

OPERA FUNTIME

PRESENTS

*Lucia
di Lammermoor*

By Gaetano Donizetti



Opera Funtime Collection

by the Young Patronesses of the Opera

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A Young Person's Introduction To The Arts Through Opera

Lucia di Lammermoor

By Gaetano Donizetti

Music - Poems - Song - Games - Biography - Puzzles - Act it Out

**Produced by the following members
of the Young Patronesses of the Opera:**

Leslie Cooper, Lisa Hogan,
Susanne Kayyali, Ingrid Lyall,
Linda Meyers, Janis Ramirez,
Sheri Swanson, and Julie Todaro.
Illustrations by Meredith Bozek

This Opera Funtime
was generously sponsored
by the family of **Jackee Major**.
We dedicate this book to Jackee
who served as YPO President
in 1976-1977, and was very active in
our organization for almost 50 years.
She contributed to many YPO
programs including Opera Funtimes
and was a valuable member
of the Education Committee.
We miss her, and she
will always live
in our hearts.

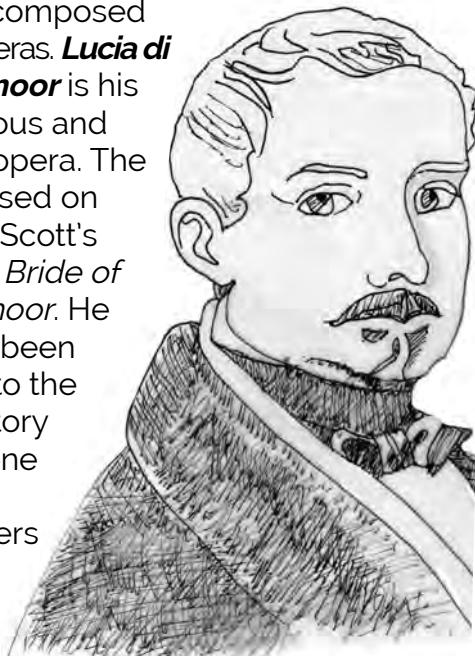
The Composer

Gaetano Donizetti

1797 – 1848

Donizetti was born in Bergamo, Italy into a very poor family. As a young boy his musical talents were apparent. He was taken under the guardianship of Simon Mayr, a German opera composer residing in his town. Mayr supervised his musical education and enrolled the young boy in his choir school and continued to guide him in his early career.

During his life time, Donizetti composed over 60 operas. **Lucia di Lammermoor** is his most famous and enduring opera. The story is based on Sir Walter Scott's novel *The Bride of Lammermoor*. He may have been attracted to the Scottish story because one of his grandfathers was from Scotland.



The Librettist

Salvatore Cammarano (1801-1852) wrote the words, or libretto, for the opera **Lucia di Lammermoor**. He was famous for his many operas and plays during the 19th century. Most of his works were based on existing plays and novels, which he adapted to the stage and made singable and dramatic. Cammarano was born and died in Naples, Italy.

Background to *Lucia di Lammermoor*

Scotland in the late 1600's consisted of clans¹ who often feuded with each other. A powerful 17th century Scottish tale captured these turbulent times by recounting the tragic love of two star-crossed lovers² from rival clans fated to die like Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet. This Scottish tale inspired the historical novelist Sir Walter Scott to write *The Bride of Lammermoor* (1819). Scott's novel, in turn, attracted the attention of the composer Donizetti who tells the heart-wrenching tale of these doomed lovers in his opera *Lucia di Lammermoor*. It was first performed in 1835 during the "Bel Canto" (beautiful singing) era, which offered operas with smooth and delicate melodies combined with spell-binding drama. Utilizing the power of music, Donizetti's operatic tragedy brings to life the timeless emotions of love, anguish and duty to family.

Definitions

¹ **Clans** - families related to each other are members of the same clan. In Scotland, clans have special names like "Clan Lammermoor" or "Clan Ravenswood".

² **Star-crossed lovers** - love relationship that is doomed to fail. Shakespeare used the term to describe the ill-fated young lovers in the prologue of his play *Romeo and Juliet*. Stars were thought to control the destiny of humans.

Sir Walter Scott



Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832) was born and raised in Edinburgh, Scotland to parents who had a long ancestral history in Scotland. As a young child, he survived a bout of polio that left him lame for life. His parents sent him to his Aunt Jenny in the rural Scottish Borders for a cure. She taught him highland history, its tales and legends, as well as its speech patterns. His father often took his young son on his travels from Selkirk to Melrose and would stop the carriage at the site of Battle of Melrose (1526). Forevermore, Scott was fascinated by the oral Scottish Border traditions and romantic stories. Through his novels he developed a romantic and new literary form, the historical novel. These include *Tales of My Landlord*, *The Waverley Novels*, *Ivanhoe*, *Kenilworth* and ***The Bride of Lammermoor***, his most famous. It was based on a true incident in the Dalrymple family (1669) in the Lammermuir Hills.

It is important to recognize that Sir Walter Scott revived the public perception of the Scottish Highlands and its culture, which the English government considered barbaric due to clan warfare of the Scots, their religious fanaticism¹, and Jacobite² rebellions. He brought to life Scotland's recent past just as Scotland was

moving into the modern era.

Later in life, Scott bought a farm and built a family cottage, which he named Abbotsford. He greatly expanded the cottage into what we refer to today as Scottish Baronial style of architecture with turrets³ and stepped gables⁴.

Definitions

¹ **Fanaticism** - filled with excessive and single-minded zeal.

² **Jacobites** - Scottish people (Scotts) who the British considered to be rebels and outlaws.

³ **Turret** - a small tower on top of a larger tower or at the corner of a building or wall, typically of a castle.

⁴ **Stepped gables** - the part of a wall that encloses the end of a pitched roof forming into a series of steps.



The Scottish Flag

The flag of Scotland is sky blue with a white X-shaped cross on it. The white "X" represents the cross of the patron saint of Scotland, Saint Andrew. The flag is called the Saltire or the Saint Andrew's Cross.

Cast of Characters



Enrico
Lord* and Master of
Lammermoor Castle,
scheming brother
of Lucia
Baritone



Alisa
Lucia's
handmaiden,
Lucia's only
companion
Mezzo Soprano



Lucia
Enrico's sister,
secretly in love
with Edgardo
Soprano



Edgardo
Master of
Ravenswood Castle,
handsome member
of a rival family,
in love with Lucia
Tenor



Clan of Lammermoor



Clan of Ravenswood

Lucia di Lammermoor



Lord* Arturo Bucklaw

Wealthy gentleman
arranged to marry
Lucia by her brother

Tenor



Raimondo
Lammermoor
family chaplain,
the only voice of
reason

Bass



Normanno
Enrico's game keeper,
forester,
head huntsman

Tenor

***The term for "Lord" in Scotland is "Laird".**



Scotland

Scotland's fascinating recorded history begins with the arrival of the Roman Empire around 80 AD. Although the Roman military presence lasted about forty years, Roman influence continued for centuries. A group of people known as the Picts rebelled against Roman imperialism¹ and created the Kingdom of Picts that became known as "Alba" or "Scotland." Around 800 AD, the Vikings began crossing the North Sea, and some settled in the western region of Scotland. As Scotland continued to grow and flourish around 1100 AD, it became a feudal society². The Scottish clans rose to power in the 12th century and gave Scotland relative stability for 200 years.

In the early 1300's, Scotland became disunited when multiple Scottish heirs laid claim to the Scottish crown. The English monarch, Edward I took advantage of this instability to attempt to rule. The Scots fought for their independence against England and eventually, Robert the Bruce was crowned King of Scotland (1306-1329). In the first documented declaration of independence written, "The Declaration of Arbroath"³ (1320), Scotland proclaimed its independence from England.

De initions:

¹Imperialism - the policy of extending rule or power by one country or empire (Roman Empire) over a foreign country (Scotland).

²Feudal Society - in the Middle Ages, the political, military, and social system where a peasant or worker received a piece of land in return for serving their lord or king.

³The Declaration of Arbroath - 1320 declaration submitted by Scotland to the Pope declaring its independence from England. Our American Declaration of Independence is said to be based on this document - the first recorded declaration of independence.

Until the early 17th century, England and Scotland were independent countries. However, in 1603, Queen Elizabeth I of England died unmarried and childless. The legitimate heir to the English throne was her cousin, James VI, King of Scotland. Thus, the English crown passed to James VI. The crowns of England and Scotland were united in a "Union of the Crowns" (1603). From that moment, England and Scotland shared the same monarch.

Over the centuries, Scotland and England have co-existed. Geographically, they are located on the same island of Great Britain with Scotland encompassing the northern third section of that island. The Atlantic Ocean sits on the left of the island, and the North Sea is located on its right. In 1706, the Scottish and English Parliaments signed the Treaty of Union, and the following year both parliaments agreed to the creation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. In 1999, the Scottish Parliament reconvened after nearly 300 years, and the Scots regained greater control over their domestic policies.

Learn more about Scotland at their official website: www.Scotland.org.





The United Kingdom Map
The plaid properties on Scotland stand for each Clan.

The Story of Lucia



ACT I, Scene 1

In the garden of his castle, Lord Enrico does appear,
Normanno and his guards search for a prowler who is near.

Enrico tells his Chaplain he has come up with a plan,
To marry off his sister to a very wealthy man.

Lucia is refusing, saying that the plan's not good
Because she loves Edgardo who lives in Ravenswood.

The guards say that they recognize the man who sneaks about,
The visitor is Edgardo, and of that there is no doubt.

To make the matter worse, if that could ever be,
Enrico says Edgardo is his mortal enemy!

ACT I, Scene 2

Lucia tells a story about the fountain in the park,
It's the place she meets her lover in the evenings, after dark.

Because the haunted fountain has a frightening ghostly past
Alisa wants her mistress to give up her love and fast!

But when Edgardo gets there, it is of their love they sing.
Edgardo and Lucia each exchange a golden ring.

ACT II, Scene 1

In Lammermoor, Enrico and Normanno form a plot.
They say Edgardo's married, which, in fact, of course
he's not.

They show her a fake letter to convince her that it's true.
Lucia can't believe it, but does not know what to do.

Enrico tells his sister they're on the verge of being poor.
Only if she weds Arturo can she save their Lammermoor.

Lucia's heart is broken. She is horribly confused.
She has no idea she's being lied to and abused.



di Lammermoor

ACT II, Scene 2

Lord Arturo says he's ready for the wedding to begin. Lucia, marriage contract signed, and crying, enters in.

Edgardo comes into the hall wearing a disguise. When he sees the marriage contract, he cannot believe his eyes.

He demands the ring he gave her and throws hers to the floor. Lucia almost faints with grief. She can't take any more.

The men are getting angry and all their swords are drawn. Raimondo shoos Edgardo out, just wants him to be gone.

(*Act III, Scene 1 is not often performed on stage.)

ACT III, Scene 2

The wedding guests still party when an awful thing they find. Lucia killed Arturo, she completely lost her mind.

She comes down in her nightgown, of Edgardo she is dreaming,

She cannot live without him, in spite of all their scheming.

Everyone who sees her knows she's dying of her grief.

And as she dies, they hope that death provides her with relief.

ACT III, Scene 3

In the cemetery, Edgardo has fury in his soul.

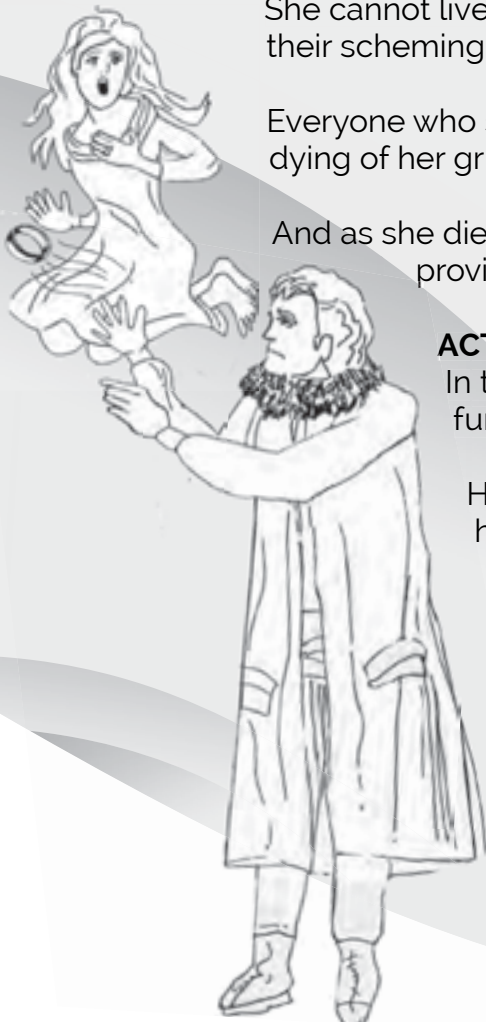
He sees the mourners coming and hears the death bell toll.

Raimondo tells Edgardo Lucia loved him from the start,

And when she couldn't have him, she died of a broken heart.

He puts his dagger to his chest, and gives out his last breath.

He cannot go on living, he joins Lucia in her death.



The Ghostly Fountain

ACT I, SCENE II

Lucia and Alisa sit in the park near a fountain. This is where she meets her lover Edgardo every evening. Lucia tells her maid that she has seen a ghost in the fountain. It is the spirit of a young girl who was killed by her jealous lover from the Ravenswood clan. The spirit seems to want to talk to her. Alisa says that this is a very bad omen and she must immediately break up with her lover Edgardo, Master of Ravenswood. But when he arrives, they sing of their love and exchange rings.

Can you find the ghosts in the fountain?
How many?

fountain (and maybe in the bushes?)



Quando Rapito in Estasi

When Surrounded in Joy

Lucia sings this in Act I, Scene 2 as she waits in the park with her maid Alisa for Edgardo to arrive. Lucia tells Alisa about the time she saw a ghost at this fountain. Then she sings this beautiful and lively bel canto aria about the man she loves.

p a tempo

Quan-do ra-pi-to in e-sta-si
Were he but here, oh ec-sta-sy,

del più co-cen-tear-do-re, col fa-vel-lar del co-re,
Naught should I know of sor-row, Bring me a hap-py mor-row,

mi giu-rae-ter-na fe; gli af-fan-ni miei di-
Oh, love, to thee I pray Oh, let my fears be

men-ti-co, gio-ja di-vie-ne il pian-to,
now forgot, One hour of joy, oh grant me,

par-mi chea lui da-can-to si schiu-da il ciel per
Let words of love en-chant me, Let trou-ble now flee a-

me, si schiu-da il ciel per
way, let trou-ble now flee a-

me, si schiu-da il ciel per
way, now flee a-

Poco più mosso.

me,
wav.

Il Dolce Suono

The Sweet Sound

This famous aria is sung by Lucia in Act III, Scene 2. After she has killed Arturo, she wanders into the wedding reception in a dreamlike state, fantasizing about her love for Edgardo. It is commonly known as the "mad scene" because Lucia has lost her mind.



Il dol-ce suo-no mi col-pi di sua vo-cel Ah! quel-la
I hear the breathing of his voice low and ten-der, That voice re-

vo-ce m'è qui nel cor di - see - - sa! Ed-gar-do! io ti son
soundeth with-in my heart for ev - - er. Oh Edgar, why were we

re - sa, Ed-gar-do! ah! Ed-gar-do mi - o! sì, ti son
part - ed? oh Ed-gar, say, why didst thou leave me? Let me not

re - sa; fug-gi-ta io son da' tuoi ne-mi - ci, da' tuoi ne - mi -
mouru thee: see for thy sake I've all for-sak - en, I've all for-sak -

ci.
en.

Chi Mi Frena in Tal Momento

Who Restrains Me in Such a Moment

The Famous "Sextet"

Another popular musical masterpiece from *Lucia di Lammermoor* is "Chi Mi Frena in Tal Momento." It is performed at the end of Act II, Scene 2 just moments after Lucia signs the contract to marry Arturo. Edgardo bursts into the wedding reception. What makes this so significant is the beautiful composition of the famous "sextet" where six soloists sing at the same time. Each person is expressing their many conflicting emotions. The sextet begins with a duet between Edgardo who sings of his sorrow and enduring love for Lucia, and Enrico who conveys regret for being deceitful. Lucia joins in expressing her deep sadness as the chaplain Raimondo shares his fears that the day will not end well. This rich ensemble is completed as more characters state their grief. The voices of Arturo, Edgardo, Lucia, Enrico, Alisa and Raimondo blend together beautifully to showcase this critical turning point in the opera.

Scottish Clothing



What are Tartans?

A tartan is the pattern of cloth that has inter woven horizontal and vertical stripes. The tartan cloth was used to create a "kilt" that was worn everyday by the male Highlanders¹ in Scotland.

The earliest tartans in Scotland date back the 3rd or 4th century. Originally the different tartan designs did not have specific meanings associated with them. But over time, they became extremely popular in the Scottish Highland culture.

By the 1700's the tartan became a significant symbol of the Scottish people and was often associated with the Jacobites². These men fought for Scottish independence but lost the Battle of Culldoen in 1746 to the British. In hopes of suppressing any further Scottish rebellions, the British government mandated that tartan kilts were not to be worn in the Highlands. It was at this time that many Scots migrated to the United States and Canada.

By the late 18th century, the meaning of the tartan kilt had changed and became recognized as a symbol of "Highland Dress". Tartan designs were used to identify the different clans³ and regions around Scotland. A number of large commercial weavers began to produce tartans in large quantities. King George IV wore one during his visit to Scotland in 1822. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert promoted the wearing of the tartan during their reign. Today, tartans still represent Highland attire and are used by designers all over the world.

Definitions:

¹ **Highlanders** - People from the historic region of Scotland, which is in the north western part of the country.

² **Jacobites** - Scots who the British considered to be rebels and outlaws.

³ **Clans** - Families related to each other are members of the same clan.

*A*rgyle socks are very popular all over the world.

They feature colorful diamond shapes with a Tartan pattern representing each clan.

Match the pairs with a line.

Argyle Socks



Act it

Setting: The castle at Lammermoor

Lucia has been tricked into marrying Lord Arturo Bucklaw. She was told falsely by her brother Enrico, that Edgardo, her true love, is already married to another woman. He also reminds her that Lord Bucklaw has promised to help him regain his wealth.

CHARACTERS:

Lord Arturo Bucklaw,

A wealthy man who wants to marry Lucia

Enrico Ashton,

Master of Lammermoor, Lucia's brother

Edgardo,

Master of Ravenswood, in love with Lucia

Lucia di Lammermoor,

Enrico's sister, in love with Edgardo

Raimondo,

Chaplain of Lammermoor

Alisa, Companion of Lucia

Wedding Guests,

Guests are here to celebrate the wedding of Lucia to Arturo.

Arturo: (to Lucia) I pledge my love for you.

Enrico: (offers a contract to Lucia) Sign the marriage contract!

Lucia: (with tears in her eyes) Oh no! Please, no!

Enrico: Sign it! Do you want to ruin me?

Arturo: I will sign it gladly!

Lucia: (looking weak and pale) I am being sacrificed!

Enrico: Hurry up! Sign!

Raimondo: Dear Lord, be with this poor girl!

Enrico: Sign!

Lucia: (She signs) I have signed. But I no longer wish to live!

(Edgardo enters disguised beneath a heavy cloak.)

Enrico: Who is it who comes to my home uninvited?

Edgardo: It is I, Edgardo!



Out



All: Oh no!

Edgardo: (seeing that Lucia is preparing to marry Arturo) I have loved you, you unfaithful woman!

Enrico: (noticing how pale and unhappy she is)(aside) She is my sister and I have betrayed her.

Raimondo: She is like a faded rose!

Alisa and Guests: She seems to hover between life and death.

Arturo and Enrico: (drawing their swords) Get out of here Edgardo!

Edgardo: (draws his sword) Lucia promised to marry me!

Enrico: (showing Edgardo the marriage contract) See her signature right here?

Edgardo: (to Lucia) Is this your signature?

Lucia: (so upset she can hardly speak) Yes!

Edgardo: Take back your ring and return mine to me! (throwing it at her)

Lucia: (she is overwhelmed with grief and confusion) Edgardo, Edgardo!
(she returns his ring to him)

Edgardo: You have lied to me. I am sorry I ever loved you! May God destroy you!

All: What a horrible thing to say!

(All the men move towards Edgardo with swords drawn.)

Lucia: (falls to her knees) God save him. This is my dying wish.

Edgardo: (throws his sword to the ground saying to Enrico and Arturo) Go ahead kill me!

All: Save yourself and live, but get out of our sight you miserable man!

Lucia: (so grieved that she nearly faints. Alisa, Raimondo, and the crowd surround her.
The men pursue Edgardo to the door.)

The curtain falls

Tu Che a Dio Spiegasti l' Ali

Thou hast spread thy wings to heaven

Edgaro sings his final farewell after he realizes Lucia has always been faithful to him. Then he plunges a dagger into his heart. The two lovers are reunited in death.

Gaetano Donizetti

Edgar (rousing himself.)

Tu che a Dio spie - ga - sti
Thou has spread thy wings to

la - li, o bel - l'al main - na - mo - ra - ta, ti ri -
heav-en, Oh thou spir-it, pure and ten - der, From on

vol-gia me pla - ca-ta, te - co a - scenda, te-co ascenda il tuo fe -
high;mid star - ry splendor,Look down in pit-y, look in pit - y and for-

del. Ah! se li - ra dei mor - ta-li fe - ce a noi sì cru - da
give. Tho' by mor-tals doom'd to sever, Ours a love that can-not

guer - ra, se di - vi - si fum - me in ter - ra, ne con -
per - ish, Thee on earth a - lone I cher - ish, Reft of

Poco più mosso.

giun - ga il Nu - me in ciel, o bel - l'al - ma in - na - mo -
thee, reft of thee I will not live, no, thou spir - it pure and

calando

ra - ta, bel - l'al - ma in - na - mo - ra - ta, ne con - giun - ga il Nu - me in
ten - der, thou spir - it pure and ten - der, reft of thee, I will not

p> cresc.

ciel, o bel - l'al - ma in - na - mo - ra - ta, bel - l'al - ma in - na - mo -
live, no, thou spir - it pure and ten - der, thou spir - it pure and

Allegro.

ra - ta, — ne con - giun - ga il Nu - me in ciel!
ten - der, — reft of thee, reft of thee, I'll not live.

Scottish Brogue

Most Scottish people today speak Scottish English. Brogue is a dialect of Scottish English. The early Scots spoke many languages, Gaelic, Celtic, Latin, German, French, Scandinavian and others. But with their relationship to England, the Scottish English language formed.

Here are some rules of Scottish brogue:

u = oo (pull becomes pool)

o = ae (no becomes nae)

d = t (good becomes goat)

The letter "l" adds a "d" if at the end of a word (girl becomes girded)

end letters are often left off (not becomes no)

drop "g" if at the end of a word (evening becomes eenin)

"t" is left off from the end of a word (that becomes tha)

"r" - roll the r - rrr - only once (touch tongue to the tip of the mouth)

The trill - the rrr sound - is called a burr.

Think of the pirates - arrrr!

Pirates sound Scottish.

If you really want to get the "rrr" sound and speak like a Scotsman, think of Long John Silver, Blackbeard, Treasure Island, Pirates of the Caribbean, or watch Patchy the Pirate on Spongebob Squarepants or Shrek, the Ogre. Look up Scottish Brogue on your device for more samples. Trrry It.



Translate these words and phrases and practice your brogue:

Am no. = _____

Didnae or dinnae. = _____

Guid eenin. = _____

Thenk ye. = _____

Now for some challenges: _____

Oan yer bike pal! = _____

(or) awa wi ye! = _____

Can gies a haund? = _____

It's 10 oors. = _____

Juist a wee. = _____

Gae streacht then turn reit! = _____

Word Search

B F E I R G Y M V T M N T W L T D R W
Y D R D D A J R K N T W M E N N L G K
G N B D P Z V N R R W G E A T V R L K
N J P A I T T E Z I N O D D M X M L R
W N R M K X Z N N P S L G R D A E B Y
G K Y D D T V M J S K C M T R I R S L
Z L T D M R Y N B Q W R O R H B N D Y
Z Y P L O T R L R M T O I T J G Y G Y
K P R D A G G E R M N A O T L Z I N M
N R T E R K A P O L G E J D R A B N L
S R E T T E L T F E A Y D S Q Q N L W
Z L K L L E N M C O D M S R G Z D D M
T D Y T W A M O N V U D M B A N R L D
D T S Y C O N E O N R N J E R G I R P
Y A K L D T R W C A Y J T G R K V R Y
C P E W R X S P U B P L T A X M G T P
T B Y A W N Z G J W P Z K L I M O X J
M G C R G D J V T N Z P P B P N V O M
G T P V B M S W O R D Q L K B G Q T R

Bel Canto
Castle
Cemetary
Dagger
Donizetti
Drama
Fountain
Garden

Guards
Grief
Lammermoor
Letters
Marriage Contract
Nightgown
Park
Plot

Prowler
Ravenswood
Rings
Scotland
Sextet
Sword
Vows
Wedding

Scottish Symbols



Bagpipes



Terrier breeds



Kilt



Haggis



Unicorn



Shetland Pony

Scotland has a rich history and is represented by many figures and icons. Read the descriptions below and draw a line from the picture to the correct narrative.

1. A national dish of Scotland made up of meat, oatmeal, onions and spices. It has an acquired taste.
2. A traditional bonnet worn by Scottish men.
3. Nessie - a mythical aquatic creature living in the body of water (a Loch) called "Ness".
4. A style of competitive solo dancing often performed with bagpipe music.
5. Faithful companions -there are 5 small breeds that come from the Highland territory of Scotland, 2 shown here: the white West Highland (Westie), and the black Scottish (Scottie).
6. A wind instrument that holds a large amount of air and contains reeds inside to create the sound.
7. This game was invented in Scotland in the 15th Century.
8. A flowering plant that comes from the daisy family and is Scotland's national flower.
9. From the Shetland Islands - has a heavy coat and short legs and is very intelligent.
10. A pouch worn and used as a pocket.
11. A traditional dress for men and boys, that is knee-length and pleated tartan fabric.
12. Scotland's national animal seen on the coat of arms. A mythical creature known for its strength.



Loch Ness Monster



Golf



Scottish Thistle



Sporran

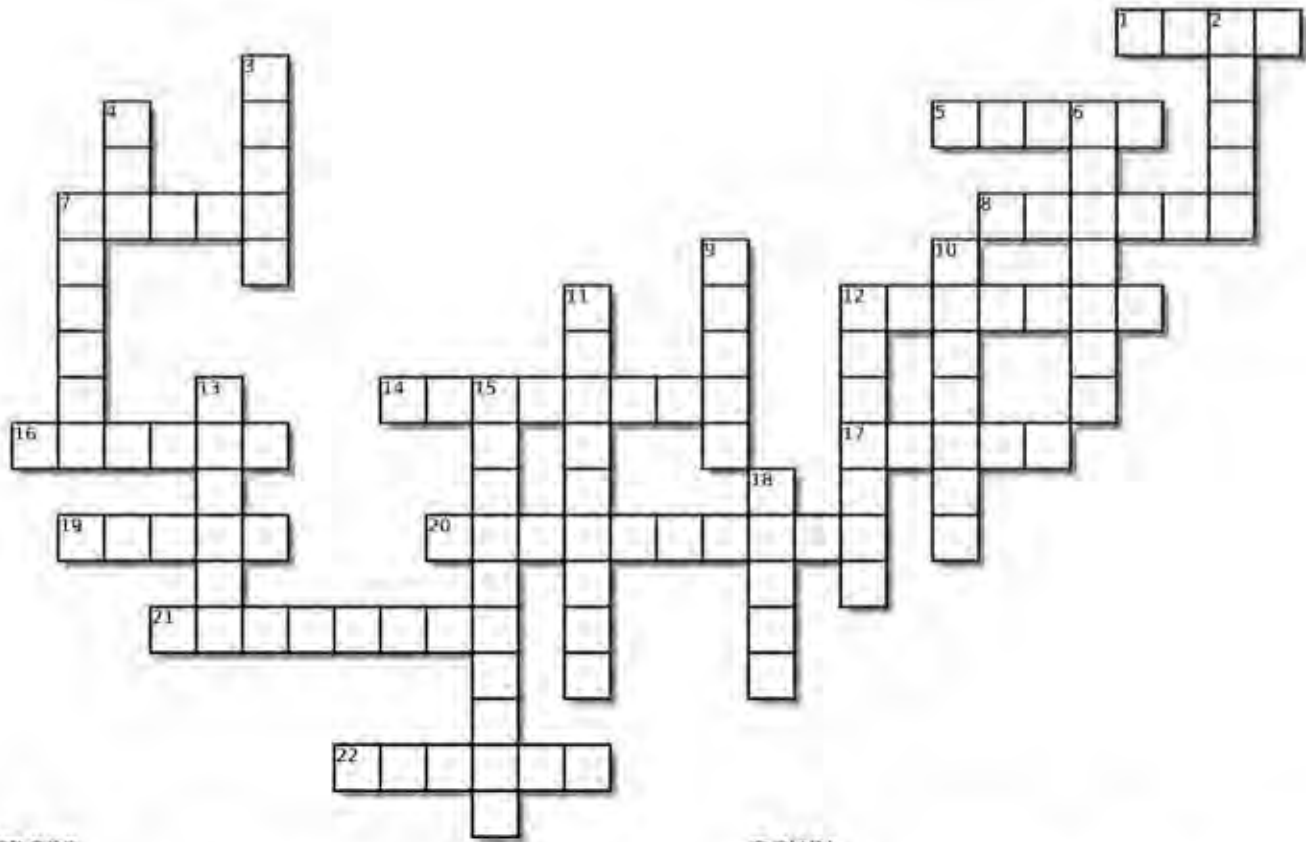


Tam o' Shanter



Highland Dance

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Lucia meets her lover in the ____ where she saw her vision.
- 5 What is the last name of the man whose novel inspired this opera (Sir Walter ____)?
- 7 Lucia dies of a broken ____.
- 8 Normanno and his fellow ____ search the grounds for a prowler.
- 12 Lucia's brother and the man she loves are sworn ____.
- 14 Who finds Edgardo wandering around at his family's graves in the cemetery?
- 16 Lucia's thoughts and actions are the opposite of those of a sane and reasonable person. She has been driven ____.
- 17 What is the name of Lucia's companion?
- 19 Enrico plans to marry his sister, ____, to a wealthy lord.
- 20 The man Lucia loves is Master of ____.
- 21 Lucia is forced to sign a marriage ____.
- 22 What is the first name of the wealthy Lord Bucklaw?

DOWN

- 2 Lucia and her lover vow their love by exchanging ____.
- 3 Edgardo learns the ____ about what happened to Lucia.
- 4 Her brother and his guardsman, Normanno, tell Lucia a ____ in order to get her to marry the man she does not love.
- 6 The story of Edgardo and Lucia is a ____ (the opposite of a comedy).
- 7 If Edgardo cannot be with Lucia on earth, he will be with her in ____.
- 9 Lucia tells her companion about a haunted fountain and the ____ she has seen.
- 10 ____ guests learn that Lucia was so upset that she unknowingly killed Arturo.
- 11 Who is the composer of Lucia di Lammermoor?
- 12 What is the name of Lucia's lover? He is also a family rival.
- 13 What is the first name of the Master of the castle at Lammermoor?
- 15 Lucia is told that Edgardo has been ____ to her.
- 18 Enrico is running out of ____.

WORD BANK: WEDDING, UNFAITHFUL, TRUTH, TRAGEDY, SCOTT, RINGS, RAVENSWOOD, PARK, MOURNERS, MONEY, LUCIA, LIE, INSANE, HEAVEN, HEART, GUARDS, GHOST, ENRICO, ENEMIES, EDGARDO, DONIZETTI, CONTRACT, ARTURO, ALISA

Opera Etiquette

Be Courteous

Learn about the opera **B**efore you go.



Wear your nic**E**st clothes to the show.

Turn off **C**ell phones and electronics too.

No photos, recording **O**r texting will do.

Get there early, take yo**U**r seat.



No noisy w**R**appers on what you eat.



Don't wear a ha**T** or large hairdo, so others can see over you.

Be very qui**E**t throughout the show.

Don't talk or sing **O**r snore, no, no!

Show the singers yo**U** like what they do



Yelling "Bravo" or "Bravi" **i**s a great "thank you!"

★ ★ ★
Bravo

Musical Instruments

Scotland is well known for its distinctive sound of traditional folk music, made up of many instruments and passed down through the generations. Most people identify the bagpipes as one of these instruments but there are many others that are used regularly to create their unique sound. Match the instrument with the description.

Accordion - A box shaped instrument made up of bellows that are compressed and expanded for air to flow over reeds and pressing buttons (keys) to make different sounds on a musical scale.

Bagpipes - A woodwind instrument using enclosed reeds fed from a constant reservoir of air in the form of a bag.

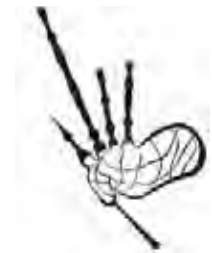
Bodhran - A handheld drum with animal skin on top and open-ended for one hand to be placed against the inside of the drum head to control the pitch and timbre.

Celtic Harp - A small triangular harp that sits on the knee and has 22-26 strings. The Scots call it a "clarsach".

Fiddle - It is the same as a violin and a mainstay of Scottish music.

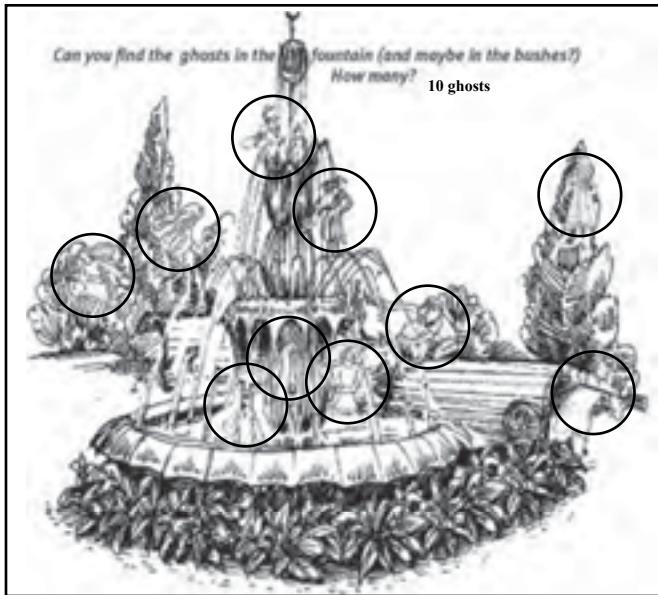
Guitar - A fretted string instrument with typically 6-12 strings that is played by strumming or plucking the strings.

Tin Whistle - A metal tube that has a mouthpiece and six holes. It is similar to a recorder and has a two octave range. It is the least expensive of all of these instruments.



The Solutions

Page 10
Ghostly Fountain



Page 13
Argyle Socks



Page 17
The Scottish Brogue

I am not.
I did not.
Good evening!
How are you?
Thank you.
On your bike, pa! (Go away!) or
Away with you!
Can you give us a hand?
It's ten o'clock.
Just a little.
Go straight then turn right!

Page 18

Word Search

B	E	E	I	B	G	Y	M	V	T	M	N	T	W	L	T	D	R	W
Y	D	R	D	D	A	J	R	K	N	T	W	M	E	N	N	L	G	K
G	N	B	D	P	Z	V	N	R	R	W	G	E	A	T	V	R	L	K
N	J	P	A	T	T	E	Z	I	N	O	D	D	M	X	M	L	R	
W	N	R	M	K	X	Z	N	N	P	S	L	G	R	D	A	E	B	Y
G	K	Y	D	D	T	V	M	J	S	K	C	M	T	B	I	R	S	L
Z	L	T	D	M	R	Y	N	B	Q	W	R	O	R	H	B	N	D	Y
Z	Y	P	L	O	T	R	L	R	M	T	O	I	T	J	G	Y	G	Y
K	P	R	D	A	G	G	E	R	M	N	A	O	T	L	Z	I	N	M
N	R	T	E	R	K	A	P	O	L	G	E	J	D	R	A	B	N	L
S	R	E	T	T	B	L	T	F	E	A	Y	D	S	Q	Q	N	L	W
Z	L	K	L	I	E	N	M	C	O	D	M	S	R	G	Z	D	D	M
T	D	Y	I	W	A	M	O	N	V	U	D	M	B	A	N	R	L	D
D	T	S	Y	C	O	N	E	O	N	R	N	J	E	R	G	I	R	P
Y	A	K	L	D	T	R	W	C	A	Y	J	T	G	R	K	V	R	Y
C	P	E	W	R	X	S	P	U	B	P	L	T	A	X	M	G	T	P
T	B	Y	A	W	N	Z	C	J	W	P	Z	K	L	I	M	O	X	J
M	G	C	R	G	D	J	V	T	N	Z	P	P	B	P	N	V	O	M
G	T	P	V	B	M	S	W	O	R	D	Q	L	K	B	G	O	T	R

The Solutions

Page 19 Scottish Symbols

Scotland has a rich history and is represented by many figures and icons. Read the descriptions below and draw a line from the picture to the correct narrative.

1. A national dish of Scotland made up of meat, oatmeal, onions and spices. It has an acquired taste.
2. A traditional bonnet worn by Scottish men.
3. Nessie - a mythical aquatic creature living in the body of water (a Loch) called "Ness".
4. A style of competitive solo dancing often performed with bagpipe music.
5. Faithful companions - there are 5 small breeds that come from the Highland territory of Scotland, 2 shown here, the white West Highland (Westie), and the black Scottish (Scottie).
6. A wind instrument that holds a large amount of air and contains reeds inside to create the sound.
7. This game was invented in Scotland in the 15th Century.
8. A flowering plant that comes from the daisy family and is Scotland's national flower.
9. From the Shetland Islands - has a heavy coat and short legs and is very intelligent.
10. A pouch worn and used as a pocket.
11. A traditional dress for men and boys, that is knee-length and pleated tartan fabric.
12. Scotland's national animal seen on the coat of arms. A mythical creature known for its strength.

Page 20 Maze

Lucia loves Edgardo and wants to be with him. They exchange rings. But her brother Enrico plans to have her marry the wealthy Arturo, whom she does not love. Lucia is heart broken. Help Lucia return to her true love in the maze below. Beware of the obstacles.

THE END
"The Lovers are finally together in death".

Page 21

Crossword

Page 23

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