

## **Background of the William Shakespeare's Theatre and Theme of the Sonnets and Poems**

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### **Introduction**

Shakespeare (1564 – 23 April 1616) was born in a town called Stratford, England. At that time the town was one of the largest towns in the district. His birthday was 1564 April 23 or he died on April 23. He was the eldest son of his parents. His father name was John Shakespeare and Mother Mary Arden. Shakespeare produced most of his known works between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were primarily comedy and history and are regarded as some of the best works produced in these genres. He then wrote mainly tragedy until 1608, among them Romeo and Juliet, King Lear, Hamlet, And Macbeth, all considered to be among the finest works in the English language. In the last phase of his life, he wrote tragicomedies (also known as romances) and collaborated with other playwrights.

He is the creator of 154 sonnets. By 1594 he had finished writing most of them. The first group of 126 is described about a handsome boy and the rest about a black woman. Above this theme I would like to prepare a Paper.

### **Era of Shakespeare theatre**

At the time when Shakespeare came to London, the drama itself was in its infancy. At that time plays were held in huts. Among them is bell savage bull, cross crises etc. They used to rent out the vast yard inside this hut. The most important of them are two. 'Theatre', 'Curtains' established in 1576-1577. The third was the 'Rose', which was rebuilt after 1587.

The structure of the theater was like an open sky above, a round or polygonal floor below. A three-storied gallery raised and covered with clapboards for people to sit around it. There is a wooden board

stretched to one side in the middle. Midday drama held in this courtyard. No screen in front, no image of any kind in the back. The capital of the show is the imagination of the audience, the hands of the actors.

People from all walks of life, from the rich to the common people, flocked to watch the play. The rich paid a few pennies and joined the galleries. The rest stood around or sat on the floor enjoying the play. This is what Shakespeare has said in one place, 'Mookata', 'Huilu'. Thus, it was an easy task to please him in the drama and delete everything. Overall, he was the base of the theater at that time and it was his taste that shaped it.

All those who perform in the play are thugs; the city council of London boycotted them. Drama schools everywhere were restrained from raising their heads and doing any kind of publicity. Block players load one and all are closed. Otherwise, prisons or brothels were their destination.

Going further, Queen Elizabeth of England herself was interested in drama and established a drama board. It was then that the Queens Men Council came into existence. Later their owners also got interested and established their own theatre boards in their own names with their own grace. If any of the parents died by chance, they would find work in the rest of the theatre companies. In such a context, Shakespeare was one of the actors of the Lord Chamberlains Company of Lensmen, which came into existence in 1594, and his name is included among those who received remuneration. 1594 was the fateful year of his life. Because he belongs to the board of Chamberlain.

'Miracles', 'Moralities Space', 'Chronicle Space', 'Interludes' came into light when Shakespeare came to the stage. These interludes evolved into Eddy's plays and became a bridge between medieval and Elizabethan drama.

Around 1580, a new wave of intellectual revolution began in England. Then people of all professions started practicing and playing drama. Queen Elizabeth is also one of the parents of this new born.

By 1594, Shakespeare's literary work had reached its peak. He left London around 1610 and returned to Scotland. During these fifteen years, he came to this period of the fruit of his life with an average of two plays a year and for these fifteen years, he remained the leading dramatist of the Chamber Board and stood as its backbone. His siddhi and its fortunes blossomed together. Although the board is called Chamber Lens Men', the relationship of the Chamber Len' (palace custodian) is nothing more than the patronage of the bare name! It was built by eight enthusiastic actors, one of whom was the then-famous actor Richard Burbage. Again he had gone back to the courtyards of the huts. But should a great

dramatist like Shakespeare and an actor like Richardson give it their light and listen to the brilliant Rika? It soon became the leading drama board in the country. Instead of huts, the theatre became its playground. In 1599, when the ownership of the theatre fell into a dispute, Barjejan's relatives (we don't know if they were in Shakespeare or not!) left with a hatchet in hand and burned down the theatre. By this time his popularity had grown to such an extent that he received written praise for his works from contemporary authors. Francis Mier, Vits treasury published in 1598.

He has given equal status to Shakespeare with memorable ones. Shakespeare is the only English writer who excels in both genres, just as plenty in Latin and Seneca are prolific in each genre, to name six of his exultant, epic plays. If the god of knowledge speaks in English it is like Shakespeare's diamond-studded sentences! This favour was received before Shakespeare was thirty-five, before any of the great thrillers, let alone the great dramas except 'A Midsummer Night's Dream', had been created!

Glob's establishment took Shakespeare to the pinnacle of siddhi. In the same year, his first full-length play 'Julius Caesar' was published. From that peak to 1608, Shakespeare's literary talent blossomed for the next eighty years; good deeds were called. He has no equal in the literature of the world, and for which the romantic world is forever indebted to him, the outstanding masterpieces like 'As You like It', 'Tails Night', 'Hamlet', 'Othello', 'Lear', 'Macbeth', etc. came out.

After the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603 and the accession of James I, the fortunes of the Council of Chamberlain fell. In terms of taste for dramatics, James is one hand above Elizabeth. Within eight days of coming to power, he patronized the board and issued an edict that it would showcase its actor's talents anywhere in the country; From then on the board was renamed 'Kings Men'. All the actors participated in James's coronation held the following year as Shakespeare Adie.

In 1608 the King's Men Board acquired another theatre, the Black Fryer, along with the Globe. It was a private house within the city, to which the boys from the church used to practice their performances saw the light. Closed ceiling; inside the courtyard, there were chairs to sit on instead of the bare dirt floor. This change in structure brought about a change in the type of drama and acting styles. Shakespeare's late plays fit this gap. Due to its indoor location in the city (England), the Black Fire gradually became more popular than the Globe and other similar old theatres. Shakespeare was also a participant in this.

As seen, along with Shakespeare's literary achievements, his conditions in the world also improved. Even though he was a poet, he had a subtle business acumen which he adapted to the nature of poets as a

cultured person. Within two years of the commencement of the Chamber's council, the leprechaun boy who had previously stolen the crickets and left town (if the story is true) had become one of Stratford's leading aristocrats. At that time, it was customary for the honourable people of the country to request a coat of arms from the government for their family as a sign of greatness, and to wear it on the mantle. Shakespeare's father, John, had attempted such an emblem during his reign, but it was unsuccessful; In 1796, Shakespeare got it for Dad with his charisma. In 1797, he invested money and bought a big farmhouse called 'New Place'. In the following years, he added several more property portfolios – all in Stratford. Having spent most of his life in London, he grew up in city life, especially the drug addiction of the court. Most of his life was spent in London, and although he grew up in city life, especially the intoxicants of the court, Shakespeare did not know that addiction. Without getting rid of the debt of the village where he was born, he settled the property in Stratford with the thought of returning there one day and settling down. Being in the army of the same board for the fifteen years that he was connected with the theatre, and validating it, if what is valid is one kind of loyalty, this is another kind of loyalty, as if there were no biographies to know what kind of man Shakespeare was, are such small things?

The burning fire must be extinguished, the rising flood must descend - this is the nature policy that leaves no one behind, from the very beginning of Blackfriars a powerful transition took place in his life. As his subsequent works like 'Pericles', 'Cymbeline' etc. make clear, the breath of life that was the lifeblood of the earlier melodramas stopped, became stagnant, and settled down; Knowing the madness and turmoil of the sea, it found the peace and stillness of the lake; Life has become. Besides, the noise of the city, the glitter of the court, and the colourful lights of the arena, which I had been seeing for two decades, had become boring and disgusting. Around 1610 Shakespeare left London and returned to Stratford as he had planned. The village environment fostered a new way of life. 'The Winter Tale' and 'The Tempest' were created in Stratford. Like drama, Shakespeare did not completely cut off the lifeblood of the theatre. He continued his business relationship with the King's Men Board and frequently came and went to London.

### **As a Poet**

Narrative Poems 1593-1594 Shakespeare, who was a dramatist, gained a place in the literary world as a poet during these years. From June 1592 to April 1594 in London, drama schools were closed due to the plague. Until then, he had written four-five dramas. This did not remove his financial difficulties. Also, during 1593-1594, this must have troubled the poet's mind! Then the poet met Henry Wriothesley, a rich

scholar. His first story-poem 'Venus and Adonis' was published in 1593 and his second 'The Rape of Lucrece' in 1594.

The theme of these stories-poems is the lustful attack on Sheela. One is based on mythology, the other is history. In both, the poets of youth are hot. The glitter of statues raised from the Stratford countryside captures us. Although they were a dream in the Elizabethan era, they were popular, as evidenced by the successive adaptations.

### Sonnets

He is the creator of 154 sonnets. By 1594 he had finished writing most of them. The first group of 126 is described about a handsome boy and the rest about a black woman.

There has been as much conjecture, debate, and controversy about these sonnets as there is about any other facet of Shakespeare's life works. These were published in book form in 1609; Publisher Thomas Thorpe's book 'The sole originator of these sonnets is Mr W, H. To' is dedicated in Thorpe's .1. What is the share of Shakespeare in this offering? If that is the case, is that 'money, H.' the initials of the Earl of Southampton's name (Henry Wriothesley) instead of W, H. or is he someone else? What was the relationship between him and Shakespeare? 2. What was the period of composition of sonnets? Are they and the narrative poems composed around the same time? Or were they formed until 1598 when Francis Mier mentions them in his 'Palladis Tameia'? 3. Is the order in which they are printed in Thorpe's work correct? Does that order match the chronology of creation? 4. Are they a Shakespeare record of the life experience of lovers? Or the imagination of the young poet and who are the protagonists such as chenna, the black woman, and opposing poets? - Researchers face a barrage of problems in sonnets, so no matter what the answer is, no matter where the decision is shouted or left, overall the interests and benefits provided by sonnets are immense.

Each and every story of these sonnets is exciting. The story of the relationship between a poet and a wealthy patron is undoubtedly Shakespeare's autobiography. The poet's patron is younger than the poet. This is the thing that was preached to him when he was left unmarried due to his mother's crookedness.

The poet praised him in the following sonnets as if the second face was inspired by homosexuality as love for that handsome man.

On this occasion, a girl came into his life. In Love's Labour's Lost, her colour was black, like Rosaline that of Romeo and Juliet, but she was beautiful to the poet. He is crazy. Even before he asked the patron to give her to him, the patron was caught in the trap of those eyebrows. When he openly rejected his (the poet's) love, the poet went mad. In the case of the black woman, the poet is the third face of this bitter experience.

Another competent poet came in the middle of the poet-youth and replaced the poet. Youth asylum was recognized. This is another kind of grief brought to the poet.

Youth is not agreeing to marriage. The poet asks him for marriage. It is the wish of the poet that before the formation of youth, it should be reincarnated in the form of offspring and its fruits should be available to the world.

What made you sob for just one life? If you want to die without children, you will cry like orphan. The rest of the widows are not happy to find the reflection of their husband in the eyes of their children.

In the sonnets, the joys and sorrows of the poet's heart are consonant. Joy at first, sadness as it progressed, worry about what will happen tomorrow, a cry for recognition in the society, anxiety when thinking about the situation in his life, and the sweet experience of friendship prevents all these. These are the mirror of the poet's life. As Wordsworth says, "Shakespeare opened the door of his heart with the lock of these sonnets". The 1609 edition was dedicated to a "Mr W.H.", credited as "the only begetter" of the poems. It is not known whether this was written by Shakespeare himself or by the publisher, Thomas Thorpe, whose initials appear at the foot of the dedication page; nor is it known who Mr W.H. was, despite numerous theories, or whether Shakespeare even authorized the publication. Critics praise the Sonnets as a profound meditation on the nature of love, sexual passion, procreation, death, and time.

The sonnets one to 126 are about the poet-Youngman relationship and belong to one garland, while from 127 onwards belong to another garland. The motif of this second garland is a black girl, the poet's lover, who is capricious and sensual. Because of her, the poet is mentally hurt a lot. Yet he cannot let her go. A hint of the poet's role in her relationship is found in these sonnets

### **After dying death**

this is a rare sonnet. Its vein is very different from that of other ballads: it is the Vedantic vision here which highlights the impermanence of Hadinarane's spiritual body.

The centre of my sinful land is a poor soul.

Happy is as expensive as outer walls

why do you feel lusty after applying it?

- Sonnet 146

### **A sense of hope**

The other side: The black woman has finally fallen for the poet. Both have played a game of trusting each other. The daughter of those ten must show that she is trustworthy; the late poet of this age must appear to be her own age. These kinds of beliefs are like the glory of love!

Even if I see her talking sweetly, I will believe with veracity. She thinks that the one who does not know the tricks of the world and does not learn them is a youth! Even though I know that my life has gone up and down, I believe that I am a good person!

- Sonnet 138

### **End of the era of Shakespeare**

On the night of June 29, 1613, 'Henry the Eighth' was performed at the Globe. A dance party scene at Ulla's house shot at Henry's entrance, presumably because Shakespeare was also there. The spark from it hit the grass ceiling and caught fire. Shakespeare while closing his eyes, His favourite drama school, the pride of that era, was burnt to ashes. With that, Shakespeare became aloof in life; he went to the drama theatres and the King's Man board. It's like saying goodbye. For the next three years, Shakespeare was unknown to us. We don't know the hardships of his end. On April 23, 1616, Saint George's Day, at the age of 52, the great star that lit up world literature passed away. Know A month before that, he'd written and inked a will that fuelled numerous enterprises about his wedded life. Even in death, his perception of the ghost didn't leave his back. A seventeenth-century John Ward notes that the minstrel Ben Johnson



got drunk with Drayton and failed of high fever as a result. Shakespeare is buried in Holy Trinity Church, Stratford. Next, his relatives erected a statue of him. A necrology is engraved on the grave saying, 'He who digs this up and disturbs my bones outside.' The irony is that Shakespeare wrote it before his death!

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