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## When the rainbow is enuf pdf

Play For Colorful Girls Who Thought Suicide / When Rainbow Is Enuf1975 Edition (Publ. Shameless Hussy Press)Writing deNtorake ShangeCharacters Lady in Red Lady in Blue Lady in Purple Lady in Yellow Lady in Brown Lady in Green Lady in Orange Date premiered September 15, 1976 (1976-09-15)The venue premiered at the GenreChoreoemTragdy Theatre[1][2][3][4] For black girls who thought about suicide / When Rainbow Is Enuf is Ntopzake Shange's first work and the most acclaimed play, which premiered in 1976. It consists of a series of poetic monologues to be accompanied by dance and music movements, a form that Shange invented as a coreopoem. [5] for colored girls... tells the stories of seven women who have undergone oppression in a racist and sexist society. [6] As a chore, the play is a series of 20 separate poems choreographed to music that ted unconnected stories about love, empowerment, struggle and loss into a complex representation of the sister. The distribution consists of seven nameless African-American women identified only by the colors assigned to them. They are the lady in red, the lady in orange, the lady in yellow, the lady in green, the lady in the blue, the lady in the brown, and the lady in the purple. Topics of rape, abandonment, abortion and domestic violence are addressed. [6] Shange originally wrote the monologues as separate poems in 1974. Her writing style is idiosyncratic and she often uses vernacular language, a unique structure and unorthodox punctuation to emphasize syncopation. Shange wanted to write for colorful girls... in a way that mimics the way real women talk, so she could attract her readers focus on the reading and listening experience. [7] In December 1974, Shange performed the first incarnation of her corvopoem with four other artists at a women's bar outside Berkeley, California. [8] After moving to New York City, she continued to work for black girls... which continued to open at the Booth Theatre in 1976, becoming the second play by a black woman to reach Broadway, preceded by Lorraine Hansberry's A Raisin in the Sun in 1959. [9] Shange updated the original corvopoem in 2010, adding the positive poem and referring to the Iraq War and PTSD. for colored girls... it was performed off-Broadway, as well as on Broadway, and was adapted as a book (first published in 1976 by Shameless Hussy Press), a 1982 television film and a 2010 theatre film. The 1976 Broadway production was nominated for a Tony Award for Best Play. Title for colorful girls who considered suicide / when the rainbow is enuf is a piece of work inspired by events in Shange's life Shange has publicly admitted to attempting suicide four times. In a phone interview conducted by CNN, she explained she reached the title of her corvopoem: I was driving No. 1 Highway in Northern California and I was overwhelmed by the emergence of two two Rainbows. I had a close feeling of death or close to catastrophe. Then I went through the rainbow and left. Then I put that together to form the title. [10] The colors of the rainbow then became the essence of the women in the chore. Shange also explains that she chose to use the colorful word in her corvopoem title, so that her grandmother would be able to understand it. [7] Poems dark phrases - Lady in Brown with ladies in red, blue, orange, green, yellow and purple graduation nite - Lady in yellow with ladies in blue, green and red now love someone more than - Lady in Blue with ladies in yellow, blue, and green no assistance - Lady in Red I'm a poet who - Lady in Orange with Ladies in Red, Yellow, Green, Blue, Violet and Brown latent rapists - Ladies in red, blue, purple cycle abortion #1 - Lady in Blue sechita - Lady in Purple toussaint - Lady in Brown one - Lady in Red i that to live in the world - Lady in Blue pyramid - Lady in Purple no more love poems #1 - Lady in Orange no more love poems #2 - Lady in Purple no more love poems #3 - Lady in Blue no more love poems #4 - Lady in Yellow my love is too - Ladies in red , Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Violet, Brown someone almost went on wid alla my things - Lady in Green sorry - Ladies in red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, brown positive - Ladies in red, yellow, purple, brown a nite with beau willie brown - Lady in Red, Orange a laying on hands - Ladies in red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, brown Structural synopsis, for colored girls is a series of 20-22 poems, depending on whether my love is too and positive are included in the list, collectively called a choreoem. Shange's poem expresses many struggles and obstacles that African-American women can face throughout their lives and is a representation of brotherhood and age as an African-American woman. Poems are choreographed to music that combines interconnected stories. The chore is performed by a distribution of seven nameless women identified only by the colors assigned to them. They are the lady in red, the lady in orange, the lady in yellow, the lady in green, the lady in the blue, the lady in the brown, and the lady in the purple. Topics of rape, abandonment, abortion and domestic violence are addressed. [6] By the end of the play, these women unite in a circle, symbolizing the unity they found by sharing their stories. Dark phrases - Lady in Brown with ladies in red, blue, orange, green, yellow and purple prologue of chorusopoem dark phrases begins with the lady in brown describing dark phrases of femininity. [11] All he hears are suings and promises. Each woman states where she is from, stating that they are outside their respective cities. The lady in orange proclaims that this piece is is for colorful girls who were considered suicide/but moved to their own rainbow heads. [12] Women then begin to sing nursery rhymes for children, the mother's baby likes shortnin, shortnin. [12] Then all the ladies begin to dance to the song Dancing in the Streets. Nite Graduation - Lady in yellow with ladies in blue, green and red lady in yellow says it was graduation night and she was the only virgin. She was driving around with her male friends, who she had known since seventh grade in a black Buick, laughing about graduation. After a fight breaks out, the lady in yellow and Bobby leaves and end up having sex behind the Buick. The other ladies start talking about their sexual preferences. Now I love someone more than - Lady in Blue with the ladies in yellow, blue, and the green lady in blue talks about how she used to attend frequent dance marathons. One night he refused to dance with someone who spoke only English. Throughout the monologue, she weaves English and Spanish. During this time, she discovered blues clubs. She says she became possessed by music. She concludes her monologue by calling it her poem thank you for the music, to which she states: I love you more than poetry. [13] She repeats to amo mas que, and the other women join her, chanting slowly, no assistance - Lady in Red Lady in Red addresses an ambiguous you throughout the monologue. She loved this strong and passionate you for 8 months, 2 wks, &amp; a day without any encouragement. [13] She decides to end this adventure and leaves a note attached to a plant that she has watered every day since she met this person. I'm a poet who - Lady in Orange with ladies in red, yellow, green, blue, purple and brown lady in orange starts by saying she doesn't want to write in either English or Spanish, but she just wants to dance. Forget the words when he starts dancing. She says we have to dance to keep the form cryin and dyn and the other ladies repeat her words. [14] The lady in orange then claims to be a poet who writes in English / come to share the witchu worlds. [15] Latent rapists: Ladies in red, blue, purple The lady in blue talks about how hard it is to file a complaint against a friend. The other women start thinking and asking questions. They say maybe it was a misunderstanding, or the woman caused it, and they asked her if she was drinking. The lady in red states that society believes that someone is a rapist only if it is a perverse stranger. Women talk about male friends of their own who have beautiful smiles and buy them dinner, but end up raping women. All women share the experience of being raped by a man they knew while they were in the stranger we always heat up[16] The lady in red states that the nature of the rape has changed. The lights change, reacts to an imaginary slap. #1 abortion cycle - Lady in The Blue Lady in Blue sets the stage with tubes, tables, white windows washed, and her feet spread open. She couldn't bear to have people looking at her while she had an abortion, so she's alone. Sechita - Lady in Purple with Lady in Green Lady in Purple describes Sechita's life in bayou, while Lady in Green dances in Sechita's life. She's dressed for the Creole Carnival celebration. It embodies the spirit of her namesake, Sechita, the Egyptian goddess of creativity, love, beauty and misery of the 2nd millennium. Toussaint - Lady in Brown Lady in Brown describes falling in love with Toussaint L'Ouverture finding Toussaint in the library next to the train tracks. The lady in brown talks about entering a contest to see which black child could read 15 books in three weeks and the lady in brown won, but she was disqualified because she walked into the adult reading room and read about Toussaint instead of reading children's books. The lady in brown became obsessed with Toussaint despite being dead. She was her secret boyfriend at the age of eight. [17] The Lady of Brown wanted to flee to Haiti with Toussaint. On her journey, the lady in brown meets a boy whose name is Toussaint Jones. The lady in brown feels that she has met her real-life toussaint and leaves with it. one - Lady in Red The lady in red begins by describing a beautiful woman wearing orange butterflies, silk roses, and aqua sequins. This woman is deliberate in all her actions. Although she walked slowly to allow men to look at her, she never turned her interest with a smile on her face or recognizing their catcallus. She was hot/a deliberate coquette. [18] Her goal was to be unforgettable. She takes the mostly schemin/tactful suitors to go home with her. In the morning, she gets her usual self-washing off the glitter and dirt from the night before. He's asking his lovers to leave. The men would leave in a hurry, then she would clean up and put her roses away. She would write about her deeds in her diary and then, she cries herself to sleep. I usedtta to live in the world - Lady in Blue Lady in Blue begins her monologue by explaining that she used to live in the world, but now lives only in Harlem, and her universe is only six blocks away. She used to go all over the world and now her world is small and dirty. The lady in blue says that when she used to live in the world where she was beautiful and sweet, but now, now she can't bring herself to be nice to anyone in this six blocks of cruelty/piled on herself. [19] Pyramid - Lady in Purple Lady in Purple joins the ladies in blue, yellow and orange. She by describing them as three friends who shared every aspect of their lives. They remember a time when everyone was attracted to man, but he could only choose one of them. The one she chose loved him, but worried if her friends could resist. One day she found the rose she left on his pillow on her friend's desk. The girlfriend said she doesn't know what's going on, because the man said he was free. The three friends didn't want to hurt each other, but they know how wonderful this man could be. Friends hug and cry and go to confront the man, whom they find with another woman. Women cry and comfort each other like sisters. No more love poems #1 - Lady in Orange Lady in Orange discusses a relationship that left her heartbroken. She says that since she realized that someone would call a black girl a bad woman a or a nag (56) she tried not to be that person. She tries and not only to give joy, but to receive it as well. She finds herself in what she believes to be a real and honest relationship. However, the guy keeps going back to his ex-girlfriend. The lady from Orange tried to go on finding another boyfriend, but she wasn't satisfied. He tried to avoid sadness, but woke up heartbroken by this man. She couldn't stand being sorry &amp; colored at the same time/is so redundant in the modern world. [20] no more love poems #2 - Lady in Purple Lady in move talks about her relationship with dance and men. She deliberately chooses to dance with men who don't speak English, pops pills, and uses dance as an escape from reality. Then he meets a man to whom he has given everything: dancing, fear, hope and scars. She admits she was ready to die, but now she's ready to be herself and accept love. She pleads, the lemme I love you just like me/a black girl/I'm finally bein real. [21] no more love poems #3 - Lady in Blue The lady in blue proclaims that everyone faces too much emotion and that it might be easier to be white. In this way, they could do everything dry &amp; abstract wit no rhythm &amp; no/reelin for sheer sensual pleasure. [21] The lady in blue states that she should try to control her feelings and she will take the first step by masturbating. However, she finds that this makes her feel lonely and does not know where to look to feel whole. no more love poems #4 - Lady in Yellow Lady in Yellow claims she lost touch with reality because she used to believe that she was immune to emotional pain, but she realized she wasn't. She gave her dance, but her dance wasn't enough. She says that being alive &amp; bein a woman &amp; bein colored is a metaphysical/tha I haven't conquered yet. [22] My love is too - Ladies in yellow, brown, purple, blue, orange, red, green the other women come every repeat, my is too... delicate/beautiful/holy/magical/sat nite/complicated/music to be thrown back in front of me. [23] The ladies begin to dance and chant together. someone almost left wid alla my stuff - Lady in Green Green in green says that someone took all her stuff. She feels that she is the only one who knows and can appreciate the value of her things. She describes her things as the way she stands with her feet open, sometimes chewing her nails, her rhythm, her voice, her talk, her delicate foot and whimsical kisses. The person who stole his things is a man. She made too much room for this man who ran off with her stuff, mostly because he doesn't even know that he has it. By the end of the monologue he's asking for his things back from this man. I'm sorry - Ladies in red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple Ladies are starting to talk about all the excuses they have received from men. Some examples include: he's sorry because he doesn't know she got your number, I'm sorry because he was great, I'm sorry because he's just human, and I'm sorry because he thought she could cope. The lady in blue then declares she doesn't need any more excuses. She goes on to say that men should keep their excuses to themselves, because she doesn't need them to soothe her soul and she can't use them. Instead of accepting excuses, she'll do whatever she wants: scream, scream and smash things. And he's not going to apologize for any of this. positive - Ladies in red, yellow, purple, Brown Lady in yellow, purple, brown, red participate in reciting the next poem about contracting HIV/AIDS; they share the lines and they all talk about a woman's experience. The ladies argue about suspicions of cheating in the relationship. The lady in yellow tells her friends how happy she is in her relationship and her friend tells her they saw her boyfriend outside gay bars. The lady in yellow is protesting, but her friend tells her to be tested. The lady in yellow goes to get tested to put the whole problem to bed. Two weeks later, the doctor calls the lady in yellow with the patient's number (#7YQG9) to inform her that she is HIVpositive. The lady in yellow confronts her boyfriend, who angrily tells him he is not gay, and accuses her of cheating on him. She tells him to be tested, but he gets more angry and violent. He throws her to the ground and when she wakes up he's gone and she says, and I've been positive/&amp; not positive at all. [25] a nite with beau willie brown - Lady in Red, Orange Lady in Orange begins Willie Brown's story saying that there is no air. Beau Willie is tied up in sheets, wishing a friend would come and bring him a hit or some other kind of drug. The lady in red continues the story, saying that Beau Willie claims there is nothing wrong with him. in orange and red say that Crystal is pregnant again and Beau beats Crystal close to death when he about her pregnancy. Beau Willie has wanted to marry Crystal since he was 14, but now she laughs in his face saying she won't marry him. She has the baby and now there are two children, Naomi and Kwame. Crystal gets a court order to keep Beau away from her and the kids. Beau Willie comes to the house despite the court ruling and while he's there he becomes apologetic saying he just wants to marry her and give her things. The two children run to their father while Crystal looks. All of a sudden, he grabs the kids and pushes the screen out the window. Beau Willie tells Crystal he has to agree to marry him. Naomi and Kwame are suing and Crystal, at this point, can only whisper. Beau Willie throws the kids out the window and dies. a laying on hands - Ladies in red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, brown Ladies begin the last poem saying they are missing something; a layin on their hands. [26] Hands are strong, cold, moving, and make them whole and pure. The lady in blue says she feels the gods coming into her, putting her open for herself. She goes on to say she knows how to lay her body open for a man, but still lacked something. Finally, all the ladies repeat the lines she says: I found God in me / &amp; I loved her / I loved her fiercely. [27] They sing to each other and then the audience, and approach each other in a tight circle. The chore ends with the lady in brown who changes her previous statement: and this is for black girls who have thought about suicide/ but soften to the end their rainbows. History of production Ntosake Shange, author of colorful girls for colorful girls ... was first performed by Shange with four other artists from Bacchanal, a women's bar, near Berkeley, California. [28] About six months after performing in California, Shange and her collaborator Paula Moss decided to move across the country determined to perform it in the alternate spaces of downtown New York City. [8] At the age of 27, Shange moved to New York, where, in July 1975, she worked for black girls was professionally produced in New York City at Studio Rivbea in 1975. [28] The East Coast audience soon managed to experience Shange's performance in other places, including Old Reliable, and the beginning of DeMonte in July 1975 and then beginning in March 1976 at the New Federal Theatre of Henry Street Settlement. [8] The series became increasingly popular, especially among African-American and Latino audiences. [8] As a result, for black girls who considered themselves suicide/when the rainbow is enuf open eduf at the Public Theatre in June 1976. Three months later, in September, the show was performed at the on Broadway, where it continued until July 1978 and lasted 742 performances. [29] Shange sang as the lady in orange at the opening of Broadway. [8] It was also book form in 1977 by Macmillan Publishing, followed by an edition of the Literary Guild in October 1977 and Bantam Books editions since 1980. [citation required] In 1982 for black girls... was adapted for television on WNET-TV, PBS, as part of the American Playhouse series. [30] Although for colored girls it went from a play production to a television production, this production was called telefilm instead of a teleplay, since the performance on WNET-TV was seen as a serious departure from the Broadway production. [31] In 2009 Tyler Perry announced that he would produce Shange's for black girls who considered themselves suicidal/when the rainbow is enuf. [32] The film was the first project for 34th Street Films, Perry's new lionsgate production company The cast included Loretta Devine, Kimberly Elise, Whoopi Goldberg, Janet Jackson, Phylicia Rashad, Anika Noni Rose, Kerry Washington and Thandie Newton. Originally using the full title of the song, the film's title was shortened to For Colored Girls in September 2010. In the fall of 2019, the Public Theatre revived the play. The production was directed by Leah C. Gardiner, choreographed by Camille A. Brown, and featured a deaf actress as Lady in Purple. [33] American television adaptation In 1982, the play was adapted for television on WBS WNET-TV as part of the American Playhouse. [30] The adaptation, directed by Oz Scott, was seen as a serious departure from the Broadway production. [31] A review by The New York Times states: What Ms. Shange prefers to call a corvooe has been expanded into realistic environments that too often resemble the sanitized atmosphere of an episode of Good Times. The net result was a considerable reduction in the emotional impact of work. [30] As a result, television production is often seen as a diluted version of the original corvopoem. Cast Sarita Allen: Sechitaa Trazana Beverley. Crystal (credited as Tzana Beverly) Laurie Carlos: Georgetta Gregory T. Daniel: Toussaint Jackie Davis: Second Man in subway Pedro De Pool: Emcee Lisa Henley: Naomi Roger Hill: Second Man Grilled Brent Jennings: First Grilled Man Charles Johnson: Boy in Subway Oliver Lake: Flute Player Jack Landron: Bedroom Companion Crystal Lilly: Sarah Carol Maillard: Lu Anne (as Carol L. Maillard) Ntosake Shange: Woman with Little Girl/ Lady in Brown Alfre Woodard Lynn Whitfield Film adaptation main article: For Colorful Girls on March 25, 2009. The film industry magazine Variety reported[34] that Nzingha Stewart, a black director, acquired feature rights for black girls who considered themselves suicidal/when the rainbow is enuf from Shange and that Lionsgate signed Stewart to create an adaptation of the script and direct the film version of the play. at the helm of Lionsgate, he approached Tyler Perry about the film being produced. However, Perry Perry Lionsgate that if he produced it, he also wanted to write it down and direct it. Perry then usurped Stewart's project and dropped her script. [35] The change sparked controversy over whether Perry had the skills and conscience to properly describe an iconic feminist work. Stewart remained in the symbolic position of executive producer of the film. [35] Among the critics was Oprah Winfrey, who expressed doubts that the book should be turned into a film. Others had reservations based on Perry's position at the helm of such a important book in African-American literature, especially given the controversy raised by Precious, a film to which he lent his name. [37] [38] On September 3, 2009, Lionsgate announced that it had acquired the distribution rights to the adaptation of 34th Street

Films by Tyler Perry, with the main photo originally scheduled to take place in Atlanta, Georgia, in November and December 2009. [39] The film, which was titled for Colored Girls, was released on November 5, 2010, and was written, directed and produced by Perry. The cast includes Thandie Newton, Loretta Devine, Kimberly Elise, Whoopi Goldberg, Janet Jackson, Phylicia Rashad, Anika Noni Rose, Kerry Washington, Tessa Thompson, Michael Ealy, Macy Gray and Omari Hardwick. [40] Mariah Carey was also distributed, but withdrew in May 2010, citing medical reasons. [41] When asked if she had reservations about the adaptation of her work from Perry, Shange replied: I had many qualms. I was worried about characterizing women as plastic. [42] Referring to the post-production film, she stated that I think she did a very good job, although I'm not sure I'd call it a finished movie. [42] Awards and nominations Sources:[43] Off-Broadway Awards 1977 Theatre World Award - Trazana Beverley 1977 Obie Award - Distinguished Production, Ntosake Shange, Oz Scott and the Cast Broadway Awards 1977 Tony Award for Best Actress Featured in a Play - Trazana Beverley 1977 Theatre World Award - Tania Robins 1977 Drama Desk A Award for Outstanding Lighting Design - Jennifer Tipton Nominations 1977 Tony Award for Best Play 1977 Drama Desk Award for Outstanding Actress in a Play - Trazana Beverley 1977 Drama Desk Award Director of a Play – Oz Scott 1977 Drama Desk Award Unique Theatre Experience In addition to receiving more accolades, the play has been described as a landmark piece in African-American literature and black feminism. [44] [45] Since then it has become a cornerstone of black feminist writing and 20th-century drama. [7] Legacy Title for Colorful Boys Who Have Considered Suicide When the Rainbow Is Still Not Coming of Age, Coming Out and Coming Home, an anthology of essays edited by Keith Boykin in 2012, was based on the title of Shange's play. [46] Shange's work was also transformed using various forms of media. [47] It was performed in colleges and universities, art spaces, and theatres around the world. It was established in beauty shops, prisons and other historical periods of time. A Brazilian production dropped the word color from the title, and a group of Women in Kentucky talked about class instead of race. [7] In an episode of season four of A Different World, Freddie (Cree Summer) performs a segment of the play during an audition for the fictional film production of Hillman College, where showdirector Whitley (Jasmine Guy) rejects the play, commenting sarcastically, now I know why colored girls consider suicide. Poster Art and Design Poster for the game and book (as shown in the image above) are by the New York-based graphic artist, Paul Davis. [48] References ^ N pozake Shange's For Colored Girls ... It's still a tragic, joyful, metaphysical dilemma. TheaterMania. 2019-10-30. Retrieved 2020-10-31. ^ 43 years on, for colorful girls... Comes alive to the public again. Vulture.com. 2020-10-31. Sophocles couldn't conceive of a better tragedy (a woman, concerned about good citizenship and right action, going back into danger), and usually we have to look at the Coen brothers for this kind of weird comedy (Simpson's nerdball FBI dad is Fargo crossed with Ed Grimley). ^ Powers, Melinda (July 26, 2018). Diversifying Greek tragedy on the contemporary U.S. scene. p. 25. ISBN 9780191083136. ^ Wetmore, Jr., Kevin J. (January 12, 2010). Black Dionysus Greek Tragedy and African-American Theatre. p. 148. ISBN 9780786451593. ^ Carr, Jane (October 28, 2018). 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Then I put that together to form the title. &lt;ref&gt;{{web quote|last=Cox-Cordova|first=Jill|title=Shange's 'For Colored Girls' has lasting power|url= Broadcasting System, Inc. | date=July 21, 2009 |accessdate= May 3, 2014}}&lt;/ref&gt; Rainbow colors then became the essence of the women in the corvopoem. Shange also explains that she chose to use the colorful word in her corvopoem title, so that her grandmother would be able to understand it. &lt;ref name=0&gt;&lt;/ref&gt; Go back to for colored girls who considered suicide / When Rainbow is Enuf. Taken The

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