

# SUMMARY OF RESEARCH

*SECTION 1: STYLE AND GENRE WITHIN THE CHOSEN DISCIPLINE (DRAMA)*

*SAMPLE 2*

<p><b>800-400 BC</b></p> <p>Homer and other Greek tragedians eg, Sophocles and Euripides..</p> <p><i>Genre:</i> Greek Drama</p> <p><i>Style:</i> Large scale productions; use of masks, use of chorus; epic themes; the audience becomes emotionally involved in the heroic struggles of the protagonist. Emphasis on tragedy.</p>	<p><b>250 BC-AD 150</b></p> <p>Writers of Roman Empire key to this period eg, Virgil, Horace and Ovid.</p> <p>Drama was not a key feature of this period.</p>	<p><b>450-1066</b></p> <p>Old-English period (Anglo-Saxon period eg, Beowulf)</p> <p><i>Genre:</i> Old English</p> <p><i>Style:</i> Wandering players; oral tradition.</p>	<p><b>1066-1500</b></p> <p>Middle English period eg, The Canterbury Tales by Chaucer. (Printing press invented during this period).</p> <p><i>Genre:</i> Medieval Drama (Mystery Morality and Miracle)</p> <p><i>Style:</i> Travelling players on village greens; plays provided religious instruction.</p>	<p><b>1500-1660</b></p> <p>The Renaissance Period</p> <p>(1558-1603): Elizabethan Age</p> <p>(1603-1625): Jacobean Age</p> <p>(1625-1649): Caroline Age</p> <p>(1649-1669) Commonwealth Period</p> <p>Writers include: Marlowe, Shakespeare, Johnson, Donne, Spenser, Marvel, Vaughan, (*1599 Globe Theatre built in London), Milton.</p> <p><i>Genre:</i> Elizabethan theatre</p> <p><i>Style:</i> actors loud with commanding presence; strong vocally; interaction with audience; focus on language; use of music; elaborate staging; masques.</p>	<p><b>1660-1785</b></p> <p>The Neo-Classical Period</p> <p>1660-1700: Restoration Period</p> <p>1700-1745: Augustan Age</p> <p>1650-1750: Puritan / Colonial Literature (America).</p> <p>Writers include: Pope, Defoe, Swift, Voltaire, Rousseau, von Goethe</p> <p><i>Genre:</i> Restoration Theatre</p> <p><i>Style:</i> greater use of music; more detailed scenery and design; theatres had apron stage with proscenium arch.</p>
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<p><b>1785-1830</b></p> <p>The Romantic Period</p> <p>Writers include: Blake, Coleridge, Austen, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Tennyson, Browning, Dickens, Brontes, Thackeray, Hugo.</p> <p><i>Genre:</i> Romantic Theatre</p> <p><i>Style:</i> Strong echoes of Elizabethan, Jacobean and Restoration theatre. Focus on design eg, trapdoors, flying systems. Declamatory style of acting; engagement with audience.</p>	<p><b>1832-1900</b></p> <p>The Victorian Period</p> <p>Writers include: Wilde, Sheridan, George Bernard Shaw, Chekhov and Ibsen.</p> <p><i>Genre:</i> Melodrama</p> <p><i>Style:</i> Character types, eg, hero; villain; musical accompaniment; sensational plots with the triumph of good over evil; simplified emotion; plots were action based, rather than character based.</p> <p>Spectacular events on stage.</p> <p><b>Realism</b> started to advance in late 1890s.</p>	<p><b>1901-2000</b></p> <p>1914-1945: Modernism-Naturalism</p> <p>1945-2000: Post Modernism</p> <p>Writers include: Beckett, Williams, Miller, Brecht, Lorca, Pinter.</p> <p><i>Genre:</i> Naturalism, Realism, Expressionism</p> <p><i>Style:</i> Actors acting with whole bodies, not just voice and gesture. Took psychological approach to roles. Design elements important. Plays became more life-like. Expressionist theatre did not want to replicate real life, rather they wanted to exaggerate movements and gestures in order to effectively convey emotions.</p>	<p><b>21<sup>st</sup> Century</b></p> <p>Writers include: Caryl Churchill, Berkoff, Godber, Hare, Fugard, April de Angelis.</p> <p><i>Genre:</i> Anti-realism, symbolism</p> <p><i>Style:</i> exaggerated physical movements, choruses, distorted vocal expressions, mime. Dialogue in such plays was sometimes distorted and heightened to show emotional intensity. Use of colour; symbols.</p>
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