

Class Discussion

What is the difference in a hero and a villain?

What qualities might the hero of a story have?

Is a villain always as easy to identify?

How might the villain of a story come against the hero?

Can you think of an examples (real or fictional) of heroes and villains?

ASSERTION:
A hero has only good characteristics

Agree or disagree?
Evidence:

Agree or disagree?
Evidence:

ASSERTION:
Good always wins in the end

Agree or disagree?
Evidence:

Agree or disagree?
Evidence:

ASSERTION:
A character can be presented in different ways

Agree or disagree?
Evidence:

Agree or disagree?
Evidence:



Key words and Vocabulary

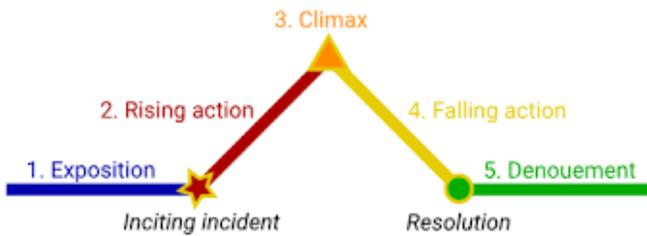
KEY TERM	DEFINITION	KEY TERM	DEFINITION
omnipotent		chronology	
deity		exposition	
catastrophe		epic	
characterisaton		climax	
hubris		context	
myth		epithet	
xenia		denouement	
patriarchy		anti-hero	

Through year 7, the focus will be on the creation of character and story, and how we can learn our place in the world through the study of texts over time. In particular, we explore the concept of heroes and villains. This particular unit goes back to the stories that gave birth to the ideas of heroes and villains, to ancient Greece through Homer’s *Odyssey* and other myths.

The Illiad:
 How did the story of the Trojan War shape our understanding of what a hero truly is?
 Story:
 The Iliad follows the Trojan War, focusing on Achilles' wrath after Agamemnon seizes his prize, Briseis. This leads to epic battles between Greeks and Trojans, highlighting themes of honor, fate, and mortality. Key figures include Hector, Paris, and gods intervening in human affairs, culminating in Achilles' tragic return to battle.

Grammar
Noun: a person, place or thing
Verb: an action or state of being
Adverb: a word that modifies the verb
Adjective: a word that describes the noun
Preposition: a word that tells you where something is in relation to something else
Prepositional phrase: a phrase that starts with a preposition and ends with a noun phrase
Expanded noun phrases: a phrase in which more detail is added to the noun, such as adjectives and prepositional phrases
Appositives: a noun phrase that modifies another noun phrase, like a synonym
Auxiliary Verbs: minor verbs that support the main verb, usually to create different tenses
Simple sentence: a sentence with one subject and one verb
Compound sentence: a sentence that joins two or more simple sentences together with a conjunction
Complex sentence: a sentence that has a main clause and a subordinate clause that cannot exist on its own

Narrative Structure: Freytag’s Pyramid



Key words and Vocabulary

KEY TERM	DEFINITION	KEY TERM	DEFINITION
omnipotent	All-powerful; having unlimited power and authority	chronology	The arrangement of events in the order of their occurrence
deity	A god or goddess; a divine being	exposition	The introduction of a story, often giving key background information
catastrophe	A sudden and widespread disaster or misfortune	epic	A lengthy narrative poem, typically detailing heroic deeds and adventures
characterisation	The way in which an author reveals the personality and traits of a character in a story	climax	When the tension in a story builds to its highest point
hubris	Excessive pride or self-confidence, often leading to downfall	context	The circumstances or setting in which an event occurs
myth	A traditional story, that explains a cultural phenomenon or belief	epithet	A descriptive phrase or term used to characterize a person or thing
xenia	An ancient Greek concept of hospitality	denouement	The ending of a story, when all conflict has been resolved
patriarchy	A society in which men have authority over women	anti-hero	The main character in a story who might be flawed, selfish or villainous

