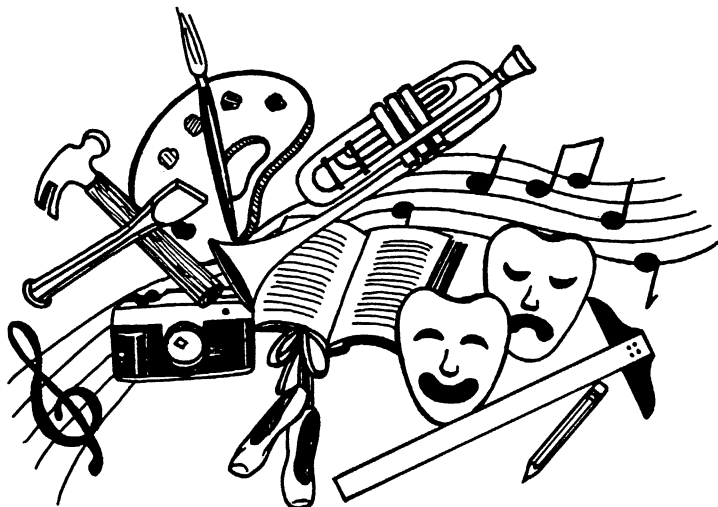


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Introduction

Man's talents have many faces. This book examines the profiles of man's artistic face. Selected profiles include man as the following: painter, writer, musician, composer, sculptor, actor, dancer, architect, photographer, and designer.



Creative Problem Solving: Faces of Man (The Arts) is a collection of brief biographical sketches. Accompanying the sketches are problems which give the user of the book an opportunity to learn the Creative-Problem-Solving process.

In order for students to effectively use *CPS:FOM(TA)*, they should be familiar with 1) the purpose and function of the each step of Creative Problem Solving; 2) the purpose and function of each level of thinking according to Bloom's Taxonomy; and 3) the purpose and function of each step of the research scheme.

Once students have been introduced to these concepts, direct instruction should take place to demonstrate the purpose and value of integrating these concepts. Realizing the importance of the combination of these skills, students will then be able to apply the procedure to the given biographical information and the problems, questions, and bonus activities presented in this text.

Successful experiences with *CPS:FOM(TA)* will encourage and enable students to transfer the integration of Creative Problem Solving, thinking skills and research skills to other situations far beyond the scope of this book.

Understanding the integration of Creative Problem Solving, Bloom's Taxonomy, and the Research Scheme enables an individual to break down the most complex research topic into workable components. Research is an application of Creative Problem Solving and Bloom to a tangible end.

Much Ado About Nothing

GIVEN:

William Shakespeare (1564-1616) was an English playwright of the Elizabethan era. Considered by many to be one of the greatest writers of all time, he wrote comedies, histories, and tragedies. The four tragedies which were written between 1600 and 1606—*Hamlet*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, and *Macbeth*—are among his best works. Shakespeare also wrote 154 sonnets and 2 narrative poems. For the most part Shakespeare used old plots instead of inventing new ones; however, his use of language made them uniquely his own. He coined many new words and phrases which have become part of everyday English language usage. His plays were appealing to both the common people and the aristocracy who commissioned his works. Because of the structure of Shakespeare's works, which include metered verse and rhyming, they are better understood in performance than when read.

PROBLEM:

Write an existing television show in the style of William Shakespeare.
(WRITE/SYNTHESIS)

THOUGHTS:

Questions to assist you in your research and thinking follow.



These questions are designed to help focus or stimulate your thinking as you work on the PROBLEM. They are keyed to Bloom's Taxonomy. The number or order of the questions you do may vary.

QUESTIONS:

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Who was Shakespeare and when did he write? | KNOWLEDGE |
| 2. When did he really live? | COMPREHENSION |
| 3. Which words/phrases would you use in the program? | APPLICATION |
| 4. What were the elements of his style? | ANALYSIS |
| 5. Why is Shakespeare working for television? | SYNTHESIS |
| 6. Is the T.V. show successful? Why or why not? | EVALUATION |

Using the same questions, continue your research and solve all or some of the following BONUS problems.

BONUS:

- Write a proposal for a grant Shakespeare would have written to get money to support his work.
- Design a set for a Shakespearean play.
- Compare Shakespeare to a modern playwright. (For example, O'Neill or Simon)
- Decide whom Shakespeare would have invited to an exclusive cast party.