

Drama-based Pedagogy

Bringing the body and the mind together through active and dramatic approaches to engage participants in academic, affective and aesthetic learning through dialogic meaning-making in all areas of the curriculum

-Dawson & Kiger Lee, 2018

Engage



Explore



Explain



Extend



Evaluate

-Bybee, et. al, 2006

Embodiment

Community of learners /

Ensemble

Imagination

Narrative/story

How to design an essential question:

- **The question must be accessible.**
“What are the events, theme, conflict, or people in the curricular content that are most relevant, familiar, and accessible to participants?”
- **The question must be open-ended.**
“How can the question be phrased to encourage multiple viewpoints and avoid a single ‘right’ answer?”
- **The question must be applicable.**
“How can the question be crafted to address other relevant contexts in the curriculum, participants’ lives, or the human condition?”

-Dawson & Kiger Lee, 2018

Dialogic meaning-making

an intentional, explicit and shared process. This process supposes there is not just one path to the right answer; the focus is on the process that will arrive at the right answer.

Talking through something with one's peers instead of staying silent till the right answer appears.

-Dawson & Kiger Lee, 2018

Activating Dialogue - short activity to gauge how the class is doing/feeling at the beginning & end of each class as well as at the end of activities. There are a few different ways to facilitate this; for the sake of time, I'm only sharing a couple.

Lower language learners: Show me with your body/face how you are feeling right now.

Intermediate learners: What's an adjective that describes you right now?

Advanced learners: What are you looking forward to in today's lesson?

Academic- the intellectual side of learning

Affective- the emotional, social and cultural side of learning

Aesthetic- embodiment, doing, physical interpretation, meaning-making and creating
-combination of academic and affective

Drama vs. Theatre - What's the difference?

Theatre is oriented toward a performative product - a role play, a dialogue, a play, etc. Theatre is meant to be seen, to have an audience. Their goal is to be really good, if not perfect. -- The exact opposite is true for drama.

Drama is a non-performative process.

Drama intends to explore possibilities and ideas as well as reflect on them; it is process-oriented. The work always starts with an inquiry or a question to be explored. *There can be performative aspects in DBP*, such as role plays, but they serve as means to be able to focus on process, preparation and reflection. Small performances support the learning and should not be the main focus of the process. The main focus is, of course, the learning process.