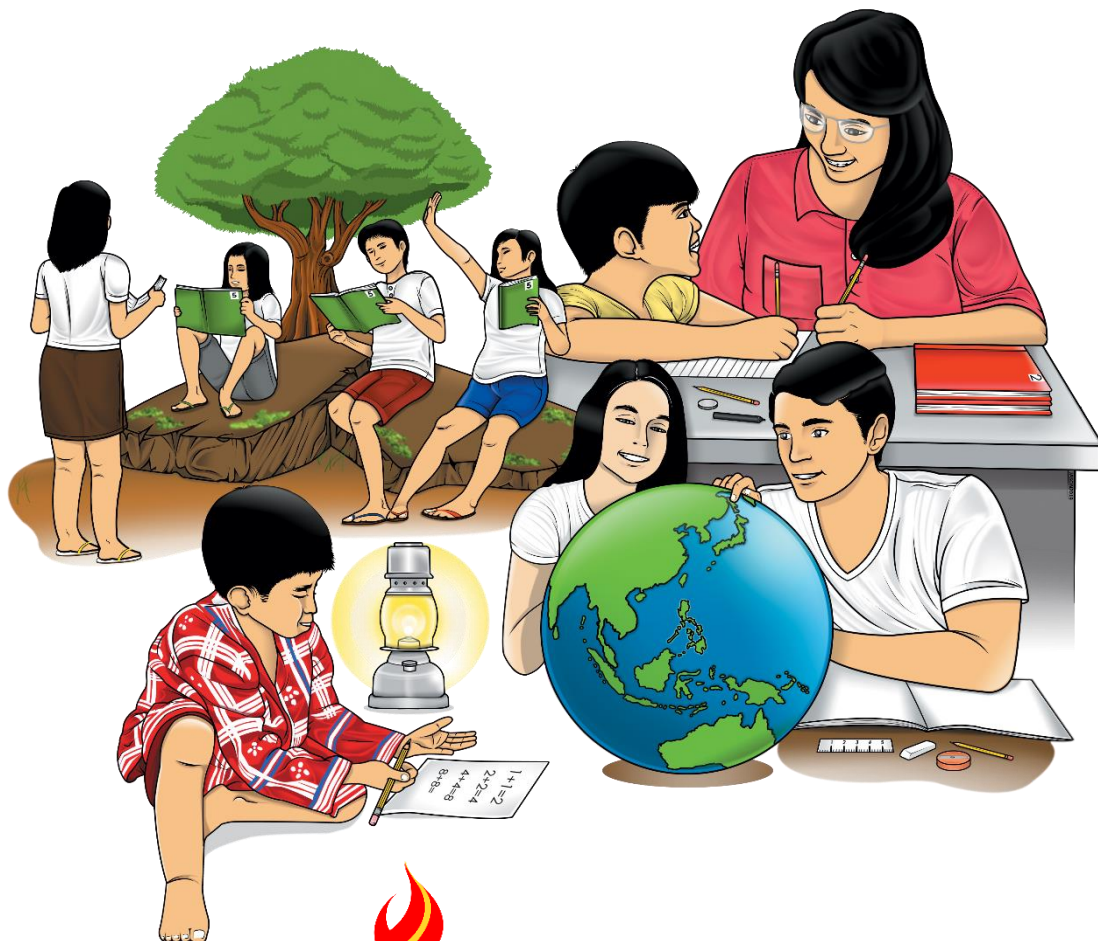


Arts

Quarter 4 - Module 2: Elements of Arts as Applied to Western Classical Theatre and Operas



Arts – Grade 9

Alternative Delivery Mode

Quarter 4 – Module 2: Elements of Arts as Applied to Western Classical Theater and Operas in Ancient Greek Theater

First Edition, 2020

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Published by the Department of Education

Secretary: Leonor Magtolis Briones

Undersecretary: Diosdado M. San Antonio

Development Team of the Module

Author/s: Jaycille V. Belacho

Evaluators/Editors: Rovilla P. Poloso MT-I, Arcie Mae A. Engaño MT-I

Illustrator and Layout Artist: Shirley Venenoso-Rabor, Janssen Louel C. Dabuet

Management Team

Roy Angelo E. Gazo

Nimfa R. Lago

Henry B. Abueva

Nanette Kay D. Mercado

Sherlita L. Daguisonan

Meriam S. Otarra

Charlotte D. Quidlat

Printed in the Philippines by

Department of Education – Division of Iligan City

Office Address: General Aguinaldo, St., Iligan City

Telefax: (063)221-6069

E-mail Address: iligan.city@deped.gov.ph

Arts

**Quarter 4 - Module 2:
Elements of Arts as Applied to
Western Classical Theatre and Operas**

Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. And read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.



What I Need to Know

After going through this module, you are expected to:

- Define what makes selected Western Classical plays and operas unique through visual representation
- Design the visual elements and components of the selected Western classical theatre play and opera through costumes, props, etc.
- Analyze the uniqueness of each group's performance of its selected Western classical theatre play and opera.



What I Know

Pre- Assessment

A. Word Search!

Copy the table below on a separate sheet of paper and search horizontally, vertically and diagonally for 10 words related to theater plays and operas. Put your skills to test and see how many you can find!

B	C	A	D	D	T	A	S	P
O	H	B	R	P	L	O	T	G
T	O	C	A	F	F	B	A	E
A	R	D	M	A	S	K	G	S
S	U	E	A	G	E	C	I	T
D	S	F	A	B	M	D	N	U
C	G	G	P	E	U	F	G	R
A	H	H	R	H	T	G	K	E
B	N	N	O	N	S	H	L	G
C	E	I	P	M	O	I	M	U
G	M	U	S	I	C	J	N	R
S	J	J	G	O	S	K	O	D
O	K	L	T	P	T	L	P	H

B. Vocabulary Hints!

From the words you searched above, place each word to its corresponding meaning. Number 1 is done for you. Do this in a separate sheet of paper.

1. Drama - a term coming from the Greek word meaning "action", which is derived from the verb meaning "to do" or "to act".
2. _____ - the main events of a play, novel, movie, or similar work, devised and presented by the writer as an interrelated sequence.
3. _____ - a category of artistic composition, as in music or literature, characterized by similarities in form, style, or subject matter.
4. _____ - a covering for all or part of the face, worn as a disguise, or to amuse or terrify other people.
5. _____ - a group of performers who comment on the main action, typically speaking and moving together.
6. _____ - portable objects other than furniture or costumes used on the set of a play or movie.
7. _____ - the process of selecting, designing, adapting to, or modifying the performance space for a play or film.
8. _____ - a movement of part of the body, especially a hand or the head, to express an idea or meaning
9. _____ - vocal or instrumental sounds (or both) combined in such a way as to produce beauty of form, harmony, and expression of emotion.
10. _____ - sets of clothes in a style typical of a particular country or historical period

Lesson

1

Elements of Arts as Applied to Western Classical Theaters and Operas: Ancient Greek Theater



What Is It

Western Classical Plays and Operas

More than the birth of well-known and famous playwrights and composers, Western classical plays and operas have fulfilled the human desire and need for entertainment. Western classical plays and operas performed and produced in different periods have greatly influenced the succeeding generations. Prominent concepts of Western classical plays and operas include entertainment and a moral lesson at the end. These features are evident in films nowadays including in the Philippines where Filipinos are mostly hooked to following a “teleserye”, romcom (Romantic-Comedy) and even dramas in radios.

Below are representative plays from Greek Theatre, Renaissance Theatre and Romantic Theatre.

A. Greek:

Sophocles-Playwright

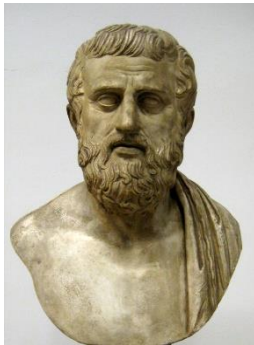


Image from Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Sophocles_puskin.jpg

Sophocles (sofəkli:z); c. 497/6 BC 406/5 BC) was one among the great playwrights of Greek **tragedy**. **Aeschylus** and **Euripides** were his known contemporaries. Sophocles created 123 plays but only seven had emerged in a complete form, the most famous was **Oedipus The King**. Below are titles of his known plays:

- Ajax
- Antigone
- The Women of Trachis
- Oedipus(Ee dih - pus) the King
- Electra
- Philoctetes and
- Oedipus at Colonus

- **Title of Play:** Oedipus Rex, also known as Oedipus The King
- **Main Characters:**
 - ❖ Oedipus - the king of Thebes
 - ❖ Creon - Oedipus brother-in-law
 - ❖ Eurydice - Creon's wife
 - ❖ Apollo - god or oracle of Delphi
 - ❖ King Laius - father of Oedipus
 - ❖ Jocasta - mother and wife of Oedipus
 - ❖ Polynices and Eteocles – sons of Oedipus
 - ❖ Tiresias - the blind prophet
 - ❖ Polybus - Oedipus foster father
 - ❖ Merope - Oedipus foster mother
 - ❖ Antigone and Ismene – the daughters of Oedipus
 - ❖ Haemon - Antigone's lover
 - ❖ Sphinx- the half-human half lion that symbolizes plague and misfortune

- **Theatrical Elements:**
 - ❖ **Genre:** Tragedy
 - The play is composed of at least three characters per play only, hence portrayal of other characters is necessary.
 - The **chorus** has 12 members wearing identical masks that expresses their likeness in terms of mind and opinion

 - ❖ **Masks**
 - Masks give a dramatic impact of events in the play.
 - Masks show unique changes of the characters.
 - Masks allows audience to focus on the character rather than looking at the physical attributes of the actors.

The Mask of Oedipus



<http://classicalwisdom.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Oedipus.jpeg>
<http://www.arlymasks.com/creon%20replace%20sml.gif>

The Mask of Creon (Oedipus' brother-in law)



Antigone and Ismene



http://home.btconnect.com/chrisvervain.org.uk/images/antigone_still_sisters_med.jpg

❖ Gestures and Movements:

- Facial expression is not necessary because the actors are always seen with their masks on hence gestures and movements should be done with great emphasis.

❖ Music:

- The Chorus can be heard at the beginning of the play to narrate a given situation of the play. Choruses lament on terrible events that happen in the play.

❖ Costumes:

- A loose floor-length tunics with pleated shoulder (Men)
- Draped robes (Women)

❖ Staging:

- The façade of the Parthenon- it has the design of Ionic order columns with cornice and moldings on the top, and elevated by 5 step-risers at the center and has a platform in front near the audience.

B. Renaissance

(William Shakespeare)



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Shakespeare.jpg> PD Art-Chandos portrait by John Taylor National Portrait Gallery, 1610

William Shakespeare was born on April 26, 1564. He died on April 23, 1616. He was born and was brought up in Stratford-upon-Avon. He was only 18 when he married Anne Hathaway, with whom he had three children: Susanna and the twins, Hamnet and Judith. He was an English poet and playwright, famously known as the greatest writer in the English language. He was also known as the world's pre-eminent dramatist. Known for his unparalleled talent, he was branded as "Bard of Avon". In his lifetime, he was able to write 38 plays, 154 novels and 2 long narrative poems.

Shakespeare's early plays were mostly histories written in the early 1590s. Shakespeare also wrote **several comedies** during his early period:

- ✓ A Midsummer Night's Dream
- ✓ Merchant of Venice
- ✓ Much Ado About Nothing
- ✓ As You Like It and
- ✓ Twelfth Night
- ✓ Titus Andronicus
- ✓ The Comedy of Errors
- ✓ The Taming of the Shrew and
- ✓ The Two Gentlemen of Verona

Later Works: **Tragedies and Tragicomedies**

- ✓ Hamlet
- ✓ King Lear
- ✓ Othello

- **Title of Play: Romeo and Juliet**

- **Characters:**

- ✓ Montague's Family:
 - ✓ Romeo — sole heir to the Montague fortune
 - ✓ Lord Montague — Romeo's father
 - ✓ Lady Montague — Romeo's mother
 - ✓ Benvolio — Romeo's cousin
 - ✓ Balthasar — Romeo's faithful servant
 - ✓ Abraham — Montague servant
- ✓ Capulet's Family
 - ✓ Juliet — sole heir to the Capulet fortune
 - ✓ Lord Capulet — Juliet's father
 - ✓ Lady Capulet — Juliet's mother
 - ✓ Tybalt — Juliet's cousin
 - ✓ The Nurse — Juliet's faithful Nurse
 - ✓ Peter — Capulet servant
 - ✓ Sampson — Capulet servant
 - ✓ Gregory — Capulet servant

- **Theatrical Elements:**

- ❖ **Genre:** Tragedy

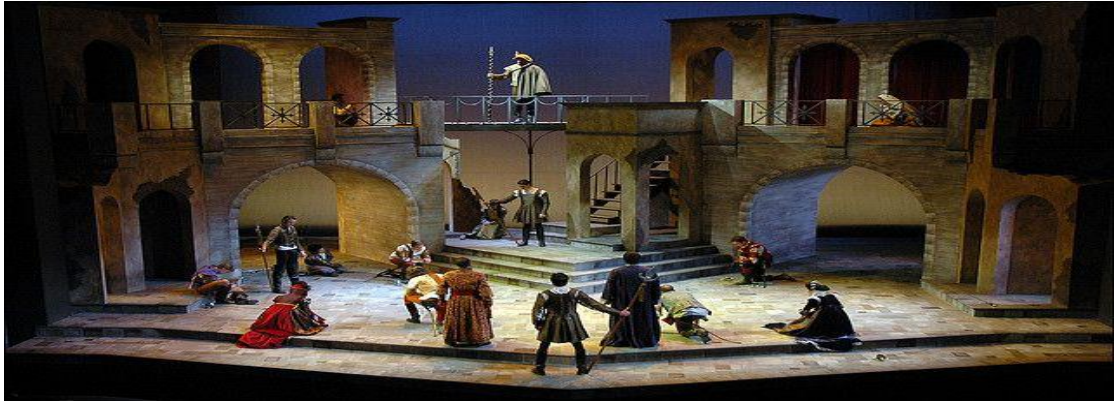
- ❖ **Props:** Props may vary according to needs of each scene. Listed below are props that may be used:

- ✓ Fireworks/ poppers/ bubbles
- ✓ Handkerchief
- ✓ Scarf
- ✓ Small bouquet of flowers
- ✓ Sheet for lovers to wrap themselves
- ✓ vial of potion
- ✓ Dagger
- ✓ Shovel
- ✓ Laundry basket with small clothing
- ✓ Tree with bulb
- ✓ Garbage
- ✓ Montague sword
- ✓ Women's handbag
- ✓ Broom, shove

❖ **Costumes:**

- The costumes are based on the style and design of dresses worn during the renaissance period.

❖ **Staging:**



➤ ***The stage itself was divided into three levels:***

1. **Main Stage Area**- it has back doors and a curtained area used for *discovery scenes*;
2. **Upper Canopied Area**- an area called as “heaven” and is used for *balcony scenes*; and
3. **Under the Stage Area**- an area referred as "hell," which could be accessed through *a trap door in the stage*.

Theatrical plays during the renaissance period took place during day time. The open plan theater allowed the use of natural light hence, there was no dramatic lighting and no art direction that happened. The audience solely relied on the actors’ lines, dialogue, movements and stage directions to describe the time of the day, the year, the location, the mood and the weather of each scene. There was no curtain that fall in front of the stage for every scene transition which means that scenes had to flow continuously and harmoniously. Dead bodies included in a scene for example, had to be dragged on and off the stage.

C. Romantic Period



PD Picture:Photo by Etienne Carjat, 1875,
<http://www.metronimo.com/fr/portraits/show.php?start=0&file=bizet3.ino&album=7>

Georges Bizet (Composer, Arranger)

Georges Bizet was born on October 25, 1838 in Paris, France. He was the only child of Adolphe Armand Bizet (formerly a hairdresser and later became a singer and composer) and Aimee Leopoldine Josephine Delsarte, (a pianist). Georges Bizet’s legal name was Alexandre César-Léopold Bizet but was baptized as Georges Bizet, a name he became known. He was only 10 years old when he entered the Paris Conservatory of Music. Georges Bizet's first symphony was the Symphony in C Major. It appeared that Bizet completely forgot about it, until 1935, when in the archives of the Conservatory library the piece was discovered.

When it was first performed, it was immediately hailed as a junior masterwork and became one of the great performances during the Romantic period. It was an impressive work of a seventeen-year-old boy. Bizet made a name as a French composer and pianist of the Romantic era. He was famously known for his opera Carmen.

- **Title of Play: Carmen**
- **Main Characters:**

- ✓ Carmen (soprano)
- ✓ Don Jose (tenor)
- ✓ El Dancairo (baritone)
- ✓ El Remendado (tenor)
- ✓ Escamillo (baritone)
- ✓ Frasquita (mezzo-soprano)
- ✓ Mercedes (mezzo-soprano)
- ✓ Micaela (soprano)
- ✓ Morales (bass)
- ✓ Zuniga (bass)

- **Theatrical Elements:**

- ❖ **Genre:** Opéra-Comique (with musical numbers separated by dialogue)

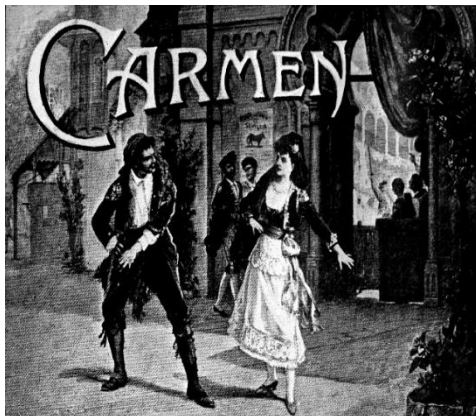
- ❖ **Brief History:**

- Carmen is one among the best Western operas of all time. It was first performed in Paris in France on March 3, 1875. The opera is composed of four acts with music written by the French composer Georges Bizet. Henri Meilhac and Ludovic Halévy wrote the libretto part. Carmen's plot was based on a novel of the same name by Prosper Mérimée.

- ❖ **Music:** "Toréador Song" and "Habanera"

- ❖ **Staging:**

- The story is set in Seville, Spain and the surrounding hills, in 1820. The opera tells the story of the downfall of Don José, a naïve soldier who was captured by the charms of the flaming and independent gypsy, Carmen. No man could resist Carmen's charms. The opera is a fascinating drama of love and jealousy, filled with famously alluring melodies and captivating dancing. The story has been the subject of many screen and stage adaptations.



Bizet - Carmen - Carmen's Defiance, Act IV - The Victrola book of the opera.jpg



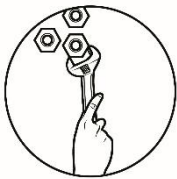
File:Carmen - Production Opéra Comique - juin 2009.jpg



What I Have Learned

Complete the table by filling in the correct information.

Playwright/ Composer	Title of the Opera	Period of the Play/Opera	Genre
1.	Carmen		
2.		Greek	
1. William Shakespeare			



What I Can Do

The success of every theatrical play and opera depends on the effective use of visual elements and representation like costumes, masks/ makeup, stage design and props.

Direction: Recreate any of the visual representation mentioned in the lesson. Do not forget to incorporate the use of the Basic Elements and Principles of Arts. You may use any materials available in your home. You can choose to draw or recreate the props from any of the play of your choice.

RUBRIC

Criteria	5	4	3	2	1
	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
1. Composition and Design: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Showed the theme and motifs of the Western Classical Period. 					
2. Process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Followed the instruction in doing the activity. 					
3. Materials used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Used materials and tools suggested in the activity. 					

Criteria	5	4	3	2	1
	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
4. Behavior: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Showed positive attitude in doing the activity. 					
5. Overall look of the output:					
Total					

Summary

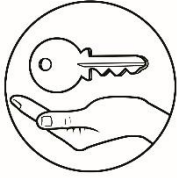
Appreciating the arts during the Western Classical periods centered around the enjoyment of well-known plays and operas that flourished during those times. They have become representative works in the field of theater arts and considered canon by theatre scholars and practitioners. In this module we focused on a representative artist from each era- Ancient theatre's Sophocles, the Renaissance period's William Shakespeare, the Romantic period's Georges Bizet. Take note that there are other great playwrights/ opera composers from those different eras and discovering them and their works will vastly add to your knowledge and appreciation of theatre arts.



Assessment

Direction: Multiple Choice. Write the letter of the correct answer on your activity sheet.

1. A person who writes plays is called _____.
a. Actor b. Poet c. Director d. Playwright
2. A Greek word meaning “action”
a. Movie b. Drama c. Play d. Musical
3. A kind of play characterized by its humorous or satirical tone
a. Tragedy b. Comedy c. Drama d. Liturgy
4. The famous playwright of “Romeo and Juliet”
a. Georges Bizet b. Sophocles c. William Shakespeare d. Salvador Bernal
5. What is the vocal range of the character Carmen in the play entitled “Carmen”?
a. Bass b. Tenor c. Soprano d. Baritone
6. The following are props used in the play Romeo and Juliet except:
a. Vial of potion b. dagger c. ship d. handkerchief
7. In creating a stage design for plays and operas, what principles of art do you need to consider?
a. Balance b. Emphasis c. Harmony d. all of these
8. Which of the following is the best tool used by actors?
a. Voice b. costumes c. make-up d. none of these
9. The following are duties and responsibilities of a play director except ____
a. Prepares the budget and financial plan for the show.
b. Organizes and designates members to their respective roles.
c. Prepares script of the play and writes the dialogue.
d. Comes up with the visual concepts for set, costume, and lighting.
10. It is a pre- production process of selecting a certain actor, dancer, singer
a. Directing b. Casting c. Staging d. Advertising



Answer Key

B	C	A	D	D	I	A	S	P
O	H	B	R	R	P	O	T	G
T	O	C	A	F	F	B	A	E
A	R	D	M	A	S	X	G	S
S	U	E	A	G	E	C	I	T
D	S	F	A	B	M	D	N	U
C	G	G	P	E	U	F	G	R
A	H	H	R	H	T	G	K	E
B	N	N	O	N	S	H	L	G
C	E	I	P	M	O	I	M	T
G	M	U	S	I	C	J	N	R
S	J	J	G	O	S	K	O	D
O	K	L	I	P	I	L	P	H

A. Word Search

What I Know

A. Vocabulary Hints

1. Drama
2. Plot
3. Genre
4. Masks
5. Chorus
6. props
7. staging
8. gesture
9. music
10. Costumes

Playwright/Composer	Title of the Play/Opera	Period of the Play/Opera	Genre
1. Georges Bizet	Carmen	Romantic	Opera-Comique
2. Sophocles	Oedipus Rex/ Oedipus The King	Greek	Tragedy
2. William Shakespeare	Romeo and Juliet	Renaissance	Tragedy

What I Have Learned

1. D Playwright
2. B Drama
3. B Comedy
4. C William Shakespeare
5. C Soprano
6. C Ship
7. D all of these
8. A Voice
9. D comes up with the visual concepts for set, costume, and lighting.
10. B Casting

Post Test

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For inquiries or feedback, please write or call:

Department of Education - Bureau of Learning Resources (DepEd-BLR)

Ground Floor, Bonifacio Bldg., DepEd Complex
Meralco Avenue, Pasig City, Philippines 1600

Telefax: (632) 8634-1072; 8634-1054; 8631-4985

Email Address: blr.lrqad@deped.gov.ph * blr.lrpd@deped.gov.ph