

Y7 – Gothic Narrative Writing.

Why?

This topic will provide you with key knowledge on the history and development of the gothic genre that you will be able to use throughout your time at AHS and beyond. You will learn the components of a conventional story arc and use this learning to interpret and critique some classical gothic short stories.

Gothic History:

- The word 'Gothic' comes from the Goths who were a 4th century Germanic tribe.
- From its start, it represents a challenge to the orthodox and the traditional.
- The initial reception for these works were negative.
- Gothic literature was seen as uncivilised and did not cultivate the kind of manners and morals that were to be encouraged.

1760-1790: Gothic Romanticism. A focus on the internal and mental/emotional stress.

1890s/Late 19th Century—The Victorian era. Popular figures such as vampires emerge!

20th Century: the loss of identity and self in an increasingly violent and isolated world!

Key Concepts:

Genre - a style or category of art, music, or literature:

Narratology – study of structure and the way in which a story is told.

Structure – the way in which a text is organised and delivered.

Imagery – descriptive of figurative language.

Setting – the environment in which the narrative takes place.

Grammar – structural rules regarding our use of language.

Nature – the physical world or universe around us and its influence.

Religion – the belief in a controlling power such as a God.

Belief – something one accepts as true or real.

Vocabulary

The sublime— *The sublime describes one feeling of both awe and terror in the face of an object that seemed unknowingly vast and magnificent.*

Convention – *a defining characteristic of a genre*

Trepidation— *a feeling of fear or anxiety about something that may happen.*

Morose— *sullen and ill-tempered.*

Ominous— *the worrying impression something bad is going to happen.*

Grammar:

- Word class
- Sentence types
- Paragraphing
- Punctuation
- Synonyms and antonyms

