THE 220 Theatre History: Greeks through the 18th Century

General Information

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Course Prefix THE
Course Number 220
Course Title Theatre History: Greeks through the 18th Century

Course Information

Catalog Description This course surveys the global origins and development of theatre from its Antiquity to the 18th century within their historical, social, political and economic contexts. Theatre architecture, theatre technology, design concepts, acting styles, and significant dramatic works will be explored. Theatre traditions of non-Western cultures are also included.

Credit Hours 3
Lecture Contact Hours 3
Lab Contact Hours 0
Other Contact Hours 0
Grading Scheme Letter

Prerequisites

ENG 101

Co-requisites

None

First Year Experience/Capstone Designation

This course DOES NOT satisfy the outcomes applicable for status as a FYE or Capstone.
SUNY General Education

This course is designated as satisfying a requirement in the following SUNY Gen Ed categories
Humanities and World History and Global Awareness

FLCC Values

Institutional Learning Outcomes Addressed by the Course
Inquiry and Interconnectedness

Course Learning Outcomes

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the structures, systems, and interrelationships among civilizations and cultures within historical and/or contemporary contexts, and their impact on wellbeing and sustainability of theatrical practices.

2. Acknowledge the interrelationships among civilizations and cultures by relating works of literature to both their socio-economic and historical contexts, and to the available theatre technology, architecture, and performance practices.

3. Present on production elements and conventions of a major theatrical style or period (Greek, Roman, Medieval, Noh, Kabuki, etc.).

4. Write and present on the development of one aspect of theatre production from antiquity to the 18th Century (choosing from theatre architecture, stage technology, acting, drama, or a design element).

Outline of Topics Covered

I. Antiquity: beginning in Ancient Egypt and the Near East
   A. Examining religious systems and civilizations that allowed theatrical performance to emerge and evolve.

II. Ancient Greece
   A. Examine the relationships between cultures that contributed to the development of theatre and drama
   B. Theatrical practices and conditions

III. Hellenistic and Roman eras
   A. Developments in theatre architectures as a reflection of civilization
   B. Dramatic the theatrical practices

IV. Asian, Byzantine, and Early Western European
   A. Asian Theatre: India
I. Sanskrit Drama and Performance

B. Chinese Literature drama (Yuan drama)
C. Early Professional Theatre in Japan
D. Theatre of Byzantium
E. The rise of Islam
F. Western European liturgical drama and staging

V. Europe in the Late Middle Ages: read medieval religions drama

VI. England to 1642
   A. Tutor and Jacobean drama
   B. Theatrical conditions and practices

VII. Spain and New Spain to 1700: read from the Golden Age of Spanish drama
   A. Theatre and Drama: The Spanish Golden Age

VIII. Italy to 1700: Baroque
   A. Development of theatre architecture and scenic practices.

IX. France to 1700
   A. Neo-Classicism
   B. Transmission of Italian scenic practices and conventions.

X. Asian Society to 1800: read Noh or Bunraku drama
   A. Focus on Japan, India and China comparing how these cultures’ societal structure, religion, etc. influenced and is reflected in its dramatic performance
      I. India
      II. China
      III. Beijing Opera
   IV. Japan
      i. Noh theater
      ii. Kabuki theatre
      iii. Bunraku theatre
   V. Other Asian Countries (Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Burma)

XI. England 1642 to 1800: the restoration: read restoration drama

XII. Continental European history to 1800