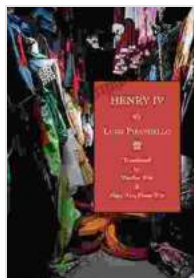


## Followed by the License: Italic Renaissance and Modern Plays



The Renaissance was a period of great intellectual and artistic ferment, and it saw the birth of many new forms of drama. One of the most important of these was the *commedia dell'arte*, a type of improvised theater that was

popular throughout Europe. The commedia dell'arte was based on a set of stock characters, each with their own distinctive costume, mask, and personality. These characters were used to create a variety of different stories, often satirizing contemporary society.



## Henry IV: Followed by "The License" (Italian Renaissance and Modern Plays) by Luigi Pirandello

★ ★ ★ ★ ☆ 4.6 out of 5

|                      |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Language             | : English   |
| File size            | : 387 KB    |
| Text-to-Speech       | : Enabled   |
| Screen Reader        | : Supported |
| Enhanced typesetting | : Enabled   |
| Word Wise            | : Enabled   |
| Print length         | : 120 pages |
| Lending              | : Enabled   |



In the 16th century, the commedia dell'arte was brought to Spain by Italian actors. The Spanish quickly adopted the form, and it soon became one of the most popular forms of theater in the country. Spanish playwrights began to write their own plays in the commedia dell'arte style, and these plays were often performed by professional companies of actors.

The commedia dell'arte continued to be popular in Spain throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. However, in the 19th century, it began to decline in popularity. This was due in part to the rise of new forms of theater, such as the Romantic drama and the Realist drama.

In the 20th century, the commedia dell'arte experienced a revival of interest. This was due in part to the work of scholars and theater practitioners who were interested in rediscovering the form's original principles. Today, the commedia dell'arte is still performed around the world, and it continues to be a source of inspiration for contemporary playwrights.

## **The License**

The license was a document that granted actors the right to perform in public. It was issued by the authorities of a city or town, and it specified the conditions under which the actors could perform. The license typically included a list of the plays that the actors were allowed to perform, and it also set limits on the number of performances that they could give.

The license was an important document for actors, as it allowed them to perform legally. Without a license, actors could be arrested and fined. The license also gave actors a certain degree of protection from the authorities. If they were harassed or abused, they could appeal to the authorities for help.

The license was not always easy to obtain. The authorities were often reluctant to grant licenses to actors, as they were often seen as a threat to public order. In some cases, actors were required to pay a fee for a license. In other cases, they were required to submit to a 审查, in which they had to demonstrate their skills as actors.

Despite the difficulties, the license was an essential document for actors. It allowed them to perform legally and it gave them a certain degree of protection from the authorities.

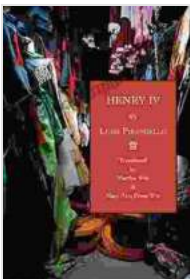
## The Italic Renaissance

The Italic Renaissance was a period of great cultural and intellectual ferment in Spain. It was a time of renewed interest in classical learning and culture, and it saw the birth of many new forms of art and literature. The Italic Renaissance was also a time of great political and social change, as Spain emerged as a major power in Europe.

The Italic Renaissance was named after the city of Italic, which was located near Seville. Italic was founded by the Romans in the 3rd century BC, and it was one of the most important cities in Roman Spain. In the 15th century, Italic was rediscovered by Spanish scholars, and it became a center of Renaissance learning.

The Italic Renaissance was a time of great intellectual ferment. Scholars from all over Europe came to Italic to study classical texts and to learn about the latest developments in the arts and sciences. The Italic Renaissance also saw the birth of many new forms of art and literature. Spanish playwrights began to write plays in the commedia dell'arte style, and Spanish painters began to adopt the techniques of the Italian Renaissance.

The Italic Renaissance was a time of great



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