

Year 7 – GREEK (Term 1) 800 BC – 600 AD	
<i>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.....</i>	
How has Greek Theatre influenced later texts?	
<b>What is a tragic hero?</b>  A famous Greek Philosopher – Aristotle – came up with this idea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Tragic hero is someone high and mighty who falls from grace.</li> <li>Usually that fall is brought about by a tragic flaw in the hero's character, for example: pride, ambition or greed.</li> <li>But, this can also come about as the result of unfortunate circumstances, or even, just REALLY bad luck</li> <li>This genre got its start in Greek drama/theatre but has changed throughout the ages and is still a key part of modern narratives.</li> </ul>
<b>‘Peter Pan’ – how is he a tragic hero?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peter Pan is the boy who refuses to grow up. His fear of growing old leads him to make some terrible mistakes</li> <li>He rejects his own development and refuses to accept that, as a child, he needs guidance sometimes – for example from a mother figure</li> <li>Basically – he thinks he knows it all!</li> </ul>
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.

Speech layout	Article layout
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a clear address to an audience</li> <li>rhetorical indicators that an audience is being addressed</li> <li>a clear sign off e.g. ‘Thank you for listening’.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Broadsheet = formal/Local or tabloid = informal</li> <li>a clear/apt/original title</li> <li>a strapline &amp; subheadings</li> <li>an introductory (overview) paragraph</li> </ul>

The conventions of a play script
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Layout</b> - 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.</li> <li><b>Dialogue</b> – what the characters say</li> <li><b>Stage directions</b> – instructions to the actors and director. In brackets and/or italics</li> <li><b>Act</b> – often only 3 or 5 acts. They separate the major sections of the play</li> <li><b>Scene</b> – a ‘chapter’ in a play</li> <li><b>Aside</b> – dialogue that is said confidentially (secretly) to the audience when other characters are on the stage.</li> </ul>

Other Characters in Peter Pan
<b>Wendy Darling:</b> Wendy Darling is an English girl who, with her two brothers, flies off to Neverland for a visit. She mothers Peter Pan and the lost boys, telling them stories at bedtime and tucking them in. After her return home, she goes to Neverland once a year to clean Peter Pan's house. Each year, as she grows up, she and Peter Pan drift farther apart, until at last he cannot understand her at all.
<b>Captain Hook:</b> Captain Hook is a pirate captain in Neverland, named for the hook he has in place of an arm. Jealous of Peter Pan and the lost boys, he and his crew plan to kidnap Wendy so that she will be their mother. He succeeds in capturing the girl, but Peter Pan saves her. Frustrated, the captain throws himself overboard and is eaten by a crocodile who, having earlier tasted the captain's arm, waits patiently for the rest of his victim.
<b>Tinker Bell:</b> Tinker Bell is a fairy in love with Peter Pan. A jealous creature, she resents Wendy, who is obviously Peter Pan's favorite. Tinker Bell tries to have the lost boys kill Wendy with their bows and arrows by telling them that Wendy is a dangerous bird.

Writing to Inform
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Factual information</li> <li>Expert opinion</li> <li>Statistics</li> <li>Unbiased</li> </ul>
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!

Grammar	Rhetoric (I am a forester)
<b>Abstract noun</b> – something that is not tangible eg. love, happiness	Imperative
<b>Concrete noun</b> – a physical object that can be touched eg. doughnut	Appeal
<b>Proper noun</b> – a person, place or thing that begins with a capital letter eg. Turton School	Modal verbs
<b>Modal verb</b> – indicates level of possibility, eg. You <u>may</u> be right	Alliteration
<b>Imperative verb</b> – commanding eg. <u>Stand</u> up	Figurative language
<b>Coordinating Conjunction</b> – Conjunction that connects two main clauses. (FANBOYS) <b>Subordinating Conjunction</b> – Conjunction that connects a main clause with a subordinate clause. (Furthermore, however etc.)	Opinions
<b>Subject</b> – person or thing that does the action in a sentence	Repetition
<b>Direct object</b> – person/thing that has the action done to them. Kim loves <u>chocolate</u>	Exaggeration/ expert opinion
<b>Indirect object</b> – the person receiving the direct object. He gave the pen to <u>Derek</u>	Statistics
<b>Themes</b>	Triadic structure
<b>Growing Up:</b> Barrie uses his narrative to demonstrate the natural transition between childhood freedom and adult responsibility. Some readers may see Peter Pan as a story of how we lose imagination and freedom as we grow up. However, other readers may see the story as demonstrating how growth and change can be hard, but are a necessary part of life.	Emotive language
<b>Motherhood:</b> Motherhood is represented by Mrs. Darling and Wendy. Peter distrusts mothers because he believes that his own mother betrayed him. However, Peter and The Lost Boys still desire a mother. Even the pirates admit they long for a mother to take care of them. Some readers may see the depiction of women's primary role as a mother as a confirmation of stereotypical gender roles.	Rhetorical question
	LOGOS PATHOS ETHOS

Greek Gods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hades – underworld</li> <li>Aphrodite - love</li> <li>Zeus - king</li> <li>Poseidon - sea</li> </ul>
Next term....
Next you'll be looking at the Old English period: epic tales, Anglo Saxons, story telling & Beowulf!