

Medieval renaissance and elizabethan theatre assignment

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Ironically, as we will see, it was also the Church that resurrected drama.

Explanation: o Undemonstrative content/skills: Go through Powering and allow students to fill in notes. Student notes are fill in the blank and the answers are supplied throughout the presentation. Discuss and elaborate as class goes s on. 0 Shared/eliminative Practice: As a class, we will review the main points. Student will be verbally quizzed to make certain the major points are understood. Independent Practice/Application: Application: In groups of 45 students will write and perform morality or mystery rye plays.

In a Morality lay, Students will choose a moral to uphold, such as stealing is wrong, and WI ll write a story in which Someone good is rewarded, the bad punished or both. In a Mystery plan y, students will act out a Bible story, but can add elements if they wish. The plays will be performed at t he end of class. Evaluation: D By teacher (of Objective) Were the students able to answer the questions in the oral quiz? O Student cultivation of own learning Do I know the main points of Medieval theatre? Was able to write and perform m the assigned play? Closing: That's what like to see. Virtues being upheld, good rewarded, evil PU shed.

Remember that! Next class, we will begin Renaissance theatre. Reflection: Unit 2 PreTest-Medieval, Renaissance, and Elizabethan Theatre 1. During the 9th century, drama was resurrected by dramatic scenes created by the church to act out Biblical stories to illiterate churchgoers. Short 2. Name and describe the three types of plays that grew out of the trope. A. C. 3. In the late middle ages, the _play, depicting the events of Christ' s life, developed. 4. Medieval drama emphasized more so than 5. Since was the language Of education, people first turned to OR man playwrights during the <https://assignbuster.com/medieval-renaissance-and-elizabethan-theatre-assignment/>

Renaissance. . Plopped in Italy. The used a company often, usually 3 women and 7 men and performed plots involving intrigue and love. 8. Reemerged at this time. Developed and added music, dancing and singing to tragedies . 9. The Spanish used rich 10. At its peak, Spain boasted but simple theatres. 11. ' s rise to the throne gave theatre a strong supporter, counter acting its opponents such as the Lord Mayor of London. 12. Nicholas Dual wrote England's first comedy, 13. Theatres announced the style of the show of the day by raising a flag for comedy or a 14. Theatres were private (15.

The lower class paid a flag for tragedy. O stand in the pit around the stage ext ending into the open courtyard. 16. William Shakespeare wrote four types Of plays: A. B. D. 17. William Shakespeare is well remembered for four reasons: 1. He balanced and character. 2. His ideas are 3. His was majestic. 4. His character are so well portrayed that they live in our 18. List and describe 3 structural elements of and Elizabethan theatre. A. 19. What is unique about the dates of William Shakespearean birth/death? 20. What did Shakespeare leave his wife in his will?

Bonus: What character is Shakespeare supposed to have played in one of his own writings? Word Bank: Latin, Elizabeth I, tropes, French, memory, Comedic del alert, 4 O, stock characters, Greek, mystery, purple, dialogue, opera, costumes, nickel, miracle, scenery, Ralph Roister Doss term, white, passion, black, 80, closed, morality, open, acting penny, plot, universal, green, language, props, Mary q nee of Scots, theatre of the absurd. Medieval Drama Drama is not all " Evil! " The Resurrection of Drama ; Ironically, the very organization that banned Drama also brought it back. was the defining

factor of life in Medieval Europe. ; However, most churchgoers could not read and were ignorant of the teaching and stories Of the Bible. Even for those who could read AR between. Were few and f The Church came to rely on depictions of stories to educate the public. Stains d glass windows, church paintings and of course, Drama was part of this effort by the church. Moving Outside During the ninth century, drama was resurrected by ICC scenes short drama created by the church to act out Biblical stories to help illiterate church goers.

By the 13th century, the productions became so large and elaborate that they were moved outside the church. ; Their subjects were still though. The Progression By the 13th century, the depictions of Biblical scenes had grown so large; scene sees were now presented outside the ; Three types of plays began to develop: building. Plays depicted right from wrong. Or Scriptural plays told stories from the Old and New Et statements. Or Saint's plays portrayed the lives and miracles of the S mints. These were non scriptural. Play Wagons In order to present these plays outside, a stage called the Plopped. Actors would perform on the upper level. ; The lower level was used for storage and costume changes. ; A scene would be presented and then the Wagon could be rolled away and a ewe wagon and scene presented. ; Often these were part of the same such as creation. Religion and Comedy? Eventually, began to secularism Medieval Drama. They would alter Biblical situations to put the characters in awkward situations. The " Gullied" Age ; Trade Guilds began to plays. They would build elaborate scenery and stage very realistic and complex scene This was an early form of ex.'s attributes and skills. S the audience could see each trade

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The shipbuilders may choose Nosh's ark, the bakers the feeding of the 5, 000 and so on. Passionate plays ; In the late Middle Ages, the evicting the events of Chrism's life, evolved. Beauregard Passion Play is a passion play performed since 1 634 as a trap edition by the inhabitants of the village Of Beauregard, Bavaria, Germany. ; A passion play is enacted rather near to us in The Future ; Medieval Drama emphasized Arkansas. More so than dialogue. ; It began to mix the serious elements of drama with comedy which led to the t yep of drama in the Renaissance.

Grades: 912 Topic/Title: Renaissance Theatre Time Frame: 90 Minutes Grade Level Expectation(s)/ Course Level Expectation(s): Student learning objective: Students will recall and relate major points of Renaissance theatre, including Comedic, Opera and Spanish theatre. Projector Television DVD player phantom Of the Opera DVD Student Notes Opening: Last class, we learned about Medieval Theatre. Now we will get in our time m aching and move forward to Renaissance theatre. The renaissance was a rebirth of nearly everything.

Poe pale looked to the Greeks and Romans and began to rediscover their knowledge and culture. Explanation: Model/demonstrate content/skills fill in the blank and the answers are supplied throughout the presentation. Shared/interactive practice Verbally quiz students as a class over main points of theatre, especially over t he development Of opera and the reemergence of stock character. Independent practice/application Students will watch a clip from the movie " The Phantom of the Opera" in order r to see an opera in action, both onstage and backstage.

Students will record hallmarks of opera as discussed in lecture and share their observations with the class. Evaluation: By teacher (of objective) Were students able to answer questions in class? Did they identify component TTS of Opera in the video? Do I know the main points of Renaissance theatre? Closing: (review, transition) hope everyone enjoyed the movie. Encourage everyone to watch it in its entirety. I think it's pretty good. Reflection: Renaissance Theatre-The Rebirth of it all In the (Re) Beginning...

The Renaissance was a time when people began to turn to the arts and sciences. It was the beginning of education. Since the language of education, they first turned to Playwrights for inspiration. As a result of their desire to follow the plays were not very Italian Advances A type of theatre called Commedia dell'arte. It used a company of ten, usually 3 actors for tragedy, most and 7 developed in Italy and perform lots involving intrigue and love. Action was lively, usually adlibbed, and the characters sang, danced and exchanged dialogue with a new style of wit, humor and inventiveness. Mincing and began to reemerge at this time. Opera was developed during this period. It added music, dance to the tragedies. The opera appealed to the masses and it soon became an important social event. Theatre was aided in popularity by theatre construction. The stage sloped upstage to allow the audience a better view. The first theatre using a stage was built in 1618 and allowed the use of curtains and scene changes. Spanish Advances Spanish Drama emphasized romance, and the adventure of the caped, sword swinging place unities.