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Exit....Stage Left!

Learning Objectives:

Students should be able to

- Match musical titles with images
- Complete a Structured Overview—Literacy
- Identify Key Words in text
- Listen to recordings and categorise
- Deduce answers using a Close Passage
- Use the internet to research Musicals pre 1970 and post 1990.
- View YouTube Videos and make comments
- Provide reasons for their opinion

Activity 1: - Musical Picture Quiz

Distribute Music Picture Quiz Handout and allow students five minutes to identify the names of sixteen different musicals from the pictures given. Discuss answers as a class:

Answers - 1. Singing in the Rain 2. Joseph and his Technicolour Dreamcoat

- 3. Wicked; 4. Cats; 5. Mamma Mia; 6. West Side Story 7. Oklahoma;
- 8. Fiddler on the Roof; 9. Chess; 10. Oliver; 11. Starlight Express;
- 12. Phantom of the Opera; 13. Jesus Christ Superstar;
- 14. Little Shop of Horrors; 15. We Will Rock You; 16. My Fair Lady.

Activity 2: The History of the Musical—A Structured Overview

A Structured Overview is a study device. It allows the students to use only keywords or small phrases to remember large pieces of information. Try to encourage the students to use Key Words rather than whole sentences. For Example:

The Beginning: Origin Opera, Europe 1700—1800's. Gilbert and Sullivan, Comic opera. Continued 1900's

Activity 3: - Aural Activity - Which one is Which?

This is a listening activity for which you can select your own recordings. Try to use a variety of musicals and operatic pieces, and try to trick the students with operetta recordings.

Underneath is a Close Passage using some Opera Terminology

Activity 4: - Homework or Internet Research

This activity sheet can be used as a homework task or as an internet research task.



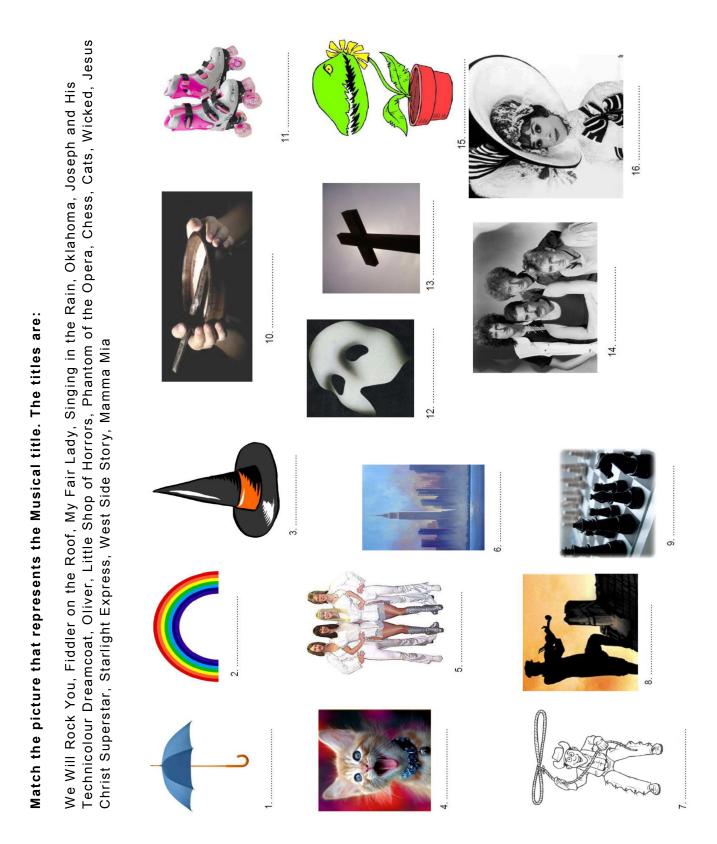
Lessons include:

- > Musical Picture Quiz
- > Structured Overview text sheet and answer sheet
- > Aural Activity sheet and Close Passage
- > Homework or Internet Research Task

Resources Needed	
Handouts	5
Selection of Recordings	9
Internet Connection	·



MUSICAL PICTURE MATCHING QUIZ



The History of Musical Theatre—A Structured Overview

Fill out the Structured Overview using the information on this sheet



composers of musicals as we know

them today. He had big success

Jerome Kern was one of the first

musical called Show Boat in 1927. with Oscar Hammerstein II with a

and Sullivan began writing short, comical operas designed

for everyone, not just the upper classes. This still

continued to develop throughout the early 1900s.

very fashionable with the upper classes in Europe in the 1700s and 1800s. In the late 1800s, a duo called Gilbert

The origins of Musical Theatre lie in Opera. Opera was

productions. Theatre at this time was one of the main forms of today, but the songs and dance weren't usually related to the The 1920s and 30s saw a huge boom in musicals and theatre beginning to look and sound like the musicals we still have entertainment. This pre-war era was when musicals were plot (if there was one!)

George Gershwin was a composer of classical and popular music as well as musical theatre. He was heavily influenced by Jazz, and wrote



Poray and Bess in 1935.

The 1970s to the Present Day:

Over this period, audiences have seen musicals split into genres many adaptations of films into musicals, and musicals based on issues and are not just for entertainment. We have also seen the career of a group or artist. A strong musical tradition still and subcategories. Musicals now often address very serious exists in Britain and America, and not just on Broadway or in London but everywhere. Film has been greatly influenced by

films have been adapted into musicals, such as The

Lion King (1997) based on the Disney film of the

Adaptations and Inspiration: In more recent years,

same name. Also, musicals have been made out of

the careers of famous musicians, such as We Will

Rock You (2002) based on the songs of Queen, and

Mamma Mia (1999) based on the songs of Abba.

Many Disney films are done in the style of musicals (1937-present day).

Richard Rodgers (who became one of composers) began his career working with Lorenz Hart and together they the most important musical wrote many musicals.

MIKADE

H.M.S Pinafore (1878)



rhe Mikado

(1885)

influenced by popular culture.

Serious' Musicals: These are serious issues and historical onwards. Claude-Michel popular from the 1980s musicals which address events. They became

the development of many great composers. Many musicals

written and premiered in this time are still loved and

performed today.

musicals were written during this time and the world saw established in Britain and America. Some of the greatest

This period is when the tradition of musicals was truly

The Golden Age 1943-1968

Schoenberg and Alain Boublil have written musicals in this es Misérabl

style, such as Les Miserables (1980) and Miss Saigon

Irving Berlin – Annie get

Your Gun (1946)

(1989)

Cole Porter – Kiss Me Kate (1948)

Opera (1986) and many others, and he written Joseph (1968), Phantom of the Andrew Lloyd Webber has had huge success in musical theatre. He has has produced many shows.

Oklahoma! in 1943, and this was the first musical to famous works include The King and I (1951) and The combine a plot with music and dance which moved careers working together and some of their more the story forward. They had a long, successful

Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II wrote Sound of Music (1959).

The History of Musical Theatre—A Structured Overview

How to fill out a Structured Overview—A Structured Overview is a study device. With each of the major headings, you are to make short notes or use Key Words to help you remember the information in the text. Attached to each major heading are smaller offshoots. These offshoots relate to the offshoots from the main boxes in the text. Key Words and notes are best used here also.

The Beginning:		The Golden Age:	<u></u>
	□ >		
The Roaring Twenties:			
The 1970's to Present Day:			

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Which one is which?

Listen to these rea	cordings and identify wh	nich ones come from 0	pera and which one	s come from Musicals.		
1.			4.		7.	
0						
u			u		J	
Oper	ra Close Pa	assage				
Fill in the ga	aps choosing fro	om the words ir	n the box:			
into Acts an are both. The ways to add a control of some contr	d There are main content and the singer singulars sing togethere.	nere is no spea haracters, mind lade up of differ Overture (orche xample: gs alone er.	iking in Oper or characters rent types of	, which play a s music: Songs, s	unlike music maller role, sung dialogu	als where there and the
of male voice There are demost sympa Soprano role che parts were de usually maid	the lower one ce. The highest ifferent roles that athetic roles. The splay the spic aracters that capriginally writter ds, mothers or given who love to are often the helps	a Sopris the at are usually go are normally clest and juicles ause suffering to for become anothers.	ano and the followed by given to each y the wives we troles. They to the Soprar cause female Tenor parts and the sones have a	the Baritone ar character. The who are being often can be troos. The Altos so were not alloware generally lik range.	There are used the lowest Soprano used amps or cound almost wed to be one eable. They are all	ually three types at is the ually gets the n. The Mezzo They are t like guys. Their stage. Altos are
Priest Evil Scenes	Soprano Medium Chorus	Boys Ensemble Recitative	Tenor Aria	Witches Duet	Bass Solo	Cheated Mezzo

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The History of the Musical

٠	How old is Musical Theatre?
	What is the difference between Vaudeville and Burlesque Theatre?
	What are the main differences between Opera Buffo and Operetta?
	What is the difference between Broadway and West End?
	Choose one Musical that occurred before 1970. Name the musical, and summarize the story.
	Go to YouTube and find a clip from that Musical. Describe what is happening, explain the instruments and their tone colours.
	Go to YouTube and find a clip from that Musical. Describe what is happening, explain the instruments and their tone colours.