



IDX G9 English H
Study Guide Issue 1
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1. Western Literature

- Western literature is defined as literacy works that descend from the literacy traditions of the Ancient Greeks, Romans, and the Bible
- It commonly refers to literature of places influenced by these traditions such as Europe and the America

2. Archetypes

- A typical and/or familiar character, relationship, action, or situation that represents universal aspects of human nature and/or psychology
 - Archetypes often form the conventions of genres

3. Character Archetypes

- Something common in all stories

- C.G.Jung theorized twelve universal archetypes, “roles” that everyone can fit into
- Very common in mythologies
 - Every archetype can be reflected to a character in mythology
- Ex. Heroes: Flawed, a representative of cultural values, reactive, from the known world
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4. Structure of Myth: The Monomyth

- Joseph Campbell in Jung’s book “The Hero with a Thousand” faces theories that there is only one myth archetype, the monomyth, or hero’s journey
 - Mono: 1+myth=story
 - Hero’s Journey has 3 common parts: Separation, Initiation, and Return
- Called this because ultimately, every myth’s structure is the same
- Myths are cultural stories which has symbolic value
- **Myths aren’t usually true stories, but they have symbolic value, so people believe them**
 - they explain, teach “true” message

5. Four Main Functions of Myths

- **Metaphysical** (spiritual)
 - Teach people about a society’s spiritual and religious systems
- **Cosmological** (science)
 - Explain why the world is the way it is (before science was invented)
- **Sociological** (cultural)
 - Express cultural values and teach people how to be a part of their society
- **Psychological** (emotion)
 - Provides individuals with a framework to understand and cope with universal human emotions, fear, and desires

6. Monsters became monsters because-

- They defy social norms
- They embody socio-cultural fears or anxieties about class
- They represent a fear of the unknown, or degeneration
 - **Degeneration refers to the gradual loss of an issue, organ, or cell’s normal structure and function, often due to aging, disease, or injury**

7. Greek Values

- Loyalty
 - They valued family, their community, and the Gods
- Glory & Fame
 - Souls sent to Hades after death. Glory-achieved souls were the ones granted privilege
- Intelligence
 - Boys study up to 14 years minimum
- Hospitality
 - How you look after people. How you treat them, etc
- **Archetype comes from origin and model**
- **Feminism:** women have always struggled to gain equality, respect, and the same rights as men. This has been difficult because of **patriarchy**
 - **argues** against patriarchy
 - Patriarchy is the ideology where men are superior to women

8. Shakespeare's Writing Style

- Rhyming verse
 - Refers to poetry as we usually understand it; there is a distinct rhythm and it rhymes
- Blank verse
 - A type of poetry that does not rhyme and has a regular rhythmic pattern, most often iambic pentameter
 - **Iambic pentameter:** a poetic meter consisting of 10 syllables per line, grouped into 5 pairs where each pair has an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed one
- Prose: used in daily life contrast the rational with emotional
 - Comedy: when a character fails to speak in verse

9. The sonnet at a glance

- It's a poem of 14 lines, usually iambic
 - Iambic Pentameter: Ten syllables in a line of five iambs (Pair of syllables in which second syllable is stressed)
- There are 2 kinds of sonnet, with very different histories behind their different forms:
Petrarchan & Shakespeare
 - Petrarchan Sonnet: 14 lines, has a strict structure called the octave and Sestet
 - Octave: the first 8 lines generally rhymes ABBA ABBA
 - Sestet: the last 6 lines that rhymes like CDE CDE/ CDC CDC
 - Shakespeare Sonnet: 14-lined poem with 3 quatrains and a couplet
 - Quatrain: 4-line stanzas, each with its own rhyme
 - Couplet: 2 rhyming lines
 - Shakespeare's general rhyme scheme is ABAB CDCD EFEF GG