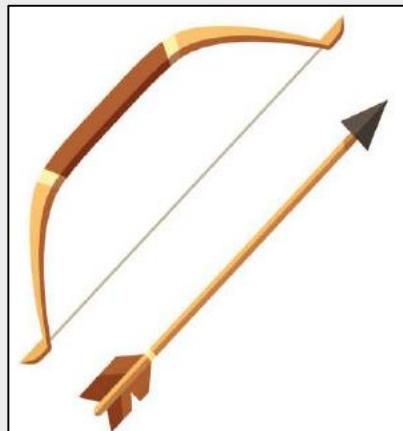


Key Terms

Myth	A traditional story created by early civilisations to make sense of things happening in the natural world around them. These stories have no historical basis and often included elements of the supernatural or divine.
Legend	A very old story from ancient times. These stories are not always true but have some historical grounding and focus on a famous person or event.
Tragedy	A play dealing with tragic events and having an unhappy ending, especially one concerning the downfall of the main character.
Protagonist	The leading character or one of the major characters in the play.
Antagonist	A person who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something.
Hamartia	A fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a tragic hero or heroine.
Hero	A person who is admired for having done something very brave or having achieved something great.
Villain	A bad person who harms other people or breaks the law.
Implicit	Something that is suggested rather than said.
Explicit	Stated clearly and in detail, leaving no room for confusion or doubt.
Moral	Knowing the difference between right and wrong behaviour.
Vengeful	Seeking to harm someone for revenge.
Betrayal	Going against someone's trust.
Devotion	A feeling of strong love and loyalty.
Symbolism	Where something represents something else.

Key Themes and Ideas

- Power and responsibility
- Gods vs Man
- Worship
- Morals and values
- Trust vs betrayal
- Deception
- Mortality
- Murder
- Prophecies and curses
- Battles and quests
- Bravery and courage
- Hero vs villain
- Good vs evil
- Supernatural
- Reason
- Chance vs fate
- Coming of age
- Curiosity
- Pride



Types of Mythology

- Egyptian
- Greek
- Chinese
- Norse
- Iroquois
- Judeo-Christian
- English

Analysing texts

The WHAT, HOW, WHY structure to analyse texts...

WHAT has the writer done?	The writer has: depicted/ illustrated/ portrayed/ presented/ repeated/ focused upon...
How has the writer done this?	Using the adjective/verb/imagery/noun " _____ " which suggests _____
WHY has the writer done this?	Perhaps the writer wanted to: criticise/teach/demonstrate/warn/entertain The writer might also have wanted the reader to feel <i>(insert emotion)</i> because... Empathise with...because... Understand that...because...

Big Questions

Power Morality Conflict Tragedy

1. What is a myth?
2. What is a legend?
3. Can I identify myths and legends from our own culture?
4. Can I relate to the context of these stories?
5. How have myths and legends developed over time?
6. How do myths and legends establish a sense of cultural identity?
7. Can I relate to cultural identity in other diverse communities?
8. Why are motives important in myths and legends?
9. Can I analyse a writer's use of language?
10. Can I explore myths and legends in my own writing?

Why is mythology important?

Myths and legends are more than just stories. They serve a profound purpose in ancient and modern cultures. **Myths** are sacred tales that explained the world and man's experience of it. Over time our language, literature, identity and culture have derived from mythology and we can understand diverse cultures and traditions because of it. **Myths** answer timeless questions and serve as a compass to each generation. **Myths** are as relevant to us today as ever.