

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 women & 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?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Gulliver's TravelsLife of Pi | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Lord of the FliesThe 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.

Characters in Lord of The Flies

Ralph - The novel's protagonist, the twelve-year-old English boy who is elected leader of the group of boys marooned on the island. Ralph attempts to coordinate the boys' efforts to build a miniature civilization on the island until they can be rescued.

Jack - The novel's antagonist, one of the older boys stranded on the island. Jack becomes the leader of the hunters but longs for total power and becomes increasingly wild, barbaric, and cruel as the novel progresses.

Simon - A shy, sensitive boy in the group. Simon, in some ways the only naturally "good" character on the island, behaves kindly toward the younger boys and is willing to work for the good of their community.

Piggy - Ralph's "lieutenant." A whiny, intellectual boy, Piggy's inventiveness frequently leads to innovation, such as the makeshift sundial that the boys use to tell time.

Roger - Jack's "lieutenant." A sadistic, cruel older boy.

Dystopian Fiction

Because Lord of the Flies presents the characters as living in a nightmarish, oppressive society as a result of their flawed natures, it is also an example of dystopian fiction. In direct contrast to utopian fiction, which suggests that human beings are perfectible and a society free of suffering is possible, dystopian fiction suggests that societal injustice is inevitable.

Language techniques

- | |
|------------------------|
| IRONY |
| Foreshadowing |
| Onomatopoeia |
| Juxtaposition |
| Flashback/flashforward |
| ALLEGORY |

Motifs and Symbols

Motifs · Biblical parallels; natural beauty; the bullying of the weak by the strong; the outward symbols of savagery (face paint, spears, totems, chants)

Symbols · The conch shell; Piggy's glasses; the signal fire; the beast; the Lord of the Flies

Context of LOTF

- Golding's experience in World War II had a profound effect on his view of humanity and the evils of which it was capable.
- Writing in an era following WWII known as the 'atomic age,' Golding tapped into a widespread cultural panic over nuclear destruction and man's capacity for warfare.
- Although Lord of the Flies is an allegorical novel, it draws a great deal from adventure literature, a genre that pits humans against nature to explore the personality traits necessary for the survival of the species. However Goulding was more interested in subverting traditional adventure tales and reversing their moral message.

Themes in LOTF

- Civilization vs. savagery
- Loss of innocence
- Struggle to build civilization
- Danger of mob mentality
- War and future of mankind

Words that sum up neoclassicists:

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

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**
Replace a subject or object in a sentence.
SUBJECT = I, you, he, she, we, you, they.
OBJECT = me, you, him, her, us, you, them
- Coordinating Conjunction** – placed between clauses of equal rank- FANBOYS
- Subordinating conjunction** – a conjunction that introduces a subordinate clause.

Bounce-back grammar from Y7:
Noun types, verb types, adjective types, articles, phrases, clause types, sentence types, simple tenses

Writing to advise

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

Writing a leaflet

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

Stretch Yourself

- Anarchy
- Democracy
- Dictatorship
- Savagery
- Animal Farm

Yr 8 – NEO CLASSICAL (Term 2) 1660- 1798		The analysis paragraph so far		Writing skills: Understanding that literary and linguistic techniques create distinct and deliberate effects	
TEACHER VERSION		Answer sentence Evidence Mini-plot	Inference Technique Analysis		
		I AM A FORESTER			
Bounce back - Techniques term 1					
Term of address Listing Simile Metaphor Personification Alliteration IAMAFORESTER		Imperative verbs Appeal Modal verbs Alliteration Figurative language Opinion Repetition Emotive language Statistics Triadic structure Exaggeration Rhetorical question		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.
Bounce back - Grammar term 1				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.”
		Reading skills: understanding that the analysis of language/ structure/ form reveals further distinct meanings		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.
Bounce back - Reading term 1		Why do you need to understand the whole text & the question first?	Alliteration used in a persuasive text has a different effect to alliteration in descriptive writing.	Grammar	
What is language/structure/form?				Reading tasks	
What is tone/perspective/atmosphere?				A fiction analysis AND a non-fiction analysis	
Bounce back - Writing term 1				Writing tasks	
Understanding that vocabulary choice is directly linked to purpose & audience		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.	A descriptive & informative/ explanatory travel article AND an advisory leaflet	
Understanding that tenses let the writer control the pace and the proximity of the reader to the action					
				Bounce-back grammar from Y7: Noun types, verb types, adjective types, articles, phrases, clause types, sentence types, simple tenses	