Theater Seminar (1660)

Description Theater Seminar 1660 is for the theater student who is interested in advanced study of the Theater as a

communication process. Creative work in performance areas will be covered. Various independent projects

will be assumed by the student.

Credits 1 credit

Prerequisites One previous Theater course

Textbooks/Resources Abel, Lisa. Theatre: Art in Action. Glencoe, 2005.

Required Assessments

Board Approved May 2004 Revised

AASD Theater Goals for K-12 Students

- > Recognize the interrelatedness of all elements of theater as it relates to the human experience.
- > Apply the elements of theatrical performance including acting technique, movement, voice, and character development.
- ➤ Become proficient in the analysis of theatrical texts through the reading and study of composition and structure of dramatic literature and the development of a working knowledge of vocabulary unique to the theater.
- ➤ Understand the evolution of theater over time from its earliest beginnings in pre-history to the present day.
- > Develop a working knowledge of all aspects of technical production for the stage including, scenic design, lighting, sound, costume, and makeup.
- > Gain an appreciation for the theatrical process and the interdisciplinary nature of theater.
- ➤ Utilize a variety of higher level cognitive skills including problem solving, critical thinking, collaboration, time management, and creative discipline.
- > Apply techniques of the writing process to produce a variety of written theatrical expressions such as script development, play reviews, and personal reflections.

Appreciate the theater as an art form both as an active participant and as an engaged and educated observer.

AASD Theater Standards for Students K-12 Students

- I. Play Reading and Analysis
- A. Attend a live theatrical performance and be able to explain the personal meaning derived from the experience, and be able to analyze, evaluate, and create meaning in a broader social and cultural context in either written or oral form.
- B. Read a play and be able to analyze, evaluate, and create meaning in broader social and cultural context in either written or oral form.
- II. Performance
- A. Create a believable, sustained character exhibiting basic acting skills including physical and vocal technique in a presentation that shows their understanding of the emotional and psychological makeup of the character.
- B. Continue to create characters through physical movement, adapting movement and making physical choices to fit the requirements of the scene.
- C. Continue to create characters verbally, adapting language choices and dialogue to fit requirements of the scene.
- D. Continue to create characters that are appropriate to the context of the scene, using facial expressions.
- E. Continue to create characters (physically, verbally, and facially) from scripted scenes.
- F. Create a character (physically, verbally, and facially) based upon an original idea, playing the character for a sustained period of time.
- G. Articulate in written and oral form the character's wants, needs, and basic personality characteristics.

III. Research and Analysis

- A. Write a critical review of a live theatrical event, its effect on the audience, and its potential impact in a broader social, historical, and cultural context.
- B. Select a play or theater-related event or individual and research the topic, gathering information from more than one source.
- C. Explain in writing the potential impact of a play on society and culture.
- D. Continue to research and synthesize information to help develop characters and the appropriate backgrounds for presentations.

IV. Analysis of Process

- A. Demonstrate increased understanding of strengths ("what worked") and weaknesses ("what didn't work") In character work and scenes presented in class.
- B. Reflect on and assess their own work and the work of others.
- C. Continue to share their comments constructively and supportively within the group.

V. Theater Production

- A. Create an original scene that includes the appropriate exposition, rising action, problem, conflict, crisis, and solution.
- B. Script their scene using proper script format.
- C. Analyze a play and determine appropriate setting, lighting, sound, costume, and make-up requirements.
- D. Research and design at least one element of a play (sets, costumes, make-up, lights, and/or sound).
- E. Demonstrate in written or oral form, an understanding of theater management in the successful promotion of theater production.
- F. Direct a scene for presentation.
- G. Make decisions regarding the scene's visual elements (such as where doors are located or where the audience will sit).
- H. Plan the blocking patterns of the dramatic presentation (placement and movement of actors within a scene) and guide the actors through their blocking.
- Create a rehearsal schedule, planning and organizing all rehearsals and deadlines until the performance.
- J. Rehearse and perform the scene for an audience.

Essential Learning Objectives	Performance Indicators	Classroom Assessments
Explore the major periods in the evolution of theatre	 Performance will be satisfactory when the student: a. identifies the major periods in theatre history and the important figures (writers, directors, philosophers, performers) in each. b. identifies the major influential works of each period. c. describes the unique performance and staging approaches of each period and compares/contrasts to other periods. d. relates the performance and staging approaches contributions of each period on the development of theater as a performing art and practices in the theatre today. 	 Exams Performance projects Journal responses Multi-media displays Teaching units/demonstrations Discussions
Objectives are linked to the following Play Reading and Analysis; Researc		
Interpret theater through perspectives of the major theater philosophers and develop a personal philosophy of theater Objectives are linked to the following	Performance will be satisfactory when the student: a. identifies and explains the significant aspects of the major theatre philosophers and their viewpoints. b. develops and supports a personal perspective and opinion as to the value and significance of these philosophies. c. synthesizes the varied and often conflicting points of view into a personal philosophy of theatre relevant to the student's own experiences in theatre. AASD Theater standards:	 Exams Performance projects Journal responses Papers Multi-media displays Teaching units/demonstrations Discussions
Play Reading and Analysis; Rese		
Cultivate major acting techniques and approaches used by performers.	Performance will be satisfactory when the student: a. identifies and explains the important aspects of the various acting "methods" and approaches presented (such as Konstantin Stanislavsky, Lee Strasberg, Stella Adler, Sanford Meisner, Viola Spolin, etc.). b. demonstrates these aspects in observed performances of other actors. c. begins to utilize these acting approaches and techniques in his/her own work as an actor.	 Exams Performance projects Journal responses Papers Multi-media displays Teaching units/demonstrations Discussions
Objectives are linked to the following		
Play Reading and Analysis; Rese	earch and Analysis; Performance	

Essential Learning Objectives	Performance Indicators	Classroom Assessments
4. Evaluate the role of theatre as a vehicle for social commentary and change.	a. identifies several significant examples of the theatre arts commenting upon the social conditions/circumstances of a particular region and people both currently and historically. b. identifies specific plays or performance art experiences which make such social commentary and/or attempt to create change. c. identifies issues/aspects of their own society as a high school student and the various ways theatre has or can be used as a vehicle of commentary and/or change.	 Exams Performance projects Journal responses Papers Multi-media displays Teaching units/demonstrations Discussions
Objectives are linked to the following Play Reading and Analysis; Reso		
5. Apply directing theory and investigate the role of the director in the creative process of the theatre.	a. identifies the major responsibilities of the director in process of preparing a performance. b. explains the major elements of directing theory including composition, picturization, movement, rhythm, and pantomimic dramatization. c. applies the various learned elements in a simulation where the student serves as director of a scene or theatrical piece.	 Exams Performance projects Journal responses Papers Multi-media displays Teaching units/demonstrations Discussions
Objectives are linked to the following Theater Production		
6. Experience advanced scene study	 Performance will be satisfactory when the student: a. identifies various approaches to scene study and the vocabulary currently in use including beats, objective, superobjective, subtext, magic if, through-line of action, motivation, and characterization. b. analyzes and supports the analysis of a given scene according to the techniques given. c. explains/demonstrates the impact of this analysis on performance. 	 Exams Performance projects Journal responses Papers Multi-media displays Teaching units/demonstrations Discussions

Performance Indicators	Classroom Assessments
Performance will be satisfactory when the student: a. identifies the major points presented in the standard work on auditioning technique by Michael Shurtleff. b. identifies the various types of auditions including prepared and cold readings and the unique requirements for auditioning for musical and non-musical theatre, stage, film, and television. c. utilizes audition techniques presented in a simulated or actual audition.	 Exams Performance projects Journal responses Papers Multi-media displays Teaching units/demonstrations Discussions
AASD Theater standards:	
	 Exams Performance projects Journal responses Papers Multi-media displays Teaching units/demonstrations Discussions
Performance will be satisfactory when the student: a. demonstrates an interest in a special topic and develops a criteria for study (such as voice and vocal techniques, specific playwrights or movements, theatre games, improvisations, etc.) b. applies knowledge gained from the curriculum areas covered to serve as a foundation for study and understanding of the special topic.	 Exams Performance projects Journal responses Papers Multi-media displays Teaching units/demonstrations
	Performance will be satisfactory when the student: a. identifies the major points presented in the standard work on auditioning technique by Michael Shurtleff. b. identifies the various types of auditions including prepared and cold readings and the unique requirements for auditioning for musical and non-musical theatre, stage, film, and television. c. utilizes audition techniques presented in a simulated or actual audition. JAASD Theater standards: Performance will be satisfactory when the student: a. identifies the role and importance of movement and kinetic expression in performance including spatial and body awareness, fitness, dance, mime, gesture, and stage combat. b. identifies various types of kinetic expression in observed performances. c. applies elements of movement and kinetic expression to personal experiences and growth in theatre. JAASD Theater standards: ch and Analysis; Performance Performance will be satisfactory when the student: a. demonstrates an interest in a special topic and develops a criteria for study (such as voice and vocal techniques, specific playwrights or movements, theatre games, improvisations, etc.) b. applies knowledge gained from the curriculum areas

Resources and learning activities that address course objectives: