**Q: Outline how children’s entertainment has changed from c.500 to the present day. [16+4 SPaG]**

**Mark scheme**

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|  | **AO1 (4 marks- knowledge)** | | **AO2 (10 marks)** | |
| **BAND 4** | You have a very detailed understanding of the key issue in the question. | 4 | You have written a full narrative that is well organised and logically structured. You have demonstrated a secure chronological grasp and clear awareness of the process of change. | 5-7 |
| **BAND 3** | You have a detailed understanding of the key issue in the question. | 3 | You have written a detailed and structured narrative account. You have demonstrated chronological grasp and awareness of the process of change. | 3-4 |
| **BAND 2** | You have some understanding of the key issue in the question. | 2 | You have written a partial narrative, showing some chronological awareness and understanding of the process of change. | 3-4 |
| **BAND 1** | You have written a generalised answer showing a basic understanding of the question | 1 | You have written a basic narrative with a limited chronological awareness and understanding of the process of change. | 1-2 |

**Model answer:**

**Q: Outline how popular entertainment in theatre, stage and screen developed from c.500 to the present day. [16+4 SPaG]**

Popular entertainment has developed from stories in the Medieval era to films and TV programmes in the 20th century. This development has happened due to a number of factors, such as endorsement, purpose-built theatres and technology.

During the Medieval era, there were three types of popular plays. Mystery plays told biblical stories and were performed outside, miracle plays told the stories of saints and were performed at public festivals on pageant wagons and mummer plays were mime shows, like an early version of a pantomime. Other performances would be carried out by wandering minstrels and gleemen, who would travel to different towns and perform on the streets to raise money. During the Medieval era, theatre was very basic. A lot of the stories told were based on religion and the performances used very basic instruments.

During the Early Modern era, theatre changed a lot. Religious plays and performances became less popular due to the divisions created by Henry VIII. However, entertainment in theatre and stage became more sophisticated due to Henry VIII and Elizabeth I’s love of it. During Elizabeth’s reign, theatre was very popular and made available to all. Famous playwrights such as Shakespeare were popular during this time, and purpose built theatres, like the Globe, were created to showcase some of these plays. Theatre then changed again during the rule of Oliver Cromwell as it was banned. This was because Puritans believed it was sinful. When the monarchy was restored, so was theatre and playhouses became popular again under Charles II. During the Earl Modern era, theatre developed a lot because there were purpose-built buildings where plays would be performed and it was also endorsed by monarchs who encouraged new plays to be written.

During the 20th century, theatre declined in popularity and was replaced by the screen. Cinema became very popular during the early part of the 20th century, particularly in times of hardship such as WWI and WWII. The talkie, the first film with speech was invented in 1927, which increased the popularity of cinema even more. After the 1950s, cinema declined in popularity due to the availability of TVs. During the 1960s, TVs were available to rent which encouraged people to watch films from the comfort of their own home. During the later parts of the 20th century, films became even more available due to VHS and DVDs. During the 20th century, popular entertainment changed a lot due to technology. The advancements in technology encouraged the move away from theatre towards cinema and TV. It also meant that films could become more advanced including sound as well picture. This increased the status of actors, making them into celebrities. Popular entertainment developed the most during this period.

Overall, the main factors that led to the development of theatre were the use of purpose-built theatres and technology. Both allowed the entertainment to become more experimental. For example, during the Elizabethan era, actors and playwrights used trap doors and wires to make their plays more entertaining. Technology made entertainment available to everyone and helped include sound into film and special effects in the later part of the 20th century.