

Year 7 – MEDIEVAL (Term 3)

1100-1470

Medieval literature has been hugely influential in modern popular culture. Pretty much any sword-and-sorcery adventure ultimately descends from this period, and even some works you wouldn't think of bear its subtle traces.

Arabian Nights	<p>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!)</p> <p>Written between 1706 and 1721</p> <p>Stories originate from writers from West, Central and South Asia and North Africa</p> <p>Many famous tales originate from the Arabian Nights, such as <i>Aladdin</i>, <i>Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves</i> and <i>The Seven Voyages of Sindbad the Sailor</i>.</p> <p>While many of the stories have links to magic and sorcery, the main themes in the text are bravery and intellect.</p>
What is <i>estates satire</i>?	<p>Making fun of the 3 estates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Clergy (those who prayed) <input type="checkbox"/> The Nobility (those who fought) <input type="checkbox"/> The Peasantry (those who laboured)
Is <i>satire</i> still popular today?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes! Think <i>The Simpsons</i>, <i>Family Guy</i>, <i>Have I Got News For You</i>, <i>South Park</i> etc. <input type="checkbox"/> It's a way of making fun of serious issues & lessening the impact of being negative by using laughter
What is <i>anti-clericalism</i>?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Being against clerics/the church interfering in non-religious (secular) matters <input type="checkbox"/> Chaucer uses <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> to criticise the Catholic Church's abuse of power & wealth in this time

<i>Canterbury Tales</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The <i>Canterbury Tales</i> was published in 1392. <input type="checkbox"/> Chaucer (who wrote the <i>Canterbury Tales</i>) was heavily influenced by his reading of the <i>Arabian Nights</i>: frame story structure, moral goals, drawing on folk oral tales, magical elements, romance, a bit misogynistic (prejudiced against women).
--------------------------------	---

<i>Writing a Leaflet</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> a clear/apt/original title <input type="checkbox"/> organisational devices such as inventive subheadings or boxes <input type="checkbox"/> bullet points <input type="checkbox"/> effectively/fluent sequenced paragraphs
---------------------------------	---

<i>Themes in Arabian Nights</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Rise to riches <input type="checkbox"/> Luck and good fortune <input type="checkbox"/> Adventure <input type="checkbox"/> Greed <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitality <input type="checkbox"/> Contests and competition <input type="checkbox"/> Power of storytelling
--	--

<i>Stretch yourself</i>	Allegorical
	Anti-clericalism
	Chivalry
	Fable
	Illiterate/Literate
	Oral Tradition
	Quests
	Religious v. Secular
	The Holy Grail
	Satire
	Utopian/Dystopian

<i>Academic vocabulary of analysis</i>
Evokes
Emphasises
Reinforces
Illustrates
Demonstrates
Indicates
Reveals
Infers
Conveys
Portrays
Implies

<i>Writing to Persuade: IMAFORESTER</i>	
Imperative verbs	Repetition
Address the reader	Emotive lang./exaggeration
Modal verbs	Statistics
Alliteration	Triadic structure
Figurative lang.	Expert opinion
Opinion	Rhetorical q.

<i>Top Tips for Creative Writing</i>
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 3 rd person
Show, don't tell
Maximum 3 sentences of direct speech
Don't 'chat' to the reader
50% description with zooms

<i>Introductions & Conclusions</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> An introduction is an overview. An overview shows that you can see the connection between all the things you are going to write about.
<input type="checkbox"/> A conclusion is a decision. Your decision can be which point that you've made, is most important.

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.

<i>Keystone Vocabulary</i>
Satire
Voyage
Moral
Anti-clericalism