

Year 7 – GREEK (Term 1)

800 BC – 600 AD

Grab your time machine because we're headed waaaaay back! This classical period was a golden age for literature and the arts and home to the great works from Ancient Greece. Think: epic tales, mythology, philosophy and theatre and you are on the right track – let's take a closer look.....

How has Greek Theatre influenced later texts?

What is a tragic hero?

A famous Greek Philosopher – Aristotle – came up with this idea

- ☐ A Tragic hero is someone high and mighty who falls from grace.
- ☐ Usually that fall is brought about by a tragic flaw in the hero's character, for example: pride, ambition or greed.
- ☐ But, this can also come about as the result of unfortunate circumstances, or even, just REALLY bad luck
- ☐ This genre got its start in Greek drama/theatre but has changed throughout the ages and is still a key part of modern narratives.

'Peter Pan' – how is he a tragic hero?

- ☐ Peter Pan is the boy who refuses to grow up. His fear of growing old leads him to make some terrible mistakes
- ☐ He rejects his own development and refuses to accept that, as a child, he needs guidance sometimes – for example from a mother figure
- ☐ Basically – he thinks he knows it all!

Aristotle's rules of the tragic hero

Hamartia	The tragic flaw that causes downfall of a hero
Hubris	The hero having too much pride and not respecting 'the natural order'
Anagnorosis	This moment happens when hero makes an important discovery about himself in the story.
Nemesis	Justice or punishment that the hero receives, usually as a result of his hubris.
Catharsis	The feelings of pity and fear that audience feels for the hero after his downfall. The feelings are cleansing.

Reading tasks

Write a fiction analysis and a non-fiction analysis

Writing tasks

Write a persuasive speech and an entertaining article

Speech layout

- ☐ a clear address to an audience
- ☐ paragraph
- ☐ rhetorical indicators that an audience is being addressed
- ☐ a clear sign off e.g. 'Thank you for listening'.

The conventions of a play script

- ☐ **Layout** - The name of the character who is speaking should be written at the left-hand margin of the page. It is a good idea to print it in capitals. Then write a colon.
- ☐ **Dialogue** – what the characters say
- ☐ **Stage directions** – instructions to the actors and director. In brackets and/or italics
- ☐ **Act** – often only 3 or 5 acts. They separate the major sections of the play
- ☐ **Scene** – a 'chapter' in a play
- ☐ **Aside** – dialogue that is said confidentially (secretly) to the audience when other characters are on the stage.

Reading: understanding that an answer is personal

An answer is the first sentence of your paragraph when analysing a text; it gives YOUR response to a text. An answer is not a quotation, or a language technique, or a repeat of the question itself.

Reading: understanding how evidence strengthens a preposition

A quotation is one way to give evidence for your ideas. This is taken directly from the text and is signified using quotation marks. Hook instructs Smee to, "Put back that pistol".

Writing: Understanding that punctuation brings voice and clarity

You need to be able to use all of these . , : ; ? – () ' !

Epic Poetry

Epics are very long pieces of writing that usually deal with exciting, action-packed heroic events like wars or explorations. Classical epic recounts a journey, either physical or mental or both.

Stretch yourself

Find other examples of great speakers or speeches where rhetoric has been used brilliantly. Explore the idea of rhetoric generally, it is a subtle and vast art!

Article layout

- ☐ Broadsheet = formal/Local or tabloid = informal
- ☐ a clear/apt/original title
- ☐ a strapline & subheadings
- ☐ an introductory (overview) paragraph
- ☐ effectively/fluently sequenced paragraphs.

Grammar

Abstract noun – something that is not tangible eg. love, happiness

Concrete noun – a physical object that can be touched eg. doughnut

Proper noun – a person, place or thing that begins with a capital letter eg. Turton School

Modal verb – indicates level of possibility, eg. You may be right

Imperative verb – commanding eg. Stand up

ADJECTIVES: describing a noun

Descriptive – describes a noun eg. The red car

Evaluative – gives an opinion eg. The play was fantastic

Emotive – evokes an emotion from the reader eg. The girl was starving

Article - words which tell us whether a noun is general or specific. There are 3 articles: 'the' is definite and 'a' and 'an' are indefinite.

Simple sentence: A sentence with only 1 verb & 1 subject (But, sometimes the subject will be hiding). e.g. He spoke/Run!

Phrase: Part of a sentence with no verb

Main clause: Part of a sentence with 1 verb & 1 subject, which makes sense on its own. e.g. I go to school because I want to learn.

Subordinate clause: A part of a sentence with 1 verb & 1 subject, which doesn't make sense on its own. e.g. I go to school because I want to learn. (An embedded clause is in the middle of the main clause)

Compound sentence: A sentence with 2 or more main clauses, usually joined by a coordinating conjunction. e.g. The dog barked and the cat jumped.

Complex sentence: A sentence with a 1 main clause & at least 1 subordinate clause, usually with a subordinating conjunction. e.g. While the rain poured, the dog barked endlessly.

Rhetoric (I am a forester)

Imperative

Appeal

Modal verbs

Alliteration

Figurative language

Opinions

Repetition

Exaggeration/ expert opinion

Statistics

Triadic structure

Emotive language

Rhetorical question

LOGOS
PATHOS
ETHOS

Greek Gods

- ☐ Hades – underworld
- ☐ Aphrodite - love
- ☐ Zeus - king
- ☐ Poseidon - sea

Next term....

Next you'll be looking at the Old English period: epic tales, Anglo Saxons, story telling & Beowulf!