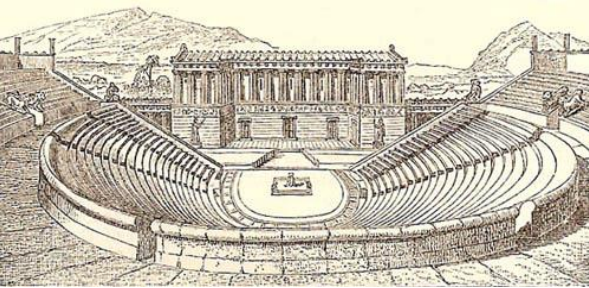


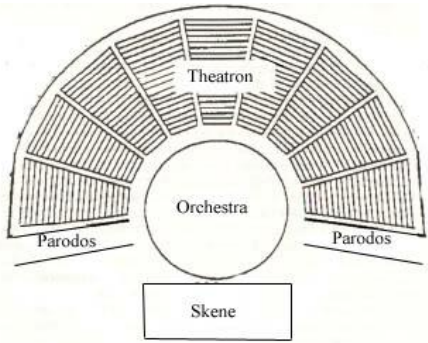


Year 8 - Half term 1

Key terms

Stage configuration understanding	Choral and drama skills	Knowledge on myths and legends
<p>Amphitheatre - This is the type of theatre that was used for ancient Greek performances. It is an outdoor theatre space.</p> 	<p>Unison - a group of performers doing the same thing at the same time e.g. talking or moving. We use the technique in Greek theatre so that the chorus is able to show the emotion of a play's story Example : In a Medusa performance, the chorus may all HISS in unison - This would represent the snakes in her hair as they look for victims.</p>	<p>Myths and Legends - Greek Mythology is a group of epic stories about Gods, Goddesses, heroes, creatures and the rituals of Ancient Greece.</p> <p>The stories often featured wars and heroic battles, frightening monsters, and also taught the importance of bravery, intelligence, fear, love, fun and right and wrong.</p>
<p>Skene - a building behind the playing area that was originally a hut for the changing of masks and costumes but eventually became the background before which the drama was enacted.</p> 	<p>Canon - a group of performers doing the same action but one after the other. This can be to build up dramatic effect and emphasise the importance of this moment in the story. Example : In a Trojan Horse performance, the chorus may mime hammering or building the horse in canon - This would represent the long hours of hard work that went into carrying out their plan.</p>	<p>Gods and Goddesses - Here are a few gods and goddesses you may choose to explore this term.</p> <p>Zeus- King of the gods (Sky and Thunder) Poseidon - God of the sea Hades - God of the underworld Aphrodite - Goddess of love and beauty Ares - God of war Athena - Goddess of wisdom Hera - Queen of the gods (Marriage)</p>

<p>Orchestra- The orchestra was a level space where the chorus would dance, sing, and interact with the actors who were on the stage near the skene.</p>  <p>The diagram shows a cross-section of a Greek theatre. At the bottom is a semi-circular area labeled 'Orchestra'. Above it is a rectangular structure labeled 'Skene'. The entire structure is set within a semi-circular auditorium.</p>	<p>Storytelling and rhythmic speech - The purpose of a greek chorus was to help tell the story that was happening on the skene as it was happening. Rhythmic speech, often in the form of poems or songs, was used to help make the story clearer.</p> <p>Example: Have you seen the disney movie Hercules? Think about how the muses use song to help tell the story!</p>	<p>Greek myths/legends - Here are some well known Greek stories/legends that you may choose to explore this term.</p> <p>Icarus - The boy who flew too close to the sun Hercules : and the 12 labours The legend of Medusa Theseus and the Minotaur The Trojan Horse</p>
<p>Theatron- The theatron refers to where the audience of a Greek sat during performances</p> <p>Parados -A parados was one of two gangways on which chorus and actors made their entrances from either side into the orchestra.</p>	<p>Projection and Clarity - Projection is about how clearly your voice can be heard in a theatre. With the size of a greek amphitheatre, it was important all actors projected loudly and pronounced each word clearly and correctly. Clarity is about how clear and precise movements and speech are on stage. In order for a chorus to tell the story, their movements needed to be very clear and timed perfectly.</p>	<p>Mythical creatures This term we will be looking at mythical creatures and how they came to be. Here are some definitions for a few of them.</p> <p>Centaur - half man half horse Cerberus- a giant three headed dog that guarded the underworld Medusa - A woman who had snakes for hair that turned people to stone. Minotaur- Had the head of a bull and the body of a man , he lived underground in a maze called the Labyrinth.</p>



Parts of a Greek Theater