

Unit 04: Oedipus Rex and Antigone

Content Area: **Language Arts**
Course(s): **English 2A**
Time Period: **Semester 1 & 2**
Length: **4 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Standards

Please see list of standards for more details under the anchor standards. Please note that additional standards can be applied to any unit.

| ELA.L | Language |
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| ELA.L.SS.9–10.1 | Demonstrate command of the system and structure of the English language when writing or speaking. |
| ELA.L.SS.9–10.1.A | Use parallel structure. |
| ELA.L.SS.9–10.1.B | Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations. |
| ELA.L.SS.9–10.1.C | Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses. |
| ELA.L.SS.9–10.1.D | Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. |
| ELA.L.SS.9–10.1.E | Recognize spelling conventions. |
| ELA.L.KL.9–10.2 | Apply knowledge of language to make effective choices for meaning, or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading, writing, speaking or listening. |
| ELA.L.KL.9–10.2.A | Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level. |
| ELA.L.KL.9–10.2.B | Vary word choice and sentence structure to demonstrate an understanding of the influence of language. |
| ELA.L.KL.9–10.2.C | Demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression. |
| ELA.L.VL.9–10.3 | Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 9–10 reading and content, including technical meanings, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. |
| ELA.L.VL.9–10.3.A | Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. |
| ELA.L.VL.9–10.3.B | Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy). |
| ELA.L.VL.9–10.3.D | Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology. |
| ELA.L.VL.9–10.3.E | Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary). |
| ELA.L.VI.9–10.4 | Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings, including connotative meanings. |
| ELA.L.VI.9–10.4.A | Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text. |

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| ELA.L.VI.9–10.4.B | Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations. |
| ELA.L.VI.9–10.4.C | Analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone; how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper). |
| ELA.R | Reading |
| ELA.RL.CR.9–10.1 | Cite a range of thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to strongly support analysis of multiple aspects of what a literary text says explicitly and inferentially, as well as including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain. |
| ELA.RL.CI.9–10.2 | Determine one or more themes of a literary text and analyze how it is developed and refined over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text. |
| ELA.RL.IT.9–10.3 | Analyze how an author unfolds and develops ideas throughout a text, including how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme. |
| ELA.RL.TS.9–10.4 | Analyze how an author’s choices concerning the structure of a text, order of the events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulation of time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create specific effects (e.g., mystery, tension, or surprise). |
| ELA.RL.PP.9–10.5 | Determine an author’s lens in a text (including cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature) and analyze how an author uses rhetorical devices to advance a point of view. |
| ELA.RL.MF.9–10.6 | Analyze, integrate, and evaluate multiple interpretations (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry) of a single text or text/s presented in different formats (visually, quantitatively). |
| ELA.W | Writing |
| ELA.W.AW.9–10.1 | Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient textual and non-textual evidence. |
| ELA.W.AW.9–10.1.A | Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. |
| ELA.W.AW.9–10.1.B | Develop claim(s) and counterclaims using sound reasoning, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level and concerns. |
| ELA.W.AW.9–10.1.C | Use transitions (e.g., words, phrases, clauses) to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. |
| ELA.W.AW.9–10.1.D | Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g., formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. |
| ELA.W.AW.9–10.1.E | Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented. |
| ELA.W.WP.9–10.4 | Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, trying a new approach; sustaining effort to complete complex writing tasks; seeking out feedback and reflecting on personal writing progress; consulting a style manual (such as MLA or APA Style), focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience. |
| ELA.W.WR.9–10.5 | Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation. |
| ELA.W.SE.9–10.6 | Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using |

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| | advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation (MLA or APA Style Manuals). |
| ELA.W.RW.9–10.7 | Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences. |
| ELA.SL | Speaking and Listening |
| ELA.SL.PE.9–10.1 | Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. |
| ELA.SL.PE.9–10.1.A | Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. |
| ELA.SL.PE.9–10.1.B | Collaborate with peers to set rules for discussions (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views); develop clear goals and assessment criteria (e.g., student developed rubric) and assign individual roles as needed. |
| ELA.SL.PE.9–10.1.C | Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. |
| ELA.SL.PE.9–10.1.D | Respond thoughtfully to various perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and justify own views. Make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented. |
| ELA.SL.AS.9–10.6 | Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English. |
| CAEP.9.2.12.C.3 | Identify transferable career skills and design alternate career plans. |
| CAEP.9.2.12.C.5 | Research career opportunities in the United States and abroad that require knowledge of world languages and diverse cultures. |
| TECH.8.1.12.B.CS1 | Apply existing knowledge to generate new ideas, products, or processes. |
| TECH.8.1.12.B.CS2 | Create original works as a means of personal or group expression. |
| TECH.8.1.12.D.1 | Demonstrate appropriate application of copyright, fair use and/or Creative Commons to an original work. |

Enduring Understandings

Students will understand the following:

What it means to be human has changed dramatically over time in terms of compassion and concepts of equality.

Effective leaders may show uncertainty while maintaining leadership.

People may be willing to sacrifice their lives to overcome injustice.

Having integrity may involve making difficult and often painful decisions.

Essential Questions

What does it mean to be human?

What characteristics should a leader possess?

What price should a person be willing to pay if he/she breaks an unjust law?

Is it more important to be right than to be happy?

Knowledge and Skills

Students will learn about how Greek theatre influences modern day performance.

Students will be able to discuss the role of a chorus in Greek tragedy as a means to convey the significance of scenes.

Students will discuss the role of Aristotle's three rhetorical devices as a means to convey one's beliefs.

Students will understand that ancient Greek theatre was not only a form of entertainment but also a source of moral and religious instruction.

Students will consider how decisions made in leadership roles can influence both personal and public outcomes.

Additional Resources

Core Text: *Antigone* - Sophocles

Core Poem: "Aristotle" - Billy Collins

Poetry

"One Art" - Elizabeth Bishop

Non-Fiction

"Sophocles' Praise of Man and the Conflicts of Antigone" - C. Segal

Introduction to Greek drama

Transfer Goals

Students will independently be able to comprehend the effect of hubris in the play and apply it to their own life experiences.

Students will independently be able to discern when justice is more important than law and apply that understanding to their own decisions in life.

Assessment

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1_w12qVbVV7OTThc9VW43HSpZm3Czh9kegRwYqjMm7fQ/edit?usp=sharing

Modifications

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/17jJtNi1cFhRgM3667P67m3pGkj1sD-XarWejIWAANIg/edit?usp=sharing>