

HANDOUTS 1 and 2

GUIDELINES FOR "simulating conflicts" PREPARATION

GROUPs A /B

Inter-groups conflict/ Inter-personal conflict

You should represent conflict in an **unsolved form** !

Make clear (with statements of characters, with movement, with scene setting) where the main conflict is.

Performance should last about **15 min.**

For tomorrow morning (9.15) please fill **(TYPED)** the part 1 of the enclosed form.

For the afternoon - session 3 - also part 2 and give it to the team after lunch.

1. Reflection on the topic / choosing the situation

Share your personal experience of conflict connected with the issue chosen or share the situations you have witness. After sharing (each member of the group should say something from experience or if not why he decided to choose those topic). Then choose the situation you will put in drama form. It can be compilation/mixture of few experience. In this first step you should have defined situation of conflict you will represent in one sentence.

2. Roles

When you have defined situation then think about roles/characters. Even if situation is abstract you should find very specific /real characters who represent those attitudes.

Who is (or can be) involved in the case? Who is the main character (victim)? Who is the main persecutor? Who's the rescuer? It is important to have visible **3 MAIN CHARACTERS.**

Who else can be here? Choose other actors in the situation.

What the characters characteristics are, their background and the position they are representing.

Make characters real persons – do not use them as mouth to tell ideas and general concepts. Do not make debate and propaganda as political tribune and just faking that you are using drama. Make real drama – that means real human beings, stage and passion.

3. Scenario developing

When you have defined main topic of the story and characters try to develop the scenario. It will be easier if you try to define scenes and the main topic for each scene.

That means scene 1: one sentence describing what is happening in scene one

Scenes should grow concerning tension. **Main conflict shouldn't be in first scene.**

Decide when the drama will be cut. **REMEMBER, THE CONFLICT SHOULD BE SHOWN IN UNSOLVED FORM !** Do not search for the solution. The main character (victim) should struggle but he should LOSE at the end. Try to show mistakes of the character (think: it will be good to do this thing / and then choose for the character to do opposite). Do not make it easy for him (life is not easy). But also, do not make it impossible to resist for him also (that is not realistic too).

4. Scenario practice

When you have defined scenes (they can be changed during exercising, this is ok, this is just a necessary frame to start) then go with scene1, then 2 etc and – improvise! That is the way to develop text and relations / drama actually. After each scene discuss: what works? What was good? What can be changed (in what direction)? After you are satisfied by the scene, define first sentence (how it starts), define last sentence (how the scene is ended). Go for next scene.

Here you could have many great ideas / getting some new characters, changing the order of the scenes, finding motivations of the characters you shouldn't be aware of before etc. BE FREE, just let your creative self to go for it. And be patient – in some moments it can look completely chaotic and that you will not think out anything. This is necessary and normal part of creation / enjoy the chaos and believe in the process - the story will come out!

5. Practicing drama

After you have agreed how the scenes look like and some general text of characters ask yourself:

1. is the story clear? Is this clear what main issue of conflict is?
2. Is it clear who are the 3 main characters
3. do I care for the main character (protagonist). Do I feel empathy?

After you answer those questions then practice the drama. Exercise it few times. Be sure that you know the text. There should be AS LITTLE IMPROVISING AS POSSIBLE. You can, of course, change a text a little bit, but you should try to repeat drama in the same way. It is important for interventions afterwards.

Be aware of the time – do not overcome 15 min.

4. scene preparation and costumes, requisites

prepare the scene – use all available facilities / be creative. It is very important for main character (protagonist) to have something which is kind of costume and that can be taking off and on (it can be hat, scarf, jacket etc). You will not have any opportunity to explain where the scene is taking on and who are the main characters – you should make it visible. That is the sense of drama / don't explain – show!

REMEMBER TO USE ALL THE AVAILABLE FACILITIES IN ORDER TO CREATE A CREDIBLE SITUATION AND CHARACTERS

Don't let your emotions and creativity be blocked
by shyness, fear or sense of inadequacy.

Remember that

**" ACTORS AND NON-ACTORS:
we all are HUMAN, we all are ARTISTS, we all are ACTORS!"**
Augusto Boal

ACTIVITY FORM

Part 1

Topic:	
Title:	
Room for preparation and rehearsal:	
Characters:	
Participant	Role

PART 2

(add as much as scenes you need)

Scene 1
Title
Script

Scene 2
Title
Script