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A raisin in the sun pdf

GUTHRIE Presentations of The Mountaintop and Ma Rainey's Black Bottom by Penumbra Theatre. THEATER Broadway: Jitney (touring company); Off-Broadway: All's Well That Ends Well (The Public Theater); Pipeline (Lincoln Center Theater); Regional: Head of Passes (world premiere), Hushabye, The Glass Menagerie (Steppenwolf); Detroit '67, A Brown Tale, Jitney, Two Trains Running, Fences (Penumbra Theatre), What I Learned in Paris (South Coast Repertory); Redshirts (Round House Theatre/Penumbra Theatre); April 4, 1968 (Indiana Repertory Theatre, world premiere); Endgame (Baltimore Center Stage), Brothers of the Dust (Condo Square Theatre, world premiere); South Side of Heaven (The Second City/Woolly Mammoth); Radio Golf (Court Theatre). AWARDS African American Arts Alliance Award for Best Actor; Ira Aldridge Award for Best Actor. FILM/TELEVISION "The Blacklist," "Law & Order: Organized Crime," "Empire," "Blindspot," "Boss," "FBI," "Power Book II: Ghost," "Prison Break," "Chicago P.D." TRAINING M.F.A., Moscow Art Theatre School; The A.R.T. Institute at Harvard University. OTHER Member of Kappa Phi Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; Company member with Penumbra Theatre. @jamestalfred (FB, IG) TV Movie20082008PG-13PG-132h 11mCast & crewUser reviewsTrivialMdbProAn African-American family struggles with poverty, racism, and inner conflict as they strive for a better way of life. Based on the play by Lorraine Hansberry.An African-American family struggles with poverty, racism, and inner conflict as they strive for a better way of life. Based on the play by Lorraine Hansberry.34User reviews7Critic reviewsYou have no recently viewed pages Did you know you can highlight text to take a note? x A Raisin in the Sun portrays a few weeks in the life of the Youngers, a Black family living on the South Side of Chicago in the 1950s. When the play opens, the Youngers are about to receive an insurance check for \$10,000. This money comes from the deceased Mr. Younger's life insurance policy. Each of the adult members of the family has an idea as to what he or she would like to do with this money. The matriarch of the family, Mama, wants to buy a house to fulfill a dream she shared with her husband. Mama's son, Walter Lee, would rather use the money to invest in a liquor store with his friends. He believes that the investment will solve the family's financial problems forever. Walter's wife, Ruth, agrees with Mama, however, and hopes that she and Walter can provide more space and opportunity for their son, Travis. Finally, Beneatha, Walter's sister and Mama's daughter, wants to use the money for her medical school tuition. She also wishes that her family members were not so interested in assimilating into the white world. Beneatha instead tries to find her identity by looking back to the past and to Africa. As the play progresses, the Youngers clash over their competing dreams. Ruth discovers that she is pregnant but fears that if she has the child, she will put more financial pressure on her family members. When Walter says nothing to Ruth's admission that she is considering abortion, Mama puts a down payment on a house for the whole family. She believes that a bigger, brighter dwelling will help them all. This house is in Clybourne Park, an entirely white neighborhood. When the Youngers' future neighbors find out that the Youngers are moving in, they send Mr. Lindner, from the Clybourne Park Improvement Association, to offer the Youngers money in return for staying away. The Youngers refuse the deal, even after Walter loses the rest of the money (\$6,500) to his friend Willy Harris, who persuades Walter to invest in the liquor store and then runs off with his cash. In the meantime, Beneatha rejects her suitor, George Murchison, whom she believes to be shallow and blind to the problems of race. Subsequently, she receives a marriage proposal from her Nigerian boyfriend, Joseph Asagai, who wants Beneatha to get a medical degree and move to Africa with him (Beneatha does not make her choice before the end of the play). The Youngers eventually move out of the apartment, fulfilling the family's long-held dream. Their future seems uncertain and slightly dangerous, but they are optimistic and determined to live a better life. They believe that they can succeed if they stick together as a family and resolve to defer their dreams no longer. When you visit this site, it may store or retrieve information on your browser, mostly in the form of cookies. Cookies collect information about your preferences and your device and are used to make the site work as you expect it to, to understand how you interact with the site, and to show advertisements that are targeted to your interests. You can find out more and change our default settings with Cookie Settings. Diary entry 1996:For decades I have been waiting for American TV to see fit to exhibit the movie version of "A Raisin in the Sun". The day will never come. So I grabbed the opportunity to check out the video from the library. I didn't expect to be moved as much as I was when I first saw the TV play. After all, I knew the plot. The novelty effect was no longer there. Yet I was tearful throughout the movie, and was wiping away tears for the last half hour. There are wonderful lines like "Seems God saw fit to give the black man nothing but dreams - but He sure saw fit to give'em children to make the dream seem worthwhile". "A Raisin in the Sun" is not only the greatest movie drama, but also the greatest American play. This play transcends race and addresses universal issues. It combines drama with humor with admirable balance. Home Literature Plays Score: 0% Rank: Correct Answer: Photo Courtesy: Pixabay Though tanning in the sun or a tanning bed can give you a lovely bronzed glow, these tanning options cause damage to your skin and increase your risk of acquiring cancer. Instead of a real tan, check out these self tanners to give your skin a sunkissed look. With these products, it's easy to customize your tan so that it suits your preferred aesthetic. MORE FROM CONSUMERSEARCH.COM 1959 play by Lorraine Hansberry For other uses, see A Raisin in the Sun (disambiguation). A Raisin in the SunFirst-edition publication (Random House 1959)Written byLorraine HansberryCharacters Walter Younger Ruth Younger Beneatha Younger Travis Younger Lena Younger (Mama) George Murchison Joseph Asagai Karl Lindner Mrs. Johnson Moving Men Date premieredMarch 11, 1959 (1959-03-11)Place premieredEthel Barrymore TheatreOriginal languageEnglishGenreDomestic dramaSettingSouth Side, Chicago A Raisin in the Sun is a play by Lorraine Hansberry that debuted on Broadway in 1959.[1] The title comes from the poem "Harlem" (also known as "A Dream Deferred"[2]) by Langston Hughes. The story tells of a Black family's experiences in south Chicago, as they attempt to improve their financial circumstances with an insurance payout following the death of the father, and deals with matters of housing discrimination, racism, and assimilation. The New York Drama Critics' Circle named it the best play of 1959, and in recent years publications such as The Independent[3] and Time Out[4] have listed it among the best plays ever written. Plot Walter and Ruth Younger, their son Travis, along with Walter's mother Lena (Mama) and Walter's younger sister Beneatha, live in poverty in a run-down two-bedroom apartment on Chicago's South Side. Walter is barely making a living as a limousine driver. Though Ruth is content with their lot, Walter is not, and desperately wishes to consider his proposal of marriage and invitation to move with him to Nigeria to practice medicine. At the beginning of the play, Walter Lee and Beneatha's father has recently died, and Mama (Lena) is waiting for a life insurance check for \$10,000. Walter has a sense of entitlement to the money, but Mama has religious objections to alcohol, and Beneatha has to remind him it is Mama's call how to spend it. Eventually, Mama puts some of the money down on a new house, choosing an all-white neighborhood over a Black one for the practical reason that it is much cheaper. Later she relents and gives the remaining \$6,500 to Walter to invest, with the provision that he reserve \$3,000 for Beneatha's education. Walter gives all of the money to Willy, who takes it and flees, depriving Walter and Beneatha of their dreams, though not the Youngers of their new home. Bobo reports the bad news about the money. Meanwhile, Karl Lindner, a white representative of the neighborhood they plan to move to, makes a generous offer to buy them out. He wishes to avoid neighborhood tensions over an interracial population, which to the three women's horror Walter bitterly prepares to accept as a solution to their financial setback. Lena says that while money was something they try to work for, they should never take it if it was a person's way of telling them they were not fit to walk the same earth as them. Meanwhile, Beneatha's character and direction in life are influenced by two different men who are potentially love interests: her wealthy and educated boyfriend George Murchison, and Joseph Asagai. Neither man is actively involved in the Youngers' financial ups and downs. George represents the "fully assimilated Black man" who denies his African heritage with a "smarter than thou" attitude, which Beneatha finds disgusting, while dismissively mocking Walter's situation. Joseph, a Yoruba student from Nigeria, patiently teaches Beneatha about her African heritage; he gives her thoughtfully useful gifts from Africa while pointing out she is unwittingly assimilating herself into white ways. She straightens her hair, for example, which he characterizes as "mutilation". When Beneatha becomes distraught at the loss of the money, she is scolded by Joseph for her materialism. She eventually accepts his point of view that things will get better with effort, along with agreeing to consider his proposal of marriage and invitation to move with him to Nigeria to practice medicine. Walter is oblivious to the stark contrast between George and Joseph; his pursuit of wealth can be attained only by liberating himself from Joseph's culture, to which he attributes his poverty, and by rising to George's level, wherein he sees his salvation. Walter redeems himself and Black pride at the end by changing his mind and not accepting the buyout offer, stating that the family is proud of who they are and will try to be good neighbors. The play closes with the family leaving for their new home but uncertain future. The character Mrs. Johnson and a few scenes were cut from the Broadway performance and in reproductions because of time constraints. Mrs. Johnson is the Younger family's nosy and loud neighbor, at the beginning of the play. She cannot understand how the family can consider moving to a white neighborhood and cattily jokes that she will probably read in the newspaper in a month that they have been killed in a bombing. Her lines are employed as comic relief, but Hansberry also uses this scene to mock those who are too scared to stand up for their rights. In the introduction by Robert B. Nemiroff, he writes that the scene is included in print because it draws attention away from a seemingly happy ending to a more violent reality inspired by Hansberry's own experiences. Broadway production and reception Scene from the play. Ruby Dee as Ruth, Claudia McNeil as Lena, Glynn Turman as Travis, Sidney Poitier as Walter, and John Fiedler as Karl Lindner. With a cast in which all but one character is Black, A Raisin in the Sun was considered a risky investment, and it took eighteen months for producer Philip Rose to raise enough money to launch it. There was disagreement with how the focus on the mother or on the son. When the play hit New York, Poitier played it with emphasis on the son and found not only his calling but also an audience enthralled.[5] After touring to positive reviews on Broadway at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre on March 11, 1959, it transferred to the Belasco Theatre on October 19, 1959, and closed on June 25, 1960, after 530 performances. Directed by Lloyd Richards, the cast comprised: Sidney Poitier - Walter Lee Younger Ruby Dee - Ruth Younger Ivan Dixon - Joseph Asagai Lonnie Elder III - Bobo John Fiedler - Karl Lindner Louis Gossett - George Murchison Claudia McNeil - Lena Younger Diana Sands - Beneatha Younger Glynn Turman - Travis Younger Ed Hall - moving man Douglas Turner - moving man Ossie Davis later took over as Walter Lee Younger, and Frances Williams as Lena Younger. Waiting for the curtain to rise on opening night, but for it had already received mixed reviews from a preview audience the night before. Though it was now popular and critical acclaim, reviewers argued about whether the play was "universal" or particular to Black experience.[6] It was then produced on tour. A Raisin in the Sun was the first play written by a Black woman to be produced on Broadway, as well as the first with a Black director, Mr. Richards.[7] On opening night, after multiple curtain calls, the audience cried out for the author, whereupon Poitier jumped into the audience and pulled Hansberry onto the stage for her ovation.[8] Hansberry noted that her play introduced details of Black life to the overwhelmingly white Broadway audiences, while director Richards observed that it was the first play to which large numbers of Black people were drawn.[7] Frank Rich, writing in The New York Times in 1983, stated that A Raisin in the Sun "changed American theater forever".[9] In 2016, Claire Brennan wrote in The Guardian that "The power and craft of the writing make A Raisin in the Sun as moving today as it was then."[10] In 1960 A Raisin In The Sun was nominated for four Tony Awards: Best Play - written by Lorraine Hansberry; produced by Philip Rose, David J. Cogan Best Actor in a Play - Sidney Poitier Best Actress in a Play - Claudia McNeil Best Direction of a Play - Lloyd Richards West End production Some five months after its Broadway opening, Hansberry's play appeared in London's West End, playing at the Adelphi Theatre from August 4, 1959. As on Broadway, the director was Lloyd Richards, and the cast was as follows: Kim Hamilton - Ruth Younger John Arden - Travis Younger Olga Hyman - Walter Lee Younger Olga James - Beneatha Younger Juanita Moore - Lena Younger Bari Johnson - Joseph Asagai Scott Cunningham - George Murchison Meredith Edwards - Karl Lindner Lionel Ngakane - Bobo The play was presented (as before) by Philip Rose and David J. Cogan, in association with the British impresario Jack Hylton. 1961 film Main article: A Raisin in the Sun (1961 film) In 1961, a film version of A Raisin in the Sun was released featuring its original Broadway cast of Sidney Poitier, Ruby Dee, Claudia McNeil, Diana Sands, Ivan Dixon, Louis Gossett, Jr. and John Fiedler. Hansberry wrote the screenplay, and the film was directed by Daniel Petrie. It was released by Columbia Pictures and Ruby Dee won the National Board of Review Award for Best Supporting Actress. Both Poitier and McNeil were nominated for Golden Globe Awards, and Petrie received a special "Gary Cooper Award" at the Cannes Film Festival. Historical background What happens to a dream deferred? Does it dry up like a raisin in the sun? Langston Hughes (1951)[11] Experiences in this play echo a lawsuit, Hansberry v. Lee, 311 U.S. 32 (1940), to which the playwright Lorraine Hansberry's father was a party, when he fought to have his day in court despite the fact that a previous class action about racially motivated restrictive covenants, Burke v. Kleiman, 277 Ill. App. 519 (1934), had been similar to his situation. (This case was heard prior to the passage of the Fair Housing Act—Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968—which prohibited discrimination in housing). The Hansberry family won their right to be heard as a matter of due process of law in relation to the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The Supreme Court held that the Hansberry defendants were not bound by the Burke decision, because the class of homeowners in the Washington Park subdivision had conflicting goals, and thus could not be considered to be the same class. The plaintiff in the first action in 1934 was Olive Ida Burke, who brought the suit on behalf of a property owners' association to enforce racial restrictions. Her husband, James Burke, later sold a house to Carl Hansberry (Lorraine's father), when he changed his mind about the validity of the covenant. Mr. Burke's decision may have been motivated by the changing demographics of the neighborhood, but it was also influenced by the Depression. The demand for houses was so low among white buyers that Mr. Hansberry may have been the only prospective purchaser available.[12] Other versions 1973 musical Main article: Raisin (musical) A musical version of the play, Raisin, ran on Broadway from October 18, 1973, to December 7, 1975. The book of the musical, which stayed close to the play, was written by Hansberry's former husband, Robert Nemiroff. Music and lyrics were by Judd Wolfin and Robert Brittan. The cast included Joe Morton (Walter Lee), Virginia Capers (Mama), Ernestine Jackson (Ruth), Debbie Allen (Beneatha) and Ralph Carter (Travis, the Youngers' young son). The show won the Tony Award for Best musical. 1989 TV film In 1989, the play was adapted into a TV film for PBS's American Playhouse series, starring Danny Glover (Walter Lee) and Esther Rolle (Mama), Kim Yancey (Beneatha), Starletta DuPois (Ruth), John Fiedler (Karl Lindner), and Helen Martin (Mrs. Johnson). This production received three Emmy Award nominations, but all were for technical categories. Bill Duke directed the production, while Chiz Schultz produced. This production was based on an off-Broadway revival produced by the Roundabout Theatre. 1996 BBC Radio play On 3 March 1996, the BBC broadcast a production of the play by director/producer Claire Grove, with the following cast:[13] Claire Benedict - Mama Ray Shell - Walter Lee Pat Bowie - Ruth Lachelle Carl - Beneatha Garren Givens - Travis Akim Mogaji - Joseph Asagai Ray Fearon - George Murchison John Sharion - Karl Lindner Dean Hill - Bobo Broadway revival, 2004 A revival ran on Broadway at the Royale Theatre from April 26, 2004, to July 11, 2004[14] with the following cast: Sean Combs - Walter Lee Younger Audra McDonald - Ruth Younger Phylicia Rashad - Lena Younger Sanaa Lathan - Beneatha Younger Bill Nunn - Bobo David Aaron Baker - Karl Lindner Lawrence Ballard - moving man Teagle F. Bougere - Joseph Asagai Frank Harts - George Murchison Billy Eugene Jones - moving man Alexander Mitchell - Travis Younger The director was Kenny Leon, and David Binder and Vivek Tiwary were producers. The play won two 2004 Tony Awards: Best Actress in a Play (Phylicia Rashad) and Best Featured Actress in a Play (Audra McDonald), and was nominated for Best Revival of a Play and Best Featured Actress in a Play (Sanaa Lathan). 2008 TV film Main article: A Raisin in the Sun (2008 film) In 2008, Sean Combs, Phylicia Rashad, Audra McDonald, and Sanaa Lathan reprised their roles from the 2004 Broadway revival in a television film directed by Kenny Leon. The film debuted at the 2008 Sundance Film Festival and was broadcast by ABC on February 25, 2008. Rashad and McDonald received Emmy nominations for their portrayals of Lena and Ruth.[15] According to Nielsen Media Research, the program was watched by 12.7 million viewers and ranked No. 9 in the ratings for the week ending March 2, 2008.[16] Royal Exchange, Manchester production, 2010 In 2010, Michael Buffong directed a widely acclaimed production at the Royal Exchange Theatre in Manchester,[17] described by Dominic Cavendish in The Daily Telegraph as "A brilliant play, brilliantly served".[18] Michael Buffong, Ray Fearon and Jenny Jules all won MEN Awards. The cast were: Jenny Jules - Ruth Younger Ray Fearon - Walter Lee Younger Tracy Ifeachor - Beneatha Younger Starletta DuPois (who played Ruth in the 1989 film) - Lena Younger Damola Adedajia - Joseph Asagai Simon Combs - George Murchison Tom Hodgkins - Karl Lindner Ray Emmet Brown - Bobo/Moving Man Broadway revival, 2014 A second revival ran on Broadway from April 3, 2014, to June 15, 2014, at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre.[19][20] The play won three 2014 Tony Awards: Best Revival of a Play, Best Performance by an Actress in a Featured Role in a Play (Sophie Okonedo) and Best Direction of a Play (Kenny Leon).[21] Denzel Washington - Walter Lee Younger Sophie Okonedo - Ruth Younger LaTanya Richardson Jackson - Lena Younger Anika Noni Rose - Beneatha Younger Stephen McKinley Henderson - Bobo David Cromer - Karl Lindner Keith Eric Chappelle - moving man Sean Patrick Thomas - Joseph Asagai Jason Dirden - George Murchison Billy Eugene Jones - moving man Bryce Clyde Jenkins - Travis Younger 2016 BBC Radio Play On 31 January 2016 the BBC broadcast a new production of the play by director/producer Pauline Harris. This version restores the character of Mrs Johnson and a number of scenes that were cut from the Broadway production and subsequent film, with the following cast:[22] Danny Sapani - Walter Lee Younger Dona Croll - Ruth Younger Nadine Marshall - Ruth Younger Lenora Critchlow - Beneatha Younger Segun Fawole - Travis Younger Jude Akwudike - Bobo/Asagai Cecilia Noble - Mrs. Johnson Sean Baker - Karl Lindner Richard Pepple - George Murchison Arena Stage revival, 2017 The play opened on April 6, 2017, at Arena Stage in Washington, D.C., directed by Tazewell Thompson, with the following cast:[23] Will Cobbs - Walter Lee Younger Lizan Mitchell - Lena Younger Dawn Ursula - Ruth Younger Joy Jones - Beneatha Younger Jeremiah Hasty - Travis Younger Mack Leamon - Bobo/Asagai Thomas Adrian Simpson - Karl Lindner Keith L. Royal Smith - George Murchison The Raisin Cycle The 2010 Bruce Norris play Clybourne Park depicts the white family that sold the house to the Youngers. The first act takes place just before the events of A Raisin in the Sun, involving the selling of the house to the Black family; the second act takes place 50 years later.[24] The 2013 play by Kwame Kwesi-Armah entitled Beneath the Place follows Beneatha after she leaves with Asagai to Nigeria and, instead of becoming a doctor, becomes the Dean of Social Sciences at a respected (unnamed) California university.[25] The two above plays, together with the original, were referred to by Kwesi-Armah as "The Raisin Cycle" and were produced together by Baltimore's Center Stage in the 2012–2013 season.[26] See also Portals:Theatre1950sUnited States Civil rights movement in popular culture References ^ Internet Broadway Database. "A Raisin in the Sun | Ethel Barrymore Theatre (3/11/1959 - 10/17/1959)". IBDB. Archived from the original on 2013-12-25. Retrieved 2014-01-07. ^ "A Dream Deferred (by Langston Hughes)". Cswnet.com. 1996-06-25. Archived from the original on 2014-01-08. 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