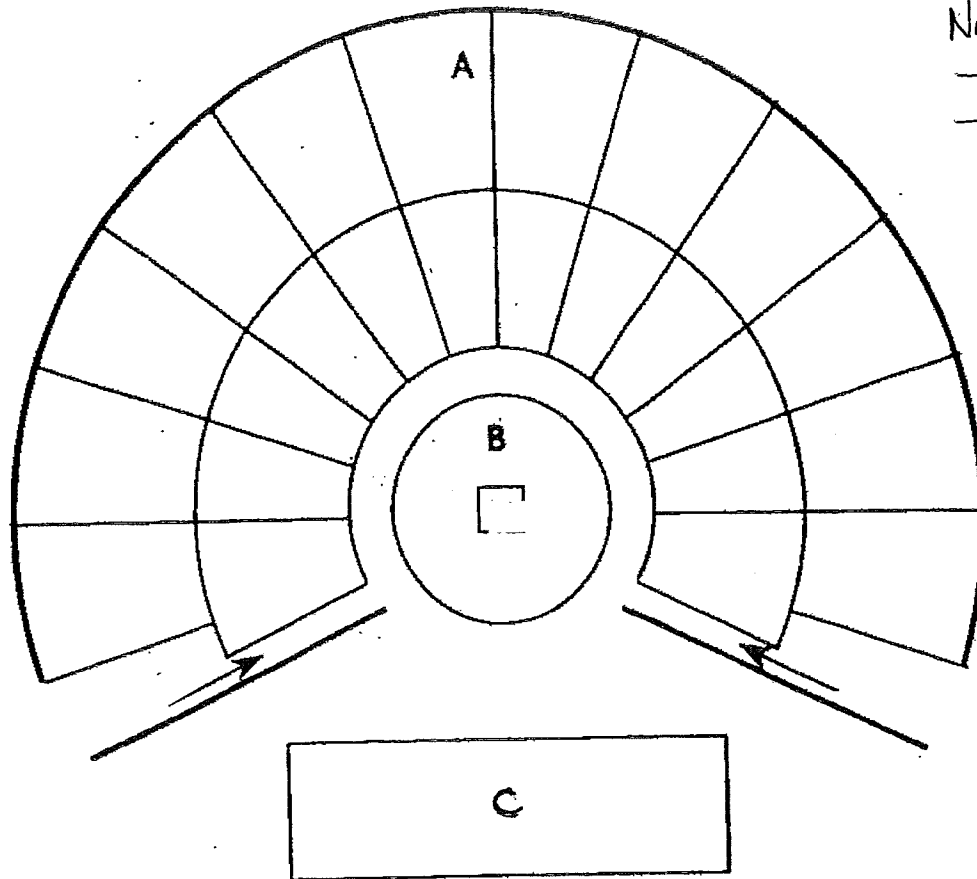


THEATER HISTORY REVIEW

1. What was the role of "drama" in ancient Greece?
2. What does the word "thespian" mean? Where did it come from?
3. Label parts A, B, and C on the graph below:

Answer all ?s

Name: _____



4. What is the name of the crane-like machine used to lower actors playing gods?
5. What were masks used for in Greek drama?
6. What was the purpose of the chorus?
7. When were Greek tragedies usually performed? For what festival? How many were typically performed at one time?
8. What is a satyr play?
9. When did Sophocles live?
10. Name a work by Sophocles:
11. Name two other Greek playwrights, the dates on which they lived, and what they are known for:

ROMAN THEATER

1. How did masks change from Greek to Roman theater?
2. How did Roman theater differ from Greek theater? How was it the same?
3. Name a Roman playwright, when he lived, and what he is known for?

MEDIEVAL THEATER

1. Answer the questions at the bottom of page 47 in the box under "Medieval Review"

RENAISSANCE AND ELIZABETHAN THEATER:

1. Answer and review all questions p. 106
2. Review ALL Shakespeare notes:
 - a. Born/died:
 - b. When did he move to London?
 - c. What was his son's name?
 - d. How many plays did he write?
 - e. What types of plays did he write (all three categories) and give an example of each type.
 - f. How many sonnets did he write?
 - g. How many words and phrases in the English language are attributed to him?
 - h. Give an example of a word or phrase attributed to him.
 - i. Why are Shakespeare's plays so famous? What is he known for being good at depicting in his plays?
 - j. Which play is your monologue from?
 - k. Review your answers to the Hamlet study guide questions.
 - l. What was the name of Shakespeare's Theater?
 - m. Describe the way this theater was built.
 - n. How much could you get into a play for?
 - o. What was the name of the people who stood in front of the stage.
 - p. Describe the atmosphere of a performance at one of Shakespeare's plays.