

2026-2027

DAYTON LIVE

DISCOVERY

RESOURCE GUIDE



Wednesday
November 4, 2026

9:30 & 11:30 a.m.

Victoria Theatre

Welcome to the 2026-2027 Dayton Live Discovery Series. We are very excited to be your education partner in providing professional arts experiences to you and your students!

With a focus on the Cretaceous Period, Dr. T-Rex takes the audience on a tour through the Mesozoic Era – the age of dinosaurs! The show is a unique interactive theatre performance that portrays real events that happened during the Cretaceous Period (146-65 million years ago), which saw the height of the dinosaurs and the development of flowering plants, and ended with a major extinction and the demise of the dinosaurs and many other prehistoric animals.

The information and activities in this guide have been crafted with the help of Paul Adams Productions to help you and your students explore the many ways a live theatre experience can create endless learning opportunities. Don't forget to take advantage of the local resources listed to extend the play-going experience and make even more curriculum connections for you and your students.

Thank you again, and welcome!

Curriculum Connection

Grades
K-6

You will find these icons listed in the resource guide next to the activities that indicate curriculum connections. Teachers and parents are encouraged to adapt the activities included in an appropriate way for your students' age and abilities. **THE DINOSAUR QUEST OF DR. T-REX** fulfills the following Ohio State Standards for kindergarten through 6th grades:



Learning Standards Related to **THE DINOSAUR QUEST OF DR. T-REX**

ELA: RL.K.3; RL.K.4; RL.1.3; RL.1. 4; RL.4.5; W.K.3; W.1.3; W.2.3

FINE ARTS | Drama: K.1CR; K.1RE; K.5RE; 1.5RE; 2.5RE; K.1CO; K.3CO; 1.1CO; 1.3CO; 2.3CO; 2.4CO; 3.4CO; 4.4CO; 5.4CO

SCIENCE: K.LS.1; K.LS.2; 1.LS.1; 1.LS.2; 2.LS.2; 4.LS.2

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Audience Etiquette

SEL

FINE
ARTS

We are so excited that you and your class are coming to a performance at the Victoria Theatre! Get prepared for your visit by learning about audience etiquette.

Etiquette is a word we use to describe the way we should behave in a specific situation.

SHOW AND TELL: How might you describe etiquette or behavior at...

- 1 A sports game?
- 2 A rock concert?
- 3 A library reading event?

Some of you might be coming to a live performance in a theatre for the first time, and it's important to understand how you can be a great audience member.

BRAVO is a word that an audience sometimes uses after a performance to show gratitude or congratulations to performers. Today, we will use this word to help us remember how to be a great audience member.

Be on time

Respect the space & staff

Ask for help

Voices & devices off

O standing vation

About the Show

Dr. T-Rex is a well-versed paleontologist who is also a ton of laughs! His one-of-a-kind, hilarious show is jam-packed with unexpected surprises and amazing information with lots of prehistoric mischief and mayhem thrown in just for fun. Using his six totally realistic and life-like dinosaur puppets and lots of audience participation, Dr. T-Rex shows children and adults why "*It stinks to be extinct.*" From the moment Dr. T-Rex leaps on stage, you are on **THE DINOSAUR QUEST OF DR. T-REX!**



Preshow Conversation Starters

SEL

FINE
ARTS

SCIENCE

- 1 Is this your first visit to a theatre? What are you most excited about seeing?
- 2 What dinosaur do you hope to see on stage? Why?
- 3 If you could create your very own dinosaur, what would it be? What would you name it? Where would it have lived?

Check these out before seeing **THE DINOSAUR QUEST OF DR. T-REX!**

adjective – a word that describes a noun.

asteroid – a large rocky object that orbits the sun – bigger than a meteoroid but smaller than a planet.

bipedal – animals that walk on two hind legs.

carnivore – an animal that eats only meat.

cold-blooded – animals that take on the temperature of their surroundings. They are hot when their environment is hot and cold when their environment is cold.

Cretaceous Period – the third period of the Mesozoic Era, lasting from 145 to 65 million years ago. An asteroid or comet hit Earth at the end of this period, triggering the demise of the dinosaurs.

era – a unit of time that is further divided into periods.

evolution – the gradual change in living organisms that occur over many generations. Evolution may result in new species. Dinosaurs evolved from archosaur ancestors, and birds evolved from feathered theropods.

extinction – the dying out of a plant or animal species. Extinction can happen naturally as a result of competition between species, changes in the environment, natural disasters (such as an asteroid striking the Earth), or other factors.

fiction – an invented story that comes from the writer's imagination.

fossil – the remains of a dead organism, preserved in rock. Teeth and bones are more likely to form fossils than softer body parts, such as muscles and internal organs.

herbivore – an animal that eats only plants.

invertebrate – an animal without a backbone.

Jurassic Period – the second period of the Mesozoic Era, lasting from 200 to 145 million years ago. During the Jurassic Period, dinosaurs dominated the land, the first birds evolved, and mammals began to spread out.

mammals – a group of warm-blooded vertebrates that feed their young on milk and whose skin is covered in hair or fur. Mammals evolved from cynodont ancestors in the Triassic Period.

maxilla – are the two bones forming the upper jaw and palate of the mouth.

Mesozoic Era – the era lasting from 252 to 65 million years ago, containing the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous periods.

metaphor – a phrase/figure of speech that compares two different things using the word “is.” The phrase says that something is another. *Example: “Our house is a zoo!”*

nonfiction – a true story based on facts.

omnivore – an animal that eats both plants and other animals.

paleontologist – a scientist who studies the fossil remains of plants and animals.

period – a unit of time that is a division of an era.

personification – a figure of speech in which an animal, object, or idea is given human characteristics. *Example: “The flowers begged for water.”*

predator – an animal that naturally preys on others.

prey – an animal that is hunted and killed by another for food.

quadrupedal – describes an animal that walks on four limbs.

sediment – material such as sand and mud deposited by wind, water, or ice.

simile – a phrase/figure of speech that compares two or more different things using the word “like” or “as.” *Example: “She sings like a bird.”*

species – a class of animals having some common characteristics or qualities; distinct sort or kind.

supersonic speeds – a rate of travel of an object that exceeds the speed of sound.

synonym – a word that means the same thing as another word. *Example: large and big, difficult and hard.*

talon – a claw, especially on a bird of prey.

theropods – a group of meat-eating dinosaurs. All theropods were predatory. They typically had sharp teeth and claws and ranged in size from the tiny Microraptor to the colossal Tyrannosaurus.

trace fossils – the signs of prehistoric creatures or their activities rather than remains of the creatures themselves, preserved in rock. Trace fossils include footprints, bite marks, droppings, and eggs.

Triassic Period – the first period of the Mesozoic Era, lasting from 252 to 200 million years ago. Dinosaurs evolved in the Triassic Period.

verb – a word that expresses action.

vertebrates – animals with a spinal column or backbone.

warm-blooded – describes an animal that maintains a constant internal body temperature. Mammals and birds are warm-blooded and at least some dinosaurs were, too. Their body temperature does not change with the temperature of their surroundings.

What is a Dinosaur?

SCIENCE

The word "**dinosaur**" comes from two Greek words meaning "terrible lizard." Dinosaurs were reptiles that appeared about 230 million years ago. They evolved into amazing varieties of shapes and types: some were giants, others small, some herbivores, and other carnivores. They had horns, crests, bony plates, and even feathers as protection. The dinosaurs disappeared in the Cretaceous Period but left behind descendants with feathers that could fly – BIRDS!

Where did the dinosaurs live? Scientists believe that about 250 million years ago, dinosaurs originated on a single supercontinent known as Pangaea. This supercontinent was made up of all the continents on Earth. Over time, these continents broke apart and slowly drifted away from one another. This drift continues, so that the form the Earth takes today is not by any means the final shape of our Earth.

What is Paleontology? Paleontology is a combination of geology (study of rocks) and biology (study of life). A paleontologist is a scientist who studies fossils; some study fossil plants, some study fossil fish, some study fossil mammals, and some study dinosaurs.



Prehistoric Periods

SCIENCE

Geologists have figured out that our planet has gone through different ages of time. The first block of time is called the Paleozoic Era, or "ancient time." Dinosaurs lived in the next block of time called the Mesozoic Era, or the "middle time." We live in the era after the Mesozoic called the Cenozoic Era which means "recent time."

251 Million Years Ago – TRIASSIC PERIOD

- ▶ Mollusks are the main invertebrates, and Ammonites are in large numbers.
- ▶ Dinosaurs begin their evolution; they are very small with large, wide mouths and sharp teeth.
- ▶ During the Late Triassic Period, the first dinosaur fossils, *Herrerasaurus* and *Eoraptor*, appear.

200 Million Years Ago – JURASSIC PERIOD

- ▶ The first flying reptiles, pterosaurs, appear.

150 Million Years Ago – LATE JURASSIC PERIOD

- ▶ Mammals are on the Earth with dinosaurs.
- ▶ Many great ocean creatures appear.
- ▶ Other dinosaurs on the Earth: *Brontosaurus*, *Coelophysis*, *Archaeopteryx*, *Diplodocus*, and *Liopleurodon*.

125 Million Years Ago – LATE CRETACEOUS PERIOD

- ▶ Flowering plants began to dominate. Their pollinators were insect groups such as bees, ants, and termites that fed on the leaves and seeds, and animals that fed on the insects. This remarkable evolution marked the beginning of modern terrestrial ecosystems.
- ▶ Birds begin evolving from the dinosaurs.
- ▶ Some dinosaurs on the Earth: *Tyrannosaurus Rex* and *Triceratops*.

65 Million Years Ago – MASS EXTINCTION

- ▶ A meteorite hits Earth causing the dinosaurs to go extinct.
- ▶ Jurassic crocodiles such as *Metriorhynchus* could swim really well; their arms and legs acted as paddles.
- ▶ The most common reptiles in the Lias seas were the ichthyosaurs, or "fish reptiles" that looked like modern day sharks or dolphins.

.....FUN FACT!.....

Fossils show that insects like dragonflies were present on the planet much earlier than dinosaurs. They were the main source of food for small flesh-eating animals, as they were plentiful and readily available.

What is a fossil? Fossils are preserved remains of plants or animals. To be considered fossils, scientists have decided they have to be over 10,000 years old. There are two main types of fossils: body fossils and trace fossils. Body fossils are the preserved remains of a plant or animal's body. Trace fossils are the remains of the activity of an animal, such as preserved trackways, footprints, fossilized eggshells, and nests.

Most fossils are excavated from sedimentary rock layers. Sedimentary rock is rock that has formed from sand, mud, and small pieces of rock. Fossils have been found on every continent on Earth.

There are many useful tools a paleontologist uses to dig up fossils:

- ▶ Rock pick
- ▶ Sledgehammer
- ▶ Chisels
- ▶ Cloth bags
- ▶ Compass
- ▶ Camera
- ▶ Meter stick
- ▶ Magnifier
- ▶ Brushes
- ▶ Backpacks



Trilobite is the state fossil of Ohio.

For full fossils of animals, the process starts after the dinosaur or other prehistoric creature dies:

- 1 The animal dies.
- 2 All the soft parts of the animal rot away, but the bones stay.
- 3 Before everything goes away, the animal is buried by mud, sand, or silt. Only the bones and teeth remain by this stage.
- 4 Lots of layers of sediment build up over time, and weight and pressure fully squish all the remains into the Earth. Water seeps into all the open spots between the remains and turns them into stone.



When finding dinosaur footprints, the process is similar! The animal would walk on soft ground like sand or mud to leave a deep imprint. Then, the print gets filled and buried by sediment and fossilizes over time with pressure and water.

In Ohio, there are many fossils of animals that lived in water. The state fossil is a **trilobite**, sea creatures with a hard outer skeleton. Here in the Miami Valley, you can find many of these fossils in our Five Rivers MetroParks! Check out the link below for a fossil brochure to see where you can find them here in our own backyard.

Learn even more at <https://www.metroparks.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/MetroParks-Fossil-brochure.pdf>

Carnivores are animals that only eat meat/other animals. Learn more about some of those dinos below!

Even though **theropods'** short arms were a common trait, they had sharp teeth that curved inward to hold their prey and powerful bone crunching jaws. Theropods were all **bipedal**, which means they walked on two feet. The most famous dinosaur, *Tyrannosaurus Rex*, roamed the Earth in the Late Cretaceous Period.

The discovery of **Megalosaurus** (meg-uh-loh-SAWR-us) changed the way scientists looked at Earth's past forever, since they then realized that humans weren't the first creatures to walk on this planet. Paleontologist William Buckland named the new animal *Megalosaurus*, meaning "big lizard," which is more or less what he thought it was.

The **Tyrannosaurus Rex** (TIE-ran-oh-SORE-us-rex) name comes from the Greek word "Tyrannosaur," meaning "tyrant lizard," while the word rex is Latin for "king." Fossil evidence shows that this ferocious predator stood over 13 feet tall at the hips and 40 feet long (the length of a school bus) with a huge tail to balance its giant skull. The T-Rex had a very good sense of smell. It could smell its prey up to one mile away. Its forward-pointing eyes, which gave it better depth perception, supports evidence that it was a great hunter. This "apex" predator (biggest, fiercest predator of its time) ran about 20 miles per hour and could cover 15 feet in one step.

Spinosaurus (SPINE-oh-SORE-us) means "spine lizard." It was the largest carnivore that ever lived and one of the scariest-looking animals of all time. Fossils found in North America show that it had a huge 5-foot-high sail on its back. The narrow snout and lower jaws, which are like those of modern-day crocodiles, helped it reach into water and grab large fish. *Spinosaurus* were probably good swimmers.



RAPTORS

Like other theropods, raptors ran on their hind legs. Each back foot had a large, curved claw that was held up off the ground. These small to medium-sized dinosaurs were equipped with relatively big brains, three-fingered hands, and a huge claw on each of their hind feet.

Utahraptors (YOU-tah-WRAP-tore) lived during the Early Cretaceous Period. *Utahraptor's* claim to fame is that it was the largest raptor ever to walk the earth; adults measured about 25 feet from head to tail and weighed about 1,000 to 2,000 pounds. Befitting their kinship with the first prehistoric birds, most, if not all, raptors were covered with feathers, at least during certain stages of their life cycles.

Velociraptors (vuh-LAH-suh-rap-tore) lived at the end of the Cretaceous Period. It's most famous for its role in the film *Jurassic Park*. However, in the movie, it's shown to be much larger than the actual dinosaur was! The velociraptor was about 3 feet tall and 6 feet long from the tip of its tail to its nose. Covered in feathers, it had hollow bones like a bird, making it fast and lightweight.

Deinonychus (dye-NON-ee-cuss) means "terrible claw" after the sickle-shaped talon (big claw) on each hind foot. It was about 11 feet from head to tail and was an agile predator. A paleontologist, John Ostrom, commented on the similarity of *Deinonychus* to modern birds. He was the first to connect that birds evolved from dinosaurs. Scientists soon gathered other intriguing physical evidence, finding that *Deinonychus* and *Velociraptor* bones had air pockets and flexible wrist joints just like birds of today.



HERBIVORES

Sauropod (SAW-ruh-podz) means “footed lizard” because of the five short toes on their back legs. They were herbivores or plant-eating dinosaurs. They were quadrupeds – they walked on four legs, had a small head, long necks, and really long tails that they used for balance. Most had long, thin teeth that were blunt, not sharp. They used these teeth to pull leaves off branches. Herds of these dinosaurs could strip all the plants clean in one area before moving on. They became the dominant herbivores of the Mesozoic Era.

Argentinosaurus (ARE-jen-teen-oh-SORE-us) means “Argentine lizard.” Named after the country Argentina where its remains were discovered, it measured about 120 feet from head to tail and may have weighed almost 100 tons, which is about 15 elephants! Just one vertebra of Argentinosaurus is over four feet thick. It currently holds the record for the largest dinosaur ever discovered. Coming in second is the **Sauroposeidon** (SAWR-o-po-SY-dun) named after Poseidon, the Greek god of the ocean.

Diplodocus (dip-LOD-oh-kuss) the longest of all dinosaurs, is also known as “old whip-tail.” Both the Diplodocus and Apatosaurus had long tails that ended in a thin, flexible whip. These sauropods probably used their tails as weapons to slash Allosaurus and other predators. Scientists believe the tip of the tail could be swished at supersonic speeds.

Ankylosaurus (ANK-i-oh-SORE-us) means “fused lizard.” It was the largest of all the tank-like armored dinosaurs with a huge club tail. Most of its body and tail were covered by armor plates similar to the body armor found on an armadillo. The Ankylosaurus’ sledgehammer tail could generate a large amount of force, potentially breaking the bones of another dinosaur while defending itself. They lived at the end of the Cretaceous Period.

Stegosaurus (STEG-oh-SORE-us) means “roof lizard” because of the double row of roof-like plates along its arched back. Scientists think these diamond shaped plates helped to control its body temperature by absorbing the sun’s heat. Stegosaurus was a tiny-brained dinosaur compared to its size. Its brain wasn’t much bigger than a walnut and its body was the size of a truck.

Triceratops (try-SERRA-tops) means “three-horned-face.” As heavy as a 10-ton truck, this dinosaur was built like a modern rhinoceros, and its horns regrew if they wore out or broke. Triceratops, one of the most popular dinosaurs, is famous for its horns and the solid bony frill flaring over its neck. Scientists believe the frills were used mostly to communicate with other Ceratopsian dinosaurs. Tyrannosaurus bite marks found on Triceratops skulls suggest that there were fierce battles between these two species of dinosaur.



Carnivores are animals that only eat meat/other animals. Learn more about some of those dinos below!

..... FIERCEST PREDATOR

The biggest hunter was the **Spinosaurus** ("spine lizard"). It could grow up to 49 feet from its nose to the tip of its tail. The Spinosaurus had 5 foot long, narrow, crocodile-like jaws.



..... HARDEST HEAD

The **Pachycephalosaurus** skull grew up to 8 inches thick.

..... LARGEST HEAD

Including its enormous frill, the **Pentaceratops** had the biggest head - about 10 feet long.

..... SPEEDIEST

The fastest dinosaur was the long-tailed ostrich-like **Ornithomimus**. It could run about 25 mph.



..... LONGEST CLAWS

The dinosaur with the longest claws was the **Therizinosaurus** ("reaping lizard"). It had 3 claws on each hand. The terrifying claws were up to 3 feet long.

..... TOUGHEST ARMOUR

The most heavily armored of all was **Ankylosaurus** with its huge club tail.

..... TALLEST SAUROPOD

The **Sauroposeidon** grew to an astounding 65 feet and could eat from the highest treetops.

..... OLDEST BIRD

The **Archaeopteryx** lived in the Late Jurassic about 150 million years ago.

..... BIGGEST BRAIN

The **Troodon**'s brain was similar in size to that of an ostrich. That is big for a dinosaur brain.

..... SMALLEST BRAIN

Most dinosaurs had very small brains, but the **Stegosaurus** had a brain the size of a walnut.



..... MOST TEETH

The meat-eating **Pelecanimimus** had about 220 teeth. That's over three times more than most carnivorous dinosaurs. The plant-eating **Edmontosaurus** had more than 1,000 diamond-shaped teeth, which makes it the toothiest dinosaur ever.

..... BIGGEST FLYER

The biggest flying reptile was the **Quetzalcoatlus**. It had a wingspan up to 36 feet.

..... BIGGEST NEST

The nest of the **Macroelongatoolithus** is the biggest so far. One nest was over 9 feet across and contained 28 long cylinder-shaped eggs, each almost 12 inches long.

..... STRONGEST BITE

Deinosuchus was a huge prehistoric crocodile. It most likely had the strongest bite out of any dinosaur, including Tyrannosaurus Rex. It weighed eight times as much as today's crocodile.



Match each dinosaur to its fossil by drawing a line to connect them.



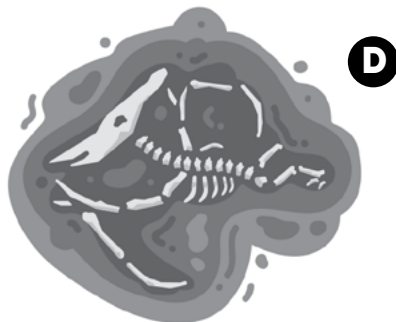
A



B



C



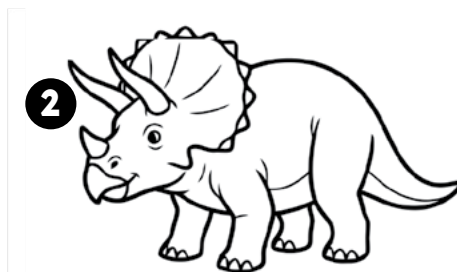
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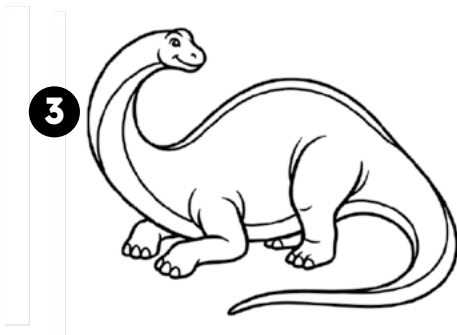
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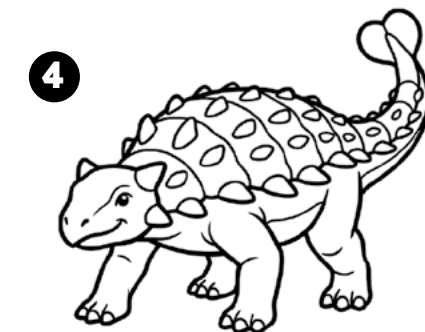
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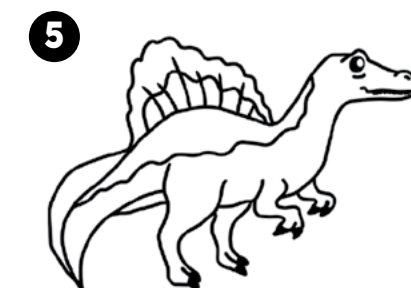
2



3



4



5

Answers: A-3; B-4; C-5; D-1; E-2

You're going to do a mini dinosaur quest! First, choose any dinosaur from this guide or another that you like. Next, fill in the chart below with information about your chosen reptile and draw a rough sketch of it on a separate sheet of paper.

Dinosaur Name	Weight	Skeleton of Your Dinosaur in its Habitat	Diet
	Time Era		Footprints
	Size		Habitat & Friends

Introduction: In the Roosevelt Memorial Hall at the American Museum of Natural History, a **Barosaurus** rears up to a height of 50 feet as it protects its offspring from an **Allosaurus** attack. Some dinosaurs, such as the Barosaurus, were quite large and may have weighed as much as 35 tons. But other dinosaurs, such as **Compsognathus**, were about the size of a chicken and weighed only eight pounds.

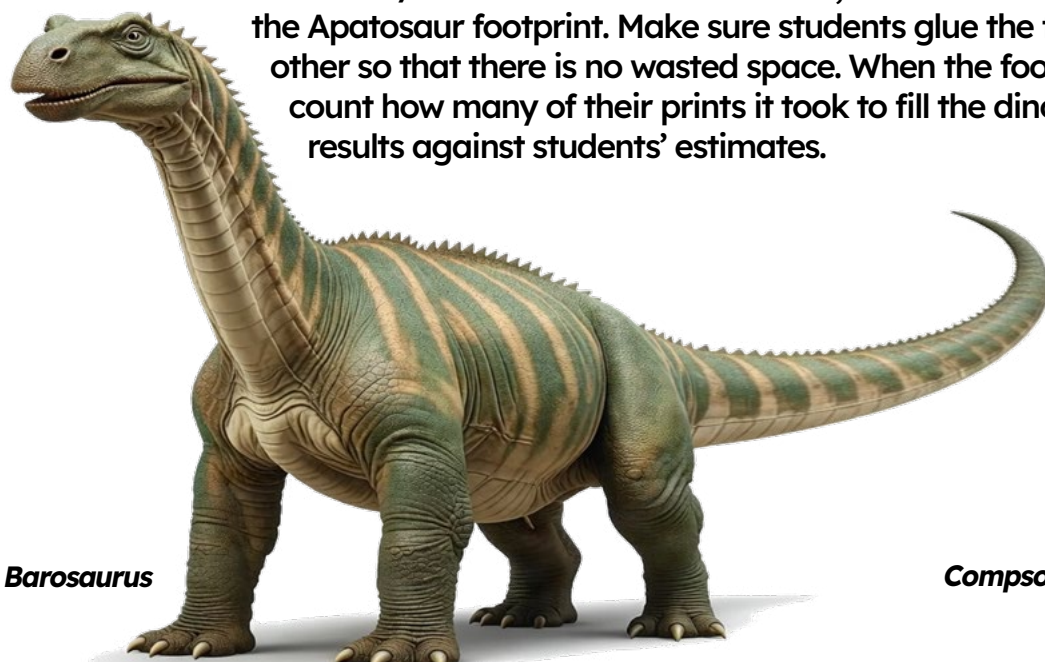
Objective: In this activity, students will begin to explore the size of the large dinosaurs by comparing their feet to the foot of a large **Apatosaur**.

Materials:

- ▶ Construction paper
- ▶ Safety scissors
- ▶ Crayons
- ▶ Glue
- ▶ An Apatosaur footprint was approximately 24" by 48". Use chart paper and the footprint outline on the next page to create a footprint of this large dinosaur.

Procedure:

- 1 Ask students to name some of the dinosaurs they know and to describe how big they were. Suggest that they compare the dinosaurs' size to known objects, such as a school bus, house, building, etc.
- 2 Display the footprint and explain that it is the approximate size of a footprint of Apatosaur, a dinosaur that was about 90 feet long and weighed about 35 tons. Tell students they are going to compare their footprints with those of the large dinosaur.
- 3 Have students work with a partner. Distribute construction paper, crayons, and scissors to the class. Have each student trace their own footprint on the construction paper and cut it out. Allow students time to compare their individual footprints with the dinosaur footprint.
- 4 Ask students to estimate how many of their footprints would fit in one footprint of an Apatosaur. Write the various estimates on the board. Tape the Apatosaur footprint onto the whiteboard/chalkboard. Call on students, one at a time, to glue their footprint on the Apatosaur footprint. Make sure students glue the footprints right next to each other so that there is no wasted space. When the footprint is filled, have students count how many of their prints it took to fill the dinosaur footprint. Check the results against students' estimates.

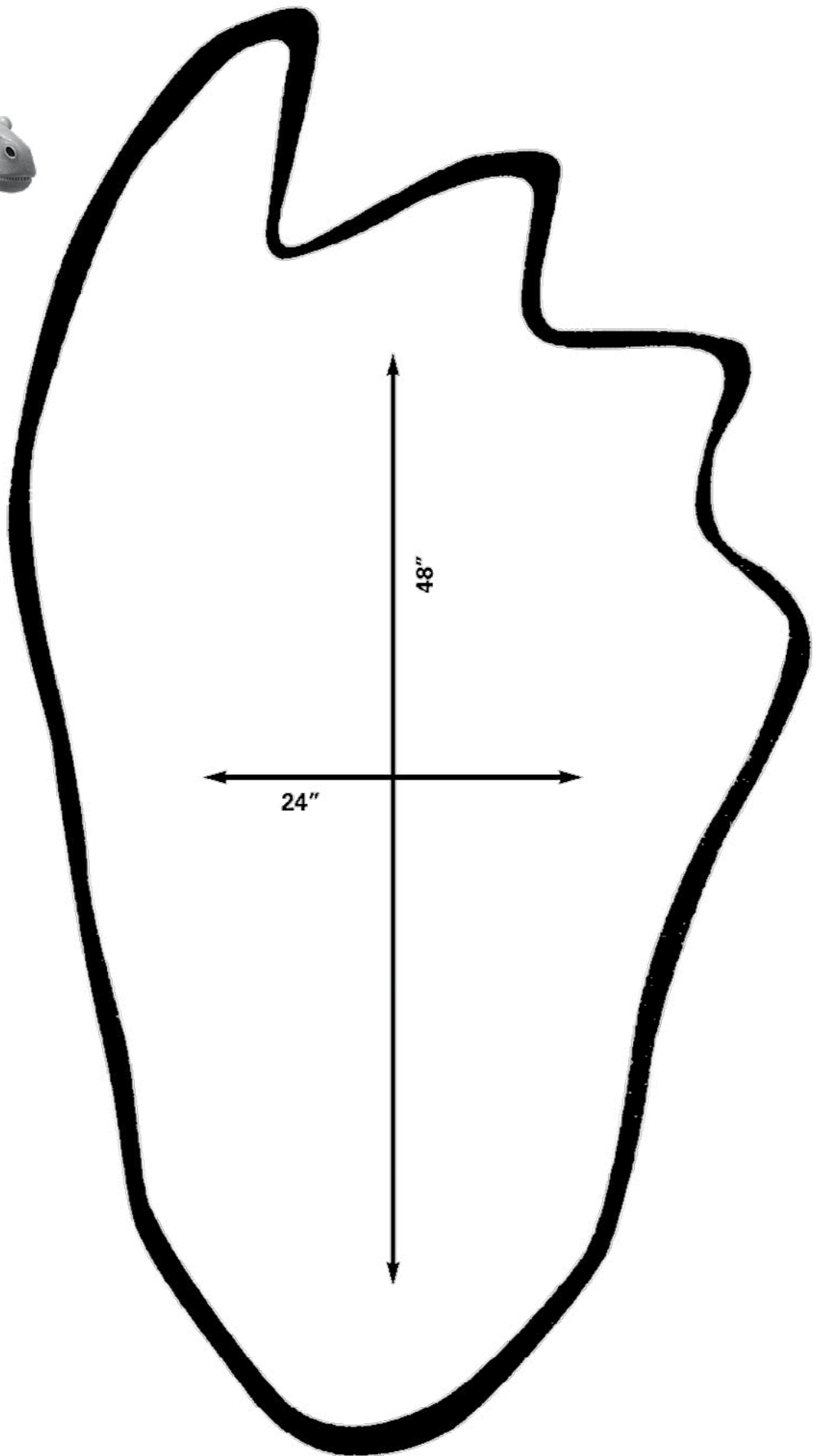


Barosaurus



Compsognathus

Apatosaur Footprint



- 1 There are so many different types of live performances. Most people think of plays and musicals first, but there are performances like you saw today, ballet, opera, dance, concerts, and more. Although this wasn't a "traditional" performance like a play or musical, all the arts used to create and present today's performance are the same! Can you identify the different components of performing arts that you saw?
- 2 How might theatrical performances allow you to explore other subject areas? What subject areas did you get to connect with today?
- 3 What part of today's show was most interesting to you? Why?

Resources for Students & Teachers

Books for Students

Danny and the Dinosaur written by Syd Hoff, 1978. HarperCollins

National Geographic Kids Ultimate Dinopedia: The Most Complete Dinosaur Reference Ever written by Don Lessem. 2010. National Geographic Society



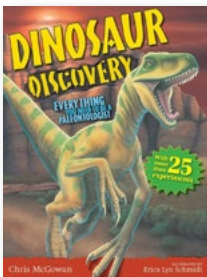
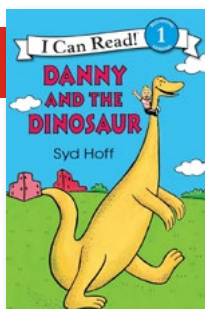
Eyewitness Fossil written by Dr. Paul D. Taylor, 2004. DK Publishing, Inc.

Fly Guy Presents: Dinosaurs written by Tedd Arnold, 2014. Scholastic Inc.

Dinosaurs Before Dark (Magic Tree House #1) written by Mary Pope Osborne, 2010. Random House for Young Readers

Dinosaur Discover: Everything You Need to Be a Paleontologist written by Chris McGowan & Erica Lyn Schmidt, 2011.

When Dinosaurs Came with Everything written by Elise Broach, 2007. Atheneum Books for Young Readers



Online Resources for Students & Educators

American Museum of Natural History – <https://www.amnh.org/learn-teach>

PBS – <https://www.pbs.org/parents/dinosaurs>

Ohio Department of Natural Resources – <https://ohiodnr.gov/discover-and-learn/safety-conservation/about-odnr/nature-preserves/nature-preserves>

Five Rivers MetroParks –

Explore education kit rentals – <https://www.metroparks.org/rentals-permits/rentals/education-kits/>

Themed programming – <https://www.metroparks.org/programs-events-finder/>



Boonshoft Museum of Discovery – <https://boonshoft.org/exhibits/>

Dear Dayton Live

Thanks for coming today! We would love to hear about your experience at the show. Use the lines and boxes below to write and/or draw about your trip.

Dear Dayton Live,

My favorite part of the show was _____

I really loved when _____

I wish that _____

Thank you for _____

My favorite part of the show was

I really loved when

I wish that

Thank you for

Email your surveys to
<https://www.daytonlive.org/series/discovery/>

or mail to: **Dayton Live**
Attn. Discovery
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Dayton, OH 45402

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DAYTON LIVE DISCOVERY

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DAYTON LIVE CREATIVE ACADEMY

Interested in learning more about theatre?!

The Dayton Live Creative Academy offers a variety of professionally curated performing arts experiences for all ages. From classes for beginners, and summer camps for the adventurous, to Broadway after-school intensives for the curious, there are year-round activities for everyone in the family. Join us for fun, for adventure, and to develop your own creativity. This is performing arts education for **EVERYONE!**



DAYTON LIVE believes the performing arts are fundamentally about people coming together to share meaningful experiences that foster belonging, spark joy and curiosity, and transform our community for the better.

Our mission is to strengthen the Dayton region through extraordinary entertainment events, performing arts experiences, educational opportunities, community collaboration, and the stewardship of world-class facilities like the Schuster Center and Victoria Theatre. We envision a vibrant downtown and a culturally thriving region where world-class performing arts experiences inspire connection, enrich everyday life, and elevate the Dayton region as a destination to live, work, and enjoy.

More than 400,000 guests visit Dayton Live to experience approximately 300 diverse performing arts and entertainment events each year, including touring Broadway shows, local and global music, comedians, unique lectures and presentations, and a variety of educational and family-centered offerings for the young and young-at-heart. The Dayton Live Creative Academy offers classes and camps for young performers; and the Miami Valley High School Theatre Awards (MVHSTAs) celebrate, support, and advocate for high school theatre education.

