Blue is my answer.

I. Where are they? An unnamed country. The author is from Romania and has lived in France.

1. Exact geographic location. A crumbling throne room in an unnamed country.

a. What images do those evoke? Lots of broken walls, crumbling stone, dark, somewhat gothic, old, decaying, and cracks everywhere.

b. how does this affect mood? makes it dark, solemn, eerie and depressing.

c. suggests what colors, images, texture? Black, gray, dark purple, crimson red, and dark reds.

II. When are they 1700s

1. Day, month, year. 1700s, but was written in 1962.

a. are there parallels to other times there are parallels to the cold war era due to when it was written.

b. why did the author set it there Ionesco set it there to help bring some absurdity to a very high stress time in the world as the Cuban Missile Crisis in the Cold War and the Vietnam war were both happening.

c. what was happening in art, music, politics, theatre

I. Art: Andy Warhol created "Campbells Soup Cans" and "Green Coca-Cola Bottles" Yves Klein creates "IKB 191", Anthony Caro creates "Early One Morning", Diane Abrus creates "Child with Toy Hand Grenade in Central Park".

II. Music: Rolling Stones had first public performance, Beatles debut single "Love Me Do", and Bob Dylan performed first major concert.

III. Politics: The world faced a near nuclear war standoff during the Cuban missile crisis in the Cold War, First US helicopter is shot down in Vietnam, John Glenn becomes first American to orbit moon, US is under Kennedy administration, French prime minister is Michel Debré from Jan 8, 1959-April 14, 1962, and Georges Pompidou form April 14, 1962- 1974.

IV. Theatre: The Royal Shakespeare Company was formally launched, Marilyn Monroe is found dead, "To Kill a Mockingbird" film premieres.

2. Note the significance of the season. The season change rapidly throughout the show, not sure there is a set season. Goes through the season throughout the two-hour show as the kingdom dies with the king.

a. What images do those evoke? Decaying trees, spring to winter, rapid collapse, rotting, cracking ground, and unnatural laws of nature.

b. how does this affect mood? Makes it bleak, solemn, depressing, and chaos ensuing.

c. suggests what colors, images, texture? Grays, blacks, dark reds, browns, and tans.

III. Who are they? King Berenger the First, Queen Marguerite, Queen Marie, Juliette, The Doctor, The Guard.

1. Relationships and socioeconomics. King Berenger the first is the king, Queen Marguerite is the first wife, Queen Marie is the second wife, The doctor/surgeon/executioner/bacteriologist/astrologist is as listed, Juliette is domestic help and registered nurse, and the guard is a guard.

a. colors, images, texture associated with socioeconomics. Royalty, crowns, deep reds, dark purples, jewels, and maids/servants for the king.

2. Under what government. A kingship under King Berenger.

a. Are there parallels to any other government in time Not a particular government, but it does draw on aspects of dictatorship.

3. In what religious/spiritual environment? Mainly focused on mortality and human ego.

4.Believing what about ethical conduct, sex, family, marriage it is post-religious and focuses more on human ego and mortality.

IV. What happened before the play began? The king has fallen ill, the doctor, everyone knows he is destined for death expect the king himself.

V. What do the characters think about their world. Th world is dying. Everyone has accepted that but the King. The King seems to love it and want to live forever.

VI. What is the function of each character? The king holds the entire world together and with hi dying, so does the world. Queen Marie is the hope that the world can be saved, while Queen Marguerite is the harsh reality. The doctor, guard and Juliette are there to help the king find his peace with death.

1. Who is the protagonist? King Berenger the first
    a. does this character suggest images, animal, color, texture rapidly aging, deep reds, dark purples, crimson red, gold crown, dull jewels, and cowardly lion.
    b. how do they grow Goes through denial, bargaining, childish regression and finally the acceptance of death and morality.
    c. what is their objective at first it is to deny and resist his death, but it turns to ultimately wanting to learn who to accept his own death.
2. Who is the antagonist? Not an actual character. Death and time itself are the antagonists.
    a. does this character suggest images, animal, color, texture Clocks, skulls, dark reds, dark purples, grays, blacks, stone, and broken things.
    b. how do they grow They are not a character and therefore do not grow.
    c. what is their objective Death and time do not have an objective.
3. Which characters lead and which support? King Berenger the First is a lead, while the rest are supporting.
    a. does this character suggest images, animal, color, texture
        1 Queen Marguerite: crimson reds, deep purples, dark reds, owl, royal, sophisticated, silky, and shabby.
        2 Queen Marie: royal, crimson red, dark reds, dark purples, silky, soft, dove, beautiful, youthful, jewels, modern, and high-class.
        3 The Doctor: robes, stars, multitool, space, death, trusted, faithful, smooth, and colorful.
        4 Juliette: Ordinary, worker, tattered, torn, cotton, simple beauty, and bunny.
        5 Guard: knightly, old, faithful, dog, rusted, rough, and used.
    b. how do they grow They don't necessarily grow, but they each find their end as they are no longer needed for the king's journey to accepting his fate.
    c. what is their objective: To help the King accept his fate.

4. Identify and describe stereotypical characters. None of them are Stereotypical.

a. does this character suggest images, animal, color, texture

b. how do they grow

c. what is their objective

4. Identify and describe crowds.

does this character suggest images, animal, color, texture

a. how do they grow

b. what is their objective, if any

VII. What is the dialogue mode?

a. sense of movement and lyric quality

1. Naturalistic
2. Literary
3. Poetic
4. Sound and grammar (how do they speak) Theatre of the absurd and rapid.
5. Ambiguity

VIII. What is the play's action? Watching the king slowly decay and die along with the universe.

1. What happens in the play? The King is ill and the rest of the people try to help him accept he is dying.

a. repeating motifs, ideas: flowers, death, water, birth: death, decay, and broken pieces.

b. which images are central or represent the theme of the play death and decay.

c. how do images change from scene to scene The play is one big scene, but it changes from complete denial to acceptance

2. Create an action chart

a. stasis: The prognosis of the King dying in 90 minutes.

b. inciting incident: The kings authority fails as he tries to command his legs leading to his panic.

c. complications (rising action): The King attempts to negotiate and regresses into a child.

d. climax: Th supporting characters disappear as they are no longer needing in the King's journey to acceptance

e. falling action (dénouement): Queen Marguerite goes through a ritual to cut the King's earthly attachments.

3. Outline the action of each scene. The play is one big scene.

IX. What is the play's theme? Morality and the inevitability of death

1. The sum of everything above: The theme of *Exit the King* is mortality and inevitability of death.

X. Why did the author write the play? Which aspect of the human condition were they trying to illuminate? Ionesco wrote the play to remind people, in an absurd way, that death will eventually come to us all. I think he was trying to illuminate the aspect of mortality because at the time it was something that people were having to face with the Cuban Missile Crisis and Cold War.

XI. Make some statement as to the general visual world of the play, based on all the above. The world would be dark, decaying, broken and slowly shrinking to just the broken castle.