



PRESENTS



2022-2023

FIELD TRIP EDUCATOR GUIDE

Dear Educators,

Welcome to ArtsBridge's 2022-2023 Field Trip Season! We are thrilled to present The Science of Magic to you and your students.

For centuries magicians have used scientific principles to make people levitate in mid-air and vanish in the blink of an eye. Illusionist Bill Blagg's one-of-a-kind educational experience, The Science of Magic, takes students on a rare, never-before-seen journey "behind the scenes" of the magic world. Students will discover firsthand how magicians use science to create their illusions! The Science of Magic is designed to excite, educate, intrigue, and promote students to think "outside the box" and spawn their curiosity about how science and the Scientific Method are used by magicians to create the impossible!

Thank you for sharing this special experience with your students. We hope this field trip guide helps you connect the performance to your in-classroom curriculum in ways that you find valuable. In the following pages, you will see guidelines regarding your field trip, contextual information about the performance and related subjects, as well as a variety of pre and post discussion questions and assessment activities. On page 19, you'll find the Curriculum Connections included in The Science of Magic. Please "pick and choose" materials and ideas from the guide to meet the unique needs of your class.

We look forward to inspiring and educating your students through the arts on October 11, 2022 at the world-class Cobb Energy Performing Arts Centre!

See you at the theatre,

The ArtsBridge Team

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About Cobb Energy Performing Arts Centre



The landmark Cobb Energy Performing Arts Centre is a cultural, entertainment and special events venue of a national significance. Atlanta's first major performing arts facility in four decades, Cobb Energy Centre boasts state-of-the-art systems, amenities and design features that allow the expression of any artistic idea and captivate performers, patrons and event planners. The Centre's strong suit is versatility. It can accommodate events as diverse as Broadway, concerts, corporate functions, private parties and family entertainment.

The Centre's distinctive façade and three-story lobby – highlighted by a 65-foot, floor-to-ceiling glass curtain wall – offer visitors a grand welcome and stunning introduction to a venue of great warmth, elegance and possibilities. Nothing speaks "special occasion" like the majestic lobby – a gathering space and promenade with two grand staircases, specially designed, colored-glass chandeliers and walls of Venetian plaster.

The Centre's 2,750-seat John A. Williams Theatre captures the richness and intimacy of vintage theatres. Yet, it incorporates modern touches and technology – including advanced sound, lighting and acoustical elements – that allow fine-tuning for each performance. With equal poise, the Theatre can host concerts, opera, drama, comedy, lectures, dance and spoken word.

The Cobb Energy Centre is a premier location for black-tie balls, galas, wedding receptions, corporate meetings, banquets, bar and bat mitzvahs, and parties.

- 10,000-square-foot ballroom, divisible into 3 sections, holds up to 630 for a seated meal, 800 in theatre setting and up to 650 for a reception
- 2,750-seat theater ideal for graduations or general sessions
- Unique special event spaces on theater stage, 3-level lobby, and outdoor terrace

The Centre is equipped to ensure ArtsBridge's vision of making sure everyone has access to arts experiences. Designated seats in various locations are available at every event for guests with disabilities and those needing special assistance. The venue is equipped with wheelchair accessible restrooms, elevators, plaza ramps, wheelchair accessible ticket windows, phonic ear devices, wheelchair accessible drinking fountains, and handicapped parking. Please call for more information about this and sign language interpreted performances. For safety purposes, ArtsBridge follows the Safety-First Guidelines of the Centre.

DID YOU KNOW?

- More than 250,000 patrons visit the Cobb Energy Centre each year.
- The Cobb Energy Centre opened in 2007.
- The Cobb Energy Centre has two main spaces:
 - John A. Williams Theatre, 2,750 seats
 - Kessel D. Stelling Ballroom, 10,000 square feet
- No seat is more than 160 feet from center stage in the John A. Williams Theatre.
- There are 1,000 parking spaces on site.
- The Centre is located one mile from the new Braves stadium and only 15 minutes from downtown Atlanta.
- ArtsBridge programs began in 2007 and reach 30,000 students each year.

Field Trip Guidelines

Below are simple guidelines for ArtsBridge Field Trips to Cobb Energy Performing Arts Centre. Please read carefully and contact us at (770) 916-2805 if you have questions.

Reservations: All field trip admissions are to be made in advance. Please do not bring more than the number of seats reserved. Performances are expected to sell out and we will not be able to accommodate an increase in numbers at the last minute. All patrons, including teachers and chaperones, must have a reservation in order to attend these performances. Children under the age of three are not permitted to attend.

Payment: Payments must be made in full, 4 weeks prior to the day of show, or we will not be able to accommodate your reservation. An invoice will be given to you at the time your reservation is made. Once you have paid in full, we will send a confirmation, which will serve as your school's ticket into the performance. ArtsBridge reserves the right to cancel unpaid reservations after the payment due date.

Transportation: The Centre can accommodate school buses, vans and cars. Please be aware that vans and cars will incur a \$15 per vehicle parking fee. A third party contractor runs the Centre's garage and charges this fee. There is no charge for parking school buses. All buses, vans and cars must comply with directions provided by on-site staff.

Arrival: All vehicles should approach the Cobb Energy Performing Arts Centre from AKERS MILL ROAD (map enclosed). Upon entering the driveway, buses will be directed to the circular drive where they will temporarily pull up to the curb for unloading. A Cobb Energy Performing Arts Centre representative will board the bus and check-in your school. Students will be immediately unloaded and buses will be directed to their designated parking areas.

Seating: Students are seated as they arrive, starting with the floor level, first row. The exception to this is for programs with older and younger students in attendance at the same time. In this case, students in kindergarten and first-grade will be seated in the first few rows of the theatre. There are three levels of seating, with the back row of the top level no more than 160 feet from the stage.

Restrooms: Please seat your entire group, before taking restroom breaks, so that you can be easily found. Students **MUST** be accompanied by adult chaperones when going to the restroom. We encourage that you take groups so there are fewer trips.

Chaperones: Chaperones have a job to perform while at the Centre. Please make sure that your chaperones are interspersed among students, and that they are prepared for the day's responsibilities. Please discuss restroom visits, emergencies, behavior, etc. with your chaperones prior to arrival.

Behavior: Students and teachers are encouraged to enjoy performances, applaud and express enthusiasm in a manner that is appropriate for the performance, yet not disruptive for others. We request that all phones, tablets and any other electronic devices be completely turned off or on silent mode during the performance. We ask that chaperones on upper levels watch for students tossing or throwing items to lower levels and prevent students from climbing or leaning on railings. No student can leave the audience chamber without an accompanying chaperone. Students/classes that are disruptive may be asked to leave the performance with no refund. (See *Theatre Etiquette* on Page 8)

Departure: Performances last approximately one hour. Upon conclusion of the performance, classes will be dismissed to the designated parking area to board their buses and return to school.

Lunch: There is no facility for students to eat lunch in the Cobb Energy Centre. We recommend students eat lunch at the Galleria Specialty Mall, Cumberland Mall, at a park on the route to/from the venue or on their bus. Check Page 7 for some of ArtsBridge's favorite restaurants to eat at around the theatre! Snack Packs will be provided for students, teachers and chaperones attending an 11am or noon performance. For more information, visit www.ArtsBridgeGA.org/snack-pack-program.



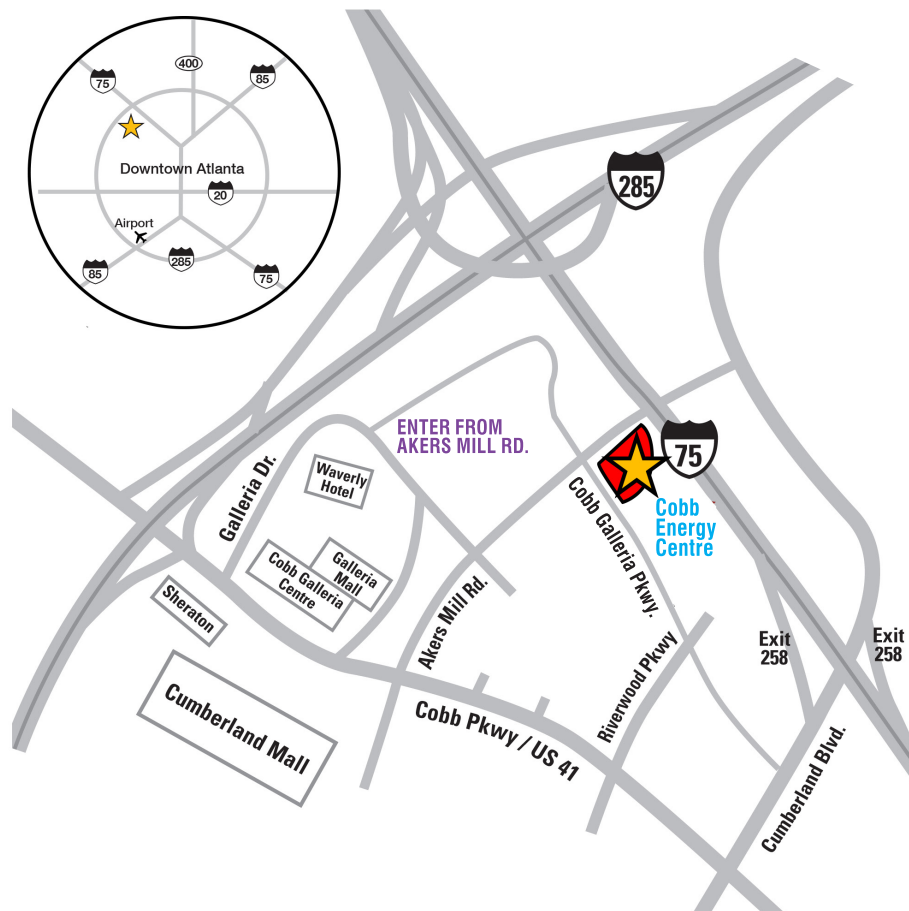
Transportation Information

Buses: All school buses must approach the building from AKERS MILL ROAD on the North side of the building. This will be crucial in assuring a fairly smooth flow of traffic. There will be Centre representatives guiding you. Buses will pull onto the site from behind the building and then drive to the front. PLEASE MAKE SURE YOUR DRIVERS USE THE MAP BELOW. There is no charge to park school buses on-site.

Checking In: When you arrive at the front of the building, a representative from the Centre will board your bus to check-in your school. You and your bus driver will be given a large number that will be taped to the bus windows. Please remember your number, as it will help you find your bus after the performance.

After the Show: After the performance, buses will be parked in the Centre's surface lot in numerical order and representatives will assist you in locating your bus(es). We encourage everyone to board their buses as quickly and safely as possible. For safety reasons, we hold all buses until everyone has boarded, so please make your way directly to the surface parking lot following the performance (see map below).

Cars/Vans/SUVs: You will approach the building in the same manner, but will park in our parking deck. Please note there is a \$15 per vehicle parking fee for cars/vans/SUVs. After you have parked, make your way to level 2 of the deck and to the west side (theatre side) of the building. When you emerge from the parking deck, there will be a Centre representative to check you in and direct you to your seats.



Additional Map for All Vehicles Attending



2800 Cobb Galleria Pkwy, Atlanta, GA 30339

Local Dining

Food Sponsors

ArtsBridge Program Food Sponsors within driving distance of Cobb Energy Performing Arts Centre:

1. Grub Burger
2. Murph's
3. Chick-fil-A
4. Subway

Other Nearby Restaurants

5. Bonefish Grill
6. C&S Seafood and Oyster Bar
7. Carrabba's
8. Chipotle Mexican Grill
9. Chuy's Tex-Mex
10. Cinco's Mexican Cantina
11. Copeland's of New Orleans
12. Fresh To Order
13. Kuroshio Sushi Bar & Grill
14. Longhorn Steakhouse
15. Maggiano's Little Italy
16. Olive Garden
17. P.F. Chang's
18. Stoney River Legendary Steaks
19. Taco Mac
20. Ted's Montana Grill
21. The Cheesecake Factory
22. Top Spice
23. Blaze Pizza
24. Zoe's Kitchen



Theatre Etiquette

A live performance is a unique experience shared between performers and audience members. Unlike television or movies, audience distractions can disrupt the performers, production and audience. Before you arrive at the Cobb Energy Centre, please review the following information with your students and chaperones, and help ArtsBridge create a meaningful experience for all.

- Arrive early. Groups are seated on a first-come, first-served basis. Seats are not assigned for ArtsBridge events.
- Food, drink, candy, gum, etc. is not permitted in the theatre.
- Silence or turn off all electronic devices. We encourage you to share your ArtsBridge experience at the Cobb Energy Performing Arts Centre via social media, but please refrain from doing so or texting during performances; the glow from your device is distracting.
- Photography and video/audio recording of any kind is not allowed in the theatre during the performance.
- Respect the theatre. Remember to keep your feet off of the seats and avoid bouncing up and down.
- When the house lights dim, the performance is about to begin. Please stop talking at this time.
- Talk before and after the performance only. Remember, the theatre is designed to amplify sound, so the other audience members and the performers on stage can hear your voice!
- Use the restroom before the performance or wait until the end.
- Appropriate responses such as laughing and applauding are appreciated. Pay attention to the artists on stage – they will let you know what is appropriate.
- If you need assistance during the show, please find your nearest volunteer usher.
- As you enter and exit the theatre, remember to walk and stay with your group.
- Open your eyes, ears, mind and heart to the entire experience. Enjoy yourself!



BILL BLAGG'S The SCIENCE of Magic

ABOUT THE SHOW

For centuries magicians have used scientific principles to make people levitate in mid-air and vanish in the blink of an eye. Illusionist Bill Blagg's one-of-a-kind educational experience, *The Science of Magic*, takes students on a rare, never-before-seen journey "behind the scenes" of the magic world. Students will discover firsthand how magicians use science to create the impossible!

Bill's comedy-filled, action-packed presentation is highly interactive and makes science fun and exciting! Students will use the Scientific Method to levitate one of their teachers in mid-air and even learn how the science of reflection can make their homework magically disappear. In addition, Bill performs some of his mind-blowing, grand-scale illusions with a scientific twist! Bill will present an incredible display of the water cycle by making it snow from his bare hands. Students will watch in amazement as science creates magic right before their very eyes.

The Science of Magic is designed to excite, educate, intrigue and promote students to think "outside the box" and spawn their curiosity about how science and the Scientific Method are used by magicians to create the impossible!



The Man Behind the Magic

To say that **Bill Blagg** has had a magical life would be no exaggeration. From the moment he received his first magic kit in 1985, his world was never the same. Bill professionally launched his magic performing career in 1996, at the ripe age of sixteen. Bill became a stand-out in the magic community, due in part to his off-the-cuff personality and his high-energy performance style.

After graduating college with honors, Bill hit the road to perform magic full-time. Today, Bill has one of the largest touring theatrical magic and illusion shows in the country.

Having a love for both magic and science, Bill combined the two to create his one-of-a-kind, educational show *The Science of Magic*. The show takes students on a rare, exciting, never-before-seen journey behind the scenes of the magic world. Students discover first-hand how magicians utilize science to create the impossible.

Bill lives in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with his wife Kristin. When he's not performing he can be found at his magic workshop, working with his dad to create new illusions to thrill his audiences with.

**"We HIGHLY
RECOMMEND Bill's
show to those looking
to make science FUN and
ENGAGING!"**

-Jennifer Luck,
Paramount Theatre,
Austin, TX

Magic & Science

Both magic tricks and science experiments can leave people scratching their heads in amazement. Sometimes it seems there's not much difference between magic and science. What are magic tricks anyway? Magic tricks are really just illusions. The magician knows the secret of how to do the trick. However, to the audience the trick looks like magic because they don't understand how the trick was done.

Many magic tricks are really just simple science experiments. The magician adds a few magic words and makes you believe that something supernatural and mysterious is happening. Magicians are master showmen and work very hard to fool audiences by using misdirection and manipulating their senses. In the end, there's a scientific explanation for how the trick works that has nothing to do with magic or magic words.

Examining Magic



The fascination with tricks and illusions is universal and timeless. Before you can examine magic in detail, it is helpful to let children discover the broadness of the topic. As you are introducing magic to the group, brainstorm all the different types of activities that might fall under the category of magic.

Making things disappear, appear and change form is described as magic. Seeming to defy the “natural” order of the world (i.e. defying gravity, walking through walls) is called magic. Moreover, amazing feats that stun or surprise us are deemed “magical.” You may soon find your list of magic acts getting quite lengthy!

Next it is helpful to look at some synonyms for magic. Illusions, tricks, stunts, and deceptions are all used to describe magic acts. Discuss with the children why something might be called a stunt, whereas something else is an illusion. Decide how broadly you would like to define the category of magic. Work with the children to create a working definition for the topic of magic.

Pre-Show Discussion Topics

Use the following questions to start classroom discussions prior to attending *The Science of Magic*:

- What is **MAGIC**?
- Name some famous magicians.
- What is your favorite magic trick?
- Does anyone know how to do a magic trick?
- If you could learn how to do one magic trick, what magic trick would you like to learn? Why?
- Do magicians have magical powers or do they use science to fool us?
- Where do magicians learn how to do magic?



Terms

Illusion: something that produces a false impression of reality

Misdirection: focusing attention on one thing in order to distract attention from another

Perspective: the way objects appear to the eye

Levitate: to float in air

Center of Gravity: the point where the effect of gravity on an object is equal

Magnetism: the invisible force that causes items to attract or repel each other

Attract: to come together

Repel: to push apart

Mirror: an object with at least one reflective surface

Mirror Image: the image seen when looking into a mirror

Plane Mirror: a mirror with a flat surface. Most common type of mirror
Reflection: the bouncing of light from a surface

Refraction: the change in direction of light as it moves from one transparent substance to another

Matter: anything that has mass and takes up space

Atom: a tiny particle that all matter is made of

Molecule: forms when atoms bond or link together.

Density: a term used to compare two substances that occupy the same amount of space but have different amounts of matter

Solution: mixing two or more substances together (salt water)

Scientific Method: the process used to prove or disprove a hypothesis using experimentation.

Hypothesis: an educated guess about the results of an experiment you are going to perform

Experiment: a procedure used to test a hypothesis or to make a discovery



A Molecule
forms when
atoms bond or
link together.

Post-Show Discussion Topics

Use the following questions for classroom discussion after attending The Science of Magic:

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- **How do magicians create magic tricks?**

They use the steps of the scientific method. They develop a theory (hypothesis) then they test it. If it fails they change one variable and test it again. They repeat this process over and over until they get their theory to work.

- **Do magic tricks always work?**

No. Just like scientists, magicians must keep experimenting to find ways to make illusions work. Some ideas NEVER work and others take YEARS to create!

- **How do magicians use mirrors to make magic?**

They use mirrors to reflect light to make a person think they are seeing something (a mirror image) that is not really there.

- **What type of mirror did Bill use to make things disappear in the magic box?**

Plane mirror

- **Can a solid pass through a solid?**

No. When molecules are tightly packed together they form a solid. In a solid the molecules can't move or separate in order to allow another solid to pass through.

- **Since a solid can't scientifically pass through another solid, how did Bill pass the metal hoop over the floating teacher?**

We can't tell you the secret but here's a tip...misdirection and controlled perspective :-)

- **What can you do with an object when you find its center of gravity?**

Make it balance

- **After everything Bill taught us during the show do you think (teacher's name) was really floating in mid-air at the end of the show?**

Mention the passing of the metal hoop as proof of no supports, etc. Use this question to spawn creative methods of how the teacher was floating.

ACTIVITY

Create experiments to test the student's hypotheses on how they think the teacher floated. Were their hypotheses correct? Why or why not?

Magic Lesson 1: The Floating Egg

Sometimes a magician seems to make things float in air. In this project you won't make things float in air, but you will make an egg float in water.

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Materials

Quart (liter) jar, tap water, scissors, ruler, masking tape, ½ cup salt, felt-tip pen, uncooked egg, large spoon

The Setup

- 1 Fill the jar half full of water
- 2 Cut a 3" piece of tape and stick it to the outside of the salt container. Use the pen to write on the tape, "Magic Swimming Powder."
- 3 Place the egg and spoon on the table

Magic Science Time!

- 1 Tell your audience, "I am going to teach an egg how to swim."
- 2 Begin by showing the audience that the egg doesn't know how to swim by placing the egg in the jar filled with tap water. The egg will sink to the bottom. Remove the egg from the jar with the spoon.
- 3 Tell the audience that for the egg to swim you need to add magic swimming powder to the water. Pour the salt in the water and stir with the spoon. Say some magic words!
- 4 Place the egg in the water. The egg will float!

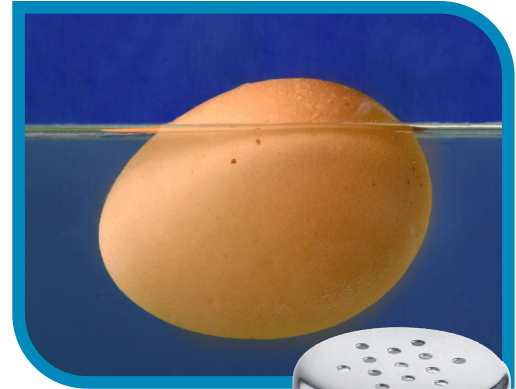
Discussion

- How did the magic powder help the egg float?
- What was created by mixing the powder in the water?
- Why didn't the egg float without the powder?

Explanation

All matter floats or sinks depending on its density. Less dense substances float on more dense substances. The egg floats in salt water because the egg is less dense than the salt water. However, the egg is denser than tap water, so it sinks.

Salt water is a solution that contains both salt and water. A solution occurs when a solid is dissolved in a liquid.



Magic Lesson 2: The Broken Pencil

In this trick you'll use water and light to perform an interesting illusion.

Materials

A glass, tap water, pencil

The Setup

- 1 Fill the glass about two-thirds full of tap water.
- 2 Place the glass of water and pencil on the table.

Magic Science Time!

- 1 Hold the pencil in front of you. Tell the audience, "I am going to break the pencil by simply sticking it in this glass of water."
- 2 Hold the pencil upright in the water so that the tip is about halfway between the surface of the water and the bottom of the glass. Make sure the pencil is near the back of the glass, away from the audience.
- 3 Move the pencil back and forth in the water, keeping it upright. Ask them what they see. It will appear as though the pencil is broken when in the water.
- 4 Remove the pencil from the water

Discussion

- Did the pencil really break when it was placed in the water?
- If not, then why did it look like the pencil was split in half?



Explanation

This trick works because of refraction. Light travels in straight lines, but when it travels from one transparent substance to another the light rays bend. This is refraction. When light travels from a more dense transparent substance, such as water, to a less dense substance, such as air, the light refracts, or bends noticeably. Light travels at different speeds in substances with different densities.

Light reflected from the pencil appears to the audience to be in one place when it travels to their eyes through the air, and in another place when it is refracted through water.

Refraction is
the change in
direction of light as it
moves from one
transparent substance
to another.

Magic Lesson 3: Disappearing Penny

Here's another effect that uses light and water to produce a mind-boggling effect.

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Materials

Quart (liter) jar with lid, tap water, penny, helper

The Setup

- 1 Fill the jar with tap water. Put the lid on the jar.
- 2 Place the jar and penny on the table in front of you.

Magic Science Time!

- 1 Get a helper from the audience to assist you.
- 2 Have your helper examine the penny and confirm that it's a real penny.
- 3 Have the helper place the penny on the table. Ask "Can you see it?"
- 4 Place the jar filled with water on top of the penny.
- 5 Say a few magic words and wave your hands over top of the jar.
- 6 Have the helper look through the water from the side of the jar and see if the penny is there or gone. What is the answer?



Discussion

- Where did the penny go?
- Why can't the helper see the penny through the clear water?

Explanation

When light travels from air to water, light bends toward the normal, a line perpendicular to the surface. Traveling from water to air, light bends in the opposite direction, away from the normal.

This trick works because at a certain angle, when light travels from a more dense substance (water), to a less dense substance (air), it no longer refracts but will reflect.

Reflection is the bouncing back of light from a surface. When the image of the penny comes toward the side surface of the jar at too great an angle, reflection rather than refraction occurs, and the image cannot be seen outside of the jar.

Magic Lesson 4: Keeping Dry

Air can be used in many magic tricks. Try this trick to learn one way air can amaze!

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Materials

Paper towel, drinking glass, plastic tub or bucket filled with enough tap water to reach the height of the glass

The Setup

- 1 Place the materials on the table

Magic Science Time!

- 1 Crumple the paper towel and place it in the bottom of the glass.
- 2 Turn the glass over and make sure that the paper will stay in place at the bottom of the glass.
- 3 Slowly lower the upside-down glass into the tub of water. Keep the glass as straight up and down as possible, until the entire glass is under the water.
**Good time for discussion topic #1*
- 4 Take the glass out of the water and let the water drip off the glass.
- 5 Turn the glass right side up and remove the paper towel. Let the audience feel the paper towel to determine if it is wet or dry.

Discussion

- 1 Will the paper towel in the cup get wet? Why or why not?
- 2 Why didn't the paper towel get wet when it was placed in the water?

Explanation

Air takes up space. The glass is filled with air when it's right side up and when it is upside down. When you turn the glass over and slowly lower it into the water, air remains in the glass.

The water cannot enter the glass because of the air inside the glass. The air creates pressure that is greater than the pressure of the water trying to get in. The towel in the top of the glass stays dry. If you were to tilt the glass on its side in the water, air would exit the glass and form bubbles. Water would then be able to enter the glass and soak the paper towel.



Additional Classroom Activities

Here are some additional ideas to use in the classroom to further explore magic and science!

ACTIVITIES

Activity 1: **Make Magic!**

- Have students create their own magic tricks. Promote students to develop their own unique magic trick. Guide them through the steps of the Scientific Method to help them in their quest to create their very own illusion.
- If time is of the essence perform this activity as an all class magic trick. Ask students to share ideas of a magic trick they'd like to create. Select one idea and as a class follow the steps of the Scientific Method to make the trick a reality!
- Remember sometimes no matter how many times you try the trick won't work. Be sure to document your experiments and the single variables you change each time. Use those notes to spawn classroom discussion on why the magic didn't work. What else could be tried to make it work? Have students suggest other methods to try. Did they work?

Activity 2: **Magic Show!**

- Have students select a magic trick from a magic book in the library.
**If you're school library doesn't have any magic books find some magic tricks online to hand out to the students. See credits/resources at the end of this guide.*
- Discuss with students the importance of showmanship when performing magic. Encourage them to use magic words, hand gestures, etc. when performing.
- Instruct the students to practice the trick at home.
- Plan a day to have the students perform their very own magic show.
- Following each trick explain the science that allows the magic to happen.



Sources and Resources

Many of the tricks in this guide were adapted from the references below.

Books

Wiess, Jim (1998). *Magic Science: 50 jaw dropping, mind-boggling, head-scratching, activities for kids*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass

Shalit, Nathan (1981). *Science Magic Tricks*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston
Cinderella?sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjx6ueYmvbiAhVSmVkkHeLpDhoQ1i8IKzAa

Web Links

Card Trick Central – <http://web.superb.net/cardtrick>

This website has hundreds of card tricks. They are sorted by ability level and make it easy to find an appropriate one to try.

Magical Youth International – <http://magicyouth.com>

Magical Youth International is the youth program of the International Brotherhood of Magicians (IBM).

Bill Blagg – <http://www.billblagg.com>

Official website for Bill Blagg that includes tour dates, biography, videos, pictures and an e-mail group sign up form.

Special Thanks

Overture Center for the Performing Arts (Madison, WI) – Educational Series (2010).

**Excerpts from the self-produced Overture Center Guide have been referenced in this resource guide.*

Simon Shaw – Shaw Entertainment Group. Great Barrington, MA

“Bill Blagg’s *The Science of Magic* is without question the pinnacle of this genre!”

– Daniel Hahn,
Playhouse Square,
Cleveland, OH

Curriculum Connections

Science
Dramatic Arts/Theatre

Additional Curriculum Connections information: <https://artsbridgega.org/field-trip/the-science-of-magic/>