**Medieval Theatre Notes for PPT**

1. What empire fell in the 600s A.D.?
2. Europe fell into a period known as what after the fall of this of that empire?
3. What was the only stable form of government during the dark ages?
4. What was theater known as which made the church denounce it?
5. Why was theater reborn and what was it used for?
6. What does vernacular mean?
7. Why were visual aids needed for people to understand the plays?
8. The name of the first trope or play was what?
9. How many Marys approached the tree with Christ?
10. What were the topics of the play?
11. How does a cycle play work?

Label where the staging happened:

1. 925-1250 ad –
2. 13th century –
3. Fixed stage pieces were used that indicated location and remained in view throughout the play, what were they called?
4. Which direction did the set pieces and play move right to left or left to right? ( circle the right one)
5. What were the Mansions arranged around that served as a generalized acting area?
6. How were pageant wagons used to help spread the churches ideas and lessons?
7. What are the special effects of heaven and Hell mouth?
8. How are costumes used to help the audience understand the different religious hierarchy and Saints?
9. What does the term secular mean?
10. How did the costumes let the audience know if a character was supposed to be evil?
11. What type of actors were mostly used amateurs or professionals and how were they paid?
12. In the 15th century what groups took over the productions of plays and why?
13. Who was the main producers of plays past the 15th century?
14. What does municipal authorities mean?
15. How many plays did each guild or society always produce?
16. What began to happen to plays once guild or society were in charge?
17. How many days did the play at Bourges in France take to be performed in 1536?
18. Mystery plays reenacted what?
19. Miracle plays dramatize the lives of who?
20. What plays dramatize the spiritual trials of the average man?
21. What did morality plays form a bridge between?

Finish the common characteristics for all types of plays during medieval times:

1. Aim to teach or reinforce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Good was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; bad was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were the driving force,
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. What happened to the plays in the 16th century?
6. What did play begin to include in the 16th century?
7. Who began to perform the pageant in the 16th century?
8. The ultimate decline of medieval drama lead to what being introduced?
9. What led to the prohibition of religious play?
10. As a result of the decline in religious control\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_actors were no longer needed,
11. professional theater became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and no
12. longer religious plays there theatre returned to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for new ideas and stories.