Name:

Date:

School:

Facilitator:

2.03 Roman Theatre

**Refer to the information that you learned in this lesson and answer the following questions.**

1. Roman theatre was based on the of Greek plays.
2. is the architectural term referring to a building, usually oval, circular, or arc shaped in which tiers of seats rise from a central area that is open. Many forms of entertainment were held in these during the Roman Empire.
3. The main difference between the venues of Greek and Roman theaters was that Greek theaters were built into a mountain or hillside and Roman theaters were structures.
4. In addition to theatre, other events that were held in Roman amphitheaters were:
a.eventsb. and c. showsd. racese. battles
5. In Roman theaters a permanent backdrop stage setting called a  was constructed and was utilized in both comedies and tragedies.
6. In the permanent backdrop settings there were various  that served as entrances and exits for the actors.
7. In a comedy, the doors of the permanent backdrop setting would represent  of the various characters.
8. In a tragedy, the doors of the permanent backdrop setting would representa  or .
9. Roman theatre was similar to the theatre of Ancient Greece in that the two main forms of plays were  and .
10. One major difference **between the dramas of the Greek and Roman theatre** was that the Romans incorporated background , much like a  in today’s movies.
11. Many titles of plays from the Roman Empire listed in government and festival records have been found by archeologists and anthropologists, but only a handful of actual plays have .
12. Most of the tragedies that have survived have been from a playwright and philosopher named who lived from 5 B.C. to 65 A.D. In all,  of his tragedies have survived and all are based on Greek plays.
13. Most surviving comedies were by two playwrights:   and .
14. Roman tragedies and comedies followed the same as their Greek predecessors.