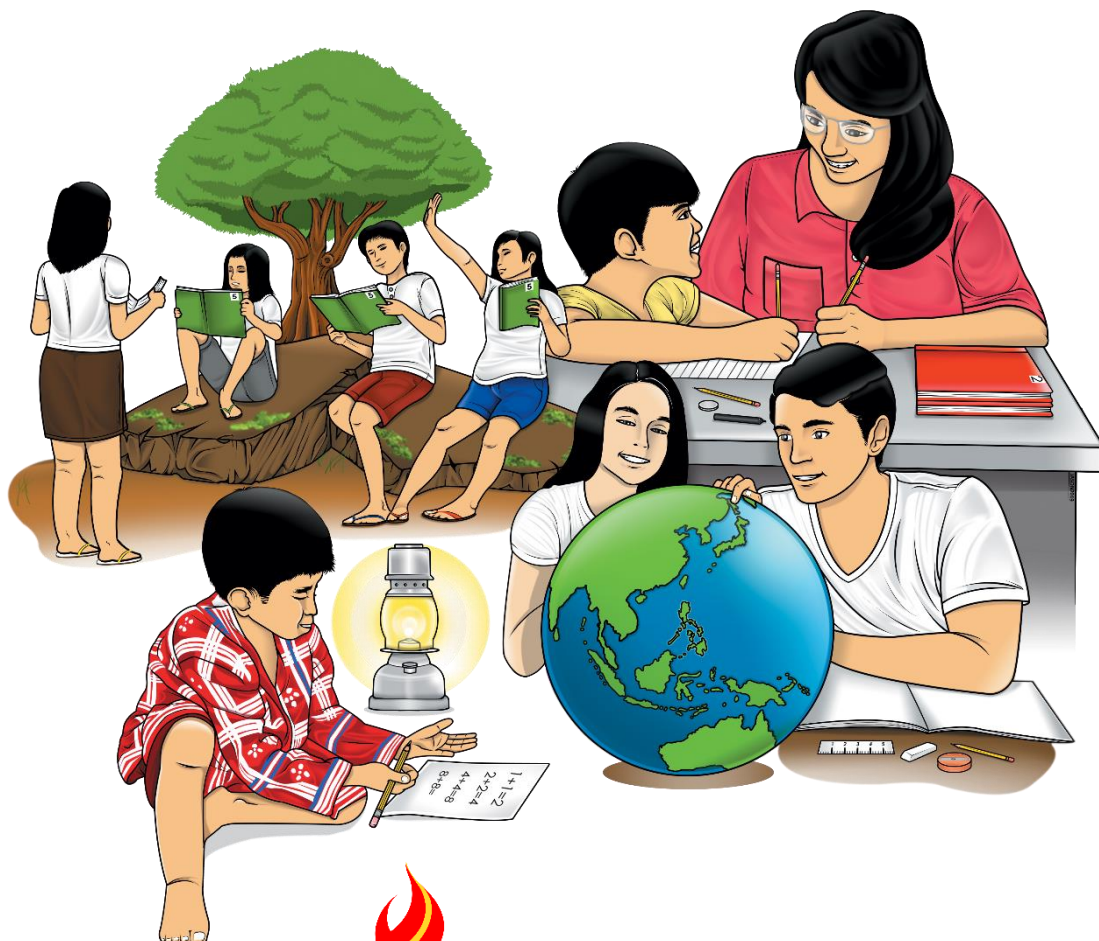


Arts

Quarter 4 – Module 3:

Influences of Renaissance Theatre on Philippine Theatrical Performance in Terms of Form and Content of Story



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Arts – Grade 9

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Quarter 4 – Module 3: Influences of Renaissance Theatre on Philippine Theatrical Performance in Terms of Form and Content of Story

First Edition, 2020

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Arts

**Quarter 4 – Module 3:
Influences of Renaissance Theatre on
Philippine Theatrical Performance in
Terms of Form and Content of Story**

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

Learning Area Standard

The learner demonstrates an understanding of basic concepts and processes in music and art through appreciation, analysis and performance for his/her self-development, celebration of his/her Filipino cultural identity and diversity, and expansion of his/her world vision.

Grade Level Standard

The learner demonstrates understanding of salient features of Western music and the arts from different historical periods, through appreciation, analysis, and performance for self-development, the celebration of Filipino cultural identity and diversity, and the expansion of one's world vision.

Content Standards

The learner demonstrates:

- Understanding the role of theatrical elements (sound, music, gesture, movement, and costume) in the creation and communication of Western classical plays and opera influenced by history and culture
- Understanding of theater and performances as a synthesis of arts

Performance Standards:

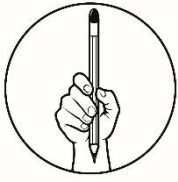
The learner creates appropriate theater play/opera costume and accessories and improvises appropriate sound, music, gesture, movements, and costume for a chosen theatrical composition.

- Takes part in a performance of a selected piece from Western classical plays and opera.

Objectives:

At the end of this module, you are expected to have performed the following:

- Show the influences of Western classical plays or opera on Philippine theatrical performance in terms of form and content of story.



What I Know

I. Pre-assessment

Multiple Choice. Read the question carefully and write the correct answers on a piece of paper.

1. Which part of the plot shows the end of the story where the conflicts or problems are solved?
a. ending b. falling action c. problem solved d. resolution
2. Which two important elements in a play up its emotional impact and visual appeal respectively?
a. plot & twist c. plot & props
b. music & stage design d. music & spectacle
3. Who is an English poet and playwright widely known as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist?
a. William Shakespeare c. Ricardo Abad
b. Sophocles d. Georges Bizet
4. Which story element, commonly a person, animal, being, or thing, performs the actions and speaks the dialogue necessary for the progression of the plotline? Most stories have multiple of these interacting, with one of them as the antagonist, who comes into conflict with the protagonist.
a. character b. actor c. persona d. main hero
5. Which kind of play is characterized by its humorous or satirical tone?
a. tragedy b. comedy c. drama d. liturgy
6. Which of the following is the premier tool employed by actors?
a. voice b. costumes c. make-up d. none of these
7. Which one of these famous Filipino playwrights is known as the father of theater design in the Philippines?
a. Salvador Bernal c. Severino Reyes
b. Dr. Ricardo Abad d. None of the above
8. Who is known as the Father of the Tagalog Zarzuela and for his masterpiece *Walang Sugat*?
a. Salvador Bernal c. Severino Reyes
b. Dr. Ricardo Abad d. Francisco Balagtas
9. Who among the Filipino playwrights published a series of fairy tales titled *Mga Kwento ni Lola Basyang*?
a. Salvador Bernal c. Severino Reyes
b. Dr. Ricardo Abad d. Francisco Balagtas
10. The staging of *Romeo and Juliet* was divided into three levels. What area is termed "heaven" for the balcony scenes?
a. main stage area c. hell
b. upper or canopied area d. none of the above

Lesson

1

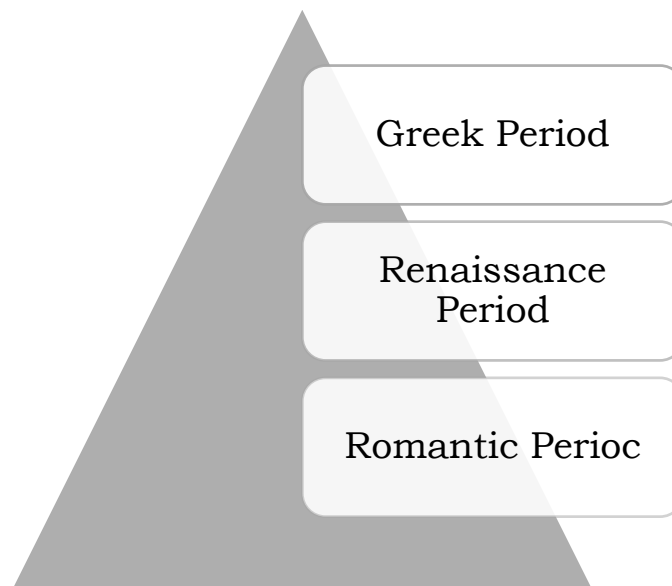
Influences of Renaissance Theatre on Philippine Theatrical Performance in Terms of Form and Content of Story

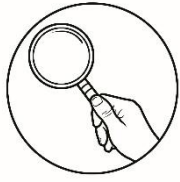


What's New

Identification: Place the words in the right column.

Sophocles	Oedipus Rex	William Shakespeare
Tragedy	Carmen	April 26, 1564
George Bizet	Romeo and Juliet	October 25, 1838





What is It

Renaissance Theater:

1400-1600

Renaissance theatre is characterized by a return of Classical Greek and Roman arts and culture.



Commedia dell'arte

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:KDujardinsCommedia.jpg> Karel Dujardins, *Commedia dell'arte* show, dated 1657 (Louvre) {{PD-art}}



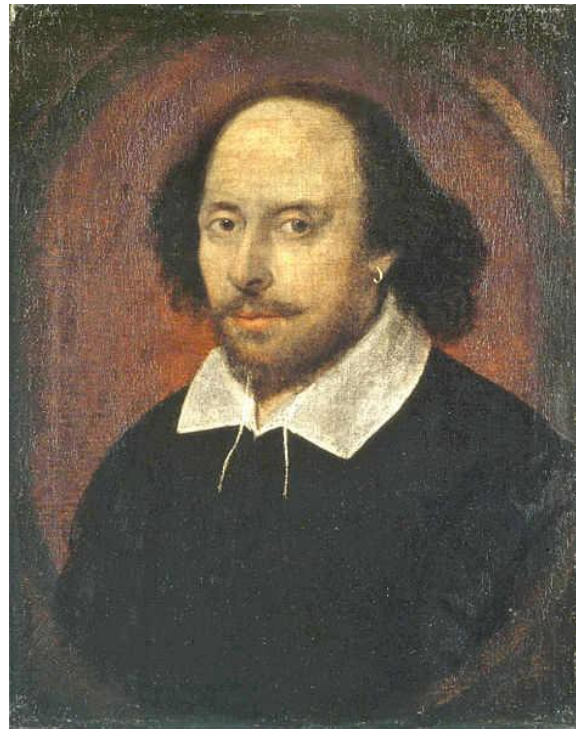
Knight Masque

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:JonesKnightmasque.jpg> Inigo Jones design for a Knight in a Court masque. Pen and wash {{PD-art}}

During the Middle Ages, mystery plays formed a part of religious festivals in England and other parts of Europe during the Renaissance period. Morality plays (in which the protagonist was met by personifications of various moral attributes who try to choose a godly life over evil) and the university drama were formed to recreate Athenian tragedy. Public theatrical performances were developed like, the ***Commedia dell'arte*** (Italian comedy and a humorous theatrical presentation performed by professional players who traveled in troupes) and the elaborate ***masques*** (a dramatic entertainment consisting of pantomime, dancing, dialogue, and song where players wore masks) that were usually presented in court.

One of the most prominent supporters of the theatre was Queen Elizabeth I. The companies of players (companies of actors) were organized by the aristocrats and performed seasonally in many places. They were called professional players and they performed on the Elizabethan stage. The tours of these players gradually replaced the performances of the mystery and morality plays by local players. *Gorboduc* (whose authors were Thomas Norton and Thomas Sackville), also known as *Ferrex and Porrex*, was an English play and first performed at the Christmas celebration in 1561, and performed before Queen Elizabeth I on 18 January 1562, by the Gentlemen of the Inner Temple.

The famous actor and poet who emerged in this period was William Shakespeare. He was baptized on April 26, 1564 and died on April 23, 1616. He was an English poet, playwright and actor and regarded as the greatest writer and dramatist in the whole world. Shakespeare was often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon". His works consist of about 38 plays. Some of these plays include the well-loved *Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet*, *Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Cleopatra*, *Julius Caesar*, and *Much Ado about Nothing*. The four tragedies considered to be Shakespeare's greatest works were *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, and *Macbeth*. Other contemporary playwrights of Shakespeare were Christopher Marlowe (who wrote tragedies such as *Dr. Faustus* and *The Jew of Malta*), and Thomas Kyd (who wrote *The Spanish Tragedy* also known as *Hieronimo is Mad Again*).



William Shakespeare

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Shakespeare.jpg> This image is in the public domain; PD-ART; This image is in the public domain due to its age; PD-OLD-100

The history plays depicted English or European history. Shakespeare wrote about the lives of kings, such as Richard III and Henry V, Christopher Marlowe wrote Edward II, and George Peele penned *The Famous Chronicle of King Edward the First*.

Comedies were common, too. These dealt with life in London after the fashion of the Roman New Comedy. Famous comedy plays include *The Shoemaker's Holiday* by Thomas Dekker and *A Chaste Maid in Cheapside* by Thomas Middleton.



For the first time, ballet was performed in public during this period. Ballet is a formalized form of dance which originated from the Italian Renaissance courts. It developed and flourished from Italy to France with the help of Catherine de' Medici, (Queen of France). An early example of Catherine's development of ballet is through *Le Paradis d' Amour*, a piece of work presented at her daughter, Marguerite de Valoi's wedding, to Henry of Navarre. The wealth of the aristocrats was responsible for the initial stages of court ballet for their entertainment. The first formal –court ballet ever recognized was, '*Ballet des Polonais*' in 1573. A true form of royal entertainment, '*Ballet des Polonais*' was commissioned by Catherine de' Medici to honor

the Polish ambassadors who visited Paris for the enthronement of King Henry in Poland.

Ballet de la nuit

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ballet_de_la_nuit_1653.jpg
Henri Gissey (1621–1673), Released under the GNU Free Documentation License

Innovations of the Stage:

1. The *Proscenium* was developed. This is the area of a theatre surrounding the stage opening. Arches frame and divide the stage from the audience.
2. Backdrops for scenery were popularized by the art of painting clothes.
3. *Commedia dell'arte* or –the “Comedy of the Profession” was developed. It was a quick-witted performance of various characters/players



Proscenium

Image taken from Wikipedia, PD
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Auditorium_Building14.jpg

Theatrical Elements: Staging for Romeo and Juliet:



The stage itself was divided into three levels:

- a main stage area with doors at the rear and a curtained area at the back for "discovery scenes";
- an upper, canopied area called "heaven", for balcony scenes; and
- an area under the stage called "hell," which could be accessed through a trap door in the stage.

There is no curtain in the front of the stage, which meant that scenes had to flow into each other, and "dead bodies" had to be dragged off. There are dressing rooms located behind the stage.

The performances during the Renaissance period took place during the day, and the open plan theater allowed for the use of natural light. Since there could be no dramatic lighting and there was art direction (scenery and props), audiences relied on the actors' lines, dialogue, movements, and stage directions to tell the time of day and year, same as the location, mood, and weather.

Props:

Props in this play may vary depend on the scene/act the learners are going to perform. Here are lists of props one may use for the play.

Dagger
Shovel
Laundry Basket with Clothing
Small Tree w/ Bulb
Garbage
Montague Sword
Capulet Broadsword
Grocery Bags w
Vendor Cart/Tray
Items for Cart/Tray
Women's Handbag
Broom, Shovel
Garbage Can
Sheets, Pillow for bed.
Mirror or Mirror Frame

Drums
Champagne Glasses/Champagne
Scarves (Shawls)
Champagne Glass
Fireworks/Poppers/Bubbles
Handkerchief
Basket/collecting device
Scarf
Small Bouquet of Flowers
Sheet for Lovers to wrap themselves in
Vial of Potion
Invitation
Party Invitation
Torches/Lamps (Flashlights)
Banners

Characters:

Montague 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 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

Other Characters:

Friar Lawrence — friend and advisor to Romeo and Juliet
Mercutio — Romeo's best friend; Prince's kinsman
Prince Escalus — Prince of Verona; kinsman to Mercutio and Paris
Paris — Loves Juliet
Rosaline — Romeo's first love who never actually appears in the play
Friar John — Friar Lawrence's friend
Apothecary — Romeo's acquaintance in Mantua

Costumes:

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

King



Queen



Prince



Princess



Peasant/Servant Man



Peasant/Servant Girl



Knight



Friar



<http://www.keywordpictures.com/keyword/romeo%20and%20juliet%20costume%20designs>

http://s3.amazonaws.com/cmi-niche/gallery_photos/40859/images/slideshow_std_h_art1.jpg?1353969774

Philippine Theater Art Form

Philippine theatre art form has evolved to become an amalgamation of the various influences such that of the *zarzuela*, *comedia bodabil*, *senakulo*, *moro moro* and western classics. Theatre was largely performed in English during the time, as it became a large part of classroom education. Meanwhile, zarzuelas such as “**Ang Kiri**,” “**Dalagang Bukid**,” and “**Paglipis ng Dilim**” became well-known beyond their regions.

Famous Filipino Playwrights

During this time, the famous Filipino playwrights such as Francisco, Balagtas y de la Cruz, Severino Reyes, Salvador Bernal (the father of theater design in the Philippines), and Dr. Ricardo Abad honed their crafts and contributed to the development of performing arts in the Philippines.



Francisco Balagtas y de la Cruz

He is well-known for his best work *Florante at Laura*. In 1835, Balagtas moved to Panacan, where he met Maria Asuncion Rivera, who served as the muse for his future work. She is the reference in *Florante at Laura* as “Celia” and “Mer”.

(By Regenerate - Own work by uploader, ISBN 971-8591-15-X, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=4247515>)



Severino Reyes

(A playwright)

He is known as “Father of the Tagalog Zarzuela”. A Filipino writer, dramatist, and playwright, Reyes was highly acclaimed as one of the giants of Tagalog Literature.

Severino Reyes’ masterpiece, *Walang Sugat* broadly underscores the injustice of Spanish rule even as it dances around the cruel fate of the young lovers Tenyong and Julie with humor and song.

(<https://natoreyes.files.wordpress.com/2012/09/06walang-sugat-cast-of-walang-sugat-from-left-lou-veloso-remus-villanueva-jelson-bay-noel-rayos-cris-vilonco-and-noemi-manikan-gomez.jpg>)





Dr. Ricardo G. Abad

(A Director)

He has been involved as actor and director in over 120 productions while at the same time doing sociological work as a teacher, researcher, and editor.

He has also directed and acted for professional companies like Teatro Pilipino and Tanghalang Pilipino of the Cultural Center of the Philippines, and the Metropolitan Theater.

<https://ateneosocioanthro.files.wordpress.com/2011/10/noted5.jpg>

Theater Guild. Many of his theater productions were classics of western drama but in terms of a Filipino and Asian sensibility, like Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.



Salvador F. Bernal

(Father of Theater Design in the Philippines)

He was first to develop theater design as a profession and elevate it to an art form. Studied at Ateneo de Manila and at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, USA, practiced, and handled courses in the art and craft of theater design.

Sarswela
Directed by Felix Padilla
Designed by: Salvador F. Bernal



https://theamazingamado.files.wordpress.com/2014/12/img_5553.jpg

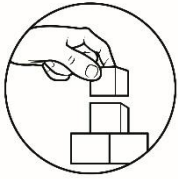
The Elevated Eye (Badong: Salvador Bernal
Designs the Stage)

Metaphoric wavelength Salvador Bernal's
fantastical designs for Lapu-Lapu



http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-lUmU5-ATchl/UimnK_W665I/AAAAAAAAgRA/-2PJVX0lfS8/s1600/095.JPG

Through the years, Philippine theatre groups have staged numerous plays in both English and Filipino, be they written by Western or local playwrights. Spanish culture and traditions largely influence performing arts in the Philippines, but the contemporary style is borrowed from the Americans. Classic shows such as *West Side Story* and *The Sound of Music* invariably made waves when they took the local stage.



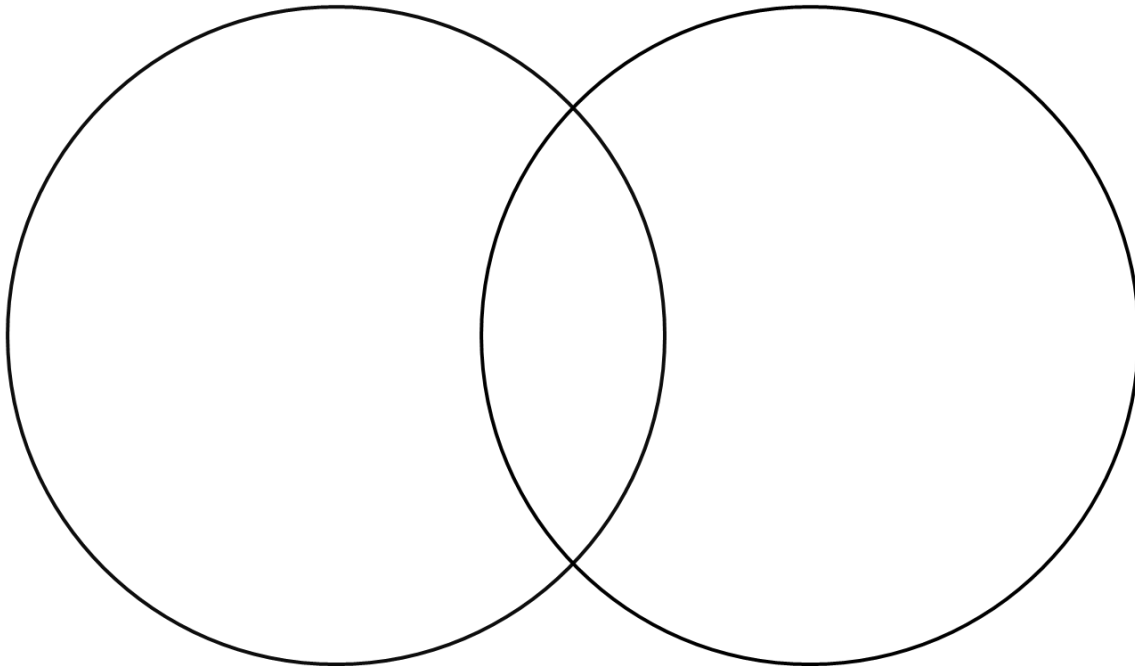
What's More

Comparison and Differentiation

Instructions: Complete the Venn Diagram below. Choose a famous Filipino play or opera with apparent Western theatre influence. Write the unique features of your chosen play on the left section of the Venn Diagram and on the right section, write the unique features of the Western play or opera which has influenced your chosen Filipino selection. Features you can mention include theatrical elements like characters, plot, costumes, set, props, etc. In the overlapping section, write the commonality between the two works.

Philippine Play

Opera





What I Have Learned

Chart completion and Analysis

Instructions

1. Watch the plays, Romeo and Juliet and Carmen (Opera)
2. While watching, analyze each theatrical form using the elements of theatre.
3. Write your answers on the chart below.
4. For conclusion, answer the questions written below of the chart.

Elements of Theatre:

Theater/Opera	Sound/Music	Gestures/Movement	Costumes and Make Up	Spectacle
Romeo and Juliet				
Carmen				

Summary

This module shows you Renaissance theatre and the life of the famous poet William Shakespeare in the Renaissance period and how his works influence Filipino plays.

In today's generation, new media technology like the laptop, computer, mixer, sensitive microphones, fogs machine, loudspeakers and the like are incorporated in myriad performances with the goal of realism and spectacle. Backdrops for every scene can be displayed using computers and LED screens. Props are much easier to create and are more colorful. These innovations herald a greater payoff than ever before not only for the audience but also for the performers who utilize them every moment they are on stage.

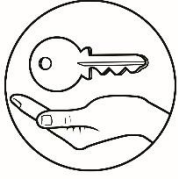


Assessment

Assessment: (Post-Test)

Multiple Choice. Read the question carefully and write the correct answers on a piece of paper.

1. Which part of the plot shows the end of the story where the conflicts or problems are solved?
a. resolution b. ending c. falling action d. problem solved
2. Which two important elements in a play up its emotional impact and visual appeal respectively?
a. music & stage design c. music & spectacle
b. plot & twist d. plot & props
3. Who is an English poet and playwright widely known as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist?
a. Georges Bizet c. William Shakespeare
b. Sophocles d. Ricardo Abad
4. Which story element, commonly a person, animal, being, or thing, performs the actions and speaks the dialogue necessary for the progression of the plotline? Most stories have multiple of these interacting, with one of them as the antagonist, who comes into conflict with the protagonist.
a. character b. main hero c. actor d. persona
5. Which kind of play is characterized by its humorous or satirical tone?
a. liturgy b. comedy c. tragedy d. drama
6. Which of the following is the premier tool employed by actors?
a. make-up b. voice c. costumes d. none of these
7. Which one of these famous Filipino playwrights is known as the father of theater design in the Philippines?
a. Severino Reyes c. Salvador Bernal
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10. The staging of *Romeo and Juliet* was divided into three levels. What area is termed "heaven" for the balcony scenes?
a. hell c. upper or canopied area
b. main stage area d. none of the above



Answer Key

Pre – assessment	
1. d	5. b
2. d	4. a
3. a	3. a
4. a	2. d
5. b	1. d
6. a	6. a
7. a	7. a
8. c	8. c
9. c	9. c
10. b	10. b

Post – assessment	
1. a	5. b
2. c	4. a
3. c	3. c
4. a	2. c
5. b	1. a
6. b	6. b
7. c	7. c
8. c	8. c
9. b	9. b
10. c	10. c

References

Music and Arts 9 Learners Module

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:KDujardinsCommedia.jpg> Karel Dujardins,,ommedia dell'arte show, dated 1657 (Louvre) {{PD-art}}
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:IJonesKnightmasque.jpg>,Inigo Jones design for a Knight in a Court masque. Pen and wash {{PD-art}}

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Shakespeare.jpg>
This image is in the public domain; PD-ART; This image is in the public domain due to its age; PD-OLD-100

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ballet_de_la_nuit_1653.jpg
Henri Gisse (1621–1673), Released under the GNU Free Documentation License

Proscenium

Image taken from Wikipedia, PD
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Auditorium_Building14.jpg

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

<http://www.keywordpictures.com/keyword/romeo%20and%20juliet%20costume%20designs>

http://s3.amazonaws.com/cmi-niche/gallery_photos/40859/images/slideshow_std_h_art1.jpg?1353969774

<http://theaterfansmanila.com/7-types-of-theater-in-the-philippines/>

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