

Warm-Up

Bravery and Resistance: *The Diary of Anne Frank*

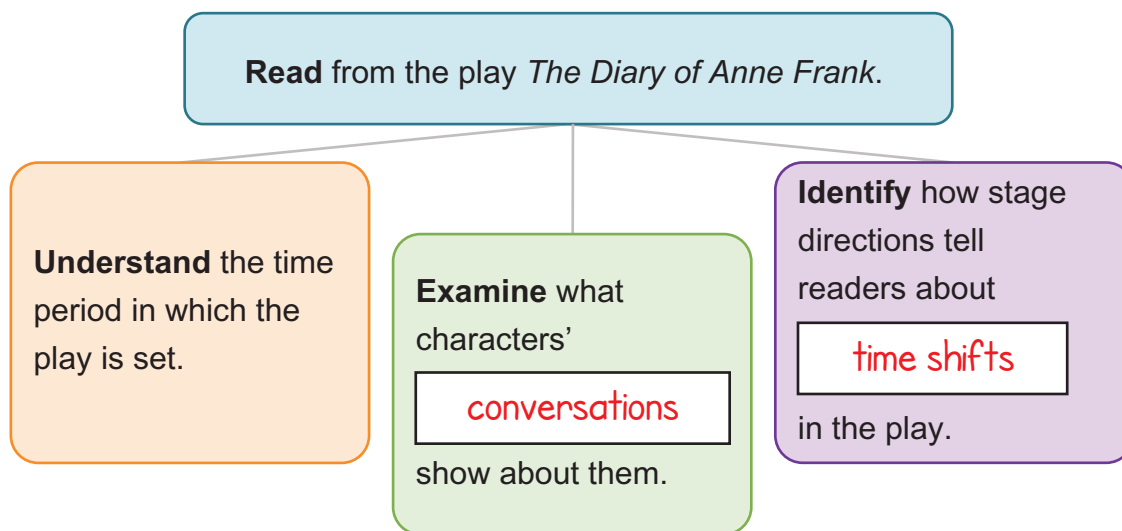


Lesson Question

How do dialogue and stage directions bring the story of Anne Frank to life?



Lesson Goals



Words to Know

Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.

context	the time and place in which an event happens
stage directions	instructions for the actors and director in a play
dialogue	written and spoken conversation
characterize	to present or develop a character

Bravery and Resistance: *The Diary of Anne Frank*



Reading the Clues in a Play

Plays are written to be performed on the **stage**. They don't usually have as much description as a book or a story would.

Instead of **descriptions**, plays use words and actions on the stage to help the audience get to know the characters.

When reading a play, you can look at the clues in the text to help you better **understand** what's happening.

Instruction

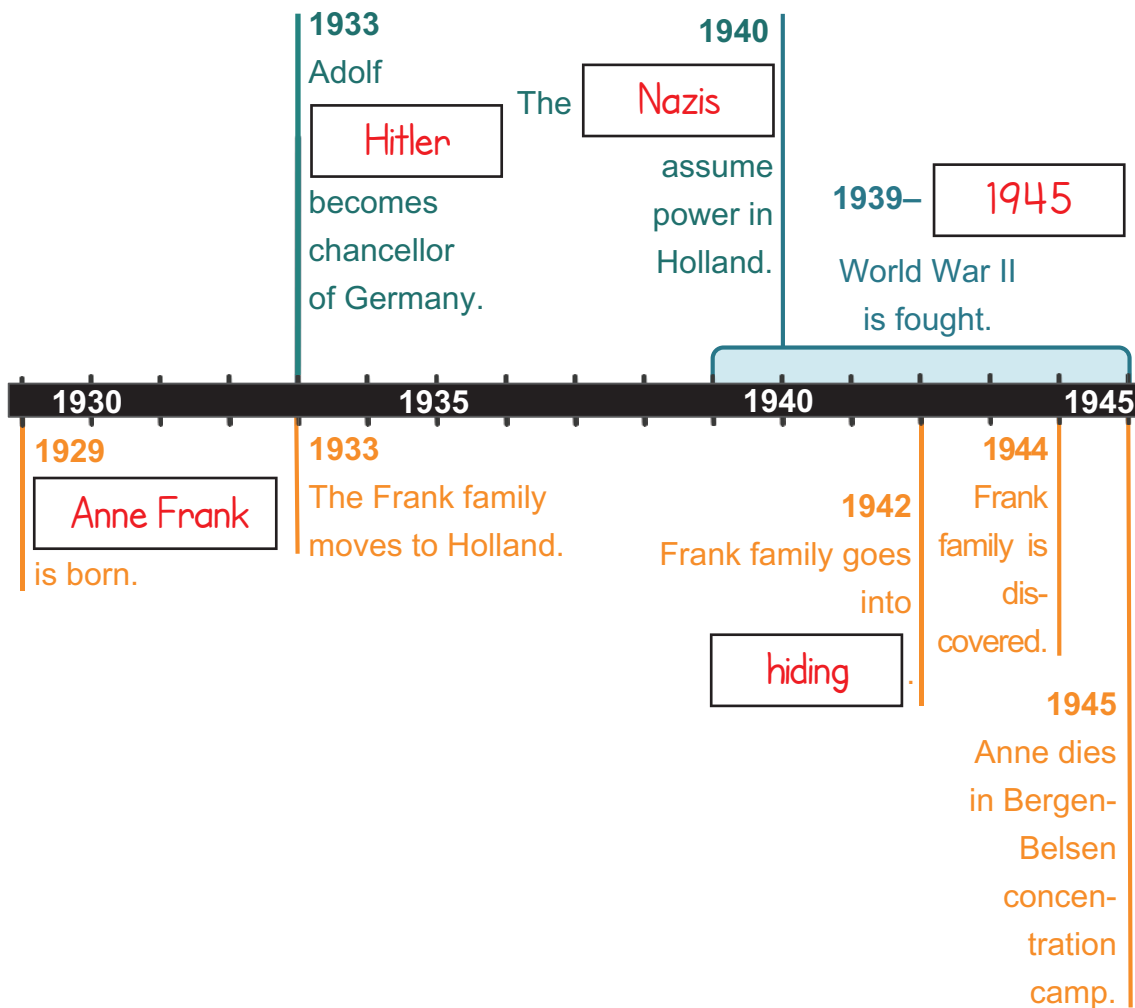
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World War II and the Life of Anne Frank



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Telling Anne's Story

- While in hiding, Anne Frank kept a **diary** of her experiences.
- She wrote about day-to-day life and the interactions between the people living there.
- Her family was eventually discovered and sent to the Nazi **concentration camps**.
- Everyone in the Frank family except for Anne's father, Otto, died.
- When the Nazis arrested the Frank family, Anne left her diary behind.
- It was saved and **published** as a book by her father.
- In 1955, a play version of the original diary opened on Broadway in New York.

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Anne Frank (1929–1945)

- Was born on June 12, 1929, in Germany
- Moved to the Netherlands in 1933 to escape the persecution of [Jewish] people
- Received her diary as a birthday gift in June 1942
- **Wrote** about her experiences
- Lived in hiding with her family until 1944
- Died in a concentration camp in **1945**

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Analyzing Dialogue

Dialogue is written or spoken

conversation between characters.

- In a play, characters

communicate with each

other through dialogue.

- Dialogue helps **characterize**,
or develop, the actors in the play.

To analyze **dialogue**, ask:

- which feelings do the characters express?
- which kinds of conversations do the characters have?
- what do you **learn** about the characters based on their conversations?

Using Dialogue for Analysis

Underline the dialogue that shows Mr. Frank is probably angry.

Miep (*Hurrying up to a cupboard*). Mr. Frank, did you see? There are some of your papers here. (*She brings a bundle of papers to him.*) We found them in a heap of rubbish on the floor after . . . after you left.

Mr. Frank. Burn them.

(*He opens his rucksack to put the glove in it.*)

Miep. But, Mr. Frank, there are letters, notes . . .

Mr. Frank. Burn them. All of them.

–*The Diary of Anne Frank,*
Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett

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Stage Directions

Stage directions are **instructions** for the actor or director.

Stage directions :

- are written in italics.
- appear in parentheses.
- instruct actors where to go and how to **speak**.
- describe the scenery that should be on the set and the context of the play.
- tell actors how to **interact** with each other.
- describe how the characters should look.

Analyzing Stage Directions

Underline the stage directions in the passage.

Miep (*Hurrying up to a cupboard*). Mr. Frank, did you see? There are some of your papers here. (*She brings a bundle of papers to him.*) We found them in a heap of rubbish on the floor after . . . after you left.

Mr. Frank. Burn them. (*He opens his rucksack to put the glove in it.*)

Miep. But, Mr. Frank, there are letters, notes . . .

Mr. Frank. Burn them. All of them.

Miep. Burn this?

(*She hands him a paperbound notebook.*)

Mr. Frank (*Quietly*). Anne's diary. (*He opens the diary and begins to read.*)

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Stage Directions and Shifts in Time

- Stage directions **help** the reader, actor, and director know when time shifts occur.
- Time shifts can vary in **length** and go in either direction.

Stage Directions and Shifts in Time

Clues in the stage direction help to indicate the time period.

Circle the clues in the stage directions below.

*The curtain rises on an empty stage. It is late afternoon **November, 1945.***

The rooms are dusty, the curtains in rags. Chairs and tables are overturned. . . .

*We hear footsteps on the stairs. Miep Gies comes up, looking for Mr. Frank. Miep is a Dutch girl of about twenty-two. She wears a coat and hat, ready to go home. She is **pregnant.***

Her attitude toward Mr. Frank is protective, compassionate.)

*—The Diary of Anne Frank,
Goodrich and Hackett*

Summary

Bravery and Resistance: *The Diary of Anne Frank*



Lesson Question

How do dialogue and stage directions bring the story of Anne Frank to life?



Answer

Dialogue and stage directions bring the story to life by showing readers the characters' emotions, actions, and the context of the play.

Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.