

<b>Comedy</b>	Originally meant a play with a happy ending. Often this happy ending is a marriage; dancing is also a prominent factor.	Often has a serious element to provide a contrast.	The audience is made to value happiness by being given a taste of unhappiness.	One of the aims is to show people living harmoniously with one another, which is why they operate in groups of characters.	There is a sense that at any given time, a twist of the plot could change the outcome.
<b>History</b>	These plays tend to be about politics.	Often deal with the quality of the person ruling the kingdom – the divine right of monarchs.	The audience experiences what happens when there is a rebellion. The focus is on the state of the kingdom.	Monarchs or rulers tend to dominate these plays.	A battle or military success is seen as the final symbol in these plays.
<b>Tragedy</b>	The hero begins the play as a prosperous and happy character. They are usually of high status.	They end with a peace, which is achieved by the death of the main character.	The audience usually experiences a relief at the ending.	Usually dominated by one character.	There is a sense of inevitability, which drives events towards the conclusion.