



Drama



Year 9 Knowledge Organisers





SOAP OPERA KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

A soap opera is a type of radio or television serial that deals with domestic situations and often features melodrama, ensemble casts, and sentimentality. The name "soap opera" comes from the fact that many of these serials were sponsored by soap manufacturers in the past

- ### HOOKING YOUR AUDIENCE
1. Make your viewers wonder – put a question in your viewers minds – What do those first lines mean? What's going to happen? Make them wonder and you'll keep them watching.
 2. Begin at a pivotal moment – By starting at an important moment in the story, your viewer is more likely to want to continue so he or she can discover what will happen next.

TEASER

To create very short scenes showing climax / hook / Cliff hangers which are put together to make the viewer want to tune in and watch the next episodes.

1. Make your viewers need to know – Put a question in your viewers minds. What's going to happen? Make them wonder and then you'll make them return
2. By showing a tiny bit of a big storyline the viewer will want to know the details around it so will want to tune in

CLIFFHANGER

A dramatic and exciting ending to an episode of a serial, leaving the audience in suspense and anxious not to miss the next episode

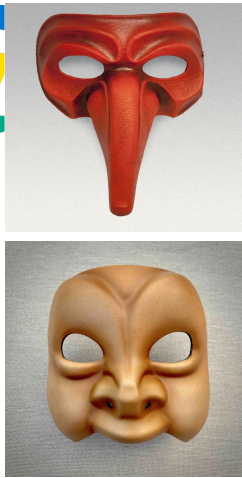
DRAMATIC IRONY

A situation in a drama that is understood by the audience but not grasped by the characters in the play





COMEDIA DELL'ARTE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Commedia dell'arte is an Italian theatre form that flourished throughout Europe from the 16th Century right through to the 18th Century.

MAIN FEATURES

- Half masks
- Physical Comedy
- Cross talking
- Masters and Servants



Harlequin (Arlecchino)



Pantalone

STOCK CHARACTERS



Il Dottore



Il Capitano



Zanni



Brighella



DOCUDRAMA KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

WHAT IS DOCUDRAMA

A Genre of TV / Film which features dramatised re-enactments of real life events

Sir Nicholas Winton (1909–2015)

A British humanitarian who established an organisation to **rescue children at risk from Nazi Germany**.

Nicholas was born to German-Jewish parents who had emigrated to Britain.

He supervised the rescue of **669 children, most of them Jewish**, from Czechoslovakia on the eve of World War II. This operation was later known as the Czech Kindertransport (German for "children's transport").

Alan Turing (1912–1954)

English mathematician, computer scientist, logician, cryptanalyst, philosopher and theoretical biologist. Born in London in 1912, he **studied at both Cambridge and Princeton universities**.

He was already working part-time for the **British Government's Code and Cypher School** before the Second World War broke out. In 1939, Turing took up a full-time role at Bletchley Park in Buckinghamshire – where top secret work was carried out to **decipher the military codes** used by Germany and its allies.

The Enigma Code

The main focus of Turing's work at Bletchley was in **cracking the 'Enigma' code**. The Enigma was a type of **enciphering machine used by the German armed forces to send messages securely**. Although Polish mathematicians had worked out how to read Enigma messages and had shared this information with the British, the Germans increased its security at the outbreak of war by **changing the cipher system daily**. This made the task of understanding the code even more difficult.

The Land Girls (1939–1950)

They were nicknamed **Land Girls**. The Land Girls did a wide range of jobs, including **milking cows, lambing, managing poultry, ploughing, gathering crops, digging ditches, catching rats and carrying out farm maintenance work**. Some 6,000 women worked in the Timber Corps, chopping down trees and running sawmills. They came from a **wide variety of backgrounds**, with more than one third from London and other large cities. Some were **homesick**, and many farmers were initially **skeptical** about employing young women on their farms, but people soon came to realise how useful most of them were

The Titanic (1912)

The RMS Titanic sank in the early morning hours of 15 April 1912 in the North Atlantic Ocean, four days into her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York City. The largest ocean liner in service at the time, *Titanic* had an estimated 2,224 people on board when she struck an iceberg at around 23:40 (on Sunday, 14 April 1912. Her sinking two hours and forty minutes later at 02:20 on Monday, 15 April, resulted in the deaths of more than 1,500 people, making it one of the deadliest peacetime maritime disasters in history.



WACKY SOAP KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Still Image
A frozen picture which communicates meaning.
Can also be called a freeze frame or tableau

Montage
A sequence of different short scenes, still images all joined together

Choral Speaking
ensemble speaking by a group often using various voice combinations and contrasts to bring out the meaning or tonal beauty of a passage of poetry or prose.

Narration
The action or process of telling the story

Mime
The use of movements, gestures and facial expressions to communicate an idea without words

Thought tracking
When a character tells the audience their thoughts during a pause in the action

Improvise
To make something up

Split Stage
When the stage is split into different areas representing different places or times

Direct Address
To speak directly to the audience

Slogan
a short and striking or memorable phrase used in advertising.

Flashback
A scene which shows events before the main action of the play. It can give extra information about the plot or help to develop characters





DEVISING KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

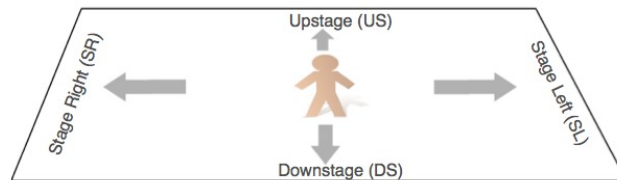
REHEARSAL TECHNIQUES

- ★ Improvisation
- ★ Backstory
- ★ Objectives
- ★ Role on the wall
- ★ Writing in role
- ★ Hot seating
- ★ Thought tracking
- ★ Still image



Stimuli
Artefacts such as photographs, letters, art, stories or poetry, used as a starting point for creative work

Cross cutting
Changing back and forth between different scenes or episodes. This can occur in a finished piece or be used as a rehearsal technique, when someone shouts 'cut' to switch the scenes



CHOOSING A NARRATIVE STRUCTURE

LINEAR - a chronological plot

NON -LINEAR - not chronological order

CYCLICAL - a plot that starts at the end then goes back to the beginning and goes to the end

EPISODIC - loosely connected scenes connected by location or theme

DUAL -narratives tell two or more stories at once using techniques like split screen and cross cutting.

Proxemics

The use of the physical space between actors to show relationships between the characters



Blocking

The process of positioning the actors on stage and planning their movements to maintain good sightlines for the audience





THE CRUCIBLE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

THEMES

- Fear
- Reputation
- Hysteria
- Jealousy
- Religion

CONTEXT

Arthur Miller playwright 1915–2005 American playwright

Play written in 1953 based around the story of the Salem Witch Trials

He is thought to have written the play because during the tense era of McCarthyism, celebrated playwright Arthur Miller was inspired to write a drama reflecting the mass cultural and political hysteria produced when the U.S. government sought to suppress Communism and radical leftist activity in America

Character	Description
John Proctor	Protagonist - Local Farmer
Abigail Williams	Antagonist - Servant at first for proctor
Reverend John Hale	Expert on witchcraft
Elizabeth Proctor	John's wife - virtuous but cold
Reverend Parris	Paranoid and power hungry - disliked by others
Francis Nurse	A wealthy influential man in Salem
Rebecca Nurse	Francis's wife- wise, sensible and upright woman - Victim of hysteria when accused of Witchcraft
Thomas Putnam	A wealthy, influential citizen of Salem - uses the witch trials to increase his wealth by accusing them and buying their land
Giles Corey	Elderly but feisty farmer. Fights against the court
Judge Danforth	Judge for the trials