



Introduction

The primary purpose of the teacher's pack is to help both teachers and students alike to get as much as possible out of their participation in the interactive performance of **"THE CORPSE OF CHAPLIN"**. The pack has been designed as a tool to help students understand the play, learn the new vocabulary and improve their listening and speaking skills. Once they have done the activities, students will better understand both how the story develops and the lines the actors deliver and so they will get more enjoyment out of the performance. We introduce some material where you'll find texts corresponding to the plot synopsis and the characters, some dialogues from the play and the original songs performed in the play.

Besides finding some suggested activities, we also recommend you to do the Pre-play activities, and some Post-play activities before and after the play which have been designed to check if the students understand the play correctly and that they have assimilated the vocabulary, expressions and grammatical structures they worked on. Pre-play and post-play activities include instructions for the teacher and the corresponding student worksheets, as long as the activity requires them. Some of the activities have an extension part (Extension activity) which makes it possible to study the contents in depth, depending on the group level.

Both the introductory material and the suggested activities may require the corresponding audio material to make a better use of them. In this case, we provide you with the corresponding track number.

In order to help the teacher find and select the audio activities, we list below the track numbers with the corresponding contents from the play **"THE CORPSE OF CHAPLIN"**.

AUDIO – THE CORPSE OF CHAPLIN (Track 1 to 5)

Track -1-	A genius named Charlie Chaplin.
Track -2-	Final speech from "The Great Dictator"
Track -3-	Song. "Se Bella Giu Satore"
Track -4-	Fifteen things You should know about Charlie Chaplin.
Track -5-	Post-Play Activity 2. Charlie Chaplin's Wives.

A new feature includes the possibility for teachers to see the choreography of a song on our website and therefore offers the opportunity of teaching it to the students prior to the show, thus allowing them to fully enjoy the dance on the day of the show.

We sincerely hope that both teachers and students fully enjoy the play itself and the activities which make up this teacher's pack.

We also hope this proves to be a useful aid in enhancing the enjoyment of this interactive theatre experience.

DEAR TEACHER,
IN THE TEACHER'S PACK THAT YOU HAVE IN YOUR HANDS, THERE ARE ACTIVITIES FOR DIFFERENT LEVELS SO YOU CAN PREPARE ALL THE STUDENTS WHO WILL ATTEND THE PERFORMANCE. YOU ARE THE BEST PERSON TO DECIDE WHICH ACTIVITIES YOU THINK ARE MOST APPROPRIATE FOR THE LEVEL OF YOUR STUDENTS. IN ANY CASE, WE RECOMMEND THAT YOU ALWAYS LISTEN TO THE SONGS AND THE LISTENINGS, AND THAT YOU WORK ON THE VOCABULARY WITH THEM IN CLASS, AS WELL AS THE STORY SO THAT THE STUDENTS WILL HAVE A MORE COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING.

THANK YOU FOR TRUST IN US ONCE AGAIN.

SINCERELY YOURS,
FORUM THEATRE AND EDUCATION



The ten commandments for being a good theatre-goer

01. First of all, **FIND OUT** about the show you are going to see. Sometimes what you think something is about does not coincide with what you see on stage later.

02. **BE PUNCTUAL.** Arrive at least 15 minutes early and you will have time to find your seat without disturbing anyone else.

03. Once the show has started, **DO NOT LEAVE YOUR SEAT.** Have the foresight to go to the toilet beforehand (the play may not have an intermission in the middle).

04. **SILENCE IS KEY,** since the actors are performing for the audience, for you. So you must avoid any distraction (alarm clocks, mobile phone sounds, checking the mobile phone screen and lighting up in the middle of the audience, whispering..), out of respect for the audience and all those who are involved in the show.

05. **BE CAREFUL COUGHING AND SNEEZING,** as it can bother the actors and the rest of the audience. If you have a cold, please have the foresight to carry some cough sweets with you to soothe your throat.

06. Out of respect for the actors and the audience in general, **YOU SHOULD NOT EAT DURING THE PERFORMANCE.** The theatre is not the cinema, so we must keep to the rules as much as possible. Save the treats and goodies for another occasion. Any murmur becomes noise and interference.

07. If you don't like the show or it bores you, **DO NOT DISTURB THE REST OF THE AUDIENCE OR YOUR FRIENDS** with whispered comments. They may be interested in the show and, in addition to this, whispers can become annoying noises. Leave the comments for the end or upon exit. Anything you say in a low voice can be heard by the actors (acoustics in the room allow it).

08. Stay **SITTING DOWN** in your seat. Remember that you are not in the cinema and that all changes in posture and the movements you make in your seat are also felt by the actors who are on stage and this can distract them.

09. If for any urgent reason you have to leave the room, try to do it with **DISCRETION AND IN SILENCE,** and try not to disturb the others as much as possible.

10. Lastly, **APPLAUSE,** not whistles or shouts, is the **BEST REWARD FOR THE ACTORS** who have entertained you and given you a pleasant time. If they have also managed to arouse your enthusiasm, you can cheer for them by standing up and shout





Conceptual Content

The educational interests of this activity will focus on helping students start developing the four basic skills of any foreign language: listening, speaking, reading and writing. All this with an approach based on communication, which aims to encourage students, involving them in dialogues, conversations, songs ... and other forms of communication that are essential to the teaching and learning of a foreign language process. At this stage students should develop a certain level of understanding and speaking to enable them to deploy their first English communicative manifestations, and to consolidate the basic grammatical categories of this language, and ensure their awareness and approach to the Anglo-Saxon cultural tradition. The teaching materials of **"THE CORPSE OF CHAPLIN"** will allow them to study in depth the following conceptual contents.

LISTENING.

Various activities such as listening and repeating words as well as having to fill in the gaps to certain dialogues and songs, helping to sharpen the students ear and encourage them to repeat all they hear in English.

READING AND WRITING.

There are numerous moments where students have to read and understand the sentences and dialogues within this dossier. It helps them to hone in on their reading skills and then gives them the opportunity through writing to practice what they already know as well as developing a greater knowledge of the language.

CONVERSATION.

The main focus when learning a language should be on the ability to communicate. Here, students are given the opportunity to develop this important skill by involving them in dialogues, conversations, songs, and pair work set specifically to encourage conversation in English. At this stage students should have already developed a certain level of understanding and speaking to enable them to deploy their first English communicative manifestations, and to consolidate the basic grammatical categories of this language, and ensure their awareness and approach to the Anglo-Saxon cultural tradition. The teaching materials in **"THE CORPSE OF CHAPLIN"** will allow them to study the following conceptual contents in depth:

- Present simple tense. Auxiliary verbs in negatives and questions. Third person singular.
- Past Simple tense. Verb conjugation. Affirmative and negative sentences. Used to.
- Personality Adjectives (nervous, impulsive, knowledgeable...).
- Phrasal Verbs (to end up, to get on).
- Vocabulary about the world of Charlie Chaplin and cinema.
- Irregular verbs, sentence formation.



A Genius named Charlie Chaplin

Track 1.

British actor, director, writer and composer

Born: April 16, 1889 London England

Died: December 25, 1977 (aged 88) Switzerland

Charlie Chaplin, by name of Sir Charles Spencer Chaplin. British comedian, producer, writer, director, and composer who is widely regarded as the greatest comic artist of the screen and one of the most important figures in motion-picture history. Chaplin was named after his father, a British music-hall entertainer. He spent his early childhood with his mother, the singer Hannah Hall, after she and his father separated, and he made his own stage debut at age five, filling in for his mother. The mentally unstable Hall was later confined to an asylum. Charlie and his half brother Sydney were sent to a series of bleak workhouses and residential schools. Using his mother's show-business contacts, Charlie became a professional entertainer in 1897 when he joined the Eight Lancashire Lads, a clog-dancing act. William Gillette vaudeville. In 1908 he joined the Fred Karno pantomime troupe, quickly rising to star status as The Drunk in the ensemble sketch A Night in an English Music Hall.

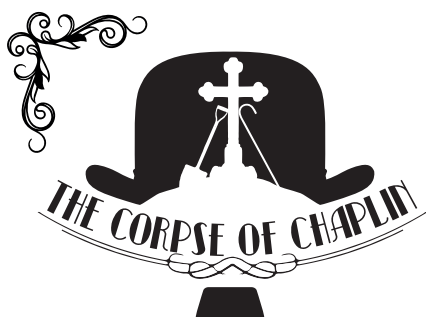
While touring America with the Karno Company in 1913, Chaplin was signed to appear in Mack Sennett's Keystone comedy films. Though his first Keystone one-reeler, Making a Living (1914), was not the failure that historians have claimed, Chaplin's initial screen character, a mercenary dandy, did not show him to best advantage. Ordered by Sennett to come up with a more-workable screen image, Chaplin improvised an outfit consisting of a too-small coat, too-large pants, floppy shoes, and a battered derby. As a finishing touch, he pasted on a postage-stamp moustache and adopted a cane as an all-purpose prop. It was in his second Keystone film, Kid Auto Races at Venice (1914), that Chaplin's immortal screen alter ego, "the Little Tramp," was born.

In truth, Chaplin did not always portray a tramp; in many of his films his character was employed as a waiter, store clerk, stagehand, fireman, and the like. His character might be better described as the quintessential misfit—shunned by polite society, unlucky in love, jack-of-all-trades but master

of none. He was also a survivor, forever leaving past sorrows behind, jauntily shuffling off to new adventures. The Tramp's appeal was universal: audiences loved his cheekiness, his deflation of pomposity, his casual savagery, his unexpected gallantry, and his resilience in the face of adversity. His 35 Keystone comedies can be regarded as the Tramp's gestation period, during which a caricature became a character. The films improved steadily once Chaplin became his own director. In 1915 he left Sennett to accept a \$1,250-weekly contract at Essanay Studios. It was there that he began to inject elements of pathos into his comedy, notably in such shorts as The Tramp (1915) and Burlesque on Carmen (1915). He moved on to an even more lucrative job (\$670,000 per year) at the Mutual Company Film Corporation. There, during an 18-month period, he made the 12 two-reelers that many regard as his finest films. It was then, in 1917, that Chaplin found himself attacked for the first (though hardly the last) time by the press. He was criticized for not enlisting to fight in World War I. To aid the war effort, Chaplin raised funds for the troops via bond drives.

In 1918 Chaplin jumped studios again, accepting a \$1 million offer from the First National Film Corporation for eight shorts. That same year he married 16-year-old film extra Mildred Harris—the first in a procession of child brides. For his new studio he made shorts and his first starring feature, The Kid (1921). Having divorced Mildred in 1921, Chaplin married in 1924 16-year-old Lillita MacMurray, who shortly would become known to the world as film star Lita Grey. They would be noisily divorced in 1927.

From 1923 through 1929 Chaplin made only three features: A Woman of Paris (1923), which he directed but did not star in (and his only drama); The Gold Rush (1925), widely regarded as his masterpiece; and The Circus (1928), an underrated film that may rank as his funniest. All three were released by United Artists, the company cofounded in 1919 by Chaplin.



As the Little Tramp, Chaplin had mastered the subtle art of pantomime, and the advent of sound gave him cause for alarm. After much hesitation, he released his 1931 feature *City Lights* as a silent, despite the ubiquity of talkies after 1929. The musical score, the lone “sound” element the film offered, was composed by Chaplin, and he conducted its recording; no matter the lack of dialogue, it was a huge success.

In 1932 Chaplin began a relationship with young starlet Paulette Goddard. His next film, *Modern Times* (1936), was a hybrid, essentially a silent film with music, sound effects, and brief passages of dialogue. Chaplin also gave his Little Tramp a voice, as he performed a gibberish song. It was the last silent feature to come out of Hollywood, but audiences still turned out to see it.

The *Great Dictator* (1940) was Chaplin’s most overt political satire and his first sound picture. Chaplin starred in a dual role as a nameless Jewish barber and as Adenoid Hynkel, Dictator of Tomania—a dead-on parody of German dictator Adolf Hitler, to whom Chaplin bore a remarkable physical resemblance. The film did well at the box office, and he received his only Academy Award nomination as best actor.

After making just three movies over a 10-year period, Chaplin would take seven more years before his next film. Problems in his personal life were again partly to blame. In 1942 he and Goddard divorced. In 1943 a paternity suit was brought against him by young would-be actress Joan Barry. That same year he married 18-year-old Oona O’Neill, daughter of playwright Eugene O’Neill. In the Barry suit the courts ruled against Chaplin in 1944; he was named the father of Barry’s child, although he was cleared of the more serious charges of violating the Mann Act, which prohibited interstate transportation of women for “immoral purposes.”

His darkest comedy, *Monsieur Verdoux*, was released in 1947, and by then Chaplin was in the headlines again, as possibly being called before the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) to testify about his relations with communists, especially exiled German composer Hanns

Eisler. *Monsieur Verdoux* was an utter failure commercially upon its release—his first since *A Woman of Paris* 24 years earlier—and critical opinion was divided, although Chaplin’s screenplay was nominated for an Oscar.

Chaplin took another five years to launch his next film, the melancholy *Limelight* (1952). (*Limelight* would be given an Oscar for its score, to which Chaplin contributed, in 1973, after the film finally received the requisite release in Los Angeles.)

For Chaplin, *Limelight*’s release was further tainted by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service advising him (as he sailed on an ocean liner with Oona to the film’s premiere in London) that he would be denied reentry to the United States unless he was willing to answer charges “of a political nature and of moral turpitude.” The Chaplins continued on their way to England; she returned to the States to close out their business affairs, while he kept going, finally settling in Corsier-sur-Vevey, Switzerland, where he and Oona would live for the rest of their lives. He liquidated his interest in United Artists.





Questions about the listening

Track 1.

-Teachers-

After listening carefully to the Listening –Track 1-, students must answer the following questions:

1.- Where was the great filmmaker Charlie Chaplin born?

LONDON

2.- At what age did the young Chaplin make his stage debut?

WHEN HE WAS FIVE YEARS OLD

3.- What happened to young Chaplin and his brother Spencer when their mother entered a mental hospital?

THEY WERE BOTH SENT TO A SERIES OF HOMES AND SCHOOLS.

4.- The first films in which the young Chaplin appeared were directed by...

MACK SENNETT

5.- When Sennett asked Chaplin to appear on the screen with another outfit, how did he appear?

IN A COAT THAT WAS TOO SMALL, PANTS THAT WERE TOO BIG, FLEXIBLE SHOES, AND A BATTLE RED DERBY. AS A FINISHING TOUCH, HE GLUED ON A POSTAGE STAMP MUSTACHE AND ADOPTED A CANE AS AN ALL-PURPOSE ACCESSORY.

6.- Why did people start to like the character of The Little Tramp played by Charlie Chaplin?

BECAUSE THEY IDENTIFIED WITH HIM, AND LIKED HIS BOLDNESS.

7.- During the First World War, for what reason was Chaplin criticized? What did he do in return?

FOR NOT ENLISTING TO GO AND FIGHT IN THE WAR; BUT HE DID RAISE FUNDS FOR THE TROOPS THROUGH WAR BONDS.

8.- In 1921 Charlie Chaplin made his first feature film as the protagonist, which was entitled...

THE KID.

9.- What film did Charlie Chaplin shoot in 1928, considered his masterpiece?

THE GOLD RUSH.

10.- Who composed the soundtrack for the movie City Lights?

CHARLIE CHAPLIN HIMSELF.

11.- In which film does Charlie Chaplin sing a song with an invented language?

MODERN TIMES.

12.- How many roles does Chaplin play in the movie "The Great Dictator"?

TWO: ONE AS AN ANONYMOUS JEWISH HAIRDRESSER, AND ANOTHER AS ADENOID HYNKEL, THE DICTATOR OF TOMANIA.

13.- Whose daughter was Oona, Chaplin's fourth and last wife?

THE PLAYWRIGHT EUGENE O'NEILL.

14.- Before which committee was Chaplin called to testify and for what?

BEFORE THE HOUSE OF UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE TO TESTIFY ABOUT HIS RELATIONS WITH THE COMMUNISTS.

15.- Where did the Chaplin family finally settle and where did he later die?

IN CORSIER-SUR-VEVEY, SWITZERLAND.

Note: The teacher will decide if the students have the written text of the listening in front of them or not; depending on their level of understanding of English, and the difficulty that the teacher poses when formulating this activity.



Questions about the listening

Track 1.

–STUDENTS–

Listen carefully to the Listening –Track 1- and answer the following questions:

1.- Where was the great filmmaker Charlie Chaplin born?

.....
.....

2.- At what age did the young Chaplin make his stage debut?

.....
.....

3.- What happened to young Chaplin and his brother Spencer when their mother entered a mental hospital?

.....
.....

4.- The first films in which the young Chaplin appeared were directed by...

.....
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5.- When Sennett asked Chaplin to appear on the screen with another outfit, how did he appear?

.....
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6.- Why did people start to like the character of The Little Tramp played by Charlie Chaplin?

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7.- During the First World War, for what reason was Chaplin criticized? What did he do in return?

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8.- In 1921 Charlie Chaplin made his first feature film as the protagonist, which was entitled...

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12.- How many roles does Chaplin play in the movie "The Great Dictator"?

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13.- Whose daughter was Oona, Chaplin's fourth and last wife?

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14.- Before which committee was Chaplin called to testify and for what?

.....
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15.- Where did the Chaplin family finally settle and where did he later die?

.....
.....

Note: The teacher will decide if the students can have the written text of the listening in front of them or not; depending on their level of understanding of English, and the difficulty that the teacher poses when formulating this activity.



Final speech from “The Great Dictator” Track 2. -Teachers-

The students must listen to track 2, which corresponds to the famous Charlie Chaplin monologue in the movie, “The Great Dictator”. Then they have to fill in all the blank spaces with the missing words, which will allow them to sharpen their comprehension.

I’m sorry, but I don’t want to be an emperor. That’s not my business. I don’t want to rule or conquer anyone. I should like to help everyone - if possible - Jew, Gentile - black man - white. We all want to help one another. Human beings are like that. We want to live by each other’s happiness - not by each other’s misery. We don’t want to hate and despise one another. In this world there is room for everyone. And the good earth is rich and can provide for everyone. The way of life can be free and beautiful, but we have lost the way.

Greed has poisoned men’s souls, has barricaded the world with hate, has goose-stepped us into misery and bloodshed. We have developed speed, but we have shut ourselves in. Machinery that gives abundance has left us in want. Our knowledge has made us cynical. Our cleverness, hard and unkind. We think too much and feel too little. More than machinery we need humanity. More than cleverness we need kindness and gentleness. Without these qualities, life will be violent and all will be lost...

The aeroplane and the radio have brought us closer together. The very nature of these inventions cries out for the goodness in men - cries out for universal brotherhood - for the unity of us all. Even now my voice is reaching millions throughout the world - millions of despairing men, women, and little children - victims of a system that makes men torture and imprison innocent people.

To those who can hear me, I say - do not despair. The misery that is now upon us is but the passing of greed - the bitterness of men who fear the way of human progress. The hate of men will pass, and dictators die, and the power they took from the people will return to the people. And so long as men die, liberty will never perish...

Soldiers! don’t give yourselves to brutes - men who despise you - enslave you - who regiment your lives

- tell you what to do - what to think and what to feel! Who drill you - diet you - treat you like cattle, use you as cannon fodder. Don’t give yourselves to these unnatural men - machine men with machine minds and machine hearts! You are not machines! You are not cattle! You are men! You have the love of humanity in your hearts! You don’t hate! Only the unloved hate - the unloved and the unnatural! Soldiers! Don’t fight for slavery! Fight for liberty!

In the 17th Chapter of St Luke it is written: “the Kingdom of God is within man” - not one man nor a group of men, but in all men! In you! You, the people have the power - the power to create machines. The power to create happiness! You, the people, have the power to make this life free and beautiful, to make this life a wonderful adventure.

Then - in the name of democracy - let us use that power - let us all unite. Let us fight for a new world - a decent world that will give men a chance to work - that will give youth a future and old age a security. By the promise of these things, brutes have risen to power. But they lie! They do not fulfil that promise. They never will!

Dictators free themselves but they enslave the people! Now let us fight to fulfil that promise! Let us fight to free the world - to do away with national barriers - to do away with greed, with hate and intolerance. Let us fight for a world of reason, a world where science and progress will lead to all men’s happiness. Soldiers! in the name of democracy, let us all unite!



Final speech from “The Great Dictator”

Track 2.

-STUDENTS-

Listen carefully to track 2 that corresponds to the original version to the famous monologue by Charlie Chaplin in the movie “The Great Dictator”. Then try to fill in all the word gaps that we propose, and you will have a listening exercise that will allow you to sharpen your comprehension. Come on, you can do it!

I'm sorry, but I don't want to be an
That's not my business. I don't want to rule or conquer anyone. I should like to help
- if possible -, Gentile - black man - white. We all want to help one another. Human beings are like that. We want to live by each other's
- not by each other's misery. We don't want to hate and despise one another. In this
there is room for everyone. And the good earth is rich and can provide for everyone. The way of life can be free and beautiful, but we have lost the way.

Greed has poisoned men's souls, has barricaded the world with, has goose-stepped us into and bloodshed. We have developed speed, but we have shut ourselves in. Machinery that gives abundance has left us in want. Our has made us cynical. Our cleverness, hard and unkind. We think too much and feel too little. More than machinery we need More than cleverness we need kindness and gentleness. Without these, life will be violent and all will be lost...

The aeroplane and the radio have brought us closer together. The very of these inventions cries out for the goodness in men - cries out for universal brotherhood - for the of us all. Even now my voice is reaching millions throughout the world - millions of despairing men, women, and little - victims of a system that makes men torture and imprison people.

To those who can hear me, I say - do not despair. The misery that is now upon us is but the passing of greed - the bitterness of men who fear the way of human The hate of men will pass, and die, and the power they took from the will return to the people. And so long as men die, liberty will never perish...

.....! don't give yourselves to brutes - men who despise you - enslave you - who regiment your lives - tell you what to do - what to think and what to feel! Who drill you - diet you - treat you like cattle, use you as fodder. Don't give yourselves to these unnatural men - machine men with machine minds and machine hearts! You are not! You are not cattle! You are men! You have the love of humanity in your! You don't hate! Only the unloved hate - the unloved and the unnatural! Soldiers! Don't fight for slavery! Fight for!

In the 17th Chapter of St Luke it is written: “the of God is within man” - not one man nor a group of men, but in all men! In you! You, the people have the - the power to create machines. The power to create happiness! You, the people, have the power to make this life free and beautiful, to make this life a adventure.

Then - in the name of - let us use that power - let us all unite. Let us fight for a new world - a decent world that will give men a chance to work - that will give youth a future and old age a security. By the of these things, brutes have risen to power. But they lie! They do not fulfil that promise. They will!

Dictators free themselves but they the people! Now let us to fulfil that promise! Let us fight to free the world - to do away with national barriers - to do away with greed, with hate and Let us fight for a world of reason, a world where and progress will lead to all men's happiness. Soldiers! In the name of democracy, let us all!



Song “Sa Bella Giu Satore”

Track 3.

Listen carefully to track 2 that corresponds to the original version to the famous monologue by Charlie Chaplin in the movie “The Great Dictator”. Then try to fill in all the word gaps that we propose, and you will have a listening exercise that will allow you to sharpen your comprehension. Come on, you can do it!

Se bella giu satore
Je notre so cafore
Je notre si cavore
Je la tu la ti la twah
La spinash o la bouchon
Cigaretto Portobello
Si rakish spaghaletto
Ti la tu la ti la twah
Senora pilasina
Voulez-vous le taximeter?
Le zionta su la seata
Tu la tu la tu la wa
Sa montia si n’amora
La sontia so gravora
La zontcha con sora
Je la possa ti la twah
Je notre so lamina
Je notre so cosina
Je le se tro savita
Je la tossa vi la twah
Se motra so la sonta
Chi vossa l’otra volta
Li zoscha si catonta
Tra la la la la la



Pre-play Activity 1.

Fifteen things you should know about Charlie Chaplin.

–TEACHERS–

Students must read and listen to –TRACK 4– a list of fifteen curiosities about the great filmmaker Charlie Chaplin, and point out the five that are false. And then write the correct answer.

- **He started performing as a child**

Both Chaplin's parents were in the entertainment industry. It is reported that, at age five, Chaplin replaced his mother (who was suffering from laryngitis) at a music-hall show, singing his first song Jack Jones in front of a crowd of soldiers. At age 12, he appeared as 'Billy the page boy' in a rendition of Sherlock Holmes.

- **He didn't win a Charlie Chaplin look-a-like contest**

In 1915, Chaplin took part in the Charlie Chaplin look-a-like contest. Unbelievably, the judges and audience didn't realise that he was the real one! It is reported that, instead of winning, he took home third place.

- **He was the second actor to appear in Time Magazine**

Chaplin was the second actor ever to appear in Time Magazine in the 6th July 1925 issue. The first was Groucho Marx. The magazine is famous for its influential and controversial covers and this was a big step for the actor.

- **He was a great musician and composer, because when he was young, he was a student of the prestigious Music School.**

Chaplin composed the music for many of his own movies, despite never having had proper music training.

- **He became richer than the president of the United States**

During this time, the president of the United States was paid \$75,000 per year. In 1916, after Chaplin signed a contract with the Mutual Film Corporation of New York, his salary increased to \$670,000.

- **He refused the Talkies**

Becoming one of the most iconic representatives of silent cinema, Chaplin refused to adopt audio and dialogue for a long time, even though sound technology in the film industry was becoming increasingly popular. He continued with his own idea of cinema, convinced that sound would ruin the Little Tramp. However, he gradually introduced music and other sounds as a device in his later movies, including City Light (1931), Modern Times (1936) and The Great Dictator (1940).

- **He never became a citizen of the United States**

Chaplin never became an American citizen, despite having lived in the United States for almost 40 years. After the movie Modern Times, he gained a reputation as a communist sympathiser. In 1952, the U.S. government revoked his permit, meaning Chaplin was not allowed to return to the United States after a holiday to England. As a result, Chaplin moved to Switzerland, where he spent the rest of his life. He only returned to the United States in 1972, to accept his honorary Oscar.

- **He had six younger wives and 13 children**

Chaplin's first marriage was with Mildred Harris in 1918. After their divorce, he married the actress Lita Grey in 1924. When the actor was 47, he married his third wife, Paulette Goddard. His fourth and final marriage was with Oona O'Neill in 1943, when Chaplin was 54. She gave birth to 8 of the 11 Chaplin children, and they lived together until Chaplin's death.



- **He saved Disney**

In 1937, Disney released *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, its first feature-length animated movie. Walt Disney was unsure about how well the movie would do, but Chaplin reportedly encouraged the film-maker to complete and distribute *Snow White*. The two became business associates and Chaplin played an important role in the spread of Disney's name.

- **He had brown eyes**

The audience had always believed that Chaplin had blue eyes. This is due to the black and white cinema era; most people were not able to recognise that Chaplin had fabulous brown eyes!

- **He knew Albert Einstein**

Albert Einstein was a guest of honour during the premiere of Chaplin's movie *City Lights* in Los Angeles on the 2nd February 1931.

- **There is an asteroid called Charlie Chaplin**

When Lyudmila Karachkina discovered a main-belt asteroid on the 4th October 1981, four years after the death of the actor, she decided to call it 3623 Chaplin. Not many actors can say they have had the same honour!

- **His wife interpreted his mother in his film biography**

In 1992, Geraldine Chaplin portrayed the role of her grandmother Hannah Chaplin in the movie *Chaplin*, the adaption of the actor's life.

- **He met Gandhi in London**

On the 22nd September 1931, Chaplin met the pacifist leader in Canning Town, East End Dock — one of the poorest London boroughs — before Gandhi attended a conference.

- **He only received a star on the Walk Of Fame in 1972**

The only time Chaplin returned to the United States after his exile was in 1972, when he finally received his first Oscar and a star on the Walk of Fame. The project to give him a star had begun 20 years prior to release, but was initially refused due to his political views.

SOLUTIONS:

The incorrect answers are the following:

3. He was the first actor to appear in *Time Magazine*, not Groucho Marx.

4. He was a great musician and composer, although he never went to the Music School. Chaplin composed the music for many of his own movies, despite never having had proper music training.

8. He had four younger wives and 11 children, not 6 wives and 13 children.

10. He had blue eyes, not brown.

13. His daughter interpreted his mother in his film biography. Geraldine Chaplin is the daughter of his daughter, not his wife.





Pre-play Activity 2.

Fifteen things you should know about Charlie Chaplin.

-TEACHERS-

Students should choose the correct answer a, b or c from the three answers given for each question.

1.- Charlie Chaplin in the world of cinema was a...

- a.- **Screenwriter, director, actor and composer.**
- b.- Costume designer, actor and composer.
- c.- Make-up artist, director and composer.

2.- Charlie Chaplin, in the world of cinema...

- a.- Only made silent movies.
- b.- **Made some sound films.**
- c.- Made all his films with sound.

3.- Charlie Chaplin's moustache...

- a.- **Was completely false.**
- b.- Was real.
- c.- Does not appear in some films.

4.- Charlie Chaplin was investigated and called to testify...

- a.- For tax evasion.
- b.- **Communism.**
- c.- For having provided money to the Nazi regime.

5.- Charlie Chaplin received...

- a.- A Grammy for his musical versatility.
- b.- A Tony for the conception of his show.
- c.- **An honorary Oscar for his entire career.**

6.- The character of the tramp by Charlie Chaplin has...

- a.- An old suitcase and a skinny dog.
- b.- A broken umbrella and a black bowler hat.
- c.- **A cane and a black bowler hat.**

7.- What is Charlie's real name?

- a.- Charles Steven Chaplin.
- b.- **Charles Spencer Chaplin.**
- c.- Charles Stephen Chaplin.

8.- What disease does the Charlie Chaplin's character have in the movie "Modern Times"?

- a.- A headache that prevents him from being awake.
- b.- Muscle pain that prevents him from walking.
- c.- **A nervous depression caused by physical effort and work stress.**

9.- Where is the body of Charlie Chaplin?

- a.- In the London cemetery.
- b.- **In the cemetery of Corsier-sur-Vevey in Switzerland.**
- c.- In the Paris cemetery.

10.- What happened to the body of Charlie Chaplin?

- a.- **It was dug up and stolen by someone, who later demanded a ransom.**
- b.- It was unearthed and exhibited in a public square.
- c.- It was dug up and photographed without permission.





Pre-play Activity 3.

Titles and synopsis.

-TEACHERS-

Students must read the following various synopses referring to films by the great filmmaker CHARLIE CHAPLIN and say the title of each one. The difficulty is that they are not given the title information in this activity, but rather they must look it up either on the internet or in the attached bibliography, or they may know it already. They can also write the year in which the film was shot.

With much anguish, an unwed Mother abandons her child, placing him in an expensive automobile with a handwritten note: "Please love and care for this orphan child." Two thieves steal the car and leave the baby in an alley, where he is found by The Tramp. After some attempts to hand off the child to various passers-by, he finds the note and his heart melts. He takes the boy home, names him John and adjusts his household furniture for him. Meanwhile, the Mother has a change of heart and returns for her baby; when she learns that the car has been stolen, she faints.....

THE KID (1921).-

Big Jim, a gold prospector during the Klondike Gold Rush, in Alaska, has just found an enormous gold deposit on his parcel of land when a blizzard strikes. The Lone Prospector gets lost in the same blizzard while also prospecting for gold. He stumbles into the cabin of Black Larsen, a wanted criminal. Larsen tries to throw the Prospector out when Jim also stumbles inside. Larsen tries to scare both out using his shotgun but is overpowered by Jim, and the three agree to an uneasy truce allowing them all to stay in the cabin.....

THE GOLD RUSH (1925).-

Citizens and dignitaries are assembled for the unveiling of a new monument to "Peace and Prosperity". After droning speeches, the veil is lifted to reveal the Little Tramp asleep in the lap of one of the sculpted figures. After several minutes of slapstick, he manages to escape the assembly's wrath to perambulate the city. He rebukes two newsboys who taunt him for his shabbiness, and while coyly admiring a nude statue has a near-fatal encounter with a sidewalk elevator.....

CITY LIGHTS (1931).-

The Tramp works on an assembly line, where he suffers greatly due to the stress and pace of the repetitive work. He eventually suffers a nervous breakdown and runs amok, getting stuck within a machine and throwing the factory into chaos; he is then sent to the hospital. Following his recovery, the now unemployed Tramp is mistakenly arrested in a Communist demonstration. In jail, he accidentally ingests smuggled cocaine, and in his subsequent delirium, he avoids being put

back in his cell. When he returns, he stumbles upon a jailbreak and knocks the convicts unconscious for which he is hailed as a hero and given special treatment. When he is informed that he will soon be released due to his heroic actions, he argues unsuccessfully that he prefers life in jail.....

MODERN TIMES (1936).-

On the Western Front in 1918, a Jewish soldier fighting for the Central Powers nation of Tomainia valiantly saves the life of a wounded pilot, Commander Schultz, who carries valuable documents that could secure a Tomainian victory. However, after running out of fuel, their plane crashes into a tree and the Private subsequently suffers memory loss. Upon being rescued, Schultz is informed that Tomainia has officially surrendered to the Allied Forces, while the Private is carried off to a hospital.....

THE GREAT DICTADOR (1940).-

Henri Verdoux had been a bank teller for thirty years before being laid off. To support his wheelchair-using wife and his child, he turns to the business of marrying and murdering wealthy widows. The Couvais family becomes suspicious when Thelma Couvais withdraws all her money and disappears two weeks after marrying a man named "Varnay," whom they only know through a photograph.....

MONSIEUR VERDOUX (1947).-

The movie is set in London in 1914, on the eve of World War I, and the year Chaplin made his first film. Calvero (Charlie Chaplin), once a famous stage clown, but now a washed-up drunk, saves a young dancer, Thereza "Terry" Ambrose (Claire Bloom), from a suicide attempt. Nursing her back to health, Calvero helps Terry regain her self-esteem and resume her dancing career. In doing so, he regains his own self-confidence, but an attempt to make a comeback is met with failure. Terry says she wants to marry Calvero despite their age difference; however, she has befriended Neville (Sydney Earl Chaplin), a young composer who Calvero believes would be better suited to her. In order to give them a chance, Calvero leaves home and becomes a street entertainer.....

LIMELIGHT (1952).-



Pre-play Activity 1.

Fifteen things you should know about Charlie Chaplin.

-STUDENTS-

Below we propose a list of 15 curiosities about him, but 5 of them are false. Can you say which ones? And would you also be able to give the correct answer?

- **He started performing as a child**

Both Chaplin's parents were in the entertainment industry. It is reported that, at age five, Chaplin replaced his mother (who was suffering from laryngitis) at a music-hall show, singing his first song Jack Jones in front of a crowd of soldiers. At age 12, he appeared as 'Billy the page boy' in a rendition of Sherlock Holmes.

- **He didn't win a Charlie Chaplin look-a-like contest**

In 1915, Chaplin took part in the Charlie Chaplin look-a-like contest. Unbelievably, the judges and audience didn't realise that he was the real one! It is reported that, instead of winning, he took home third place.

- **He was the second actor to appear in Time Magazine**

Chaplin was the second actor ever to appear in Time Magazine in the 6th July 1925 issue. The first was Groucho Marx. The magazine is famous for its influential and controversial covers and this was a big step for the actor.

- **He was a great musician and composer, because when he was young, he was a student of the prestigious Music School.**

Chaplin composed the music for many of his own movies, despite never having had proper music training.

- **He became richer than the president of the United States**

During this time, the president of the United States was paid \$75,000 per year. In 1916, after Chaplin signed a contract with the Mutual Film Corporation of New York, his salary increased to \$670,000.

- **He refused the Talkies**

Becoming one of the most iconic representatives of silent cinema, Chaplin refused to adopt audio and dialogue for a long time, even though sound technology in the film industry was becoming increasingly popular. He continued with his own idea of cinema, convinced that sound would ruin the Little Tramp. However, he gradually introduced music and other sounds as a device in his later movies, including City Light (1931), Modern Times (1936) and The Great Dictator (1940).

- **He never became a citizen of the United States**

Chaplin never became an American citizen, despite having lived in the United States for almost 40 years. After the movie Modern Times, he gained a reputation as a communist sympathiser. In 1952, the U.S. government revoked his permit, meaning Chaplin was not allowed to return to the United States after a holiday to England. As a result, Chaplin moved to Switzerland, where he spent the rest of his life. He only returned to the United States in 1972, to accept his honorary Oscar.

- **He had six younger wives and 13 children**

Chaplin's first marriage was with Mildred Harris in 1918. After their divorce, he married the actress Lita Grey in 1924. When the actor was 47, he married his third wife, Paulette Goddard. His fourth and final marriage was with Oona O'Neill in 1943, when Chaplin was 54. She gave birth to 8 of the 11 Chaplin children, and they lived together until Chaplin's death.



Pre-play Activity 1.

Fifteen things you should know about Charlie Chaplin.

—STUDENTS—

- **He saved Disney**

In 1937, Disney released *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, its first feature-length animated movie. Walt Disney was unsure about how well the movie would do, but Chaplin reportedly encouraged the film-maker to complete and distribute *Snow White*. The two became business associates and Chaplin played an important role in the spread of Disney's name.

- **He had brown eyes**

The audience had always believed that Chaplin had blue eyes. This is due to the black and white cinema era; most people were not able to recognise that Chaplin had fabulous brown eyes!

- **He knew Albert Einstein**

Albert Einstein was a guest of honour during the premiere of Chaplin's movie *City Lights* in Los Angeles on the 2nd February 1931.

- **There is an asteroid called Charlie Chaplin**

When Lyudmila Karachkina discovered a main-belt asteroid on the 4th October 1981, four years after the death of the actor, she decided to call it 3623 Chaplin. Not many actors can say they have had the same honour!

- **His wife interpreted his mother in his film biography**

In 1992, Geraldine Chaplin portrayed the role of her grandmother Hannah Chaplin in the movie *Chaplin*, the adaption of the actor's life.

- **He met Gandhi in London**

On the 22nd September 1931, Chaplin met the pacifist leader in Canning Town, East End Dock — one of the poorest London boroughs — before Gandhi attended a conference.

- **He only received a star on the Walk Of Fame in 1972**

The only time Chaplin returned to the United States after his exile was in 1972, when he finally received his first Oscar and a star on the Walk of Fame. The project to give him a star had begun 20 years prior to release, but was initially refused due to his political views.



Pre-play Activity 2.

Fifteen things you should know about Charlie Chaplin.

-STUDENTS-

Students should choose the correct answer a, b or c from the three answers given for each question.

1.- Charlie Chaplin in the world of cinema was a...

- a.- Screenwriter, director, actor and composer.
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- b.- It was unearthed and exhibited in a public square.
- c.- It was dug up and photographed without permission.





Pre-play Activity 3.

Titles and synopsis.

-STUDENTS-

Below are various synopses referring to the films by the great filmmaker CHARLIE CHAPLIN. Let's see if you know which movie each of them refers to, and even the year in which they were shot; As a hint, we indicate that they are in chronological order, from oldest to most modern. Come on, you can do it, we are sure that you are a great movie buff!

-With much anguish, an unwed Mother abandons her child, placing him in an expensive automobile with a handwritten note: "Please love and care for this orphan child." Two thieves steal the car and leave the baby in an alley, where he is found by The Tramp. After some attempts to hand off the child to various passers-by, he finds the note and his heart melts. He takes the boy home, names him John and adjusts his household furniture for him. Meanwhile, the Mother has a change of heart and returns for her baby; when she learns that the car has been stolen, she faints.....

.....

-Big Jim, a gold prospector during the Klondike Gold Rush, in Alaska, has just found an enormous gold deposit on his parcel of land when a blizzard strikes. The Lone Prospector gets lost in the same blizzard while also prospecting for gold. He stumbles into the cabin of Black Larsen, a wanted criminal. Larsen tries to throw the Prospector out when Jim also stumbles inside. Larsen tries to scare both out using his shotgun but is overpowered by Jim, and the three agree to an uneasy truce allowing them all to stay in the cabin.....

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.....

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.....



Post-play Activity 1.

From the Guardian archive.

-TEACHERS-

Charlie Chaplin's body snatched from his grave – archive, 1978

This is one of the articles that was written about what happened to Charlie Chaplin's dead body after it was buried. Read it carefully and then write a similar one about some notorious event in the life of the brilliant filmmaker. Once written, read it out loud in class like a reporter.

Vevey, Switzerland

12 December 1978: Two men are accused of desecrating Chaplin's tomb in a village graveyard and attempting to extort \$600,000 from his family.

Vevey, Switzerland

A young Polish refugee told a Swiss court yesterday that he dug up Charlie Chaplin's body and tried to sell it to the comedian's family because he was in financial trouble.

Roman Wardas, a 24-year-old car mechanic, said he was out of work, and going through hard times when he read a newspaper report about a similar case in Italy. "As a result I decided to hide Charlie Chaplin's body and solve my problems," Wardas told Vevey District Court at the start of his trial.

Together with 38-year-old Gantscho Ganev, a Bulgarian, Wardas is accused of desecrating Chaplin's tomb in a village graveyard and attempting to extort \$600,000 from the Chaplin family.

The coffin containing the comedian's body disappeared last March, just over two months after his death at the age of 88 last Christmas Day. It was found two-and-a-half months later, buried in a cornfield beside Lake Geneva, and returned to its original resting place – this time in a theft-proof concrete tomb. Wardas said he asked his friend Ganev to help dig up the coffin at Corsier-sur-Vevey, near the mansion where Chaplin lived for 23 years.

"I did not feel particularly squeamish about interfering with a coffin," he said. "I was going to hide it deeper in the same hole originally, but it was raining and the earth got too heavy."

Wardas said in answer to a question by Court President Roland Chatelain: "I left my country in order to be free, but found it difficult to get steady work in Switzerland. He said the coffin was lifted out into Ganev's car, then reburied in a field 20 kilometres (about 12 miles) farther along Lake Geneva.

Then, using the pseudonym "Mr Rochat," he made several calls to the Chaplin mansion demanding a ransom and eventually threatening violence against Lady Oona Chaplin's younger children if he did not get the money, Wardas said.

Co-defendant Ganev told the court: "I was not bothered about lifting the coffin. Death is not so important where I come from." He said he had been gaoled in Bulgaria for attempting to flee to Turkey, but had eventually succeeded in escaping to the West, finding work as a car mechanic in Lausanne. Ganev said that after using his vehicle to move the coffin and helping to re-bury it he took no further part in the affair.

But the Bulgarian, who said he only joined Mr Wardas's plan believing that the risks were minimal, became alarmed by the reaction of the public to the coffin's disappearance, according to a psychiatric report requested by Ganev's lawyer.

There was laughter in court when the Chaplins' lawyer Mr Jean-Felix Paschoud, who received most of the ransom calls, asked from the witness stand to be introduced to "Mr Rochat." Rising nervously to his feet, Wardas was bid a courteous good morning by the lawyer.



Post-play Activity 2.

Charlie Chaplin's Wives

-TEACHERS-

The fact that Charlie Chaplin is so famous has meant that the women who shared his life have been somewhat in his shadow. And they had a lot to do with Chaplin's creative genius. These were the four women with whom the brilliant filmmaker shared his life.

The students must fill in the blank spaces with the missing words, and thus they will have the complete information on each of them, but before this they must listen to track 5.

Mildred Harris

Charlie Chaplin's first wife was Mildred Harris (1901-1944). They married in 1918 after Mildred believed she was pregnant - it was a false alarm, though she did later give birth to Charlie's first child, who sadly only lived for three days. Their divorce, in 1920, was acrimonious. Mildred was an actress who appeared in a few films such as *The Inferior Sex* and *For Husbands Only*.

Lita Grey

His second wife was Lita Grey (1908-1995). She played the flirtatious angel in *The Kid* and one of Edna's maids in *The Idle Class*, and started out as the leading lady for *The Gold Rush* before falling for Charlie and then falling pregnant. She had two children with Chaplin, Charles Jr. and Sydney Earl. This marriage (1924-1927) also came to a bitter end in court. Lita carried on in Vaudeville quite successfully, but eventually had problems with alcohol. Her later years were spent working as a sales assistant in Beverly Hills.

Paulette Goddard

Charlie Chaplin's third marriage lasted from 1936 to 1942 and was to Paulette Goddard (1911-1990), the actress who appeared in *Modern Times* and *The Great Dictator*. Though Charlie and Paulette divorced, it was by all accounts, on amicable terms.

Oona O'Neill

When Charlie Chaplin married Oona O'Neill in June 1943, he at last found true happiness, and it seems they had both found their soul mates, despite the fact that Oona was only 18, and Charlie was 53. They met when Charlie Chaplin considered her for a part in an unmade film, *Shadow and Substance* (during 1942) and were inseparable from then on. She supported Charlie totally throughout a particularly harrowing court case in the 1940's and when he was exiled from the U.S. in 1952. They eventually made their home in Switzerland. Together Oona and Charlie Chaplin had eight children (Geraldine, Michael, Josephine, Victoria, Eugene, Jane, Annette and Christopher).



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From the Guardian archive.

-STUDENTS-

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Oona O'Neill

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WORDS:

APPEARED – PREGNANT – WIFE – FALSE – GREAT – EXILED – EIGHT- INSEPARABLE – AMICABLE – THREE – O'NEILL – 53 – TIMES – GOLD – ALCOHOL – ACTRESS – HAPPINESS – FROM – FIRST – MARRIAGE – BOTH – KID – SWITZERLAND – VAUDEVILLE – FILM – TWO – DIVORCED – GERALDINE.



Extra Activity

The Intertitles

In cinematography, titles with written text that can appear interspersed between the frames of a film are called intertitles -or simply titles-. In general, they are introduced with the purpose of clarifying or complementing the meaning of the image.

Unlike subtitles, which are printed on top of the narrative image itself, intertitles —as the name suggests— are inserted between the images of the film, so that the cinematographic action and the text never coincide on the screen.

What we propose is that you choose scenes that you like or suggest ideas for black and white movies, and using INTERTITLES you can narrate or explain what happens in them so that the viewer understands the situation better.

It would be very interesting to be able to project your chosen scenes, as well as that of the rest of your classmates and establish a kind of CINEMA-FORUM dedicated entirely to silent film. Keep in mind that although Charlie Chaplin has now fallen somewhat into oblivion, he was the precursor of this art that captivates us so much today.

So get to work, let your creative juices flow, and make some interesting Intertitles.

As an example





More Information.

Chaplin, his life and films– –STUDENTS–

-CHAPLIN Charles, Histoire de ma vie, Paris, R. Laffont, 2002 Chaplin's Autobiography, available in several languages <http://www.charliechaplin.com/en/products/2-My-Autobiography>.

-Chaplin His Life and Art / Chaplin Sa Vie Son Art David Robinson, Penguin UK, Ramsay France (sold out).

-Charles Chaplin, MON TOUR DU MONDE Editions du Sonneur French version of Chaplin's around the world journey, 1931-1932

-David Robinson & Charles Chaplin «The World of Limelight» Le Seuil. Explains the making of Limelight. Biographical details about the youth of Chaplin on stage. History of London theatre.

-David Robinson, Charlie CHAPLIN - - Charlot entre rire et larmes, Découvertes Gallimard.

-H D Waley, 2014 Facsimile of The Keystone photo Album Charlie Chaplin, l'album Keystone : L'invention de Charlot, 2014 Ed : Musée de l'Elysée, Xavier Barral.

-Paul Duncan, The CHAPLIN ARCHIVES, TASCHEN Biography, stories, photographs

-Peter Ackroyd, Charlie Chaplin : Biographie – éditeur Philippe Rey 2016.

-LARCHER Jérôme, Charlie Chaplin, Paris, Cahiers du cinéma, 2007, 4 chapters explaining to the reader the key information about Charlie Chaplin in less than 100 pages.

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-André Bazin, Charlie Chaplin Petite Bibliothèque des Cahiers du Cinema – a must read about Chaplin's artwork

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-Pierre Smolik, Chaplin Apres Charlot, eds Champion 1995 Biography about the swiss years of Chaplin.

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-CHAPLIN Michel Faucheux Folio 2012 biographie

-The Freak Pierre Smolik Eds Call Me Edouard Study about Charlie Chaplin's last movie project in Switzerland. Fr Eng.

-Chaplin Face à l'histoire Delage, Christian: JM Place 2005 A study on Charlot Soldier and the Great Dictator. Sold out, in libraries only.





Vocabulary.

A.

- ACTION
- ACTRESS
- ASK (TO)
- ACCUSED
- AGE

B.

- BROTHER
- BELIEVE (TO)
- BODY
- BULGARIAN

C.

- CORPSE
- CHILDREN
- COMEDIAN
- COURT
- COFFIN
- CHRISTMAS
- CINEMA

D.

- DICTATOR
- DISAPPEARED
- DEATH
- DIFFICULT

E.

- EXILED
- ENGLAND
- EVENTUALLY

F.

- FILM
- FALSE
- FAMOUS
- FILMMAKER
- FAME
- FINAL

G.

- GREAT
- GOLD
- GUEST

H.

- HARD
- HIDE (TO)
- HONORARY

I.

- IMAGE
- INMIGRANT
- IDEA

J.

- JOKE
- JUDGE
- JOURNEY
- JACKET
- JEER

K.

- KID
- KILL (TO)
- KIND
- KEY
- KEEP (TO)

L.

- LAWYER
- LEADER

M.

- MARRIAGE
- MODERN
- MANSION
- MAGAZINE
- MUSICIAN

N.

- NEWSPAPER
- NARRATIVE
- NATURE

O.

- OLD
- OBEY (TO)
- OBTAIN (TO)
- OBVIOUS

P.

- PICTURE
- PREGNANT
- POLISH
- PSEUDONYM
- PSYCHIATRIC
- PERFORMING
- PREMIERE

Q.

- QUESTION
- QUALITY
- QUALIFIED
- QUEEN

R.

- RESCUE (TO)
- TALK (TO)
- SPEAK (TO)
- RUSH
- RETURNED
- RISK
- ROLE

S.

- SCRIPT
- STAGE
- SWITZERLAND
- STAR
- SLOW
- STATES
- SPEECH

T.

- TIMES
- TOMB
- TRAMP

U.

- UNITED
- UNABLE
- UNCOMFORTABLE
- UNCONSCIOUS

V.

- VAUDEVILLE
- VILLAGE
- VIOLENCE

W.

- WIDOW
- WIFE
- WRITER
- WORK (TO)

X. – ...

Y.

- YEAR
- YOUNG

Z. – ...