Fall 2010

Dear Colleague,

It is a pleasure to announce the NEH Summer Institute, “Shakespeare: From the Globe to the Global,” which will take place at the Folger Shakespeare Library in the summer of 2011. The dates of the institute are 13 June through 14 July. The Folger Institute will host the five-week program in Washington, DC. We hope that the materials in this packet will pique your interest, and we will be delighted to see that interest translated into an application to participate. Please note that the application deadline is 1 March 2011.

We come to this study in order to scrutinize some of the paradoxes that underlie the inescapable fact that the study of Shakespeare is now a globalized industry. Most notably, Shakespeare’s plays are frequently taught in isolation from those of his contemporaries, even though recent scholarship has demonstrated that some of his plays were produced in collaboration with other playwrights. Additionally, despite the universalizing claims made by the very name of Shakespeare’s theatre—the Globe—the drama of the time was actually a distinctly local enterprise. What are the mechanisms by which the transformations from the Globe to the global were effected? How did Shakespeare emerge from an early modern London that was increasingly aware of an expanding world to become a singular voice and an icon of empire and Englishness, the most significant representative of a globalized literary culture, and the most popular playwright of the non-Anglophone world?

We have a stellar faculty to introduce us to a range of analytical approaches and case studies in various national and chronological contexts that will help us productively address the above questions. We anticipate attracting a similarly excellent group of college and university teacher-participants, who (past experience tells us) will quickly establish a community of intellectual interests. It is our hope that our NEH summer scholars will return to their classrooms with a greatly enhanced understanding of the early modern concepts of nation, race, and imperial destiny so that they can better address with their classes the historical contexts that have enabled Shakespeare to amass such global authority.

The discussions we envisage will require the intensive and collaborative scholarship that is the hallmark of NEH institutes. The institute will gather a group of twenty college teachers and advanced graduate students. Each participant will receive a stipend of $3,900 for travel, lodging, and living expenses. The Folger will arrange for a block of efficiency apartments, probably in George Washington University summer graduate housing. For those who would prefer to look elsewhere, we will offer assistance in the search for sublets in the DC area. For further details on housing, consult the separate document here [link].

The Folger Shakespeare Library is an ideal setting for our studies: it has the largest concentration of Shakespeare editions, scholarly studies, and associated theatrical materials in the country—if not the world. The institute will explore these resources as well as the associated early modern texts and images through which the classical world was recovered, the contemporary world was discovered, and early modern ideas of race, nation, and empire
were formulated. Participants will work closely with those resources, both in and out of formal sessions. They will, among other uses, order photographic surrogates of the most exciting of those materials for posting on a collaborative website that will be its own resource for teaching and further study.

Additionally, the Folger has a well earned reputation as a gathering place for a dynamic intellectual community, where work is shared around seminar tables and at daily tea breaks, in presentations of works-in-progress, and in informal after-hours events. The sense of belonging to a select group within a larger intellectual community is the key to one recent assessment of a Folger NEH institute: “After more than 25 years of teaching, I’d say simply that this institute was one of the very best intellectual experiences of my career” and “I believe all of us felt as if we had made many new, very good friends and colleagues with whom we could share ideas and collaborate for years to come.”

Please review carefully the NEH application and eligibility guidelines and instructions [link]. The components of an application and the criteria for review are detailed in this document. You should know that the Folger review committee will be especially interested in your essay. The essay should address your reasons for applying to “Shakespeare: From the Globe to the Global”; your qualifications, including ongoing research interests, to do the work of the institute and make a contribution to it; an outline of what you hope to accomplish; and an indication of the relation of the topic to your teaching. We will accept your application either online or through the mail. If you are submitting online, the deadline is midnight, 1 March 2010; if by mail, that is a postmarked deadline and you should include three complete collated copies of the required components. Two reference letters will need to be sent separately. All mailed materials should be addressed to Kathleen Lynch, Executive Director, Folger Institute, 201 East Capitol St. SE, Washington, DC 20003. We hope that many of your questions are answered in the accompanying materials. Please do not hesitate to ask for clarification on any issues. You may direct your questions to the Folger Institute’s Program Assistant, Adrienne Shevchuk, at institute@folger.edu or 202.675.0333.

We look forward to a provocative and stimulating institute that will draw upon the full range of the Folger’s collections and will result in fresh strategies for teaching and research in the remarkable metamorphosis of Shakespeare from the London playwright to the bard of empire to the most ‘universal’ of all writers. We hope you will find this a compelling reason to give over part of your summer to rethinking your ways of teaching Shakespeare. We look forward to reading your application.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Neill

NEH Institute Director

Kathleen Lynch

NEH Grant Director

David Schalkwyk, Chair  Kathleen Lynch, Executive Director
201 East Capitol Street, SE  Washington, DC 20003  202 675 0333  www.folger.edu
PARTICIPANT LODGING

The immediate rewards of participation in an NEH summer institute are those of joining a dynamic and challenging intellectual community. It is a demanding and exhilarating experience. The intensity makes it all the more important, then, that you have a comfortable place to lay your head at the end of the day. To that end, the Institute is dedicated to offering an option for summer group housing in the Washington area that is convenient, clean, and safe. We are also committed to offering a group option that is affordable on the NEH stipend. This is no easy task.

As we do each time we host NEH summer scholars, we will research freshly any options for group lodging that come to our attention. There is nothing that meets the criteria in our immediate neighborhood of Capitol Hill. The best solution we have found in past years is a group reservation for single-occupancy efficiency apartments on the George Washington University campus. The lodging at GWU has thus far proven to be the most viable solution for affordable, short-term, furnished lodging in Washington, DC for our college-teacher participants in NEH summer institutes. The majority of participants in past programs have assured us that their highest priority is privacy. GWU housing can offer that—without requiring a commitment of the whole summer (as do some other area graduate housing options). For summer 2011, we are aiming to house our group at “The Aston” at GWU. The Aston has single-occupancy efficiency apartments, each with a kitchen and a private bath. Another advantage is that no undergraduates are housed at the Aston.

If you want to live on the NEH stipend for the time you spend at the institute, you will want to consider this option seriously. You should expect a clean but spartan room in a building established for graduate-student housing. The rooms have internet connectivity. You need to bring your own linens and some cooking supplies. We will furnish basic table settings (from Target or Bed, Bath, and Beyond). The amenities that can be found on a
college campus in summertime, including library and gym privileges, will be available to participants. The Aston is in a lively neighborhood, on the northern edge of campus, opening up to the Dupont Circle area. The Washington Metro is a short walk away from the Aston, on either the Red Line or the Orange and Blue Lines. Both have stops on Capitol Hill. There will be many options for evening activities. We don’t yet have a contract for the Aston, and neither do we have the summer 2011 rate from GWU. We can report that in 2010, the rate for a single-occupancy unit was $55 a night. Even if the rate went up by $10 a night, the total sum would be in the neighborhood of $2,500, leaving another $1,400 for travel and living expenses during the five weeks of the summer institute.

If you will be coming with a spouse or a family, or if for whatever other reason, you will require more than a single room, you may want to examine summer sublets. We will survey local faculty members and Capitol Hill neighbors, and alert the group of any opportunities we may find. You should know, however, that many of these options are going to start at $2,500 a month, and you may need to commit for a period of six to eight weeks, for a total that can easily equal the NEH stipend. To browse some possibilities in the Capitol Hill neighborhood, please consult the Capitol Hill stay site: http://www.capitolhillstay.com/

You may know that the Folger Shakespeare Library owns a limited number of apartments for rental to scholars nearby. You may think that this will be an option for the summer. However, you should also know that priority consideration for rental of these units is given to Folger fellows and that the summer months are very attractive for their research stays. It is highly unlikely that there would be even a single unit available, but if there is availability, we will alert our participants and whatever units are available will be rented to members of our group on a first-come, first-served basis. These also rent by the month, at prices ranging from $769 to $1,662, based on size and amenities. At the lower end of that price range, one will be sharing kitchen and bath facilities.

Your comfort for the summer is important to us. Please don’t hesitate to ask for more information about these lodging options. We will provide updates on this website as our plans for the summer take more solid shape.

Links:

GWU summer housing overview

The Aston
http://living.gwu.edu/Halls/ViewHall/merlin-cgi/building_id/15
Capitol Hill Stay
Short-term, furnished rentals for the neighborhood

Sabbaticalstay.com
Perhaps the most striking anomaly of contemporary literary studies, in the wake of the theoretical transformation of the humanities, is the continuing centrality of Shakespeare’s works in school and university curricula throughout the English-speaking world. After several decades in which the traditional canon was systematically dismantled, only Shakespeare retains the position to which he was elevated during the rise of English studies in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. His writing, furthermore, is typically taught in isolation from that of his contemporaries, as though it were the product of some isolated genius, rather than the work of a hard-headed professional who extensively quarried the work of other writers. Recent scholarship has demonstrated that some of his plays were actually produced in collaboration with other members of the small and relatively close-knit community of playwrights to which he belonged. The extraordinary pre-eminence granted to Shakespeare is not confined to the academy; indeed it both nourishes and feeds off the equally exceptional attention that is given to his work in theatre, cinema, and new media—a phenomenon that extends well beyond the boundaries of the Anglophone community.

The peculiarity of this situation is all the more striking when it is placed in a larger historical context. Despite the imaginative ambitions proclaimed by the very name of Shakespeare’s theatre—the Globe—what is now a globalized institution began, after all, as a distinctly local, even provincial enterprise—one whose evolution was closely bound up with a project of political and cultural self-definition undertaken by what was then a minor island kingdom on the periphery of continental Europe. By contrast, the present global reach of Shakespeare’s writing belongs, in part at least, to the afterlife of the now vanished empire in whose interests it was once co-opted as an instrument of cultural dominion. The institute will explore the mechanisms by which this remarkable transformation was effected.

A wide variety of recent studies by political theorists (notably Benedict Anderson), historians (including Anthony Pagden and Nicholas Canny), students of cartography and...
chorography (J.B. Harley and Tom Conley among the most prominent of them), as well as literary scholars (Philip Edwards, Richard Helgerson, Stephen Greenblatt, John Gillies, Bernhard Klein, John Kerrigan, and Claire McEachern, among many others) have explained the complex ways in which the work of Shakespeare and his contemporaries was implicated in the invention of ‘England’ and the imagining of Empire. Others (including Ania Loomba, Mary Floyd-Wilson, Kim Hall, and James Shapiro) have traced in this literature the early history of racial thinking on which the emerging ideologies of nation and empire significantly depended.

These scholars have shown us that Shakespeare needs to be understood in relation to the wider cultural process through which the inhabitants of England learned to think of themselves both as members of a distinct ‘nation’ and as pretenders to an imperial destiny. At the same time, and from around the world, a much fuller picture has emerged of the ways in which the dramatist himself was subsequently reconstituted as England’s literary patron saint and the bard of empire—at once the peculiar incarnation of Englishness and the most ‘universal’ of all writers. This metamorphosis has been explored from one perspective by such literary scholars as Jonathan Bate and Michael Dobson, and from other directions under the influence of the postcolonial turn in contemporary criticism and theatrical practice.

Such scholarship has ensured that Shakespeare studies remain at the very forefront of early modern humanities. For literary texts are rich repositories of social attitudes and assumptions, fears and desires. Moreover, malleable as they are in performance, and rendered over time in a wide range of idioms and media, the dramatic scripts of Shakespeare and his contemporary playwrights are especially potent cultural signifiers. It is a further paradox, then, that in the classroom Shakespeare should still have the unfortunate status of required reading—stale, dry, and canonically ossified. College teachers, especially those teaching survey courses, may not themselves have conducted the research on the rich and complicated history of reception, adaptation, and translation traced above. There are many pressing reasons to rectify that situation—not least the fact that America’s undergraduate classrooms today are themselves increasingly multicultural. Consequently teachers have to be better equipped to address the many difficult and contentious issues that Shakespeare’s plays raise in discussion. Some teachers (as well as theatre companies) may fear to teach (or produce) hot-button plays like The Merchant of Venice and Othello. Today’s headlines similarly
demand an understanding of the global ramifications of political, economic, and religious actions and beliefs.

There is no institution in the United States better equipped than the Folger Shakespeare Library to analyze the history of Shakespeare’s status as a cultural icon—and none with a greater responsibility to do so. The Folger has played a role in the construction of Shakespeare as an exceptional genius. But at the same time its founders obsessively collected every textual variant they could to identify the “true Shakespeare,” they also presciently collected his world—or the textual remains thereof. The Folger continues to actively build its Shakespeare collection—more than 2,000 translations in 40 languages, including *Hamlet* in Esperanto and Klingon, editions “extra-illustrated” with memorabilia, 250,000 playbills, thousands of theatrical prints and photographs. Twenty college and university teachers, working with professional staff and a distinguished faculty of scholars of literature and history, will delve into these materials.

The five weeks of this institute will enable participants to come to terms with the historical processes outlined above through intensive study of a sequence of topics, each typically linked to one or more plays by Shakespeare and his contemporaries. Starting with the drama’s self-conscious look to the classical world for exemplarity, “From the Globe to the Global” will pay particular attention to Ireland, the New World, and the Islamic East as key sites for the evolution of ideologies of colonial and commercial expansion. We will then go on to examine the progressive institutionalization of Shakespeare in imperial and colonial contexts, as well as to consider various postcolonial attempts at re-appropriation of his work. We conclude with a group of case studies to illustrate the ways in which contemporary theatrical productions, films, and new media are extending the reach of Shakespeare well beyond the old boundaries of empire, turning engagement with his work into a genuinely global phenomenon.

The collaborative construction of a resource-rich website will be a substantial and durable record of the institute’s findings. The course description, weekly syllabus, and bibliographies (posted here in preliminary form) will form the nucleus of a lasting website, to be relocated on the web among the Folger Institute’s “Primary Sourcebooks.” Participants will elaborate this site in whatever ways they deem best. Contributions may include classroom exercises, course syllabi, annotated lists of films and videos, and web links.
DAILY SCHEDULE

The institute will meet from 1 to 4:30 pm, Mondays through Thursdays. The schedule is adjusted to Tuesday through Friday for the week when July 4 falls on a Monday. Participants will be advised to come having refreshed their readings of a core group of plays, including *Antony and Cleopatra*, *Henry V*, and *Othello*. In session, discussions of assigned and pre-circulated readings will be led variously by the director and the visiting faculty. Participants will report on group or individual assignments as well as create the intellectual through-lines across faculty visits. Weekly film screenings will be scheduled on Friday afternoons or weekday evenings. Possibilities include Julie Taymor’s *Titus Andronicus*, Janet Suzman’s *Othello*, and Merchant-Ivory’s *Shakespeare-Wallah*, as well as adaptations by Kurosawa and other non-Anglophone directors. Mornings will be free for library work. A weekly social event will be scheduled; otherwise participants’ evenings are free. A full schedule will be distributed to participants in advance.

Each of the five weeks of the institute will feature case studies designed to provide a point of entry to larger questions, contexts, and resources. Each of these case studies will send participants, faculty, and staff in search of relevant texts, images, maps, videos, and other assorted items in the library. Throughout the summer, participants will be formulating future research projects. They will collaborate on a web posting of the Institute’s findings. They will also be encouraged to devise strategies for integrating those findings into their own teaching, from Shakespeare survey courses and interdisciplinary introductions to the early modern world to specialized seminars for English majors and other upperclassmen.

SYLLABUS

**Part One: Shakespeare in the Globe**

Week One: History in the Globe, The Globe in History
13 June-16 June 2011 (Monday through Thursday)

* Coppelia Kahn (Professor of English, Brown University)  
* Peter Lake (Professor of History, Vanderbilt University)

After introductions and a tour of the library, the NEH summer scholars will sound several key themes in discussion with Professor Neill: they will examine the Globe Theatre both as a space for staging the nation and as a structure whose very architecture, through its self-consciously “Roman” aspect, spoke of imperial dreams. They will consider the ways the idea of England itself was strengthened as a focus of loyalty, at the expense of a tyrannous monarch, as for instance in *Richard II*. They will look at Shakespeare’s implication in the discourses of conquest and trade (reflecting Samuel Purchas’s description of soldiers and
merchants as “the world’s two eyes to see itself”), and at his exploration of ideas of
difference (religious, ‘racial,’ and geographic). Readings from Richard Helgerson, *Forms of
Nationhood*, Benedict Anderson, *Imagined Communities*, Peter Womack, “Imagining
Communities: Theatres and the English Nation in the C16th,” and Coppelia Kahn, *Roman
Shakespeare* will frame discussion.

Working with Professor Kahn, the group will then spend two days on Shakespeare’s
Roman plays, including *Antony and Cleopatra* and *Cymbeline*. They will focus on the texts as
lenses simultaneously refracting Shakespeare’s England and the historical setting within the
play. Coppelia Kahn will draw on her own *Roman Shakespeare*, as well as scholarship by
Heather James, Timothy Hampton, Robert Miola, and others to lead discussion on such
issues as the place Rome held in English culture, the ways Roman examples entered into the
self-presentation of Elizabeth and James as monarchs, the ways Roman ideas shaped English
ideas of civilization, barbarism, and the right of conquest. Participants will also consider
Shakespeare’s treatment of the Latin texts on which he drew in writing the Roman plays,
including Thomas North’s translation of Plutarch’s *Lives* and works by Virgil and Ovid. They
will study the ways *Titus Andronicus* calls attention to Latin texts *per se*, which are quoted,
misinterpreted, and appear onstage as props. They will ask what view of Rome as a cultural
model is implied? How does the conflation of republic with empire compare with North’s
version of Roman political systems?

On the second day of her visit, Kahn will turn to *Antony and Cleopatra*. Antony and
his comrades see his choice between Rome or Egypt as a stark conflict of mutually exclusive
alternatives such as firmness vs. mutability, male vs. female, reason vs. will. How does this
binary construct the idea of the empire? How does the empire rely on the other, in the
person of Cleopatra, for its validity? How is the rivalry between male equals linked to an
ideology of empire? The group will also bring *Cymbeline* into discussion. This late romance
continues the discourse of empire in a British vein, by enacting Britain’s tributary
relationship to Rome as a struggle to define British identity. What do the movements of
Posthumus, from Britain to Rome and back again, suggest about Britain in relation to the
Roman model of empire? Can Britain be independent of Rome, or is it always already in
Rome’s shadow?

To round out the first week’s considerations of the significance of historical
perspective, Professor Peter Lake will focus more closely on the ways that the staging of a
historical subject provided a means of directly addressing contemporary issues that were
otherwise extremely difficult, if not impossible, to address in public or indeed to discuss
licitly even in private: issues like the succession, the conduct of the war, the rights and
wrongs of resistance, and the nature of monarchical legitimacy. The famous, or infamous,
example of this was the staging of Richard II by members of the Essex rebellion the night
before the rebellion. “Know you not that I am Richard?” Elizabeth was reported to have
demanded.

Articles by Paul Hammer and Peter Lake have thrown new light on this and other
such commissioned performances. For the purposes of the institute, Lake will focus on the
lesser known 1Henry VI and King John. The former can be considered as a discussion of
issues surrounding the conduct of the war in France. Its resonance as such emerges most
clearly if it is read against events immediately prior to its first performances (i.e. the siege of
Rouen) and more clearly still if it is read as a prequel to 2 and 3 Henry VI. Lake will ask how
its argument interacts with what follows in the historically ‘later,’ but in fact, theatrically
earlier, plays. His thesis: the outcomes depicted in those later plays were contingent upon the
events depicted in Part I, and thus avoidable, both at the time and in the future if the lessons
of Part I are heeded in the present.

King John is another play concerned with the conduct of war against the foreigner and
its impact on issues of monarchical stability and legitimacy. The group will read
Shakespeare’s play against another version of the same events in The troublesome reign of King
John. There is some debate about the date of these plays, especially about whether The
troublesome reign preceded Shakespeare’s version or not. Participants will consider the
interpretive consequences of such matters.

Week Two: Imagining Boundaries: Nation and Plantation
20 June-23 June 2011 (Monday through Thursday)
Bernhard Klein (Professor of English, University of Kent)
Kim Hall (Professor of English & Director of Africana Studies, Barnard College)

The institute stays with history plays to open a study of the peculiar cultural location
of England’s most immediate ‘foreign’ neighbour, Ireland. Professor Klein will direct
attention to scenes from Henry V, and consider its complex negotiation of an inclusive
‘British’ nationhood with a focus on Shakespeare’s only ‘stage Irishman,’ Captain Macmorris.
Participants will discuss issues of cultural perception: What did the English ‘see’ when
looking across to Ireland? What political circumstances and historical assumptions
conditioned their gaze? What purposes did the construction of Ireland as a ‘savage isle’ serve
and what specific forms did it take? The discussion will include other writings on Ireland, such as select passages from Edmund Spenser’s *The Faerie Queene* (1590; 1596) and *A View of the Present State of Ireland* (1596), the writings of Sir John Davies (1612), and Ben Jonson’s *Irish Masque at Court* (1613). The group will study the woodcuts from John Derricke’s *The Image of Ireland* (1581) and other visual depictions of Ireland and the Irish.

Day two will broaden the terms of reference to consider Ireland within a wider scenario of nation-building. Scenes from *Richard II* and *Macbeth* will set the tone for a discussion of boundaries between nations, specifically those between England and Ireland, and England and Scotland. Participants will discuss the ways in which the geographical and cultural meanings of boundaries were negotiated and visualized in the topographical maps that had such a central role in shaping contemporary notions of space and place, self and other, familiar and exotic. Maps provided political, ethnological, strategic, social and linguistic information, and their contribution to the discourses of nation and empire merits close critical attention. Viewing selections from the Folger and the Library of Congress, discussion will move from individual examples of contemporary Irish maps by Nowell and Boazio, to the national atlases of Saxton and Speed, to the world atlases of Ortelius and Mercator. How did maps help to construct knowledge about the world and its people? How did maps serve as tools of empire, colonization, and conquest?

Having established the terms and consequences of early modern discourses of nationhood, the group will next turn to the roles of women and gender within those understandings. Picking up on some themes considered in relation to Cleopatra and the Roman conceptions of the east, Professor Hall will argue that gender, the most readily available template for representing social relations, continued to be a key component by which community was imagined as England’s sense of the contemporary world expanded. The institute will discuss how women (foreign queens and nubile daughters, for example), ideas of gendered order, and domestic arrangements operate to delimit boundaries of nation and community. Related to the larger concerns of gender is the representation and metaphorical use of food and food culture on stage. Intangible issues of ownership, property, and propriety are made visible though metaphors of food creation and consumption, digestion and incorporation, as well as in actual replication of food rituals in performance. Feasting (and cannibalism, its grotesque inversion) creates and refuses alliances while it marks the boundaries of social life. So too, travellers, in voyages of exploration and
trade, use English foodways as the touchstone for judging the strangeness and/or ‘credit’ of potential trading partners as they encountered peoples across the globe.

With particular attention to *The Tempest* and *Titus Andronicus*, Hall will lead discussion of hospitality and banquets as important markers, not simply of class status, but of Englishness itself. Reliant on the sugar and spices so sought after by traders and elites, representations of and references to banquets and feasts had a particular resonance in this period. As we will see, not just women at home, but travellers abroad (including imaginative travellers like Shakespeare), drew upon the ‘stuff’ of the banquet to form and break alliances as well as to negotiate issues of class, status and other forms of social differentiation. The many “receipt books” at the Folger, owned by early modern women, will be studied, together with descriptions and diagrams for banquets included in early modern print cookbooks marketed to women. Participants will also consider the pedagogical uses of film treatments such as Peter Greenaway’s *Prospero’s Books* or Julie Taymor’s *Titus Andronicus*.

**Week Three: Beyond the Boundaries**

27 June-30 June 2011 (Monday through Thursday)

**Alison Games** (Professor of History, Georgetown University)

**Mary Floyd-Wilson** (Associate Professor of English, UNC, Chapel Hill)

In this week, the institute concentrates on the mercantile growth and experimentation by which the enterprises of English merchants transformed England’s sense of its own Englishness. Professor Games will compile readings that illuminate the intersection between discourses and practices of global trade. These materials will include excerpts from manuals written for merchants who went abroad, including *The Merchants Avizo*, accounts by leaders of trade missions, including *Sir Thomas Smythes Voyage and Entertainment in Rusbia*, and the voluminous writings of Sir Thomas Roe, who served as an ambassador in both India and the Ottoman Empire. Excerpts from traders’ diaries and letters will suggest that discourses of trade and difference were inextricable, as traders by virtue of their profession confronted difference and sought to make sense of it for English commercial needs.

On the second day, participants will consider the development of the idea of cosmopolitanism (in selections from Games’s *The Web of Empire*). They will also discuss works that emphasize the important ties merchants forged with indigenous people, especially women, and the mixed-race populations who emerged and who were often central to trading success. Finally, they will consider the role of violence in these trading worlds (drawing on
Games’s new work on massacres in the 1620s). *The Merchant of Venice, The Jew of Malta,* and the *Island Princess* are among the plays that will be brought into discussion.

As Mary Floyd-Wilson will stress in two days of discussion, the discourses of difference that accompanied and shaped the increased cultural contacts in the early modern world were varied and contradictory. The discourse of race, for instance, registers in ways both familiar and unfamiliar to modern readers. In particular, conceptions of civility and climate theory do not align themselves neatly with modern racial schema. The definitions of these older conceptions need to be sharpened for today’s students. Excerpts from Jean Bodin’s *Methodus* (1566) and *The Six Bookes of a Commonweale* (1576) as well as Thomas Wright’s preface to *The Passions of the Minde in Generall* (1604) will be among the readings that help frame questions for discussion: What perceived role did environment play in determining color, temperament, and character? What significance did the early modern English attribute to “complexion”? How fluid or malleable were physiological distinctions? How were the English viewed by others? What role did notions of class and gender play in structuring ethnic and proto-racial hierarchies? The group will continue discussion on these issues in a second session, with a focus on some examples from the drama, including Ben Jonson’s *The Masque of Blackness* (1604) and *Othello*.

**Part Two: Global Shakespeare**

*Week Four: Shakespeare in/as Empire*

5 July-8 July 2011 (Tuesday through Friday)

**Graham Bradshaw** (Honorary Professor of English, University of Queensland)

**Jyotsna Singh** (Professor of English, Michigan State University)

Many of the concerns of this institute will prove to be recursive, with certain plays and landmark productions referenced throughout while such issues as nationhood, racial identity, and the various virtues or tyrannies of governments are viewed through the drama. In the concluding weeks, the group will focus more closely on individual productions in their own cultural contexts. We can trace only a few strands of the history of adaptation and appropriation. In following any one national or generic tradition, the point is to enrich our understanding of the centrality of these movements to the construction of Shakespeare as the epitome of English culture and heritage. Crucially, this history cannot be seen as a one-way narrative of dissemination. Rather, our understanding of Shakespeare is deeply informed by the ways the plays have been viewed in multiple cultural and political contexts.

This premise will be tested as the institute addresses ‘foreign’ or ‘exotic’ adaptations of Shakespeare. Graham Bradshaw will illustrate the ways such adaptations may alert us to
features of Shakespeare’s plays that English performances had blocked out. Verdi’s 1847 operatic version of *Macbeth* is a case in point. How can it be that Verdi’s opera was “in many respects a heroic effort to recover in music something of the spirit of Shakespeare’s tragedy” and to rescue it from a long English “tradition of inauthenticity,” as was suggested by Jonas Barish? Loyally royalist readings would rather suggest that Verdi was kidnapping Shakespeare’s play, when he harnessed it to his passionate republicanism for an independent Italy. Yet King James I would certainly not have been pleased by a play in which the properly elected, “anointed” King Macbeth is to be killed not because he is a regicide or usurper but because he is a “tyrant.” The group will discuss these issues in terms of the raging European debate about “tyranny” and resistance to it.

The group will then look closely at the subplot in *Hamlet* involving the Norwegian military hero, Fortinbras, who is poised at the end of the play to take over the Danish throne. In the age of Empire, English stagings of *Hamlet* regularly eliminated Fortinbras and the play’s political edge. Production choices about this aspect of the play remain highly charged ones into the twenty-first century. Bradshaw will discuss with the group one line of adaptation that took hold in twentieth century Japan. There a sceptical view of Prince Hamlet was used to criticise Japanese political developments. The institute will consider Shiga Naoya’s 1911 story “Claudius’s Diary” and Kurosawa’s 1960 film, *The Bad Sleep Well*. These examples can help us to rethink settled assumptions. We may see that Shakespeare was not only an “instrument of domination” (Alan Sinfield) but an “instrument of liberation” (Jonathan Bate).

Jyotsna Singh will survey some further travels of Shakespeare’s plays within movements of decolonization and their aftermath in Africa, South Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean. The plays will serve as a prism from which we can get a fuller and more nuanced sense of the cultural and ideological struggles that have shaped the movements of decolonization and independence in the former British Empire. In the first meeting, Singh will review a brief history of English colonial education and Shakespeare’s canonical significance within it. Participants will read selections from Viswanathan’s *Masks of Conquest*, Chaudhuri and Lal’s *Shakespeare on the Calcutta Stage*, and Retamar’s *Caliban*. On the final day of this week, the institute will sample postcolonial literary and cultural texts and non-Western performative traditions: these include Cesaire’s *A Tempest*, Salih’s *Season of Migration to the North*; Lamming’s *Pleasures of Exile*; Ngugi wa Thiong’o’s, *A Grain of Wheat*; and Tanvir’s *A Midsummer Night’s Dream*. These re-workings of familiar plays resist the so-called canonical
universality of the works; as a result they enable us to look afresh at Shakespeare’s engagements with cultural and racial difference.

Week 5 Shakespeare in the Contemporary World
11 July-14 July 2011 (Monday through Thursday)

John Gillies (Professor of Literature, University of Essex), Mark Thornton Burnett (Professor of Literature, Queen’s University, Belfast), Tom Cartelli (Research Professor, Muhlenberg College), Katherine Rowe (Professor of English, Bryn Mawr College)

In the final week, participants will explore four case studies illustrating the ways in which contemporary theatrical productions, films, and new media are extending the reach of ‘Shakespeare’ into a genuinely global phenomenon. These examples also challenge the primacy and limits of textual stability. The abbreviated and juxtaposed presentations here are intended to sharpen participants’ critical vocabularies while picking up and extending discussion on themes already developed. To begin, John Gillies will review with participants the transformations of Shakespeare in twentieth-century Japan and China. Neither of these ancient domains was submitted to colonization in the senses of institutional domination and acculturation. Moreover, given that “Asian” Shakespeares tend neither to be transmitted nor performed in English, the initial impression they make on a westerner is likely to be puzzling. As English has no family ties to Japanese or Chinese (in any of its forms) the linguistic, stylistic, and rhetorical jump is correspondingly further and less subject to control. If the dramatic structure has been chopped up to serve the generic needs of, say, Chinese kunju or Japanese nob, one might be excused for asking: is anything left of Shakespeare but the name and a story? Participants will consider a debate over the question of fidelity to the original text and genre by leading Japanese directors, Ninagawa, Norio, and Suzuki. Working with video clips and web downloads, they will consider different approaches that range from Shakespeare in traditional Asian genres (Macbeth in Kunju, Merchant of Venice in Kabuki) to Shakespeare in a postmodern mélange of traditional styles (Ong Ken Sen’s Lear).

With Mark Thornton Burnett, the group will consider another case of reception seemingly far removed from the British isles. They will discuss the ‘logic of multiplicity’ according to which Shakespeare has been understood in South American culture. According to this model, the Bard is seen as both indigenized and reflective of the ‘mixed’ constitution of South America itself. How do we read a film from a non-Anglophone tradition? How might we marshal the relevant critical resources for such an undertaking? And how does an understanding of one regional constellation of cinematic activity alter or affect existing...
knowledge? Readings on these topics will be drawn from *World-Wide Shakespeares*, edited by Sonia Massai, and *Foreign Accents: Brazilian Readings of Shakespeare*, edited by Aimara da Cunha Resende. Three contemporary South American Shakespeare films will focus discussion: *Sangrador* (2000), a Venezuelan retelling of *Macbeth*, *As Alegres Comadres* (2003), a Brazilian realization of *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, and *Huapango* (2004), a Mexican version of *Othello*. Cumulatively, they suggest that no one model can adequately account for the range of Shakespearean appropriations.

The final two days will extend the sense of global connections into new spatial-temporal dimensions through the reach of new media. Thomas Cartelli and Katherine Rowe will co-direct these sessions. To prepare, participants will read selections from recent compilations of new critical work such as the forthcoming special issues of *Shakespeare Studies* on “After Shakespeare on Film,” edited by Gregory Colon Semenza, and *Shakespeare Quarterly* on “New Media,” edited by Katherine Rowe. First, they will focus on “Film Vernaculars.” In the morning, they will view two recent independent films that illustrate the global circulation of Shakespeare’s works on film: *Mickey B.* (dir. Magill, 2008) and *Hamlet* (dir. Fodor, 2007). In two groups, participants will discuss such issues as the intrusion of vernacular dialogue in the case of *Mickey B* (which is set in a Northern Ireland prison), and the cinematic uses of virtual spaces in the case of *Hamlet*. Fodor’s film demonstrates how these transitions can affect not only technical, but phenomenological changes in cinematic conventions.

Thursday’s session on “Shakespeare 2.0” will introduce participants to social networks, game environments, and new modes of expertise in the global circulation of Shakespeare’s works. Each participant will explore an online venue, such as Bardbox (Wordpress); Theatron or Foul Whisperings (Second Life); or the Ophelia Pool (Flickr). In discussion, they will establish a critical vocabulary for working with Shakespeare environments in new media. They will discuss opportunities to decode staging and blocking conventions in the virtual spaces of gaming environments. They will discuss the old/new recombinations critical to understanding both Shakespeare’s work and new media. Finally, they will ask what opportunities and limitations we encounter in online communities that allow us to learn across disciplinary and national boundaries? What changes in expertise and authority attend user-curated resources online?

Throughout the last week, in new cultural settings and new approaches to the plays, participants will be reformulating some of the core questions of the institute and refining
their own approaches to research and teaching. In a concluding session, they will discuss (and celebrate) some of the new perspectives they have gained on Shakespeare’s role in today’s globalized cultures.
SHAKESPEARE: FROM THE GLOBE TO THE GLOBAL
AN NEH INSTITUTE FOR COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY TEACHERS
DIRECTED BY MICHAEL NEILL, PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH EMERITUS, UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND
AT THE FOLGER INSTITUTE CENTER FOR SHAKESPEARE STUDIES
SUMMER 2011

SELECTED PRIMARY SOURCES

**Early Modern Drama**

Jonson, Ben. Plays include: *The Irish Masque at Court*, 1613, and *The Masque of Blackness*, 1605.
Marlowe, Christopher. Plays include: *The Jew of Malta*, 1589-90; and *Tamburlaine, Parts I and II*, 1587-88.
Shakespeare, William. Plays include: *Antony and Cleopatra*, 1603-7; *Cymbeline*, 1609-11; *Hamlet*, 1599-1601; *Henry IV, Part I*, 1597; *Henry V*, 1599; *Henry VI, Parts 2 and 3*, 1590-91; *King John*, 1596; *Macbeth*, 1603-7; *The Merchant of Venice*, 1596-98; *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, 1594-96; *Othello*, 1603; *Richard II*, 1595; *The Tempest*, 1610-11; *Titus Andronicus*, early 1590s.
*The Troublesome Reign of King John*, 1591.

**Shakespeare on Film and Stage**

*Lear*. Directed by Wu Hsing Kuo.
Macbeth. An opera by Giuseppe Verdi. 1847.
Midsummer Night’s Dream. Directed by Deguchi Norio.

Early Modern Non-Dramatic Sources

Boazio, Baptista. Map of Ireland. c. 1600.
East India Company. Letters Received by the East India Company from its Servants in the East. London: S. Low, Marston, 1896-1902.

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Harte, Thomas. *The Examination of Men’s Wits.* London, 1594


Longe, Sarah. Receipt Book. c. 1610. Folger MSS.


Moryson, Fynes. *An Itinerary Containing His Ten Yeeres Travel Through the Twelve Dominions.* London, 1617.


Plat, Hugh. *Delightes for Ladies, to adorn their persons, tables, closets, and distillatories: with beauties, banquets, perfumes and waters.* London, 1608.


Purchas, Samuel. *Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchase His Pilgrimes.* Glasgow, 1905-07.


SELECTED SECONDARY SOURCES


Lane, Robert. “‘When Blood is their Argument’: Class, Character, and Historymaking in Shakespeare’s and Branagh’s *Henry V*.” *English Literary History* 61 (1994): 27-52.


Miles, Gary B. “How Roman Are Shakespeare’s Romans?” Shakespeare Quarterly 40.3 (Fall 1989) 257-283.


Rowe, Katherine, ed. “Shakespeare and New Media.” Special Issue of *Shakespeare Quarterly* (forthcoming 2010).


Teltsher, Kate. *India Inscribed: European and British Writing about India 1600-1800*. Delhi: India Oxford University Press, 1995.


