



Genre Summary		Key Texts	Some of the vocabulary you'll read during this unit:
<p>Some of the conventions of this genre are:</p> <p>Setting: sinister, spooky settings: castles, dungeons, winding stairs, stately homes, haunted/cursed buildings, isolated, abandoned, terrible weather</p> <p>Characters: Tyrants, villains, maniacs – usually murderous and vengeful; persecuted maidens and damsels in distress; madwomen and witches; supernatural characters/monsters - ; ghosts, demons, vampires, zombies, mummies and 'Byronic' heroes – intelligent, sophisticated and educated, but <u>struggling</u> with emotional conflicts</p> <p>Plot: Omens, prophecies, curses, secrets, supernatural or unexplained events create a sense of mystery. Characters who commit terrible crimes or go against nature/against God or vulnerable female characters who are often in distress – usually because they have suffered some sort of misfortune.</p> <p>Themes: Horror and fear; Supernatural; Macabre; Religion/faith; Nature; Love</p>		<p>The following texts will be used to support narrative writing skills across the term:</p> <p><i>The Laboratory</i> by Robert Browning (1844); <i>The Tell-Tale Heart</i> by Edgar Allen Poe (1843); <i>Dracula</i> by Bram Stoker (1897); <i>The Raven</i> by Edgar Allen Poe (1845); <i>Woman in Black</i> by Susan Hill (1983); <i>The Monkey's Paw</i> by W. W. Jacobs (1902); <i>Frankenstein</i> by Mary Shelley (1816)</p> <p>Whilst studying this unit you may want to do some extra reading around this unit. Below are listed some popular gothic texts:</p> <p>Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte; The Picture of Dorian Gray by Oscar Wilde; Rebecca by Daphne Du Maurier; The Turning of the Screw by Henry James; Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte; The Shining by Stephen King</p> <p>YA Gothic: Fledgling by Octavia E. Butler; Between the Devil and the Deep Blue Sea by April Genevieve Tucholke; Compulsion by Martina Boone</p>	<p>Accumulation, afflicted, alienated, anguish, aquiline, bonnet, conjecture, coquettishly, damsel, despair, dilapidated, distress, foreboding, incoherent, intolerable, languorous, lurid, omen, sinister, spectral, subterranean, supernatural, vengeful, voluptuousness wretched</p>
Key Terminology		Sound It Out	Etymology- Word Origins
Core	Tension	Ten-shun	From the Latin <i>tension</i> (<i>stem of tensio</i>) meaning a stretching
	Convention	Kuhn-ven-shuhn	From Latin <i>conventio(n-)</i> 'meeting, covenant', from the verb <i>convenire</i>
	Pathetic Fallacy	Pah-TheT-ic Fah-Lah-See	From the Greek <i>pathos</i> , meaning 'emotion' and the Latin <i>fallere</i> meaning 'deceive'
Intermediate	Obscurity	Uhb-skyoor-i-tee	From Middle French <i>obscurité</i> , from Latin <i>obscuritās</i>
	Foreboding	Four-boh-ding	From Middle English <i>forbodyng</i> (noun)
	Physiognomy	Fiz-ee-on-uh-mee	From Old French <i>phisonomie</i> from Greek <i>phuiognomania</i> 'judging from men's nature (by his features)
Advanced	Byronic Hero – male protagonist characteristic of Lord Byron (1788-1824) - alluringly dark, mysterious, moody	By-ron-ik heer-oh	From Greek <i>hērōs</i> . Pertaining to or resembling British poet George Gordon, 6th Baron <i>Byron</i> (1788-1824)
	Macabre	Muh-kahb	Late 19th century: from French <i>macabre</i> , from <i>Danse Macabre</i> 'dance of death'