

Year 7 – MEDIEVAL (Term 3)		Canterbury Tales	Stretch yourself	I AM A FORESTER	
1100-1470		The Canterbury Tales was published in 1392. Chaucer (who wrote the Canterbury Tales) was heavily influenced by his reading of the Arabian Nights: frame story structure, moral goals, drawing on folk oral tales, magical elements, romance, a bit misogynistic (prejudiced against women).	Allegorical Anti-clericalism Chivalry Fable Illiterate/Literate Oral Tradition Quests Religious v. Secular The Holy Grail Satire Utopian/Dystopian	Imperative verbs Address the reader Modal verbs Alliteration Figurative lang. Opinion Repetition Emotive lang./exaggeration Statistics Triadic structure Expert opinion Rhetorical q.	
Arabian Nights	A collection of folk tales which were originally written in Arabic. Sometimes known as One Thousand and One Nights (although there are not actually one thousand and one tales!) Written between 1706 and 1721 Stories originate from writers from West, Central and South Asia and North Africa Many famous tales originate from the Arabian Nights, such as <i>Aladdin</i>, <i>Ali Baba</i> and <i>the Forty Thieves</i> and <i>The Seven Voyages of Sindbad the Sailor</i>. While many of the stories have links to magic and sorcery, the main themes in the text are bravery and intellect.	Writing a Leaflet a clear/apt/original title organisational devices such as inventive subheadings or boxes bullet points effectively/fluently sequenced paragraphs	Academic vocabulary of analysis Evokes Emphasises Reinforces Illustrates Demonstrates Indicates Reveals Infers Conveys Portrays Implies	Top Tips for Creative Writing At least 5 zoom-ins Keep it simple: maximum 3 characters; tell a ‘small’ story – make the ordinary extraordinary Describe all 5 senses Maximum 1 exclamation mark Write in 3rd person Show, don’t tell Maximum 3 sentences of direct speech Don’t ‘chat’ to the reader 50% description with zooms	
What is estates satire ?	Making fun of the 3 estates: The Clergy (those who prayed) The Nobility (those who fought) The Peasantry (those who laboured)	Themes in Arabian Nights Rise to riches Luck and good fortune Adventure Greed Hospitality Contests and competition Power of storytelling	Academic vocabulary of analysis Evokes Emphasises Reinforces Illustrates Demonstrates Indicates Reveals Infers Conveys Portrays Implies	Top Tips for Creative Writing At least 5 zoom-ins Keep it simple: maximum 3 characters; tell a ‘small’ story – make the ordinary extraordinary Describe all 5 senses Maximum 1 exclamation mark Write in 3rd person Show, don’t tell Maximum 3 sentences of direct speech Don’t ‘chat’ to the reader 50% description with zooms	
Is satire still popular today?	Yes! Think <i>The Simpsons</i>, <i>Family Guy</i>, <i>Have I Got News For You</i>, <i>South Park</i> etc. It’s a way of making fun of serious issues & lessening the impact of being negative by using laughter	Themes in Arabian Nights Rise to riches Luck and good fortune Adventure Greed Hospitality Contests and competition Power of storytelling	Academic vocabulary of analysis Evokes Emphasises Reinforces Illustrates Demonstrates Indicates Reveals Infers Conveys Portrays Implies	Top Tips for Creative Writing At least 5 zoom-ins Keep it simple: maximum 3 characters; tell a ‘small’ story – make the ordinary extraordinary Describe all 5 senses Maximum 1 exclamation mark Write in 3rd person Show, don’t tell Maximum 3 sentences of direct speech Don’t ‘chat’ to the reader 50% description with zooms	
What is anti-clericalism ?	Being against clerics/the church interfering in non-religious (secular) matters Chaucer uses <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> to criticise the Catholic Church’s abuse of power & wealth in this time	Themes in Arabian Nights Rise to riches Luck and good fortune Adventure Greed Hospitality Contests and competition Power of storytelling	Academic vocabulary of analysis Evokes Emphasises Reinforces Illustrates Demonstrates Indicates Reveals Infers Conveys Portrays Implies	Top Tips for Creative Writing At least 5 zoom-ins Keep it simple: maximum 3 characters; tell a ‘small’ story – make the ordinary extraordinary Describe all 5 senses Maximum 1 exclamation mark Write in 3rd person Show, don’t tell Maximum 3 sentences of direct speech Don’t ‘chat’ to the reader 50% description with zooms	
Arabian Nights Stories					
Introduction The opening tale is about the Sultan Schahriar, who was determined to marry and kill as many women as he could after he was deceived by his first wife. Scheherazade is considered by many to be a heroine as she risks her life to save the lives of countless women and girls from the wrath of the Sultan Schahriar. Scheherazade sets about telling exciting stories to the Sultan, never quite finishing them by sunrise so he will have to let her live for another day. Merchant and Genius Scheherazade’s first story is about a merchant who accidentally kills the son of a genius (a spirit, sometimes known as a genie) The genius allows the merchant to have one year to put his affairs in order before he kills him as punishment When the merchant returns, he tells his story to passers-by, who attempt to reduce his punishment by telling their own stories. This is the beginning of the metanarrative as Scheherazade tells many stories within stories. The Seven Voyages of Sindbad Sindbad is a wealthy merchant who tells his tale to a poor man who is also named Sindbad. Sindbad is portrayed as a restless, and sometimes careless, man as he repeatedly risks and loses his fortune. Sindbad’s cunning then enables him to gain more than he has lost. Sindbad’s sea-faring adventures repeatedly lead to him being lost and abandoned in dangerous places. Sindbad’s voyages lead to encounters with huge birds of prey, man-eating giants, savages and bird-people. Aladdin Perhaps the most famous of the Arabian Nights, Aladdin is the tale of a young man thrown into danger by his cruel uncle and changing his fortunes with the use of a magic lamp. Aladdin’s uncle - a magician - knows the whereabouts of a magic lamp but is unable to claim it himself so he tricks his nephew into getting it for him. Aladdin refuses to hand over the lamp and accidentally discovers that rubbing the lamp releases a powerful, wish-granting genie. He uses the lamp to provide himself and his mother with food and riches and to help him to claim the princess as his bride. The magician attempts to retrieve the lamp by disguising himself but the genie helps Aladdin to retain it by telling him what is really happening.					