Learning outcomes:

- To know the common features of musicals;
- To understand the context/background of musicals;
- To have basic familiarity with the song 'Something's Coming' from 'West Side Story' by Leonard Bernstein.

WEST SIDE STORY

- A classic musical by Berstein
- Mirrors the plot of "Romeo and Juliet"
- Based on a love story set in American 60's gang culture
- Turf wars and the threat of them creates tension in the musical from the beginning

Common features of musicals

- Drama set to music in a popular style;
- Choreography and dance 'numbers';
- Orchestral/band accompaniment;
- Some spoken dialogue;
- Musical 'numbers' carefully placed to highlight action, e.g.: solos, ensembles, chorus numbers;
- Types of 'number' include <u>rhythm songs</u>, <u>comedy songs</u>, <u>ballads</u> & <u>production</u> numbers;
- Stage spectacles & magnificent costumes.

Research task:

To find out about the origins and context/background of musicals, find out answers to the following questions in groups of 3 or 4:

- 1. What are the main differences between operas and musicals?
- 2. What is 'Vaudeville'?
- 3. What is 'Operetta'?
- 4. Where are the main two venues for the performances of musicals?

The history of the musical:

- Operas: 'classical' style music; no spoken dialogue; often in foreign language; around since 1600s; orchestral accompaniment only.
- <u>Musicals:</u> 'pop' style, catchy music; spoken dialogue in places; use of microphones; often has band accompaniment; only around since 1920s.
- 'Vaudeville' = American musical show incorporating many different light entertainment acts – often humorous and many songs. Important pre-cursor to the musical.
- 'Operetta' = A lighter genre of opera that became popular in the Victorian era, particularly in England with shows by Gilbert & Sullivan, such as 'Pirates of Penzance' and 'The Mikado'.
- Broadway (New York) and London's West End are the 2 main centres for musical theatre.



