Social Studies Humanities

Unit 3: Introduction to Mythology

	Mythology is not a collection of stories that explain natural phenomena; neither are they designed to provide us with
	entertainment.
Essential	 Mythology is religions and myths about sacred stories of people
Understandings	that provide the moral guidelines by which they live.
	 Joseph Campbell thesis on the Hero Cycle is developed in his idea
	of the monomyth.
	What is Myth?
	Why is Mythology everywhere the same and what does it teach?
Essential	What are the mythic revelations of psychology?
Questions	What are rites of passage and how does mythology aid in these?
	 What happens to individuals or societies when these rites are
	abandoned?
	What is the role of the hero in helping us to understand life?
	Myth is a single story in a hundred forms. It is the secret opening
	through which the inexhaustible energies of the cosmos pour into
	human cultural manifestation.
Essential	
	The symbols of mythology cannot be manufactured, ordered or
Knowledge	invented. They are the spontaneous productions of the psyche.
	 A rite of passage is the crossing of a threshold that demands a
	transformation in the patterns of our conscious and unconscious
	life.
	The hero is our guide in our journey.
	■ <u>Terms</u> :
Vocabulary	 hero cycle, monomyth, archetype, Oedipus Complex,
	euhemerism, Freud, Jung, shaman, rites of passage,
	psychology
	Develop critical thinking skills.
Essential	 Apply theory to real-life situations.
Skills	 Utilize research and analysis skills.
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Brunswick School Department: Grades 9-12

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Social Studies

A. Applications of Social Studies Processes, Knowledge, and Skills
 A1.Researching and Developing Positions on Current Social
 Studies Issues

Students research, develop, present, and defend positions on current social studies issues by developing and modifying research questions, and locating, selecting, evaluating, and synthesizing information from multiple and varied sources.

- a. Develop research questions related to a current social studies issue.
- b. Select and apply research methods that are appropriate for the purpose of the inquiry.
- c. Make judgments about conflicting findings from different sources, incorporating those from sources that are valid and refuting others.
- d. Synthesize information from varied sources, fieldwork, experiments, and/or interviews that reflect multiple perspectives.
- e. Utilize media relevant to audience and purpose that extend and support oral, written, and visual communication.
- f. Create and present a coherent set of findings that integrate paraphrasing, quotations, and citations.
- g. Develop a clear well-supported position.
- h. Present and defend a well-supported position to a variety of audiences using a prescribed format.
- i. Select and use appropriate tools, methods, and sources from government, history, geography, economics, or related fields including ethical reasoning skills.
- j. Access and present information ethically and legally.
- A2.Making Decisions Using Social Studies Knowledge and Skills Students make individual and collaborative decisions on matters related to social studies using relevant information and research, discussion, and ethical reasoning skills.
 - a. Develop individual and collaborative decisions/plans by considering multiple points of view, weighing pros and cons, building on the ideas of others, and sharing information in an attempt to sway the opinions of others.
 - b. Make a real or simulated decision related to the classroom, school, community, civic organization, Maine, United States, or international entity by applying appropriate and relevant social studies knowledge and skills, including research skills, ethical reasoning skills, and other relevant information.

Related Maine Learning Results

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Related Maine Learning Results	 E. History E1.Historical Knowledge, Concepts, Themes, and Patterns Students understand major eras, major enduring themes, and historic influences in United States and world history, including the roots of democratic philosophy, ideals, and institutions in the world. a. Explain that history includes the study of the past based on the examination of a variety of primary and secondary sources and how history can help one better understand and make informed decisions about the present and future. b. Analyze and critique major historical eras, major enduring themes, turning points, events, consequences, and people in the history of the United States and world and the implications for the present and future. c. Trace and critique the roots and evolution of democratic ideals and constitutional principles in the history of the United States and the world using historical sources. d. Analyze and critique varying interpretations of historic people, issues, or events, and explain now evidence is used to support different interpretations. E2.Individual, Cultural, International, and Global Connections in History Students understand historical aspects of unity and diversity in the United States and the world, including Native American communities. a. Identify and critique issues characterized by unity and diversity in the history of the United States and other nations, and describe their effects. b. Identify and analyze major turning points and events in the history of Native Americans and various historical and recent immigrant groups in the United States, and other cultures in the world. Didactic classroom presentation on the origins of philosophy.
Lessons And Activities	Research into the myths of different cultures.

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Sample Classroom Assessment Methods	 Evaluation of student performance in class discussions Essay response Class presentations
Sample	■ <u>Publications</u> :
Resources	 The Hero With a Thousand Faces - Joseph Campbell