3) Thrust Stage

TYPES OF STAGING

3) Thrust Stage
Shakespeare’s Inspiration

• At school, Shakespeare was introduced to the work of ancient Roman authors such as Seneca (4BC to 65AD) Seneca wrote serious plays called tragedies, which dealt with the sufferings of great heroes.

• One of Shakespeare’s first plays: *Titus Andronicus* (a bloodthirsty tragedy)
The Meaning

• ARCHAIC – very old / old-fashioned

• E.g. of ‘ARCHAIC’ in a sentence: The methods you employ are so archaic!

• Things to note: Some words found in Shakespearean text do not exist today anymore.
Simple Pronouns

- Thou –
- Thee –
- Thy –
- Thine –

If thou art mine then I am thine.
Some of the Famous Insults

Thou art like the toad, ugly and venomous. 
(As You Like It)
• It’s Greek to me!
• Green-eyed with jealousy
• A laughing stock
• A devil’s incarnate
• Good riddance
• Eyesore
• Tongue-tied
• Hoodwinked
• Orientation: who, when, where
• Complications: Events that causes complications and propels the story forward
• Sequence of events:
• Climax: the point of highest tension, and the turning point
• Resolution: The story comes to an end after the conflict/complication is resolved
Now, arrange the pictures in order

• Which box(es) is/are the orientation?
• Which box(es) is/are the complication?
• Which box(es) is/are the climax?
• Which box(es) is/are the resolution?
ACT 1. Exposition / Introduction

• Introduce main character (protagonist)
• Establishes the world in which the action takes place.
• Introduce any/all thematic elements that are going to resonate throughout the story, and any problems or goals your protagonist is facing (i.e. the conflict)
• Classic conflicts and themes:
  – the trappings of power,
  – the futility of vengeance,
  – the fickle nature of love.
ACT 3. Climax or “Turning Point”

• Protagonist's journey towards the goal has a notable change, either for the better or the worse
• Tragedy: everything begins to unravel
• Comedies: everything turns better
• Quite simply, this is where the **bulk of the drama or action** takes place.
ACT 5. Dénoument or Resolution

• All of the conflicts are resolved, the characters return to normalcy, and the viewer experiences an emotional release (catharsis).

• Traditional comedies: the Dénoument leaves the main character better off than he/she started.

• Traditional tragedies: end in a catastrophe that leaves the protagonist worse off.
Do you see a structure like this?