The stage which would have been used in the original play would have often been thrust staging, this is the same staging we used because it makes it easier for the actors on stage to communicate and use asides to connect with the audience. It helps them to direct their asides in one particular direction. One thing which is different from our performance to that of the 1770s would be the size of the audience. Our theatre space had an audience capacity of 20, however when ‘She Stoops to Conquer’ was released, there would have been a much larger audience. This is because people wanted to have as much of a good time as they possibly could. After leaving such a depressed era, they wanted to enjoy life as much as possible. This became much easier as Charles II started to introduce more theatres which held much more people.

“Its appeal was confined to the upper strata of society whose taste was aristocratic, and among which the prevailing fashions and etiquettes were foreign and extravagant.” (neoenglish, 2010). This would suggest that the staging was quite well built and extravagant, unlike ours; we used quite a minimal set so that we could capture the acting style more easily. The actors in the original production would have used asides and double entendres which we added in to try and capture the Restoration Drama style.

She Stoops To Conquer is a good representation of society in the Restoration Era because the characters represent the social ladder in an obvious way. They represent how differently people were treated depending on their wealth; this is shown especially through Kate’s appearance change throughout the play. Although Mr. Marlow is besotted with lower class women, other people feel uncomfortable about poorer people, and will do anything to differentiate themselves, especially through their appearance. It also represents the patriarchal society very well because Kate had no say in which her husband was to be. This is shown when Mr. Hardcastle tells her:

“He might not have you.” (Goldsmith, O, 1773). The words “have you” suggests that a woman is property and this is all they were seen as in this society. Despite sections of the play where Kate represents an independently thinking woman, Oliver Goldsmith captured the restoration society accurately through his acting styles, set design, costume and language choices.