MAPEH-ARTS
4th QUARTER: Module 1-Week 1
Theatrical Forms from the Different Art Periods

Name of Learner: _______________________
Grade & Section: _______________________
Name of School: _______________________

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
Regional Office IX, Zamboanga Peninsula
Arts- Grade 9
Quarter 4- Module 1: Theatrical Forms from Different Art Periods

MELC: Identifies selected theatrical forms from different art periods. (A9EL-IVa-1)

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Theater Arts of the western countries produced and performed in different periods had great influence from the Ancient Greek and Roman Theater Art. Modern Theatrical plays and musicals are still influenced by their predecessors. The development and transition of the theatrical forms during the Western Classical period are specifically discussed in this module.

In this module, you will be introduced to the different theatrical art forms during Greek, Medieval, Renaissance, Baroque, Neo-classical and Romantic Periods.

Therefore, you are expected to:

a. identify the theatrical forms and their development transitions in every period;
b. analyze the uniqueness of the theatrical forms in every period; and
c. show the relevance of the theatrical forms transition from the Western Classical period to the modern theatrical style.

**What I Know**

**Activity 1- Let’s Array It!**

**Directions:** The jumbled words are your clue in answering the cross-word puzzle. Arrange it and write your answer in the corresponding numbers in the puzzle below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Across</th>
<th></th>
<th>Down</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. LVAIDEMED</td>
<td>4. LAClassiceon</td>
<td>4. ROTMAINC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. CENASSIRENA</td>
<td></td>
<td>5. ROTMAINC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. QEURABO</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
What’s In

Activity 2: Let’s Link It!

Directions: Based on the previous activity, identify the theatrical forms of the different art periods. Write your answer in the space provided before the number.

_______1. During this Era, Theater performances were not allowed throughout Europe. They travel from one town to another to perform acts.

_______2. For the first time, ballet was performed in public during this period. Theater arts were characterized by a return of classical Greek and Roman Arts Culture.

_______3. The theater in this period is marked by the use of technology in current broadways or commercial plays.

_______4. This is a period where the movement styles of Roman and Greek societies influenced the theater arts. During this period, the theater was characterized by its grandiosity.

_______5. In this period, melodrama and operas became the most popular theatrical forms.

What’s New

Activity 3: Take-apart

Are you familiar with the history of the Theatrical forms and their transition from time to time? How much do you know them? Analyze the uniqueness of the theatrical forms in every period by filling in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transition Period</th>
<th>Theatrical Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renaissance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baroque</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neo-classical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What Is It

History of the Theatrical Forms and Their Evolution

Theater began from myth, ritual, and ceremony. Early society perceived connections between actions performed by group of people or leaders to a certain society and these actions moved from habit to tradition, to ritual, and to ceremony due to human desire and need for entertainment. The repeated rehearsals, performances, and creation of different actions broke the ground for theater. Let us now study the theatrical forms of the different art periods. (Badiola, Mary Grace J. et.al., Music and Arts 9, pp. 263).

Greek Theater

European theater began in Ancient Greece. It began around 700 B.C. with festivals honoring their gods. Dionysus (Di-on-i-sus), the god of wine and fertility, has a religious festival called “The Cult of Dionysus” to honor him. The three well-known Greek tragedy playwrights are Sophocles, Euripides and Aeschylus. (Badiola, Mary Grace J. et.al., Music and Arts 9, pp. 264)

Ancient Greece Theater consists three types of drama: Tragedy, Comedy and the Satyr play.

Tragedy is a compound of two Greek words, “tragos” or “goat” and (ode) meaning “song. This refers to goats sacrificed to Dionysus before performances, or to the goat-skins worn by the performers. Tragedy was the most admired type of play. It dealt with tragic events and has an unhappy ending, especially one concerning the downfall of the main character. Thespis was the first actor and introduced the use of masks and was called the “Father of Tragedy”.

Comedy plays were derived from imitation. There were no traces of their origin. Aristophanes wrote most of the comedy plays. Lysistrata, is a humorous tale about a strong woman who led a female coalition to end war in Greece. Cyclops was an adventurous comedy by Euripides.

Satyr Play is a play which contains comic elements to lighten the overall mood or a serious play with a happy ending.

Medieval Theater (500 C.E. – 1400)

During the Medieval era, theater performances were not allowed throughout Europe. A medieval European performer is called Minstrel. To keep the theater alive, minstrels, though denounced by the Church, performed in markets, public places and festivals. They travelled from one place to another as puppeteers, Jugglers, story tellers, dancers, singers and other performers in other theatrical acts. These minstrels were viewed as dangerous and pagan due to the reason that theater is banned during medieval period.
Renaissance Theater (1400 – 1600)

Renaissance theater arts were characterized by a return of Classical Greek and Roman arts and culture. (Badiola, Mary Grace J. et.al., Music and Arts 9, pp.269)

During Middle Ages, mystery plays were part of the religious festivals in England and other part of Europe. There were also morality plays and University drama to recreate Athenian tragedy. There were public theaters developed like *Commedia dell’arte* an Italian comedy and a humorous theatrical presentation performed by professional players who travelled in troupes. Aside from public theaters, they usually present masques in courts. Masques were a dramatic entertainment consisting pantomime, dancing, dialogue, song and sometimes players who wore masks.

**Innovations of the Stage:**

1. *Proscenium* was developed. This is the area of a theater surrounding the stage opening. Arches frame and divide the stage from the audience.
2. Backdrops for scenery were popularized by the art of painting clothes.
3. *Commedia dell’arte* or “Comedy of the Profession” was developed. It was quick-witted performance of the characters/players.
**Baroque Theater 1600-1750**

The Theater of the Baroque period is marked by the use of technology in current Broadways or commercial plays. The theater crew uses machines for special effects and scene changes which may be changed in a matter of seconds with the use of ropes and pullerys. (Badiola, Mary Grace J. et.al., Music and Arts 9, pp.272)

The development of technology affected the content of the performed pieces, practicing at its best the *Deux ex Machina* (a Latin word meaning “god from the machine”) believed to be the character gods who finally able to come down from the heavens and rescue the hero in dangerous situations.

![“The Teatro Regio in Turin”](image)

**Neoclassical Theater 1800-1900**

The Neoclassical period was a movement where the styles of Roman and Greek societies influenced the theater arts. (Badiola, Mary Grace J. et.al., Music and Arts 9, pp.273)

This period officially established just two types of plays, tragedy and comedy. They never mixed these together, and the restriction led to the use of the now well-known pair of happy and sad masks that symbolize the theatrical arts. Tragedies portrayed the complex and fateful lives of the upper classes and royals, while comedies, which were either public discourse or comedies of manners, tended to focus on the lower ranks of society. Observance to these genres was critical to a play’s success. (Badiola, Mary Grace J. et.al., Music and Arts 9, pp.274)
Three playwrights achieved a significant amount of success. Pierre Corneille (1606 – 1684) was often called the father of the French tragedy, writing scripts for more than four decades. One of these was “The Cid’. Jean-Baptiste Poquelin, better known as Molière (1622 – 1673) was known for his comedies, “Tartuffe and The Misanthrope” was one of his works. “Andromache and Phaedra” was one of his scripts.

TRIVIA about the Neoclassical theater:
1. The first “spotlight” was used in the U.S during this period and was called “Limelight”.
2. The Theatre Regulation Act of 1843 banned drinking in legitimate theaters. Many tavern owners took advantage of the situation and renovated their establishments to accommodate live performances.

Romantic Theater 1800-2000

Romantic Playwrights:

During Romantic period, melodrama and operas became the most popular theatrical forms. Melodrama originated from the French word melodrama, which is derived from Greek melos, which means “music”, and French drame, which is derived from Greek dran to “perform”. (Badiola, Mary Grace J. et.al., Music and Arts 9, pp.275)

Victor Marie Hugo was born on February 26, 1802 and died on May 22, 1885. He is considered one of the greatest and best-known French writers. Among his works that standout all over the world are “Les Contemplations, La Légende des siècles, Les Misérables, and Notre-Dame de Paris” which is known as the Hunchback of Notre-Dame. (Badiola, Mary Grace J. et.al., Music and Arts 9, pp.275)
Additional Readings

Theatrical Forms from different Art Periods

Greek theater - festivals honouring their many Gods.
Roman Theater – varied Art forms such as festival performances of street theatre and acrobatics.
Medieval Theater – theater performances were not allowed. Their plays focuses on the portrayal of the devil and hell and other plays also revolved around biblical themes.
Renaissance Theater– public theatre were developed. Dramatic entertainment such as pantomime, dancing, dialogue, song and sometimes players who were masks were also played.
Baroque Theater – marked by the use of technology in current broadways or commercial plays.
Neo-Classical Theater – Tragedy and comedy were introduced. Main concept of the plays were to entertain and to teach lessons.

What’s More

Activity 4: Tell Apart

Directions: To show your understanding in the lesson, cite the commonalities and differences of the theatrical art forms during the ancient periods and the modern theatrical style by using the Venn Diagram below. You may use a separate sheet of paper if necessary.
What I Have Learned

Activity 5-A: Sum It Up!
Directions: Sum up the lesson using the graphic organizer below. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

Theatrical Forms from Different Art Periods

Greek Period

Renaissance Period

Baroque Period

Neo-Classical Period

Medieval Period

Romantic Period

Activity 5-B: Think About It
Write your insights about how theatrical forms of ancient period influence the development of the present theatrical style.
What I Can Do

Activity 7-A: Show Me How you HashTag

Directions:

1. It is time to showcase your interest in art. You are going to watch one of the most popular plays during Western Classical period, *Les Miserables* on youtube (youtube.com/watch?v=x47p3IM) or any online platform available.

2. Sketch or draw your favorite character in the play.

You have two options where to make your sketch/drawing.

**Option A**: photoshop or any apps available online.

**Option B**: If option A is not possible, sketch/draw it in a short bond paper.

3. If option A is applicable, upload your work by using the hashtags #MyFavoriteShow, #ILoveArts, #theaterArtForms. You may tag your teacher in uploading it for easy assessment of your work. If not, the teacher will be the one to locate your account. Make sure to use your complete name in your social media account for the teacher to easily search your work.

   If you choose option B, you pass your output directly to your teacher for assessment.

5. Let us together rate your output following the Performance Rubrics below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Art Rubric</th>
<th>Excellent (3)</th>
<th>Very Satisfactory (2)</th>
<th>Satisfactory (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Focus</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I sketched/drew the screen shot segment well. I worked hard.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Composition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The art is balanced and the whole page works together well. I have paid attention to every detail of my work.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Craftsmanship</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My art is neat and carefully made. The coloring, painting, cutting, gluing were all neat.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Activity 7-B: Complete Me!**

**Directions:** Complete the statements below:

My Artwork is special because_________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

One thing I learned during this project is_________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

**Assessment**

**Multiple Choice:** Choose the best answer and write it on the space provided before the number.

_____1. What is the theatrical form during Renaissance Period?
A. Entertainment consisting of Masques
B. Broadways or commercial plays
C. Melodrama and opera
D. Festival performances

_____2. It is a period where theatrical plays were denounced by the church and is not allowed to play in public places.
A. Neo-classical period
B. Renaissance Period
C. Romantic period
D. Medieval period

_____3. In what period did melodrama and operas become most popular?
A. Neo-classical period
B. Romantic Period
C. Greek Period
D. Baroque Period
4. The following are the theatrical forms of Renaissance period except:
   A. Pantomime
   B. Dialogue
   C. Acrobatics
   D. Dance

5. In what period did theater apply technology in their production?
   A. Baroque
   B. Romantic
   C. Medieval
   D. Renaissance

6. Neo-classical period was characterized by its grandiosity. Which of the choices supports this statement?
   A. Stage decorations were given emphasis
   B. Costumes and sceneries were highly elaborate
   C. Lighting effects were observed
   D. Performances were extra-ordinary

7. Broadways and commercials are evident during which period?
   A. Greek
   B. Neo-classical
   C. Romantic
   D. Baroque

8. In this period, tragedy, comedy, and satyr plays were developed.
   A. Greek
   B. Medieval
   C. Renaissance
   D. Baroque

9. Theater is banned during medieval period. What did Minstrels do in order to perform their act?
   A. They continue their theater acts regardless of the ban.
   B. They ask permission to the European churches to perform.
   C. They stay civil until the ban is uplifted.
   D. They travel from one place to another in order to perform their theatrical acts.

10. This period officially established just two types of plays, tragedy and comedy.
    A. Baroque
    C. Neo-Classical
    B. Romantic
    D. Greek Period
References

A. Learner’s Material for Music and Arts 9

B. Website Readings

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Photo taken from the CCP Exhibit, October 14, 2013
http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:IMG_4317_-_Milano_-_La_Scala_-_Karel_DujardinsCommedia.jpg
Karel Dujardins,, commedia dell’arte show, dated 1657 (Louvre) {{PD-art}}
Image from Wikimedian Commons, by Shakko, 2004
Our Eden Land

Region IX- Zamboanga Peninsula Hymn

Here the trees
And flowers bloom
Here the breezes gently
Blow,
Here the birds sing
Merrily,
The liberty forever
Stays,

Here the Badjaos roam the seas
Here the Samals live in peace
Here the Tausogs thrive so free
With the Yakans in unity

Gallant men
And Ladies fair
Linger with love and care
Golden beams of sunrise and sunset
Are visions you’ll never forget
Oh! That’s Region IX

Hardworking people
Abound,
Every valleys and Rale
Zamboangueños, Tagalogs, Bicolanos,
Cebuanos, Ilocanos, Subanons, Boholanos,
Ilongos,
All of them are proud and true
Region IX our Eden Land

Region IX
Our...
Eden...
Land...