

Slide 1

In the final lesson of Maximum Classics, the pupils get to look at some original Latin: the story of Icarus and Daedalus from Ovid's Metamorphoses. They then use all of their language skills to translate (and then illustrate) a simplified comic strip version of the myth. If time allows, there is also an additional game where pupils get to create their own metamorphosis myth.

Slide 2

Roman register.

Slide 3

Today's lesson centres around [mouse click] μεταμορφώσεις



What language is this written in? [Greek] Can you work out what it says? You can use your Greek alphabet sheets to help. [mouseclick: metamorphoses] (which is the plural form of 'metamorphosis')



[mouseclick] Can you guess what the 'morphoses' bit of the word means? [mouseclick: 'shape'/'shapes'] Can you think of any other words we use today that have the same root and have something to do with 'shape'? [to morph - to change form]

[mouseclick] The 'meta' part gives us the idea of [mouseclick] 'change', just like a metaphor changes the way something is described, from a literal description to a comparison.

Slide 4

A little bit about Ovid's Metamorphoses, a bit of which we're going to look at today.

The Metamorphoses (or 'The Changes') is a very long poem written by [mouseclick] Publius Ovidius Naso, or Ovid for short. He lived from around 43B.C.E to around 17/18 C.E. His nickname 'Naso' means 'Big Nose'! The Metamorphoses collects together lots of myths and stories to do with the theme of change from the Ancient Greek and Roman cultures. Let's see if you know any of them...



[mouseclick] Who is this guy, and who is he fighting? [mouseclick: This is Theseus and the Minotaur. According to the myth, the people of Athens had to send young men and women to be gobbled up by the Minotaur, a savage half-man, half-bull creature who was kept in a labyrinth by King Minos of Crete. Until Theseus decided to put a stop to all the nonsense. He was given a ball of string by princess Ariadne, so that he could go into the labyrinth where the Minotaur lived, kill him, and then find his way out again. However, despite his successful mission, he forgot to keep a promise to his father, King Aegeus. If he managed to kill the Minotaur, he was supposed to change the sails of his ship from black to white ones. He forgot. King Aegeus saw the ship sailing back from Crete, took one look at the black sails and threw himself into the sea. The sea is named the Aegean Sea (and still is). That's the metamorphosis in this story, turning from king to sea.]



[mouseclick] This picture is of a goddess and a mortal woman. Do you know the story? Clue: can you see what the woman is changing into? [mouseclick: This is the story of Arachne. Arachne was a very skilled weaver, but a little boastful, and said she was better than even the great goddess Athena. Oh dear. It ended badly when Athena turned Arachne into a spider (this story's metamorphosis).



Can you think of any words in English to do with spiders that have a connection to Arachne's name? [arachnid, arachnophobia].



[mouseclick] This is a tricky one. Can you see what's in the picture? [a statue of a woman and a man with his head in his hands] [mouseclick: This is the story of Pygmalion, a sculptor who fell in love with one of his statues, so beautiful had he made it. On hearing his prayers, Aphrodite, the goddess of love, brought the statue to life. The metamorphosis here is pretty obvious!]



[mouseclick] What about this one. This is a boy trying to fly, but it looks like he's just lost one of his wings, and he's falling. [mouseclick: This is the story of Daedalus and Icarus, which we're going to look at in detail in this rest of the lesson. Daedalus was a renowned craftsman (he actually built the labyrinth that contained the Minotaur), but he and his son Icarus were held prisoner on the island of Crete by King Minos (he's coming across as a bit evil, is Minos!). Therefore Daedalus used all his skills to make wings for himself and for his son, so that they could fly off the island. Unfortunately, Icarus got a bit carried away, and flew too close to the sun. The wax holding his wings together melted, and he plummeted to his death in the sea below. The sea from that point was named the Icarian Sea (and still is), and that's the metamorphosis in this story.]

Slide 5

The familiar game of Word Roots Challenge, but played with some original Latin text, eight lines of the story of Icarus from Ovid's Metamorphoses. Each line will come up on mouseclick, along with a translation. In six of the lines, the pupils should try to think of an English word or words that come from the Latin word that is underlined. Either the teacher or confident pupil(s) can read out the Latin and English text as it appears.

Line 1: **audaci**, daring [audacious, audacity]

Line 3: **altius**, higher [altitude, altimeter]

Line 4: **odoratas**, fragrant [odour, deodorant], **penna**, feather [pen - which used to be made out of feathers]

Line 5: **nudos**, bare [nude, nudity], **quatit**, shook [quake, earthquake]

Line 7: **nomen**, name [nominate, nomination]

Line 8: **aqua**, water [aquatic, aquarium, aquamarine]

Slide 6

This week's written exercise (icarus negligens.pdf), the same format as 'Tres Magae Malae' last week.



Translate the story 'Icarus negligens' ('Careless Icarus') and then illustrate it in the panels above the sentences to make a Latin comic. In this story, there are some words that you have not yet met. These are shown at the bottom of the worksheet.

The translations for each of the panels are displayed on mouseclick. It's a good idea to go through the translation with the class (either panel by panel or when everyone has translated the whole story), before they start the illustrations.

Slide 7

If there is time, this slide contains the instruction on how to play the Metamorphosis game. Each pupil is given an A4 piece of paper. Instructions appear on mouseclick.



1. Draw a head, making sure there's a neck.
2. Fold over the top of the paper, making sure the bottom of the neck is visible for the next person. Pass to another person.
3. The next person adds a body. Turn over and pass to another person.
4. Open the paper up reveal the metamorphosis.

Can you invent a back story for this character to explain their metamorphosis?

Slide 8

The plenary, three questions as usual, two about the story just translated:

1. Which English word comes from the Latin word 'penna', meaning 'feather'? [pen]
2. quis est pater Icari? (Who is the father of Icarus?) [Daedalus]
3. Icarus Daedalum comitat? (Does Icarus accompany Daedalus?) [No, he flies off on his own]