

Group 2 Members:

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- Sabratha-one of the largest theatres in North Africa
- Rome's reign constructed over North Africa, Italy, Spain and France
- No microphones, held outdoors
- wear masks painted with characteristic facial expressions
- natural lighting-the sun
- seats made of stone
- theatre comfort included: awnings, fruit vendors, showers or perfumed water
- watching greed, horseplay, infidelities, women in scanty costumes
- began to deteriorate as Caesar's army invaded the land
- Roman aristocracy frowned upon theatre, audiences consisted of lower class
- imitated Greek theatre
- Roman playhouses were merely portable wooden playhouses
- 61 B.C. Pompey had huge auditorium built
- In order to make it legal he erected a small statue of Venus
- Caesar, ordered a playhouse built that was in the shape of 2 wooden theatres
- Romans first to use front curtain
- Clique: A person or persons paid to arouse the audience into clapping and shouting
- Seneca 4 B.C.-65A.D. major Roman dramatist
- Closet Drama ^^^ (plays to be read rather than performed)
- Plautus (254-184 B.C.) *Menaechmi*, *Pot of Gold*
- 475 A.D. the Christian church banned all theatrical activity
- India and Orient picked it up
- Roman gods named after planets
- Bacchus: Roman god of theatre
- Violence happened on stage
- Romans took Greek plays but made them more gory

Video One

- celebrate religious festivals
- spins on greek counterparts
- christians being fed to lions
- only did plays on religious holidays and they had over 200 religious days
- 80,000 people in Marcus' theatre
- Pompey was the first theatre in Rome
- chorus no longer in use so the orchestra was then used for seating
- most actors were lower class
- actors made fun of politicians and government
- If the crowd didn't like the play they threw stones, sticks, and food at the actors
- they would have doubles so one could speak and the other could do the actions so that the actions were understood and the dialogue was more audible
- chiton (cloaks that determined sex/wealth)
- yellow tassel indicated a god

- hated christianity
- Plautus wrote popular comedies
- emperor made it illegal after christianity took over
- rich people in front, poor men in the middle, very top was the women/children
- pantomime- serious interpretive dance
- women could only mime
- tragedies were all copies of greek plays
- romans got rid of the chorus and the alter

Video Two

- 12,000 jewish captives were brought to build, they poured over 6,000 tons of concrete
- in 8 years it grew to 160 ft tall, the tallest amphitheatre
- 2 greek theatres back to back to create the collusiums that creates 360
- each had a number that corresponded to the entry gates
- 110 drinking fountains 2 restrooms
- had a cover that shaded spectators
- 80 AD colosseum complete but the creator died 1 year before
- 5,000 animals slaughtered in a single day
- executed prisoners and gladiators fought
- flooded the floor enough to recreate live naval battles
- original water channels were left in tact even when the colosseum was built on top of it
- drainpipes that connected to the sewer system that drained the water
- gladiators/lions could then pop up out of the trap doors on the floors (like elevators) that would pop up to get their unexpecting victim

How did the architecture of theatre change