

| <b>Drama Knowledge Organiser<br/>Year 7- Unit 3 - Brecht.</b> |                    |  |
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|   | <b>key word</b>    | <b>definition</b>  |
| 1   | Bertolt Brecht     | A drama practitioner came from Germany in the 194-/50s. He was well known for his very creative and expressive form of theatre, known as Epic theatre  |
| 2   | Epic Theatre       | Epic theatre was the creation of Bertolt Brecht. Essentially the theatre should challenge its audience through creativity and get the audience to use their brains and imagination.  |
| 3   | Verfremdungseffekt | The distancing effect. This was a technique used by Brecht to make his audience feel separated from the characters on stage, so that they engage more in the message of the play, than the characters telling the story.   |
| 4   | Gestus             | A technique where attitude and gesture is expressed through exaggerated actions.   |
| 5   | Spass              | Translated into English means 'Fun'. The idea being that serious messages should be delivered in a funny way to challenge the audience into thinking why they laughed about such a serious matter.   |
| 6   | Multi-rolling      | When actors play more than one role in a single performance.   |
| 7   | Political theatre  | Theatre which focuses on Political and world wide matters. Often raising awareness or educating on important issues.   |
| 8   | Placards           | A method of communication where actors hold up signs with text on them, rather than speaking to the audience.  |
| 9   | Parody             | An imitation of the style of a particular writer or artist for comic effect.   |
| 10  | Choral speech      | When 2 or more performers deliver the same song or dialogue at the same time.  |
| 11  | Satire             | The use of humour using exaggeration, criticism or highlighting stupidity particularly relating to political or topical issues.  |
| 12  | Canon              | When 2 or more performers deliver speech, song or action one after the next.   |
| 13  | Repetition         | When the same speech, song or actions are delivered again and again.   |
| 14  | Direct address     | Speaking directly to the audience.   |
| 15  | Visible tech       | In Brechtian theatre, it is considered normal practice for the technical aspects of the show to be in full view of the audience and not to try to hide it away. Lights/costume and set are all visible. Moving or changing any of these things would be done in front of the audience. |