

عنوان المحاضرة: أسس مسرحية حديثة الواقعية
والطبيعية

المادة الدراسية: المسرح الحديث

المرحلة الدراسية: ماجستير / كورس ثاني

مدرس المادة: أ.م. غادة بكر مرعي اوحيد

العام الدراسي: 2025-2026



جامعة الموصل

كلية الآداب

القسم: اللغة الانكليزية

New Theatrical Basis for Drama are now too needed

The Closet Drama: [Plays written to be read rather than performed]

Boulevard Theatre

The Beginning of Modern Theatre

T.W. Robertson (an actor and playwright) tried in 1865 to import Realism into drama and raise its artistic level, in his play Society. He manipulated realism in both subject-matter and technique.

Realism

Henrik Ibsen 1890: he infused real new revolutionary blood into English drama. The Ibsenian play is essentially a drama of ideas, of characters swayed with ideas and struggling against the forces of convention and society. It is Shaw who imported the real Ibsen spirit into English drama. He proved to be the first advocate of rationalism and realism enlarging the dramatists's vision, attracting intellectual audience for his problem plays.

Unique Characteristics of Modern Drama:

1- Theatre and the Modern World:

controversial subject matter and forms made to challenge rather than please the viewer.

2- Naturalism grew up of an interest in Darwin's Theories

3- Modern Acting: based performance on the actor's psychology and emotions.
Daring female roles.

4- Aestheticism and Symbolism

Aestheticism was associated primarily with Oscar Wilde and focused on Art for Art's Sake.

Symbolism was associated with W.B. Yeats of Ireland. It emphasized mysticism.

5- Avant-Garde Theatre: Futurism, Dadaism, Surrealism

6- Political Theatre: Bertolt Brecht. He developed Epic Theatre which relies upon techniques that interrupt the flow of plot and acting as a way to lead to contemplation rather than mere observation.

7- Cultural Renewal: Ireland and the United States: Dublin's Abbey theatre focused on gaining cultural independence from England.

8- Tragedy, Meta-Tragedy, Meta-Theatre:

Meta-Theatre focuses on role-playing and the relationship between reality and theatrical illusions.

9- War, Revolution and Depression 1900-1945