Study Guide for Drama 6b Exemption Examination

Names, Terms, Types and Concepts

The following is meant to help guide your study, not to provide a comprehensive list of names, terms, or types. Don’t be misled by the nature of this study guide. While students taking the exemption exam may be asked to identify and discuss key individuals, concepts, and terms, the exam itself will require more than simple memorization and identification. Students will be expected to demonstrate their ability to think critically, comparatively, analytically, and historically about aspects of the history of theater and drama.

Movements

Students should be prepared to identify the salient features of major theatrical movements, naming at least 2 pertinent plays and 2 important personalities associated with each movement. If a movement crosses over into the visual arts and/or literature, students should focus on the theatrical movement.

Sturm und Drang
Weimar Classicism
Romanticism
Realism
Naturalism
Symbolism
Soviet Modernism
Constructivism
Futurism
Dada
Surrealism
Expressionism
Epic Theater
Theater of Cruelty
Socialist Realism
Poetic Realism
Shingeki (new theater)
Independent Theater Movement
Little Theater Movement
Theater of the Absurd
American Regional Theater Movement
Black Arts Movement
“Angry Young Men”
Theater of the Oppressed
Postmodern/Postdramatic
Post-colonial

Terms and Concepts

Students may be asked to identify the country, period (general time period, for example “early 20th-century” or 1930s-40s), and importance to the history of theater and drama of key terms and/or concepts. Students should also be able to identify key individuals and plays associated with the term or concept being discussed.

Sentimental Comedy
Pathetic Tragedy
Laughing Comedy
Ballad Opera
Haupt- und Staatsaktion
Licensing Act of 1737
Comédie Italienne
Hamburg Dramaturgy
Hernani Riot (1830)
Mise-en-scène
Drame
Melodrama
Tableau
Minstrelsy
Jingju (Beijing Opera)
Napoleonic Monopoly
Actor-Manager
Astor Place Riot (1849)
“Stock-and-star” System
“Combination Company”
The Syndicate
Box Set
Pièce bien faite (Well-Made Play)
Pièce à these (Thesis Play)
Problem Play
“New Stagecraft”
Gesamtkunstwerk
Biomechanics
Agit-Prop
Living Newspaper
Verfremdungseffekt (“A-Effect”)
Lehrstücke
Die Neue Sachlichkeit
Integrated Book Musical
Concept Musical
Method Acting
“Theater-in-the-Round”

**Key Theaters and Companies**

Students may be asked to identify significant theaters and companies in the history of theater and drama, identifying when and where the theater was active, naming key individuals (e.g., founders, actors, directors, playwrights, etc.), and identifying trends and innovations associated with it.

Théâtre de l’Ambigu-Comique
Hamburg National Theater
Hallam/American Company
Chestnut Street Theater
African Grove Theater Company
Meiningen Company
Bayreuth Festspielhaus
Moscow Art Theatre
Théâtre Libre
Freie Bühne
Intiman (Intimate Theater)
Abbey Theatre
Théâtre l’Œuvre
Independent Theatre Society

Chicago Little Theatre
Yiddish Art Theatre
Jiyu Giekijo (Free Theater)
Grand-Guignol
Cabaret Voltaire
Théâtre du Vieux Colombier
Volksbühne (Berlin)
Berliner Ensemble
Provincetown Players
Federal Theatre Project
The Group Theater
Theatre ’47
Royal Court Theatre
Yoruba Travelling Theatre
Black Arts Repertory Theater / School
Open Theatre
The Living Theatre
Bread and Puppet Theater
Wooster Group
Mabou Mines
El Teatro Campesino

**Key Names**

Students may be asked to identify key individuals (including actors, directors, managers, playwrights, and theorists) in the history of theater and drama since 1700, including the country and period (general time period, for example “early 20th-century” or “1930s-40s”) in which they were (are) active, and their importance to the history of theater and drama.

**18th century**
*Susanna Centlivre
*Catherine Trotter
*John Gay
*Henry Fielding
*Colley Cibber
*George Lillo
*Richard Steele
*Nicholas Rowe
David Garrick
The Galli-Bibiena Family
Philippe DeLouverthbourg
*Oliver Goldsmith
*Richard Sheridan
*Marivaux
Luigi Riccoboni
*Denis Diderot
*Beaumarchais
*Carlo Goldoni
*Carlo Gozzi
Hanswurst
Johann Christoph Gottsched
Caroline Neuber
*G.E. Lessing
*Friedrich Maxmillian Klinger
Friedrich Schlegel
*Johann Wolfgang Goethe
*Friedrich Schiller

19th century
*Ludwig Tieck
*August von Kotzebue
Jean-Baptiste Nicolet
*Guilbert de Pixérecourt
François Joseph Talma
Ludwig Devrient
*Victor Hugo
*Alexander Dumas pere
*Alfred de Musset
*Heinrich von Kleist
*Georg Büchner
Edmund Kean
Charles Kean
John Philip Kemble
Sarah Siddons
William Macready
Edwin Forrest
William Hallam
Royal Tyler
William Dunlap
James Hewlett
*William Wells Brown
William Alexander Brown
Ira Aldridge
*Dion Boucicault
*Alexandr Ostrovsky
Madame (Lucia Elizabeth) Vestris
Richard Wagner
*Eugène Scribe
Gustav Freytag (“Freytag’s Pyramid”)
*Alexander Dumas fils
*Émile Augier
J. T. Grein
George II, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen

20th century
Konstantin Stanislavsky
V. I. Nemirovich-Danchenko
*Anton Chekhov
*Maxim Gorky
Vsevolod Meyerhold
*Vladimir Mayakovsky
David Belasco
Avrom Goldfaden
*W. B. Yeats
* August Lady Gregory
*John Millington Synge
*Sean O’Casey
Edward Gordon Craig
Adolphe Appia
Eleonora Duse
Maurice Schwartz
Jacob Adler
Jacob Gordin
Boris Thomashefsky
Boris Aronson
* Rabindranath Tagore
* Sholem Aleichem
*Alfred Jarry
F. T. Marinetti
Hugo Ball
Tristan Tzara
André Breton
Antonin Artaud
*Frank Wedekind
Oscar Kokoschka
George Pierce Baker
*Susan Glaspell
*Eugene O’Neill
*Zora Neale Hurston
Students may be asked to identify the genre or type of drama that individual playwrights are most famous for and to name at least one play they wrote. Often playwrights have additional significance as theorists, directors, founders of theaters or movements, or advocates for theater.