



Greek Theatre

1.1

Tragedy

A play dealing with a tragic events and having an unhappy.

Comedy

A play which is humorous which depicts amusing people or events.

Unison

When two or more people speak or perform a movement at the same time.

1.2

Gesture

Specific movements you do with your arms / hands (eg a thumbs up, or a wave)

Exaggeration

Making things 'more'. Making your movements 'bigger' or your voice louder or more obvious.

Proxemics

The distances on stage, and what they imply. For example if we see two characters stood next to each other onstage, we assume they have a close relationship.

1.3

Mask

Face covering with exaggerated features and mouth device to help project the voice.

Ode

A poem sung in a play or a festival

Prologue

Introduction of a play that provides background material.

Thespian

Meaning actor. The word derived from Greek work Thespis.

1.4

Status

The relative social or professional position one character has over an other.

Chorus

A group of performers who react to the action on stage using their facial expression, body language, stance and posture. They also narrate the story whilst the other actors mime the action.

Direct address

When a character talks directly to the audience.

1.5

Blocking

Your planned positions on stage.

The Dionysia

The Dionysia was a large festival in ancient Athens in honour of the god Dionysus, the central events of which were the theatrical performances of dramatic tragedies and, from 487 BC, comedies.

Protagonist

The leading character in a story

1.6

Antagonist

The leading villain of a story

Canon

Is a section of movement that consists of one phrase that is performed at different times in either an overlapping or sequential relationship by two more performers.

Amphitheatre

Greek and Roman architecture- an open circular or oval building with a central space surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators.