



Core Knowledge

What are the differences between **democracy** and **tyranny**?

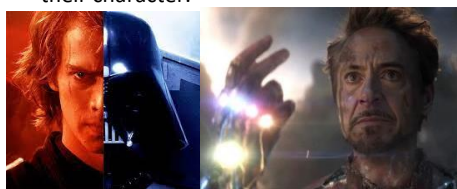
- A **democracy** is ruled by citizens of a country, as a form of government. The government would vote, or decide together, on decisions made.
- A **tyranny** is a government with a single ruler (a tyrant) who has absolute power over all decisions. This can often lead to the oppression and exploitation of people.

What is a tragedy?

- Tragedy** is defined as a serious drama with an unhappy ending, usually including death.
- There is usually at least one murder plot. There is sometimes a character (or character) who commit suicide.

What is a tragic hero?

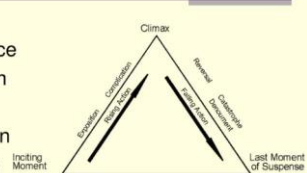
- A tragedy includes a **tragic hero**.
- The tragic hero is usually the main character. A tragic hero is a high born character who is respected and admired.
- They usually die, or suffer a **downfall**.
- Their death or downfall is due to their **hamartia** which is a flaw or weakness in their character.



What is the structure of a tragedy?

The Structure of Tragedy

- Exposition
- Exciting Force
- Rising Action
- Climax
- Falling Action
- Catastrophe




- The climax is the moment of greatest tension in a tragedy. It is the moment the plot has been moving toward.

Key Skills

You need to be able to demonstrate the following key skills. Instructions on how to demonstrate these are in your Writing Strategy for Reading document.











- Thesis statement about a character
- Critical evaluation thesis statement
- Introducing textual detail: speech
- Introducing textual detail: reference.
- Making an inference
- Commenting on the effect on the reader/audience
- Analysing metaphorical language
- Analysing a writer's method and its effect
- Analysing structure: beginnings
- Analysing structure: shifts/ developments
- Linking to the writer's idea

Rhetoric

rhetoric	Viewpoint writing is all about being convincing. Your intention is to make your audience understand your viewpoint and agree with what you're writing. rhetoric = writing or speech intended to be effective and influence people. 
ethos	ethos = the speaker's credibility (trustworthiness, authority, expertise) The speaker must show they are someone who can be trusted, or be someone who has experience with the topic.
logos	logos = reasons that make sense (being logical, using facts) Logos uses logic, reasoning, evidence, and facts to support an argument. Logos appeals to the more rational side of the audience's minds, and provides support for the subject matter.
pathos	pathos = an appeal to the audience's emotions Pathos accesses the emotions and beliefs of the audience to draw them into the subject matter. It makes audiences feel like they have a personal stake in the provided information and is often the way to drive them into action. Ways to create ethos, logos and pathos can be found on your Transactional Writing Strategy document.

Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Image
ambition	A strong desire to achieve something, usually power or success.	
climax	The moment the tension builds up to.	
corruption	The use of power in a dishonest or illegal way.	
downfall	A loss of power or status.	
dramatic irony	When the audience knows something that the characters don't.	
exploitation	The act of treating someone unfairly to benefit from their work.	
foreshadowing	When a writer hints about something that happens later on in the story.	
hamartia	A character's fault or mistake that causes the tragic hero's death.	
honour	Reputation and respect. If you act in an honourable way, you act in a way you believe is morally right.	
idealistic	Describes someone who is unrealistic in their expectations of how things should be.	
juxtaposition	A literary technique where a writer places very different things or people close to each other. This emphasises how the things are similar or different.	
manipulate	To control or influence something or someone unfairly.	
metaphor	A way of describing something. It is not a	

	literal description. You compare it to something it is not.	
oppression	The treatment of a group of people in an unfair way, often by limiting their freedom	
persuasion	The act of convincing someone to do something or believe something.	
rhetoric	Writing or speech intended to influence people.	
setting	The time and place in which a story takes place.	
soliloquy	A speech in a play where the character speaks to himself or herself or to the people watching rather than to the other characters.	
structure	The order of events in a story.	
superstitious	Describes someone who believes in things that are not real or possible.	
tension	An element of a story that evokes emotions such as worry, anxiety, fear and stress in the reader/audience.	
tragedy	A play with a dramatic plot that ends in the death of the main character or characters.	
tragic hero	A character who is honourable but suffers a downfall due to their hamartia.	
tyranny	A government with a single ruler (a tyrant) who has absolute power over all decisions.	