YEAR 8 AUTUMN 1 CHAUCER: Wife of Bath & Rhetoric

Pilgrim/pilgrimage

Intent: For students to know what a comedy is and the generic features of a comedy.

Substantive Knowledge	Common misconceptions
 Who Chaucer was and his contribution to the comedy genre in the Middle Ages. What a pilgrim/pilgrimage is (links to RS curriculum) How and why language changes over time. The social and historical context of the Middle Ages (specifically gender roles/stereotypes.) Links to History curriculum. Generic conventions of comedies. Linguistic devices writers use to create comedy. How writers build characterisation of comic protagonists. More about epic poetry – students will build on their knowledge from the Y7 Odyssey scheme. Students can: Explore how context affects representations of gender/cultural values in texts. Explain how and why language changes over time. Identify, analyse and use comedic devices. Explain how The Wife of Bath is presented as a powerful figure in The Canterbury Tales. 	 Make generalised and sweeping statements about context. Confuse the literary genre of comedy with comedy shows/funny books they read now and not understand the distinction between the two. Miss the importance things that make 'epic poetry' poetic and think it's just 'a long tale' Find the distinctions between sarcasm, irony and satire confusing. Find these terms hard to define and apply.
Tier 2 and 3 language	Links to previous topics
Irony Satire Innuendo Bathos Slapstick Pun Farce Hyperbole Comic similes Patriarchy Misogyny Frame narrative	Epic poetry – Y7 The Odyssey The Power of Rhetoric – Y7 Bone Sparrow Frame Narrative – Shakespeare – Midsummer Night's Dream. Comedy vs Tragedy – references made back to tragedy as the opposite to tragedy in turns of traditional literary genres.

Literary Studies Composition Rhetoric Linguistics



Canonical text that helps students understand the most influential texts in history and their timelessness. This unit also helps students explore language change and the influences on language change. Social context, such as patriarchal and gender roles are explored, as is the subversion of these roles in modern versions of WOB.

Playscript composition:
Acts/scenes
Stage direction
Stagecraft
Characterisation
Themes
Monologue composition is

the focus for writing.

Students will add the following to their toolbox of rhetoric devices:
Hyperbole
Comic similes
Irony
Sarcasm
Satire

Brackets
Colons
Irony
Satire
Mimicry
Innuendo
Bathos
Slapstick
Pun
Farce
Hyperbole
Comic similes

Retrieval	Assessment	Links to future topics
Key spellings of tier 2 and 3 vocabulary	Writing: Students write a monologue. SandL: Could deliver monologue to class.	The unit that follows this will extend their understanding of the comedy genre by exploring Shakespeare's comedy Much Ado about Nothing. Students will compare the presentation of The Wife of Bath to that of Beatrice in Much Ado to explore how comedic devices and rhetoric are used to create powerful female protagonists.