

The background features several large, overlapping organic shapes in various shades of pink and purple. A prominent light pink shape is in the upper right, while darker purple shapes are scattered throughout. The overall aesthetic is modern and minimalist.

PEER TO PEER

LANGUAGE

PEER TO PEER

LANGUAJE

*Romani
Phen*

 Asociación
Gitanas
Feministas
por la Diversidad

 Amare
Romentza

 Ribaltambição

Arate Caló



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

This project has been funded with the support of the European Commission.
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3, 2, 1 AND ACTION!

RESOURCE 4

TIMING :

1 session of 3 hours and a half. (+ 15 minutes for feedback + 10 minutes for planning)

INTRODUCTION :

Theater and performance has been historically linked to Roma people . In this session we will make a brief reflection on the history of the theater and the world of the artistic shows. We will name some Roma actresses who succeeded in theaters and cinema. We will study theater as a tool for denouncing social injustices. and we will create our own theatre play.

FINAL PRODUCT :

writing and performing a play.

• OBJECTIVES :

- To use language as a communication, representation, expression of ideas and feelings.
- To value oral language as a means of relating to others.
- To express emotions, feelings, desires and ideas through oral language.
- To understand, reproduce and recreate some literary texts.
- To explore theatre as a means of social denouncement.

• CONTENTS :

- Working collaboratively in a group.
- Acceptance and positive self-appraisal.
- Positive evaluation and respect for differences
- Interaction and collaboration skills and positive attitude to establish affectionate relationships with peers.
- Understanding theater as a tool for dissemination and social change.
- Memorizing simple texts.

MATERIALS :

Photocopies, pens, notebooks, porofolio.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SESSION :

• Activity 1:

We will start the activity with a common sharing of the opinions that the students have about the world of theater and show business.

What do you know about the theater world?

How it is related to the Roma community?

What do you know about Flamenco Shows, or Russian Roma theater companies?

How do you see the Roma women had been always depicted in theater or cinema?

What Roma actresses can you name?
(e.g. Pastora Vega, Alina Serban, Alba flores, Amara Carmona, Franceska Farkas....)

Do you think the carrier of these women has been easy? What difficulties you imagine they could have face?

The students will be encourage to investigate by themselves about these Roma actresses and their professional lives.

30 minutes.

- **Activity 2 :**

Next, an excerpt from Federico's play will be read aloud, with the different roles being divided among the students.

Then , the peer tutor will explain to the students what is the structure of a theatre play and will give them the copy with the information.

20 minutes

- **Activity 3 :**

Up next, we will wacht the new about the Roma women from El Vacie, Sevilla.

Students will reflect on the power of using the theater as a tool to denounce unfair situations.

10 minutes

- **Activity 4 :**

In this activity, dividing the class in 3 big groups, the students will write a play to denounce some fact of their reality that they would like to change. They will use the template given to write their play. The roles will be divided among the members of the group. Each play must have a duration of 20-30 minutes.

60 minutes.

- **Activity 5 :**

In our last activity for this session, the students will performance their plays.

1 hour and a half.

MATERIAL AND DIDACTIC REASOURCES USED IN THIS SESSION:

Activity 2 :

THE THEATRE

THE THEATER

- **THE DRAMATIC TEXT:**

We call theater those literary works that are written for their representation by actors on a stage. Its most characteristic features are the use of dialogue and that the figure of the narrator does not appear on stage.

In a dramatic work, the following fundamental features appear:

a) The action (series of scenic events)

b) the characters (they perform the action through dialogue);

c) the dramatic tension (state of mind of excitement, impatience or exaltation produced by the spectator before an imminent event of the play and its purpose is to maintain the attention until the final outcome).

- **STRUCTURE OF A DRAMATIC WORK:**

A play is made up of a text which reproduce the next structure:

Acts : parts into which a theater play is divided, they start and finish whit the courtain opening and closing.

Scenes : subdivisions of acts characterized by the entry or exit of an actor or the change of context.

- **FORM OF EXPRESSION:**

In addition, we observe these possible forms of example;

Dialogue: It is the conversation between two characters.

Monologue: It is the way of expressing oneself when only one character is speaking. It is also called soliloquy.

Apparte: It is the way one or more characters speak when they say something about the play, and the other characters pretend not to know.

The chorus : (as a collective character that can: a) be the conscience or the memories of the character who speaks; b) embody the figure of a kind of fortune teller or prophet who predicts the events that are going to develop later; c) serve as a narrator or embody the general reflections of the author; d) embody a community. The chorus appears mainly in classical tragedies.

- **DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACTION:**

The dramatic action, like the narrative action, is structured in:

Exposition: It is the beginning of the play and in it the most important data of the play are presented.

Knot: It coincides with the moment of greatest tension and where the plot becomes more complicated.

Denouement: It is the moment when the problem posed in the development of the play is solved.

- **SECONDARY TEXT (PROVIDES INFORMATION FOR THE THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE)**

- **ACOTATIONS:**

About the action:

1-Data and indications about the place where the action takes place: scenery, period, furniture, etc.

2-Lighting, with which the time of day, a specific space, etc. are expressed.

3- Sounds, to indicate or provoke diverse effects.

On the characters: costumes, movements, gestures, tone of voice, expressive intentionality, etc.

- **THEATER: THEATRICAL REPRESENTATION**

The primary purpose of a dramatic text, although it can be read, is its representation on a stage in front of spectators. This task is carried out by the actors, who embody the characters and who are led by a director, who will organize them and transform this written text into a spectacle. Finally, the scenography is another of the essential elements of the theatrical representation, with it the story is placed in a specific time and space.

- **CHARACTERS:**

1-Principals: they are those on whom the weight of the action falls. They can be:

Protagonist: acts in a decisive and fundamental way in the work. Antagonist: acts in an opposite way to the protagonist.

2- Secondary: they help the main characters.

3-Allegorical: they embody abstract ideas such as justice, freedom, death; or also religious concepts: the Eucharist, sin, the devil...

- SCENOGRAPHY

Scenery: Necessary elements to set the stage.

Costumes: Garments and clothing.

Illumination: Lights and luminous elements to provoke effects: day, night, storms....

Sound: Music and sound effects to complement what appears on stage: noises, etc.

- Activity 3

- DENOUNCING EXCLUSION THROUGH THEATRE

Roma women from El Vacie, Sevilla.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M5Fkt77_IFg

