

Myth and Media Curriculum Maps

[Unit of Study: CREATION MYTH](#)

[Unit of Study: HERO MYTHS](#)

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[Unit of Study: MODERN MYTH](#)

Course: Myth and Media	Unit of Study: CREATION MYTH
Big Idea/Rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation myths span time and culture to establish answers to humankind’s fundamental questions. • Creation myths demonstrate connections in world cultures and are the foundation for humankind’s establishment of codes of conduct.
Enduring Understandings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation myths establish codes of conduct. • Creation myths provide a sequence to establish an order and framework to our existence. • Creation myths of various cultures have connections and disconnections that speaks to their geography, daily lives, and traditions/values.
Essential Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What connections and notable disconnections are present in each mini unit text? • How does each myth provide a code of conduct? • Which myths establish a sequence of creation? • What cultural themes are present in the myth? • What fundamental questions are attempted to be answered in the reading? • What insight into creation stories can Joseph Campbell’s The Power of Myth provide? • Despite being separated by geography and time, why might creation myths share symbols, characters, and events? • How can learning these basic creation myths help to understand ways of life even today?
Content (Subject Matter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Myths from Parallel Myth text: India (2), Iran, Norse • 4 Myths from Parallel Myth text: Chippewa, Algonquin, Arikara, Iroquois • 4 Myths from Parallel Myth text: Genesis (2), Talmud, Babylonian

<p>Standards</p>	<p>RL.11-12.1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.</p> <p>RL.11-12.2. Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.</p> <p>RI.11-12.3. Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.</p> <p>RI.11-12.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term or terms over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines faction in Federalist No. 10).</p> <p>RI.11-12.9. Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) documents of historical and literary significance for their themes, purposes and rhetorical features, including primary source documents relevant to U.S. and/or global history.</p>
<p>Materials/Resources</p>	<p><u>PARALLEL MYTH</u> <u>Power of Myth</u>, text and dvd</p>

Course: Myth and Media	Unit of Study: HERO MYTHS
Big Idea/Rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hero Myths span time and culture to establish the hero archetype. • Hero Myths demonstrate connections in world cultures and are the foundation for many hero stories in the current time. • Hero Myths are prevalent in all world cultures and span many genres • Hero Myths can depart from the established hero archetype • Greek Tragedy is the basis for Shakespearean Tragedy • Greek Tragedy is based on hero myths • Greek Tragedy is a foundational text in world literature. • <u>The Hobbit</u> is a modern hero story. • <u>The Hobbit</u> merges archetype forms with new ideas about the hero. • <u>The Hobbit</u> is a metaphor for the human experience.
Enduring Understandings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hero myths provide a cultures values embodied in the hero. • The Hero Cycle is the repetitive pattern followed by many hero archetypes : leave, acquire, stay or continue on, return • The function of the hero cycle is to demonstrate a hero’s trials and subsequent transformation • Symbolism present in hero myths represent our life experience • The Hero is a metaphor for the challenges and experiences of human existence • Tragedy is a type of drama that leads to the downfall of the protagonist. • Tragedy is meant to provide Catharsis. • Medea and Jason’s relationship shows the other side of the hero story • Medea provides a female perspective on the hero’s accomplishments.
Essential Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the components of the hero cycle? • What is the purpose of the hero cycle? • How is the hero story a metaphor for our life experiences? • What obstacles must the hero overcome? • What knowledge does the hero lack? • How can acquisition be both figurative and literal components of the hero cycle? • What connections and disconnections are there between Greek Heroes and heroes from other cultures? • How does Bilbo Baggins adhere to and go against the hero archetype? • Why would psychologists study the stories of heroes? • What insight can Campbell provide regarding the modern version of the hero story?
Content (Subject Matter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Myths from Parallel Myth text: Siegfried, Theseus, Perseus • 3 Myths from Parallel Myth text: Achilles, Odysseus, Aeneas • 1 Tragedy play, <u>Medea</u> • <u>The Hobbit</u>

<p>Standards</p>	<p>RL.11-12.1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.</p> <p>RL.11-12.2. Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.</p> <p>RL.11-12.3. Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).</p> <p>RL.11-12.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (e.g., Shakespeare as well as other authors.)</p> <p>RL.11-12.5. Analyze how an author’s choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution) contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact.</p> <p>RL.11-12.7. Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text. (e.g., Shakespeare and other authors.)</p> <p>RI.11-12.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term or terms over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines faction in Federalist No. 10)</p>
<p>Materials/Resources</p>	<p><u>PARALLEL MYTH</u> <u>Power of Myth</u>, text and dvd <u>Medea</u>, by Euripides <u>The Hobbit</u> by JRR Tolkien</p>

Course: Myth and Media	Unit of Study: UNDERWORLD MYTHS
Big Idea/Rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underworld myths span time and culture to establish answers to humankind’s fundamental questions. • Underworld myths demonstrate connections in world cultures and are the foundation for humankind’s establishment of codes of conduct. • Underworld myths support a culture’s most significant beliefs, standards, and values. • Dante Alighieri’s work relates his world to other works of literature, history, and art.
Enduring Understandings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underworld Myths establish codes of conduct • Underworld Myths provide a sequence to establish a relationship between our existence and the geography, rewards, punishments, of our afterlife. • Underworld Myths of various cultures have connections and disconnections that speaks to their geography, daily lives, and traditions/values. • <u>The Divine Comedy</u> is an allegory that uses Dante’s experience to explain a larger human experience that goes beyond Medieval Europe.
Essential Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What connections and notable disconnections are present in each mini unit text? • How does each myth provide a code of conduct? • Which myths establish a sequence of experiences in the afterlife? • What cultural themes are present in the myth? • What fundamental questions are attempted to be answered in the reading? • What insight into Underworld stories can Joseph Campbell’s <u>The Power of Myth</u> provide? • Despite being separated by geography and time, why might underworld myths share symbols, characters, and events? • How can learning these basic underworld myths help to understand ways of life even today? • What is an allegory? How does Dante support his story framework with symbols and imagery that connect the literal and figurative? • How did Dante’s life emerge in his <u>Inferno</u>? • What is Contrapasso? • What is Terza Rima? How does it still emerge despite the translation? • What message can be supported from the reading about Dante’s outlook on the sinners and their punishments?
Content (Subject Matter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Myths from Parallel Myth text: Greece, Rome, Babylon, Norse • Informational Text reading to support the literature: Campbell, and supplemental articles in parallel myth text • Dante’s <u>Divine Comedy</u>, focusing especially on the <u>Inferno</u>.

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<p>Materials/Resources</p>	<p><u>PARALLEL MYTH</u> <u>Power of Myth</u>, text and dvd <u>The Portable Dante</u></p>

Course: Myth and Media	Unit of Study: MODERN MYTH
Big Idea/Rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Westerns exist as modern myths which establish standards and support cultural values of Post WWII America. • The American Western's protagonist establishes an archetype of the hero facing trials in a new world. • <u>Star Wars</u> is a modern hero story, based on enduring Archetypes of the hero story (connecting it directly with Marking Period 2 and 3's units) • <u>Star Wars</u> continues the Hero tradition from the oral tradition Epic Hero, through the Heroes of print (The Hobbit) to film as an emerging dominant form of media.
Enduring Understandings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 4 westerns studies reflect American values and social standards of the Post WWII country. • Star Wars and its sequels represent the hero archetype story in a new way. • Luke follows the hero cycle, undergoing trials and subsequent transformations. • Lucas and Campbell are a bridge between the myths of Ancient times and current culture, demonstrating a pattern of Hero stories that make current film study relevant to the hero discussion.
Essential Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What connections and notable disconnections are present in each Western in terms of conflict, protagonist, and resolution? • How does each myth provide a code of conduct or present a set of values? • What cultural themes are present in the myth? • How do these 4 early westerns evolve in terms of characters, conflict, and resolution? • How can these films help us to understand the psyche of the audience of their time? • What symbolism helps to support an overall motif in the film? • How can that symbol support a standard or value established in film? • How does Luke follow the hero cycle? • How does Star Wars support ideas presented by Joseph Campbell? • What additions and improvements does Lucas add to the Star Wars hero story? What effect does this have on the tale itself? • How can the Star Wars series be viewed in terms of cultural impact and relevancy to the HERO Archetype?
Content (Subject Matter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>High Noon, The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance, The Searchers, True Grit.</u> • Star Wars series and accompanying interviews. • Informational Text reading to support the literature: Campbell, and supplemental articles in parallel myth text • Referral to Marking Period 2 notes and prior knowledge

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