# Pinkalicious the Musical


**March 5 - 14, 2021**

**Fridays & Saturdays at 7:30 pm**
**Sundays at 3:00 pm**

**2nd Street Stage**
**Hannah Block Historic USO/Community Arts Center**
**120 South 2nd Street**

Based on the best-selling book by Elizabeth and Victoria Kann, this cute musical tells the story of a little girl who is obsessed with pink. Though her parents warn her about the consequences of eating too many pink cupcakes, Pinkalicious doesn't listen, and eventually she develops an affliction that turns her completely pink! This is a dream come true for Pinkalicious until her pink obsession begins to get out of control!

## About the Thalian Association

THALIAN ASSOCIATION COMMUNITY THEATRE

Thalian Association Community Theatre is a non-profit, membership organization that's dedicated to enhancing the rich artistic environment of the Cape Fear region. Tracing its roots back to 1788, the Thalian Association Community Theatre was founded to provide arts education and bring the excitement of the performing arts to Wilmington, North Carolina. Today the Thalian Association Community Theatre produces five major productions annually on the Main Stage at historic Thalian Hall, offers a Youth Theatre program and professionally manages the Hannah Block Historic USO/Community Arts Center for the City of Wilmington. In 2007, the North Carolina legislature named the Thalian Association Community Theatre the Official Community Theater of North Carolina.

NC State Standards – CCR Anchor Standards R.1, R.2, R.3, R.4, RL.1, RL.2, RL.3, RST 6-8

## Learning Activity: Color the Rainbow!

The main character in Pinkalicious is all about the color pink! Pink is pretty amazing, but did you know there are way more colors than that?

In this activity you will learn about Color Theory and the seven colors that make up the rainbow. You will also learn how light creates a rainbow, and why the nature of light is such a mystery to scientists! Then, grab some colorful crayons or markers and draw your very own rainbow!

## Learning About Rainbows: ROY G BIV

The seven basic colors that make up the rainbow are Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, and Violet.

The acronym ROY G BIV is an easy way to remember these colors. Just imagine it as someone's name and you will never forget it!

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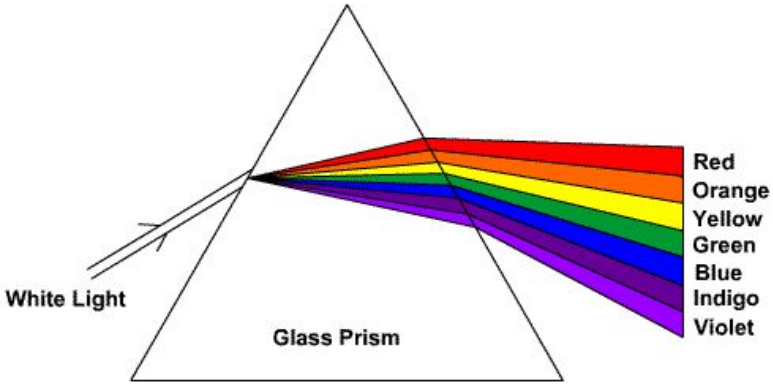
## Rainbow Science: How Are Rainbows Formed?

Rainbows are formed when white light is refracted through a prism. The prism splits the light into a spectrum of colors, forming a rainbow!

Droplets of water can also act as a prism. This is why you sometimes see rainbows form when the sun is shining through a rainstorm!




## The Science of Color: Color Theory

Scientists, philosophers and artists have been discussing Color Theory since the earliest days of recorded history. Aristotle, Saint Thomas Aquinas and Leonardo Da Vinci all wrote about the effect that colors have on each other when paired together.

However, it wasn't until the early 1700s when Issac Newton devised a circle of colors now known as a Color Wheel. Newton's color wheel was part of his work on the study of light.

Newton was the first to realize that white light (such as sunlight) contained all the colors of the visible light spectrum.

Newton concluded this by conducting many, many experiments on light using prisms.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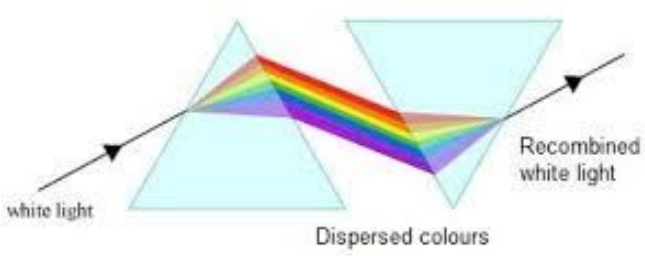
## Newton's Experiments

First, Newton refracted light through a prism to split the light into its spectrum of colors. Then, he used a second prism to refract the light again, which turned it back into white light.

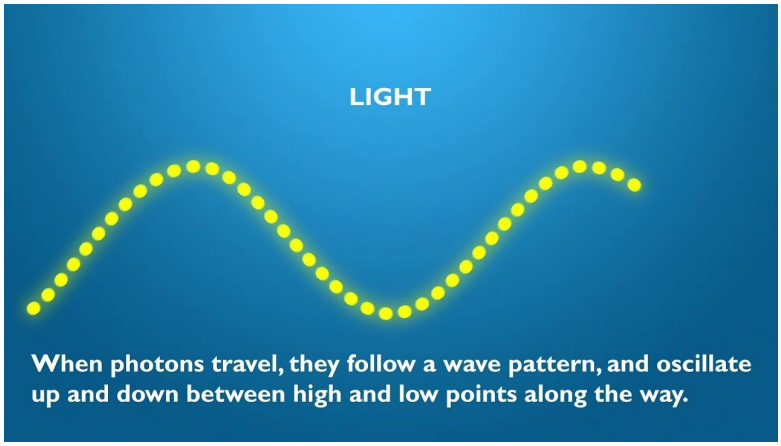



While performing these experiments, Newton concluded that light must be a particle because it contained color.

The scientist Robert Hooke was also studying optics around the same time as Newton. Unlike Newton, Hooke believed that light was actually a wave, not a particle. In reality, both Hooke and Newton were correct - light is both a particle *and* a wave!

## The Qualities of Light

How is it possible that light is both a particle and a wave? Light is composed of very tiny particles that are called Photons. These photons have zero mass, which means they do not weigh anything. They travel at the speed of light through space.

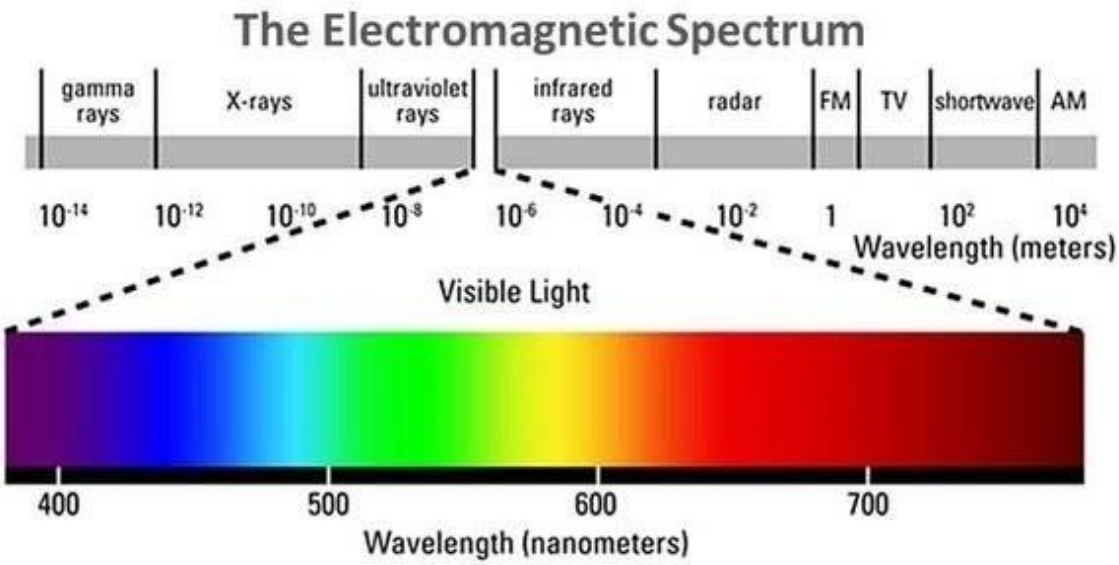



Photons, and actually all particles including atoms and electrons, exhibit what is called the wave-particle duality, a theory in quantum physics. This means they behave like a particle and a wave at the same time!

According to Einstein, neither particle theory or wave theory worked to describe light, it was only the two theories used together that explained how light worked!

## The Electromagnetic Spectrum

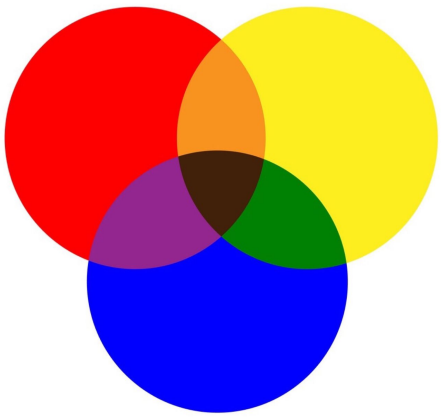
As a wave, light is part of the Electromagnetic Spectrum. This spectrum is a range of wave frequencies that also includes waves you can't see, like microwaves, radio waves and x-rays.




Each color has a different wavelength on the spectrum, with Red having the largest wavelength and Violet having the smallest.

Newton was the first to realize that color is actually only a perception. Our perception of the color of an object is based on which colors of the light spectrum are absorbed by the object and which colors are refracted back to our eyes. For example, the sky is not inherently blue -- it only appears blue because of the way light reacts with the air particles!

## Learning About Colors: Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Colors



Colors can also be divided up into Primary Colors, Secondary Colors and Tertiary Colors. Learning about these comes in handy when you are mixing different colors together!

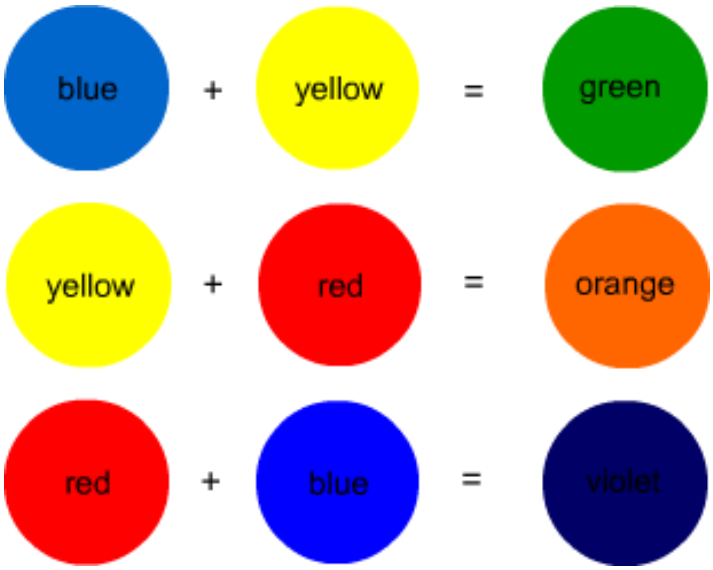
### Primary Colors

The three primary colors are Red, Yellow, and Blue. They are called Primary Colors because you can't mix any other colors to create them.

NC State Standards – CCR Anchor Standards R.1, R.2, R.3, R.4, RL.1, RL.2, RL.3, RST 6-8

## Secondary Colors

The three primary colors can be mixed together to create the secondary colors Orange, Green, and Violet.



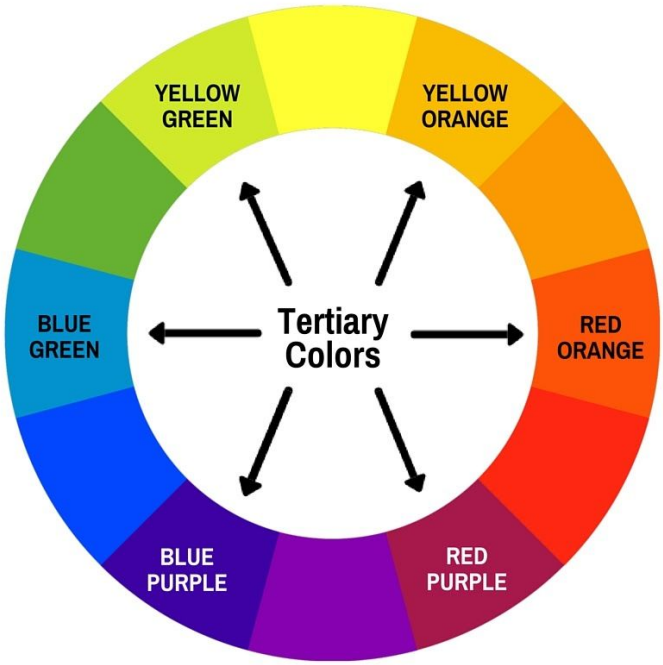

For example, if you mix Red and Yellow together, you can make the color Orange!

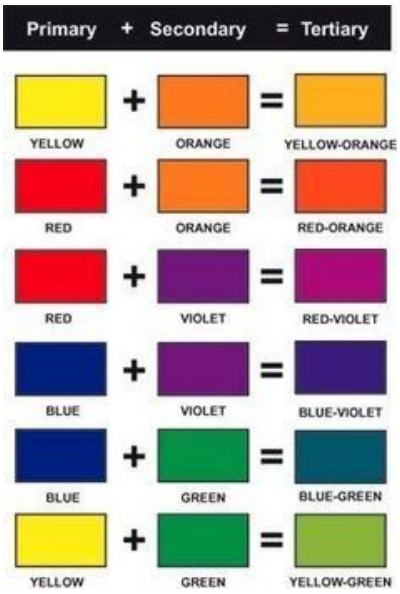
If you mix Yellow and Blue together, you can make the color Green!

If you mix Red and Blue together, what color do you think you would get? (Hint: It's the last Secondary Color!)

## Tertiary Colors

Tertiary colors can be made by combining a primary color with its adjacent secondary color. For example, Red + Orange = Red-Orange or Vermillion.

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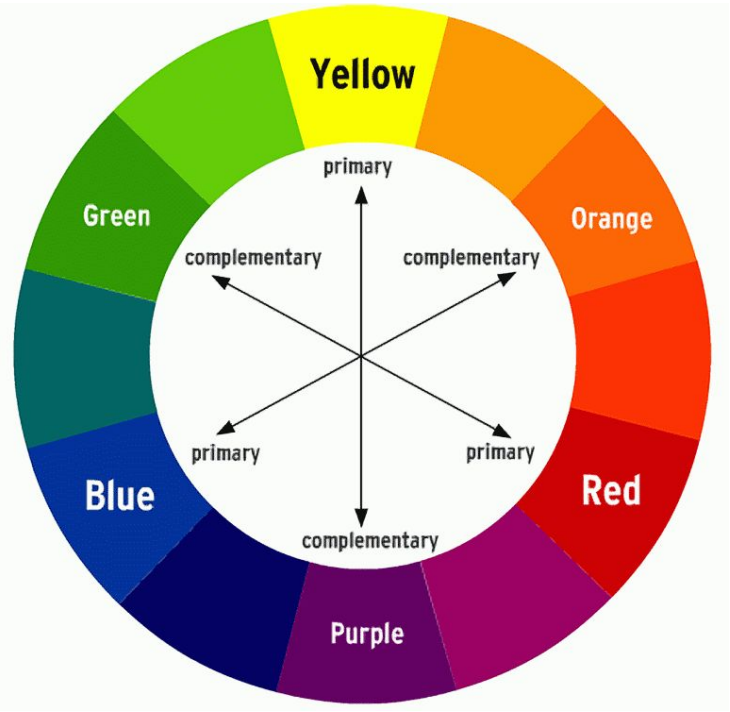
## Complementary Colors: What Colors Go Together?




Some colors are called Complementary Colors. When complementary colors are paired together, they create a very strong contrast.

For example, Red and Green are complementary.

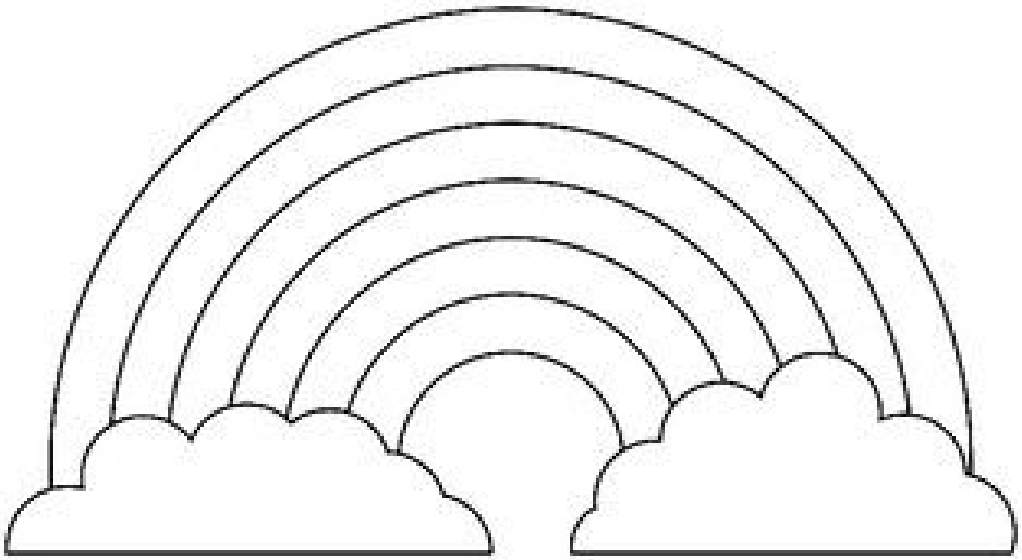
Each primary color has a corresponding complementary color. When complementary colors are mixed together, they actually cancel each other out and create a grayscale color, like black.

A color wheel can tell you which colors are complementary!

## Coloring Activity: Draw the Rainbow

Using what you have learned about colors, grab some colorful crayons, pencils or markers and create your very own rainbow!

You can use all the ROY G BIV colors, or blend primary and secondary colors to create your rainbow!



Sources: Wikipedia.org, Writerstheatre.org

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