

WORLD THEATRE PROJECT



Japanese – Noh Theatre

Noh theatre is structured around song and dance.

Movement is slow. Language is poetic. Tone is monotonous.

Rich and heavy costumes.

Themes from Noh theatre relate to dreams, spirits and the supernatural world.

Noh uses masks that can change the expressions.

A traditional Noh theatre has a roof and a bridge.



YEAR 8 KEMNAL KEYS

India – Kathakali

Plays focus on gods, demons and legendary characters.

Gods always triumph over evil and demons.

Body motions show the struggle of good and evil and it a physical form of theatre.

The alphabet of signs is used and certain movements tell the story.

Bold make up is used on the actors.

Characters use certain facial expressions to highlight the emotions in the story.



Brazil – Theatre of the oppressed:

Political people based theatre. Made for communities rather than an audience. Main practitioner is Augusto Boal.

Boal would work with people in the community to use theatre to help support them.

Sculpting – Using bodies to create images of people in society.

Using headlines to help create theatre and creating work relating to relevant issues within society.



WORLD THEATRE PROJECT – YEAR 8

Shadow Puppetry – China

Oldest form of puppet theatre in the world

Legends and well know epic stories are used.

Exaggerate original stories.

Puppets are controlled with thin sticks similar to chop sticks.

Traditional puppets are made from animal skins.

Chinese name is “pi ying xi” which means “leather shadow play”

Red mask = royalty and bravery

Black mask = uprightness

White mask = treachery



Nigerian Theatre

Folklore, farcical social satire

Performed in the Yoruba language

It grew out of biblical episodes.

In 1945 Ogunde was the first to establish a touring company for Nigerian theatre.

Certain gestures and dance like movements are used to tell the stories within Nigerian theatre.

Repetitive and sequenced movements.

