

## Introduction to Theatre I U07

	<b>bourgeois</b>	Used to describe belonging to, characteristic of, or consisting of the middle class.
	<b>bourgeois drama</b>	Serious play about family and societal conflict with a commoner as the hero.
	<b>conflict</b>	The fundamental struggle or imbalance underlying the play as a whole.
	<b>drama</b>	A composition in verse or prose intended to portray life or character or to tell a story usually involving conflicts and emotions through action and dialogue and typically designed for theatrical performance.
	<b>Elizabethan</b>	Of, relating to, or characteristic of Elizabeth I of England or her reign.
	<b>hero</b>	A mythological or legendary figure often of divine descent endowed with great strength or ability; the principal male character in a literary or dramatic work.
	<b>heroic drama</b>	Serious play, focused around the themes of love, courage and honor with happy ending.
	<b>melodrama</b>	A play characterized by extravagant theatricality and by the predominance of plot and physical action over characterization.
	<b>plot</b>	The patterned arrangements of events and characters for a drama. The incidents are selected and arranged for a maximum dramatic impact.
	<b>prose</b>	The ordinary language people use in speaking or writing.
	<b>spoon-feed</b>	To present information so completely as to preclude independent thought.
	<b>subtext</b>	The imparting of information necessary for an understanding of the story but not covered by the action onstage.
	<b>tragedy</b>	The imaginative depiction of the tragic figure; a serious drama typically describing a conflict between the protagonist and a superior force and having a sorrowful or disastrous conclusion that elicits pity or terror.
	<b>verse</b>	A body of metrical writing.