

Year 8

Knowledge Organiser

Year 8 Autumn Term: Lord of the Flies



Glossary

Innate

Ability you are born with.

Hegemonic Masculinity

An idea that promotes male aggression and dominance in society

Microcosm

A community or other unity that is an epitome of a larger unity

Totalitarianism

The political concept that the citizen should be totally subject to an absolute state authority.

Democracy

A democracy is a system where people can change their rulers in a peaceful manner and the government is given the right to rule because the people say it may

Savagery

An act of cruelty or violence

Civilisation

The process by which a society or place reaches an advanced stage of social and cultural development and organization

Morality

principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour.

Tribe

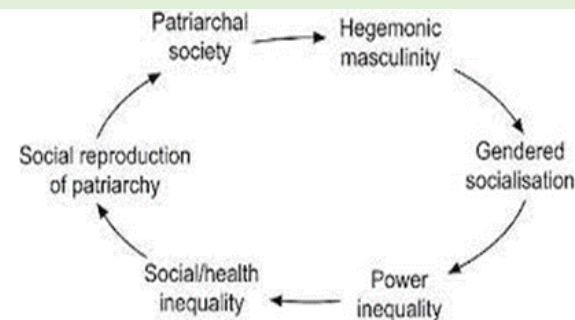
A tribe is a group of people who live and work together in a shared geographical area. ...

Instincts

An inborn impulse or motivation to action typically performed in response to specific external stimuli.

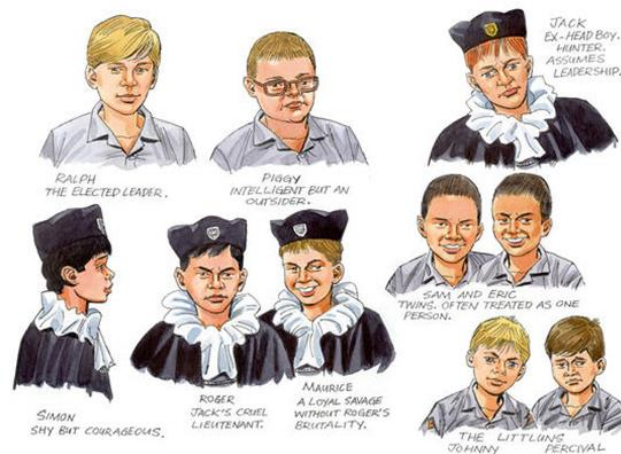
Key themes

- Hegemonic Masculinity
- Civilization vs. Savagery.
- Loss of Innocence.
- Struggle to Build Civilization.
- Man's Inherent Evil.
- Dangers of Mob Mentality.
- War and the Future of Mankind.



Key characters

- Ralph
- Piggy
- Jack
- Simon
- Roger
- Maurice
- Sam and Eric
- The Little 'Uns



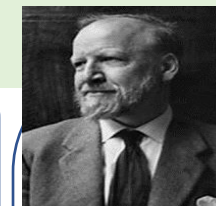
Symbols in the Novel

1. The Conch Shell
2. The Beast
3. Piggy's Glasses
4. The Lord of the Flies
5. Signal Fire



Key Quotations

- "We've got to have rules and obey them. After all, we're not savages. We're English, and the English are best at everything." (Jack, Chapter-Two)
- "Kill the pig. Cut her throat. Spill her blood." (Jack, Chapter Four)
- "What are we? Humans? Or animals? Or savages? What's grownups going to think?" (Piggy, Chapter Five)
- "Which is better—to have rules and agree, or to hunt and kill?" (Piggy, Chapter Eleven)



William Golding

William Golding was born on September 19, 1911, in Saint Columb Minor, Cornwall, England. He was raised in a 14th-century house next door to a graveyard. His mother, Mildred, was an active suffragette who fought for women's right to vote. His father, Alex, worked as a schoolmaster.

William Golding started teaching English and philosophy in Salisbury in 1935. He temporarily left teaching in 1940 to join the Royal Navy.

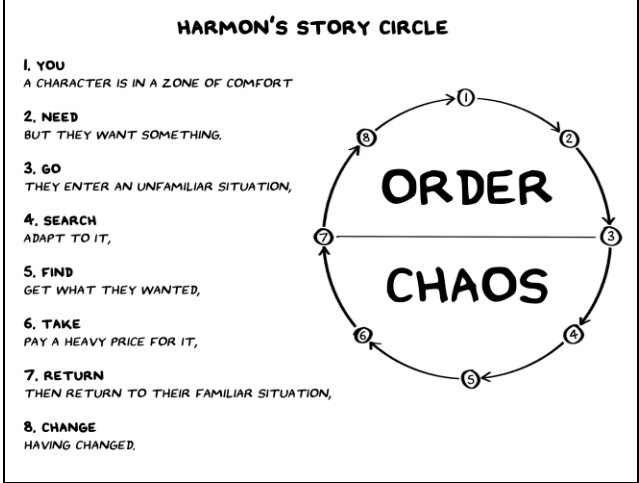
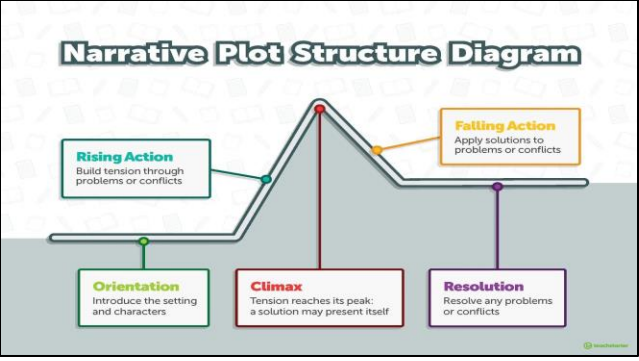
In 1954 he published his first novel, Lord of the Flies. In 1983, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. On June 19, 1993, he died in Perranarworthal, Cornwall, England.

When asked why he wrote Lord of the Flies, Golding replied: **'after the war, when everyone was thanking God they weren't Nazis, I had seen enough to realize that every single one of us could be Nazis'**.

Year 8 Autumn Term 2: Writing a dystopian short story

Dystopian literature is a form of speculative fiction that began as a response to utopian literature. A dystopia is an imagined community or society that is dehumanizing and frightening. A dystopia is an antonym of a utopia, which is a perfect society.

Short story structures



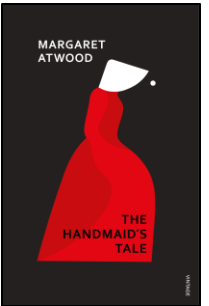
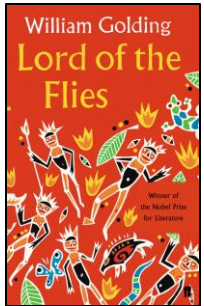
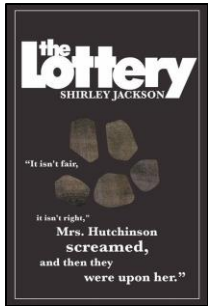
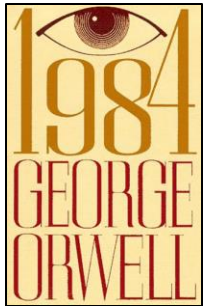
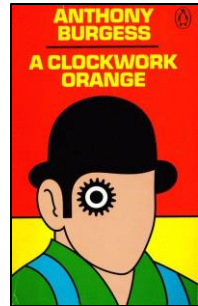
Narrative perspective – who is the narrator? Is the story in first, second or third person
Genre - a style or category of literature
Cyclical structure – where a story ends and begins in the same way, time or location
Protagonist – the main character, often the hero, of the story
Antagonist – the leading enemy in the story
Subvert – to go against expectations of a world or society
Dysfunctional society - Any actions or behaviours that has negative consequences for society
Dehumanisation - the denial of full humanness in others and the cruelty and suffering that accompanies it
Bureaucratic – a system of government in which most of the important decisions are taken by state officials

Vocabulary bank		
Gloomy	Antiquarian	archaic
Cabal	Enshrouded	Heresy
Insurrection	Obstinately	Perfunctory
Insubordination	Inculcate	iconoclast
Ceremonious	Indoctrinate	pious

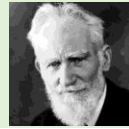
- Key features of dystopian literature**
- A climactic event which resulted in dramatic changes to society.
 - A standard of living among the lower and middle class that is generally poor.
 - A protagonist who questions society, often feeling intuitively that something is terribly wrong.
 - Events that take place in the future, it often features technology more advanced than that of contemporary society.
 - Dystopian fiction typically builds on current trends and developments into the future. The society must have similarities to today, of the reader's own experience.
 - There is usually a group of people who are not under the complete control of the state, and in whom the hero of the novel usually puts his or her hope
 - If destruction is not possible, escape may be, if the dystopia does not control the world.
 - Explores themes of loss of control and individuality

Model Opening

The boy with fair hair lowered himself down the last few feet of rock and began to pick his way toward the lagoon. Though he had taken off his school sweater and trailed it now from one hand, his grey shirt stuck to him and his hair was plastered to his forehead. All round him the long scar smashed into the jungle was a bath of heat. He was clambering heavily among the creepers and broken trunks when a bird, a vision of red and yellow, flashed upwards with a witch-like cry; and this cry was echoed by another.

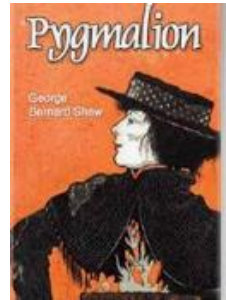


Year 8 Spring Term: Pygmalion by George Bernard Shaw



Context

- The play is set in the early 20th century, at the end of the Victorian period.
- London, as the capital of England, was the centre of the far reaching, powerful British Empire.
- Victorian society was controlled by a rigid social hierarchy.
- Women had not yet gained many basic rights and privileges such as the right to vote.
- As the 20th century began, social change was beginning to happen.



The Title

- The play takes its title from the myth of Pygmalion.
- The story of Pygmalion originates from Ovid's epic Latin poem 'The Metamorphoses'.
- Pygmalion makes a sculpture of his ideal woman, Galatea.
- He falls in love with his beautiful statue, who then comes to life.
- The title may imply Eliza is a kind of Galatea, moulded by Pickering & Higgins into the ideal lady of Victorian society

Characters

Eliza Doolittle	first introduced as a flower girl in Act One. She is known as Liza, Eliza and Miss Doolittle.
Professor Higgins	a well respected linguist who studies phonetics. He documents different dialects and ways of speaking.
Alfred Doolittle	Eliza's father who first appears in Act Two.
Colonel Pickering	a friend of Professor Higgins. A colonel and an academic who studies dialects.
Mrs. Eynsford Hill	a wealthy friend of Mrs. Higgins.
Clara Eynsford Hill	Mrs Eynsford Hill's daughter.
Freddy Eynsford Hill	Clara's brother.
Mrs. Higgins	Henry Higgins' mother.
Mrs. Pearce	Henry Higgins' housekeeper



Symbolism

Clothing: Throughout the play, clothing reflects the social status of characters. For example, Higgins's slippers represent his class as well as his disregard for Eliza. As a symbol, clothing represents Eliza's metamorphosis from flower girl to lady, and Doolittle's rise from dustman to gentleman.

Flower shop: The flower shop represents the dream that drives Eliza to Higgins's laboratory. It is the dream for which she is willing to transform herself.

Mirror: Eliza's glimpse in the mirror reveals to her the need for a change, and the results of the bath prove that change is possible. Thus, the mirror symbolizes self-awareness and identity.



Key Vocabulary

Class	A system of ordering society whereby people are divided into sets based on perceived social or economic status
Social Hierarchy	The order in which society categorise its people into rankings of socioeconomic tiers based on factors like wealth, income, race, class, education, and power.
Meritocracy	A society governed by people selected according to merit
Patriarchy	A system of society of government in which men hold the power and women are largely excluded from it.
Misogyny	A dislike of, contempt for, or ingrained prejudice against women.

Key Terms

Satire	The use of humour to expose, ridicule and criticise people's foolishness, stupidity or vices.
Linguistics	The scientific study of language and its structure, including the study of grammar, syntax, and phonetics.
Accent	A distinctive way of pronouncing a language, especially one associated with a particular country, area, or social class.
Dialect	A particular form of a language which is used by people in a specific region or social group
Received Pronunciation	The standard accent of standard English in the United Kingdom.

Key Quotes

1. *He's no right to take away my character. My character is the same to me as any lady's.* – Eliza
2. *You see this creature with her kerbstone English: the English that will keep her in the gutter to the end of her days. Well, sir, in three months I could pass that girl off as a duchess at an ambassador's garden party.* – Professor Higgins
3. *A woman who utters such depressing and disgusting sounds has no right to be anywhere—no right to live.* - Professor Higgins
4. *"I sold flowers. I didn't sell myself. Now you've made a lady of me I'm not fit to sell anything else."* - Liza Doolittle
5. *Well, the matter is, sir, that you can't take a girl up like that as if you were picking up a pebble on the beach.* – Mrs Pearce

Year 8 Spring 2: Writing to Present a Viewpoint



<p>ETHOS <i>Credibility</i></p> 	<p>PATHOS <i>Emotion</i></p> 	<p>LOGOS <i>Logic</i></p> 
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The Persuasive/Argument Essay – in 5 paragraphs	
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hook Background information introducing the topic Thesis – Names the three pieces of evidence to be expanded on further.
Body Paragraph #1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Topic Sentence supporting the first point of the thesis Minimum three pieces of evidence supporting this topic. Transition/Concluding sentence leading in to the next paragraph.
Body Paragraph #2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Topic Sentence supporting the first point of the thesis Minimum three pieces of evidence supporting this topic. Transition/Concluding sentence leading in to the next paragraph.
Body Paragraph #3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Topic Sentence supporting the first point of the thesis Minimum three pieces of evidence supporting this topic. Transition/Concluding sentence leading in to the next paragraph.
Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thesis and main points restated in a different, interesting manner. Call to some sort of action or response. Thought-provoking ending.

Discourse Markers		
Furthermore	It is clear that	Obviously,
Despite... the evidence is clear that...	Evidently	Clearly
Overwhelmingly evidence indicates	Conversely	It is apparent that...

Rhetorical Devices		
Metaphor	Anecdote	Direct Address
Rhetorical question	Statistic	Repetition
Hyperbole	Facts	Emotive language

Tier 2 Vocabulary

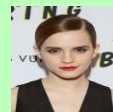
Emancipation	Freedom / no restraints by society
Equality	Treated the same as others
Suffrage	The right to vote in political elections
Liberty	Freedom
Social injustice	Unfair treatment of people in society
Prejudice	An unfair or unjust opinion of a group of people
Advocate	Support

I do not come here as an advocate, because whatever position the suffrage movement may occupy in the United States of America, in England it has passed beyond the realm of advocacy and it has entered into the sphere of practical politics. It has become the subject of revolution and civil war, and so tonight I am not here to advocate woman suffrage. American suffragists can do that very well for themselves.

I am here as a soldier who has temporarily left the field of battle in order to explain – it seems strange it should have to be explained – what civil war is like when civil war is waged by women. I am not only here as a soldier temporarily absent from the field at battle; I am here – and that, I think, is the strangest part of my coming – I am here as a person who, according to the law courts of my country, it has been decided, is of no value to the community at all; and I am adjudged because of my life to be a dangerous person, under sentence of penal servitude in a convict prison.

Read and listen to speeches by the following people:

- Michelle Obama
- Emma Watson
- Martin Luther King
- Greta Thunberg



Year 8 Spring Term: Much Ado About Nothing by William Shakespeare



William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was a renowned English poet, playwright, and actor born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon. Shakespeare was a prolific writer during the Elizabethan and Jacobean ages of British theatre (sometimes called the English Renaissance or the Early Modern Period). Shakespeare's plays are perhaps his most enduring legacy, but they are not all he wrote. Shakespeare's poems also remain popular to this day.



Context:

Elizabethan England was a fiercely patriarchal society with laws that heavily restricted what women could and could not do. Women were also barred from voting, and though they could inherit property from their father or their husband, they could not themselves purchase property.

In addition to these legal restrictions, women were also bound by strict social expectations that did not apply equally to men. Sermons and books written during the Elizabethan era encouraged women to be silent and obedient to male authority, whether that of their father or their husband. Women were regarded as "the weaker sex", not just in terms of physical strength, but emotionally too. It was believed that women always needed someone to look after them. If they were married, their husband was expected to look after them. When a woman's father deemed her ready to marry, he had a large degree of control of who she married.

Among the aristocracy, where marriages were often more about politics than love, women often had no say at all in who they married. Upon entering marriage, a woman ceased to be her father's responsibility, and her husband became her legal master.

Glossary:

Comedy - a play characterized by its humorous or satirical tone and its depiction of amusing people or incidents, in which the characters ultimately triumph over adversity

Patriarchal - relating to or denoting a system of society or government controlled by men.

Unrequited - (of a feeling, especially love) not returned

Deceit - the action or practice of deceiving someone by concealing or misrepresenting the truth.

Atypical - not representative of a type, group, or class

Tribulations - a cause of great trouble or suffering.

Archetypal - very typical of a certain kind of person or thing.

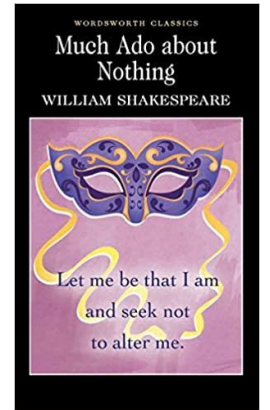
Denounce - publicly declare to be wrong or evil.

Reconciliation - the restoration of friendly relations

Abhorrent - inspiring disgust and loathing; repugnant.

Characters

- Benedick
- Beatrice
- Don John
- Don Pedro
- Claudio
- Hero
- Leonato
- Dogberry
- Verges
- Margaret



Key Quotes

"What, my dear Lady Disdain!"

"I trust you will be ruled by your father"

"Why, he is the prince's jester: a very dull fool- The prince's fool!"

"Bait the hook well; this fish will bite"

"Do not live, Hero; do not open thine eyes. But mine and mine I loves and mine I praised and mine that I was proud on"

Love	Family/love
Comedy	Manipulation