



Drama



Year 8 Knowledge Organisers





PANTOMIME KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

WHAT IS A PANTOMIME?

Pantomimes takes place around Christmas time and are always based on fairy stories such as Jack and the Beanstalk, Aladdin, Cinderella etc. They are suitable for all the family as audience participation is a must where the audience are encourage to boo the villain. Slapstick is also very evident in the British pantomime with the throwing of custard pies and silly moments where characters may fall over.

"Oh yes it is!!!"
"Oh no it isn't"



The Hero
 Liked by the audience, usually falls in love with the damsel in distress.



The Good
 Fights against the villain.



The Principle Boy
 A girl playing a boys role.



The Villain
 The pantomime Villain is the evil in a pantomime that the audience boo



The Damsel in Distress
 The female lead character who needs help from other characters.



The Pantomime Dame
 Funny, over the top likable characters. A man playing a female role.

POSITIONING ON STAGE

Up Stage Left	Up Stage	Up Stage right
Stage Left	Centre Stage	Stage right
Down Stage Left	Down stage	Down Stage right

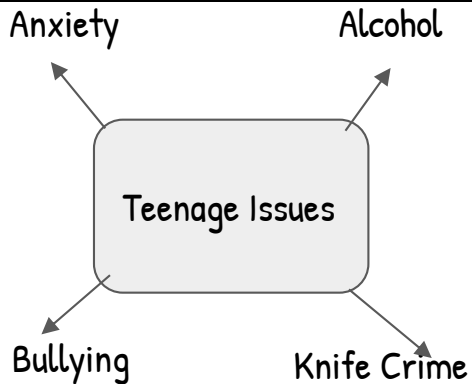
Audience

CREATING A CHARACTER USING CHARACTERISATION SKILLS

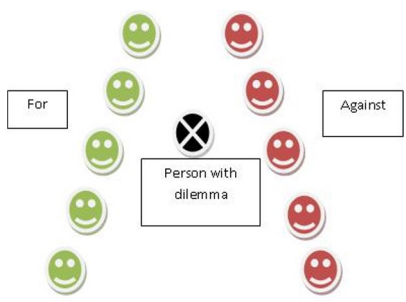
Facial expressions	One or motions or positions of the muscles beneath the skin of the face
Voice	The sound produced that can also show an opinion or attitude
Posture	The position in which someone holds their body whilst standing or sitting
Movement	The change in the position of a body part with respect to the whole body.



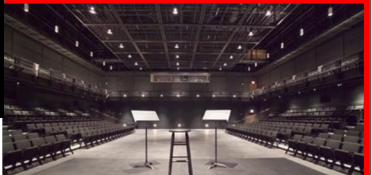
ISSUE BASED DRAMA KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



TECHNIQUE- CONSCIENCE ALLEY



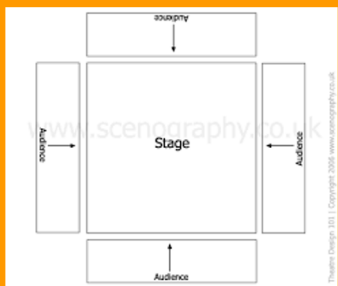
TRAVERSE



Also so known as 'Theatre in the Corridor'
It's a corridor between two blocks of audience.
It's a very uncommon type of stage form.
Few theatres are built to accommodate this exclusively.

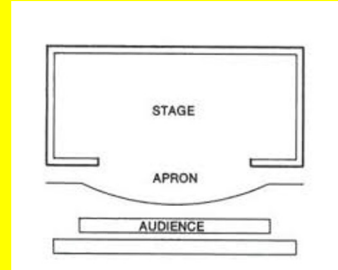
- Good staging for small audiences.
- Good for enabling use of movement - causing swift changes of location in a fast paced play.
- Using each extreme end of the stage can create problems for audience sightlines and can cause a Wimbledon effect for the audience which is wearing.

IN THE ROUND



Means... 'The audience surrounds the stage'.
Doesn't necessarily need to be 'round' but audience need to be all the way around the performing area to be in the round.
The stage is at floor level with raked audience all the way around - similar to amphitheatre but all four sides not semi-circular.

PROSCENIUM ARCH



In the late 17th Century until early 20th Century it became the standard form of staging for most theatres in Britain.
In the west end and older regional theatre the theatres retain their 'dividing line'.
Arch is built to accommodate the 'curtain'.
'Picture Frame' effect for audience - with single view like television viewing.
Audience or the stage is always raked.
Old days the curtain was always dropped for scene changes but rarely in modern theatre.

THRUST STAGE



A stage with audience on 3 sides.
Derived from the era Shakespeare during Elizabethan and Jacobean periods.
More intimate as actors are closer to the audience and surrounded by them.
Actors have to relate to 3 sides to get interaction.
Entrances/Exits/Wings need to be thought out because of sightlines.



A Midsummer Night's Dream

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Act 1

Hermia and Lysander love each other but are not allowed to marry so decide to run away to the forest to get married in secret. Demetrius wants to marry Hermia. Helena loves Demetrius. They follow Hermia and Lysander into the

Act 2

In the forest, Oberon and Titania are arguing. Oberon sees Demetrius and Helena arguing and commands Puck to use the potion on the Athenian man to make him fall in love with Helena. However, the first Athenian man Puck sees is Lysander, so he puts the love potion on him. Lysander falls madly in love with Helena.

Act 3

Puck sees Bottom in the forest and transformed his head into a donkey's head. He puts the love potion on Titania, who falls in love with Bottom. Puck puts the love potion on Demetrius so that he falls in love with Helena. As a result, both men love Helena so there is chaos. Puck eventually drops

Acts 4 and 5

Oberon finds Titania and Bottom and decides that he has had enough fun. Puck drops a herb in her eyes, she wakes and leaves with Oberon. The lovers return to Athens where Bottom and the other actors perform their play at the wedding of the three happy couples: Theseus and Hippolyta, Lysander and Hermia and Demetrius and Helena.

Key Characters

- ★ Puck - Also known as Robin Goodfellow, Puck is Oberon's jester, a mischievous fairy who delights in playing pranks on mortals.
- ★ Lysander - A young man of Athens, in love with Hermia.
- ★ Demetrius - A young man of Athens, initially in love with Hermia and ultimately in love with Helena.
- ★ Hermia - Egeus's daughter, a young woman of Athens. Hermia is in love with Lysander and is a childhood friend of Helena.
- ★ Helena - A young woman of Athens, in love with Demetrius.
- ★ Bottom - The overconfident weaver chosen to play Pyramus in the craftsmen's play for Theseus's marriage celebration.
- ★ Oberon - The king of the fairies.
- ★ Titania - The beautiful queen of the fairies.
- ★ Egeus - Hermia's father, who brings a complaint against his daughter to Theseus.
- ★ Theseus - The heroic duke of Athens, engaged to Hippolyta.
- ★ Hippolyta - The legendary queen of the Amazons, engaged to Theseus.

Context

- ★ The most influential writer in all of English literature, William Shakespeare was born in 1564 to a successful middle-class glove-maker in Stratford-upon-Avon, England.
- ★ Shakespeare attended grammar school, but his formal education proceeded no further.
- ★ In 1582 he married an older woman, Anne Hathaway, and had three children with her.
- ★ Public and critical success quickly followed, and Shakespeare eventually became the most popular playwright in England and part-owner of the Globe Theatre.
- ★ His career bridged the reigns of Elizabeth I (ruled 1558-1603) and James I (ruled 1603-1625), and he was a favourite of both monarchs.