AFTER THE DANCE TERENCE RATTIGAN

AFTER THE DANCE TERENCE RATTIGAN: A TIMELESS EXPLORATION OF LOVE AND DISILLUSIONMENT

AFTER THE DANCE TERENCE RATTIGAN IS ONE OF THE PLAYWRIGHT'S MOST COMPELLING WORKS, REFLECTING THE POST-WAR SOCIETAL TENSIONS AND INNER EMOTIONAL STRUGGLES THAT DEFINED MUCH OF HIS WRITING. TERENCE RATTIGAN, A CELEBRATED BRITISH DRAMATIST, IS KNOWN FOR HIS FINELY CRAFTED CHARACTER STUDIES AND INTRICATE EMOTIONAL NARRATIVES, AND *AFTER THE DANCE* STANDS AS A PRIME EXAMPLE OF HIS ABILITY TO CAPTURE THE COMPLEXITIES OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS AMID CHANGING SOCIAL LANDSCAPES.

This play, first performed in 1939, delves deep into themes of disillusionment, the search for meaning, and the cost of escapism. It is often praised for its nuanced portrayal of upper-class life in England during the interwar period, a time when many were grappling with the aftermath of World War I and the looming threat of another global conflict. Let's explore why *After the Dance* remains relevant today, what makes Terence Rattigan's writing so distinctive, and how the play fits into the broader context of British theatre.

THE CONTEXT BEHIND AFTER THE DANCE TERENCE RATTIGAN

TO FULLY APPRECIATE *AFTER THE DANCE*, IT'S IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND THE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL BACKDROP AGAINST WHICH RATTIGAN WROTE. THE LATE 1930s IN BRITAIN WAS A PERIOD MARKED BY UNCERTAINTY AND ANXIETY. THE RESIDUAL TRAUMA FROM WORLD WAR I WAS STILL PALPABLE, AND MANY IN SOCIETY WERE CAUGHT BETWEEN CLINGING TO THE GLAMOROUS, CAREFREE LIFESTYLES OF THE 1920s AND FACING THE GRIM REALITIES OF AN IMPENDING WAR.

THE INTERWAR PERIOD AND SOCIAL COMMENTARY

RATTIGAN'S PLAY CAPTURES THIS TENSION WITH REMARKABLE SENSITIVITY. THE CHARACTERS IN *AFTER THE DANCE* EMBODY THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN HEDONISM AND RESPONSIBILITY, FRIVOLITY AND DEPTH. THE PLAY'S SETTING—A SERIES OF HIGH-SOCIETY PARTIES AND SOCIAL GATHERINGS—SERVES AS A METAPHOR FOR THE SUPERFICIAL DISTRACTIONS THAT MANY USED TO AVOID CONFRONTING PAINFUL TRUTHS ABOUT THEMSELVES AND THE WORLD AROUND THEM.

BY HIGHLIGHTING THIS, RATTIGAN PROVIDES A SUBTLE CRITIQUE OF THE BRITISH UPPER CLASSES, EXPOSING THE EMPTINESS BENEATH THEIR POLISHED EXTERIORS. THIS SOCIAL COMMENTARY IS ONE REASON WHY THE PLAY RESONATES WITH AUDIENCES EVEN DECADES AFTER ITS PREMIERE.

TERENCE RATTIGAN'S PERSONAL INFLUENCE

RATTIGAN'S OWN LIFE EXPERIENCES SIGNIFICANTLY SHAPED THE THEMES OF *AFTER THE DANCE*. KNOWN FOR HIS INTROSPECTIVE AND SOMEWHAT RESERVED PERSONALITY, RATTIGAN OFTEN EXPLORED THEMES OF REPRESSION, EMOTIONAL RESTRAINT, AND THE HIDDEN VULNERABILITIES OF SEEMINGLY IMPECCABLE CHARACTERS. HIS WRITING STYLE IS ELEGANT YET ECONOMICAL, OFTEN CONVEYING PROFOUND EMOTIONAL DEPTH THROUGH UNDERSTATED DIALOGUE AND SUBTEXT.

THIS PERSONAL CONNECTION ADDS LAYERS OF AUTHENTICITY TO THE PLAY, MAKING IT NOT JUST A STORY ABOUT A PARTICULAR SOCIAL CLASS OR ERA, BUT A UNIVERSAL EXPLORATION OF HUMAN FRAILTY AND LONGING.

KEY THEMES IN AFTER THE DANCE TERENCE RATTIGAN

Understanding the key themes in *After the Dance* offers valuable insights into why it remains a significant work in British theatre history.

ESCAPISM AND THE ILLUSION OF HAPPINESS

One of the central themes is escapism. The characters, particularly the protagonist, are caught in a cycle of parties, drinking, and fleeting pleasures, all in an attempt to avoid facing their emotional pain and the harsh realities of their lives. This hedonistic lifestyle is portrayed as ultimately hollow, and the play questions the sustainability of such illusions.

LOVE, BETRAYAL, AND EMOTIONAL CONFLICT

THE COMPLEX RELATIONSHIPS IN *AFTER THE DANCE* REVEAL THE DIFFICULTIES PEOPLE FACE WHEN DEALING WITH LOVE AND TRUST. RATTIGAN DOESN'T SHY AWAY FROM DEPICTING THE MESSINESS OF HUMAN CONNECTIONS—THE BETRAYALS, MISUNDERSTANDINGS, AND UNSPOKEN REGRETS THAT SHAPE THE CHARACTERS' EXPERIENCES. THESE EMOTIONAL CONFLICTS DRIVE MUCH OF THE PLAY'S TENSION AND POIGNANCY.

THE PASSAGE OF TIME AND LOST OPPORTUNITIES

TIME IS ANOTHER IMPORTANT MOTIF. THE TITLE ITSELF SUGGESTS A MOMENT AFTER A SIGNIFICANT EVENT—A METAPHORICAL DANCE REPRESENTING A PHASE IN LIFE THAT HAS ENDED. THE CHARACTERS GRAPPLE WITH THE CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR PAST CHOICES AND THE REALIZATION THAT SOME OPPORTUNITIES MAY HAVE BEEN MISSED OR WASTED.

WHY AFTER THE DANCE TERENCE RATTIGAN STILL MATTERS TODAY

DESPITE BEING SET IN A VERY SPECIFIC HISTORICAL MOMENT, *AFTER THE DANCE* TACKLES THEMES THAT REMAIN UNIVERSALLY RELEVANT. MODERN AUDIENCES CAN STILL RELATE TO THE CHARACTERS' STRUGGLES WITH IDENTITY, PURPOSE, AND THE SEARCH FOR GENUINE CONNECTION AMIDST SUPERFICIAL DISTRACTIONS.

TIMELESS EXPLORATION OF HUMAN NATURE

RATTIGAN'S SKILL IN PORTRAYING THE COMPLEXITY OF HUMAN EMOTIONS WITHOUT MELODRAMA ENSURES THAT THE PLAY CONTINUES TO ENGAGE VIEWERS. THE NUANCED CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT INVITES EMPATHY AND REFLECTION, ENCOURAGING AUDIENCES TO CONSIDER THEIR OWN LIVES AND THE MASKS THEY MIGHT WEAR.

REVIVAL AND MODERN INTERPRETATIONS

IN RECENT YEARS, *AFTER THE DANCE* HAS EXPERIENCED A RESURGENCE IN POPULARITY, WITH SEVERAL SUCCESSFUL REVIVALS ON STAGE. DIRECTORS AND ACTORS HAVE FOUND NEW WAYS TO INTERPRET THE PLAY, OFTEN DRAWING PARALLELS BETWEEN THE INTERWAR PERIOD AND CONTEMPORARY SOCIETAL CHALLENGES SUCH AS ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTY, CULTURAL SHIFTS, AND THE SEARCH FOR MEANING IN A FAST-PACED WORLD.

THESE MODERN PRODUCTIONS HIGHLIGHT HOW RATTIGAN'S INSIGHTS INTO HUMAN BEHAVIOR TRANSCEND TIME AND PLACE, MAKING THE PLAY FRESH AND ACCESSIBLE TO NEW GENERATIONS.

UNDERSTANDING TERENCE RATTIGAN'S STYLE THROUGH AFTER THE DANCE

RATTIGAN'S WRITING STYLE IS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF WHAT MAKES *AFTER THE DANCE* SO COMPELLING. HIS WORK IS OFTEN

DESCRIBED AS "WELL-MADE" PLAYS WITH TIGHT STRUCTURE AND PRECISE DIALOGUE, BUT THERE'S MUCH MORE BENEATH THE SURFACE.

SUBTEXT AND EMOTIONAL RESTRAINT

One hallmark of Rattigan's style is his use of subtext. What characters don't say is often as important as their spoken words. This subtlety requires audiences to actively engage with the play, reading between the lines to uncover the true emotional stakes.

ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY IN DIALOGUE

THE DIALOGUE IN *AFTER THE DANCE* IS POLISHED AND ELEGANT, REFLECTING THE UPPER-CLASS MILIEU OF THE CHARACTERS.
YET, RATTIGAN AVOIDS VERBOSITY, CHOOSING HIS WORDS CAREFULLY TO MAXIMIZE EMOTIONAL IMPACT. THIS ECONOMY OF LANGUAGE MAKES THE PLAY ACCESSIBLE WHILE MAINTAINING A DEPTH THAT REWARDS CLOSE ATTENTION.

KEY CHARACTERS AND THEIR SYMBOLISM IN AFTER THE DANCE

THE CHARACTERS IN *AFTER THE DANCE* ARE RICHLY DRAWN AND SERVE AS VEHICLES FOR THE PLAY'S THEMES.

- DAVID SCOTT-FOWLER: THE CENTRAL FIGURE, DAVID EMBODIES THE CONFLICT BETWEEN RECKLESS INDULGENCE AND THE DESIRE FOR A MEANINGFUL EXISTENCE. HIS JOURNEY IS ONE OF SELF-DISCOVERY AND PAINFUL RECKONING.
- SHEILA SCOTT-FOWLER: DAVID'S WIFE, SHEILA REPRESENTS LOYALTY AND THE EMOTIONAL TOLL OF LIVING WITH SOMEONE WHO IS EMOTIONALLY DISTANT OR DAMAGED. HER CHARACTER PROVIDES A COUNTERPOINT TO DAVID'S ESCAPISM.
- GILLIAN DANCING: A SYMBOL OF INNOCENCE AND HOPE, GILLIAN'S BRIEF PRESENCE DISRUPTS THE ESTABLISHED PATTERNS, FORCING CHARACTERS TO CONFRONT THEIR TRUE FEELINGS.

EACH CHARACTER'S INTERACTIONS REVEAL DIFFERENT FACETS OF LOVE, REGRET, AND THE HUMAN DESIRE FOR CONNECTION, MAKING THEIR STORIES RESONATE WITH AUDIENCES ON A PERSONAL LEVEL.

TIPS FOR WATCHING OR READING AFTER THE DANCE TERENCE RATTIGAN

IF YOU'RE NEW TO *AFTER THE DANCE*, HERE ARE SOME INSIGHTS TO HELP YOU APPRECIATE THE PLAY FULLY:

- 1. Pay attention to what's unsaid: Much of the emotional weight comes from subtle cues and pauses rather than explicit statements.
- 2. **Consider the Historical Context:** Understanding the social and political climate of the 1930s enhances the play's themes and character motivations.
- 3. **FOCUS ON CHARACTER DYNAMICS:** NOTICE HOW RELATIONSHIPS EVOLVE AND HOW CHARACTERS' PAST CHOICES INFLUENCE THEIR PRESENT BEHAVIOR.
- 4. **REFLECT ON THE THEMES:** THINK ABOUT PARALLELS BETWEEN THE CHARACTERS' STRUGGLES AND CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

ENGAGING WITH THE PLAY ON THESE LEVELS ENRICHES THE EXPERIENCE AND REVEALS WHY TERENCE RATTIGAN'S WORK REMAINS A CORNERSTONE OF BRITISH DRAMA.

In exploring *After the Dance Terence Rattigan* offers an enduring glimpse into the fragility of human happiness and the masks people wear to hide their pain. The play's elegant examination of love, loss, and the consequences of avoidance invites us to look beyond surface appearances and consider the depth of our own emotional lives. Whether experienced on stage or through reading, *After the Dance* continues to captivate and provoke thought, reminding us of the timeless dance between hope and despair.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE CENTRAL THEME OF TERENCE RATTIGAN'S PLAY 'AFTER THE DANCE'?

'After the Dance' explores themes of disillusionment, post-war existential crisis, and the emptiness of the British upper class in the 1920s.

WHEN WAS 'AFTER THE DANCE' BY TERENCE RATTIGAN FIRST PERFORMED?

'AFTER THE DANCE' WAS FIRST PERFORMED IN 1939.

WHY IS 'AFTER THE DANCE' CONSIDERED ONE OF TERENCE RATTIGAN'S SIGNIFICANT WORKS?

THE PLAY IS SIGNIFICANT FOR ITS DEEP PSYCHOLOGICAL INSIGHT AND ITS CRITIQUE OF THE AIMLESSNESS AND MORAL AMBIGUITY OF THE INTERWAR BRITISH SOCIETY.

WHO ARE THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN 'AFTER THE DANCE'?

THE MAIN CHARACTERS ARE DAVID AND JOAN SCOTT-FOWLER, A COUPLE STRUGGLING WITH THEIR DISILLUSIONMENT AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR LIFESTYLE.

How does 'After the Dance' reflect the historical context of the 1920s?

THE PLAY REFLECTS THE POST-WORLD WAR I ERA'S SOCIAL AND MORAL UNCERTAINTY, HIGHLIGHTING THE HEDONISM AND EVENTUAL DESPAIR OF THE UPPER CLASS DURING THE ROARING TWENTIES.

HAS 'AFTER THE DANCE' BEEN REVIVED IN RECENT YEARS?

YES, 'AFTER THE DANCE' HAS SEEN NOTABLE REVIVALS, INCLUDING A CRITICALLY ACCLAIMED PRODUCTION AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE IN LONDON IN 2010.

WHAT STYLE OF DRAMA IS 'AFTER THE DANCE'?

'AFTER THE DANCE' IS A PSYCHOLOGICAL DRAMA THAT COMBINES ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL CRITIQUE AND TRAGEDY.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

AFTER THE DANCE BY TERENCE RATTIGAN: A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF POST-WAR BRITISH DRAMA

AFTER THE DANCE TERENCE RATTIGAN STANDS AS A PIVOTAL WORK IN THE CANON OF MID-20TH-CENTURY BRITISH THEATRE, ENCAPSULATING THE COMPLEX SOCIAL DYNAMICS AND EMOTIONAL UNDERCURRENTS OF POST-WAR BRITAIN. TERENCE RATTIGAN, RENOWNED FOR HIS NUANCED CHARACTER STUDIES AND EXPLORATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CONFLICT, CRAFTED THIS PLAY AS A PROFOUND COMMENTARY ON THE MORAL AMBIGUITIES AND EXISTENTIAL MALAISE FACING THE BRITISH UPPER CLASS IN THE AFTERMATH OF WORLD WAR II. THIS ARTICLE DELVES INTO THE THEMATIC RICHNESS, CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT, AND ENDURING SIGNIFICANCE OF AFTER THE DANCE, SITUATING IT WITHIN THE BROADER CONTEXT OF RATTIGAN'S OEUVRE AND BRITISH THEATRICAL HISTORY.

CONTEXTUALIZING AFTER THE DANCE IN TERENCE RATTIGAN'S CAREER

After the Dance premiered in 1939, initially met with mixed reviews, but it has since garnered critical acclaim for its incisive portrayal of social pretense and emotional repression. Often overshadowed by Rattigan's later successes such as The Winslow Boy and The Browning Version, After the Dance reveals a darker, more introspective side of the playwright's work. Set against the backdrop of the interwar period, the play explores themes of escapism and denial, reflecting the broader societal reluctance to confront the impending realities of war and change.

TERENCE RATTIGAN WAS KNOWN FOR HIS ABILITY TO DELVE INTO THE INTRICACIES OF HUMAN EMOTION WITHOUT RESORTING TO MELODRAMA. AFTER THE DANCE EXEMPLIFIES THIS TRAIT, PRESENTING CHARACTERS WHO GRAPPLE WITH THEIR PERSONAL FAILURES AND DISILLUSIONMENTS BENEATH A VENEER OF SOPHISTICATION AND GAIETY. THE PLAY'S INITIAL LUKEWARM RECEPTION CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO ITS UNFLINCHING EXPOSURE OF THE BRITISH UPPER CLASS'S MORAL BANKRUPTCY, WHICH SOME CONTEMPORARIES FOUND DISCOMFORTING.

THEMATIC EXPLORATION: ESCAPISM AND EMOTIONAL PARALYSIS

AT ITS CORE, AFTER THE DANCE IS AN EXPLORATION OF ESCAPISM—A CONCEPT THAT RESONATES DEEPLY WITHIN POST-WAR LITERATURE AND DRAMA. THE PLAY CENTERS ON SOCIALITES WHO INDULGE IN FRIVOLOUS PARTIES AND SHALLOW CONVERSATIONS TO AVOID CONFRONTING THE EMPTINESS OF THEIR LIVES. THIS HEDONISTIC LIFESTYLE BECOMES A METAPHOR FOR THE BROADER SOCIETAL DENIAL PREVALENT DURING THE INTERWAR YEARS, WHERE THE TRAUMA OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR LINGERED BENEATH A FA? ADE OF NORMALCY.

RATTIGAN'S CHARACTERS ARE TRAPPED IN CYCLES OF EMOTIONAL PARALYSIS, UNABLE TO BREAK FREE FROM THEIR SELF-IMPOSED ILLUSIONS. THE PROTAGONIST, DAVID SCOTT-FOWLER, EMBODIES THIS CONFLICT AS HE VACILLATES BETWEEN SELF-AWARENESS AND WILLFUL IGNORANCE. HIS JOURNEY THROUGHOUT THE PLAY HIGHLIGHTS THE TENSION BETWEEN THE DESIRE FOR AUTHENTIC CONNECTION AND THE FEAR OF VULNERABILITY—A DUALITY THAT REMAINS RELEVANT IN CONTEMPORARY DISCUSSIONS OF EMOTIONAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR.

CHARACTER DYNAMICS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPTH

One of the distinguishing features of After the Dance is the intricacy of its character relationships. Rattigan's writing provides a nuanced psychological depth, making the characters' interactions both poignant and realistic. The interplay between David and Joan, his wife, is particularly significant, as it reveals layers of resentment, disappointment, and unfulfilled longing. Their relationship serves as a microcosm of the larger societal malaise, where appearances often mask profound dissatisfaction.

THE SUPPORTING CHARACTERS FURTHER ENRICH THE NARRATIVE, OFFERING CONTRASTING PERSPECTIVES ON THE THEMES OF ESCAPISM AND SELF-DECEPTION. THROUGH SHARP DIALOGUE AND SUBTLE SUBTEXT, RATTIGAN EXPOSES THE VULNERABILITIES AND CONTRADICTIONS THAT DEFINE HUMAN BEHAVIOR. THIS PSYCHOLOGICAL REALISM IS A HALLMARK OF HIS DRAMATURGY, ELEVATING AFTER THE DANCE BEYOND MERE SOCIAL CRITIQUE TO A TIMELESS STUDY OF HUMAN COMPLEXITY.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: AFTER THE DANCE AND CONTEMPORARY PLAYS

When comparing After the Dance with other plays of its era, such as No? L Coward's Private Lives or Terence Rattigan's own The Winslow Boy, distinct differences emerge in tone and thematic focus. While Coward's works often lean towards witty repartee and social satire, After the Dance adopts a more somber and introspective approach. This divergence underscores Rattigan's unique contribution to British theatre—melding traditional dramatic structure with modern psychological insight.

ADDITIONALLY, AFTER THE DANCE ANTICIPATES POST-WAR THEATRICAL MOVEMENTS THAT EMPHASIZE REALISM AND CHARACTER-DRIVEN NARRATIVES. ITS INFLUENCE CAN BE TRACED IN LATER WORKS BY PLAYWRIGHTS LIKE HAROLD PINTER AND JOHN OSBORNE, WHO SIMILARLY INTERROGATED SOCIAL CONVENTIONS AND PERSONAL ALIENATION. THE PLAY'S REVIVAL IN RECENT DECADES REFLECTS A RENEWED INTEREST IN RATTIGAN'S ABILITY TO ARTICULATE THE ANXIETIES UNDERLYING MID-20TH-CENTURY BRITISH SOCIETY.

PRODUCTION HISTORY AND CRITICAL RECEPTION

After the Dance experienced a modest reception upon its debut at the Lyric Theatre in London. Critics initially criticized its bleak outlook and perceived lack of dramatic climax. However, subsequent revivals, particularly from the late 20th century onwards, have repositioned the play as a critical masterpiece. Modern productions have highlighted its relevance to contemporary audiences, particularly in their treatment of emotional repression and societal expectations.

THE EVOLUTION OF CRITICAL OPINION TOWARDS AFTER THE DANCE ILLUSTRATES THE SHIFTING LANDSCAPE OF THEATRICAL TASTES AND CULTURAL VALUES. SCHOLARS INCREASINGLY RECOGNIZE RATTIGAN'S SUBTLE CRAFTSMANSHIP AND THE PLAY'S INTRICATE EXAMINATION OF HUMAN FRAILTY. THIS REASSESSMENT HAS SPURRED RENEWED INTEREST IN STAGING THE PLAY, WITH NOTABLE PRODUCTIONS IN LONDON'S WEST END AND INTERNATIONAL THEATRES REAFFIRMING ITS PLACE IN THE MODERN DRAMATIC REPERTOIRE.

WHY AFTER THE DANCE REMAINS RELEVANT TODAY

THE ENDURING APPEAL OF AFTER THE DANCE LIES IN ITS EXPLORATION OF THEMES THAT TRANSCEND ITS HISTORICAL SETTING. ISSUES SUCH AS THE RELUCTANCE TO CONFRONT PERSONAL TRUTH, THE COMPLEXITIES OF INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS, AND THE SOCIAL PRESSURES TO MAINTAIN APPEARANCES CONTINUE TO RESONATE WITH CONTEMPORARY AUDIENCES. MOREOVER, THE PLAY'S PORTRAYAL OF EMOTIONAL ESCAPISM PARALLELS MODERN PHENOMENA RELATED TO MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIETAL DISCONFECTION.

In an era where discussions about authenticity and vulnerability are increasingly prominent, Rattigan's nuanced approach offers valuable perspectives. After the Dance challenges viewers to consider the consequences of avoiding emotional honesty and the potential for personal growth through confrontation and acceptance. This relevance ensures the play's ongoing inclusion in academic curricula and theatrical repertoires worldwide.

KEY FEATURES AND STRENGTHS OF AFTER THE DANCE TERENCE RATTIGAN

- PSYCHOLOGICAL REALISM: THE PLAY'S CHARACTERS EXHIBIT COMPLEX EMOTIONAL STATES, ALLOWING FOR RICH INTERPRETIVE POSSIBILITIES IN PERFORMANCE AND ANALYSIS.
- Social Critique: Rattigan incisively critiques the British upper class's moral ambiguity and superficiality during a pivotal historical moment.
- TIMELESS THEMES: THE EXPLORATION OF ESCAPISM, DENIAL, AND EMOTIONAL REPRESSION REMAINS RELEVANT ACROSS DIFFERENT CULTURAL CONTEXTS.

- RICH DIALOGUE: THE SCRIPT BALANCES WIT AND POIGNANCY, FACILITATING DEEPER AUDIENCE ENGAGEMENT.
- **STRUCTURAL ELEGANCE:** THE PLAY'S TIGHT NARRATIVE ARC AND CAREFULLY CONSTRUCTED SCENES SHOWCASE RATTIGAN'S DRAMATURGICAL SKILL.

While the play's intensity and somber tone may not appeal to those seeking light entertainment, its depth offers a rewarding experience for viewers and readers interested in psychological and social drama.

After the Dance by Terence Rattigan continues to captivate scholars, theatre practitioners, and audiences alike, prompting reflection on the human condition and the societal forces that shape behavior. Its rediscovery and reassessment in recent years affirm the lasting power of Rattigan's artistry and the play's significant place in the evolution of British drama.

After The Dance Terence Rattigan

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after the dance terence rattigan: After the Dance Terence Rattigan, 1995 First seen in 1939 but then largely ignored until a 1994 BBC production, After the Dance is regarded as one of the great, lost plays of the 20th century. As interest in Rattigan has revived so too has the play's reputation and it is now considered by many to be one of the great works of a master dramatist.

after the dance terence rattigan: The Pocket Guide to Plays & Playwrights Maureen Hughes, 2009-03-19 Everything you need to know about plays and playwrights in one handy guide by leading expert Maureen Hughes who has had one of her 8 musicals produced in the West End and teaches musical theater. Covering everything from the top playwrights through the centuries to a comprehensive A-Z listing of plays from around the world. Accessibility is a key selling point with factboxes highlighting key or curious facts about the subject.

after the dance terence rattigan: Benedict Cumberbatch: In Transition Lynnette Porter, 2013-06-03 Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy, War Horse, Star Trek: Into Darkness, The Hobbit trilogy, Twelve Years a Slave, August: Osage County, The Fifth Estate; Hedda Gabler, After the Dance, Frankenstein; Hawking, To the Ends of the Earth, The Last Enemy, Parade's End, and, of course, Sherlock. For most actors, these stellar cinematic, theatrical, and television events would be the highlights of a lifetime's work. On Benedict Cumberbatch's résumé they are only a few of many entries. Especially since 2010, his performances have garnered a plethora of best actor awards, both in the theatre (Evening Standard Theatre Award, Critics Circle Theatre Award, and Olivier Award), by playing the dual roles of Victor Frankenstein and the Creature in the National Theatre's Frankenstein, and on television (Broadcasting Press Guild Award, Critics Choice Television Award, Crime Thriller Award, and TV Choice Award), by starring as the titular Holmes in the BBC's Sherlock. Add these and other recent accolades to nearly a decade's nominations and awards (such as the Golden Nymph as best actor in Hawking), and it's easy to see why Benedict Cumberbatch is often hailed as the actor of his generation. Cumberbatch's body of work further includes indie films, radio plays and series, television documentaries, live dramatic readings, multimedia advertisements, and even the occasional stint as a fashion model. He often shares an intriguing perspective on his profession, as evidenced in sometimes controversial interviews. He has become so much in demand that online box offices crash when tickets for his performances go on sale, and, before a Cheltenham

Literature Festival Q&A session, fans overwhelmed Twitter when so many responded immediately to a call for questions. Cumberbatch consistently is a top name on lists ranging from sex appeal to global influence. In 2012 he beat David Beckham in the former and U.S. President Barack Obama in the latter. Increasingly, part of Cumberbatch's job involves the role of celebrity. Benedict Cumberbatch is at a pivotal point in his profession, and his career trajectory especially as documented in entertainment media permits a closer examination of just what it means to be a celebrity or star in Britain or the U.S. and how an actor may be perceived very differently in London or Hollywood. This performance biography is an analysis of a man in transition from working actor to multimedia star, as well as the balance between actor and celebrity. It looks at what makes this actor so well suited to play one of popular culture's iconic characters, Sherlock Holmes, and how Sherlock is so well suited to propel Cumberbatch toward greater global fame.

after the dance terence rattigan: A Cultural History of Tragedy in the Modern Age Jennifer Wallace, 2021-05-20 In this book leading scholars come together to provide a comprehensive, wide-ranging overview of tragedy in theatre and other media from 1920 to the present. The 20th century is often considered to have witnessed the death of tragedy as a theatrical genre, but it was marked by many tragic events and historical catastrophes, from two world wars and genocide to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the anticipation and onset of climate change. The authors in this volume wrestle with this paradox and consider the degree to which the definitions, forms and media of tragedy were transformed in the modern period and how far the tragic tradition-updated in performance-still spoke to 20th- and 21st-century challenges. While theater remains the primary focus of investigation in this strikingly illustrated book, the essays also cover tragic representation-often re-mediated, fragmented and provocatively questioned-in film, art and installation, photography, fiction and creative non-fiction, documentary reporting, political theory and activism. Since 24/7 news cycles travel fast and modern crises cross borders and are reported across the globe more swiftly than in previous centuries, this volume includes intercultural encounters, various forms of hybridity, and postcolonial tragic representations. Each chapter takes a different theme as its focus: forms and media; sites of performance and circulation; communities of production and consumption; philosophy and social theory; religion, ritual and myth; politics of city and nation; society and family, and gender and sexuality.

after the dance terence rattigan: British Literature in Transition, 1940-1960: Postwar Gill Plain, 2019 Examines debates central to postwar British culture, showing the pressures of reconstruction and the mutual implication of war and peace.

after the dance terence rattigan: British Playwrights, 1880-1956 William W. Demastes, Katherine Kelly, 1996-12-09 From 1880 to 1956, when John Osborne transformed the British theater world with Look Back in Anger, British playwrights made numerous lasting contributions and provided a foundation for the innovations of dramatists during the latter half of the 20th century. This reference profiles the life and work of some 40 British playwrights active during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, many of whom are also known for their work as novelists and poets. Included are figures such as W. H. Auden, Max Beerbohm, Noel Coward, T. S. Eliot, John Galsworthy, Graham Greene, D. H. Lawrence, W. Somerset Maugham, George Bernard Shaw, and Oscar Wilde. Each entry provides a biographical overview; a list of major plays and summaries of their critical reception; a list of minor plays, adaptations, and productions; an assessment of the playwright's career; and archival and bibliographical information. Included in this reference book are alphabetically arranged entries for some 40 British playwrights active from 1880 through 1956. Entries are written by expert contributors, with each entry providing a biographical overview; a list of major plays, premieres, and significant revivals, along with a summary of the critical reception of these works; a listing of additional plays, adaptations, and productions; an assessment of the playwright's career and contributions, with reference to published evaluations in magazines, journals, dissertations, and books; a listing of locations housing unpublished archival material, if available; a selected bibliography of the dramatist's published plays and of essays and articles by the playwright on aspects of the theater; a selected bibliography of secondary sources; and, when

available, a listing of previously published bibliographies on the playwright.

after the dance terence rattigan: Played in Britain Kate Dorney, Frances Gray, 2013-05-14 Published in collaboration with the Victoria & Albert Musuem, Played in Britain: Modern Theatre in 100 Plays explores the best and most influential plays from 1945 to date. Fully illustrated with photos from the V&A's collections and featuring a foreword by Richard Griffiths O.B.E., the book provides a sumptuous treat for theatre-lovers. It was awarded the 2014 David Bradby Award for research by the Theatre and Performance Research Association. Opening with J. B. Priestley's classic play from 1946, An Inspector Calls, and ending with Laura Wade's examination of class privilege and moral turpitude in Posh over sixty years later, Played in Britain offers a visual history of post-war theatre on the British stage. Arranged chronologically the featured plays illustrate and respond to a number of themes that animate post-war society: censorship and controversy; race and immigration; gender and sexuality; money and politics. An essay on each period first sets the context and explores trends, while the commentary accompanying each play illuminates the plot and themes, considers its original reception and subsequent afterlife, and finishes by suggesting other plays to explore. Photographs from the V&A's extensive collection illustrate each play, providing further insight into stage and costume designs, and include iconic images from the premieres of major plays such as Waiting for Godot and Look Back in Anger. Illustrated throughout with stage production photography, Played in Britain: Modern Theatre in 100 Plays presents a unique and visually stunning panorama of key dramatic works produced in Britain over the past seventy years. From An Inspector Calls to The Rocky Horror Show, or Abigail's Party to Waiting for Godot, fresh light is thrown on the impact, aesthetics and essence of these key plays.

after the dance terence rattigan: Modern British Playwriting: The 1950s David Pattie, 2013-12-02 Essential for students of theatre studies, Methuen Drama's Decades of Modern British Playwriting series provides a comprehensive survey and study of the theatre produced in each decade from the 1950s to 2009 in six volumes. Each volume features a critical analysis and reevaluation of the work of four key playwrights from that decade authored by a team of experts, together with an extensive commentary on the period. Modern British Playwriting: The 1950s provides an authoritative and stimulating reassessment of the theatre of the decade together with a detailed study of the work of T.S Eliot (by Sarah Bay-Cheng), Terence Rattigan (David Pattie), John Osborne (Luc Gilleman) and Arnold Wesker (John Bull). The volume sets the context by providing a chronological survey of the 1950s, a period when Britain was changing rapidly and the very fabric of an apparently stable society seemed to be under threat. It explores the crisis in the theatrical climate and activity in the first part of the decade and the shift as the theatre began to document the unease in society, before documenting the early life of the four principal playwrights studied in the volume. Four scholars provide detailed examinations of the playwrights' work during the decade, combining an analysis of their plays with a study of other material such as early play drafts, interviews and the critical receptions of the time. An Afterword reviews what the writers went on to do and provides a summary evaluation of their contribution to British theatre from the perspective of the twenty-first century.

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counterweight to propaganda and the general war temperament. In writing, the city becomes a more complex place, no longer the easy symbol of defiance and stoicism, of the shared sacrifice of ration book and war work.

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Montgomery, 2011-08-11 The standard location tool for full-length plays published in collections and anthologies in England and the United States since the beginning of the 20th century, Ottemiller's Index to Plays in Collections has undergone seven previous editions, the latest in 1988, covering 1900 through 1985. In this new edition, Denise Montgomery has expanded the volume to include collections published in the entire English-speaking world through 2000 and beyond. This new volume lists more than 3,500 new plays and 2,000 new authors, as well as birth and/or death information for hundreds of authors. Representing the largest expansion between editions, this updated volume is a valuable resource for libraries worldwide.

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