Introduction to the Theater (1630)

Description In Introduction to the Theater (1630) students will explore the evolution of theater. The course includes the study of

teacher history, as well as play reading, acting, directing, make-up, costuming, lighting, and scene design.

Students will have the opportunity to attend and critique dramatic productions.

Credits .5 credit

Prerequisites

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.
- I. 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
1. Explore the history of theater	Performance will be satisfactory when the student: a. recognizes similarities and differences in historical periods. b. recognizes evolution of theater from pre-history to present day. c. identifies the major movements in theater. d. identifies key figures in the major theater movements (e.g. Greco-Roman, Middle Ages, Renaissance, Elizabethan, etc.). e. recalls at least one key work in each major theater movement. f. identifies basic non-Western theater.	 Quizzes Tests Research and In-Class Presentations Journals Discussions
Objectives are linked to the following Play Reading/Analysis; Research /Analyse theater as art		 Quizzes Tests Research and In-Class Presentations Journals Discussions Written Work
Objectives are linked to the following Play Reading/Analysis; Research		

Essential Learning Objectives	Performance Indicators	Classroom Assessments
3. Explore the nature of acting	Performance will be satisfactory when the student: a. develops self-awareness and self-confidence through the medium of acting. b. recognizes the importance of stage movement, technique and discipline. c. develops an awareness of ensemble. d. recognizes the importance of imagination and observation (verbal, non-verbal, environment). e. develops a range of emotional expressions (verbally, physically, and facially) to portray characters. f. defines and applies major acting terminology.	 Quizzes/Tests Presentations Journals Discussions Observations Self-evaluation through video taping Critiques Peer Evaluations
Objectives are linked to the following Play Reading/Analysis; Performance 4. Explore the elements of technical theater	Performance will be satisfactory when the student: a. defines and applies the terminology of technical theater. b. demonstrates knowledge of each of the areas of technical theater such as: lighting, sound, make-up, costume, and scenic design.	QuizzesTestsPresentationsJournals
Objectives are linked to the following	c. describes the importance of the technical aspects in the creation of mood, atmosphere, and theme.	Discussions

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Performance Indicators	Classroom Assessments
Performance will be satisfactory when the student: a. identifies different members of a production team (e.g. director, technical director, choreographer, lighting, costuming, sound, stage manager, publicity, producer, musical director). b. identifies roles and responsibilities of each member of the production team. c. recognizes the interdependency of the various roles of the production team. d. recognizes the importance of communication between and among members of the production team. e. explores theater careers.	 Quizzes Tests Research and In-Class Presentations Journals Discussions Projects
AASD Theater standards:	
Performance will be satisfactory when the student: a. evaluates dramatic genres (comedy, tragedy, drama, farce). b. defines and applies dramatic terminology. c. analyzes a play considering the elements of theater (acting style, costume, light, sound, theme, character development, set, interaction of characters, movement). d. writes a critique of a performance.	 Quizzes Tests Presentations Journals Discussions Critiques
	- Cquee
Performance will be satisfactory when the student: a identifies the role and responsibility of the audience in a live production. b explores theater etiquette as it applies to actors and	 Observation Reflective response to play attendance Journals
9	a. identifies different members of a production team (e.g. director, technical director, choreographer, lighting, costuming, sound, stage manager, publicity, producer, musical director). b. identifies roles and responsibilities of each member of the production team. c. recognizes the interdependency of the various roles of the production team. d. recognizes the importance of communication between and among members of the production team. e. explores theater careers. g AASD Theater standards: Performance will be satisfactory when the student: a. evaluates dramatic genres (comedy, tragedy, drama, farce). b. defines and applies dramatic terminology. c. analyzes a play considering the elements of theater (acting style, costume, light, sound, theme, character development, set, interaction of characters, movement). d. writes a critique of a performance. g AASD Theater standards: nd Analysis Performance will be satisfactory when the student: a identifies the role and responsibility of the audience in a live

Resources and learning activities that address course objectives: