

Yr 8 – NEO CLASSICAL (Term 2)

1660- 1798

Just replace that o with a w & you've got yourself Newclassicism.....Neoclassicism is a movement that was inspired by classical culture. Put simply: these guys loved ancient Greece & Rome. A lot had changed since the days of ancient Western civilization, but Neoclassicist thinkers had the idea that human nature was things weren't really all that different.

What is a novel?

- ❑ A novel is a very long piece of fiction with a narrative structure. Because a novel is, first & foremost, a story, you'll (usually) find lots of characters & a plot.

Why was the world's first novel so important?

- ❑ **The Tale of Genji** is a classic work of Japanese literature written by the noblewoman & lady-in-waiting Murasaki Shikibu in the early years of the 11th century. The fact it was written by a woman & depicted love as well as court life.
- ❑ The world's first novel, written in English, is widely considered to be 'Robinson Crusoe' by Daniel Defoe. It was particularly his characters sharing their thoughts that marked out this change.

What literature has Robinson Crusoe inspired?

- ❑ *Gulliver's Travels*
- ❑ *Life of Pi*
- ❑ *Lord of the Flies*
- ❑ *The Swiss Family Robinson*

What is a mock epic? (BOUNCE BACK – GREEK)

- ❑ When you think about epics, you probably think about grand battles, heroic warriors, & valiant sword-wielders like Achilles & Hector in the *Iliad*.
- ❑ The Augustans (18th century writers) took on the epic genre but used all the conventions to talk about silly, trivial things. Basically, they wrote about silly things in a grand way, in order to make fun of these silly things.

Why was Pope's heroic couplet so important? (BOUNCE BACK – MEDIEVAL)

- ❑ Heroic couplets—sets of two lines of rhyming iambic pentameter were hands-down *the* most popular poetic form in late 17th, early 18th century.
- ❑ The origins of heroic couplets are murky—they go back to Chaucer in the 14th century—but they first got their name in the 17th, where they were the main poetic form used for heroic drama.
- ❑ By the 1700s, almost every poet used them for almost every poem. But of all of those poets, Alexander Pope was the master of the heroic couplet.

Writing skills: Understanding that literary and linguistic techniques create distinct and deliberate effects

What are literary/ linguistic techniques ?

Techniques are where words/sounds are used purposefully to create an extra meaning. Fiction (stories) use literary techniques like similes and metaphors. Non-fiction (not stories) use linguistic techniques like rhetorical questions and statistics.

Why does a technique have a different effect each time it's used?

In a descriptive text the repetition might be used to create a sinister tone, like 'His **dark** ways, his **dark** thoughts; **soulless** and **barren**," whereas in a persuasive text repetition might be used to motivate an audience – "**We shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end.**"

How does a writer know which technique to use?

A writer doesn't plan or have a tick-list for the techniques they want to use. A writer's decision is based on the thousands of texts that they've read, which build up a knowledge of what will 'sound' the best, and what will create the desired emotion in their readers.

Language techniques

- IRONY
- TONE
- SIMILE
- METAPHOR
- PERSONIFICATION
- ALLITERATION
- IAMAFORESTER
- Foreshadowing
- Onomatopoeia
- Juxtaposition
- Flashback/ flashforward
- ALLEGORY



Words that were dear to the neoclassicists' hearts:

- ❑ Order
- ❑ Moderation
- ❑ Limits
- ❑ Reason
- ❑ Bowing to society

Reading skills: the analysis of language/ structure/ form reveals further distinct meanings

Why do you need to understand the whole text & the question first?

Alliteration used in a persuasive text is has a different effect to alliteration in descriptive writing.

What is the effect of the technique in addition to the meaning of the words?

FOR EXAMPLE: When the boys chant, "Kill the pig. Cut her throat. Spill her blood," as well as there being violent words in it, like 'kill' & 'cut', Golding's use of imperative verbs makes the boys seem aggressive.

Writing a leaflet

- ❑ A clear/ apt/ original title
- ❑ organisational techniques such as subheadings or boxes
- ❑ bullet points
- ❑ effectively/ fluently sequenced paragraphs.

Writing an article

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

Writing to explain/inform

- ❑ Be factual
- ❑ Give a balanced view (but not contradictory)
- ❑ Use evidence to support your view
- ❑ Use connectives of comparison
- ❑ Write in 3rd or 1st person

Grammar

- ❑ Personal Pronouns – Used to replace a subject or object in a sentence. E.g. I, me, you
- ❑ Coordinating Conjunctions – placed between words, phrases, clauses or sentences of equal rank- FANBOYS

- ❑ Subordinating conjunctions – a conjunction that introduces a subordinate clause.

Reading tasks

A fiction & a non-fiction analysis

Writing tasks

A descriptive & informative/explanatory travel article PLUS an advisory leaflet.

Writing to advise

- ❑ Use gentle modal verbs
- ❑ Write in present tense
- ❑ Use connectives
- ❑ Write in 2nd person

Stretch Yourself

- ❑ Anarchy
- ❑ Democracy
- ❑ Dictatorship
- ❑ Savagery

Looking forward

Ah, romance. Bouquets of roses, Valentine's Day treats, smooching over a candlelight dinner... Okay, did you get that out of your system? Because Romanticism is NOT that.