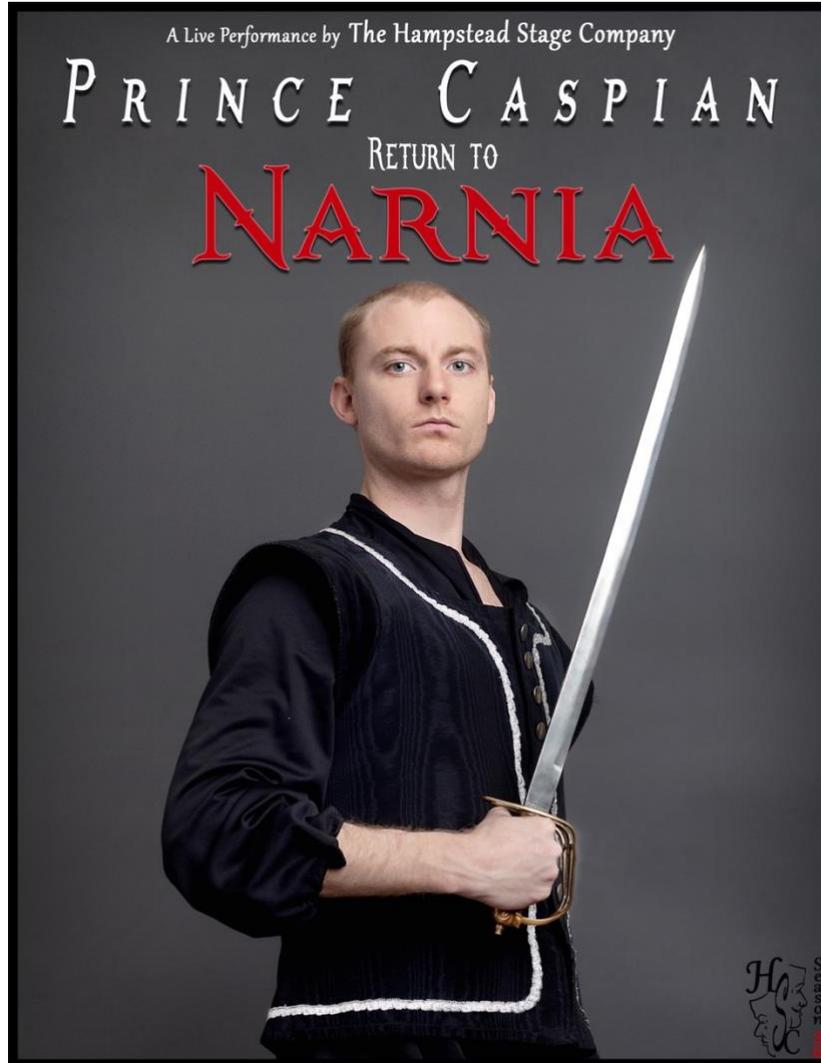


Hampstead Stage Company Presents



A Study Guide

Based on Hampstead Stage Company's adaptation of
Prince Caspian by C.S. Lewis
Grades K-8



About Hampstead Stage Company

This year marks our 36th season! We are a nationally touring children's theatre that brings high quality, professional theatre to schools, libraries, and communities all over the 48 contiguous states (everywhere but Hawaii and Alaska!). The Hampstead Stage Company's goal is to bring great books to life through live theatre, sparking an interest in reading and creating a new way to use your imagination!

The Hampstead Stage Company got its name from our founders, who came to America from the Hampstead area of London, England to pursue their dreams. Since its inception, our company has grown into one of the largest educational touring companies in the nation. Performing over 2,000 shows a year, we have performed for over twenty million audience members!

Our interactive educational tours run year-round and are performed by two professional actors, each playing multiple roles. Our scripts are original adaptations, based directly on literary classics, and include children and adults from the audience. The plays last one hour, with a question and answer session following the performance. We travel to your space, and bring our own realistic sets and costumes; designed using extensive historical research. Our productions are flexible enough to fit into any assembly/performance space.

Theatre performance helps us learn things about ourselves and the world around us. But more than that, by using our imagination we can be proud of who we are, create goals for ourselves, and even help the way we think in school and at home! Sometimes not every school gets to see live theatre —it's thanks to your teachers and parents for bringing cool shows like this to your school! So, make sure to say thank you to them the way we do at the theatre – give them a round of applause!!

The Hampstead Stage Company is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization. Every HSC study guide is available to download for free from our website!

Contact:

Anna Lynn Robbins, Executive Director/Company Manager info@hampsteadstage.org
Phone: 1-800-619-5302 Website: www.hampsteadstage.com

About the Book

Prince Caspian is a novel written by author Clive Staples (C.S.) Lewis. Published in 1951, it is the second in the seven book series of *The Chronicles of Narnia* (fourth if you look at the series in order of Narnian history). It features the “return to Narnia” by the four Pevensie children, who are Kings and Queens of old. They are magically called from a platform of a railway to boarding school to help restore order once again. Together, and with a memorable cast of new characters to Lewis’ canon, they help crown the rightful king, a young Caspian, and see him to the throne. Since its publication in 1951, *Prince Caspian* has been adapted and filmed by BBC Television and as a Disney motion picture.



About the Author

Clive Staples Lewis (29 Nov 1898 – 22 Nov 1963) was called C.S. Lewis (he hated his names, and preferred to be known as “Jack”). C.S. Lewis was a novelist, broadcaster, theologian, poet, and critic. born in Ireland to mother Florence and Father Richard, Lewis immersed himself in Norse, Greek, Irish, Latin, and other world mythology and literature. We see many references from around the world in his Narnian chronicles. He left his studies to volunteer for the British Army during the First World War, and arrived at the frontline on his nineteenth birthday. His thoughts on war changed significantly after seeing such death, destruction, and being wounded during his duty. Lewis taught at both Cambridge and Oxford Universities. Lewis is best known for his fictional work, including *The Chronicles of Narnia* and *The Screwtape Letters*. He and fellow novelist J.R.R. Tolkien were close friends, and were in a literary group called the “Inklings”. Lewis was born into the church, but fell away from the faith in his teenage and early adult years. He returned to the church in his thirties, and religion began to play a prominent part in his later writing. He married American writer Joy Davidman, who died four years after their marriage due to cancer. C.S. Lewis dies three years later from liver failure, one week before his sixty fifth birthday (and the same day JFK was assassinated). Lewis was later memorialized in the Poets’ Corner of Westminster Abbey.

Summary

We meet the Professor about a year after our first journey into Narnia. He was the grown-up responsible for taking care of the Pevensie children while the war was at its most brutal in England. It was there that they found their way into a magical wardrobe that transported them to Narnia. There, they became kings and queens, and helped restore order and peace to a war ravaged land, much like their home. Now, they are on their way to boarding school. The World War is still going on, but they are now getting back to a more normal routine. It is Lucy's first time to school, and she is worrying she may miss her brothers too much. Suddenly, something pulls her off the train platform.

Peter, the oldest of the four, recognizes the feeling they are having to be magic, and they all hold onto each other. When they open their eyes, they find themselves in an unknown land, thick with trees and overgrown plants. Lucy wonders if they've made it to Narnia, and Peter decides they better find food and shelter. While searching for supplies, and trying to find their whereabouts, they find very familiar ground, and even a little chess piece. They soon figure out that where they were taken was to their former castle, Cair Paravel. Having only been there a year ago, they question how buildings could have fallen and forest could have grown so quickly. The Pevensie children decide that Narnian time must move much more quickly than time that we know. This would explain why they lived in Narnia till they were old, and when they went through the wardrobe, only a few seconds went by. While they reminisce about their years in Narnia, and regret they can only find apples to eat, they suddenly hear someone coming.

Trumpkin, the dwarf, is being drowned by soldiers so the children save him and Lucy stays behind to make sure he is okay. Trumpkin is an Old Narnian and Prince Caspian's messenger. Lucy invites him to breakfast to hear his story and to be caught up on the many years they've missed in Narnia. Before she exits, she tries to say hello to a bear but it seems he cannot talk. In the Narnia Lucy remembers, all animals could talk! She hopes Trumpkin can clear things up for them.

On the other side of the country, we hear the complaints of Miraz, Prince Caspian's uncle. When young Caspian's parents died, he was left in the care of his uncle Miraz, and his wife Prunaprisma. Miraz has been trying to take over the throne of Narnia, and only takes care of Caspian until he can produce an heir of his own (the book says that Miraz and his wife care for Caspian about as much as an old pair of shoes!). Caspian brings Miraz a book as a gift. Miraz yells at Caspian to stop dreaming about silly stories of talking animals and high Kings and Queens from another world, that they are all stories. Caspian tells Miraz that he got him the book for the son he is now expecting. Upon the news of an heir, Miraz joyously exits.

Caspian is soon met by his new tutor, Dr. Cornelius. The doctor is hired by Miraz to teach Caspian to be a great soldier, but we soon learn Dr. Cornelius has much more of Old Narnia in his heart than anyone knew. He tells Caspian that Miraz killed his parents because his greed made him want to be king. All of the old stories were true, and the tutor is there to help him reclaim the throne, and put Narnia back into the hands of the rightful rulers. Though Caspian realizes his ancestors were the ones who took the land away from the Narnians, he vows to make everything right. He begins his quest to find the High Kings and Queens, and to speak to the Narnians.

As Caspian flees his uncle and tries to contact Narnians (who have been in hiding for years), he falls asleep. We meet Reepicheep, the martial mouse of twelve, and loyal Narnian. After wanting to run Caspian through with his dagger as a traitor, Reepicheep learns who Caspian really is. He vows to help him take his rightful crown. He gathers three Narnians, Trufflehunter, the Badger, Bulgy Bear, and Camillo, the Hare to help with the battle.

Lucy and Trumpkin finish breakfast. He somewhat believes that they are the kings and queens of old, he doubts their ability to help them triumph because they are children. Lucy changes his mind about the power of younger people by twisting his mind in a Narnian riddle. As Trumpkin tells her about strange things that have been happening in Narnia, Lucy realizes that it was the Great Horn, the one Susan had in Narnia so many years ago, that called them back to aid the Narnian people. She, Susan, her brothers, and Trumpkin head to Aslan's How to see if they can find Aslan and begin to plan a victory.

Lucy and Aslan meet again. He tells her to wake the other children and tell them Aslan has returned and they must follow to battle the Telmarines.

Caspian meets Peter. They decide to send Miraz a challenge from Peter, even though he might not believe that children can be so powerful. Miraz mocks the challenge, saying it would be too easy of a fight against a child, but ultimately accepts the challenge.

Peter fights a valliant battle but it is Caspian who bests his uncle in a swordfight, and takes the rightful throne. He is proud of his fellow Narnians for coming together to defeat the Telmarines. He vows to take care of people and animals smaller than him. The Narnian people celebrate, and have a great feast to honor a new king that will respect them and rule in kindness and love. The High Kings and Queens of old are transported back to the train station in England. But their journey will continue...

*NOTE: This is a summary of Hampstead Stage's adaptation of Prince Caspian.

Meet The Main Characters

Professor: A very wise old grownup who kept the Pevensie children during a particularly bad time during the war. It is he who really created the portal to Narnia through the wardrobe!

Lucy: The youngest of the Pevensie children. It was Lucy who found the way to Narnia a year ago. When she was a Queen of Narnia, she was known for her intelligence and wit. Her older sister is Susan.

Peter: The oldest child in the Pevensie family. Courageous and loyal, Peter was the high king of Narnia, and this is now his last visit to the magical land, as he gets older. Though his younger brother Edmund doesn't admit it, he looks up to him.

Trumpkin: A dwarf trying to put the rightful Narnian king on the throne. While most dwarfs work for the wrong side, Trumpkin believes in the good of Narnia.

Caspian: The rightful King of Narnia. When his parents were killed, Caspian was never told of his heritage. Wants to protect those weaker and smaller than him.

Dr. Cornelius: Caspian's new tutor. Dr. Cornelius is actually part man, part dwarf! He has been working to be able to help Caspian in his quest.

Reepicheep: a very spritely mouse. He is the leader of the Mouse Troops. Though a little too excited to use his dagger most of the time, Reepicheep is a loyal friend, and vows to help those loyal to Aslan and Narnia.

Aslan: The Great Lion. He was the Animal who created Narnia. Though not always in the land, Aslan helps the Pevensies, the animals, and Caspian band together to reclaim the throne.

Bulgy Bear, Trufflehunter, and Camillo: A bear, A badger, and a hare, Respectively. This is also a part of our show where your teachers and friends help us out! Not only do these actors help welcome the Kings and Queens, but they help the Hampstead Stage actors backstage, and become different characters throughout the show!!

Miraz: The Lord Protector of Narnia...a title he gave himself. He killed his brother, Caspian's Father, out of greed to take over the throne of Narnia. Too much rich food and laziness has made him an awful ruler.

Glozelle and Sopespian: The messengers of Miraz. Though they are loyal, they are not the brightest assistants, and actually help the Narnians defeat Miraz by delivering a challenge to Miraz, and convincing him there is no way a child could defeat him.

The Places

England: A country part of today's United Kingdom. In 1941, London was still in the midst of World War II. President Roosevelt has just signed a law allowing the United States to supply equipment to England. There were still food shortages. This is the year of the Pearl Harbor bombing in the US, The Blitz in England, and when Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister of England. The Pevensie children have returned from the safe and magical countryside with the professor to a dark, dirty, and sometimes scary city of London. The children may have been a bit happy and a bit sad to be returning to school.

Narnia: A world that exists outside of the world we know, but is accessible from everywhere in our world, at unexpected moments. There are countries such as Archenland, Calormene, The Great Desert, Southern Waste, Aslan's Country, Telmar, and Witch Country. Just like our world, there have been many battles for land and power. There are inhabitants like humans, but also talking animals, fairies, dryads, talking trees, dwarfs, unicorns...and the list continues! In Prince Caspian, the Telmarines have taken over power of Narnia.

Old Narnia: The time in Narnia before the Telmarines took control. This was when Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy helped defeat the White Witch, and with Aslan's help ruled the country in peace. After this time, trees stopped talking and the animals remained silent, for fear they'd be banished or killed.

Cair Paravel: The capital of the kingdom of Narnia. Cair Paravel was a beautiful castle located on a peninsula near the Eastern Ocean (which is why it was an island when the Pevensies returned many years later).

Telmar: A land far west of the kingdom of Narnia. Their society crumbled because of their bad deeds to each other and their neighbors. Soon, they had to find new places to live. The Telmarines (the natives of Telmar) invaded Narnia and overtook the throne. Soon, the good people of Telmar had enough of their people destroying another kingdom, and began to rule with kindness and love. The bad Telmarines again took over when Miraz Killed Caspian the Ninth.





London, 1941.

Children left homeless by the bombings in England.

During World War II, many children found themselves displaced from their homes and families. This was due to war time air raids that left much of London destroyed. Many children, like Susan, Peter, Edmund, and Lucy, were sent off to family members in the countryside so they stayed safe.

Did You Know...

...That you could live to be over 100,000 years old?

When Lucy and Peter realize they are in the ruins of Cair Paravel, they are very confused. Though they know they were only there a year ago in the time measurement we know on earth, 1,300 years passed in Narnia! Great forests grew up, and their wonderful castle was reduced to dust and rubble.

Ready for some Narnian Math?

If one year of our time is worth 1,300 years in Narnia, how old are you? If you were 8 years old, you'd be 10,400 years old! How old would your parents be? Your grandparents? Your school?

Main Themes

Taking Care of Those Who are Smaller: This story is full of people taking care of those people and animals smaller or weaker than they are. For instance, Reepicheep takes care of his fellow mice with his bravery and his kindness. Cornelius takes care of Caspian by teaching him subjects his uncle did not want him to know about. Caspian takes care of the Narnian people by standing up for what is right, and treating them with respect. Many characters speak up for those too afraid or sad to speak for themselves. Does offering help to those who may need it more than we do make us better? Do you know someone smaller or in need? How can we be helpful to them at school? At home?

Looking for Magic in Everyday Places: Many people say they are bored with the people or places around them. The story of Prince Caspian shows us that sometimes you have to look a little harder to see the magical things around you. Have you stopped to look at your surroundings lately? A rundown, decaying building turned out to be the great castle Cair Paravel, where Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy ruled for years! If they hadn't stopped to look, they may have missed finding their treasure room, finding out what had been happening in Narnia, and the rediscovery of a place they loved entirely! Look really hard at the places and people around you. Do you see positive traits, favorite sights, and other qualities you've forgotten?

Did you Know?

There is a word for characters that are animal but act like humans!

Anthropomorphism is the term for giving human qualities to an animal. You'll notice that animals like Aslan and Reepicheep are like that. They walk on two legs, and talk like we do!



Vocabulary

Adventure: An unusual and exciting, typically hazardous, experience or activity. Most definitely an exploration of the unknown!

Wardrobe: A large, tall cabinet in which clothes are hung and stored. Similar to a closet, but not built into a wall.

Torch: The English term for a flashlight.

Ambassador: A diplomat sent by a country to represent them to a foreign country.

Coronet: A small or plain crown, worn by lesser royalty and peers.

Rhindon: The sword given to Peter on his first journey to Narnia. This was the sword that defeated the White Witch and her minion Maugrim.

Cordial: A comforting and pleasant tasting medicine. Lucy was given a bottle of cordial with amazing healing powers on her first trip to Narnia!

Superstition: a belief or way of behaving that is based on fear of the unknown. For example, being scared of bad luck if a black cat crosses your path, or walking under ladders.

Faun: A mythical creature that is part goat and part man.

Satyr: A mythical creature that is either part goat or horse, and part man. They are especially fond of food and drink.

Dwarf: A short, stocky humanlike creature. Skilled in mining and metal work. In Narnia, dwarves are usually associated with the dark or bad things of Narnia.

The Horn: A magical hollowed, ivory and bone horn. Given to Susan on her first trip to Narnia, it is used in times of emergency to call for help. It was said that help would come any time the horn was blown. This is how the Pevensie children were called back to Narnia!

Animal: In Narnia, Animals with a capital “a” are animals that can walk and talk. There are regular animals, which don’t possess the same magical qualities. (Animals eat animals in Narnia...which may be confusing to humans like us!)

Battalion: A large number of troops, prepared and ready for battle.

Badger: A strong nocturnal animal who is a member of the weasel family. They normally have a grey and black coat, and are known for being highly intelligent.

Haste: to move swiftly, or act suddenly. There is an urgency to your action.

Heir: a person legally entitled to property or rank of another when that person dies.

Constellation: A group of stars forming a recognizable pattern. Traditionally, constellations are named after what it looks like, or a character in mythology. The sky we see is divided into 88 constellations!

Vocabulary Cont.

Herald: an official messenger bringing news. We also call a sign that something is about to happen a herald!

Treachery: A betrayal of trust. When something harmful is done against a friend.

Honor: High respect or esteem towards a person. A privilege for a person. Also, to fulfill a promise or keep an agreement.

Professor: A teacher of the highest rank. A person who affirms an allegiance in something (the professor in the Chronicles of Narnia would be both of these!).

Boarding School: A school where students live during the school terms.

Bonus Vocabulary Activity:

Create a short paragraph utilizing at least 6 of these words-

Discussion & Critical Thinking Questions

Have students use another sheet of paper to answer questions or discuss as a class.

- 1.) In Prince Caspian, the children and Old Narnians reminiscing about “the old days” in Narnia. That is one good memory you have from your past?
- 2.) There are many heroes in this story. Who is your hero? Why do you look up to them?
- 3.) Why does King Miraz want to kill Prince Caspian?
- 4.) What called the children out of their own world into Narnia?
- 5.) The children have a hard time convincing Trumpkin that they truly are the Kings and Queens of old because they appear to be just children. Once Trumpkin took the time to get to know the children, he realized who they really were. Has there ever been a time that you found someone to be different than you originally thought once you took the time to get to know them?

Short Activities

Use a separate piece of paper for these activities.

- 1.) **Compare and Contrast:** Create two contrasting pictures of Cair Paravel. One as it looked when the children were Kings and Queens long ago, and one as it looks now, in ruins. Be sure to include things that are different and things that are the same.
- 2.) **Lobsters and Lollipops!:** C.S. Lewis has so much fun with Alliteration! There are so many exclamations when characters can't express how they feel in words we know. Pick a few emotions: anger, fear, happiness, surprise, etc. Create an exclamation with two words that start with the same sounds for each emotion. What Narnian characters would say something like this?
- 3.) **Creating a Character:** Make your own character. It can be from HSC's performance, it can be a character from a fairy tale, or your favorite book. Use your imagination!
Draw a Picture – Imagine your character and use another sheet of paper to draw a picture. Include as much detail as possible (e.g. costume, expression on face, setting, etc.).
Physical Hooks – Find three physical movements this character would do. Would they flip their hair? Put their hands on their hips if they were mad? Think about their age, occupation, and personality.
Voicing – Find three noises or words your character would say. Do they have a silly laugh? Do they growl? Do they say their brother or sister's name in a certain way?

Narnian Riddles: Lucy may have twisted Trumpkin's mind into a pretzel with wordplay, but you can stump your students with some riddles from our world! See page 17 for riddles, and keep the answers here a secret until you're sure they'll never be able to guess!

Narnian Riddles

Do you have the intelligence and wit of Queen Lucy? Think you can solve these riddles? Give it a try!

1. They have not flesh, nor feathers, nor scales, nor bone. Yet they have fingers and thumbs of their own. What are they?
2. What gets wetter and wetter the more it dries?
3. What belongs to you, but is used more by others?
4. If six children and two dogs were under an umbrella, how come none of them got wet?
5. I sometimes run, but I cannot walk. You always follow me around. What am I?
6. I am not alive, but I grow; I don't have lungs, but I need air; I don't have a mouth, but water kills me. What am I?
7. What has a face and two hands, but no arms or legs?
8. What is as big as an elephant, but weighs nothing at all?
9. There were two ducks in front of a duck, two ducks behind a duck, and one duck in the middle. How many ducks were there in total?
10. What five-letter word becomes shorter when you add two letters to it?
11. What word begins and ends with an 'e' but only has one letter?

Solutions - Narnian
Riddles

1. A glove
2. A Towel
3. Your Name
4. It wasn't raining
5. Your nose
6. Fire
7. A clock
8. An elephant's Shadow
9. Three ducks
10. Short
11. Envelope