

Home-School Learning Collaboration – Drama

Topics in this cycle: Practitioner project	Taught: Summer 2	Year Group: Year 9
Key knowledge/concepts to be learnt ('Tell me about....')		Websites/blogs/YouTube links and further reading to deepen and consolidate learning
<p>Students will understand a range of theatre practitioners and their influence on theatre through the years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stanislavski: Stanislavski thought theatre at the time was conventional and boring, he wanted his audience to believe and emotionally connect with the audience. - Brecht: Brecht thought theatre should be used to teach and promote change. Unlike Stanislavski, Brecht wanted his audience to think he did this by constantly reminding his audience that they were watching a play allowing them to focus on the message and themes opposed to a story. - Artaud: Artaud aimed to shock audiences through gesture, image, sound, and lighting. He wanted his audience to feel by attacking the 5 senses. - Theatre in Education: TIE uses theatre as a tool to educate young audiences. - Verbatim Theatre: Based on true stories, using the words of real people, verbatim theatre allows the audience to understand and emphasise with the characters. <p>Students will practically explore and implement the different practitioners' devices into their rehearsals.</p> <p>Students will practically explore each practitioner and styles through scripts, stimuli, and role play:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stanislavski's techniques included method acting, magic if, objectives and emotional memory. - Through the style of Brecht students will learn and practice his techniques including alienation effect, gestus, breaking the fourth wall and narration. - Artaud focused highly on physical representation. Students will create a movement style sequence to perform a scene titled 'Nightmare'. <p>Students will know how to create an engaging and educational performance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students will create an educational piece of theatre based on modern issues such as cyber bullying, knife crime, gender equality etc. <p>Students will know what verbatim theatre and the impact is of using this has on an audience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students will choose a subject of interest, conduct their own research using newspapers, interviews and/or media footage to create an inspirational and moving piece of theatre. 		<p>Stanislavski: Stanislavsky Acting Methodology - YouTube Stanislavski - An Actor Prepares - YouTube Intro to Stanislavski - YouTube </p> <p>Brecht: Bertolt Brecht and Epic Theater: Crash Course Theater #44 - YouTube BRECHT Devices - YouTube Example of Brechtian theatre: What a Wonderful World, Devised style of Brecht, 2017 - YouTube </p> <p>Artaud: Antonin Artaud and the Theater of Cruelty: Crash Course Theater #43 - YouTube Example of Artaudian theatre: 4:48 Psychosis in Artaud's Theatre of Cruelty (Group 1, Part 1) - YouTube </p> <p>TIE: How theatre education can save the world Rachel Harry TEDxMtHood - YouTube Example of TIE: Y10 GCSE Drama - Theatre in Education: gender stereotypes - YouTube </p> <p>Verbatim Theatre: An introduction to verbatim theatre - YouTube Example of Verbatim: GCSE Drama Verbatim Theatre- Refugee - YouTube </p>

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Key Vocabulary and Definitions To Be Learnt		What Will The Assessment Look Like?
Naturalism	Naturalism is a style of theatre inspired by practitioner Stanislavski. He wanted his audience to believe and feel everything on stage as real life.	<p><u>Formatively assessed:</u></p> <p>Students will critically reflect on their performance and that of others to consider the impact and effectiveness on the performance to reflect the different practitioners influence or styles of theatre.</p> <p>Performance Reflection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback: What worked well? - Feedforward: Next steps to improve for future performances.
Objectives	Objective is a goal that a character wants to achieve within the scene/moment.	
Super objectives	Super-objective is a goal that the character wants to achieve through the entirety of the play.	
Epic Theatre	Epic theatre is a style of theatre inspired by practitioner Brecht. He wanted to provoke change from his audience, delivery challenging, and political theatre used to address issues.	
Breaking the fourth wall	Breaking the fourth wall is a technique used whereby the actors speak directly to the audience eliminating the imaginary wall between characters and audience.	
Verbatim	A style of theatre in the form of a documentary based on the spoken words of real people.	<p>Family Learning Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Choose one of the theatre practitioners or styles listed (e.g. Stanislavski, Brecht, naturalism, verbatim). Together as a family, research and watch a selection of performances inspired by the chosen practitioner and/or style. You can find loads of different styles on YouTube!
Theatre of cruelty	A style of theatre inspired by practitioner Artaud. He aimed to shock audiences through gesture, image, sound, and lighting.	
TIE	TIE otherwise known as Theatre in Education is a style of theatre used to educate the audience. TIE usually explores challenging social scenarios in a supportive environment.	
Forum Theatre	A style of theatre created by practitioner Boal that uses participatory drama. Participants are encouraged to confront real or realistic problems within the play.	