English 1 – Staunton – gstaunton@piedmontclassical.com weebly – pchs-staunton.weebly.com

**Week 1**

Open Book/Notes test for Unit 3 pages 345-470

 A study guide and some notes have been included.

 The test is mainly made up of the vocabulary we have been studying throughout this unit. Make sure you study your vocabulary; they are listed on the study guide.

**Week 2**

Unit (Collection) 4

Read pages 487-502 – Answer questions 1-5 page 502.

Read pages 504-512 on the African Oral Tradition and Folk Tales. I have provided notes to help you understand the differences between ritual, trickster, dilemma, and chain tales. Please email me with any questions.

Answer questions 1-7 page 513.

**Optional – Extra Credit -** Write your own Folk tale Project – In this project you will write a folk tale. You will choose from a ritual, trickster, dilemma, or chain tale. You are all creative, so use your imaginations. Use your best writing. It may be written in cursive, in print, or typed. Make sure you follow the examples you have read. See the rubric that has been included. Email me with any questions.

**Week 3**

Finish your folk tale, if you chose to write one. You may email me your rough draft if you need help. Read pages 518-519

Answer the Quickwrite top of page 519.

Reading Practice – Read the story that has been included and answer the questions that follow.

 “The Man, the Tiger, and the Jackal”

**Notes: English Unit 3 Staunton**

**Confucianism (359)** – Confucius was the founder of this philosophy. He implemented three main ideas

1. righteousness

2. destiny or the will of Heaven

3. moderation

He taught his followers to live modestly and harmoniously and to take responsibility for personal action. He advocated for a stable society in which every individual would function in contented harmony with others.

**Taoism** – Founded by a mystic named Laotzu. His philosophy regards nature as the great teacher. Taoists urge people to seek wisdom by turning their backs on the world and contemplating Tao, the mysterious force that governs and unifies all of nature. (less government the better)

**Buddhism** – Founded by Siddhartha. Brought from India during the Han dynasty. Buddha means enlightened one. Buddhist thought stresses the importance of ridding oneself of earthly desires and seeking ultimate peace and enlightenment through detachment. (yoga) The Buddhist emphasis on living ethically and transcending material concerns appealed to both Confucians and Taoists.

**Yin/Yang** – A perception of life that gives the ability to process continual change, in which opposing forces, such as heaven and earth or light and dark, balance one another. These oppositions are symbolized by the yin and yang. Yin, the passive, feminine force, counterbalancing yang, the active masculine force; each contains a seed of the other, as represented in the yin/yang symbol. The yin/yang philosophy offers people hope during difficult times, since it teaches that evil contains the seed of good.

**India** - **Hinduism**: More than a religion, it is a way of life. Hinduism has an endless variety of beliefs, rituals, and deities. It has no written doctrine or set of rules and no single religious leader. There are three major deities.

Brahma – the creator

Vishnu – the protector

Shiva – the destroyer/preserver

They believe in **Dharma**, which encompasses duty, righteousness, ethics, morality, law, and order.

**Karma** – what goes around comes around. (actions)

**Reincarnation** – The rebirth of a deceased person’s soul into another body.

The classical period of India gave us many wonderful lyrical poems called Hymns.

**Hymn** – A lyric poem, or song, addressed to a divine being.

1. address

2. people praise the power and wisdom of their deities.

3. request for divine mercy. (Ask for something.)

**Unit 3 Study Guide**

Be sure to know your vocabulary words:

Confucianism
Taoism
Buddhism
Yin/Yang
hymn
apostrophe
paradox
fable
frame story
epigrams
maxim
alliteration
mood
personification
Tanka
Haiku
parable

Be able to identify different vocabulary words through the use of examples.

Understand Tanka and Haiku poems and their structure.

Understand the philosophies of Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism.

Be familiar with the story Rama and Ravana in Battle. Refer to the study guide you used for the quiz you took.

**Different Types of Folk Tales**

*The Ritual Song*: consists of several stanzas and a refrain, lines that are repeated at the end of each stanza. In performance, the song leader would sing the main stanzas and others would join in the refrain. **Example**: “**Elephant-Hunter, Take Your Bow”** (notice how the audience is involved) **page 506**. The song calls for imitating of the elephants and of the hunters. It also reveals a reverential attitude toward nature and the spirits of the forest. Many African songs and ritual tales are accompanied by instruments and often by dance or rhythmic movements that act out what the words say.

*Trickster Tales*: are among the most common type of African folk tale. The trickster is a universal character type – or archetype – that appears in virtually all world folk traditions. The African trickster may remind you of certain characters in African American folklore, like Brer Rabbit, who use wit and deceit to fool others. While the trickster’s actions may be entertaining, they can result in serious consequences. Thus, the trickster often is presented as having a dual nature – cleverness and cunning on the one hand and treachery and destructiveness on the other. **Example: “Why We Tell Stories About Spider” (page 508).**

*Dilemma Tales*: are moral tales intended for listeners to discuss and debate. They are open-ended stories that invite the audience to respond to a question. There is no right or wrong answer; the point of such tales is to encourage the audience to weigh the values of actions and to judge proper ways of behaving within society. Even when these stories have fantastic or supernatural elements, they are almost always about family and community relationships, and their underlying messages speak to the problems of real life. **Example: “The Five Helpers” (page 510).**

*Chain or Cumulative Tales*: give speech to inanimate objects and to living things other than human beings. This tale uses personification reflecting the lively humor and sense of the absurd that are common in folk tales told by the various peoples of West Africa. They include the effect of repetition of realistic details with fantastic events. **Example: “Talk” (page 511).**

**Optional - Writing a Story for Oral Tradition Rubric**

You are going to write a story to be told to a listener of your choice. You will choose either a traditional hunting song, a trickster tale, a dilemma tale, or a chain or cumulative tale. Follow or mimic the examples in the book (pages 506-512) Remember, in African storytelling, the audience is involved, so make sure you devise a way to include your audience. Tell your story to a parent, friend, sibling, or guardian and answer the questions below as part of your grade.

*The Ritual Song*: consists of several stanzas and a refrain, lines that are repeated at the end of each stanza. In performance, the song leader would sing the main stanzas and others would join in the refrain.

*Trickster Tales*: are among the most common type of African folk tale. The trickster is a universal character type – or archetype – that appears in virtually all world folk traditions. While the trickster’s actions may be entertaining, they can result in serious consequences. Thus, the trickster often is presented as having a dual nature – cleverness and cunning on the one hand and treachery and destructiveness on the other.

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**Rubric**

**50pts.** Your chose one type of story and mimicked the format from the book for the style you chose. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What kind of tale did you write? Circle one: Ritual Trickster Dilemma Chain

35pts. Your story was well written. (neatness, grammar) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**15pts.** You told (presented) your story to your audience in a way a storyteller would present and answered the questions below. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Total: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How did you get your audience to participate?

2. Did your audience seem engaged in the story? (yes/no) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Did your audience like your story? (yes/no) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Signature of the person to whom you told your story.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Email this rubric **and** your written or typed story to me by:

Remember, you can email me with any questions. gstaunton@piedmontclassical.com

**Vocabulary and Unit 3 Test English 1**

*Directions: Answer or circle the letter that best answers each question. You may use your book and notes.*

1. “Night” is an example of what kind of writing? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. frame story             b. hymn        c. fable

2. “As you came near to us today, we turned homeward to rest, as birds go to their home in a tree.” This passage from Night is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. epigrams        b. maxim        c. apostrophe

3. A 5 line, 31 syllable poem is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. Tanka           b. Haiku        c. paradox

4. Name an example of a fable. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. What is the purpose of a frame story?

6. Brief, clever verses that often contain a moral are called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. paradox            b. fable       c. epigrams

7. They are an effective device for summarizing the message of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. paradox            b. fable       c. epigrams

8. A concise and direct statement of a rule of conduct or proper behavior is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. maxim          b. alliteration       c. mood

9. What did Confucius teach?

10. “A man drowned in the fountain of eternal life.”   “They must go to war to make peace.”  These are examples of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. frame story           b. Tanka          c. paradox

11. What are the teachings of Taoists?

12. What does the symbol of yin-yang symbolize?

13. Describe the structure of a Hiaku.

14. The feeling or atmosphere the writer creates with words and images is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. parable               b.  mood            c. maxim

15.  Silly Sally sells seashells by the seashore is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. personification       b. apostrophe      c. alliteration

16. The assignment of human characteristics to something that is not human is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. personification         b. fable            c. parable

17. A short, allegorical story that teaches a moral or religious lesson about life is called a(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. parable           b. fable        c. epigrams

18. This teaching stresses the importance of ridding oneself of earthly desires and seeking ultimate peace and enlightenment through detachment.

a. Confucianism b. Taoism c. Buddhism

19. What are some differences between a parable and a fable?

20.  “Glass, china, and reputation are easily cracked and never well mended.” This is an example of a(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. parable        b. personification      c. maxim

21. Tanka poems are mainly about what topics?

22. Are Tanka poems rhymed or unrhymed?

23. Rama and Ravana is a story about two warriors fighting. What were they fighting over?

 a. Food

 b. Rama stole Ravana’s chariot

 c. Rama’s wife was stolen by Ravana

24. What other story, that we have read together, were men fighting for this same reason?

 a. Night b. The Iliad c. Gilgamesh

25. Ravana was struggling within himself during the battle. He hated Rama, yet he admired him at the same time. Is this struggle an internal or external conflict?