



The Sutton Academy

Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan

English – Unit 1 Heroes, Villains, Myths and Monsters

Year 7



Unit 1: Heroes, Villains, Myths and Monsters					
Lesson/Learning Sequence	Intended Knowledge: <i>Students will know that...</i>	Tiered Vocabulary	Prior Knowledge: <i>In order to know this students, need to already know that...</i>	Wider Curriculum Links	Assessment
What is a Myth?	- A Myth is, a story used to teach people about something important and meaningful. - The word myth comes from the Greek word 'Mythos' a speech (so a tale that was told verbally) - Greek Myths are significant in terms of their influence on the literature that followed them. - Greece is in Europe. - There are four different kinds of myth: - Golden Age: gives hope that there are great leaders who will improve their lives. - Hero's quest: serve as a model for young people to follow as they accept adult responsibilities. - Lost paradise: gives hope that by living a virtuous life they can earn a better life in the hereafter. - Reassure: explain natural phenomena as the actions of gods, rather than the unpredictable nature.	Tier 3: <u>Myth</u> : a tale, story. Comes from the Greek word 'mythos' speech, so it is a tale that is told verbally	<i>Stories are</i> an account of imaginary or real people and events told for entertainment.	>Modern literature linked to myths	Knowledge retrieval: Mind map prior learning What are myths? Teacher questioning MCQ homework Quizlet vocabulary test Complete the sentences
The hero's journey	- There are common patterns running through hero myths and stories from around the world. - The Hero's journey – The call to adventure – Into the unknown – trials and tests – the final challenge – reward and return - The hero's journey features so heavily in modern stories because it is a common narrative template which shows that change is possible for everyone.	Tier2: <u>Hero</u> : a person who is admired by many people for doing something brave or good. Tier 3: <u>Monomyth</u> : the common template of stories that involve a hero who goes on a journey.	<i>Myths are stories used to teach people about something important and meaningful.</i> <i>The word myth comes from the Greek word for speech.</i> <i>Myths are based on tradition and answer timeless questions and serve as a compass to generations.</i> <i>Myths are rooted in many different cultures.</i>	>Reading across the curriculum	Knowledge retrieval: True or false Teacher questioning MCQ homework Quizlet vocabulary test How does your chosen book fit into the plot structure of the Hero's journey?
Theseus and the minotaur	- The most popular Greek stories are based on the Titans and Olympians (Greek Gods) who were said to live on Mount Olympus (the highest mountain in Greece). - The ancient Greeks believed in powerful Gods who watched over Earth and intervened when they saw fit.	T2: <u>Minotaur</u> : A mythical creature that is half man half bull.	- Nouns are words which name a person, place or thing. - Adjectives are words used to describe a noun. - Adverbs are words used to describe an adjective or a verb. - Verbs are doing or action words.	>The Hunger Games	Knowledge retrieval: word classes Teacher questioning MCQ homework Quizlet vocabulary test

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	- In the story of Theseus and the Minotaur, a Prince from the city of Athens in Greece, travels by sea to another city, Crete, to fight a monster. - King Minos demands seven young men and seven young women. - Ariadne (King Minos' daughter) helped Theseus by giving him a ball of string. - Theseus kills the Minotaur (half-man, half-bull)		<i>Determiners are words such as the, some, my etc that comes before a noun to show how the noun is being used</i> <i>There are different stages in the Hero's journey – The call to adventure, into the unknown, trials and tests, the final challenge, reward and return.</i>		How does this story fit into the Hero's journey? Write the opening of a modern-day Theseus
What is a Hero?	- There are typical characteristics of a hero such as: - Having royal or divine parents - A connection or ability to interact with the gods - They go on journey or quest - Acts of strength (moral and physical) - Defeat mythical creatures sometimes seek glory or fame - Quotations are used in English to show the evidence for the point we are trying to make about a text. - Because, but, so allow us to explain our ideas in detail. - Because – explain a reason behind an opinion or idea. - But – consider an opposite opinion or idea - So – cause and effect and what might follow from an idea	Tier 2: <u>Characteristic</u>: a typical feature or quality that something/somebody has. Tier 3: <u>Quotation</u>: a group of words or a short piece of writing taken from a book, play or speech and repeated because it is interesting or useful.	<i>A hero is a person who is admired by many people for doing something brave or good.</i>	<>Reading across the curriculum <>Writing across the curriculum	Knowledge retrieval: MCQ Teacher questioning MCQ homework Quizlet vocabulary test Because, but, so sentences
The judgment of Paris	- The Judgement of Paris is a story from Greek mythology. which was one of the events that led up to the Trojan War - Eris, the goddess of discord, was not invited to the wedding of Peleus and Thetis. In revenge, Eris brought a golden apple, inscribed, "To the fairest one," which she threw into the wedding. - Three goddesses, Hera, Athena and Aphrodite, agreed to have Paris of Troy choose the fairest one. Paris chose Aphrodite, because she bribed him by giving him the most beautiful woman in the world, Helen of Sparta, wife of Menelaus.	Tier 3: <u>symbolism</u> When an object or thing stands in the place of something else, such as an idea, another object, a person or a place.	<i>Myths are stories used to teach people about something important and meaningful.</i>	>Reading across the curriculum	Knowledge retrieval: proof-reading Teacher questioning MCQ homework Quizlet vocabulary test How might the apple in 'The Judgment of Paris' symbolise some of these ideas?

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	- Paris carried Helen off to Troy, and the Greeks invaded Troy for Helen's return. This was the cause of the Trojan war. Figuratively, the phrase, "The Judgment of Paris," can mean the ultimate origin of a war or other event. - Apples symbolise fertility, knowledge, temptation, the falloff man, sin - Apples could be symbolic of the fall of man in The Judgement of Paris as Paris gave the apple to Aphrodite who in return promised to give him the beautiful Helen of Troy thereby triggering the Trojan War.				
Who are the heroes of Troy?	- Hector, a Trojan warrior, was brave and noble. - His brother, Paris, loved fine clothes and parties. - Hector blamed Paris for the war as he had ran off with the Greek Queen Helen. - Disguised as Achilles, Patroclus was killed by Hector. - Achilles decided to fight, and Hector thought about compromising with him. - They fought and Achilles killed Hector. - Apollo helped Paris to kill Achilles by firing a poisoned arrow which shot him in his heel. - A clear and easy way to express ideas is through a triple thesis statement. - The Greeks built a giant, hollow horse which they left outside the city gates. - The Trojans believes the horse was a peace offering and dragged it inside the city gates. - Inside Greek soldiers hid and escaped during the night, opening the city gates and allowing more soldiers in to capture the city and ending the war.		<i>There are several characteristics which can be used to identify a hero</i>		Knowledge retrieval: key vocabulary definitions Teacher questioning MCQ homework Quizlet vocabulary test To what extent is Achilles a hero.

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Achilles	- Fragments are incomplete sentences which can affect the clarity of a piece of writing - To prevent his early death (which was foretold) Achilles' mother took him to the River Styx and dipped his body in the water. - She held him by the heel and the magical water washed over him. - During The Trojan War an arrow was shot at him and it lodged in his heel killing him shortly afterwards. - The use of the phrase 'Achilles heel' is used as an expression meaning area of weakness, vulnerable spot. - Pat Barker retells the story from the point of view of the women and girls whose voices were not heard in the original. - Achilles is presented as barbaric, brutal and arrogant in this version.	Tier 3: Subject: the person/thing in a sentence that is performing an action Tier 3: Verb: An action word Tier 3: Fragment: A group of words that does not form a full sentence, usually missing a subject or verb Tier 2: Achilles Heel- a person's weakness	<i>Achilles was a Greek hero of The Trojan war</i> <i>Achilles killed Hector during The Trojan war</i> <i>Paris shot the arrow which killed Achilles</i>	>Writing across the curriculum	Knowledge retrieval: because, but, so Teacher questioning MCQ homework Quizlet vocabulary test Identify the fragments
What is the Epic of Gilgamesh?	- An 'epic' is- a lengthy poem about adventure - The story of Gilgamesh is one of the oldest surviving works of literature. - Gilgamesh's home city was Uruk (Northwest of today's city of Basra) - Gilgamesh's mother was a goddess and his father was a mortal king of Uruk. - Gilgamesh was supernaturally strong but also had human qualities of fear, anger and jealousy. - Gilgamesh was created by the gods, they made him 2/3 god and 1/3 man. - Aruru, the Goddess of creation, created his equal Enkidu. - After initially fighting, they became friends going on a journey slaying a fire-breathing monster. - Gilgamesh defeats the Bull of Heaven.	Tier 3: Epic: a lengthy heroic poem	<i>There are many characteristics of a hero including, the ability to interact with the gods, going on a journey or quest, acts if strength and defeats mythical creature and monster.</i> <i>The structure of the hero's journey is: call to adventure, into the unknown, trials and tests, the final challenge, reward and return.</i>	>Stories from other cultures	Knowledge retrieval: Complete the sentences Teacher questioning MCQ homework Quizlet vocabulary test Complete the sentences

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Hades and Persephone	- The word villain comes from the word 'peasant', a direct contrast to a royal hero - A villain in literature is identified by their selfish destructive actions and typical horrific appearance - Hades fell in love with Persephone and planned to make her the Queen of the Underworld. - Zeus refused Hades request to have Persephone as a bride. - Hades snatches Persephone and takes her to the Underworld. - Demeter, stopped nature's cycle in revenge for Hades taking her daughter. - A deal was made that Persephone would spend six months with Demeter and six months with Hades. - When Persephone was away it was Autumn and Winter, when Persephone was with her mother it was spring and summer.	Tier 2; Villain: comes from the word farmhand, opposes the hero, a criminal	<i>There are many characteristics of a villain including: being cruel, clever, jealous, immoral, motivated, likable, vengeful</i>	>Reading across the curriculum	Knowledge retrieval: how many villainous characters do you know? Why are they villainous? Teacher questioning MCQ homework Quizlet vocabulary test Some say 'hades acted because of love and therefore he cannot be a villain' – how far do you agree?
Metaphors	- The different elements of a metaphor are, the tenor, the vehicle and the ground - A tenor is the subject of a metaphor and its intended meaning. - A vehicle is the source of comparison - A ground is the relationship between the tenor and the vehicle. - Another typical metaphor pattern is to have positives compared to light or height while negatives are compared to dark and lowness.	Tier 3: Metaphor: a comparison between two things	<i>The students will need to know what a metaphor is</i> <i>The students will need to know the story of Persephone and Hades</i> <i>The students will need to know prior devices such as simile, personification, alliteration and sibilance</i>	>Reading across the curriculum >writing across the curriculum	Knowledge retrieval: identify the literary device. Teacher questioning MCQ homework Quizlet vocabulary test What do the metaphors imply about Hades?
What is the origin of sin?	- God created Adam and told him to eat freely but not from the Tree of the Knowledge of good and evil. - Eve is tempted by a snake to eat an apple from the tree. - God punished them by bringing about the fall of humanity	Tier 3: Symbolism: when an object or thing stands in the place of something else	<i>The students will need to know how to identify a villain</i> <i>The students will need to know how to summarise a text</i>	>Reading across the curriculum	Knowledge retrieval: tenor, vehicle, ground Teacher questioning MCQ homework Quizlet vocabulary test

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	The serpent is a symbol of all that is evil, in the bible it represents the devil.				Complete the sentences
Symbolism	- Symbols can be as simple as colours or animals. - In Hindu mythology snakes represent growth and transformation because snakes shed their skin and could be said to be reborn. - It is important to know that different cultures and peoples will have different meanings for symbols as it helps us to understand the different ideas and experiences.	Tier 3: Connotations: the ideas associated with a word or image, that we think about when we see that word or image.	<i>The students will need to know what the snake represents in the story of Adam and Eve.</i>	<>Reading across the curriculum >Long way Down Macbeth	Knowledge retrieval: punctuation marks Teacher questioning MCQ homework Quizlet vocabulary test Why is it important that we consider that different cultures and peoples will have different meanings for symbols?
Paradise Lost: Is the devil a hero or a villain?	- Milton, the writer of Paradise Lost, was writing in a Christian Era were going against God was a sin. - Paradise Lost tells the story of how the Devil launched a war against God and split the angels into two sides. - Lucifer, the devil, loses the fight and is banished to hell. - Hell is described as 'the gloomy deep.'	Tier 3: Anti-hero: A central character in a story, film, or drama who lacks traditional heroic attributes.	<i>The students need to know what an epic is</i> <i>The students will need to know how to identify a villain</i> <i>The students will need to know the story of Adam and Eve and the traditional negative representation of the devil</i>	<>Reading across the curriculum	Knowledge retrieval: key vocabulary Teacher questioning MCQ homework Quizlet vocabulary test Because, but, so
Medusa and Athena	- Medusa can be described as boastful (having excessive pride) - Medusa was punished by Athena by transforming her hair into snakes and changed her face into a hideous monster. - Well chosen adjectives are important when writing descriptively - Different sentence structures can be used to add variety to descriptive writing	Tier 3: Sensory language Language that relates to the five senses	<i>Students will need to know what a villain is in order to discuss the Medusa character- is she a victim or villain?</i> <i>Students will need to know who Athena is</i> <i>Students will need to know how to use adjectives for description</i> <i>Students will need to know how to write a description</i>	<>Writing across the curriculum	Knowledge retrieval: complete the sentences Teacher questioning MCQ homework Quizlet vocabulary test Description of Medusa

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Who is Beowulf?	- The protagonist Beowulf, a hero of the Geats, comes to the aid of Hrothgar, king of the Danes, whose great hall, Heorot, is plagued by the monster Grendel. - Beowulf kills Grendel with his bare hands, then kills Grendel's mother with a giant's sword that he found in her lair. - Old English poetry uses alliteration - Grendel's mother, one of three antagonists, is a female villain - The same text written from a different perspective can alter the original meaning	Tier 3: Kenning: an Anglo-Saxon metaphor that compounds two or more words. They are words which give us clues as to what is being described without using the actual word. Tier 2 Feminist: the support of men and women having equal opportunities	<i>The students need to know what alliteration is</i> <i>The students need to know how to identify a villain</i> <i>The students need to know how that heroic characteristics are often male characteristics</i>	<>Reading across the curriculum	Knowledge retrieval: because, but, so Teacher questioning MCQ homework Quizlet vocabulary test Rewriting a myth from a feminist view
What is a Yoruba Myth?	- A Yoruba Myth is a Myth derived from Nigeria - The children of the Sun and Moon as another creation Myth. (anthropogenic myth) - These Myths are used in the modern text, Children of Blood and Bone - The character of Zelig can be identified as a hero.		<i>The students will need to know the characteristics of a Myth</i> <i>The students will need to the characteristics of a hero</i> <i>The students will need to know what a feminist reading of a text is</i>	<>Reading across the curriculum <>Understanding texts from other cultures	Knowledge retrieval: complete the sentences Teacher questioning MCQ homework Quizlet vocabulary test Complete the sentences