

Program: Intensive Arabic Language in Amman

Course Title: Culture, Politics, and Religion in Arab Theater

Course Code: AM/LANG 370

Total Hours: 45

Recommended Credits: 3

Primary Discipline / Suggested Cross Listings: Arabic Language / Middle East Studies, Theater, History

Language of Instruction: Arabic

Prerequisites/Requirements: ACTFL Intermediate Mid or equivalent, final placement at discretion of

academic director

Description

This course focuses on the plays in Arab theater that discuss cultural, political, and religious realities in the Arab world, and uses plays to learn about Arabic culture, politics, and religion. This course explores multiple aspects of Arab theater and performative traditions including, but not limited to, the historical background of Arab theater, the concept of *rawwah* (narrators), common performance spaces used by theatrical artists, the first appearances of theatrical arts, the eras of theater after the Abbasid Era, the role played by women in theater, and genres of Arab theater. This course will shine a light on the development of Arab theater, as well as the challenges faced during these developments. Additionally, this course uncovers the important players in the history of Arab theater. This course explores the portrayal of Arab cultures, politics, and religions in the context of theater.

Objectives

In this course, students:

- Learn the history and background of key Arab theater and performance traditions (storytelling, shadow theater, magama, belly dancing and dervish traditions)
- Recognize major Arab theater playwrights by reading their works
- Gain knowledge on Arab theater institutions (national theaters, private companies and theater festivals)
- Create connections between Arab theater and social change in the Arab world
- Conduct stage readings with "talk back" sessions for each play read and discussed in the class
- Develop the research skills necessary for understanding Arab theater practice
- Become able to see the depiction and reflection of reality on stage
- Recognize the integration of Arab culture, politics, and religion in theater, and learn to view Arab theater through this lens
- Use plays to learn about Arabic culture, politics, and religion
- Realize the difference between the language used in plays, poets, articles, stories, and novels
- Study the use of Arabic dialogue in plays
- Recognize that theater is not just an art form, but that it is also a vehicle to discuss cultural, political, and religious reality

Course Requirements

Students must complete all reading assignments before coming to class. Weekly readings are either articles or plays ranging from 30 to 70 pages per class session. Students are also expected to map out the campus of the university and Amman community, and identify any performances or public festivals happening during the semester. They report their findings to the instructor and make plans to attend the

events. They document their experiences by taking pictures, meeting people involved in the event, writing a reflection paper that contains both personal observations and connections drawn to the materials read in class, and finally publishing it in an online blog. Students must interview performers and playwrights they meet, recording their interviews in their reflection papers.

While studying modern Arabic plays, students are expected to come to class with an active understanding of the content. Students will do this by giving a presentation in which they summarize the play in detail and provide a critique of the play in the context of culture, politics, and/or religion. In addition to daily participation points, students are graded on weekly homework assignments, monthly projects and presentations, and a final project. For the final project, students must read three plays from the same playwrights, but on different topics, and write summaries on these plays. Following this, students may choose between a performance of the plays or a presentation on the content of the plays.

Methods of Evaluation

The final grade is determined as follows:

Attendance and active participation	20%
Quizzes	10%
Homework	20%
Monthly projects	20%
Final written project	20%
Performance/presentation	10%

Primary Texts

ممدوح عدوان، اللمبة.

Mamdouh Adwan. Al-Lumba.

ممدوح عدوان، لو كنت فلسطينياً.

Mamdouh Adwan. Lo Kunt Filistinian.

ممدوح عدوان، الزير سالم.

Mamdouh Adwan. Al-Zir Salam.

محمد الماغوط، ضيعة تشرين. ١٩٧٣.

Mohammad al-Maghut. *Dia'a Tishreen.* 1973.

محمد الماغوط، كاسك يا وطن ١٩٧٩.

Mohammad al-Maghut. Kasak Ya Watan. 1979.

محمد الماغوط، شقائق النعمان ١٩٨٧

Mohammad al-Maghut. Shaqaik al-Na'aman. 1987.

سعد الله ونوس، الفيل يا ملك الزمان بيروت: دار الادب، ١٩٦٩.

Sa'adallah Wannus. *Al-Fil ya Malik al-Zaman*. Beirut: Dar al-Adab, 1969.

سعد الله و نوس، الملك هو الملك بير وت: دار الادب، ١٩٧٧.

Sa'adallah Wannus. Al-Malik Huwa al-Malik. Beirut: Dar al-Adab, 1977.

سعد الله ونوس، أحلام شقية. الاهلي، ١٩٨٠.

Sa'adallah Wannus. *Ahlam Shaqiyya*. Al-Ahali, 1980.

سعد الله ونوس، حفلة سمر من أجل ٥ حزيران بيروت: دار الادب، ١٩٩٦.

Sa'adallah Wannus. Hefla Samr Min Ajl 5 Haziran. Beirut: Dar al-Adab, 1996.

سعد الله ونوس، منمنمات تاريخية. بيروت: دار الادب، ١٩٩٤.

Sa'adallah Wannus. Munaminat Tarikhia. Beirut: Dar al-Adab. 1994.

سعد الله ونوس، يوم من زماننا. بيروت: دار الادب، ١٩٩٥. Sa'adallah Wannus. Youm Min Zamanina. Beirut: Dar al-Adab, 1995. توفيق الحكيم، يا طالع الشجرة مكتب الادب، ١٩٥٣. Tawfik Al-Hakim. Ya tali' al-shajarah. Maktabat al-Adab, 1953. تو فيق الحكيم، أغنية الموت مكتب الإدب، ١٩٥٢ Tawfik Al-Hakim. *Ughniyyat al-Mawt*. Maktabat al-Adab. 1952. واليد اخلاصى، الصراط ١٩٧٦. Walid Ikhalassi. *Al-Sirat*. 1976. واليد اخلاصي، هذا النهر المجنون. ١٩٨٠. Walid Ikhalassi. Hatha Nahar al-Majnun. 1980. والبد اخلاصي، سهرة ديمقر اطبة على خشبة ١٩٧٩ Walid Ikhalassi. Sahra al-Democratia 'ala al-Hashaba. 1979. **Supplementary Texts** د. عبدالله أبو هيف المسرح العربي المعاصر: قضايا ورؤى و تجارب دمشق: منشورات اتحاد الكتاب العرب، ۲۰۰۲. Abdullah Abu Heef. Al-Masrah al-Arabi al-Mu'aasir: Qadayya wa Rou'a wa Tajarib. Damascus: Manshura Ithad al-Kitaab al-Arab, 2002. Admer Gouryh. "The Sociopolitical and Cultural Ambience of Walid Ikhlasi's Drama." World Literature Today, vol. 62, no. 1, 1988. Pages 50-55. المسرح الفلسطيني من النكبة حتى عودة السلطة الفلسطينية. دولة فلسطين، وزارة الثقافة. ٢٠١٦. "Al-Masrah al-Filistini min al-Nakba hatta 'Auodit al-Sulta al-Filistinia." Ministry of Culture of Palestine. 2016. علا عليوات المسرح الأردني في خطر حبر ٢٠١٢/٣/١٤ 'Ala 'Aliouat. "Al-Masrah al-Ordoni fi Khatir." Hiber. 14 March, 2012. بطاقة تعريف الكاتب: أبو خليل القباني. قصة سورية. ٢٠٠٨/١١/٢٢ "Bitaga Ta'arif al-Katib: Abu Khalil Qabbani." Syrian Story. 22 November, 2008. Donald L. Cleary, Jr. "What's It All About? The Critical Method of Analysis as Applied to Drama." The Journal of Aesthetic Education, vol. 25, no. 2, 1991. Pages 89-96. غنام غنام موجر تاريخ المسرح الأردني الرأي ٢٠٠٨/٥/١٢ Ghinam Ghinam. "Mojer Tarikh al-Masrah al-Ordoni." Al-Rai. 5 December, 2008. مسرح الأردني المملكة الأردني الهاشمية، وزارة الثقافة. "Masrah al-Ordoni." Ministry of Culture in Jordan. نبيل صوالحة لهذه الاسباب تفوق المسرح السياسي على الثقافة في الاردن الدستور ٢٠٠٩/٥/١٧. Nabil Sawalha. "Li-hathahi al-Asbaab Tafawaga al-Masrah al-Siyyasi 'ala al-Thagafa fi al-Ordon." Ad-Dustour. 17 May, 2009. محمد خضير. هموم المسرح بعد ثورات الربيع العربي. مصرس. ٢٠١٤/٥/٤. Mohammah Khadir. "Humuum al-Masrah Ba'ad Thourat al-Rabiyy'a al-'Arabi." Masress. 4 May, 2014. نحاد صليحة. حرية و المسرح. الإسكندرية: المكتب الثقافية. ١٩٩١. Nihad Saliha. *Huriyya wa al-Musrah*. Alexandria: Al-Maktab al-Thagafiyya. 1991. رياض كامل نشأء المسرح العربي الحديث ديوان العرب ٢٠١٥/٢/١٤.

Riyadh Kamal. "Nishaa al-Masrah al-'Arabi al-Hadith." Diwan al-Arab. 14 Feburary, 2015.

"Sourit al-Mar'aa fi al-Masrah al-'Arabi." Ministry of Culture in the Syrian Arabic Republic, 2008.

صورة المرأة في المسرح العربي. الجمهورية العربية السورية، وزارة الثقافة. ٢٠٠٨.

توفيق عابد. مسرحية اردنية تحتاج على الامن النعام. الجزيرة. ٢٠١٣/٨/١٤.

Tawfik 'Aabid. "Masrahiyya Ordonia Tahtaj 'ala al-Amin al-Na'am." Al-Jazeera. 14 August, 2013.

ولاء داود. منهجية تحليل النص المسرحي. موضوع. ٢٠١٦/٤/٣٠.

Wala' Dawud. "Minhajiyya Tahlil al-Nus al-Masrahi." Mawdoo3. 30 April, 2016.

Recommended Readings

كملة بدارنه. قراءة نقديّة في مسرحيّة: الملك هو الملك. رابطة الواحة. ٢٠١١/٧/٣.

Kamala Badarna. "Qira'a Naqdiyya fi Masrahiyya al-Malik huwa al-Malik." Rabitat al-Waha. 7 March, 2011. Patrice Pavis. *Analyzing Performance: Theater, Dance, and Film.* University of Michigan Press, 2003. Roger Allen. *An Introduction to Arabic Literature*. Cambridge University Press, 2000. Pages 193-215.

Outline of Course Content

Note: Students cover approximately one topic every two weeks.

Topic One: Introduction

History of Arab theater

Abbasid Period

Topic Two: Popular Theater and Storytelling

Khayal al-Zill, Storytelling/Hakawati; Ta'ziah; Maqama; Aragoz, etc.

Topic Three: Abu Khalil Qabbani

How he established Arab theater, and his models and examples

The connection between Qabbani and the beginning of political criticism in theater

Topic Four: Tawfik al-Hakim

The depiction of culture, politics, and religion in al-Hakim's works

Ughneyyat el-Mawt; Ya tali' al-shajarah; Nahar al-Janun

Topic Five: Mamdouh Adwan

Political criticism in 'Udwan's plays

Topics of his works revolve around Palestinians, politics, and the disabled

That's Life; Lo Kunt Filistinian; Al-Lumba; Zir Salam

Topic Six: Sa'adallah Wannus

Topics shine a light on the state of politics in the Arab world, and criticizes the willingness of Arabs

to listen and accept change without questioning

Al-Malik Huwe al-Malik; Yeom min Zamanina; Hefla Samr Min Ajl 5 Jiziran; Al-Fil wa Malik al-

Zaman; Munaminat Tarikhia; Ahlam Shaqiyya

Topic Seven: Muhammed al-Maghut

Criticism and satire about the colonialism of the Arab world and of the Arab world itself, such as

how it views the past and the future

Dia'a Tishreen; Kasak Ya Want; Gharbi, Shagaik al-Na'aman

Topic Eight: Walid Ikhlassi

Criticism of the government and politics
Al-Sirat; Hatha Nahar al-Majnun; Sahra al-Democratia 'ala al-Hashaba

Topic Nine: Jordanian Theater

Plays and drama within Jordan