



Fort Wayne Civic Theatre

IN THE WINGS

Arts-In-Education Program



A Musical Comedy

*by*

Thomas Meehan and Charles Strouse

Lyrics by

Martin Charnin

Study Guide compiled and expanded by Paul R. Faulkner  
Based on an earlier edition compiled by Christopher Murphy

*"Oh, the sun'll come out tomorrow! So ya gotta hang on til tomorrow  
come what may!"*

## **CONTENTS**

The Authors	3
The Characters	4
Scenes and Musical Numbers	5-6
Summary of Story	7-10
Annie's Origins	10
Developmental Journey	10-17
The REAL people of Annie	18-23
Fun Historical Mentions	24-29
Matching	30
Quiz	31
Word search	32
Coloring page	33
Resources	34

THOMAS MEEHAN (book co-writer) was an American writer. He was best known for writing the books for the musicals *Annie*, *The Producers*, and *Hairspray*. Meehan also wrote the books for the musicals *Young Frankenstein* and *Cry-Baby* and co-wrote the books for *Elf: The Musical* and *Limelight: The Story of Charlie Chaplin*. He received the Tony Award for Best Book of a Musical three times—in 1977, in 2001, and in 2003. He also wrote or contributed to a number of screenplays, including Mel Brooks' *Spaceballs*. He died on August 21<sup>st</sup>, 2017.



CHARLES STROUSE (Composer). His first Broadway musical, *BYE BYE BIRDIE*, won him a Tony Award and the London Critics Best Foreign Musical Award. In 1970, *APPLAUSE*, starring Lauren Bacall, achieved the same honors and his smash hit, *ANNIE*, also won a Tony for Best Score, as well as two Grammy Awards. Some of his other musicals include *ALL AMERICAN*, *GOLDEN BOY*, (starring Sammy Davis Jr.), *IT'S A BIRD, IT'S A PLANE, IT'S SUPERMAN*, *I AND ALBERT*, directed in London by John Schlesinger, and *DANCE A LITTLE CLOSER*, written with Alan Jay Lerner. *CHARLIE AND ALGERNON* won a 1981 Tony nomination for Best Score, as did *RAGS* in 1989 and *NICK & NORA* in 1993. He wrote both the music and lyrics for off-Broadway's *MAYOR*. His film scores include "Bonnie & Clyde," "The Night They Raided Minsky's," "Just Tell Me What You Want," and "All Dogs Go to Heaven." "Those Were the Days," the theme song for TV's "All in the Family," is a Strouse song, with lyrics by his most frequent collaborator, Lee Adams. "Born Too Late," a 1958 pop song written with Fred Tobias, was a top-10 Billboard chart hit and is still being heard on all the oldies stations. His far-ranging talents include chamber and orchestral works, a piano concerto, and operas. *NIGHTINGALE*, an opera based on the Hans Christian Andersen story for which Charles wrote music, book and lyrics, has been performed world-wide. Charles is a graduate of the Eastman School of Music, where he has taught master classes in musical theatre. Through the ASCAP Musical Theatre Workshop in New York, which he created and directed since its inception 15 years ago, countless young composers, writers, and performers have found a forum for their work. *ANNIE WARBUCKS*, a continuation of *ANNIE*, also received raves when it opened off-Broadway in 1993. A TV special production of *BYE BYE BIRDIE*, featuring three new songs, aired in December 1995, and was nominated for an Emmy Award for Outstanding Individual Achievement in Music and Lyrics for "Let's Settle Down," one of the new songs written for the TV production of their musical. "Lyle the Crocodile," a TV animated musical, had a live stage production in Milwaukee in the spring of 1996. Two new projects are *PALM BEACH* with words and music by Charles and a book by him and Barbara Siman, and a musical version of Theodore Dreiser's *AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY* with lyrics by Lee Adams and a book by David Shaver.



MARTIN CHARNIN (Lyrics) He is director, lyricist, composer, librettist, or a combination of the aforementioned for the original *ANNIE* in 1976, and then for *ANNIE*'s Broadway, London, and five national companies. His awards include four Tony nominations, a Tony Award, three Grammy nominations, two Grammy, three Gold Records, two Platinum Records, six Drama Desk Awards, and the Peabody Award for Broadcasting. On Broadway he originated the role of Big Deal in *WEST SIDE STORY*.

## CHARACTERS

Annie: *A charming and resourceful young orphan.*

Molly, Pepper, Duffy, July, Tessie, Kate: *The other girls in Annie's wing of the orphanage.*

Miss Hannigan: *The drunken and wily head of the orphanage.*

Bundles: *The laundry man.*

Sandy: *A stray dog befriended by Annie.*

Lt. Ward: *A N.Y.C. beat cop.*

Drake: *Mr. Warbucks' proper butler.*

Grace Farrell: *Mr. Warbucks' efficient assistant.*

Mrs. Pugh: *Mr. Warbucks' housekeeper.*

Oliver Warbucks: *A strong-willed captain of industry.*

Rooster Hannigan: *Miss Hannigan's ex-con brother.*

Lily St. Regis: *Rooster's dizzy girlfriend.*

Bert Healy: *A sappy radio star.*

The Boylan Sisters: *An act on Bert Healy's program.*

FDR: *President of the United States of America – Franklin Delano Roosevelt.*

Ickes, Howe, Morgenthau, Hull, Perkins: *Members of FDR's cabinet.*

Justice Brandeis: *Supreme Court Justice.*

+ Assorted Other Characters



## **SCENES & MUSICAL NUMBERS**

### **Act I**

December 11-19, 1933

The New York Municipal Orphanage (Girls' Annex)

"Maybe".....Annie  
"Hard-Knock Life".....Annie and Orphans  
"Hard-Knock Life" Reprise..... Orphans

St. Mark's Place

"Tomorrow".....Annie

Hooverville

"Hooverville".....Hooverville-ites

The Orphanage

"Little Girls"..... Miss Hannigan

The Warbucks Mansion

"I Think I'm Gonna Like It Here".....Grace, Annie & Servants

New York City

"N.Y.C".....Warbucks, Grace, Annie & Company

The Orphanage

"Easy Street".....Miss Hannigan, Rooster & Lily

Warbucks' Study

"Why Should I Change A Thing".....Warbucks  
"You Won't Be an Orphan For Long".....Grace, Drake, Warbucks,  
Annie, Chorus

### **Act II**

December 21-25, 1933

The NBC Radio Station

"You're Never Fully Dressed Without a Smile".....Bert Healy &  
The Boylan Sisters

The Orphanage

"You're Never Fully Dressed Without a Smile".....Orphans  
"Easy Street" Reprise.....Miss Hannigan, Rooster, Lily

The White House  
“Cabinet Tomorrow” .....Annie, FDR, Warbucks & the Cabinet

The Warbucks Mansion  
“Something Was Missing” .....Warbucks  
“I Don’t Need Anything But You” .....Servants, Drake, Warbucks,  
Annie, Grace, Chorus

The East Ballroom of the Warbucks Mansion  
“Same Effect On Everyone” .....Annie  
“A New Deal For Christmas” .....Warbucks, Grace, Annie,  
Orphans, Servants, FDR

### Summary of Story

1933 and the depths of the Depression. Annie (11 years old) is living in the Municipal Orphanage on New York's Lower East Side. Miss Hannigan is the principal in charge of the orphanage and needs no lessons on being compared to the wicked witch of the West. Annie decides to escape and try and find her parents. Naturally this proves unsuccessful. However, Grace Farrell, secretary to the millionaire Oliver Warbucks is searching for an orphan that she might invite back to the Warbucks' household to celebrate Christmas.

Despite Warbucks' initial disappointment that Grace has not found a boy, Oliver takes to her and institutes a nationwide search to try and find the little girl's real parents. Miss Hannigan interferes and primes her brother Rooster and his girlfriend, Lily, suggesting that they claim Annie as their daughter and thus the reward that goes with the information.

Meanwhile Annie is in Washington cheering up the president, Franklin D. Roosevelt. However, Rooster and Lily turn up at the Warbucks' and claim Annie - and the reward. Grace, however, has seen Rooster at Miss Hannigan's office and smells a rat. Subsequently the couple's fraudulent claim is exposed - at the same time it is discovered that Annie's parents had, in fact, died some time ago. Warbucks plans to adopt Annie and her fellow orphans are invited back to the Warbucks' home to share in the festival of Christmas - just as America looks forward to future prosperity in the wake of the depression.



## Synopsis



Annie is the lone cheery spirit at the Municipal Orphanage. Eleven years ago her parents left her there until they could afford to reclaim her. Around her neck she wears half a silver locket, longing for the day her parents will present the matching half and take her home. Now she decides it's time to look for them, and she escapes.

She befriends a mongrel dog and names him Sandy. However, the police pick her up and

return her to the care of Miss Hannigan, the tyrannical spinster in charge of the orphanage. Before she can beat Annie, Grace Farrell, secretary to billionaire industrialist Oliver Warbucks, arrives to choose a child to spend Christmas at his home. Miss Hannigan is enraged as Annie is chosen and driven off to Warbucks' Fifth Avenue mansion.

Warbucks arrives and expresses his displeasure that Grace has not chosen a boy. However, Annie wins him over so completely that Warbucks wants to adopt her. Grace returns to the orphanage to inform a very distraught Miss Hannigan of the new developments. As Grace leaves, she bumps into Miss Hannigan's con-artist brother Rooster and his floozy girlfriend Lily. The shady trio reflect on how nice it would be to be on Easy Street like Annie.





Back at the mansion, Warbucks presents Annie with a new locket and tells her that he has arranged for adoption. Annie breaks into tears, explaining the old locket and that she wants to find her real mother and father. Disappointed, Warbucks vows to find them for her. He buys time on the most popular radio show to offer a \$50,000 reward to anyone who can prove they are Annie's parents.

That night Ralph and Shirley Mudge arrive at the orphanage claiming to be Annie's parents. Miss Hannigan knows they are fakes but is amazed to discover they are really Rooster and Lily in disguise. She agrees to provide them with convincing background proof in return for a split of the money.

Warbucks takes Annie to meet the President. Upon arrival in Washington they find FDR and his cabinet as depressed as the nation. Annie cheers them up and tells them that everything will be all right tomorrow.



A telegram arrives, advising Warbucks that people are jamming the streets outside his house claiming to be Annie's parents. Returning to New York they find that all are imposters, for none knew of the locket. Alone, Annie and Warbucks joyfully conclude that adoption would be best. At the adoption party the next evening, high spirits are dashed when the Mudges arrive with conclusive evidence that Annie is their daughter. Warbucks tells them that the \$50,000 will be ready in the morning and then asks if Annie can spend one more night at his home.

When they leave, Annie rushes up the stairs in tears just as FDR arrives for a surprise visit. Grace vaguely recalls Rooster from the orphanage and relays her suspicions to Warbucks. He asks Roosevelt for help from the FBI. When Annie awakes on Christmas morning, Warbucks is sad to inform her that her parents died many years ago. When the Mudges arrive to collect the money they are unmasked, and they implicate Miss Hannigan. As the police take them away, a large box arrives for Annie. Inside is Sandy. It's the most wonderful Christmas ever - and the beginning of a whole new life.



## Annie's Origins

In 1924, a comic strip artist named Harold Gray created a new comic strip for Captain Patterson's New York Daily News. It was called Little Orphan Otto, and was one of the better ideas he had come up with. Patterson thought it looked like a good concept: the little orphan wasn't tied to any one location but free to roam from place to place and through various adventures without the hampering presence of a family. But, he counseled Gray: "He looks like a pansy. Put skirts on the kid." Gray complied, and changed the name from "Otto" to

"Annie." Thus Little Orphan Annie was brought into the world on August 5, 1924 and continued successfully until Gray's death in 1968. For 44 years, readers followed Annie through a myriad of adventures that could be as simple as staying at a farm to outwitting Nazi infiltrators. Annie stayed perpetually twelve years old, endowed with the wisdom of the ages and the innocence of eternal childhood.

Harold Gray, Annie's creator, had very definite political views on society, government, and human nature. He was ultra-conservative, and had no compunction about airing his views and philosophies in Annie's adventures. He made quite a few enemies in doing so, but the enduring popularity of Annie indicates that there was an essential spark in the character of Annie that spoke to American society, whatever Gray's politics might have been. Annie was, and always shall be, one of the quintessential American heroes: a seemingly weak little girl, who had the ability to endure hardship and uncertainty with hope and hard work and strength of character. The fact that Little Orphan Annie was able to run successfully from 1924 until Gray's death in 1968, and then have a remarkably successful revival in reruns and in musical form, is more proof that she is a part of American heroic mythology of the 20th century.

### Development of Annie: From Poem to Films to Revivals (and better unmentioned sequels)

Playbill.com provided this overview just prior to the release of the 2014 film. *Annie* the musical is based on Harold Gray's comic strip "Little Orphan Annie," which itself was based on an 1885 poem originally titled "The Elf Child." At the poem's third printing, poet James Whitcomb Riley decided to change its title to "Little Orphan Allie" to memorialize the real-life orphan that served as inspiration for the piece. A printing error resulted in the work being titled "Little Orphan Annie," thus birthing the name of one of the most pervasive characters in all of popular culture.

Harold Gray's comic strip, which borrowed its name from Riley's popular poem, debuted in the New York Daily News Aug. 5, 1924. It followed the adventures of its title character who is invited to stay with the extremely wealthy Oliver "Daddy" Warbucks. Annie's biggest adversary in the beginning was Warbucks' wife, the evil Mrs. Warbucks. The plot was mostly formulaic. Generally, "Daddy" Warbucks would be away on business, and Annie would be cast out of the Warbucks mansion for some reason or other, often by Mrs. Warbucks. Annie would then have an adventure out in the world, eventually getting into a helpless situation with a seemingly unassailable villain, only to be rescued at the last moment by "Daddy" Warbucks.

The comic was popular with adults and children alike. Children seemed to connect with the scrappy and youthful Annie, while adults enjoyed the strip's political commentary. For instance, when the country was in the throes of the Great Depression in the 1930s, "Daddy" Warbucks lost his fortune and later died as a result of his disapproval of the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt. (Fans familiar with the plot of the musical will appreciate the irony in this particular plot line.) The immense popularity of "Little Orphan Annie" as a comic strip led to the character making the jump to new mediums. In 1930, a radio show starring the plucky young orphan began in Chicago, going national later in 1931. Fans of the classic holiday film "A Christmas Story" will remember Ralphie eagerly awaiting the delivery of his decoder ring, which he uses listening to the "Little Orphan Annie" radio show. She also appeared in two movies, both titled "Little Orphan Annie," released in 1932 and 1938. Neither were successful.

The adaptation of "Little Orphan Annie" that audiences know today began in 1972 when lyricist Martin Charnin got the idea to write a musical adaptation of the comic strip. He pitched the idea to book-writer Thomas Meehan and composer Charles Strouse, both of whom thought it was a terrible idea. They ultimately were sold on the idea by the strength of Charnin's convictions. Charnin was drawn to, as Meehan later said, "the richness of the character of Annie herself – the lost, wandering child, brave, indomitable, a mythic figure in the annals of popular American culture."

Upon further study of Gray's comic strips, book writer Thomas Meehan quickly realized that the episodic and overly fantastic storylines could not serve as the basis for any musical that he himself would want to see. The team decided to use the main characters from Gray's comic strip as an inspiration, but to otherwise tell their own story made up of more three-dimensional fleshed-out characters.

Meehan decided to set the story in the 1930s, partially because all three writers had lived their childhood in the decade and would enjoy re-creating the feeling and language of that time.

However, there was another more interesting reason for Meehan's choice of setting. In the spring of 1972 when *Annie* was beginning to be written, the Vietnam War was ongoing, Nixon was President and the country was in an economic recession. As Meehan wrote in the New York Times shortly before *Annie* debuted on Broadway, "there was a growing sense of cynicism and hopelessness among millions of Americans, including me. And it struck me that Annie could in the musical become a metaphorical figure who stood for innate decency, courage and optimism in the face of hard times, pessimism and despair." By the time *Annie* made it to Broadway, times had gotten better for America at large, and the musical became, in Meehan's words, "a reflection of the current spirit of the country." One can see how this inspiration brought about the musical's most successful song, the optimistic and hopeful "Tomorrow."

Once Charnin, Meehan and Strouse had been working on the show for a time, they began auditioning it for Broadway producers, none of whom decided to invest. Charnin decided to pitch it to a theatre in Connecticut that produced musicals, the Goodspeed Opera House. Executive director Michael Price, like the Broadway producers before him, rejected the show. It wasn't until a few weeks later, when he realized he couldn't get the *Annie* score out of his head, that he agreed to produce the show on Goodspeed's main stage, where the show opened Aug. 10, 1976.

The creators used the performances in Connecticut to focus the plot and work on the



score. Many songs were removed and moved during the production, while new ones were also written. For instance, the spot ultimately filled by "Easy Street" was originally a song titled "That's The Way It Goes." Miss Hannigan's "Little Girls" was originally a duet with Annie, featuring completely different lyrics. It was called "Just Wait."

*Andrea McArdle in the original Broadway production*

Perhaps the most major change that came during *Annie*'s run in Connecticut, however, was in the casting of the leading lady.

When the production began performances, Annie was portrayed by an actress named Kristen Vigard. Among the cast of orphans was a then-unknown young woman named Andrea McArdle, playing the role of "The Toughest." Two weeks after performances began, the creative team

made the decision to move McArdle up to the title role. McArdle ended up continuing with the show to Broadway and earning a Tony nomination for her performance, while Vigard was hired as the Annie standby.

By the end of the run in Connecticut, the song list was beginning to look like the version of *Annie* that we're familiar with today. The original opening number, "Apples," was replaced with "Maybe," which had initially come a few songs into the evening. A new song was written for the Hooverville residents, "We'd Like to Thank You." "Little Girls" and "Easy Street" both made it into the show by this point as well.

*Dorothy Loudon in the original Broadway production*

Though some especially bad weather made it difficult to get producers up to Connecticut to see the show, Martin Charnin was able to convince his friend Mike Nichols to get to Goodspeed. He liked the show so much that he decided to produce a Broadway production, which opened April 21, 1977, at the Alvin Theatre (now the Neil Simon). On the road to Broadway, *Annie* got a new Miss Hannigan, Dorothy Loudon, replacing Maggie Task. There was



also notably a new choreographer, Peter Gennaro, who had famously co-choreographed the original production of *West Side Story* with Jerome Robbins. The production was directed, as it had been at Goodspeed, by lyricist Martin Charnin.

The show was immediately a huge hit. It was nominated for 11 1977 Tony Awards, winning seven, including Best Musical, Best Score, Best Book, Best Choreography and Best Actress (for Dorothy Loudon). It went on to run a little under five years and 2,377 performances, spawning four national tours and several international productions.

Notable Broadway replacements in the title role include the later star of "Sex in the City" Sarah Jessica Parker, while subsequent Miss Hannigans included Alice Ghostley, Betty Hutton, June Havoc and Marcia Lewis. Laurie Beechman, who later became the first-ever woman to play the narrator in *Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat*, played several roles in the original ensemble, including the Star to Be. Gary Beach was a replacement Rooster, while Rita Rudner was a replacement Lily St. Regis before achieving prominence as a comedian.

The 1977 Broadway production of *Annie* also marked the Broadway debut of dog trainer William Berloni, who has gone on to become Broadway's preeminent source for animal actors. More recently, he worked on Broadway productions of *Legally Blonde*, *A Christmas Story* and *Lady Day at Emerson's Bar and Grill*. He also trained Nana for NBC's recent broadcast of "Peter Pan Live." The opening night Playbill to the original Broadway production of *Annie* is available in the Vault!

A few years after *Annie* closed on Broadway, its creators tried something fairly unprecedented in terms of Broadway musicals; they mounted a sequel, *Annie 2: Miss Hannigan's Revenge*.

While musical sequels are not completely unheard of, they have been largely unsuccessful. In 1981, *Annie* composer Charles Strouse opened a sequel to his 1960 hit *Bye Bye Birdie* entitled *Bring Back Birdie*. The production featured original *Bye Bye Birdie* star Chita Rivera opposite stage and screen star Donald O'Connor, but the production nevertheless suffered a run of only four performances. Andrew Lloyd Webber also mounted a sequel to his *Phantom of the Opera*, called *Love Never Dies* in 2010 on London's West End. It was planned to have a Broadway production, but that production went on to be repeatedly delayed and ultimately postponed indefinitely. *Love Never Dies* has found subsequent success with Australian, German, Japanese, and US tour productions.

Unfortunately, the fate of *Annie 2* was similar to that of most other stage sequels; despite numerous script and score changes, the show failed to win over audiences and critics out of town at Washington D.C.'s Kennedy Center, where it closed, despite having been announced for a Broadway run at the Marquis. The show became a notorious flop in Broadway lore. However, in 2008, the creative team took the occasion of a 30th Anniversary studio cast recording of *Annie* to record the *Annie 2* score. It features one particular song recorded three times with three different lyrics, commemorating the lengths the creative team had gone to during the D.C. run to make the show work.

*Donna McKechnie and Harve Presnell in Annie Warbucks*



In 1992, some of the material from *Annie 2* was workshopped and repurposed into a different *Annie* sequel, now called *Annie Warbucks*. This production ultimately played a short U.S. tour before playing an Off-Broadway production at the Variety Arts Theatre. The cast included Harve Presnell and Donna McKechnie. The production received some strong notices, but closed after a 200-performance run, failing to transfer to Broadway. This particular sequel does live on in amateur productions nationwide, thru licensing agent MTL.

Turning back to the original musical, a 20th Anniversary production of *Annie* was mounted in 1997, which became the show's first Broadway revival. The production starred Nell

Carter as Miss Hannigan and Conrad John Schuck as "Daddy" Warbucks, a role he performed during the original Broadway run as well. In the ensemble was a then-unknown Sutton Foster, playing the Star to Be. She would, of course, become a star herself in 2002 when she portrayed the starring role in *Thoroughly Modern Millie*.

The casting of the title role in this production had an unfortunate controversy surrounding it that harkened back to Kristen Vigard's firing from the 1976 pre-Broadway production. As part of a televised publicity campaign, Macy's sponsored a nationwide search for a young actress to play Annie. A young actress named Joanna Pacitti was chosen, and she played the role throughout most of the pre-Broadway tour. Three weeks before she was to make her Broadway debut with the production, Pacitti came down with a case of bronchitis and the creative team made the decision to replace Pacitti with one of the actresses who had been playing a different orphan, Brittny Kissinger.

*Joanna Pacitti, who was replaced during out-of-town tryouts for the 1997 Broadway revival*  
- Photo by Carol Rosegg

Pacitti's firing became a publicity nightmare for the production. Pacitti discussed the controversy at length on several daytime talk shows, and Barbara Walters did a feature story about it on NBC's "Turning Point." Original *Annie* Andrea McArdle was quoted in that program as saying she thought Pacitti's firing was particularly sad because it wasn't



about talent, but rather "crazy adults acting desperately because something wasn't how they thought it should be."

Pacitti went on to prominently play the role in a North Carolina regional production in July of 1997. Interestingly, performing as the Apple seller in the ensemble of that production was a then-unknown Clay Aiken.

The 1997 Broadway revival of *Annie* saw the return of original director Martin Charnin, choreographer Peter Gennaro (re-creating his original dances), costume designer Theoni V. Aldredge and animal trainer William Berloni. This production did get a fresh scenic design by Kenneth Foy, and a new song for Miss Hannigan, "You Make Me Happy." Sung as Miss Hannigan reluctantly agrees to let Annie spend Christmas with "Daddy" Warbucks, "You Make Me Happy" provided a showcase for Nell Carter's particular vocal gifts in a way that "Little Girls" and "Easy Street" did not. The song went on to appear with a re-written lyric and new title, "Don't Mess With Mother," on the 2008 30th Anniversary studio cast recording, but it has not appeared in any subsequent stage production of the show.

Unfortunately, even with so many members of the original creative team reunited, the 1997 revival of *Annie* failed to live up to the success of the original production, closing after only 239 performances, compared to the original's 2,377. Critics blamed the production's seeming lack of energy, particularly in the performances of Nell Carter and Brittny Kissinger.

Broadway's most recent production of *Annie* opened Nov. 8, 2012, at the Palace Theatre. This production featured completely new direction, choreography and physical elements. James Lapine directed the production, with Andy Blankenbuehler providing new dances. Lilla Crawford, soon to be seen in Disney's film adaptation of *Into the Woods*, made a splash as the title role, while Katie Finneran, fresh off of her Tony-winning turn in 2010's *Promises, Promises*, portrayed Miss Hannigan. Famed Aussie musical theatre star Anthony Warlow made his Broadway debut as "Daddy" Warbucks, and Brynn O'Malley, currently starring in *Honeymoon in Vegas*, played his secretary Grace.

Jane Lynch, star of the TV's "Glee," helped elongate this revival's run as she became a



summer replacement in the role of Miss Hannigan. Tony winner Faith Prince came in afterwards and finished up the run, which completed Jan. 5, 2014. With a run of a little over a year, this second Broadway revival of *Annie* played for 487 performances. While certainly an improvement on the 1997 run, this production also failed to achieve anything near the success of the 1977 original Broadway production.

*Faith Prince in Annie Photo by Joan Marcus*

Of course, *Annie* has not only existed on stage. The original production's incredible success made a film adaptation inevitable, and in 1982, a film adaptation was released. It featured a cast full of stage luminaries, including Carol Burnett, Bernadette Peters, Ann Reinking, Tim Curry and Geoffrey Holder. Aileen Quinn, a veteran of the stage show on Broadway and national tour, took on the title role.

The 1982 film was successful, becoming the 10th highest-grossing film of 1982. It had, however, taken several liberties with the plot as originally presented on Broadway. "We'd Like to Thank You" was removed along with "N.Y.C.," "You Won't Be an Orphan For Long," "Something Was Missing," "Annie" and "New Deal for Christmas." In their place, new songs were added. "Dumb Dog," "Sandy," "Let's Go to the Movies," and "Sign" were all written for the film. Interestingly, "We Got Annie," a song excised from the pre-Broadway production at Goodspeed Opera House, found its way into this film adaptation as well.

The 1982 film also added several elements from the Harold Gray comic strip, including the bodyguard characters of Punjab and The Asp, and a more action-packed finale featuring Tim Curry as Rooster chasing Annie up a raised drawbridge.

The show's creators, particularly Martin Charnin, have not had many kind words to say for this film adaptation, but the 1982 movie nevertheless made an undeniable impression on a generation of kids. It remains a popular movie today, with frequent showings on TV and several home video releases. In 1999, Craig Zadan and Neil Meron followed up their successful 1997 made-for-TV movie version of Rodgers and Hammerstein's *Cinderella* with a made-for-TV re-make of *Annie*. The film starred stage stars Alan Cumming as Rooster, Audra McDonald as Grace and Kristin Chenoweth as Lily St. Regis. Victor Garber as "Daddy" Warbucks and Kathy Bates as Miss Hannigan were both known more for their film work, though both have performed on Broadway as well. The film also starred Alicia Morton, an actress who had previously shared the stage with Ricky Martin in *Les Misérables* on Broadway, in the title role. This movie production was directed and choreographed by Rob Marshall, who, in addition to a rich career on Broadway as a director/choreographer, went on to helm the smash-hit film version "Chicago" and the film "Into the Woods."

This second movie version of *Annie* was much more faithful to the Broadway stage version of the property than the 1982 movie had been. Gone were Punjab and The Asp, as was the action-packed finale chase scene. The songs added for the 1982 movie were not reprised here, and "N.Y.C.," and "Something Was Missing" made their way back in. That being said, "We'd Like To Thank You," "You Won't Be an Orphan For Long," "Annie" and "A New Deal For Christmas" remained cut, while the White House reprise of "Tomorrow" was newly jettisoned.

In a special nod to the original stage version of *Annie*, the 1999 movie featured original Annie Andrea McArdle in a cameo appearance as the Star to Be in the "N.Y.C." musical number.

Unlike the previous film adaptation, this re-make was reviewed pretty favorably. Regardless, it has failed to catch on with an entire generation of children in the way that the 1982 edition did.



In 2014 an unprecedented third movie adaptation of *Annie*, this time in a version that updates the story to modern times, deleting much (if not most) of the original stage plot and score along the way. This version featured Jamie Foxx as the renamed Will Stacks and Quvenzhané Wallis as Annie.



*Costumes from both 1982 and 2014 feature films. Taken at a temporary exhibit at the Indianapolis Children's Museum. Taken by Paul R. Faulkner*

## The Real People of Annie

In the musical *Annie*, there are several real-life people that interact with the fictional characters. Here are some of those that existed in history:



Assuming the Presidency at the depth of the Great Depression, Franklin D. Roosevelt helped the American people regain faith in themselves. He brought hope as he promised prompt, vigorous action, and asserted in his Inaugural Address, "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

Born in 1882 at Hyde Park, New York--now a national historic site--he attended Harvard University and Columbia Law School. On St. Patrick's Day, 1905, he married Eleanor Roosevelt.

Following the example of his fifth cousin, President Theodore Roosevelt, whom he greatly admired, Franklin D. Roosevelt entered public service through politics, but

as a Democrat. He won election to the New York Senate in 1910. President Wilson appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and he was the Democratic nominee for Vice President in 1920.

In the summer of 1921, when he was 39, disaster hit - he was stricken with poliomyelitis. Demonstrating indomitable courage, he fought to regain the use of his legs, particularly

through swimming. At the 1924 Democratic Convention he dramatically appeared on crutches to nominate Alfred E. Smith as "the Happy Warrior." In 1928 Roosevelt became Governor of New York.

He was elected President in November 1932, to the first of four terms. By March there were 13,000,000 unemployed, and almost every bank was closed. In his first "hundred days," he proposed, and Congress enacted, a sweeping program to bring recovery to business and agriculture, relief to the unemployed and to those in danger of losing farms and homes, and reform, especially through the establishment of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

By 1935 the Nation had achieved some measure of recovery, but businessmen and bankers were turning more and more against Roosevelt's New Deal program. They feared his experiments, were appalled because he had taken the Nation off the gold standard and allowed deficits in the budget, and disliked the concessions to labor. Roosevelt responded with a new program of reform: Social Security, heavier taxes on the wealthy, new controls over banks and public utilities, and an enormous work relief program for the unemployed.

In 1936 he was re-elected by a top-heavy margin. Feeling he was armed with a popular mandate, he sought legislation to enlarge the Supreme Court, which had been invalidating key New Deal measures. Roosevelt lost the Supreme Court battle, but a revolution in constitutional law took place. Thereafter the Government could legally regulate the economy.

Roosevelt had pledged the United States to the "good neighbor" policy, transforming the Monroe Doctrine from a unilateral American manifesto into arrangements for mutual action against aggressors. He also sought through neutrality legislation to keep the United States out of the war in Europe, yet at the same time to strengthen nations threatened or attacked. When France fell and England came under siege in 1940, he began to send Great Britain all possible aid short of actual military involvement.

When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, Roosevelt directed organization of the Nation's manpower and resources for global war.

Feeling that the future peace of the world would depend upon relations between the United States and Russia, he devoted much thought to the planning of a United Nations, in which, he hoped, international difficulties could be settled.

As the war drew to a close, Roosevelt's health deteriorated, and on April 12, 1945, while at Warm Springs, Georgia, he died of a cerebral hemorrhage.



**Harold LeClair Ickes** ( March 15, 1874 – February 3, 1952) was an American administrator and politician. He served as United States Secretary of the Interior for 13 years, from 1933 to 1946, the longest tenure of anyone to hold the office, and the second longest-serving Cabinet member in U.S. history after James Wilson. Ickes and Labor Secretary Frances Perkins were the only original members of the Roosevelt cabinet who remained in office for his entire presidency.

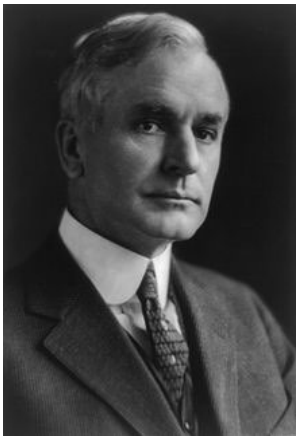
Ickes was responsible for implementing much of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "New Deal". He was in charge of the major relief program, the Public Works Administration

(PWA), and in charge of the federal government's environmental efforts. Ickes was the father of Harold M. Ickes, White House Deputy Chief of Staff for President Bill Clinton.



Frances Perkins (born Fannie Coralie Perkins; April 10, 1880<sup>[1][2]</sup> – May 14, 1965) was an American workers-rights advocate who served as the U.S. Secretary of Labor from 1933 to 1945, the longest serving in that position, and the first woman appointed to the U.S. Cabinet. As a loyal supporter of her friend, Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR), she helped pull the labor movement into the New Deal coalition. She and Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes were the only original members of the Roosevelt cabinet to remain in office for his entire presidency.

Perkins dealt with many labor questions during World War II, when skilled labor was vital and women were moving into formerly male jobs. She was the subject of the documentary film "Summoned" (2020).



Cordell Hull (October 2, 1871 – July 23, 1955) was an American politician from Tennessee best known as the longest-serving U.S. Secretary of State, holding the position for 11 years (1933–1944) in the administration of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt during most of World War II. Hull received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1945 for his role in establishing the United Nations, and was referred to by President Roosevelt as the "Father of the United Nations"

Hull won election to the Senate in 1930, but resigned from the Senate in 1933 to become Secretary of State. Roosevelt and Hull pursued the Good Neighbor policy, which sought to avoid U.S. intervention in Latin American affairs. In the aftermath of Mexican agrarian reforms, he developed the Hull Doctrine as a way to compensate foreign investors in the aftermath of nationalization. In November 1941, he presented the Hull note to Japan, demanding Japanese withdrawal from French Indochina and China. In 1943, Hull and his staff drafted the document that became the United Nations Charter. Hull resigned as Secretary of State due to poor health in 1944. In 1945, Cordell Hull was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for "co-initiating the United Nations".

Henry Morgenthau Jr. (May 11, 1891 – February 6, 1967) was the United States Secretary of the Treasury during most of the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. He played a major role in designing and financing the New Deal. After 1937, while still in charge of the Treasury, he played the central role in financing United States participation in World War II.<sup>[1]</sup> He also played an increasingly major role in shaping foreign policy, especially



with respect to Lend-Lease, support for China, helping Jewish refugees, and proposing (in the "Morgenthau Plan") to prevent Germany from again being a military threat.[2]

Morgenthau was the father of Robert M. Morgenthau, who was District Attorney of Manhattan for 35 years and Henry Morgenthau III, an American author and television producer. He continued as Treasury secretary through the first few months of Harry Truman's presidency, and from June 27, 1945 to July 3, 1945, following the resignation of Secretary of State Edward Stettinius Jr., was next in line to the presidency. Morgenthau was thus the first Jew to be in the presidential line of succession



James Aloysius Farley (May 30, 1888 – June 9, 1976) was one of the first Irish Catholic politicians in American history to achieve success on a national level. He simultaneously served as chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Postmaster General under the first two administrations of President Franklin Roosevelt. A business executive and dignitary and a Knight of Malta, Farley was commonly referred to as a political kingmaker, and he

was responsible for Roosevelt's rise to the presidency.[1] Farley was the campaign manager for New York State politician Alfred E. Smith's 1922 gubernatorial campaign and Roosevelt's 1928 and 1930 gubernatorial campaigns as well as Roosevelt's presidential campaigns of 1932 and 1936. Farley predicted large landslides in both, and revolutionized the use of polling data.

In 1947, President Harry S. Truman appointed Farley to serve a senior post as a commissioner on the Hoover Commission, also known as the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

The landmark James Farley Post Office in New York City is designated in his honor and as a monument to his career in public service



Henry Agard Wallace (October 7, 1888 – November 18, 1965) was an American politician, journalist, and farmer who served as the 11th U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, the 33rd vice president of the United States, and the 10th U.S. Secretary of Commerce. He was also the presidential nominee of the left-wing Progressive Party in the 1948 election.

The oldest son of Henry C. Wallace, who served as the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture from 1921 to 1924,

Wallace served as Secretary of Agriculture under President Roosevelt from 1933 to 1940. He strongly supported Roosevelt's New Deal and presided over a major shift in federal agricultural policy,

implementing measures designed to curtail agricultural surpluses and ameliorate rural

poverty. Overcoming strong opposition from conservative party leaders, Wallace was nominated for Vice President at the 1940 Democratic National Convention. The Democratic ticket of Roosevelt and Wallace triumphed in the 1940 presidential election, and Wallace continued to play an important role in the Roosevelt administration before and during World War II. At the 1944 Democratic National Convention, conservative party leaders defeated Wallace's bid for re-nomination, replacing him on the Democratic ticket with Harry S. Truman. The ticket of Roosevelt and Truman won the 1944 presidential election, and in early 1945 Roosevelt appointed Wallace as Secretary of Commerce.



Homer Stille Cummings (April 30, 1870 – September 10, 1956) was a U.S. lawyer and political figure who was United States Attorney General from 1933 to 1939. He also was elected mayor of Stamford, Connecticut, three times before founding the legal firm of Cummings & Lockwood in 1909. He later served as chairman of Democratic National Committee between 1919 and 1920.



Daniel Calhoun Roper (April 1, 1867 – April 11, 1943) was a U.S. administrator who served as the 7th United States Secretary of Commerce under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and was the 5th United States Ambassador to Canada from May 19, 1939 until August 20, 1939.

Roper was the U.S. Secretary of Commerce from 1933 until 1938, during which time he played a major role in the rollout of the New Deal. The National Recovery Administration (NRA) was a part of his portfolio until it was struck down by the Supreme Court in 1935.



Claude Augustus Swanson (March 31, 1862 – July 7, 1939) was an American lawyer and Democratic politician from Virginia. He served as U.S. Representative (1893-1906), Governor of Virginia (1906-1910), and U.S. Senator from Virginia (1910-1933), before becoming U.S. Secretary of the Navy under President Franklin D. Roosevelt from 1933 until his death.[1] Swanson and fellow U.S. Senator Thomas Staples Martin led a Democratic political machine in Virginia for decades in the late 19th and early 20th century, which later became known as the Byrd Organization for Swanson's successor as U.S. Senator, Harry Flood Byrd



Louis Dembitz Brandeis (November 13, 1856 – October 5, 1941) was an American lawyer and associate justice on the Supreme Court of the United States from 1916 to 1939. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, to Jewish immigrant parents from Bohemia (now in the Czech Republic), who raised him in a secular home.[3] He attended Harvard Law School, graduating at the age of 20 with what is widely rumored to be the highest grade average in the law school's history. Brandeis settled in Boston, where he founded a law firm (that is still in practice today as Nutter McClennen & Fish) and became a recognized lawyer through his work on progressive social causes.

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## More Fun Historical Mentions in *Annie*

*Annie* contains MANY references to real people, places, events, and episodes that also exist or existed in real life. These are all mentioned during the show, though they aren't seen.

**Don Budge** - in 1938 became 1st player to win the Grand Slam— the French, Wimbledon, U.S. and Australian titles in 1 year; led U.S. to 2 Davis Cups (1937-38); turned pro in late '38.

**Eliot Ness** - An American Prohibition agent, famous for his efforts to bring down Al Capone and enforce Prohibition in Chicago. Leader of the famous "Untouchables."

**J. Edgar Hoover** – An American law enforcement administrator who served as the first director of the FBI. He remained in the position for 48 years. 1924-1972.

**Fred & Adele** - Fred Astaire entered show business at age 5. He was successful both in vaudeville and on Broadway in partnership with his sister, Adele. With his sister Adele, he danced his way from vaudeville to Broadway, where they starred in hit musicals for nearly 15 years and reportedly appeared in a 1915 Mary Pickford movie, *The Band Wagon* with Fred and Adele Astair.

**Winchell's Column** - gossip columnist and reporter Walter Winchell's name is still remembered for the fear and respect it commanded. "The column was extremely powerful, because a good mention from Winchell about a performance would ensure whoever he wrote about more success, probably higher salary. A mention in Winchell's column was gold," he says. The telefilm alleges that FDR used Winchell to promote his policies. Winchell's successful platforms included his stance against Hitler. His support, in later years, of Joseph McCarthy's anti-communist blacklisting brought his downfall. Winchell died in 1972, a broken man deprived of the power he had used and abused. Lehman had seen the destructive power of columnist Walter Winchell, a former vaudevillian, born poor in Harlem in 1897, who had become a nasty, mean-spirited martinet. Winchell had a column in the worst tabloid in New York, *The Daily Mirror*, a *Daily News* wannabe that few read. Pete Hamill has written, however, that Winchell's "boots were delicately--and sometimes vulgarly - licked by press agents, entertainers, night club owners, theatrical producers, movie stars." Winchell's column was syndicated through Hearst to every state in the Union, and he had a popular Sunday night radio broadcast as well. A mention in Winchell's column could mean the difference between the sweet smell of success - or the stench of failure. As a columnist and radio man, Winchell spoke to 55 million people a day, a market share that news executives will most likely never see again. Nor will any one journalist be likely to carry the kind of power he enjoyed.

**Hooverville** - During the Great Depression, many families lost their homes because they could not pay their mortgages. These people had no choice but to seek alternative forms of shelter. Hoovervilles, named after President Hoover, who was blamed for the problems that led to the depression, sprung up throughout the United States. The Great Depression was severe enough to make it impossible for the New York City government to take care of its people. The government had too few resources to meet the growing demands of the



needy. And, the few resources that the government actually had didn't reach the hungry, the sick, and the homeless because many city officials were corrupt and kept those resources for themselves. Before the twentieth century, New Yorkers did not expect the federal or state governments to take care of them in times of economic hardship. They expected the federal government to defend them from attack but not from unemployment. The Depression changed the expectations of New Yorkers toward the federal government virtually overnight. They needed help from a higher power -- and fast. Unfortunately, the federal government did little to help. As a result, many came to hate President Herbert Hoover, whom they blamed for the collapse of the economy and the lack of relief. By 1931 tens of thousands of New Yorkers had been evicted from their homes. Some doubled up with friends and family, but others had no place to go. When shantytowns sprung up along the East River, the Hudson, and in Central Park, they were angrily nicknamed Hoovervilles. The largest Hooverville in New York was located in the middle of Central Park, near the abandoned Croton Reservoir. Some shantytown dwellers were lucky enough to have the skills of builders. Unemployed masons took stone blocks from the reservoir and used them to create a shanty that was twenty feet tall. More unfortunate men were forced to make their homes in empty water mains.

**New Deal** - Franklin Delano Roosevelt (Democrat) elected president, defeating Herbert Hoover (Republican incumbent); gives "New Deal" speech in which he says, "I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a new deal for the American people."

**Tommy Manville** - Thomas Frank Manville, Jr. (1894-1967), was heir to the Johns-Manville asbestos fortune. Tommy, as he was known in Manhattan social circles, was widely known for marrying 11 women in 13 marriages. The bridegroom described himself as a "retired business man" or gave his occupation as "looking after my estate." She cried, and the judge wiped her tears with my checkbook. --Tommy Manville (1894-1967)

**Mahatma Ghandi** – 1930 Mahatma Gandhi leads civil disobedience movement in India against Great Britain. Gandhi starts a fast in protest of colonial gov't's treatment of India's lower caste, the "untouchables." Wins improvement for them after 6 days.

**The Roxy** - The Roxy Theater New York City 1927 – 1960 Perhaps the greatest theater ever built. Samuel "Roxy" Rothapfel was a pioneer of the movie palace in New York, opening the Strand in 1914. His great Roxy Theater in 1927 seated 6215. The grand cathedral of movie palaces was New York City's Roxy Theater, which opened in 1927. It was founded by Samuel Lionel Rothafel, who in 1908 started showing movies with a hand-cranked projector in a tavern in a Pennsylvania coal mining town; he ordered the films from New York and picked them up from a milk train every afternoon. Movie palaces became popular during the Depression because few people had cars and television did not yet exist; most Americans took in a movie once a week.

**Rumplemeyer's** - in the St. Moritz Hotel: ice cream-dessert-pastry-shop/bistro

**Mayor** – five foot two: Of the three Republican mayors of the twentieth century, the most independent was Fiorello H. La Guardia, who detested party politics and made every effort to distance himself from the GOP. The "Little Flower," who was in office from 1934 to 1945, believed that partisanship was irrelevant to city life, because there

existed "no Republican, no Democratic, no Socialist way to clean a street or build a sewer, but merely a right way and a wrong way."

To some extent, this explains La Guardia's success. His cross-party political friendship with Democratic President Franklin D. Roosevelt resulted in a windfall of federal funds for New York, which was a crucial part in the city's economic recovery after the worst period of the Great Depression. Within the first few months of La Guardia's election, Roosevelt backed the creation of 200,000 federal jobs in the city. Over the first five years of La Guardia's administration, Washington funneled a total of \$1.5 billion to New York through various local ---- The Napoleon of New York ---- The son of immigrants of Italian and Jewish ancestry, Fiorello LaGuardia, or "Little Flower," is widely regarded as one of the best mayors in New York City history --- Fiorello Henry LaGuardia 99th Mayor, 1934—1945

**Helen Trent** - The Romance of Helen Trent – radio soap opera that ran from 1933 to 1960--- For 7,222 episodes—more than any other radio soap opera—The Romance of Helen Trent followed the titular heroine in her valiant quest to prove "that because a woman is 35, or older, romance in life need not be over... that the romance of youth can be extended into middle life and even beyond..." The Romance of Helen Trent debuted over CBS on October 30, 1933 and aired until June 24, 1960. Created by the husband-and-wife team of Frank and Anne Hummert, Helen Trent was conceived as the epitome of virtue in a world where behavior was usually judged in black-and-white terms. Helen Trent never smoked, drank, or swore—even her thoughts were pure.

**Ma Perkins** - Ma Perkins was the story of “America’s mother of the air,” a benevolent, self-sufficient widow who owned and managed a lumber yard in the fictitious town of Rushville Center. The show premiered in August 1933 on Cincinnati station WLW; by December, it had moved to WMAQ/Chicago and joined the NBC network.

**Al Smith** - In the 1930s he became a bitter foe of the NEW DEAL. The DEMOCRATIC politician Alfred Emanuel Smith, b. New York City, Dec. 30, 1873, d. Oct. 4, 1944, was the first Roman Catholic nominated for PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES by a major party. He left school after his father's death and took a series of odd jobs. Befriending a local Tammany Hall leader, he entered politics and in 1903 was elected to the New York state assembly. He campaigned aggressively but lost the election to Republican Herbert HOOVER. His candidacy, however, symbolized the aspirations of immigrant groups--many of whom were Roman Catholic or urban-dwellers--and with their support he carried the nation's 12 largest cities. Out of public office, Smith headed the effort to finish the Empire State Building. Elected governor of New York on three occasions, he won the reputation of a compassionate man who at the same time was a business-like administrator. It is safe to say that Al Smith passed his interest in social services and humane government on to his successor, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

**The Dillinger case** - And so, John Dillinger and Harry Pierpont, Baby Face Nelson and the rest of the Dillinger Gang were celebrities whose exploits were followed closely by a Depression-weary American public that followed their every adventure like a running television series. Hoover saw Dillinger and his gang as a threat to the national morals. Quickly enacted new anticrime laws made bank robbery, the transport of stolen goods or flight of a felon over state laws to avoid prosecution a federal crime which came under the enforcement jurisdiction of the FBI.

**Beau Brummel** - Beau Brummel is an upscale menswear specialty retailer located in the heart of Soho, New York. George Bryan Brummel (England, 1777-1836) Beau Brummel was the most famous of the dashing young men of the Regency. He was not of aristocratic birth, but was drawn to the upper class life style. He was forced to leave England and died a pauper in Paris. A typical Regency outfit for day wear was a jacket cut away in front, but with tails at the back. There is no waist seam, a feature present in Victorian coats. The open area around the hip has a distinctive curve pulling slightly around the waist. Even more notably, the sleeves are particularly long and set high on the shoulder. There are virtually no shoulder pads. Normally jackets had fabric-covered buttons. An exception was blue jackets which often had brass metal buttons--perhaps because of an association with military styles.

**Saville Row** - At its top is Saville Row, an area rather than a street. Huntsman, Anderson & Sheppard, and Boateng (his brother is a cabinet minister) will kit you out in a splendid suit, if you've got the money. Prince Charles' tailor John Kent (8 Stafford Street) is surprisingly cheap - if you want to spend £600 on looking superb in an English tailored suit you won't beat them on price - and with Prince Charles' recommendation... their premises in a cellar don't give away their royal clientele. A hidden secret. There are certain things that the British excel in (for example top Saville Row suits, Jermyn St shirts, handmade shoes) and it is worth paying for the quality and durability.

**Kaltenborn** - Hans von Kaltenborn

Known for his analyses of foreign affairs, Kaltenborn was hired by CBS in 1930 and became widely known as the first American radio news analyst. From 1940-1955 he broadcast for NBC.

Kaltenborn was known as a commentator who never read from a script. His "talks" were extemporaneous created from notes he had previously written. His analysis was welcome into homes especially during the war and the time leading up to America's entry into it. He had an international reputation and was able to speak intelligently about events because he had interviewed many of those involved. From the contacts he developed in his travels and his ability to speak fluent German and French, Kaltenborn seemed chosen for the role he developed at CBS.

**Madame Chiang Kai-Shek** - Chiang Kai-shek faces opposition from within his ranks, by the Communists and the Japanese. "Chiang Kai-shek (1887-1975), Chinese statesman and military leader, who was a pivotal figure in the history of modern China. Chiang was born in Fenghua, Zhejiang Province. While studying in Japan, Chiang joined Sun Yat-sen's United Revolutionary League, forerunner of the Kuomintang (KMT), which opposed the reigning Qing dynasty. When the 1911 uprising broke out in China, Chiang took part in the overthrow of the imperial government and the establishment of the Republic of China (1912).

In 1927 Chiang ended the KMT's alliance with the Communists and ordered their liquidation. After he had unified China under his own leadership, Chiang in the early and mid-1930s launched a new series of campaigns against the Communists led by Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai. This policy forced the Communists on their Long March in 1934. Simultaneously, Chiang resisted Japanese forces, which had invaded Manchuria in 1931. Full-scale war with Japan (1937-1945), a phase of World War II, broke out.

In 1942 Chiang became the supreme commander of the Allied forces in the China theater. When the Japanese were finally expelled in 1945, civil war erupted again between the Communists and the Kuomintang.

In 1947 the Communist army conducted a general offensive, scoring a series of victories. When the commander of the Beijing-Tianjin region surrendered to the Communists in early 1949, the Kuomintang forces collapsed. After this surrender the Communists rapidly won control of the entire country, and Chiang removed to the island of Taiwan. Under Chiang's leadership, Taiwan began to modernize its economy, and the island became highly competitive in foreign trade. He also broadened his political base by including natives of Taiwan in his government. In the early 1970s Chiang's government suffered serious setbacks when both Japan and the United States began to improve relations with the Chinese Communist government."

Baby Face Nelson - Teamed up with Tommy Carroll and Eddie Green and robbed banks in several states during 1933. In early 1934 he joined forces with John Dillinger and robbed banks with him and others that year. After the FBI gunned down Dillinger, "Pretty Boy" Floyd and a few others, it turned its attention to Nelson, who craved headlines. He got his wish. He was named Public Enemy Number One and made the headlines every day for several weeks until he was killed. on Nov. 27, 1934, near Barrington, Ill. Nelson was wounded in the gun battle and died later that day. His blanket-wrapped body was found in a roadside ditch near a cemetery the following day.

Hamlet needed his mother- A reference to the obsessive relationship Hamlet had with his mother Gertrude.

Woolworth needed his shop -The first successful Woolworth was opened by Frank Winfield Woolworth on July 18, 1879. It became one of the largest retail chains in the world through most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Orville needed his brother- Orville and Wilbur Wright were two American aviation pioneers. They are credited with flying the first motor-operated airplane.

Midas- Midas is a famous king in Greek mythology. He had the ability to turn everything he touched into gold. This came to be known as the *Midas touch*.

Rockefeller – John D. Rockefeller was an American business magnate and philanthropist. He is widely considered the wealthiest American of all time. 1839-1937

Dempsey and Tunney – Gene Tunney and Jack Dempsey were current and former heavyweight championship boxers. They fought in the Battle of the Long Count. It was a 10 round match in the pouring rain. After 10 rounds, Tunney defeated Dempsey.

Mutt and Jeff- Long running and widely popular American newspaper comic. Commonly regarded as the first daily comic strip. It ended publication in 1983.

Benny Goodman – An American jazz clarinetist and bandleader known as the “King of Swing.” He led one of the most popular musical groups during the mid 1930s.

Andrew Mellon /- The founder of the National Gallery of Art was Andrew William Mellon (1855-1937). Having entered his Pittsburgh family's banking business at age nineteen, Mellon became a highly successful financier and industrialist. He served as Secretary of the Treasury from 1921 to 1932 in the cabinets of Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover and then acted as ambassador to Great Britain in 1932-1933.

1933 - FDR makes speech, "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself."



## **A. Matching**

The following characters were mentioned or introduced to you throughout the show “Annie.” Can you match the following names with their job titles or descriptions?

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| A. Harpo Marx             | 1. Acting Secretary of the Treasury                             |
| B. Al Smith               | 2. Self-made millionaire and legendary stock trader             |
| C. Harold Ickes           | 3. Friend and aide to FDR                                       |
| D. Louise Howe            | 4. Director of the F.B.I.                                       |
| E. Andrew Mellon          | 5. Secretary of State   |
| F. Beau Brummel           | 6. Wife of Chinese statesman and military leader                |
| G. Don Budge              | 7. In 1938 became the first tennis player to win the Grand Slam |
| H. Barney Baruch          | 8. Secretary of the Interior                                    |
| I. Henry Morgenthau       | 9. Popular heavyweight boxing champion in the 1920’s            |
| J. Frances Perkins        | 10. First Roman Catholic Democrat nominated for President       |
| K. J. Edgar Hoover        | 11. Upscale menswear specialty retailer in New York City        |
| L. Cordell Hull           | 12. An actor who never spoke onstage or in front of a camera    |
| M. Jack Dempsey           | 13. Founder of the National Gallery of Art                      |
| N. Madame Chiang Kai-shek | 14. Secretary of Labor  |

## **B. WebQuest**

1. Was Roosevelt ever seen on television? How did this affect the public’s perception? Would it be different now?
2. Orphanages in 1933 and today - how has the system changed and has it changed for the better?
3. How has the role of the radio changed from 1933 to today?
4. Research different accounts of the Great Depression and the differing views of causes and cures.
5. When did FDR actually say his famous line “we have nothing to fear but fear itself” and what did he mean by that phrase?

### **C. Questions to ponder**

- Why do you suppose the character is called Oliver “Warbucks”?
- Why is it so important to Annie that she’s not referred to as an orphan?
- Why do you suppose it’s so important that every time someone refers to Oliver Warbucks as a millionaire, they are corrected and informed that he is a billionaire?

### **D. Extra Credit**

- Watch the video of the motion picture version of “Annie” (with Albert Finney and Andrea McArdle)
- Watch the video of the television version of “Annie” (Victor Garber and Alicia Morton)
- Compare and contrast the videos to the stage version.

Answers to “Test Your Memory and History IQ”

1. I 2. H 3. D 4. K 5. L 6. N 7. G 8. C 9. M 10. B 11. F 12. A 13. E 14. J



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Annie The Musical

I K G J D H R S D P Z Y F D U S I U P Q X N K D  
J G N O N X K U D H Q Q S T N E D I S E R P F F  
G Q I S Q Z K S Z J J I Y T I C K R O Y W E N B  
Y I C R B X G L A P M W Q Q C W T D G M U I C A  
M T N E B R E T S O O R B R C R E N M J L R K L  
K M A K E D U F Z S W I U O K G K E U F I N C E  
L Q D C L B G U B I E I I O P X C K R M V A O I  
T P B A I L N P F G X N P S X P O A K R E G T T  
E L F M M F X R D I S S S E F R L R P B R I E O  
F H Y S S S K N G R S E R V I V P D Q U P N R M  
I S D I E M Q E S T H G M E K Y J D P N O A E O  
L K N L U L D C T S A D L L T K B J A D O H W R  
K C A Q U B Y N I Y A U E T P H K K C L L S A R  
C U S O I A P O H L G M M N A G R O T E E S R O  
O B E G J R P L H I O Q R R D B G N I S A I D W  
N R V T A N X Y O L H S Z M O H X G N G C M I L  
K A M Y X F L E B Y A M U H W V R Q G W F K D D  
D W R R J O R P H A N A G E H X U W H X P H B X  
R R D N A V Z Z L T Y F I F T H A V E N U E Z F  
A E U O O G R A C E S Z H M L J A N N I E N H L  
H V P T T Y Y D X J Y X C U M B E Q Y H Y N K Y  
A I O E D V Z J Z L R Y J I L D G C Q G Z S R K  
Q L N R W E J E A S Y S T R E E T Z I S K A T D  
B O T Q M H I O F I D Z B S Y A R U V D E Q T M

smile	mudges	maybe	tomorrow
organ	mrspiu	drake	sandy
rooster	fifthavenue	smackers	reward
liverpoole	mr Dupont	lilystrigis	President
Roosevelt	orphanage	oliverwarbucks	note
newyorkcity	mrbundles	misshanigan	hardknocklife
locket	grace	easystreet	dancing
Annie	acting		



## Resources

[https://annie.fandom.com/wiki/Annie:\\_The\\_Musical](https://annie.fandom.com/wiki/Annie:_The_Musical)

<https://www.anniethemusical.com/>

<http://broadwaymusicalhome.com/shows/annie.htm>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

[ANNIE Musical Word Search](#)

<https://www.masterworksbroadway.com/music/annie-original-broadway-cast-recording/>

<https://www.mtishows.com/annie>

<https://www.mtishows.com/annie-warbucks>

<https://www.playbill.com/article/cast-changes-rewrites-and-more-from-yesterday-to-tomorrow-annies-history-on-stage-and-screen-com-337596>

<https://www.playbill.com/article/look-back-at-andrea-mcardle-and-the-original-cast-of-annie-on-broadway>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annie\\_\(musical\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annie_(musical))