

AUDIENCE ENRICHMENT GUIDE TEMPLATE

PIAF/DIETRICH

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HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

Set the stage for a powerful and entertaining live theatre experience! The Grand Theatre's 2025-26 Season Audience Enrichment Guides are designed to enrich and provide context for educators and students to engage more deeply with the production, both before and after visiting the Grand Theatre.

Each guide contains a range of material such as:

- Background information on the play and artists involved
- Plot synopsis, character lists, themes, curriculum connections
- Exciting insights specific to each production
- Classroom activities and reflection questions to guide discussions

THE ROLE OF THE AUDIENCE

Live theatre requires an audience, so everyone has an important role to play! As we welcome you to the Grand Theatre, here are some **theatre etiquette tips** to remember:

- Before the performance:
 - Please **arrive early**, enabling enough time to find your school's assigned seats.
 - We are a **scent-free environment** that **values respectful behaviour**.
 - **Avoid bringing backpacks/large bulky items** as they will need to remain in the lobby and can not come with you to your seat (due to emergency exit regulations).
 - While there is no dress code, we respectfully ask that **hats are removed**.
 - *Have an open mind and let the performance surprise you!*
- During the performance:
 - Please **turn off your cell phone**/electronic devices. Vibrations, sounds, and screen light during the performance is very distracting for the performers and other audience members.
 - Please remember that **only bottled water** is allowed in the theatre; **no food** during the show.
 - **Using cameras or recording devices during a performance is never permitted.**
 - When the lights dim, that's your cue to stop talking and turn your attention to the stage to enjoy the show.
 - If you **must leave your seat**, wait for an **appropriate break** in the show and quietly head towards the closest exit. An usher will help you.
 - Clap, cheer, laugh, and **feel!** **Make sure your reactions are respectful to those on stage and around you in the audience.** Theatre is LIVE, so remember *you can be seen and heard!*
- After the performance:
 - **Remain in your seats** until your teacher/chaperone instructs you to leave. Exit the theatre in an orderly fashion. Please **take all belongings and any garbage with you.**
 - Take a moment to reflect: What new ideas or perspectives are you leaving with?
 - Theatre is meant to be shared! Tell someone about your experience!

PIAF/DIETRICH

They say—in both friendships, and relationships—that opposites attract.

It is the end of the Second World War. Édith Piaf, the French chanteuse known for her raw and emotional ballads, meets fiery Marlene Dietrich, the German actress and singer who took Hollywood by storm. Dietrich recognizes Piaf's talent and takes her under her wing, for the world has yet to see the greatness she has to offer. Can their friendship thrive amidst the chaos of fame, politics, romance, and clashing personalities?

Piaf/Dietrich is a musical drama about the real-life unlikely friendship of icons Édith Piaf and Marlene Dietrich, featuring timeless hits such as “La Vie En Rose”, “Milord”, and “Lili Marlene”. Translated from the German production Spatz und Engel (The Angel and The Sparrow), and adapted by decorated Canadian playwright Erin Shields, this glamorous and music-infused bio-play has trod the boards in Europe, at The Segal Centre (Montreal), Mirvish (Toronto), and will now take on the Sprit Stage, directed by Grand Theatre Artistic Director Rachel Peake.

Running Time: 2 hours, including one intermission.

Age Recommendation: 14+

Content Advisory

This play contains themes of loss; reference to a plane crash; depictions of alcoholism, tobacco, and drug use; implied sexual intercourse; and mature language including words/variations of: “shit”, “ass”, “damn”, “hell”. Production elements include theatrical haze or fog.

Themes

- Community and Belonging
- Kindness and Compassion
- Identity and Self-Discovery
- Love and Romance
- Grief and Loss
- Loneliness and Isolation
- Drug and Alcohol Use

Curriculum Connections

The Arts

- Dance, Grade 9 (ATC1O)
Dance, Grade 10 (ATC2O)
Dance, Grade 11 (ATC3M/ACT3O)
Dance, Grade 12 (ATC4M/ATC4E)
 - o B1, B2, B3, C2

- Drama, Grade 9 (ADA1O)
Drama, Grade 10 (ADA2O)
Drama, Grade 11 (ADA3M/ADA3O)
Drama, Grade 12 (ADA4M/ADA4E)
 - B1, B2, B3, C1, C2, C3
- Exploring and Creating in the Arts, Grade 11 (AEA3O)
Exploring and Creating in the Arts, Grade 12 (AEA4O)
 - A1, A2, B1, B2, B3, B4, C1, C2, C3
- Music, Grade 9 (AMU1O)
Music, Grade 10 (AMU2O)
Music, Grade 11 (AMU3M/AMU3O)
Music, Grade 12 (AMU4M/AMU4E)
 - B1, B2, B3, B4, C2, C3
- Visual Arts, Grade 9 (AVI1O)
Visual Arts, Grade 10 (AVI2O)
Visual Arts, Grade 11 (AVI3M/AVI3O)
Visual Arts, Grade 12 (AVI4M/AVI4E)
 - B1, B2, B3, C2, C3

Canadian and World Studies

- History - American History, Grade 11 (CHA3U)
 - A1, D1, D3, E1, E2, E3
- History - World History since 1900: Global and Regional Interactions, Grade 11 (CHT3O)
 - A1. B1, B2, B3, C1, C3, D1, D3
- History - Adventures in World History, Grade 12 (CHM4E)
 - D1, D2, D3

Classical Studies and International Languages

- International Languages, Level 1 (LBABD – LDYBD/LBABO – LDYBO)
International Languages, Level 2 (LBACU – LDYCU/LBACO – LDYCO)
International Languages, Level 3 (LBADU – LDYDU/LBADO – LDYDO)
 - A1, A2, A3. C1, C2

English

- English, Grade 9 (ENL1W)
 - A1, A3, B1, C1, C2, C3, D1, D2)
- English, Grade 10 (ENG2D/ENG2P)
English, Grade 11 (ENG3U/ENG3C/ENG3E)

English, Grade 12 (ENG4U/ENG4C/ENG4E)

- A1 Listening to Understand: A1.1-9; A2 Speaking to Communicate: A2.4-7; A3 Reflecting on Skills and Strategies: A3.2; B1 Reading for Meaning: B1.2, B1.5-8; B2 Understanding Form and Style: B2.2-3; B3 Reading with Fluency: B3.2-3; B4 Reflecting on Skills and Strategies: B4.2; C1 Developing and Organizing Content: C1.3; C2 Using Knowledge of Form and Style: C2.1-3; D1 Understanding Media Texts: D1.1-6; D2 Understanding Media Forms, Conventions, and Techniques: D2.1-2
- Presentation and Speaking Skills, Grade 11 (EPS3O)
 - A1 Identifying Elements of Effective Presentations: A1.1-5; A2 Assessing Presentations: A2.1-5
- The Writer's Craft, Grade 12 (EWC4U/EWC4C)
 - A1 Writing, Writers, and the Writing Life: A1.1-6; B1 Exploring Ideas, Forms and Styles: B1.1

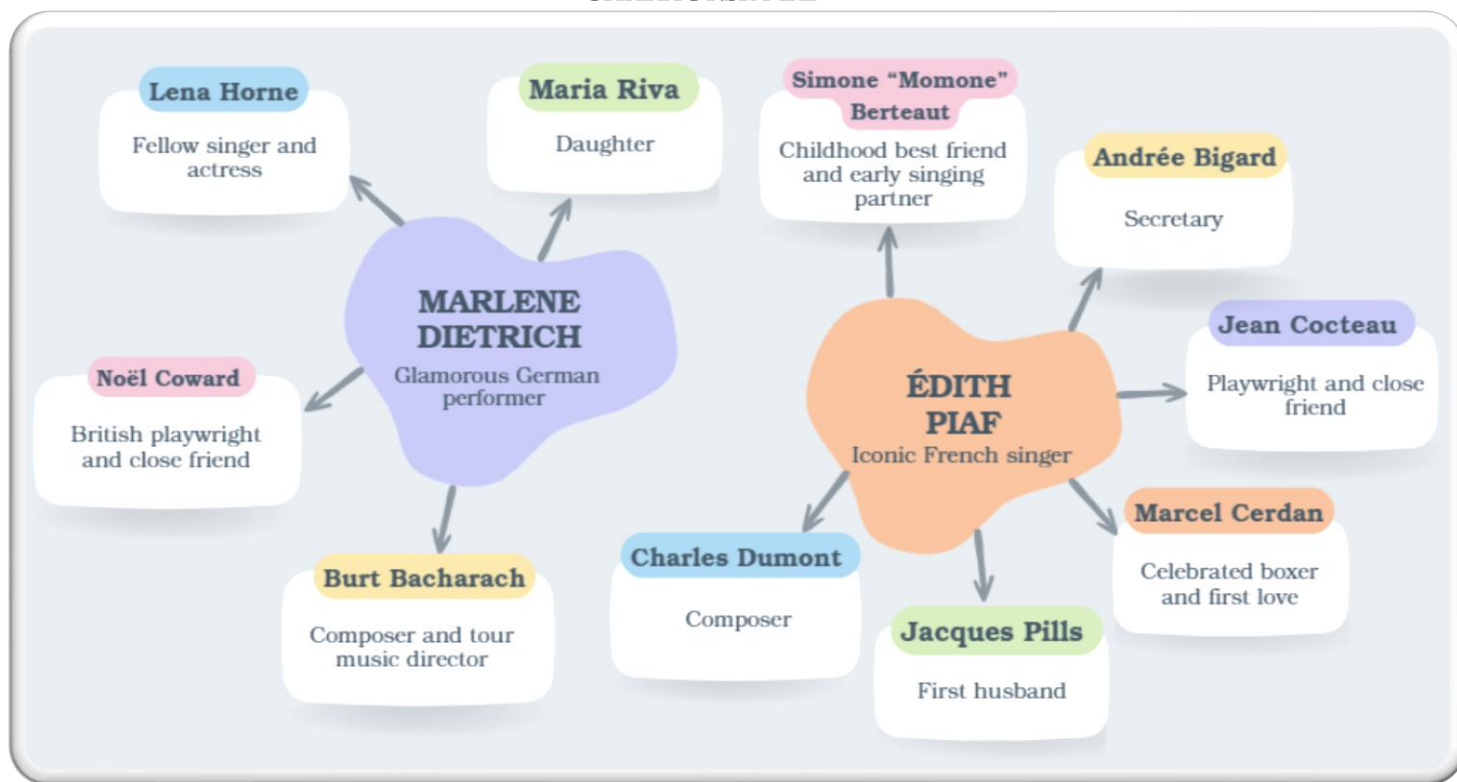
English As a Second Language and English Literacy Development

- English as a Second Language, ESL Level 1 (ESLAO)
- English as a Second Language, ESL Level 2, (ESLBO)
- English as a Second Language, ESL Level 3, (ESLCO)
- English as a Second Language, ESL Level 4, (ESLDO)
 - A1 Developing Listening Comprehension: A1.1-2; Socio-cultural Competence and Media Literacy; D4 Developing Media Knowledge and Skills: D4.1-2

Social Sciences and Humanities

- Equity Studies - Gender Studies, Grade 11 (HSG3M)
 - A1, B1, B2, C1, C2
- Equity Studies - Equity, Diversity, and Social Justice, Grade 11 (HSE3E)
 - A1, B1, B3
- Equity Studies - Equity and Social Justice: From Theory to Practice, Grade 12 (HSE4M)
 - A1, B2, C2
- Equity Studies – World Cultures, Grade 12 (HSC4M)
 - A1, B1, B2, C1, D1
- Family Studies - Understanding Fashion, Grade 11 (HNC3C)
 - A1, B1, B2
- Family Studies - Dynamics of Human Relationships, Grade 11 (HHD3O)
 - B2, B3, C2, C3
- Philosophy - Philosophy: Questions and Theories. Grade 12 (HZE4U)
 - H3

CHARACTER MAP



Primary Characters

Marlene Dietrich – Glamorous German icon known for her elegance, wit, and strength.

Édith Piaf – Iconic French singer known for her raw emotion, vulnerability, and powerful voice

Secondary Characters

Female supporting actor plays the following roles:

Composer – Marguerite Monnot

Announcer Piaf – at the Opéra national du Rhin, Strasbourg

Waitress – at a Manhattan restaurant

Manager at the Playhouse

Passerby – at Coney Island amusement park

Singer – at the Versailles

Friend – childhood friend of Édith, Simone "Momone" Berteaut

Doctor – Édith's Doctor

Friend – Lena Horne

Secretary – Édith's secretary, Andrée Bigard

Male supporting actor to play the following roles:

Casino Director

Announcer Dietrich – Baden-Baden Casino

Writer – Jean Cocteau

Announcer at the Playhouse

Room Waiter – at the Hotel Plaza, New York

Boxer – Marcel Cerdan

Lighting Technician – at the Versailles

Agent – Édith's agent, Lou Barrier

Husband – Édith's first husband Jacques Pills

Pianist – accompanying Marlene

Writer – in Las Vegas, Noël Coward

Band Leader – Burt Bacharach

Composer – Charles Dumont

MUSICAL NUMBERS

La vie en rose (Marlene/Édith)

Boys in the Backroom (Marlene)

Lili Marlene (Marlene)

L'accordéoniste (Édith)

You're the Cream in my Coffee (Singer)

Falling in Love Again (Marlene)

Padam, padam (Édith)

Mon manège à moi (Édith)

Land, Sea, and Air (Singer)

Mon Dieu (Édith)

Maybe He Will Come Back (Marlene)

Hymne à l'amour (Édith/Marlene)

Just a Gigolo (Marlene)

I Wish You Love (Marlene)

Milord (Édith)

Don't Ask Me Why I'm Leaving (Marlene)

Bravo pour le clown (Édith)

La vie en rose (Édith/Marlene)

Where Have All the Flowers Gone (Marlene)

You're the Cream in my Coffee (Édith/Marlene)

Non, je ne regretted rien (Édith)

La vie en rose (Marlene/Édith)

PLOT SYNOPSIS

ACT 1

Prologue: It's October 5th, 1960, and a BBC announcer sets the stage for Édith Piaf performing in France while Marlene Dietrich begins her long-awaited concert tour in Germany after years spent in America.

Scene 1: At the Casino Baden-Baden, Marlene spars with the Casino Director over her cold reception in Germany and grows angry at the mention of Édith.

Scene 2: Meanwhile, Édith – in the backstage dressing room at the Opéra national du Rhin, Strasbourg – is cautioned by her friend and composer, Marguerite, from performing in her drunken state.

Scene 3: Both Marlene and Édith in their separate locations take the stage with their performances ending with Marlene being booed off stage and Édith collapsing ('La Vie En Rose').

Scene 4: The setting shifts back in time to September 2nd 1945. As Édith joins in celebration marking the end of World War II, her close friend Jean Cocteau turns on the TV to a live broadcast of Marlene performing ('Boys in the Backroom'). Marlene dedicates one of her songs to American soldiers ('Lili Marlene') and Édith explains true success means making it to America.

Scene 5: In New York, 1948, Édith performs as the stage crew acknowledges her failure to capture American audience ('L'Accordéoniste').

Scene 6: Marlene enters Édith's dressing room and, meeting her for the first time, tries to pull Édith out of the sorrow of a failed performance – revealing herself to be far less 'perfect' than her reputation suggests.

Scene 7: Marlene takes Édith to experience the best of New York ('You're the Cream in my Coffee').

Scene 8: Together, Édith and Piaf head to a suite at the Plaza Hotel and, after a night of drinks, share a kiss – confirming rumors of Marlene's bisexuality. They then spend the night together ('Falling in Love Again').

Scene 9: The next morning, Marlene hands Édith her treasured crucifix, while Édith shares her concern about others discovering their connection.

Scene 10: Backstage at the playhouse, Marlene and Édith's manager watch as Édith's performance fills The Versailles, following Marlene introduction of her ('Padam Padam')

Scene 11: Two weeks later, Marlene nurses Édith in her apartment as her voice recovers. They discuss Marlene's strenuous relationship with her daughter and Édith's enchantment by boxer, Marcel Dedan – sparking Marlene's jealousy.

Scene 12: Édith hands Marlene a piece of paper pledging to never leave her, before Marlene exits. Soon after, Marcel arrives, receiving a gift from Édith ('Mon manège à moi'). As fans pass by, he draws attention and reminds Édith of the importance of never disappointing your audience – onstage or off.

Scene 13: It's October 1949, and Édith – surprised by Marlene's return to her apartment – learns that her authenticity is what fans crave while Marlene battles living up to social expectations of perfection. Their interaction is interrupted by a phone call from Marcel, who is convinced by Édith to buy a flight ticket to watch her perform. However, tragedy strikes when his plane crashes ('Land, Sea and Air').

Scene 14: Marlene intimidates a singer offstage who tries to take Édith's place, then clashes with staff to prepare the stage for Édith's return.

Scene 15: Worn out from grief, Édith still takes the stage to perform, recalling Marcel's reminder to never disappoint her audience ('Mon Dieu').

Scene 16: Édith's childhood best friend, Momone, is holding a I to contact Marcel, however, Marlene is not convinced by the charade ('Maybe He Will Come Back').

Scene 17: Marlene and Édith clash in a heated argument filled with confrontation, with Marlene accusing Édith of self-pity and drinking herself into ruining, before walking out ('Hymne à L'Amour').

ACT 2

Scene 1: Marlene sings in dismay of a lonely life ('Just a Gigolo').

Scene 2: In 1952, Marlene arrives at Édith's apartment with her wedding dress. While Édith tries on the dress, Marlene opens up about her distant relationship with her daughter. Édith then gives Marlene the song *La Vie En Rose* to sing before taking her leave.

Scene 3: After performing in a Montreal bar, Édith tries giving a toast as she frantically searches for drugs she's already used up – her husband Jacques trying to steady *her* ('Milord').

Scene 4: Marlene desperately waits for Édith to show up in a rehearsal hall with her friend and esteemed writer, Noël Coward. An incoming phone call reveals Édith's declining, and Marlene instructs Jacques to take good care of his wife before heading out to rehearse ('Don't Ask Me Why I'm Leaving').

Scene 5: At a 1952/53 New Year's celebration at *the Sahara Hotel and Casino*, Marlene joins Noël and singer/actress, Lena Horne, where she is surprised by Édith's appearance – who turns up drunk and stirs tension ('Bravo Pour Le Clown').

Scene 6: The setting circles back to October 5th, 1960, with Édith in France and Marlene in Germany ('La Vie En Rose')

Scene 7: Marlene's composer and bandleader, Burt Bacharach, joins her in her dressing room, where she shares her frustration with audience members hollering at her.

Scene 8: In Édith's dressing room, Marguerite tries to stop her from returning onstage after collapsing.

Scene 9: The audience welcome Marlene back to the stage and before performing, explains that she is home ('Where Have all the Flowers Gone').

Scene 10: After reading about it in the papers, Marlene visits Édith in the hospital. They talk about Maria, Édith's shift toward singing in English, and realize they still hold the gifts they once exchanged ('You're the Cream in My Coffee'). Their moment is interrupted by Édith's secretary, Andrée Bigard, and composer, Charles Dumont, who arrive with a song. Although Marlene protests, Édith insists on hearing it ('Non, Je Ne Regrette Rien').

Scene 11: It's 1963 and Édith has just passed. In tribute, Marlene performs the song Édith once lent to her – in French as Édith had wished – her memory joining her on stage ('La Vie En Rose').

ABOUT THE SHOW

Meet the Characters

Édith Piaf

Renowned French singer and lyricist Édith Giovanna Gassion – more famously known as Édith Piaf – was born in 1915 in Paris, France. Her entertainment career began in 1929, performing alongside her father in his acrobatic street shows across France. She later continued performing independently on the streets of Paris and its suburbs until 1935, when she was discovered by nightclub owner, Louis Leplée. He offered her her first professional singing job and gave her the nickname “La Môme Piaf” – Parisian slang for “The Sparrow Kid.”

Piaf’s career steadily gained momentum, especially among the French public during the German occupation in World War II. From grand stages to prisoner-of-war camps in Germany, her performances brought comfort and relief to many.

However, her personal life was marked by tragedy. In 1932, she had a daughter with Louis Dupont, who sadly passed away at the age of two from meningitis. Her romantic relationship with boxer Marcel Cerdan made international headlines but ended in heartbreak when he died in a 1949 plane crash. Piaf later married singer Jacques Pills in 1952, whom she divorced before marrying Théo Sarapo.

In her later years, Piaf endured several near-fatal car accidents and battled drug and alcohol addiction. She died of liver cancer in 1963 at the age of 47, leaving behind an enduring legacy as one of France’s most beloved musical icons.



Édith Piaf in 1946

Marlene Dietrich



Marlene Dietrich in 1951

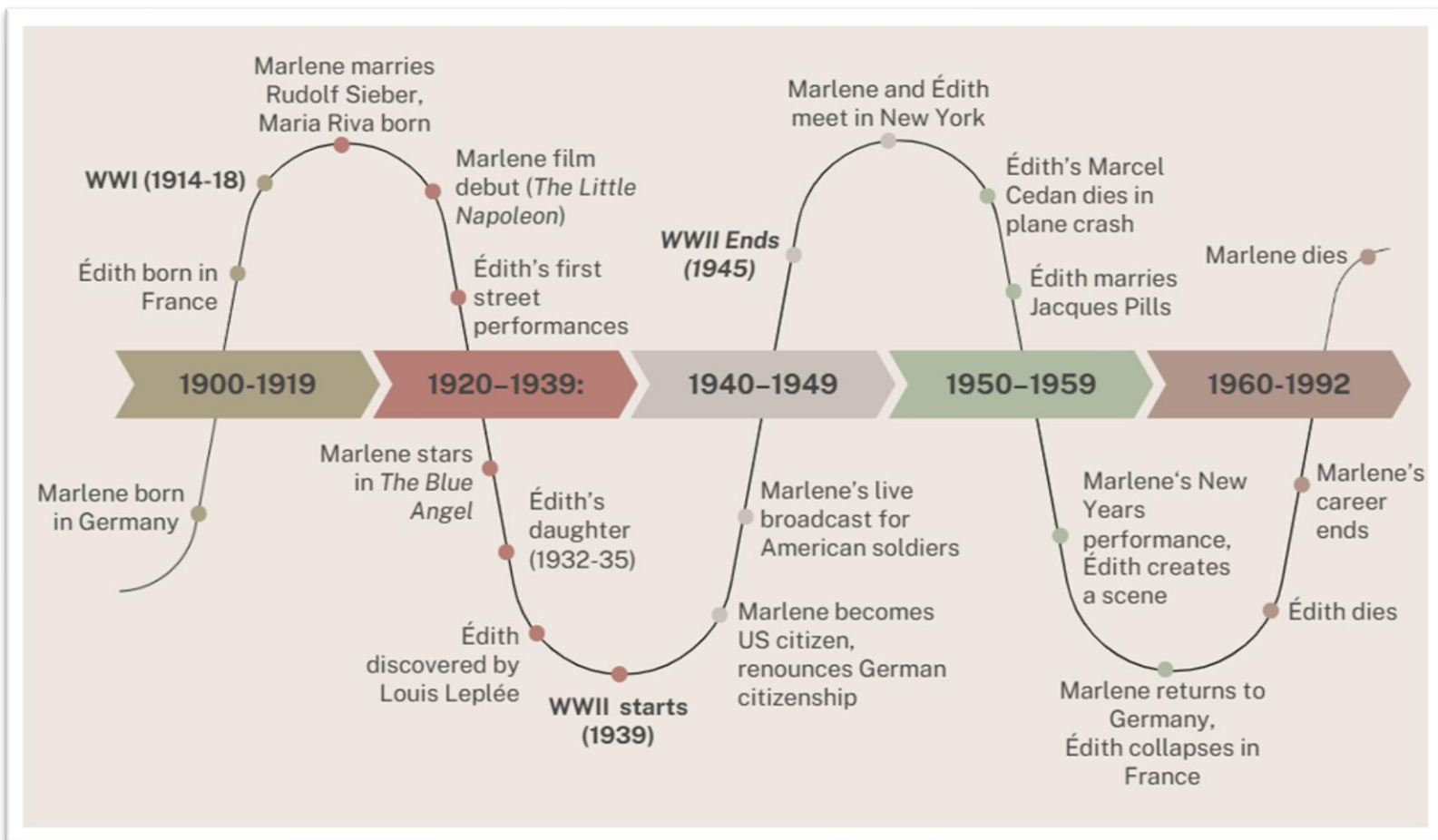
Marie Magdalene (Marlene) Dietrich, a native of Berlin, Germany, was born in 1901 into an affluent family. She began working in theatre in the early 1920s, taking on various roles from the pit orchestra to stage appearances as a chorus girl. Her film debut was a small part in *The Little Napoleon*. While filming *Tragedy of Love*, she met her husband, Rudolf Sieber, and a year later in 1924 gave birth to their daughter, Maria Elisabeth Sieber, who became an actress.

Dietrich’s breakthrough role in 1929, as Lola Lola in *The Blue Angel*, launched her to international fame. She was soon offered a contract by Paramount Pictures and relocated to the United States, where her career flourished under the direction of Josef von Sternberg, who helped shape her as an actress and on-screen icon.

In 1937, Dietrich applied for U.S. citizenship, which she received in 1939 after officially renouncing her German citizenship. She was actively involved in wartime efforts, earning recognition for her extensive tours entertaining Allied troops and for supporting Jews and dissidents fleeing Nazi Germany. In 1960, she returned to Germany for a concert tour, receiving a mixed response from German audiences.

In 1975, Dietrich suffered a serious fall during a Sydney performance, after which she retired from the stage. She spent her remaining years in Paris and passed away in 1992 at the age of 90.

Parallel Lives: A Historical Timeline



The Evolution of a Movement: Gay Rights in the Time of Piaf/Dietrich

As the lives and careers of Édith Piaf and Marlene Dietrich unfolded, advocacy and awareness of 2SLGBTQIA rights slowly rose to prominence, eventually evolving into a civil rights movement. The timeline below traces key events connected to the advancement of queer rights:

- **1903** - The Ariston Bathhouse raid took place in New York City, which became the first recorded police raid against an LGBT venue in US history.
- **1924** - The first documented U.S. gay rights organization, The Society for Human Rights (SHR), was founded in 1924 by Henry Gerber, a German immigrant.
- **1924** – Eve Adam’s Tearoom opened in New York City’s West Village, the first bar for women to explore female-female affection.
- **1933** - The Nazi Party banned homosexual groups and sent them to concentration camps. Nazis burned the library of Institute for Sexual Research and destroyed the Institute.
- **1933** – Some of the first gay bars opened in the United States; White Horse Bar in Oakland, California and Café Lafitte in Exile in New Orleans.
- **1934** - The Motion Picture Association enforced the Hays Code, which in practice banned the representation of explicit LGBT characters onscreen, with the exception of those who were depicted as villains or criminals.
- **1947** - Lisa Ben (anagram of ‘lesbian’) self-published in Los Angeles a lesbian magazine called Vice Versa, considered the oldest recorded lesbian periodical in the United States.
- **1952** - The American Psychiatric Association includes homosexuality in their diagnostic manual as a "sociopathic personality disturbance."
- **1955** - The Daughters of Bilitis, also called the DOB or the Daughters, becomes the first lesbian civil and political rights organization in the United States.
- **1960** – A discriminative law in France was adopted and inserted into the Penal Code which doubled the penalty for indecent exposure for homosexual activity.
- **1968/69** - German Criminal Code decriminalized homosexual acts over the age of 18.
- **1969** – The Stonewall Riots take place after gay bar in New York is raided by police, marking the start of the gay rights movement.
- **1970** - The first Gay Pride Liberation March took place in Manhattan in 1970 to commemorate the one-year anniversary of Stonewall.
- **1974** - General Gay Association, the second openly LGBTQ rights organization in German history was established. (The first being the Scientific Humanitarian Committee in 1897).
- **1981** – Paris, France hosts its first pride parade.

Music in World War II

Music therapy use and development grew significantly during World War II. Through the messages that the popular songs of this time-period portrayed to the listeners, troops were able to stay connected to home more easily.

Songs of this era often had a war-focused theme, such as “Cleanin’ my Rifle by Count Bassie and “Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition” by Kay Kyser and his orchestra. Even the simple love songs of the time period held snippets of the war; for example, “Ten Days With Baby” by Benny Goodman and “It’s Been a Long Long Time” by Harry James Band and Kitty Kallen.

Many, if not most, of all of the love songs written during this time period stressed the long absences that often occurred between loved ones during the war and helped bridge the gap that arose when letters were unable to travel fast enough. For example, Marlene Dietrich’s “Lili Marlene” - telling the story of a soldier leaving behind his loved ones as he marches to war – was warmly embraced by disheveled soldiers. Similarly, Édith Piaf touched the hearts of many through her renowned hit “La Vie En Rose” - released just after World War II – as she brought the message of finding beauty in love, even during difficult times.



Marlene singing during the war

CLASSROOM ENGAGEMENT

Pre-Show - Whether you have a few minutes or a whole class period, here are a few ways to thoughtfully engage with the themes, history and characters of *Piaf/Dietrich* before watching the production.

If You Have 15 Minutes: Think-Pair-Share

Question 1: What does it mean to live a “public” life?

Question 2: How might fame limit how someone expresses their authentic self?

- **Think:** Reflect and jot down your thoughts.
- **Pair:** Share with a partner. What do you agree on? What surprised you?
- **Share:** Share key takeaways with the class.

If You Have 30 Minutes: Mood Board

- **Setup:** Introduce the time periods and settings of the play, referring to the biographies and timeline in this study guide. Have students form small groups and select an era for this activity.
- **Create:** Together, using paper or digital tools, build a mood board of images, colors, and quotes that capture the mood, fashion, themes, etc. of the time and location chosen.
- **Debrief:** Share each group’s mood board with the class, and discuss how these visuals may be represented in the show.

If You Have 1 Hour: Letter to Legacy

- **Biography Bites:** Research the show’s main characters, Marlene Dietrich and Édith Piaf, by reading the biographies included in this study guide or other sources. Create fact cards with events and quotes from Piaf and Dietrich’s lives.
- **Explore:** Post these around the room and read others’ fact cards to learn more about these figures. Take note of facts that peak your interest.
- **Discuss:** Coming back together, discuss the following questions:
 - What emotions or struggles did they carry?
 - What aspects of these women’s lives became their legacy?
 - What parts of their lives do you hope are represented in the play?

Post-Show - Having watched *Piaf/Dietrich*, use these questions and activities to deepen your understanding of the story's message and reflect on how the show made you feel:

If You Have 15 Minutes: Emotional Snapshot

- **Reflect:** Pick one moment from the show that struck you emotionally.
- **Write:** Write down words that convey a quick snapshot of this moment - what was felt, what was seen, what was clear or unclear, etc.
- **Discuss:** Share with a partner: Why did this moment stand out?

If You Have 30 Minutes: Moment in a Monologue

- **Choose:** Reflect on a major internal conflict faced by Piaf or Dietrich.
- **Rewrite:** Write a short monologue from that character's point of view in that exact moment. What is going through their mind as they consider their situation?
- **Share:** Volunteers perform their monologues for the class. Classmates may provide advice for the actor in role.

If You Have 1 Hour: Interview the Icons

- **Prepare:** Groups of 5 brainstorm 4 questions they would ask Piaf or Dietrich.
- **Interview:** One student in each group embodies the icon, while others act as journalists. Hold mock interviews to satisfy your curiosity about Édith or Marlene.
- **Debrief:** Re-group as a class and discuss:
 - o What new insights did you gain about each figure?
 - o How do public figures shape or protect their truths?
 - o Can you think of a modern day icon who has actively shaped how their story is told? How has the media rewritten their story?

REFERENCES

Wikipedia: Timeline of LGBTQ History in the United States

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_LGBTQ_history_in_the_United_States

Wikipedia: Timeline of LGBTQ History in Germany

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_LGBTQ_history_in_Germany

Wikipedia: LGBTQ History in France

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LGBTQ_history_in_France

Concordia Memory Project: Music in World War II

<https://concordiamemoryproject.concordiacollegearchives.org/exhibits/show/sartyessays/christinemiller>

CONTACT US

If you have any questions about this Audience Enrichment Guide or Education at the Grand Theatre, please reach out to ...

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Visit our website for future events and
information!



We look forward to seeing you!

