1. The song in which a character slowly realizes they have feelings for another character is commonly known as the **conditional love song**.
2. The audience sat in what portion of the ancient Greek amphitheatre, which literally translates to “the seeing place”?  **Theatron**
3. In acting terms, the thing that a character wants more than anything else is known as a(n) **objective**.
4. Which of these men, obsessed with historical accuracy, built a theatrical ensemble named after himself and became the first director as we know it **Georg II, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen**
5. The **concept** is the central idea, image, or theme that provides unity to all design decisions made for a production.
6. Rituals **efficacy** are designed to produce, or the feeling of actual change, during their performance
7. In acting terms, the thing that gets in the way of a character’s main desire is known as a(n) **obstacle**.
8. Opsis, or **spectacle**, was considered by Aristotle to be the least important element of drama?
9. Listen up pledge - this is the first stage of ritual, in which the focus of the ceremony is separated from the group at large. **Initiation**
10. A song which is a variation on a song we’ve heard before is also known as a(n) **reprise**
11. Musical theatre evolved directly out of this American performance style, which feature a variety of separate acts grouped tgt on one bill each night. **Vaudeville**
12. The pageant-master, of then the head of a craft guild, performed many of the functions of a “director” in which time period?  **Medieval England**
13. Language, one of the Aristotle’s elements of drama, would have been known to the ancient Greeks as **lexis.**
14. The shoes worn as a part of Ancient Greek costuming, which helped create a sense of height, were known as the **buskin**.
15. The event that happens early in the plot and begins the major conflict of a dramatic work is called the **inciting incident.**
16. Aristotle defined **mimesis**, or the imitation of an action, as the crucial reason why people like dramatic art.
17. The “book” of a musical, also known as the **libretto**, which includes the dialogue and lyrics?
18. The masks in Ancient Greek theatre, which helped amplify sound, were known as the **persona**
19. The song in the musical that introduces us to the world, setting up main characters/plot/conflict, is most commonly known as the **exposition song**.
20. A newspaper carried onstage  by a character and given to another character would be an example of which type of theatrical prop? **Hand**
21. This American performance tradition featured white performers mimicking African-Americans through the use of grotesque blackface makeup and offensive racial caricatures. **Minstrelsy**
22. German playwright Gustav Freytag charted the climactic structure of drama by using which shape? **Pyramid**
23. “Inside out” acting is said to have started with the “System” created by which director? **Konstantin Stanislavski**
24. Who became the first “actor” as we know it when he stepped forward from the chorus in 534 BC? **Thespis**
25. The coral odes sung in honor of the gods at Ancient Greek festivals were known as. **Dithyrambs**
26. “Show Boat”, a1927 musical financed by Florenz Ziegfeld, became the first example of which type of musical? **Book musical**
27. Which Greek word means “to dance” and is the root word for the architectural feature in a Greek amphi theatre where a sacrifice took place. **Orchestra**
28. A(n) **auteur** is a type of contemporary director serves as both the “director” and “author” of a play.
29. Plot, or **Mythos** was the most important element of drama according to Aristotle.
30. A musical that structures  narrative around songs already written by a popular band (i.e. American idiot by Green Day) would be which type of musical?  **jukebox musical**
31. Which philosopher hated theatre with a heaping passion, and argued that actors are nothing more than glorified liars? **Plato**
32. Which of these did ancient Greeks sacrifice at the start of the city dionysia festival? **A male goat**
33. The Greeks held a festival in honor of which god, who is associated with wine, fertility, and theatre? **Dionysus**
34. “The **Paradox** of acting” was an essay written by French philosopher Denis Diderot questioning the necessity of actor training.
35. The third stage of ritual, also known as **re-integration**, is where the focus of the ceremony is brought back into the group at large with new roles and expectations.
36. The second stage of ritual, during which the ceremony actually happens, in known as **liminality**.
37. When a main character in a musical sing a song expressing their main hope or goal, it is traditionally known as the **I Want Song**
38. The didaskolos (teacher), often the playwright, served the function of a “director” in which time period? **Ancient Greece**
39. A cookie that was actually eaten onstage by a character would be considered which type of theatrical prop? **Consumable**
40. Aristotle argued that theatre’s function in society was to create **catharsis**, or the purgation of pity and fear.

**KEY TERMS TO KNOW**

* Actor-manager- Performer with a strong organizational capacity
* Aulos – Greek wind instrument
* Auteur – artist/ filmmaker/ controller/ director
* Beat
* *The Black Crook* – First American “musical
* Book musical – integrated into a well-made story
* Buskins – raised platform shoes
* Catharsis
* Chorodidaskolos – train the chorus / playwright
* Chorus
* Chiton - robes
* City Dionysia
* Climax – high point of the action
* Communitas – spirit of community/ hierarchy
* Concept musical – musical where the concept just as important as the story
* Denouement – the “New World Order”
* Didaskolos - teacher
* Dithyramb
* Efficacy – has effect, produces changes
* Exposition - Backstory
* Exposition song – intro main character and the world
* Falling action – event from the climax to the end
* Finale song – big ending
* Inciting incident - intrusion / point of attack
* “I Want” song – express main goal/hope/dream
* Initiation – phase of ritual
* Jukebox musical – music using only songs from popular group or artist
* Libretto – “little book” text of the scene and lyrics
* Liminality – phase of ritual
* Love song–sung when main character and his/herlove
* Conditional love song
* “Method” acting
* Mimesis
* Minstrelsy – American theatrical form from 1800s
* Objective – what character wants more
* Obstacle – what’s in the way of your objective
* Pageant master – building, casting, addressing
* Persona - mask
* Physical theatre
* Production concept - concept
* Reprise
* Revue – collection of songs
* Ritual- event involving gestures, words performing in a set in sequence
* Re-integration – phase of ritual
* Resolution – result of the action of the play
* Rising Action – small situation to build emotion
* Scapegoat
* Score – lyrics and music together
* *Show Boat* – first book musical
* Solution song – an upbeat comic number where sidekick get the spotlight
* Sung-through musical – no spoken dialogue
* Tactic – what you do to get pass obstacle
* Theatron
* Vaudeville – series of separated acts grouped together on a common bill
* Villain song – sung by villain

**BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY**

* An example of each musical theatre song types
* 4 Elements of theatre – text, performer, design, direction
* Aristotle’s 6 elements of drama – plot, character, thought, diction, rhythm, spectacle
* Parts of the climactic plot structure (Freytag’s Pyramid) – Exposition, rising action, initial incident, climax, falling action, resolution, denouement
* Episodic vs. Climactic plots
* Presentational vs. representational = representational is realistic and presentational is unrealistic
* The 5 Types of musicals – book, jukebox, revue, concept, rock
* Major theatrical design disciplines (scenic, lighting, sound, etc.)
* “Outside in” acting vs. “inside out” acting
* The 3 tools of the actor – voice, body, mind
* The 3 phases of a ritual – initiation, liminality, re-integration
* Function of a director / actor / playwright / designer / stage manager as it pertains to theatre
* Three acting terms for approaching a scene
* Mythos (plot)/ ethos(character) / dianoia(thought) / lexis(diction) / melos(rhythm) / opsis(spectacle)
* Basic differences between acting styles- ancient (religious), renaissance(presentational acting, neoclassicist(strict adherence to ancient rules, romantic(emotional), and naturalistic(living the character)
* Invisible work of theatre vs. visible work of theatre – invisible (pre-production work), visible(performance)
* Sound effects—environmental(help create verisimilitude) vs. motivated(directly refer to action)
* Props—hand(carried by actor), consumable / perishable(replacing each night), practical(need to work on stage), personal(helps actor get into character), greens(plants)

**PEOPLE TO KNOW**

* André Antoine – French actor/ theatre libre
* Aristotle
* Claudio Monteverdi
* Daniel Day Lewis
* Denis Diderot
* Dionysus
* Edmund Kean – star of English stage early 19th
* Edward Gordon Craig
* Florenz Ziegfeld – created Ziegfeld Follies
* Georg II, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen –rich and got time
* Gilbert and Sullivan