



FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT®
FOR HEALTHY LIVING
FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

DRAMA

Section 1 : Award List

1. Beginning Acting
2. Advanced Acting
3. "The Techie Award" (Backstage Award)
4. Scene Award
5. "The Shakespeare Soliloquy Award" (Monologue Award)
6. "The Thespis Award" (History)
7. Young Writers Award
8. Costume and Set Design Award
9. Stage Make-up Award
10. "Thespian of the Week" - this award is given to the ONE camper each week who showed the most enthusiasm and creativity for the theatre in either a performance or backstage work.

Proficiency in Drama requires: (Ideally the proficiency should be done in this order)

1. Beginning Acting
2. Advanced Acting
3. Backstage Award (Techie Award)
4. Scene Award
5. Monologue Award
6. History Award
7. Set Design or Costume Award
8. Stage Make-up
9. Must be the Assistant Director of the weekly performance

Section 2 : General Rules & Safety

1. Follow General Camp Emergency Procedure (search siren) at all times.
2. Staff must supervise all activities
3. You **MUST** respect everyone else in the class, be it when the class is brainstorming, playing games, rehearsing or performing.
4. Participation is **CRUCIAL!!!** Everyone should be getting involved in games, brainstorming and performing.





FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT®
FOR HEALTHY LIVING
FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

5. During improv games never shoot down other peoples ideas, just go with them and see what happens.

Section 3: Award Requirements

Beginning Acting

Objective

- The camper will learn basics of acting and will receive this award his/her first time being in a play.

Prerequisites

- None

Safety Rules

- General rules apply

Knowledge and Skills Required

- Know stage directions.
- Be able to memorize short lines.
- Learn to follow the orders of a director.
- Be able to stand in front of a group of people and perform.

Advanced Acting

Objective

- To master key elements of performance. This award goes above and beyond beginning acting in the sense that all of the work is done on their own. They are the ones who block the scene, build their own characters, and get their own props and costumes.

Prerequisites

- Beginning Acting

Safety Rules

- General rules apply.

Knowledge and Skills Required

- Know stage directions.
- Know basic elements of acting, such as turning out, vocal quality and movement.
- Be able to stand in front of a group of people and perform.
- Be able to find your own script. (scripts are available in the brown organizer and in the books that will be located with the props and costumes.)
- Be able to direct yourself.
- Understand character development.
- Find the necessary props and costumes for scene.
- Memorization of ALL dialogue.

The Backstage Award (Techie Award)

Objective

- To learn how a theatre would run, by learning backstage "lingo", stage directions and getting one on one information from program head if applicable.



FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT®
FOR HEALTHY LIVING
FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Prerequisites

- None

Safety Rules

- General rules apply.

Knowledge and Skills Required

- Know stage directions.
- Be able to memorize a list of terms.
- Understand how a theatre runs.

This is an award that the children are tested on. Take the list of terms, write out just the words and make them fill in the definitions. Also the instructor should be able to have good conversation with the camper about how a theatre runs.

Scene Award

Objective

- To let the camper attempt direction other children.

Prerequisites

- Beginning Acting
- Advanced Action
- Ideally the Techie Award

Safety Rules

- General rules apply.

Knowledge and Skills Required

- Know stage directions.
- Be able to communicate your desires for the scene to the actors.
- Be able to find the necessary resources for the scene, such as scripts, props and costumes.
- Be able to find a time that accommodates all of the actors schedules for rehearsal and performance. (usually performance will happen during Friday's period, but class time should not be given for rehearsal unless the period is specifically designated for working on awards.)

Young Writers Award

Objective

- Campers will develop their own creative ideas into scripts for themselves, or for others to perform.

Prerequisites

- Beginning Acting

Safety Rules

- General rules apply.

Knowledge and Skills Required

- Camper must write a short skit in script style with stage directions.
- Campers must present the script to the instructor by the final day of class and the script must be either 4-8 minutes long or 6-10 pages in length.
- Camper must express themselves creatively.
- There must be a definite beginning, middle and end to the script as well as a conflict.



FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT®
FOR HEALTHY LIVING
FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Thespis Award (History)

Objective

- The camper will learn the origin of theatre.

Prerequisites

- None

Safety Rules

- General rules apply.

Knowledge and Skills Required

- Memorization of the basic history of theatre.

Monologue Award

Objective

- The camper will become more comfortable on stage given the opportunity to perform by themselves.

Prerequisites

- Beginning Acting
- Advanced Acting

Safety Rules

- General rules apply.

Knowledge and Skills Required

- Memorization (at least partial) of a monologue.
- Perform, alone, in front of class.
- Movement, acting out the part while performing it, not standing still.

Costume and Set Design Award

Objective

- Campers who are more artistically inclined, or who want to experience the creativity and work need to put on a full performance, will learn about the history of costume and elements of set design by preparing a mock up of both costumes and set ideas.

Prerequisites

- None

Safety Rules

- General rules apply.

Knowledge and Skills Required

- Test on the history of costumes and elements of set design.
- Presentation of final project to instructors.
- Camper will simply sketch either:
 - Five costumes for one character from a play of their choice, or one costume for five different characters in the play of their choice.

AND

 - Five different stage mock ups from different scenes in one play, or five different stage mock ups from one scene in five different plays.



FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT®
FOR HEALTHY LIVING
FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Stage Make-up Award

Objective

- The camper will learn the basic application of stage make-up. This includes aging 30 years, 40 years, 65 years and corrective make-up. Also, how to create scars, bruises, cuts and burns.

Prerequisites

- All other awards must be achieved before this one. This is the final award before TA.

Safety Rules

- General rules apply.

Knowledge and Skills Required

- The camper must know how to achieve all of the desired effects from the objective.
- The camper must have patience. Stage make-up is not easy to learn or easy to teach. They must be willing to take a lot of time out of their day to do this.

Section 4: Theory Sheets

Techie Award

Front or Act Curtain: Curtain that masks the acting area or stage from the audience. Opens show and can be used to separate acts.

Apron: Area between the front curtain and the edge of the stage.

Proscenium Opening: Opening through which the audience views the play or performance. Sometimes called a picture frame stage.

Thrust Stage: An area of stage which extends from the proscenium arch toward the audience.

Theatre in the Round: An acting area or stage which may be viewed from all sides simultaneously.

Wings: Offstage areas to R and L of acting/onstage area.

Teaser: Heavy curtain hung from above the proscenium opening to adjust the height of the opening.

Tormentors: Curtain or flat on each side of the proscenium opening used to regulate the width of the opening.

Borders: Short curtains hung at intervals above the acting area to mask lighting and flown scenery from the audience.

Tabs: Long curtains hung parallel to the tormentors on the right and left wing areas to create masking or entrances.

Grid: Metal framework above the stage from which lighting instruments and flown scenery are hung.

Fly Gallery: Against one of the backstage walls, it is where the fly rope and pulley system is operated from.

Pin Rail: Where fly lines are pulled and tied off.

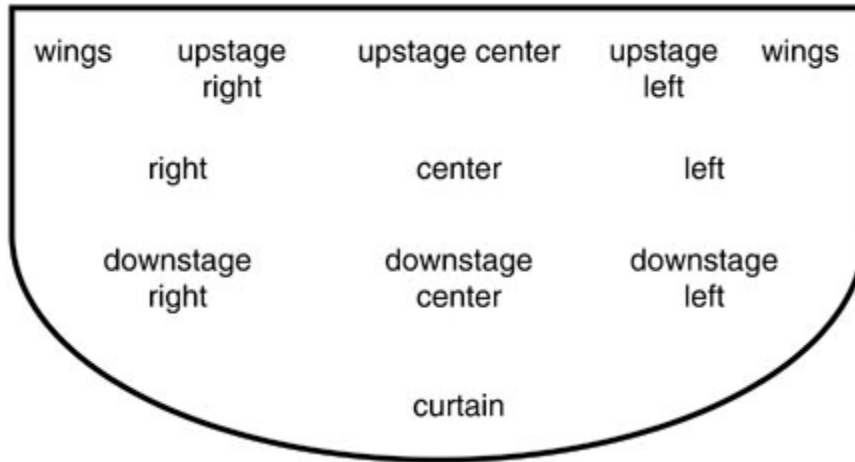
Battens: Long horizontal pipes that hang above the stage from which curtains, lights, and flats are hung or attached.



FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT®
FOR HEALTHY LIVING
FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- Know stage directions.

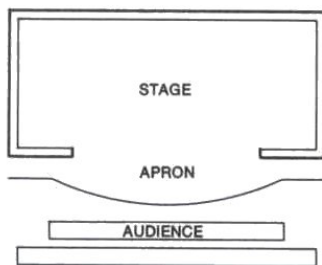
BACKSTAGE



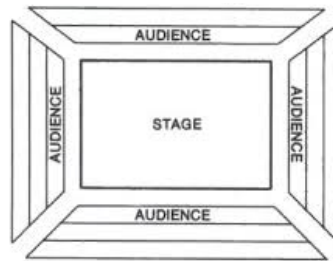
AUDIENCE

- Know types of stages and their setup

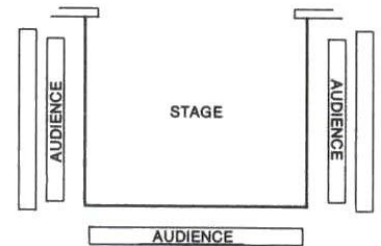
PROSCENIUM



THEATRE IN THE ROUND



THRUST



- Know about different forms of backstage work
 - Lighting
 - Make-up
 - Costumes
 - Sound
 - Set Design and Construction
 - Props
 - Stage Crews



FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT®
FOR HEALTHY LIVING
FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Thespis Award

A Brief History of the Theatre

- The world's earliest report of a dramatic production comes from Egypt. It is in the form of a stone tablet, which shows parts of a king who played in a performance of the world's first recorded "Passion" play.
- Around 500 B.C. a man named Thespis was the first actor. Before Thespis, 'actors' just stood on stage and told the story instead of acting the story. He went on stage and tried to become the character he was talking about.
- Tragedy was the invention of the Dorians.
- The greatest playwright is William Shakespeare. He wrote 38 plays in his lifetime and numerous sonnets. His work has been divided into tragedies, comedies and histories. Some of his plays include Othello, Hamlet, Taming of the Shrew, Richard II, Much Ado about Nothing, and maybe his most famous, Romeo and Juliet.
- During Shakespeare's time, people would stand shoulder to shoulder to watch plays that were free to the public. Richer people would have private shows in their own homes.
- Many theatres were shut down during the 16th and 17th centuries because of the religious beliefs circulating around Europe. Many believed that theatre symbolized leisure and one was not allowed to have leisure time.
- The seats that were often given to the rich and royalty were actually the worst seats in the house. The groundlings, or people who stood in the very front during the performance, actually had the best seats and either saw the show for very little or for free.
- The Hallam family first introduced drama in America in 1752. They performed The Merchant of Venice at Williamsburg, Virginia.
- After theatre came to America, many states made laws forbidding acting or the showing of plays, including Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.
- Many people were against having a second theatre in Brooklyn in 1856.
- People felt that, ". . . A curtain is intended to conceal something and concealment suggests something naughty."
- As the nation grew, as the United States formed, and as more people from all over the world came to the country, the laws were lifted and Americans could again enjoy the wonders of theatre.



FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT®
FOR HEALTHY LIVING
FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Section 5: Day-by-day schedule

The schedule normally goes as such—

Monday: Play getting to know you games and different improv games.

Tuesday: Play more improv games to get them warmed up and energized.

Wednesday: Start working on the scene for Friday's campfire. Topics have included camp, loyalty and friendship. Also commercials have worked well too.

Thursday: Continue working on the scene and if they have their script done they can start working with props.

Friday: Friday should be looked at as a final rehearsal day and then the performance.

Section 6: Teaching Tips

To do this program you have to have ideas ready and waiting. A lesson plan sounds nice, but it doesn't help much once you get in the field. Have games that you know work and that the kids enjoy in your head. Be ready to change from activity to activity because your group may not participate as much in one game as they will another. Try to figure out your groups abilities and creativity level early on in the week and try to plan from there. Watch for sensitive children. Some kids aren't used to not having their ideas used or they get upset if some kids have more experience. Impress upon them that drama is about compromise. I usually let the kids write their own scripts for the campfire and that seemed to really work out well. Cheesy always equals funny and with discretion, making fun of counselors is fun too.

Section 7: Bad weather alternatives

Drama should be able to work both indoors or outside, so you shouldn't have to worry about that.

Section 8: Inventory

Props should be located in the room on stage left, and they include things like dresses, stuffed animals, hats, wigs, and much more.

Section 9: Things to Remember

The kids are only here for one week. Try to teach them as much as you can, but remember they are here to have fun and that should take precedence.

Section 10: Opening and Closing the Program

Closing consists of...

- +Organizing all props, packing them up and storing them.
- +Make sure that the stage is clean.