

Section 1 The Hillsborough Disaster

- 15th April 1989.
- Liverpool vs Nottingham Forest Hillsborough Stadium in Sheffield.
- Overcrowding of Liverpool fans meant that there was an influx of supporters.
- Supporters tried to climb over barriers to escape the crush.
- 6 Minutes into kick off a crash barrier collapsed and fans fell on top of each other.
- 96 People died. 766 people were injured.



Section 2 Drama transitions

Slow motion	As the action is slowed down the audience's attention is drawn to specific moments for them to 'read'.
Music	This can enhance or contrast with the atmosphere on stage. It can give more meaning to a piece of drama.

Section 3 Verbatim theatre

Script made up from real dialogue. Interviews, transcripts and the words of those involved. **Nothing is adapted** just merely structured in a way to create dramatic meaning.

Section 4 Drama for Change

Drama and theatre can be used as an important tool to raise **social and political issues** for an audience. Presenting factual information to an audience in a variety of **dramatic forms** can make the viewer think about the subject/event and make their own opinions on how they feel about it. Sometimes theatre can be so powerful that it **provokes** an audience to do something about the issue themselves.

Section 5 Episodic Structure and Impact

By placing contrasting / juxtaposing scenes next to each other, a performance can heighten an emotional response from an audience.

Starting at the end of a plot makes the audience think about *how and why* something happened rather than the focus being on what might happen.

Cross cutting between scenes, which might have common subject matter, can draw the audience's attention to a specific consequence to an action in a previous scene.