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مسرح	اسم المادة باللغة العربية
Drama of two worlds	اسم المادة باللغة الانكليزية
Asraa Shaher Hamad	اسم التدريسي
كل انسان	عنوان المحاضرة باللغة العربية
Everyman	عنوان المحاضرة باللغة الإنكليزية
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Everymannn studyguide	المصادر او المراجع

MORALITY PLAY: is an allegorical drama popular in Europe especially during the 15th and 16th centuries, in which the characters personify moral qualities such as (charity or vice) or abstractions as (death or youth), in which moral lessons are taught.

THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF MORALITY PLAYS:

1. A morality play is essentially an allegory, told through drama. It shares the feature of allegorical prose and verse narratives. It is written to be understood on more than one level. Its main purpose is two-fold, and the characters are personified abstractions.
2. Most morality plays have a protagonist who represents either humanity as a whole (Everyman) or an entire social class as in (magnificence). Antagonists and supporting characters are not individuals, but rather personifications of abstract virtues or vices, especially the seven deadly sins.
3. In essence, a morality play was a dramatization of the battle between the force of good and evil in the human soul. Thus, an exteriorization of the inward spiritual struggle: man's need for salvation and the temptations which beset him on his pilgrimage through life to death. The main characters in *Everyman* (c. 1500) are : God, a messenger, death, Everyman, Fellowship, Good-Deeds, Goods, Knowledge, Beauty and Strength. Everyman is summoned by death and he finds that no one will go with him except Good-Deeds.
4. Morality plays were typically written in the vernacular, so as to be more accessible to the common people who watched them. Most can be performed in less than ninety minutes. In fact, morality plays are very similar to the "moral interludes".
5. Morality plays were simply structured, so that they could be performed in almost any open public space, without scenery, and with a minimum of props. Locations were introduced through the dialogue between characters. The stage was typically on the same level as the audience, rather than on a raised platform like modern stages. Being on the same level giving the audience a tighter connection to the actors, the character, and the story being presented.
6. Early morality plays, in particular, were quite crude, the author almost unknown. However, as time went on, the plays became better written and the characters showed increasing signs of sophistication and psychology.
7. Morality plays are based highly on a religious standpoint in order to teach individuals about proper or true morals; right and wrong.

