

1. **Flag**—signified which type of play was being performed—black for tragedy, white for comedy, and red for history. The flag was flown high enough so most of London could see it waving from the top of the Globe. This was important because the theatre was located on the outskirts of the city across the Thames River.
2. **The "Heavens"**—ceiling over the stage that protected the actors from too much sun or rain. It also represented the sky and heavens and was painted blue with golden stars. Actors who played angels or spirits descended from the hut on top of this "roof" to the main stage. The hut was also used for storage and additional sound effects such as alarm bells, cannon fire, and thunder.
3. **Tiring House**—dressing and storage rooms. Actors rested here between scenes and changed into lavish costumes. All large props were stored here. The doors to the tiring house also served as actors' main entrances and exits.
4. **Upper Stage**—this "chamber" was used for most bedroom and balcony scenes.
5. **Galleries**—three covered seating sections. Audiences paid more to sit on these tiered wooden benches under a thatched roof to keep out the sun and rain. For an additional penny, a patron could borrow a cushion to sit on.
6. **Main Stage**—where the main action of the play took place, especially outdoor scenes of battlefields, forests, or cityscapes. It was often called an "apron" stage because audiences could sit around all three sides. The stage was intentionally built four to five feet high so the audience could not jump up and into the action. For a larger fee, patrons could sometimes sit up on the stage next to the actors.
7. **Inner Stage**—this stage was used mostly for indoor scenes. It had a curtain that could be opened or closed for scene changes.
8. **Open Yard**—audiences paid one penny to stand here and watch the performance, rain or shine. Often these patrons, or groundlings, would participate in the play by cheering, shouting, or throwing snacks at the actors.
9. **Support Pillars**—these wooden pillars supported the roof and were painted to look like marble. Actors used these pillars to hide on the main stage and observe other characters while speaking in "asides" to the audience.
10. **Trap Door**—actors playing ghosts or witches could rise or descend through this door built into the main stage. The cellarage underneath was referred to as "hell."
11. **Entrance**—"gatherers" stood at the single entrance to collect one penny from each patron per performance. Patrons put their pennies into a box, hence the term "box office." It took audiences at least half an hour to file into the theatre.
12. **Brick Foundation**—the Globe's foundation needed to be constructed of brick, as it was built on wet, marshy land close to the Thames River.