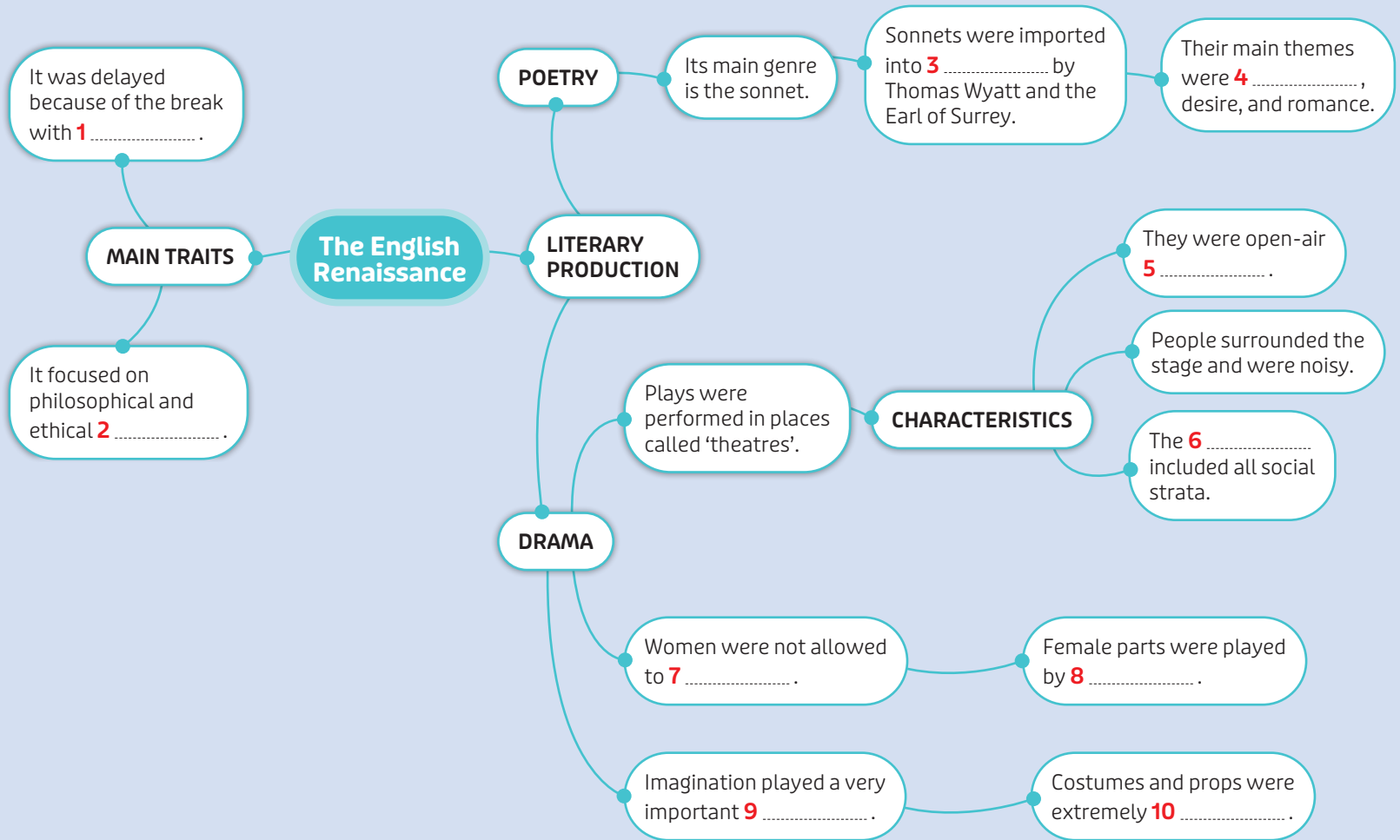


# OVERVIEW LITERATURE AND CULTURE

## VISIBLE LEARNING

**1** Complete this mindmap with the following words.

act | audience | basic | England | love | men | Rome | role | structures | topics



### ORACY Lab

**2** Explain the difference between Italian and English sonnets focusing on:

- the number of lines
- the rhyme scheme
- the main themes
- the type of metre used

### ORACY Lab PRESENTATION

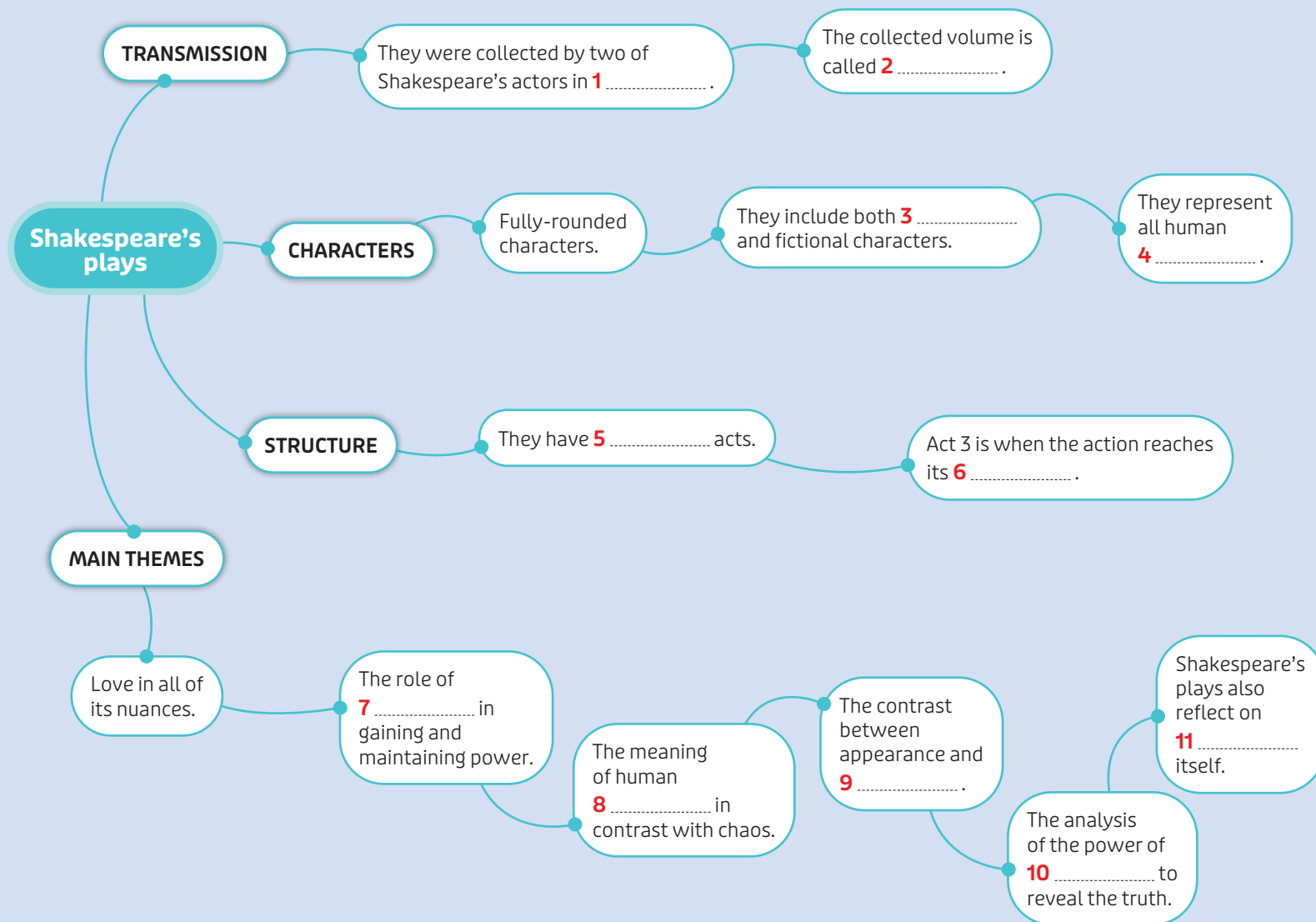
**3** Use this picture to make a short presentation of the main features of an Elizabethan public theatre.



## VISIBLE LEARNING

**4** Complete this mindmap with the following words.

5 | 1623 | climax | historical | FIRST FOLIO | language | leaders | life | reality | theatre | types



### ORACY Lab PRESENTATION

**5 Hamlet.** Use the following keywords to make a 3-minute presentation of Shakespeare's Hamlet.

- revenge;
- mental well-being;
- ghost;
- melancholy;
- murder.

### ORACY Lab PRESENTATION

**6 Shakespeare's sonnets.** Use the information you know to explain:

1. when Shakespeare's sonnets were published;
2. why there are so many 'mysteries' around them;
3. how Shakespeare represents the theme of 'love' in his sonnets;
4. what the main themes of Shakespeare's sonnets are;
5. where Shakespeare drew inspiration from to write his sonnets.

### WELL-BEING

#### Emotional stability

- *Doctor Faustus* by C. Marlowe

Setting unreal expectations may depend on our inability to read ourselves and can cause frustration and a sense of meaninglessness.

#### Dealing with remorse

- *Macbeth* by W. Shakespeare

Knowing how remorse and guilt act on us strengthens our ability to cope with life's difficult moments.

#### Personal fulfillment

- *Utopia* by T. More

We feel a sense of fulfillment when we care about both our body and our soul.

#### Mental well-being

- *Hamlet* by W. Shakespeare

Learning how to react to life's ups and downs, grief and loss is key to maintaining mental stability.

#### INTERDISCIPLINARY LINKS

- **ITALIAN:** Orlando's madness in **Ludovico Ariosto's** *Orlando Furioso*
- **STEM:** **Galen's** use of humoral theory to explain mental disorders
- **THE ARTS:** **Dürer's** *Melencolia*
- **ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP:** How can community programs promote mental well-being?

**3** GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



- **DISCUSSION PROMPTS:**
  - How do these texts illustrate the relationship between mental and physical well-being?
  - In what ways do the characters' experiences reflect contemporary issues related to well-being?

### BIAS

#### Gender biases

- *The Spanish Armada* speech

Queen Elizabeth I challenges stereotypes about women in positions of power.

#### Colonial prejudices

- *The Tempest* by W. Shakespeare

Racial prejudices have often been used to justify colonialism.

#### Beauty standards

- *Sonnet 150* by W. Shakespeare

Real beauty makes idealised beauty look fake.

#### INTERDISCIPLINARY LINKS

- **PHILOSOPHY:** **Montaigne's** ideas on the relativity of 'civilization' in his essay *Of Cannibals* (1580)
- **STEM:** the role of **Maria Gaetana Agnesi** in the history of mathematics and philosophy
- **THE ARTS:** **Artemisia Gentileschi's** *Judith Slaying Holofernes*, as representations of female power and defiance against oppression
- **ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP:** How can gender equality in leadership roles be promoted?

**5** GENDER EQUALITY



- **DISCUSSION PROMPTS:**
  - Are the biases highlighted in these texts still relevant today?
  - What lessons can we draw about the impact of biases on people and society?

**YOUTH**

**Parental authority**

- *Romeo and Juliet* by W. Shakespeare

A strict and authoritarian parenting style often causes suffering and frustration among youth.

**Passions of youth**

- *Romeo and Juliet* by W. Shakespeare

Uncontrolled passions can lead to self-harm and destruction.

**Eternal youth**

- *Sonnet 18* by W. Shakespeare

Poetry and arts can make 'youth' eternal.

**INTERDISCIPLINARY LINKS**

- **ITALIAN:** youthful emotions in *Decameron* by **Giovanni Boccaccio**
- **STEM:** current studies on the adolescent brain and how they might explain the 'strong and uncontrollable passions'
- **THE ARTS:** the representation of young students in *The School of Athens* (1509–1511) by **Raphael**
- **HISTORY:** the impact of the Reformation on youth education
- **CIVIC EDUCATION:** What active role can young generations play in society?

- **DISCUSSION PROMPTS:**
  - How do these texts portray the challenges and passions of youth?
  - What do they suggest about the transition from youth to adulthood?



- **The sorrow of absence** p. 133
- **Fighting against stigma** p. 153
- **Do biases make us see 'full' reality?** p. 175



**SOFT SKILLS**

- Self-awareness • communication skills • emotional intelligence • critical thinking • creative thinking







# Ascoltando s'impara

I podcast didattici di Sanoma e Chora Media

sanoma

CHORA

## In a Nutshell



Ascolta l'episodio



Ep. 02 The English Renaissance through the lenses of mental well-being, youth and bias.

### FIRST Reading and Use of English | Part 4

**1** **056** You will hear a podcast with our authors Mauro and Tim talking about aspects of life in the Renaissance. For questions (1-6) choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1. Hamlet and Macbeth
  - A  are mentioned as unbalanced characters.
  - B  stand as a warning about the dangers of neglecting personal well-being.
  - C  are examples of intellectual characters.
2. Renaissance women
  - A  displayed numerous biases.
  - B  are generally represented as stereotypes.
  - C  were often victims of societal bias.
3. Queen Elizabeth I
  - A  managed to overcome many of the gender-based biases of her day.
  - B  can be seen as a symbol of religious power.
  - C  took exception to philosophy and politics.
4. Renaissance artists and intellectuals
  - A  were generally quite young.
  - B  showed great interest in youth.
  - C  did not emerge during their own youth.
5. Romeo and Juliet
  - A  sacrificed their lives in an attempt to affirm themselves.
  - B  were unable to behave in an adult manner.
  - C  still represent the typical difficulties of young people today.
6. Shakespeare's sonnets
  - A  were written exclusively for young people.
  - B  look for unexpected ways to preserve youth.
  - C  were written in the poet's youth.

### SEARCH & SHARE

**2** Choose one of the topics. Use it as the basis for a research work in which you will:

- introduce its primary focus
- link it with Renaissance culture
- explain how the various texts you have examined have helped you explore this topic
- share your perspective on the subject
- emphasise its relevance in today's world.

Share your presentation choosing one of the following formats:

- a lecture
- a slideshow
- a podcast
- a video
- a live performance

### COLLECT FEEDBACK

**3** Find a way to collect feedback from the audience and incorporate it within your presentation.