

Name:

# Ancient Greek Theatre

500-400 B.C.

“Crash Course Theatre: #2”

In 600 B.C., **Dionysus**, the Greek god of wine, fertility and \_\_\_\_\_ became very popular.

One way that others would worship him would be a procession with songs called \_\_\_\_\_

. Large groups of men would sing in a \_\_\_\_\_, eventually acting out the songs. One individual named \_\_\_\_\_ stepped out to act out individual moments.

Tragedy comes from the Greek words: \_\_\_\_\_

Theatre becomes institutionalized in: \_\_\_\_\_

530 BC expanded a new festival located in: \_\_\_\_\_

This festival lasted \_\_\_\_\_ days. Theatre competitions would take place \_\_\_\_\_ in front of a crowd of \_\_\_\_\_ audience members. The contest would feature \_\_\_\_\_ playwrights and each had to submit a tetralogy, which is \_\_\_\_\_. The big patron of these competition plays was called a \_\_\_\_\_. Plays would feature a chorus and potentially up to \_\_\_\_\_ actors.

Greek words (define):

Audience area:

Acting area:

Altar:

Dressing Hut:

Side exits/entrances:

“God in the machine”:

Masks during this time would be constructed from

The three tragic playwrights were:

Leading citizens would attend the plays in order to see plays that

Aristotle wrote The Poetics and spoke about Catharsis, which means  
interpretation of catharsis could mean:

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Three Cool Take-Aways from Greek Theatre:

1.

2.

3.