theme: The party.
Show your performance to the rest of the group.

☐ Complete Skills Record 2 (p. 32)

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Using a String Puppet

A better name for string puppets would be 'marionette'

Marionette is actually French for 'puppet'.

Marionettes are very difficult puppets to master. Many people spend years perfecting the art of bringing them to life.

Very simple ones have only a few strings, but more complex ones have many and sometimes are operated by more than one person.

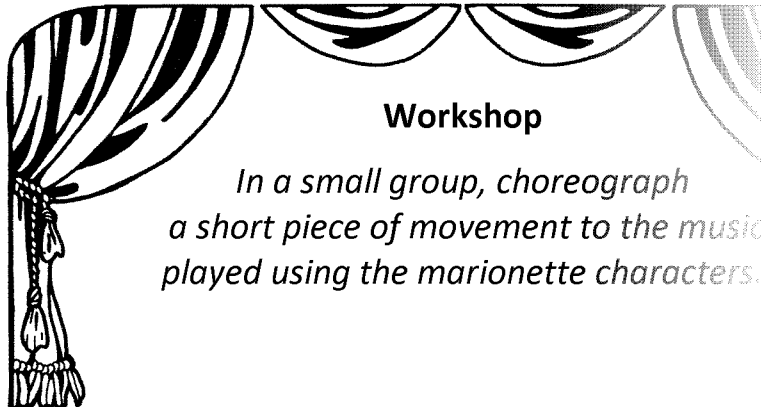
Marionettes are operated from above usually with the puppeteer's hands.

1. Your puppet will have been put away for storage. This means the strings will have been wound up neatly to avoid them getting tangled.
2. Unwind your puppet's strings by holding the handle bar and pulling it down.
3. Steady your puppet's feet onto the floor.
4. Rocking the control bar from side to side will make your puppet move. Keeping your puppet steady can be difficult and requires practice.
5. Your puppet should be able to sit down. Do this by holding the control bar back of the puppet, but allowing the leg strings to fall loose.
6. Your puppet can dance if you are careful. Gently jiggling the control bar create the effect of dancing.



Top Tip

To avoid tangling your puppet's strings, do not place the puppet on the floor unless the puppet has been prepared for it.



Workshop

In a small group, choreograph a short piece of movement to the music played using the marionette characters.

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Working in a Puppet Theatre

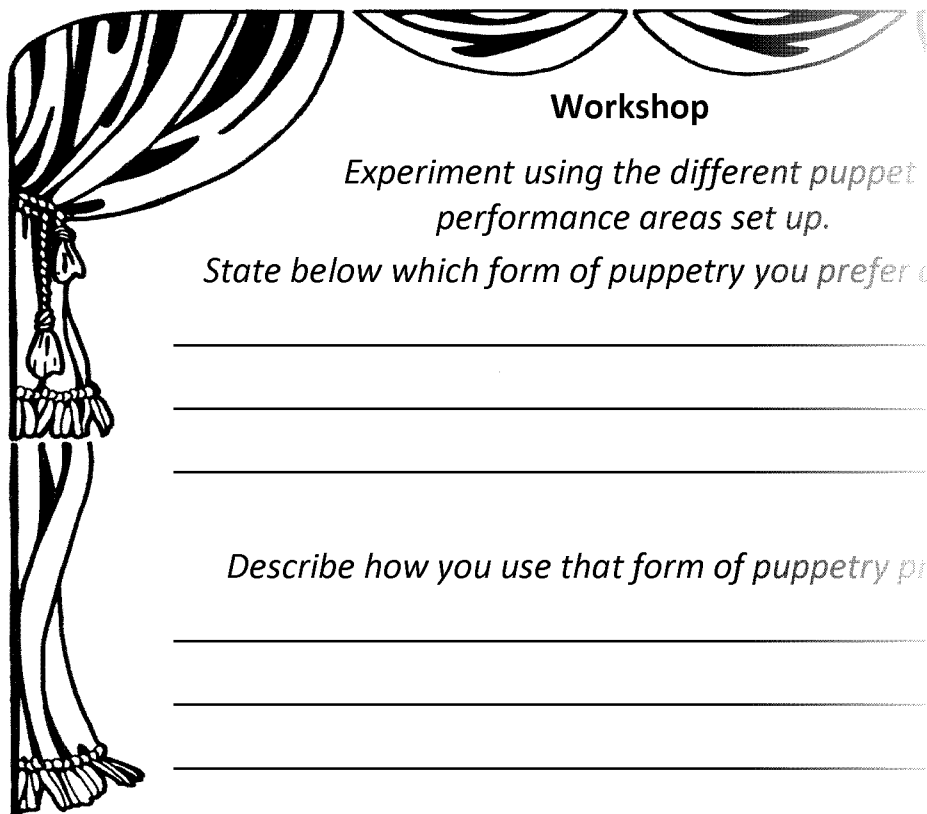
A puppet theatre can be used to give your audience a full performance. Different **backdrops** can be used to indicate places and locations.

A puppet theatre for **glove** or **rod puppets** will usually be a small area. The puppeteers 'hide' behind it so that only the puppets are seen on the puppet theatre stage. A simple version can be made by placing a large piece of material across a doorway.

A puppet theatre for **marionette puppets** will usually involve the puppeteers standing over the theatre so that the puppets are seen on the puppet theatre stage.

A **finger puppet theatre** can easily be made from a small table. The puppeteers can kneel below the table and perform with the puppets in the staged area.

Shadow puppets need a large white screen to perform in. Light shining on the screen from behind means that the puppets are seen by the audience on the other side.



Workshop

Experiment using the different puppet performance areas set up.

State below which form of puppetry you prefer to use.

Describe how you use that form of puppetry practice.

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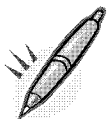
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Working in a Puppet Booth



- Working in a small space means you have to work together to ensure that everyone can work comfortably
- Remember that your audience are the most important and they need to see and hear your performance
- If you are not supposed to be speaking, please be quiet. Noise behind the puppet theatre will distract from the performance



Think about your experience working in a small space and complete the following chart.

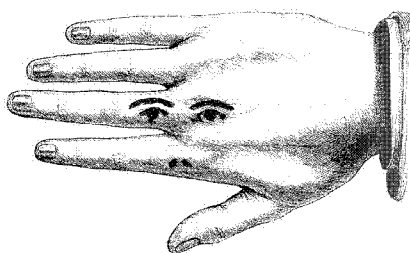
Problem	How to solve it

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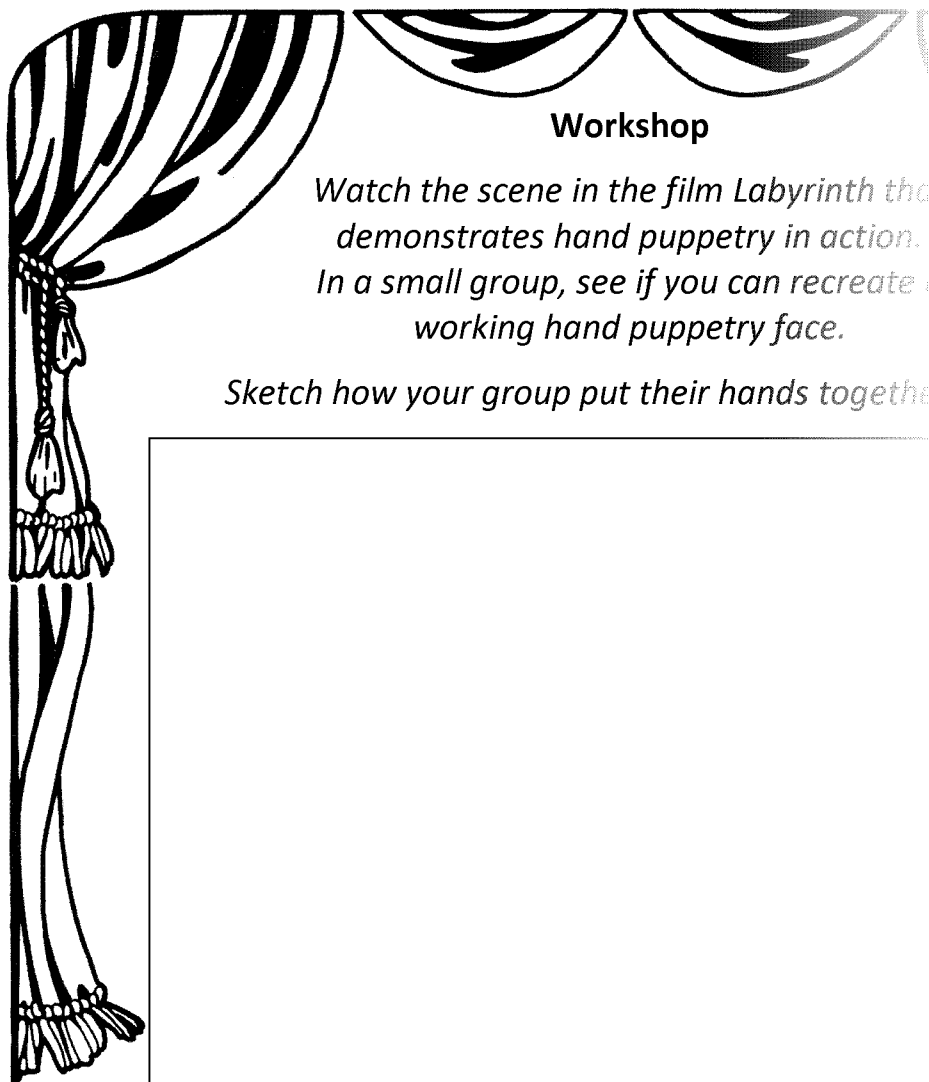
Hand Puppetry



Hands alone can be used as puppets.

If you create a fist, draw on eyes and move your thumb to create a face without anything else at all.

See if you can work out ways of creating larger faces. The rule is that every hand has to be used. It is difficult where you will all stand in order to work your hands to create a moving face.



Workshop

Watch the scene in the film Labyrinth that demonstrates hand puppetry in action. In a small group, see if you can recreate a working hand puppetry face.

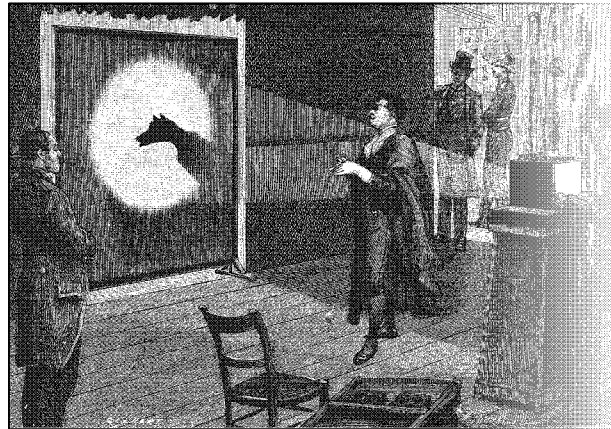
Sketch how your group put their hands together to create a face.

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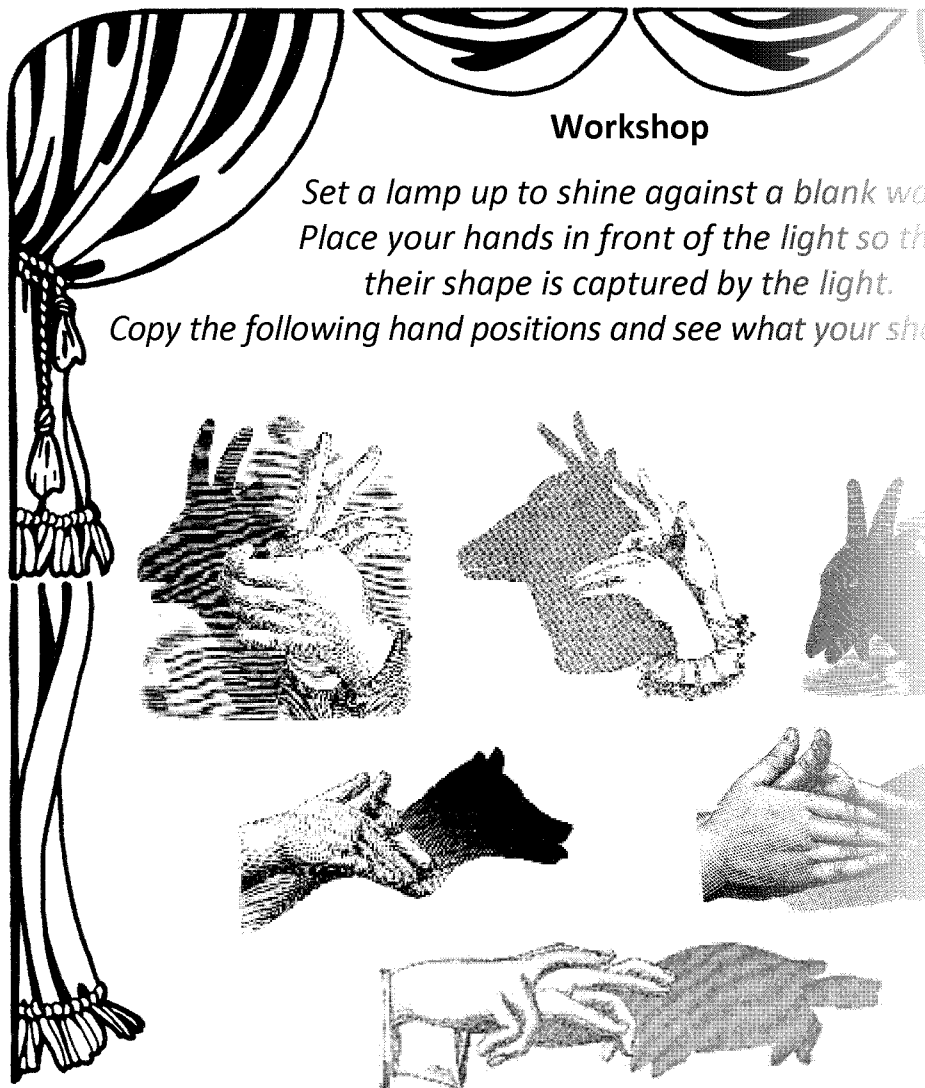
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Hand Shadow Puppetry



A bright light shone against a white screen or wall and as your hands move in front of the light, a shadow will be cast on the wall.



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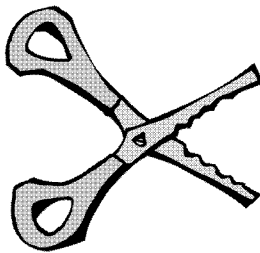
☐ Complete Skills Record 5 (p. 32)

Shadow Puppetry

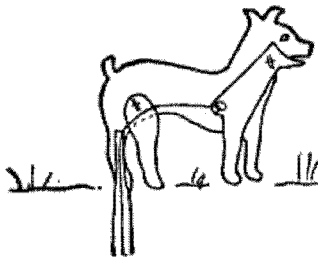
Shadow puppetry has been used all over the world to teach.

It uses cut-out figures behind a white screen with a light source from behind. This allows the 'shadow' of the character to be seen on the other side.

Shadow cut-outs can be very simple, or incredibly complex.



Create your own shadow puppet out of card. Hold it up to a light source, such as a torch, against a wall to see how it looks.

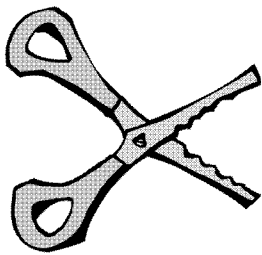
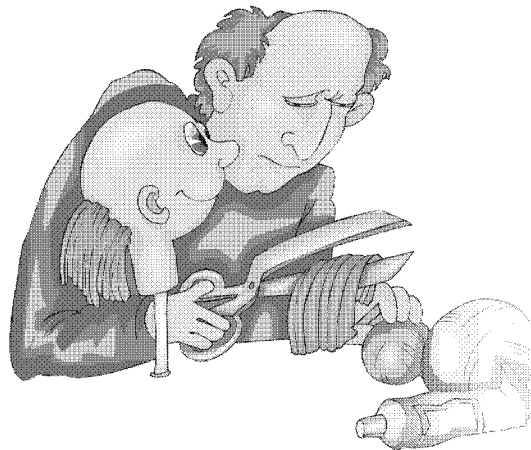


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Making Junk Puppets



Make your own puppet using objects collected from the house. A puppet can be a very simple, fun creation.

Here are some ideas to get you going...

Stick Puppet

1. Cut out a picture from a magazine, or draw your own character.
2. Glue the picture onto heavy card. This will help it last longer.
3. Decorate using wool, curled paper, sequins – anything you like that enhances the look of your puppet.
4. Tape or glue a wooden stick to the puppet.
5. Make them move backwards and forwards while they speak.

Paper Bag Puppet

1. Fold the top of a paper bag to give your puppet a 'mouth'.
2. Make 'arms', or a tongue separately out of card and attach to the bag.
3. Use scraps of material to decorate the character, and draw the face on the bag.

Sock Puppet

1. Put an old sock onto your hand with your finger and thumb in the sock's 'heel'.
2. Cut a circle out of card and fold in half. Stick or sew the card to the space between your fingers and thumb.
3. Glue red material or felt onto the folded circle. A tongue can be made using curled paper, or a strip of material. You could even make your character look vicious!
4. Add eyes, hair, ears and other features to create your perfect character.

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Finger Puppet

There are several ways to make these.

- Use paper to create a finger-sized cone, and decorate using felt tip pen. Draw on some eyes and features using felt tip pen.
- Use felt and cut out two finger shaped pieces. Glue these together and decorate using smaller pieces of felt for the features.
- You can make a two digit finger puppet by drawing a character on a piece of paper, then placing two holes through which you can insert your 'legs'.
- Make a three digit puppet using an old glove as a base. Cut out a hole over your middle digit, and two 'boots' to act as legs for the sides. You can make your puppet walk using your fingers.
- Knit one!

Toilet Roll Puppet

1. Use an empty toilet paper tube to make a puppet
2. Decorate the tube to create a character
3. Attach strings either end of the tube
4. Attach the strings to a stick and use this to manipulate the puppet

Paper Plate Puppet

Paper plates make a good base for a variety of puppet projects.

- Paint or create a colourful butterfly onto the plate ensuring it is symmetrical. Fold the plate in half. Attach a loop of cord to the back of either side of the plate. Place your fingers through the loops and open and close the butterfly to move.
- Two paper plates sealed together with glue create an easy way to make a

Pop-up Paper Cup Puppet

- Make a hole in the bottom of the cup. Make your 'character' out of paper or card and attach the stick. Decorate the cup to be the character. Pushing the stick up and out of the cup will create the effect of the character 'popping' up. Good characters to create are worms popping out of dustbins, raccoons popping out of dustbins, or even a 'jack in the box'.

Vegetable Puppet

- Vegetables are not just for eating. Take a look at this character created using vegetables! You can eat them once you are done playing with them.



ICT

Take a look at <http://www.storewars.org>
It shows vegetable puppets in action!



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Design Your Own Puppet



*Choose which type of puppet you wish to make.
Think carefully about what type of character you want.
Sketch and label your design with the materials you plan to construct it.*

Type of puppet:

Type of character:

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Homework Task

To construct a puppet character that you can demonstrate to a puppeteer in front of the group.

Date Set: _____ Date Due: _____

☐ Complete Skills Record 8 (p. 32)



Putting on a Puppet Show

It's now your turn to devise a show in small groups.

Firstly, it is important to know who your audience are.

Then work out 'The Four Ws':

Who is the main character?

What is the performance about?

Where is it happening?

Wrong. What's wrong? Something is making life difficult for your character, and only through intelligence, cleverness and bravery does our hero resolve the **Wrong...** just in time for the end.



Think about a well-known fairy tale and identify each of the four Ws. Complete the chart below.

Fairy Tale	
Who?	
What?	
Where?	
Wrong?	



Top Tip

Think of a way to make your puppet character distinctive. You bring it to life. Decide if your character has a special saying or funny voice that they will have throughout the show.

Working in a group on a task is a challenge.
Use everyone in the group to the best of their abilities.
Remember: **TEAM = Together Everyone Achieves More**

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Planning Our Performance



Use this page to plan out your performance.

List the people in your group and state the puppet character

Name

Character

State who your performance is suitable for:

The target audience are _____

Fill in the following table:

Title	
Who?	
What?	
Where?	
Wrong?	

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Plot how your performance progresses:

It starts like this _____

In the middle _____

It ends when _____



☐ Complete Skills Record 4 (p. 32)

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Films and Shows that Used Puppets

Jim Henson is one of the most famous **puppeteers** and has created many children's television shows that were presented by a puppet character. He also created many puppet characters in several well-known films.

Keep a look out for these films and shows that demonstrate how puppets can be used to create really spectacular performances:

- *Labyrinth* – with David Bowie (1986)
- *The Dark Crystal* (1982)
- *Star Wars* – Episodes IV-VI (Yoda is a puppet!)
- *The Muppet show*
- *Sesame Street*
- *The Thunderbirds*

Think of television programmes that you may remember when you were younger, or films that you have seen that featured puppet characters.

ICT

Do take a look at some of these wonderful websites



<http://www.punchandjudyworld.org/>

<http://www.sagecraft.com>

<http://www.puppet.org>

Or do an internet search and see what other sites you can find.

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Information I Found on the Inte



Homework Task

Find some information about Jim Henson and his puppets. Print it out from the internet and past

Date Set: _____ **Date Due:** _____

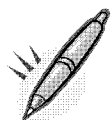
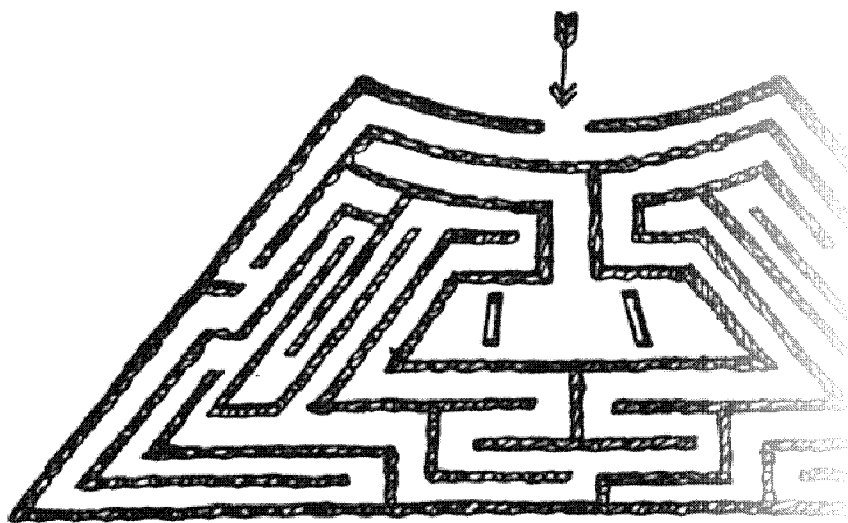
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☐ Complete Skills Record 6 (p. 32)

Hunt the *Labyrinth* Character



The names of ten characters from the film *Labyrinth* are hidden in the maze.
Use a highlighter pen to shade where you find them.

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

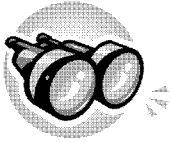
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Looking at Puppets in Action

The *Labyrinth* film quiz



Watch carefully and answer the following questions

1. In what year was the film made?

2. Name the 1980s pop star who appears in the film.

3. List the names of the characters played by human actors

1. _____ 4. _____

2. _____ 5. _____

3. _____

4. What is the name of the very famous puppeteer who created the puppets for this film?

5. Identify two characters who you think might be finger puppets.

1. _____

2. _____

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6. Which characters were brought to life by using strings to

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

7. What does the main character eat that causes her to fall

8. 'Body' puppets are puppets that are larger than their pu
identify two examples where this was used?

1. _____

2. _____

9. Who was your favourite puppet character and why?

10. Describe your favourite scene in which this character ap

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On this page, use pencils to sketch your puppet character from the film.

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The Story of Pinocchio

Geppetto took a block of wood
With knife in hand he tried
To carve his path to fatherhood
With a son wood could provide

He carved and carved all day and night
Working beaver-ishly
He soon would see the end in sight
Carving fever-ishly

He was rewarded with a son
Who was, of course, just wood
But with this son, he felt as one
It made him feel so good

To give him life he pulled some strings
And gave his son a name
Pinocchio would Geppetto bring
Some joy and even fame

But somehow all awry went things
Pinocchio found one day
He didn't seem to need those strings
They just got in his way

This new found freedom brought a cloud
Life wasn't quite so rosy
When spouting lies, he was endowed
With a nose that was too nosey

So, in the end, this wooden boy
Stopped lying through his nose
And once again became a toy
Wearing strings and puppet clothes

Stanley Cooper
New York (1926)

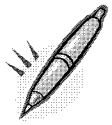


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Find the Puppetry Words



But first you have to work out which words to look for. Fill in the missing words, and then find those words in the word search.

The art of bringing a toy character to life is called _____.
 Writers such as _____ wrote about puppets before
 of years ago. People who perform with puppets are called _____.
 The smallest form of puppet is called _____.
 A puppet placed over the hand is called a _____.
 Puppets larger than the puppeteer are called _____.
 The name for a _____ puppet would be _____.
 Marionette is the French word for puppet. When a puppeteer can make a puppet
 without moving their lips it is called _____.
 Puppets can do anything, even _____. The aim of a puppeteer is
 to entertain the _____.

Use a highlighter to show where you found a word.



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Class Spelling Test

Your teacher will read out sentences that are definitions of words you now know.



Write the appropriate word in the space, spelling it correctly. Discuss the books with someone else when marking how you did.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

There are 2 marks available for each answer.

You get 1 mark for getting the word correct.

You get 1 mark for the absolute correct spelling.

☐ Complete Skills Record 7 (p. 32)

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Skills Record

It is your responsibility to ensure that you complete tasks you



Write in the date on which you achieved the following record what you did.

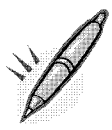
	Self-Assessed Skill	What I Did
1.	I can use a finger puppet properly to create a character and work with a group to use it in a short performance. ___ /5	
2.	I can perform simple movements with a glove puppet and give it a suitable 'voice'. ___ /5	
3.	I can perform simple movements using a marionette to music. ___ /10	
4.	I can create a puppet performance working with a group and using a puppet booth . ___ /10	
5.	I attempted using hand shadow puppetry. ___ /10	
6.	I undertook some research into puppetry and found out about the work of famous puppeteers. I got ___ /20 for the relevance of my findings.	
7.	I know the special vocabulary relating to puppetry. My mark on this test was: ___ /20	
8.	I have designed and made my own puppet character and demonstrated how to use it. I give my creation: ___ /20	
Total: ___ /100		Level:

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Evaluate Your Work



Complete all sections of the evaluation.

Think carefully about what you have gained from working with puppets.

Drama Skills – What skills has studying puppetry allowed you to develop?

Personal Development – State which tasks you found challenging and why.

Social Development – Identify other pupils' work you admired and why.

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Teaching & Learning Evaluation

List the three activities you have enjoyed the most...

1.

2.

3.

State which activities you enjoyed the least, and say why.

1.

2.

3.

Did you enjoy this topic?

Yes!

☐

Were the lessons varied and interesting?

☐

Did you learn something you didn't know before?

☐

Could you approach your teacher for advice?

☐

Did you come prepared to lessons?

☐

Are you inspired to study this subject outside of the lesson?

☐

Were you shown how to improve your work?

☐

Do you think your work improved while looking at this topic?

☐

Any other comments:

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