GAPOU PO «PENZA COLLEGE OF TRANSPORT TECHNOLOGIES»

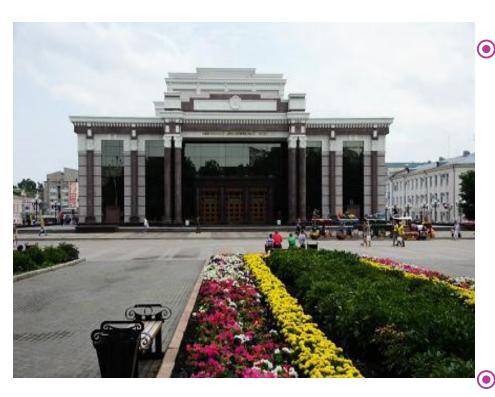
THEATRE

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THE ANCIENT THEATER IN GREECE

 Greek theater buildings were called a theatron ('seeing place'). The theaters were large, open-air structures constructed on the slopes of hills. They consisted of three principal elements: the orchestra, the scène, and the audience.

- The centrepiece of the theater was the orchestra, or "dancing place", a large circular or rectangular area. The orchestra was the site the choral performances, the religious rites, and, possibly, the acting.
- Behind the orchestra was a large rectangular building called the skene (meaning "tent" or "hut"). It was used as a "backstage" area where actors could change their costumes and masks, but also served to represent the location of the plays, which were usually set in front of a palace or house.
- Typically, there were two or three doors in the skene that led out onto orchestra, and from which actors could enter and exit.



Modern
theater or
theatre (also a
playhouse) is a
structure where
theatrical works
or <u>plays</u> are
performed,

or other performances such as musical concerts may be given.

 Penza DRAMA THEATER MEETS all the standards of the THEATER and HAS ALL THE necessary STRUCTURES NECESSARY for the THEATER

•Basic elements of a theater structure

Dress circleStalls

·Upper Circle

Balconies

Boxes

Boxes

Boxes: typically placed immediately to the front, side and above the level of the stage. They are often separate rooms with an open viewing area which typically has seats for five people

Upper Circle

•the seats can be very high and a long distance from the stage.

Dress circle

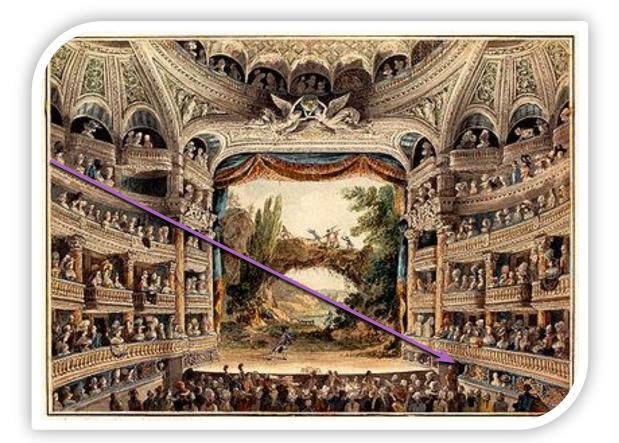
The first level

Balconies or galleries:

Stalls

Stalls is: the lower flat area, usually below or at the same level as the stage

stage



 The most important of these areas is the acting space generally known as the stage. Thank you for your attention!!!