Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. As you may recall from our episode on **Roman Theater**, drama had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with nude dancing, wild animal acts, and elaborate naval battles in flooded coliseums where people actually died.
2. **Not everyone** was a fan of these more **extreme types of performance**, especially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
3. Sometimes **mimes** would conclude performances with…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_…There were **torture mimes**.
4. Christianity was more or less outlawed in the Roman Empire. Christians weren't allowed to pray in public, or really at all. **But** it was totally cool to go to a theater and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **speaking**

**those same prayers** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. But in 312 CE, the **emperor Constantine** had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and he **legalized Christianity** the next year.
2. By the end of the century, **Christianity** was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Roman Empire.
3. This produced a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on **performance**, which had long been associated with **pagan gods**.
4. And as it turns out, **Christians** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ just as much as Romans hated actors. **Maybe more**.
5. Christians…**mandated** that sinful, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**couldn't be baptized**, and that anyone who married one would have to be **excommunicated**.
6. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was apparently made for the **emperor Justinian**, who fell in **love with Theodora**, a sexy mime who **he made empress**….There were **empress mimes**.
7. **Christianity alone** didn't **kill** theatrical performance, though. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had a hand, too.

The Empire began to lose territories in the middle of the 4th century CE, around the same time that emperors were trying to raise morale by rallying the people behind Christianity.

1. The Empire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **into western and eastern sections**, and the western section was particularly vulnerable. **Rome was** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **in 410**, and the western arm of the Empire was

devastated by the end of the 5th century, when **the Visigoths** took over. **Western Rome fell** in \_\_\_.

533 CE is the date of the last **recorded theatrical performance in Rome**, 35 years before its fall. But there may have been a few performances after that that no one wrote about.

1. And **Roman mimes** seemed to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as **strolling players** and taken to traveling up and down the countryside….because **that's it for theatrical performance in the West** for a **couple hundred years**.
2. **The Empire** also had an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_…it was called **the Byzantine Empire**, and it was a lot more stable, hanging around until **1453** and the fall of Constantinople. **Theater** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

there...**probably**.

1. **No** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from **the Byzantine theater** have survived, so most of what we know is from people who wrote **screeds** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the theater.
2. **Mostly**, the Byzantines liked the **decadent**, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stuff that **Western audiences** were into.
3. There **were also** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, one of which survived into the Middle Ages and **likely produced** the comedies of Menander.
4. **Still**, most of the entertainment was **probably given over** to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and **variety shows**… 19. **In the West**, fools and jugglers and singers persisted, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you could call a play.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, especially as it became **fancier and more formalized**, ticked a lot of the boxes we associate **with theater**…
6. While no one is exactly sure how we get from the **medieval mass** to the **large-scale** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and **passion plays**…;

Most scholars believe that the resurgence of drama began as part of the Easter service, sometime in the 10th century CE.

1. This began with **an exchange** known as the **Quem Quaeritis**, which is the Latin for "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?"
2. It appears in the **Regularis Concordia**, a sort of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Benedictine monasteries compiled by Ethelwald, Bishop of Winchester, in around 970 CE.
3. In the **Quem Quaeritis**, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speak to some angels. These are the **Virgin Mary**, the Magdelene Mary, and **Mary the sister of Lazarus**…
4. **The parts** were probably first undertaken by **two sections** of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ using antiphonal singing…It goes like so:

**Angels**: Whom do you seek in the sepulcher, O followers of Christ?

**Marys**: Jesus of Nazareth, the Crucified, O heavenly ones.

**Angels**: He is not here; he is risen, just as he predicted. Go, announce that he is risen from the sepulcher.

1. **And that** gripping dialogue is what **probably** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the West.
2. There you have it, the **first liturgical drama**, so called because it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **out of the Christian liturg**y, or service.
3. **This exchange** may not sound thrilling now, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it was. **Before this**, you just have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **reciting passages** from the Bible.
4. But **this moment** where other members of the clergy step out and answer, **this** is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. What's **most important** about the **Quem Quaeritis** is that even if it sounds heckin' **dull,** it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

At first, these brief dramas were always in Latin and always in prose, but later were written in vernacular language and sometimes in verse. Gradually, different areas of the church were used, and the clerics made increasing use of costumes and props.

1. In the 12th and 13th centuries, liturgical drama had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the **life of Jesus** and was **being used** to tell favorite **Old Testament stories** and recount the **lives of saints**, often

with **troubling streaks of anti-Semitism…**

1. As we'll see in a few episodes, in due time these **small liturgical dramas** flower into much longer, larger spectacles, increasing staged … \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.