

Topic: Unit 1: History of Fantasy Literature

Days: 2

Subject(s): English Language Arts

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Know:

What is the difference between traditional fantasy and modern fantasy?

Understand:

Traditional works of fantasy contain significant elements which modern fantasy authors have drawn upon extensively for inspiration in their own works.

Even the most fantastic myths, legends and fairy tales differ from modern fantasy genre in three respects:

1) Modern genre fantasy postulates a different reality, either a fantasy world separated from ours, or a hidden fantasy side of our own world. In addition, the rules, geography, history, etc. of this world tend to be defined, even if they are not described outright. Traditional fantastic tales take place in our world, often in the past or in far off, unknown places. It seldom describes the place or the time with any precision, often saying simply that it happened "long ago and far away"

2) The supernatural in fantasy is by design fictitious. In traditional tales, the degree to which the author considered the supernatural to be real can span the spectrum from legends taken as reality to myths

Do:

Answer the unit essential question.

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Know:

Understand:

Do:

	<p>understood as describing in understandable terms more complicated reality, to late, intentionally fictitious literary works.</p> <p>3) The fantastic worlds of modern fantasy are created by an author or group of authors, often using traditional elements, but usually in a novel arrangement and with an individual interpretation. Traditional tales with fantasy elements used familiar myths and folklore, and any differences from tradition were considered variations on a theme; the traditional tales were never intended to be separate from the local supernatural folklore.</p>	
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Subject(s): English Language Arts

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Which standards are students learning in this unit?

CC.9-10.R.L.1., CC.9-10.R.I.1, CC.9-10.R.I.2, CC.9-10.R.L.4, CC.9-10.R.I.4, CC.9-10.R.L.5, CC.9-10.R.I.8, CC.9-10.R.L.9, CC.9-10.R.I.9, CC.9-10.R.L.10, CC.9-10.R.I.10, CC.9-10.W.1, CC.9-10.W.1, CC.9-10.W.3, CC.9-10.W.5, CC.9-10.W.8, CC.9-10.W.10, CC.9-10.SL.1, CC.9-10.SL.3, PCC.9-10.1.2, PCC.9-10.1.2, PCC.9-10.1.3, PCC.9-10.1.4, PCC.9-10.1.5, 9-10 Standards will be basic, 11-12 standards will be used to differentiate instruction for advanced learners.

Topic: Unit 2: Types of Fantasy

Days: 3

Subject(s): English Language Arts

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Know:

Understand:

Do:

<p>What are the two types of fantasy?</p>	<p>There are two important categories to remember in fantasy: high fantasy and low fantasy.</p> <p>High fantasy has the following characteristics: 1) The majority of action takes place in a secondary world created by the author. 2) The story contains well-developed humans, animals, and creatures representing the setting. 3) The protagonist believes his/her cause and fights evil for the good of country, people, and/or society.</p> <p>Low fantasy has the following characteristics: 1) The majority of the action is in the primary, real world. 2) Some imaginary incidents that cannot be explained rationally or scientifically according to any known reality. 3) Real and fanciful humans and creatures are portrayed.</p>	<p>Answer the unit essential question.</p>
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Topic: Unit 2: Types of Fantasy

Days: 3

Subject(s): English Language Arts

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Which standards are students learning in this unit?

CC.9-10.R.L.1., CC.9-10.R.I.1, CC.9-10.R.I.2, CC.9-10.R.L.4, CC.9-10.R.I.4, CC.9-10.R.L.5, CC.9-10.R.I.8, CC.9-10.R.L.9, CC.9-10.R.I.9, CC.9-10.R.L.10, CC.9-10.R.I.10, CC.9-10.W.1, CC.9-10.W.1, CC.9-10.W.3, CC.9-10.W.5, CC.9-10.W.8, CC.9-10.W.10, CC.9-10.SL.1, CC.9-10.SL.3, PCC.9-10.1.2, PCC.9-10.1.2, PCC.9-10.1.3, PCC.9-10.1.4, PCC.9-10.1.5, 9-10 Standards will be basic, 11-12 standards will be used to differentiate instruction for advanced learners.

Topic: Unit 3: Categories of Fantasy Literature

Days: 25

Subject(s): English Language Arts

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Know:

Understand:

Do:

<p>What are the categories of fantasy literature?</p> <p>What types of stories fall into these categories?</p> <p>How do I analyze the real and imaginary facets of the stories?</p> <p>How do I analyze the origins and cultural influences of the stories?</p> <p>How do I determine whether the story is traditional or modern fantasy?</p> <p>How do I determine whether the story is high fantasy or low fantasy?</p>	<p>There are many categories of fantasy literature. Some stories fall into more than one category.</p> <p>Folktales are narrative stories that explain the traditions of a culture, subculture, or group and often contain elements of fantasy.</p> <p>Animal Fantasy are stories in which animals behave as human beings; they talk and experience emotions. They often retain their animal characteristics.</p> <p>Personified Toys and Objects are stories in which admired objects or beloved toys are brought to life and believed in by the main character. The responsibilities of parenthood are often assumed by the child protagonist.</p> <p>Unusual Characters and Strange Situations are stories where fantasy is approached through reality, but taken to the ridiculous or exaggerated. These stories can best be described as having unusual characters or situations.</p> <p>Worlds of Little People are stories with worlds</p>	<p>Answer the unit essential question(s).</p>
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Topic: Unit 3: Categories of Fantasy Literature

Days: 25

Subject(s): English Language Arts

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Know:

Understand:

Do:

	<p>inhabited by miniature people with their own culture in this or another world. Their existence is always threatened by big people, often humans.</p> <p>Supernatural Events include the ghost story. Ghosts can be fearful threats or helpful protectors. Many authors write mysteries in which the solution is partially supernatural or arrived at with supernatural assistance.</p> <p>Historical Fantasy, also known as time-warp fantasy. In these stories, a present day protagonist goes back in time to a different era. A contrast between the two times is shown through the protagonist's discoveries of and astonishment with earlier customs.</p> <p>Quest Stories are adventure stories with lofty goals, such as justice or love, or a rich reward like magic powers or hidden treasure. These are often set in medieval times and there is a struggle between good and evil. Quest stories are usually associated with high fantasy.</p> <p>Science-Fiction and Science-Fantasy provide a picture of something</p>	
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Topic: Unit 3: Categories of Fantasy Literature

Days: 25

Subject(s): English Language Arts

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Know:

Understand:

Do:

	that could happen based upon real scientific principles. The elements must seem scientifically or technically possible.	
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Topic: Unit 3: Categories of Fantasy Literature

Days: 25

Subject(s): English Language Arts

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Which standards are students learning in this unit?

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Topic: Unit 4: Other Fantastical Creatures

Days: 10

Subject(s): English Language Arts

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Know:

What other fantastical creatures exist in literature?

Understand:

There are many monsters, creatures, demons, and dangers in literature of fantasy that were not covered in the other units.

Other fantastical creatures include the following:

- 1) Angels and Demons
- 2) Dragons and Fairies
- 3) Shape-Shifters
- 4) Vampires, Zombies, and the Undead
- 5) Even more...

Do:

Answer the unit essential question.

Topic: Unit 4: Other Fantastical Creatures

Days: 10

Subject(s): English Language Arts

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Which standards are students learning in this unit?

CC.9-10.R.L.1., CC.9-10.R.I.1, CC.9-10.R.I.2, CC.9-10.R.L.4, CC.9-10.R.I.4, CC.9-10.R.L.5, CC.9-10.R.I.8, CC.9-10.R.L.9, CC.9-10.R.I.9, CC.9-10.R.L.10, CC.9-10.R.I.10, CC.9-10.W.1, CC.9-10.W.1, CC.9-10.W.3, CC.9-10.W.5, CC.9-10.W.8, CC.9-10.W.10, CC.9-10.SL.1, CC.9-10.SL.3, PCC.9-10.1.2, PCC.9-10.1.2, PCC.9-10.1.3, PCC.9-10.1.4, PCC.9-10.1.5, 9-10 Standards will be basic, 11-12 standards will be used to differentiate instruction for advanced learners.

Topic: Unit 1: History of Fantasy Literature

Days: 2

Subject(s): English Language Arts

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Key Learning: Traditional works of fantasy contain significant elements which modern fantasy authors have drawn upon extensively for inspiration in their own works.

Even the most fantastic myths, legends and fairy tales differ from modern fantasy genre in three respects:

1) Modern genre fantasy postulates a different reality, either a fantasy world separated from ours, or a hidden fantasy side of our own world. In addition, the rules, geography, history, etc. of this world tend to be defined, even if they are not described outright. Traditional fantastic tales take place in our world, often in the past or in far off, unknown places. It seldom describes the place or the time with any precision, often saying simply that it happened "long ago and far away"

2) The supernatural in modern fantasy is by design fictitious. In traditional tales, the degree to which the author considered the supernatural to be real can span the spectrum from legends taken as reality to myths understood as describing in understandable terms more complicated reality, to late, intentionally fictitious literary works.

3) The fantastic worlds of modern fantasy are created by an author or group of authors, often using traditional elements, but usually in a novel arrangement and with an individual interpretation. Traditional tales with fantasy elements used familiar myths and folklore, and any differences from tradition were considered variations on a theme; the traditional tales were never intended to be separate from the local supernatural folklore.

Unit Essential Question(s):

What is the difference between traditional fantasy and modern fantasy?



Topic: Unit 1: History of Fantasy Literature

Days: 2

Subject(s): English Language Arts

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

<p>Concept: Difference 1: Reality</p> <p>Modern genre fantasy postulates a different reality, either a fantasy world separated from ours, or a hidden fantasy side of our own world. In addition, the rules, geography, history, etc. of this world tend to be defined, even if they are not described outright.</p> <p>Traditional fantastic tales take place in our world, often in the past or in far off, unknown places. It seldom describes the place or the time with any precision, often saying simply that it happened "long ago and far away"</p>	<p>Concept: Difference 2: Supernatural</p> <p>The supernatural in modern fantasy is by design fictitious.</p> <p>In traditional tales, the degree to which the author considered the supernatural to be real can span the spectrum from legends taken as reality to myths understood as describing in understandable terms more complicated reality, to late, intentionally fictitious literary works.</p>	<p>Concept: Difference 3: Creation</p> <p>The fantastic worlds of modern fantasy are created by an author or group of authors, often using traditional elements, but usually in a novel arrangement and with an individual interpretation.</p> <p>Traditional tales with fantasy elements used familiar myths and folklore, and any differences from tradition were considered variations on a theme; the traditional tales were never intended to be separate from the local supernatural folklore.</p>
<p>Lesson Essential Question(s): What is the difference between reality in traditional fantasy and modern fantasy? (A)</p>	<p>Lesson Essential Question(s): What is the difference between the inclusion of the supernatural in traditional fantasy and modern fantasy? (A)</p>	<p>Lesson Essential Question(s): What is the difference between the creation of traditional fantasy literature and modern fantasy literature? (A)</p>
<p>Vocabulary: Traditional Fantasy , Modern Fantasy</p>	<p>Vocabulary: Supernatural</p>	<p>Vocabulary: Myth, Folklore</p>

Additional Information:

Attached Document(s):

Vocab Report for Topic: Unit 1: History of Fantasy Literature

Days: 2

Subject(s): English Language Arts

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Concept: Difference 1: Reality

Traditional Fantasy

-

Modern Fantasy

-

Concept: Difference 2: Supernatural

Supernatural -

Concept: Difference 3: Creation

Myth -

Folklore -

Topic: Unit 2: Types of Fantasy

Days: 3

Subject(s): English Language Arts

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Key Learning: There are two important categories to remember in fantasy: high fantasy and low fantasy.

High fantasy has the following characteristics:

- 1) The majority of action takes place in a secondary world created by the author.
- 2) The story contains well-developed humans, animals, and creatures representing the setting.
- 3) The protagonist believes his/her cause and fights evil for the good of country, people, and/or society.

Low fantasy has the following characteristics:

- 1) The majority of the action is in the primary, real world.
- 2) Some imaginary incidents that cannot be explained rationally or scientifically according to any known reality.
- 3) Real and fanciful humans and creatures are portrayed.



Unit Essential Question(s):

What are the two types of fantasy?



Concept:

High Fantasy

The majority of action takes place in a secondary world created by the author.
 The story contains well-developed humans, animals, and creatures representing the setting.
 The protagonist believes his/her cause and fights evil for the good of country, people, and/or society.



Lesson Essential Question(s):

What are the characteristics of high fantasy? (A)



Vocabulary:
High Fantasy

Concept:

Low Fantasy

The majority of the action is in the primary, real world.
 Some imaginary incidents that cannot be explained rationally or scientifically according to any known reality.
 Real and fanciful humans and creatures are portrayed.



Lesson Essential Question(s):

What are the characteristics of low fantasy? (A)



Vocabulary:
Low Fantasy

Additional Information:

Attached Document(s):

Vocab Report for Topic: Unit 2: Types of Fantasy

Days: 3

Subject(s): English Language Arts

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Concept: High Fantasy

High Fantasy

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Concept: Low Fantasy

Low Fantasy

-

Topic: Unit 3: Categories of Fantasy Literature

Days: 25

Subject(s): English Language Arts

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Key Learning: There are many categories of fantasy literature. Some stories fall into more than one category.

1) Folktales

Traditional Folktales Traditional folktales are narrative stories that explain the traditions of a culture, subculture, or group and often contain elements of fantasy. The customs, traditions and beliefs expressed in folktales link people to their history and root them in their past. And, thus, these cultural components are passed on through the generations in the retelling of the tales. Folk stories always contain a moral which teaches an important lesson about human nature that is clear and convincing.

Modern Folktales (Literary Folktales) are tales told in a form similar to that of a traditional tale with the accompanying typical elements: little character description, strong conflict, fast-moving plot with a sudden resolution, vague setting, and sometimes magical elements. However, these tales were original and written by known authors.

Examples: Hans Christian Andersen's Fairy Tales (e.g., "The Ugly Duckling", "The Nightingale" , "Thumbelina" , "The Emperor's New Clothes", 1835).

2) Animal Fantasy are stories in which animals behave as human beings in that they experience emotions, talk, and have the ability to reason. The animals in fantasies also retain many of their animal characteristics. Animal fantasies often have easy-to-follow episodic plots. Animal fantasy constitutes a form of literary symbolism, the animal characters symbolizing human counterparts, and these fantasies are often vehicles for exploring human emotions, values, and relationship.

Examples: The Tale of Peter Rabbit (Beatrix Potter, 1902), The Wind in the Willows (Kenneth Grahame, 1908), Voyages of Dr. Dolittle (Hugh Lofting, 1922), Charlotte's Web (E.B. White, 1952), Sylvester and the Magic Pebble (William Steig, 1969) (see the video at Prairie School Television).

3) Toy Fantasy are stories in which admired or beloved toys (e.g., teddy bears, puppets, or dolls) are brought to life and transformed into animated beings who talk, think, live, breathe, and love like humans do. Modern toy fantasies are most frequently in picture-book format.

Examples: The Adventures of Pinocchio (Carlo Collodi, 1881), Winnie-the-Pooh (A. A. Milne, 1926).

4) Magical Fantasy are stories where magic itself - whether a magical object or a character with magical powers - becomes the very subject of the story, rather than simply a means to an end. Note that the magic always operates according to some established rules.

Examples: Pippi Longstocking (Astrid Lindgren, 1950), Charlie and the Chocolate Factory (Roald Dahl, 1964), Sylvester and the Magic Pebble (William Steig, 1969).



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5) Enchanted Journeys and Alternative Worlds

In many fantasies we see the protagonists undertaking journey to some fantasy world or alternative world. Realistic stories also use the journey motif, but only in fantasy journeys do magical things occur.

The great advantage to sending fictional characters on a journey is that the possibilities for plot variations are virtually endless. The plots of fantasies are usually quite loose, sometimes episodic, simply stringing together a series of adventures.

We rely on the central character to be our touchstone with reality (Alice and Dorothy judge everything they see in Wonderland and Oz by the standards they knew at home).

The journey may have some purpose (e.g., Alice wants to find the Queen's Garden, Dorothy wants to find the Emerald City and ultimately a way back home), but the purpose is usually overshadowed by the thrill and delight offered by the extraordinary events happening in the fantasy world.

Examples: Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (Lewis Carroll, 1865), The Wonderful Wizard of Oz (L. Frank Baum, 1900), Peter Pan (Sir James Barrie, 1911), Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone (J. K. Rowling, 1998).

Another type of alternative world is the land of miniaturized characters. Young readers are attracted to these miniature worlds because they can identify with the diminutive characters and because these stories often depict the clever triumph of the small and weak characters over the larger, but duller, bullies of the world.

Examples: Gulliver's Travels (Jonathan Swift, 1726), The Borrowers (Mary Norton, 1953).

6) Heroic or Quest Fantasy (High Fantasy) are adventure stories with a quest, or search, motif. The quest may be pursuit for a lofty purpose, such as justice or love, or for a rich reward, such as a magical power or a hidden treasure. The conflict usually centers on the struggle between good and evil. The protagonist is engaged in a struggle against external forces of evil and internal temptations of weakness. The plots of heroic fantasy are usually more tightly woven, with all the actions directed toward a single purpose - the triumph of good over evil. Heroic fantasy owes a great deal to the ancient myths, legends, and traditional folktales, from which are derived themes, plot structures, even characters and settings.

Examples: The Hobbit / The Lord of the Rings trilogy (J.R.R. Tolkien, 1937), The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe (C.S. Lewis, 1950), The Book of Three (Lloyd Alexander, 1964), The Hero and the Crown (Robin McKinley, 1985).

7) Historical Fantasy are also known as time-warp fantasy. These are stories in which a present day protagonist goes back in time to a different era. A contrast between the two times is shown through the protagonist's discoveries or and astonishment with earlier customs.

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Examples: The Epic of Gilgamesh, The Book of a Thousand Nights and a Night or One Thousand and One Nights, The Odyssey (Homer)

8) Supernatural and Mystery Fantasy

One common form of supernatural fantasy is the ghost story. Ghosts in children's books can be fearful threats or helpful protectors. Another common form is the mystery in which the solution is partially supernatural or arrived at with supernatural assistance, for example, witchcraft.

Examples: The legend of Sleepy Hollow (Washington Irving, 1917), Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone (J. K. Rowling, 1998).

9) Science Fiction is a form of imaginative literature that provides a picture of something that could happen based on real scientific facts and principles. They may portray a world that young people will one day inhabit; thus, they are sometimes called "futuristic fiction". Much of science fiction is devoted to dramatizing the wonders of technology. Science fiction, in fact, closely resembles heroic fantasy, with magic replaced by technology, and the plots focused on mighty struggles between the forces of good and evil and with the fate of civilization hanging in the balance. Science fantasy presents a world that often mixes elements of mythology and traditional fantasy with scientific or technological concepts, resulting in a setting that has some scientific basis but never has existed or never could exist. Science fiction seldom contains much humor because the science fiction writer usually wants to create the illusion of reality, or at least of possibility. Many SF works deal with ethical problems facing humanity as science and technology outpaces our development as human beings.

Examples: Frankenstein (Mary Shelley, 1818), The Time Machine (H.G. Wells, 1895), Rocket Ship Galileo (Robert Heinlein, 1947), A Wrinkle in Time (Madeleine L'Engle, 1962), The White Mountains (John Christopher, 1967), The Giver (Lois Lowry, 1993).

Unit Essential Question(s):

What are the categories of fantasy literature?

What types of stories fall into these categories?



Topic: Unit 3: Categories of Fantasy Literature

Days: 25

Subject(s): English Language Arts

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

<p>Concept: Folktales</p> <p>Folktales are narrative stories that explain the traditions of a culture, subculture, or group and often contain elements of fantasy.</p> <p>Analyze real and imaginary facets of the stories</p> <p>Analyze the origins and cultural influences of the stories</p> <p>Determine whether the story is traditional or modern fantasy</p> <p>Determine whether the story is high fantasy or low fantasy</p>	<p>Concept: Animal Fantasy</p> <p>Animal Fantasies are stories in which animals behave as human beings; they talk and experience emotions. They often retain their animal characteristics.</p> <p>Analyze real and imaginary facets of the stories</p> <p>Analyze the origins and cultural influences of the stories</p> <p>Determine whether the story is traditional or modern fantasy</p> <p>Determine whether the story is high fantasy or low fantasy</p>	<p>Concept: Toy Fantasy</p> <p>Personified Toys and Objects are stories in which admired objects or beloved toys are brought to life and believed in by the main character. The responsibilities of parenthood are often assumed by the child protagonist.</p> <p>Analyze real and imaginary facets of the stories</p> <p>Analyze the origins and cultural influences of the stories</p> <p>Determine whether the story is traditional or modern fantasy</p> <p>Determine whether the story is high fantasy or low fantasy</p>
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<p>Lesson Essential Question(s): What are folktales? What are the real and imaginary facets of these stories? What are the origins and cultural influences of these stories? Which stories are examples of traditional and modern fantasy? What stories are examples of high and low fantasy? (A)</p>	<p>Lesson Essential Question(s): What are animal fantasies? What are the real and imaginary facets of these stories? What are the origins and cultural influences of these stories? Which stories are examples of traditional and modern fantasy? What stories are examples of high and low fantasy? (A)</p>	<p>Lesson Essential Question(s): What are stories with personified toys and objects? What are the real and imaginary facets of these stories? What are the origins and cultural influences of these stories? Which stories are examples of traditional and modern fantasy? What stories are examples of high and low fantasy? (A)</p>
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<p>Vocabulary:</p>	<p>Vocabulary:</p>	<p>Vocabulary:</p>
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Topic: Unit 3: Categories of Fantasy Literature

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Subject(s): English Language Arts

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

<p>Concept: Magical Fantasy</p> <p>Magical Fantasy are stories where magic itself - whether a magical object or a character with magical powers - becomes the very subject of the story, rather than simply a means to an end. Note that the magic always operates according to some established rules.</p> <p>Analyze real and imaginary facets of the stories</p> <p>Analyze the origins and cultural influences of the stories</p> <p>Determine whether the story is traditional or modern fantasy</p> <p>Determine whether the story is high fantasy or low fantasy</p>	<p>Concept: Enchanted Journeys and Alternate Worlds</p> <p>Unusual Characters and Strange Situations are stories where fantasy is approached through reality, but taken to the ridiculous or exaggerated. These stories can best be described as having unusual characters or situations.</p> <p>Analyze real and imaginary facets of the stories</p> <p>Analyze the origins and cultural influences of the stories</p> <p>Determine whether the story is traditional or modern fantasy</p> <p>Determine whether the story is high fantasy or low fantasy</p>	<p>Concept: Heroic or Quest Stories</p> <p>Quest Stories are adventure stories with lofty goals, such as justice or love, or a rich reward like magic powers or hidden treasure. These are often set in medieval times and there is a struggle between good and evil. Quest stories are usually associated with high fantasy.</p> <p>Analyze real and imaginary facets of the stories</p> <p>Analyze the origins and cultural influences of the stories</p> <p>Determine whether the story is traditional or modern fantasy</p> <p>Determine whether the story is high fantasy or low fantasy</p>
<p>Lesson Essential Question(s): What are stories that include magical fantasy? What are the real and imaginary facets of these stories? What are the origins and cultural influences of these stories? Which stories are examples of traditional and modern fantasy? What stories are examples of high and low fantasy? (A)</p>	<p>Lesson Essential Question(s): What are stories with enchanted journeys and alternate worlds? What are the real and imaginary facets of these stories? What are the origins and cultural influences of these stories? Which stories are examples of traditional and modern fantasy? What stories are examples of high and low fantasy? (A)</p>	<p>Lesson Essential Question(s): What are quest stories? What are the real and imaginary facets of these stories? What are the origins and cultural influences of these stories? Which stories are examples of traditional and modern fantasy? What stories are examples of high and low fantasy? (A)</p>
<p>Vocabulary:</p>	<p>Vocabulary:</p>	<p>Vocabulary:</p>

Topic: Unit 3: Categories of Fantasy Literature

Days: 25

Subject(s): English Language Arts

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

<p>Concept: Supernatural and Mystery</p> <p>Supernatural Events include the ghost story. Ghosts can be fearful threats or helpful protectors. Many authors write mysteries in which the solution is partially supernatural or arrived at with supernatural assistance.</p> <p>Analyze real and imaginary facets of the stories</p> <p>Analyze the origins and cultural influences of the stories</p> <p>Determine whether the story is traditional or modern fantasy</p> <p>Determine whether the story is high fantasy or low fantasy</p>	<p>Concept: Historical Fantasy</p> <p>Historical Fantasy, also known as time-warp fantasy. In these stories, a present day protagonist goes back in time to a different era. A contrast between the two times is shown through the protagonist's discoveries of and astonishment with earlier customs.</p> <p>Analyze real and imaginary facets of the stories</p> <p>Analyze the origins and cultural influences of the stories</p> <p>Determine whether the story is traditional or modern fantasy</p> <p>Determine whether the story is high fantasy or low fantasy</p>	<p>Concept: Science Fiction</p> <p>Science-Fiction and Science-Fantasy provide a picture of something that could happen based upon real scientific principles. The elements must seem scientifically or technically possible.</p> <p>Analyze real and imaginary facets of the stories</p> <p>Analyze the origins and cultural influences of the stories</p> <p>Determine whether the story is traditional or modern fantasy</p> <p>Determine whether the story is high fantasy or low fantasy</p>
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<p>Lesson Essential Question(s): What are stories with supernatural events? What are the real and imaginary facets of these stories? What are the origins and cultural influences of these stories? Which stories are examples of traditional and modern fantasy? What stories are examples of high and low fantasy? (A)</p>	<p>Lesson Essential Question(s): What are historical fantasies? What are the real and imaginary facets of these stories? What are the origins and cultural influences of these stories? Which stories are examples of traditional and modern fantasy? What stories are examples of high and low fantasy? (A)</p>	<p>Lesson Essential Question(s): What are science-fiction stories? What are the real and imaginary facets of these stories? What are the origins and cultural influences of these stories? Which stories are examples of traditional and modern fantasy? What stories are examples of high and low fantasy? (A)</p>
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Vocabulary:	Vocabulary:	Vocabulary:
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Additional Information:

Attached Document(s):

Topic: Unit 4: Other Fantastical Creatures

Days: 10

Subject(s): English Language Arts

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Key Learning: There are many monsters, creatures, demons, and dangers in literature of fantasy that were not covered in the other units.

Other fantastical creatures include the following:

- 1) Angels and Demons
- 2) Dragons and Fairies
- 3) Shape-Shifters
- 4) Vampires, Zombies, and the Undead
- 5) Even more...



Unit Essential Question(s): **What other fantastical creatures exist in literature?**



Concept:

Other Fantastical Creatures in Literature

Many other fantastical creatures exist in literature.

Analyze real and imaginary facets of stories with these creatures

Analyze the origins and cultural influences of stories with these creatures

Determine whether the story is traditional or modern fantasy

Determine whether the story is high fantasy or low fantasy



Lesson Essential Question(s):

In what stories do fantastical creatures exist? (A)

How do I analyze the real and imaginary facets of those stories? (A)

How do I analyze the origins and cultural influences of the stories? (A)

How do I determine whether the story is traditional or modern fantasy? (A)

How do I determine whether the story is high or low fantasy? (A)



Vocabulary:

- 1) Angels and Demons
- 2) Dragons and Fairies
- 3) Shape-Shifters
- 4) Vampires, Zombies, and the Undead
- 5) Even more... chupacabra, Pegasus, phoenix, gryphon, Roc, Jinni

Additional Information:

Attached Document(s):

Vocab Report for Topic: Unit 4: Other Fantastical Creatures

Days: 10

Subject(s): English Language Arts

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Concept: Other Fantastical Creatures in Literature

- 1) Angels and Demons
 - 2) Dragons and Fairies
 - 3) Shape-Shifters
 - 4) Vampires, Zombies, and the Undead
 - 5) Even more... chupacabra, Pegasus, phoenix, gryphon, Roc, Jinni
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