“All the world’s a stage, and all the men and women merely players: they have their exits and their entrances; and one man in his time plays many parts, his acts being seven ages.”

— William Shakespeare
Dance

What is Dance?

A non-verbal expression through movement. An art form that uses movement for storytelling, expressing feeling and ideas. It can be characterized by different styles: solo, partner, group, ceremonial, social, and performance. Early dance was used for ceremony, rituals, celebrations and entertainment.

Ballet: Originated in the Italian Renaissance courts of the 15th century. Movement choreographed to music, usually telling a story or expressing a theme.


Ethnic/Folk Dance: Identified with a specific culture expressing the art of the culture. Grouped by ethnicity, ethnic and folk dancing comes from religious rituals, hunting stories and celebrations. Performed at social functions by people with no professional training. E.g. barn dance, square dance, polka, Greek dances, clogging.

Visual Arts

What are Visual Arts?

Creations that we can look at. Art forms that are primarily visual. i.e. ceramics, drawing, painting, sculpture, photography, video, etc.

Museum: A place where objects of antiquity, culture, artistic value and historical importance are displayed for public viewing.

Gallery: A place where artwork is displayed for sale.

Theater

What is Theater/Theatre?

The word theatre or theater originates from the Greek word "theatron" translated to mean ‘a place of seeing’. A structure where plays and other performances take place. A performance in front of a live audience in a specific location.

Plays: A literary work written by a playwright, performed by actors in front of an audience.

Musicals: A theatrical performance that combines songs, spoken dialogue and acting.

Music

What is Music?

An art form in which the medium is sound. Elements are pitch, melody, harmony, rhythm, tempo and dynamics.

Classical: A musical art form that started around 1100 to the present. Influenced by ancient Greek music, classical music has several different styles: Early Classical: medieval, renaissance; Common Practice: baroque, classical, romantic; Modern/Contemporary: modern, 20th century, contemporary, and 21st century.

Ethnic: Music that is traditionally associated with a country or region.

Choir: A group of singers in a musical ensemble.

Jazz: African American in origin, characterized by improvisation. Styles include Dixieland, bebop, free jazz, etc.

Opera: A performance that is set to music, in which actors sing the dialogue.

Symphony: A musical composition with typically four movements, performed by an orchestra or band.

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE IN THE CLASSROOM

Read the story or listen to the music – in preparation for the performance.

Incorporate the performing arts into different curriculum areas: some examples include:

Math: Count beats in music score.

Social Studies/History: Learn about the time period.

Science: Learn the physics of movement (HS level), basic anatomy (elementary school level)

Language Arts: Read the story. Learn vocabulary. Use critical thinking to answer the questions.

Art: Draw, paint or sculpt in reference to the performing art.
USE A THINKING MAP TO DETAIL THE INFORMATION WITH THE STUDENTS

THEATER AND MUSEUM ETIQUETTE

How to best prepare:
Before arriving at the event or venue do your homework. Familiarize yourself with the performance by learning the story and the music. When attending a museum exhibit, familiarize yourself with the artist, the paintings, the medium and the era.

What is Etiquette:
The appropriate way to behave in a social setting. Acceptable conduct in certain situations. Good Manners!

To do or not to do... That is the Question!
Arrive on time.
Dress appropriately. No hats.
No cutting in line or pushing to the front.
Turn off cell phones before entering the building.
Do not read or talk during the performance.
Respect the people around you.

When to Applaud:
When to the conductor arrives.
At the end of an act or scene.
At the end of the Performance: Audience may applaud loudly and yelling Bravol is acceptable
Remember to wait patiently to be excused by the usher.
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Actor:** One who performs.

**Alto:** High to low female voice/high male voice.

**Ballet:** A classical dance form.

**Barbershop Quartet:** Four part harmony, usually male singers.

**Bass:** Low male voice.

**Blues:** African American folk music, rooted in the deep south.

**Choreographer:** A person who creates dance composition.

**Chorus/Choir:** Group of singers.

**Comedy:** Humorous and satirical sketches intended to make an audience laugh.

**Composer:** A writer of music.

**Concert Band:** Also called a wind band. Consists of musicians that play woodwind, brass and percussion.

**Conductor:** A person who is a leader of an orchestra or choir.

**Drama:** A literary work that tells a narrative, usually with human conflict, filled with emotion and action.

**Genre:** A category of subject matter.

**Hip-hop/Street Dance:** A popular subculture of big city teens, includes rap music, break dancing.

**Hymns:** A song in praise of a deity or nation.

**Modern Dance:** A 20th century form of movement with free and expressive style. Loosely based on ballet.

**Musical Composition:** A work of music that has been created by a composer.

**Orchestra:** A group of performers on a variety of instruments. The sections are: percussion, string and woodwind. A full size orchestra consists of approximately 100 musicians.

**Pointe (ballet):** A ballet technique where female dancers support their body on the tips of their extended foot or toes.

**Ragtime:** American music, style of jazz music, originated 1890-1915.

**Soprano:** Highest singing voice, in women and boys.

**Tenor:** Adult male voice.

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