Transforming Lives Through Theater

SCHOOL DATES

March 1 – 30, 2012

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Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

Media Sponsor: FOX 6
Dear Educators,

We are about to enter a world of pure imagination and dreams as we join Charlie Bucket on his journey through Willy Wonka’s Chocolate Factory. Finding a Golden Ticket drastically changes the lives of five children and their families...forever. CHARLIE AND THE CHOCOLATE FACTORY is a story about family, honesty, giving, gratitude and hard work that is sure to delight all of us who are young at heart!

Enclosed in this enrichment guide is a range of materials and activities intended to help you discover connections within the play through the curricula. It is our hope that you will use the experience of attending the theater and seeing CHARLIE AND THE CHOCOLATE FACTORY with your students as a teaching tool. Use this guide to best serve your children—pick and choose, or adapt, any of these suggestions for discussions or activities. We encourage you to take advantage of the enclosed student worksheets—please feel free to photocopy the sheets for your students, or the entire guide for the benefit of other teachers.

Enjoy the show!

Julia Magnasco
Education Director
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First Stage Policies

- The use of recording equipment and cameras are not permitted during the performance.
- Food, drink, candy and gum are not permitted during the performance.
- Electronic devices are not permitted in the theater space.
- Should a student become ill, suffer an injury or have another problem, please escort him or her out of the theater space.
- In the unlikely event of a general emergency, the theater lights will go on and the stage manager will come on stage to inform the audience of the problem. Remain in your seats, visually locate the nearest exit and wait for the stage manager to guide your group from the theater.

Seating for people with disabilities: If you have special seating needs for any student(s) and did not indicate your need when you ordered your tickets, please call our School Sales Specialist at (414) 267-2962. Our knowledge of your needs will enable us to serve you better upon your arrival to the theater.
As the play opens, Charlie offers his Grandpa Joe a bowl of cabbage soup. Grandpa Joe takes a deep breath and delights in the aroma. When Charlie doesn’t smell anything special, only cabbage soup, Grandpa Joe asks him to try again. Now, Charlie smells it, too. Chocolate! Grandpa Joe explains that the best chocolate maker in the world, Willy Wonka, is back in town!

Grandpa Joe shares with Charlie the history of the candy maker Willy Wonka and the wondrously impossible sweets treats created in his Chocolate Factory. He tells Charlie that spies stole secret recipes for making some of the candy and gave them to competing candy companies. Afraid he might lose all the secret recipes, Willy Wonka closed the Chocolate Factory and was never seen or heard from again.

Just then, Mrs. Bucket rushes in with a newspaper and declares, “Willy Wonka is back in business!” She reads the announcement that Willy Wonka will open his factory to five lucky children who find a Golden Ticket enclosed a Wonka Chocolate Bar. Charlie and Mrs. Bucket are sad to think of the number of children who can afford to buy a ticket; especially the wealthy children who will buy multiple bars of chocolate and have a greater chance at finding a Golden Ticket. Grandpa Joe encourages Charlie by reminding him his birthday is next week and, “Anything can happen.”

The excitement builds as the first four tickets are found by these lucky children, the ravenous Augustus Gloop, gum-chewing Violet Beauregarde, demanding Veruca Salt and aggressive Mike Teavee. With only one ticket left, Grandpa Joe remains confident and reaches under his mattress, reveals a ten cent piece and gives it to Charlie. Charlie is reluctant to take the coin, but Grandpa insists that he go and buy the first Wonka Bar he finds and win the Golden Ticket.

The Hunt for the Golden Ticket

Charlie does as Grandpa asks, but doesn’t find a Golden Ticket. Disappointed, Charlie sits on the ground, sadly eating the candy bar. He then looks down at the ground and discovers a fifty-cent piece. Charlie runs back to the store to purchase one more Wonka Bar. He unwraps it and finds a Golden Ticket! The shopkeeper and the children in the store celebrate. When the children begin to get out-of-hand with offers to buy the ticket from Charlie, the shopkeeper advises Charlie to run straight home; and he does.

When Charlie arrives home, Grandpa Joe, Mrs. Bucket and Charlie celebrate. Charlie reads the instructions on the ticket and learns Willy Wonka will personally lead the Golden Ticket winners on a tour of the Chocolate Factory on the first day of February. Charlie realizes February first is the very next day and asks Grandpa Joe to join him on the tour. Grandpa Joe is thrilled!

Meet Willy Wonka

The next day, a crowd of children are present to see the Golden Ticket winners as they prepare to meet Willy Wonka. At last they see Willy Wonka, who enthusiastically welcomes the golden ticket winners. The ravenous Augustus Gloop, gum-chewing Violet Beauregarde, demanding Veruca Salt and aggressive Mike Teavee are not very gracious in their response to Willy Wonka’s warm welcome. Charlie is very polite when he meets Willy Wonka, introducing Grandpa Joe to him.

They enter the factory through the big red door to discover the factory is extremely warm inside. Wonka explains he keeps it warm so that his employees comfortable. Wonka then
directories everyone to enter an elevator. Suddenly, loud mechanical sounds are heard, followed by screaming as the lights go out. This frightens Grandpa Joe, who grabs Charlie's hand. Then the elevator travels beneath the earth to the Chocolate Rooms, which are larger than a football field. Wonka explains the room is deep beneath the earth because this is the only space large enough to contain it. A red door opens and all stand in the Chocolate Room, the nerve center of the factory.

Augustus declares he is hungry and asks for food. Wonka explains that everything they see is eatable, the flowers, bushes and grass. Everyone samples some of the sweets, called swudge. Augustus greedily eats the swudge. Violet asks Wonka why the river is brown in color. Wonka tells her there is nothing wrong with the river. It is brown because it is made of chocolate, producing thousands of every hour, enough to fill every bathtub in the entire world! Wonka points out pipes that carry chocolate to every room in the factory.

Oompa-Loompas

As Veruca looks at the river, she sees a little person walking behind one of the pipes. Charlie and Grandpa see the little person, too. Mrs. Gloop, Mr. Salt, Mr. Beauregarde and Mrs. Teavee point out several more little people and ask questions about them. Veruca wonders if they are real. Wonka answers that they are and that they are his workers. He called the little people Oompa-Loompas and told the story of Loompaland, a cold weather country ruled by the wicked Wangdoodles who carry chocolate to every room in the factory. The poor Oompa-Loopmas had survived on insects, when they really longed for cacao beans. Now that they work for the Wonka Chocolate Factory, they were safe, warm and could have their fill of cacao beans! Wonka said Oompa-Loompas work hard, are good singers who love to make-up songs, but are very mischievous. Veruca then began to demand her father buy her an Oompa-Loompa. Mr. Salt tried to calm her down, but she would not relent. Mr. Salt promises to get an Oompa-Loompa for Veruca before the end of the day. Just then, Augustus Gloop bent down to take a drink from the river. Willy Wonka asks Augustus to stop for fear of contaminating the river, which before had never been touched by human hands. Mrs. Gloop also tries to get him to stop, but Augustus continues to enjoy the chocolaty drink until he falls into the river. Mrs. Gloop screams, begging for someone to save Augustus, who cannot swim.

Augustus is drawn into the pipes that send the chocolate to the Marshmallow Room. Mrs. Gloop is concerned her Augustus will be made into a sweet treat. Willy Wonka laughs at this, making Mrs. Gloop angry. Wonka assures her Augustus will not be turned into a sweet treat, because it would taste so bad that no one would want to eat it! He asks the Oompa-Loompas to take Mrs. Gloop to the Marshmallow Room to retrieve Augustus. As the Oompa-Loompas leave with Mrs. Gloop, they compose sing and a song about Augustus Gloop.

What’s New?

Willy Wonka asks everyone else to board a riverboat that leads them past the Whip Room, where cream is whipped and the Bean Room where cacao beans, coffee beans and jelly beans are stored. As Wonka continues the tour, Violet, Mike, Veruca and their parents agree that Willy Wonka is crazy. Grandpa Joe strongly states he does not believe this! Just then, the boat lands at the Invention Room, where Wonka gives strict instructions, “I want no messing about when you get off the boat! No touching! No meddling! And no tasting! Is that agreed?” The children agree.

As they exit the boat, all see the Everlasting Gobstopper Machine, which makes a candy that lasts and lasts and changes color. Wonka explains that they are not ready for sale, because they cause hair loss. Next, they see the Great Gum Machine that produces gum that is an entire meal. The gum chewing Violet was fascinated by this and started demanding some. Wonka warns her but she grabs some and stuffs it in her mouth. As she chews, Mr. Beauregaurde encourages her until he sees Violet begin to turn blue and start to blow-up like a giant balloon. This is why Wonka warned her about the gum. He asks the Oompa-Loompas to take Violet to the Juicing Room to squeeze her back to size. Wonka warns Mr. Beauregarde that Violet will be purple from head to foot. The Oompa-Loompas take Violet to the Juicing Room, singing a song about Violet.

The Miniature Squirrels

The next stop on the tour was the Nut Room, where hundreds of trained miniature squirrels crack walnuts. Upon seeing them Veruca decided she wanted to add a squirrel to her pet collection and demanded Mr. Salt purchase one for her. Mr. Salt tried to explain to Veruca that the squirrels belonged to Mr. Wonka. Veruca had a tantrum and Mr. Salt gave in.

Wonka firmly stated the squirrels were not for sale. At this, Veruca starts chasing a squirrel. Suddenly, the squirrels begin jumping all over her, pinning her down and taping on her head with their knuckles as if she was a walnut. They determine she was a bad nut and send her down the garbage chute!

Everyone is concerned, especially Mr. Salt. Wonka assures him Veruca will be fine... eventually. The Oompa-Loompas sing...
a song about Veruca and go to meet her at the bottom of the garbage chute.

**Chocolate Television?**

Mike asks if there is a Television Room. Wonka tells him there is and that the next stop is where you will find his latest and greatest invention, Television Chocolate in the Television Chocolate Room! Wonka admits really does not like television and believes children should not stare at the screen all day. He also warns everyone that the Television Chocolate is very dangerous and must not be tampered because it shrinks things it into tiny pieces until they disappear. Wonka demonstrates this with a candy bar.

Mike and Grandpa Joe are fascinated by the demonstration. Mike asks Wonka if the invention could do the same thing to a person. Wonka says he does not want to even think of such a thing. Mike says he would like to be the first and begins walking toward the Television Chocolate, staring at it. He then jumps into the screen and disappears. Mrs. Teavee screams and tries to follow him. Wonka says he is unsure of what will happen next, but then a tiny Mike appears and waves hello to everyone. He is proud to be the first person to be teleported. Wonka is relieved to see Mike. Mrs. Teavee is angry with Wonka and Mike. She tells Mike he will never be allowed to watch television again. Mike has a tantrum about this. Wonka tells Mrs. Teavee that Mike might be able to regain his size by undergoing some stretching in the Gum Machine and taking Super A to Z Candy Vitamins. The Oompa-Loompas take Mike off for treatment, singing his song.

**Then there was one**

Willy Wonka was ready to resume the tour, when he realized there was only one child left, Charlie. Wonka then announces Charlie has won the glorious jackpot! Charlie exclaims, “The chocolate?” Wonka responds the chocolate is only the beginning and lead Grandpa Joe and Charlie to the glass enclosed Wonkavator. As the Wonkavator travels up, down and sideways they see numerous buttons. Wonka tells Charlie he has touched every button except one. He then asks Charlie to press it and he does. The Wonkavator then takes them up and out of the factory and over the whole town.

Wonka tells Charlie how much he loves the Chocolate Factory. Charlie agrees that it is a most wonderful place.

Wonka is pleased to hear this and offers to give the Chocolate Factory to Charlie! Grandpa can hardly believe it. Charlie asks why Wonka would do this. Wonka explains he is older and doesn’t have any children. He had hoped the contest would help him find a child who was good and sensible. Charlie was the perfect choice, just the type of child Wonka hoped would win. Wonka then asked Charlie if he would accept the offer of the factory to run and live in with his mother and Grandpa Joe.

Charlie accepts the offer, knowing that know he and his family will never be hungry again! Grandpa Joe is pleased to never have to eat cabbage soup again. Charlie can hardly believe he will live in the most wonderful place on earth. Who would ever have imagined?
Roald Dahl was born in Cardiff in 1916. His parents were Norwegian but were living in Britain because his father was a shipbroker. He had one brother and four sisters and when he was seven years old, he went to Llandaff Cathedral School. Two years later he became a boarder at St Peter’s School in Weston-super-Mare - and then at 13 he moved to Repton School, in Derbyshire.

Roald Dahl was not interested in going to university. He wanted to travel and so joined the Shell Oil Company with the ambition of becoming part of their foreign staff. In 1938 he got his wish to go abroad - the company sent him to Mombasa, in Kenya, where he sold oil to the owners of diamond mines and sisal plantations.

In 1939, when World War II broke out, he joined the RAF in Nairobi and learned to fly aircraft. He was sent to Cairo, then ordered to go into the Libyan desert, ready for action. It was here that his plane crashed, leaving him with spinal injuries from which he was to suffer all his life. After convalescence in an Alexandria hospital, he rejoined his squadron and saw action in Greece, Crete, Palestine and the Lebanon.

In 1942, after a short stay in England, he was posted to Washington as an assistant air attaché at the British Embassy. There he met the author CS Forrester who was instrumental in getting Dahl’s first short story, The Gremlins, published. The book attracted the attention of Walt Disney, who soon invited him to Hollywood to write the script for the film version.

In 1952, Dahl met actress Patricia Neal. They were married in the following year and returned to England to live at Gipsy House in the village of Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire. He lived there for the rest of his life.

Dahl and his wife had five children - Olivia, Tessa, Theo, Ophelia and Lucy. But between 1960-65 tragedy struck the Dahl family. Baby Theo was brain-damaged in a traffic accident, Olivia died from a complication of measles and then Patricia suffered a stroke. It was during these years that James and the Giant Peach (1961) and Charlie and the Chocolate Factory (1964) were published.

In the late 1970s Dahl met Quentin Blake, who was to illustrate his latest story, The Enormous Crocodile. This collaboration marked the beginning of a flourishing partnership.

In 1983 he won the Children’s Book Award for The BFG and the Whitbread Award for The Witches. He won the Children’s Book Award again in 1989 with Matilda. In 1983 Patricia Neal and Dahl divorced. Later that year, Dahl married Felicity D’Abreu, with whom he was to remain for the rest of his life.

Roald Dahl died in 1990 at the age of 74.
1. Charlie wants to find a Golden Ticket more than anything. When he finally unwraps a Golden Ticket inside his chocolate bar he feels his greatest dream has come true! If you could unwrap a Golden Ticket, what “dream come true” would it be for, and why?

2. Charlie gets to choose one family member to go on the tour of Wonka’s Chocolate Factory with him. Charlie chooses his Grandpa Joe. What is something special you would like to do with one of your grandparents, and why?

3. Wonka makes his dreams come true inside his factory, creating all sorts of incredible and delicious candy treats in unimaginable ways! If you could create a new candy that had magical powers, what would it be, how would it taste, and what would it be able to make you do?

4. Some of the children who enter Wonka’s factory are greedy and demanding. There are negative consequences to their behavior. How can we act with kindness and good manners at home, at school, and when in a new situation?
SPLENDID, SUPERB SYNONYMS!
LANGUAGE ARTS STUDENT WORKSHEET

Taken from: http://www.roalddahl.com/

WORDS THAT HAVE THE SAME OR VERY SIMILAR MEANINGS ARE CALLED SYNONYMS.
At the beginning of his career as a writer, Roald Dahl collected lists of words in an old school
notebook. "When you’re describing something or someone,” he said, “you can’t just choose dull
words like beautiful, pretty or nice. You must search for more meaty and imaginative words.”

Here is a list of words Roald Dahl collected under the heading **Beautiful:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>agreeable</th>
<th>beaming</th>
<th>brilliant</th>
<th>charming</th>
<th>comely</th>
<th>dainty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>delicate</td>
<td>dazzling</td>
<td>elegant</td>
<td>engaging</td>
<td>exquisite</td>
<td>glorious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graceful</td>
<td>glowing</td>
<td>handsome</td>
<td>intriguing</td>
<td>lovely</td>
<td>nice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pretty</td>
<td>radiant</td>
<td>shining</td>
<td>sparkling</td>
<td>splendid</td>
<td>superb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here is a list of words Roald Dahl collected under the heading **Angry, Rude or Nasty:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>arrogant</th>
<th>blazing</th>
<th>brutal</th>
<th>choleric</th>
<th>coarse</th>
<th>cruel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>devilish</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
<td>disdainful</td>
<td>disgusting</td>
<td>evil</td>
<td>fierce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furious</td>
<td>ghoulish</td>
<td>grim</td>
<td>gruff</td>
<td>harsh</td>
<td>hostile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icy-frosty</td>
<td>inflamed</td>
<td>impudent</td>
<td>infuriated</td>
<td>insinuating</td>
<td>intolerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irritable</td>
<td>malicious</td>
<td>malignant</td>
<td>menacing</td>
<td>mocking</td>
<td>murderous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nauseating</td>
<td>nettled</td>
<td>noxious</td>
<td>odious</td>
<td>offensive</td>
<td>ominous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piqued</td>
<td>rapacious</td>
<td>repellent</td>
<td>repulsive</td>
<td>revolting</td>
<td>rough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scowling</td>
<td>shrill</td>
<td>smoldering</td>
<td>smug</td>
<td>snapping</td>
<td>snarling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stern</td>
<td>superior</td>
<td>taunting</td>
<td>truculent</td>
<td>tyrannical</td>
<td>vengeful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venomous</td>
<td>vindictive</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now, make a list of all the words you can think of that mean the same as:

**Big:**

---

**Funny:**

---
Create three new sentences that incorporate at least one synonym for the words beautiful, angry (or rude or nasty), big and funny in each sentence.

1. __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

2. __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

3. __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
What is sugar?
The white stuff we know as sugar is sucrose, a molecule composed of 12 atoms of carbon, 22 atoms of hydrogen, and 11 atoms of oxygen (C12H22O11). Like all compounds made from these three elements, sugar is a carbohydrate. It’s found naturally in most plants, but especially in sugarcane and sugar beets—hence their names.

Sucrose is actually two simpler sugars stuck together: fructose and glucose. In recipes, a little bit of acid (for example, some lemon juice or cream of tartar) will cause sucrose to break down into these two components.

If you look closely at dry sugar, you’ll notice it comes in little cubelike shapes. These are sugar crystals, orderly arrangements of sucrose molecules.

What happens when you heat a sugar solution?
When you add sugar to water, the sugar crystals dissolve and the sugar goes into solution. But you can’t dissolve an infinite amount of sugar into a fixed volume of water. When as much sugar has been dissolved into a solution as possible, the solution is said to be saturated.

The saturation point is different at different temperatures. The higher the temperature, the more sugar that can be held in solution.

When you cook up a batch of candy, you cook sugar, water, and various other ingredients to extremely high temperatures. At these high temperatures, the sugar remains in solution, even though much of the water has boiled away. But when the candy is through cooking and begins to cool, there is more sugar in solution than is normally possible. The solution is said to be supersaturated with sugar.

Supersaturation is an unstable state. The sugar molecules will begin to crystallize back into a solid at the least provocation. Stirring or jostling of any kind can cause the sugar to begin crystallizing.
Ingredients

marshmallows

paper plates or paper towels

microwave oven

toothpicks (for extension activities)

food coloring (for extension activities)

ACTIVITY

1. Put two marshmallows on a paper plate or paper towel.

2. Put the plate in the microwave. Set the timer for 1 minute (60 seconds) on high. *Tip: DON'T microwave a marshmallow for more than 2 minutes. It will just turn dark brown and make a stinky, sticky mess.*

3. Stand back and watch through the window of the microwave. After about 20 seconds, you’ll see the marshmallows start to puff up. They'll grow to about four times their original size!

4. When the microwave turns off, take the plate out and put it on the counter.

5. Wait a few seconds, then pull one marshmallow off. Is the marshmallow hollow inside? Is the inside the same color as the outside? When you eat it, is it soft or crunchy?

6. Leave the other marshmallow on the plate and watch it for a minute. When it shrinks back down, you can pull it with your fingers and make it into whatever shape you want. It will stay in that shape and get hard and crunchy. You can eat it, too.
**What’s Going On?**

Marshmallows are mostly sugar and water wrapped around a bunch of air bubbles. When you cook marshmallows in your microwave oven, several things happen at once. The microwave makes the water molecules vibrate very quickly—which makes the water heat up. The hot water warms the sugar, which softens a little. The hot water also warms the air bubbles.

When you warm air in a closed container, the gas molecules move around faster and push harder against the walls of the container. As the air in the bubbles warms up, the air molecules bounce around faster and faster and push harder against the bubble walls. Since the sugar walls are warm and soft, the bubbles expand, and the marshmallow puffs up. If it puffs up too much, some air bubbles burst, and the marshmallow deflates like a popped balloon.

When you take the marshmallow out of the microwave and it cools off, the bubbles shrink and the sugar hardens again. When the microwave marshmallow cools, it’s dry and crunchy. We think that’s because some of the water in the marshmallow evaporates when the marshmallow is hot.

If you cook your marshmallow for too long, it turns brown or black inside. That happens when the sugar gets so hot that it starts to burn.

**What Else Can I Try?**

- **Expand-a-Face:** Dip a toothpick into food coloring and draw a face on your marshmallow before you put it in the microwave. As the marshmallow puffs up, the face will get bigger and bigger.
- **In the springtime,** it’s fun to expand marshmallow chicks and bunnies instead of regular marshmallows.

http://www.mycutegraphics.com/graphics/food/smores.html
CREATE YOUR OWN CANDY!
LANGUAGE ARTS STUDENT WORKSHEET

WILLY WONKA IS A MASTER AT COMING UP WITH NEW CANDY TREATS THAT TASTE DELICIOUS AND ARE EXCITING TO EAT! WHAT ARE SOME OF YOUR FAVORITE CANDY TREATS? THINK ABOUT THE WAY THESE CANDIES TASTE, LOOK, HOW THEY ARE PACKAGED, AND HOW YOU EAT THEM. WHAT MAKES THESE CANDIES YOUR FAVORITE?

Use the guide below to create your very own new candy creation!

What are three words to describe how your new candy creation tastes?
1. _______________________________________________________________________________________
2. _______________________________________________________________________________________
3. _______________________________________________________________________________________

What does this candy look like?
What shape is it?___________________________________________________________
What color is it?___________________________________________________________
What is the candy’s texture (is it crunchy, soft, chewy, etc.)? __________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

What makes this candy special and unlike any other candy currently on the market?
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

The name of this new candy creation is: ________________________________________________

In the space below, draw a picture of your new candy creation!

BONUS: Create a commercial for your new candy creation! Think about who your primary audience is for this candy and how you will entice them to buy this tasty new candy treat! Video tape your commercial or perform it live in front of your class or your family and friends.
CANDY-COADED CHOCOLATE MATH: ESTIMATING, SORTING, AND GRAPHING
MATH CLASSROOM ACTIVITY

Materials
M&M’s (lots!)
Large Ziploc bags
Snack-sized Ziploc bags
Post-It Notes

Before the session:
• Teacher needs to put 50 or less M&M’s in a clear Ziploc bag labeled #1 and a different amount of M&M’s (still 50 or less) in a bag labeled #2.
• Teacher needs to put 30 or less M & M’s in a small snack-sized Ziploc bag for each student.

Estimation Activity
1. Place each large bag of M&M’s on two separate desk in the front of the class and allow students to look at these bags. Provide each student with two Post-It Notes and instruct students to write Bag #1 on the first Post-It and Bag #2 on the second. You may also wish for students to write their name on the back of the Post-Its.

2. Have the students come up with an estimation of how many M&M’s they think are in each bag and then post their Post-It on the board behind each labeled bag.

3. Once all students have given their estimate count aloud as a group the number of M&M’s in bag #1. Write this number on the board and find the estimations that were closest to the actual number. If you had the students put their names on the Post-Its, ask those students with the most accurate estimations how they came up with that number. What tactics did they put in place to come up with such a precise estimation?

4. Follow this same structure for Bag #2.

Sorting Activity
1. Give every student an individual Ziploc bag filled with 20-30 M&M’s.

2. Instruct students to sort their M&M’s by color and record their findings on a sheet of paper. Students should also make note of which color of M&M’s they have the least of and which they have the most of. You may wish to have students record their M&M’s colors by greatest to least.

Graphing Activity
1. Provide each student with a sheet of graph paper.

2. Using the information students came up with during the sorting activity, have students graph their M&Ms by color by having them color in the appropriate squares on the graph to represent how many of each color they had in their bag.

3. Once all students have completed their individual graphs, have students share their information to create a large class M&M’s color graph on the board.
From ancient feasts to the modern rituals of February Fourteenth, chocolate has long played prominent and varied roles in many cultures across the globe.

Food of the Gods

Centuries before the “discovery” of the New World, inhabitants of Central America used cacao beans as a form of currency. In 1513, according to a European report, the cost of a slave was 100 beans.

While in the New World, the Spanish explorer Cortez was served xocoatl, a chocolate drink, by the Aztec emperor Montezuma. The royal concoction was thought so divine that the golden cups used to serve it were thrown away when emptied. Indeed, when the eighteenth century naturalist Linnaeus assigned a scientific name to the cacao plant, he called it Theobroma, or “food of the gods.”

Courtiers and Coffee Houses

In 1528, Cortez returned to Spain, bringing cocoa with him. The Spaniards tried the Aztec delicacy and found it too bitter; but with the addition of another New World product, cane sugar, it was soon a favorite among Spanish nobility.

Chocolate remained Spain’s secret for nearly a century. Then, in 1615, France’s Louis XIII married a Spanish princess; the new queen introduced chocolate to the royal court, where it became as fashionable as champagne is today.

In London during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, coffee houses—England’s “penny universities”—served as intellectual centers for notable figures like Alexander Pope and Jonathan Swift. In these establishments, Londoners could try chocolate cakes and rolls “in the Spanish style.”

Soon an expatriate Frenchman introduced a competitor: the chocolate house, where the local intelligentsia could play cards, hear the latest news, and enjoy the Spanish treat. These places easily rivaled the coffee houses in popularity, and the chocolate phenomenon spread across Europe.

Once England fell in love with chocolate, it wasn’t long before their American colonies would too. In his autobiography, Benjamin Franklin included 120 pounds of chocolate among a regiment’s essential provisions during the French and Indian War. And in a 1785 letter to John Adams, Thomas Jefferson applauded “the superiority of chocolate, both for health and nourishment.”

To the Present Day

The rest, as they say, is history. In the industrial nineteenth century, improved modes of production and flourishing cocoa plantations ensured that chocolate—in both its drinkable and solid forms—would be widely available and affordable.

Today, chocolate still holds an important place in our culture. To many, it is the epitome of culinary delight. To children, it is the sometimes forbidden fruit. High-quality chocolate is always a coveted gift. Traditional holidays such as Easter, Halloween, and of course St. Valentine’s Day are integrally linked with the enjoyment of chocolate, a long-treasured treat with a very rich history.
ALL THE CHILDREN WHO ENTERED WONKA'S FACTORY MADE SPECIFIC CHOICES THAT RESULTED IN VARYING CONSEQUENCES! REVIEW THE CHARACTERS LISTED BELOW AND COMPLETE THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF EACH CHARACTER'S ACTIONS.

Augustus Gloop
CAUSE: Despite all the candy and chocolate available for the kids to eat, why did Augustus go against Mr. Wonka's instructions and drink from the chocolate river?

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_________________________________________________________________________________________

EFFECT: What happened to Augustus when he went ahead and drank from the chocolate river? What are the long-term effects of Augustus' decision?
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Violet Beauregarde
CAUSE: Despite Mr. Wonka forbidding the kids to taste anything in the Tasting Room, why did Violet go ahead and try the new gum, anyway?
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_________________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________________

EFFECT: What happened to Violet once she tried the new gum? What are the long-term effects of Violet's decision?
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Veruca Salt
CAUSE: Why does Veruca demand her father get her a trained miniature squirrel, even though Mr. Wonka tells her they are not for sale?
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_________________________________________________________________________________________
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EFFECT: What happens to Veruca when she doesn’t quit demanding to get her way? What are the long-term effects of Veruca's decision?
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_________________________________________________________________________________________
Mike Teavee

**CAUSE:** Why does Mike want to be transmitted through the Television Chocolate machine?

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**EFFECT:** What happens to Mike when he is finally transmitted through the Television Chocolate machine? What are the long-term effects of Mike’s decision?

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Charlie Bucket

**CAUSE:** How does Charlie conduct himself during the tour through Wonka’s factory? Why do you think he conducts himself this way and doesn’t react like the other children?

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**EFFECT:** Because of the choices he makes during his tour of the Chocolate Factory, what happens to Charlie? What are the long-term effect’s of Charlie’s actions?

_________________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________________
Willy Wonka loves candy and all things sweet. However, Mr. Wonka and the Oompa-Loompas know quite well that there is indeed too much of a good thing. This is something Mr. Wonka and the Oompa-Loompas try teaching the children who enter the Chocolate Factory...however, not all the kids understand this right away.

In the pieces of candy below, write in the lessons of good behavior and manners, honesty, gratitude, hard work and giving revealed in the story of CHARLIE AND THE CHOCOLATE FACTORY.
**WHO SAID IT**

1. Chocolate my boy. The best chocolate the world has ever known. He's back!
2. Grandpa don’t get his hopes up. The kids who are going to find the Golden Tickets are the ones who can afford to buy candy bars every day.
3. It’s true. She would lie on the floor, kicking and yelling in the most disturbing way.
4. I don’t believe it. It isn’t possible.
5. I don’t think that girl’s father played it quite fair, Grandpa, do you?
6. Don’t shake his hand, Daddy, It’s probably all sticky and chocolatey from working in the factory.
7. Where’s the food? I’m hungry!
8. Hey Wonka, what’s wrong with your river? It’s all brown and muddy.
9. Nonsense! Of course they are real people! They are some of my workers!
10. But he’ll be turned into marshmallows!
11. Hair cream? You don’t eat hair cream!
12. It sure is dark in here. How can these dumb Oompa-Loompas see where they’re going?
13. But I don’t want a blueberry for a daughter! Put her back this instant!
14. These squirrels are specially trained for getting the nuts out of walnuts.
15. Who says I can’t? I’m going in to grab me a squirrel this very minute!
16. Who eats fish and cabbage and potatoes in this factory, I’d like to know?
17. Mike! Stop! Come back! You’ll be turned into a million tiny pieces!
18. Don’t be silly. It’s most useful. He’ll be able to play the piano with his feet.
19. But this roof is made of glass. It’ll shatter into a thousand pieces. We’ll be cut to ribbons!

**POST SHOW QUESTIONS**

1. Do you think Augustus, Violet, Veruca and Mike all deserved the treatment they received for their greedy actions? Why or why not? How do you think these characters changed after their trip to the Chocolate Factory?
2. Try recalling all of the different rooms the children and Mr. Wonka visited in their tour through the factory. If you could create a new room in Wonka’s factory, what would it be and what sorts of candies would it make?
3. Willy Wonka chose to give Charlie his entire factory at the end of the tour. What qualities does Charlie exemplify that makes Wonka trust him to take over the factory?
4. What are the different moral lessons Wonka and the Oompa-Loompas try teaching Augustus Gloop, Violet Beauregarde, Veruca Salt and Mike Teavee?
1. Chocolate my boy. The best chocolate the world has ever known. He’s back! **GRANDPA JOE**

2. Grandpa don’t get his hopes up. The kids who are going to find the Golden Tickets are the ones who can afford to buy candy bars every day. **MRS. BUCKET**

3. It’s true. She would lie on the floor, kicking and yelling in the most disturbing way. **MR. SALT**

4. I don’t believe it. It isn’t possible. **MRS. BUCKET**

5. I don’t think that girl’s father played it quite fair, Grandpa, do you? **CHARLIE**

6. Don’t shake his hand, Daddy, It’s probably all sticky and chocolatey from working in the factory. **VERUCA**

7. Where’s the food? I’m hungry! **AUGUSTUS**

8. Hey Wonka, what’s wrong with your river? It’s all brown and muddy. **VIOLET**

9. Nonsense! Of course they are real people! They are some of my workers! **WONKA**

10. But he’ll be turned into marshmallows! **MRS. GLOOP**

11. Hair cream? You don’t eat hair cream! **MIKE**

12. It sure is dark in here. How can these dumb Oompa-Loompas see where they’re going? **VIOLET**

13. But I don’t want a blueberry for a daughter! Put her back this instant! **MRS. BEAUREGARDE**

14. These squirrels are specially trained for getting the nuts out of walnuts. **WONKA**

15. Who says I can’t? I’m going in to grab me a squirrel this very minute! **VERUCA**

16. Who eats fish and cabbage and potatoes in this factory, I’d like to know? **MIKE**

17. Mike! Stop! Come back! You’ll be turned into a million tiny pieces! **MRS. TEAVEE**

18. Don’t be silly. It’s most useful. He’ll be able to play the piano with his feet. **WONKA**

19. But this roof is made of glass. It’ll shatter into a thousand pieces. We’ll be cut to ribbons! **GRANDPA JOE**