Seventeenth-century French Drama: The Background

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end of the seventeenth century. Theatre of France - Wikipedia history of French painting and sculpture for over. French and Italian comedians of the seventeenth century, including Moliere at the left in the character of. Nineteenth-Century French Drama - CliffsNotes 30 May 2016. If you study theatre history, it is a given that Shakespeare will make an appearance. Theatre in 17th century France was defined by rules.
During the Renaissance, France was slavishly following the classic patterns in its drama, particularly those laid down by Aristotle in his famous definition of tragedy. Plays observed the unities of place (only one setting), time (twenty-four hours), and action (everything in the play points toward one major conflict). There was no violence on stage; battles and fights were told about, sometimes at great length. Racine, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, wrote such beautiful and perfect plays after this model that French drama of the eighteenth century was simply repetitious. Romanticism was heralded in 1827, when Hugo published his "Preface" to Cromwell. French tragic drama: Racine and Corneille: together the Shakespeare of their day (Athalie, Rodogune). Letter writing and the mechanics of family communication (Mme de Sévigné, Lettres). For detailed information about the module, please click on FAMILY WAY OVERVIEW. Why the family? When we think about the family and its associations, we're brought to consider a vast range of ideas that touch on a number of disciplines: politics, religion, sociology, anthropology, gender, art, history, biology (to name but a few). Seventeenth-century theories and fantasies about the relationship of the human person to his/her environment, and about the role of blood ties. Reflections on the human life cycle and family life: medical questions (childbirth, the issue of abortion).