

Click Here





























financial success as an actor and a teacher of acting in a field that was not highly respected. Ultimately, he chose to conclude his career as an actor because he wanted to offer his performances as a service to the Roman people.[21] Until recently it was commonly believed that although the possibility exists that women may have performed non-speaking roles in Roman theatrical performances, historical evidence dictated that male actors portrayed all speaking roles. Later research has shown that, although likely rare, there were women who performed speaking roles.[22] Bassilla and Fabia Arete were, for example, two actresses known for their role of Chariton in a popular folk comedy.[22] There were certainly successful women stage performers within dance and singing in theatrical performances, many of whom apparently enjoyed widespread fame, and even a guild exclusively for female stage performers, the *Sociae Mimae*. The public opinion of actors was very low, placing them within the same social status as criminals and prostitutes, and acting as a profession was considered illegitimate and repulsive. Many Roman actors were slaves, and it was not unusual for a performer to be beaten by his master as punishment for an unsatisfactory performance. These actions and opinions differ greatly from those demonstrated during the time of ancient Greek theatre, a time when actors were regarded as respected professionals, and were granted citizenship in Athens.[13][4] Livius Andronicus, a Greek slave taken to Rome in 240 BC; wrote plays based on Greek subjects and existing plays. Rome's first playwright. Plautus, 3rd century BC comedic playwright and author of *Miles Gloriosus*, *Pseudolus*, and *Menaechmi*. Terence, wrote between 170 and 160 BC. Titinius, writing in the second century BC. Gaius Maecenas Melissus, 1st century playwright of a "comedy of manners". Seneca, 1st century dramatist most famous for Roman adaptations of ancient Greek plays (e.g. *Medea* and *Phaedra*.) Ennius, contemporary of Plautus who wrote both comedy and tragedy. Lucius Accius, tragic poet and literary scholar. Pacuvius, Ennius's nephew and tragic playwright. History of theatre Theatre of ancient Greece List of extant ancient Greek and Roman plays Roman theatre (structure) Atellan farce Roman funerals and burial Ludi Floralia Latin literature Theatre Area of Pompeii Sociae Mimae ^ a b c d e Phillips, Sophia Kikar (2024), "The architecture of the Roman theater: Origins, canenization, and dissemination", *ProQUEST*, pp. 13–50. Retrieved 2020-02-11. ^ a b Hammer, Dean (2010), "Roman Spectacle Entertainments and the Technology of Reality", *Arethusa*, 43: 64–68. ProQuest 221210783. ^ a b Zarrilli, Phillip B.; McConachie, Bruce; Williams, Gary Jay; Fisher Sorgenfrei, Carol (2006). *Theatre Histories: An Introduction*. Routledge. pp. 102, 106. ISBN 978-0-415-22728-5. ^ a b c Moore, Timothy J. (2012). *Roman Theatre*. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-13618-5. ^ Banham, Martin (1995). *The Cambridge Guide to Theatre*. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-43437-9. ^ Beacham, Richard C. (1991). *The Roman Theatre and Its Audience*. Harvard University Press. ISBN 978-0-674-77914-3. ^ a b c d e f Phillips, Laura Klar (2006). "The architecture of the Roman theater: Origins, canonization, and dissemination". *ProQUEST*. Retrieved 2020-02-11. ^ a b c d e f g h i Gesine, Manuwald (2011). *Roman Republican Theatre*. EBSCOhost: Cambridge : Cambridge University Press. 2011. p. 385. ISBN 978-0-521-11016-7. ^ a b c Brockett, Oscar; Hildy, Franklin J. (2003). *History of the Theatre*. Allyn and Bacon. ISBN 978-0-205-35878-6. ^ Gesine Manuwald, *Roman Republican Theatre*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011), 74. ^ a b c d e f Boyle, A. J. (1997). *Tragic Seneca : An Essay in the Theatrical Tradition*. pp. 15–32. ISBN 1-134-80231-5. Retrieved 2020-02-20. ^ a b c Bieber, Margarete (1961). *The History of Greek & Roman Theater*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. pp. 151–171. ^ a b c d e f g Thorburn, John E. (2005). *The Facts on File Companion to Classical Drama*. Infobase Publishing. ISBN 978-0-8160-7498-3. ^ Hochman, Stanley (1984). *McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of World Drama*. VNR AG. p. 243. ISBN 978-0-07-079169-5. ^ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p Sear, Frank. "Roman Theatres: An Architectural Study". *Academia*: 1–83. ^ Gesine Manuwald, *Roman Republican Theatre*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011), 22-24). ^ Gesine Manuwald, *Roman Republican Theatre*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011), 73. ^ Gesine Manuwald, *Roman Republican Theatre*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011), 85. ^ William J. Slater, *Roman Theater and Society*, (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1996), 36. ^ William J. Slater, *Roman Theater and Society*, (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1996), 37. ^ William J. Slater, *Roman Theater and Society*, (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1996), 41. ^ a b Pat Easterling, Edith Hall: *Greek and Roman Actors: Aspects of an Ancient Profession* The Ancient Theatre Archive, Greek and Roman theatre architecture - Dr. Thomas G. Hines, Department of Theatre, Whitman College Cliff, U.The Roman Theatre, *Clio History Journal*, 2009. *Roman Theater*[usurped], *Roman Colosseum*, 2008. *Classical Drama and Theatre*, Mark Damen, Utah State University What the Roman Play Was Like, A Short History of the Drama, Martha Fletcher Bellinger Rhyme, Women, and Song: Getting in Tune with Plautus, Anne H. Groton, Olaf College Retrieved from "