
Joseph And The Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat Libretto

FROM SCHOOL PLAY TO GLOBAL
Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat Libretto
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by Hogan & Porter

INTRODUCTION: MORE THAN JUST A COAT OF MANY COLORS

The moment the opening notes of "Any Dream Will Do" ring out, audiences everywhere are transported into a world of vibrant energy, biblical storytelling, and unforgettable music. "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat" is a cornerstone of modern musical theatre, beloved by generations for its catchy score, its family-friendly humor, and its timeless message of forgiveness and perseverance. However, behind every great musical lies a blueprint: the libretto. The **Joseph And The Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat Libretto** is not merely a collection of songs; it is the structural DNA of the show. It is a masterclass in efficient storytelling, transforming a dense Old Testament narrative into a breezy, 90-minute pop-cantata. For performers, directors, and dedicated fans, understanding this libretto is key to appreciating the genius of Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber. This article offers a comprehensive deep dive into the libretto, exploring its structure, its unique lyrical approach, its characters, and its enduring legacy as one of the most performed musicals in the world.

THE GENESIS OF A LIBRETTO:

PHENOMENON

To understand the libretto, one must first understand its humble origins. Andrew Lloyd Webber and Tim Rice, fresh off the success of "Jesus Christ Superstar," were approached to write a short piece for a school at Colet Court in 1968. The initial brief was simple: a fifteen-minute pop cantata based on the story of Joseph from the Book of Genesis. The original libretto was skeletal, designed to be performed by a children's choir with a single narrator. This early version, titled "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat," was a simple, charming piece.

The libretto we know today, however, is the result of years of expansion and revision. As the show grew in popularity, moving from schools to the Edinburgh Festival and eventually to the West End and Broadway, Rice and Lloyd Webber added new songs, characters, and narrative depth. The narrator's role expanded, the brothers were given distinct vocal parts, and the comedic elements were sharpened. The final **Joseph And The Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat Libretto** is a testament to the collaborative process of musical theatre, evolving from a modest school project into a full-scale, two-act spectacular. The libretto's genius lies in its ability to retain the innocence of its school-play origins while possessing the professional polish of a major

commercial production.

DECONSTRUCTING THE LIBRETTO: STRUCTURE AND UNIQUE FORMAT

The **Joseph And The Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat Libretto** is unique in the musical theatre canon. It is almost entirely sung-through, meaning there is very little spoken dialogue. The story is primarily driven by the lyrics, music, and the crucial role of the Narrator. This format places immense importance on the words, making the libretto a dense, poetic document.

A Sung-Through Narrative: The Power of Rhyme and Rhythm

Unlike traditional book musicals where dialogue scenes separate the songs, the libretto for *Joseph* uses songs to advance the plot, develop character, and establish setting. Tim Rice's lyrics are clever, witty, and remarkably efficient. For example, the opening number, "Prologue," sets the entire premise in just a few brief lines: "Jacob was a very famous prophet, in a land where they had prophets by the score." The libretto uses a range of musical styles—pop, country, calypso, French chanson, and rock and roll—not as gimmicks, but as narrative devices. Each style reflects the emotional core or setting of a scene. The libretto dictates that Pharaoh must be an Elvis Presley impersonator, a director's note that is baked directly into the lyric "That's the way to please a Pharaoh."

This genre-hopping is a signature element of the libretto, keeping the audience engaged and surprised.

The Role of the Narrator: The Glue of the Libretto

One of the most distinctive features of the libretto is the Narrator. She is the only character who directly addresses the audience, serving as a bridge between the ancient story and the modern listener. The Narrator's role is incredibly demanding in the libretto, requiring a wide vocal range and impeccable diction. She carries the story forward, explains complex plot points, and provides emotional commentary. Her presence prevents the story from feeling dated or preachy. The libretto gives her the task of singing the show's most famous and delicate ballad, "Close Every Door," but also the energetic, patter-style verses of "Jacob and Sons." In the **Joseph And The Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat Libretto**, the Narrator is not just a character; she is the embodiment of the storytelling itself, acting as the readers' and audiences' guide through the narrative landscape.

LYRICAL ANALYSIS: THE WIT AND WISDOM OF TIM RICE

The libretto stands as a showcase for Tim Rice's lyrical prowess. He had the difficult task of making a Sunday school story feel hip, funny, and accessible to a secular audience. The lyrics in the libretto are packed with internal rhymes,

puns, and modern slang that sit comfortably alongside biblical references.

- **Character Through Lyrics:** Each of the eleven brothers is given a defining moment in the song "One More Angel in Heaven," where they attempt to explain Joseph's "death" to their father. The libretto gives each brother a specific, often comedic, line (e.g., "I was out working in the fields, I didn't see the gist of it"). This turns a potential chorus-of-names into a memorable character moment.
- **Humor and Pathos:** The libretto balances light and dark masterfully. "Close Every Door," sung by a imprisoned Joseph, is a song of profound despair and faith. Yet, immediately following it, the libretto introduces "Go, Go, Go Joseph," an upbeat, almost swing-style number where the Pharaoh's butler encourages Joseph. This tonal whiplash is intentional; it mirrors the rollercoaster of Joseph's life and keeps the show from becoming too heavy.
- **"Any Dream Will Do":** This song functions as the show's thematic thesis. It frames Joseph's entire journey. The lyric "I closed my eyes, drew back the curtain, to see for certain what I thought I knew" speaks to the power of faith and imagination. The libretto uses this song as a bookend, appearing at the start and the end, giving the show a satisfying circular structure.

CHARACTER ARCS WITHIN THE LIBRETTO

While the show is often perceived as a

simple romp, the **Joseph And The Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat Libretto** contains surprisingly robust character arcs.

Joseph: The Dreamer Realized

Joseph's journey in the libretto is from arrogance to humility, and finally, to wisdom. The opening scenes show him as a boastful child, flaunting his coat. The libretto doesn't shy away from making him initially unlikeable—he sings "I'm the kid with the coat, I'm the one you can quote" with swagger. His suffering in the pit and in prison humbles him. By the time he sings "Grovel, Grovel" to his brothers, he is in control, but the libretto shows his mercy. He forgives them, not with a grand speech, but with a simple, powerful plea in "Joseph's Megamix": "You shall be my family, from this day on." The libretto charts a classic hero's journey, condensed into a tight, musical format.

The Brothers: From Villains to Complex Figures

A significant achievement of the libretto is how it humanizes the brothers. In the Bible, they are almost faceless in their cruelty. In this libretto, they are given a conscience. The song "Those Canaan Days" is a moment of collective guilt. They are "eating a humble pie," and the lyrics explicitly state: "We threw our

brother down a hole, we sold him for a fee. He is not dead, we know it, but he's gone." This recognition of guilt is crucial. Their redemption comes in the final reunion. The libretto ensures that the show ends not with revenge, but with reconciliation.

THE VISUAL AND MUSICAL STAGE DIRECTIONS

A libretto is more than just words and lyrics; it often contains stage directions that shape the production. The printed **Joseph And The Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat Libretto** includes specific notes about the musical styles, the use of the choir, and the rapid scene changes. For example:

1. **Musical Style Indicators:** The libretto specifies that "The Song of the King" is a parody of a French ballad. Without this context in the libretto, the lyric "seven fat cows, seven skinny cows" would not have its intended comedic effect. The libretto instructs the Pharaoh on how to style his vocals.
2. **The Coat:** The stage directions concerning the Technicolor Dreamcoat are paramount. The libretto indicates moments of revelation. The coat is not just a costume; it is a symbol. The libretto notes when it is revealed, when it is stained with blood, and when it is restored. It is a visual key that the libretto tracks meticulously.
3. **The Seder Scene:** The "Joseph All the Time" section (often performed as a megamix) involves the creation of a Seder plate, linking the story of Joseph to the Passover tradition. This is a deeply specific moment in the libretto that adds

historical and religious weight to the narrative.

THE LIBRETTO AS A HISTORICAL DOCUMENT

Since its initial publication, there have been several versions of the libretto. The "Original London Cast" libretto differs slightly from the "Broadway Revival" libretto. Changes were often made for practical reasons—shortening the show, adjusting keys, or updating pop culture references. Collectors and scholars study various **Joseph And The Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat Libretto** editions to see how the show evolved during its pre-Broadway tour in the 1980s when it expanded to a full two-act structure before reverting to its present one-act format.

The libretto is also a time capsule. The lyric "Joseph, he was a superstar" is a deliberate wink to the creators' previous work. The 1970s slang (e.g., "dig it," "groovy") in the earlier versions was later toned down in revised librettos for the 1990s revival. This makes the libretto a living document, reflecting the sensibilities of the era in which it was performed.

WHY THE LIBRETTO REMAINS A MASTERCLASS FOR WRITERS

Aspiring musical theatre writers study the **Joseph And The Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat Libretto** for several reasons:

- **Exposition Efficiency:** The

show manages to explain complex family dynamics, dreams, slavery, and political intrigue in under 90 minutes. Every single line in the libretto serves a purpose—either to advance the plot or to develop a character.

- **Rhyming Skills:** Tim Rice demonstrates an exceptional ability to find clever rhymes for difficult words. "Pharaoh" rhymes with "so," "no," and "go," but the libretto never feels forced.
- **Pacing:** The libretto is a study in pacing. It alternates between high-energy ensemble numbers ("Jacob and Sons," "The Pharaoh Story") and intimate solos ("Close Every Door," "Any Dream Will Do"). The emotional rhythm is carefully calibrated to keep the audience engaged without exhausting them.

- **Accessibility:** The libretto proves that you can tackle serious themes (jealousy, slavery, famine, redemption) without being boring or overly dark. The humor is organic to the story, not tacked on.

CONCLUSION: THE ENDURANCE OF THE LIBRETTO

In conclusion, the **Joseph And The Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat Libretto** is much more than a script. It is a remarkable piece of literary and musical architecture. It takes a timeless story of family conflict and divine providence and presents it with wit, heart, and an infectious sense of joy. The libretto's unique structure—sung-through with a strong narrator—and its brilliant genre-hopping lyrics have made it a staple of high schools