

Medieval and Renaissance drama were influenced by two completely different eras in human history. Medieval period is also called the middle ages. It lasted from 5th to 15th century. It is preceded by Greek and Roman drama, before it evolved into the renaissance. The women in the middle age had no right. Their achievements were fieldwork, child bearing and house work. The women had no say and were subjected to the men

The medieval drama focused on religious subject and was generally enacted by either the choristers or monks. During Middle Ages (AD 1066-1508) the toils of daily life affected the mindset of those at that time which brought about the medieval drama. After classical civilization during AD1500-1660, men begin creating renaissance literature

During the Middle Ages. A great emphasis was laid on the blend of fantasy and reality. Though characters were given human characteristics, their personalities transcended to those of fictitious figures (God, saint, reverend leaders) they were written by monks and few were given to the rich and the noble, while the peasants passed it from generation to generation by words of mouth. An example of medieval drama is Geoffrey Chaucer (1343-1400), the Canterbury tales.

Renaissance was a period between 14-17 century, brought new ways to perceive the world, innovated techniques in art, literature, politics, science among others it changed society's point of view towards women role, fashion. In this period, women had more empowerment and voice e.g. Queen Elizabeth 1.

At the end of the 15th century, a new type of play appeared. This short plays were performed at noble households and at court especially at holiday times. This short entertainment called 'interlude' started to move away from didactic nature to more of secular way.

Renaissance literature, in contrast to the religion driven aspect of literature found during medieval times, renaissance thinkers reverted back to the idealism of classical civilization. Instead of focusing on the dreams of the future, renaissance men and women were concerned with 'here and now'. During this period, feelings and emotions were key to illustrating humanism with the story more oriented on the character rather than the adventure, with the invention of the printing press in 1440 by Johann Gutenberg, it was no longer hand-copied, and rather they were printed and delivered to the mass public inexpensively and swiftly. Literature became widespread throughout Europe