



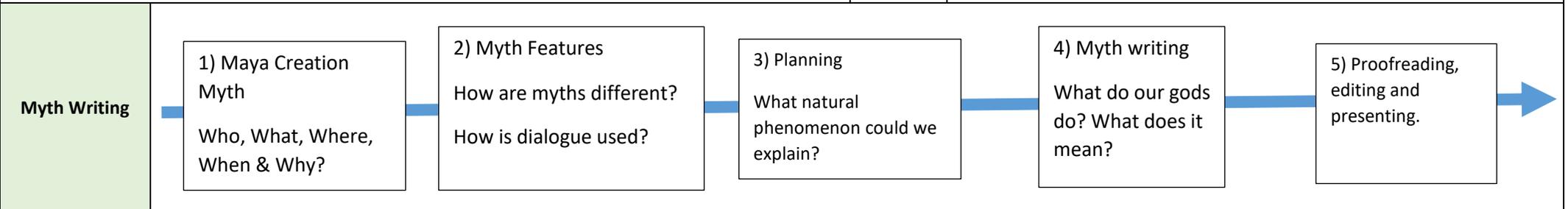
St John Fisher RC Primary School

Year Six Knowledge Organiser – Spring Term Two – English Writing – Myth



Quality Text: Mayan Creation Myths – The Mayan creation myth tells the story of how the world and humans were made. The gods first created animals, but they could not speak. Then, the gods made humans from maize to enjoy life and worship them. This explains the connection between humans and the gods. Explaining Natural Phenomenon - The Maya created stories, or myths, to explain events in nature. For example, they believed the sun was a god who travelled across the sky each day. When the sun set, they thought it went to another world. These stories helped the Maya understand their environment and made sense of life.

Final Outcome	An exciting and detailed creation myth that includes deities that create a natural phenomenon.
Reason	To produce a creation myth to read to the class.
Audience	Classmates/children
Features	Third person, past tense, explanation of natural phenomenon, supernatural characters, effective dialogue, higher level punctuation and effective and accurate word choices for description and action.
Tone	To excite and intrigue



Themes	<p><u>Origins</u> To study a range of Maya creation story myths, focusing on their structure, key themes and cultural significance.</p>	<p><u>Features</u> To examine the narrative techniques used in myths, including characterisation, setting, atmosphere, and the use of dialogue.</p>	<p><u>Planning</u> To use knowledge of myth features and Maya themes to plan a creation myth.</p>	<p><u>Writing</u> To draft a creation myth, describing settings, characters, and atmosphere, and integrating dialogue.</p>	<p><u>Refining</u> What can be improved? Is our writing effective? Does it make sense?</p>
Vocabulary	<p>myth legend creation</p>	<p>deity ritual tradition</p>	<p>civilisation ancestor prophecy</p>	<p>sacrifice maize temple</p>	<p>hero spirit underworld</p>
Features/ Grammar	<p><u>Narrative Structure</u> Myths have a clear beginning, middle, and end, often featuring a conflict and resolution. For example, in the story of Hercules, he faces many challenges before achieving greatness.</p>	<p><u>Supernatural Elements</u> Myths include gods or magical creatures. In Greek mythology, Zeus, the king of the gods, controls thunder and lightning.</p>	<p><u>Cultural Context</u> Myths reflect the beliefs of a culture. The Norse myths explain natural events, like thunder, as actions of their gods.</p>	<p><u>Moral Lessons</u> Many myths teach lessons. The tale of Icarus warns against hubris, showing the dangers of overconfidence.</p>	<p><u>Characterisation</u> Myths feature memorable characters. For instance, Odysseus is clever and brave, embodying the hero archetype.</p>