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| **Core Knowledge Map** | | | |
| Subject: Origins of Literature | Year: 7 | | Term: 1.1 |
| What are we learning? | | | |
| We are learning how stories from many years ago are still influencing literature written now.​  We are learning how myths and legends might provide moral messages for human beings.  We are revisiting our writing skills from primary school. | | | |
| How will I be assessed? | | | |
| A knowledge test on key ideas and vocabulary from this unit. ​  A piece of creative writing, focused on grammatical accuracy. | | | |
| Big questions: | | | |
| * How does literature, especially myths, provide moral messages for humans? * How has Greek mythology influenced modern literature? * What happens in Jessie Burton’s retelling of *Medusa*? * How can I improve the accuracy of my writing to create a retelling? | | | |
| How does this build on previous learning? | | How will this link to my future learning? | |
| In primary school, you would have worked on your writing accuracy and sentence structures. We are going to revisit these ideas and help you to develop your writing skills even further.  Some of you may have looked at some Greek mythology before, and we will now explore in more depth how those ancient stories and ideas are still influencing our literature and world today. | | The idea of literature having a moral message or purpose is central to understanding texts. Throughout your time at Okehampton College, including GCSE and A Level, you will explore writers’ messages in texts.  Developing your writing ability will support all your subjects, and you will revisit it this year in our grammar for writing scheme when you will write about a zombie apocalypse! | |
| Core knowledge: | | Key vocabulary: | |
| Literature and myths carry moral messages for humans; they teach us lessons.  Greek mythology is the basis for modern literature, and still influences our stories and the world around us now through **allusion** and **retellings**.  Understanding the stories of Prometheus, Pandora, Midas, Perseus and Medusa and their moral messages.  Understanding how modern retellings can bring new meanings to light, e.g. the treatment and presentation of women as powerless in ancient mythology.  Revising sentences structures and grammar skills. | | **Faustian** – someone overly ambitious or greedy  **Fate** – a series of events, or an outcome, which is inescapable  **Morality** – the sense of what is right or wrong in human behaviour  **Mythology** – a collection of stories from a particular culture (e.g. Greek, Roman, Norse) which explain creation and carry moral messages  **Objectification** – treating somebody as an object; dehumanising  **Allusion** – making a reference to another story, person or event  **Fragility** – being easily broken or damaged; being vulnerable  **Elegiac** – a sad or mournful tone  **Fragmentation** – the process or emotional state of being broken into pieces  **Coercion** – persuading or forcing somebody to do something  **Consent** – full permission/agreement to do something  **Representation** – speaking or acting on behalf of someone  **Feminism** – respecting and speaking up for women’s rights being equal to men’s  **Dissonance** – a lack of agreement between people  **Philautia** – self-love and self-esteem; to love oneself | |
| Need more help? | | | |
| Playlist of different Greek myths here: [The Origin of the Greek World - Greek Mythology in Comics -See U in History - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tsHqBQkYcTQ&list=PLY7BFnOZ_ONSGH0Mg0XRwMv9K41eawUvp)  Some support with creative writing: [How to use structure for effect - BBC Bitesize](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zn8tkmn/articles/zhstrj6)  Support with grammar: [Spelling, punctuation and grammar - KS3 English - BBC Bitesize](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z7vdy9q) | | | |