

**Titans** – the children of Sky and Earth, kept squashed between their mother and father; grey beings like stone.

**Cronus** – separated his parents (Sky and Earth) using a sickle, creating the world from the blood of his father – where blood fell, life appeared. Cronus was warned that his children would overthrow him, so he ate his children.

**Rhea** – wife of Cronus. Wishing to protect her son, Zeus, from his father, she hid him inside a cave and placed a stone wrapped in blankets in the cradle for Cronus to swallow.

**Prometheus** – brother of Cronus. Name translates as ‘forethought’. Created three stone jars and put the blood-soaked earth in them, burying them deep. He later moulds his children from the clay – they would turn cold as clay when cold and Prometheus realised his must steal fire from Mount Olympus to keep his children warm. Wanting his children to be happy, Prometheus gathered all the horrors of the earth (e.g. disease, hatred, starvation) and fitted them into a jar; he gave this to Epimetheus for safe keeping, instructing him to never open it.

**Zeus** – son of Cronus and Rhea. Grew up in secret. Was made Cronus’ cup-bearer and poisoned him – Cronus was sick and vomited up the stone he had eaten in place of Zeus and the rest of his children: Poseidon, Hestia, Hades, Demeter and Hera. Defeats his father and becomes god of the heavens and king of the gods.

**Poseidon** – God of the sea.

**Hades** – God of the underworld.

**Olympus** – the mountain home of Zeus, where he kept his throne in the Pantheon. Important meetings were held here and all of Greece and world below could be seen.

**The Fates** – three ancient crones who foresee the future. They tell Prometheus he shall have children who will rule inherit the earth despite having no wife. They spin human life, measure its thread, and cut the thread to end life.

**Pandora** – name translates as the ‘bringer of gifts’. Was created by Hephaestus out of clay to mimic Prometheus’ people, but made more beautiful and filled with the thoughts of the gods instead of a simple human brain. She is given to Epimetheus as a gift.

**Pandora’s box** – Pandora is told by Epimetheus to leave Prometheus’ jar alone, but her curiosity is too much. Her head is full of the gods’ voices and she opens the lid, allowing all the horrors of the world to spill out. Right at the bottom of the jar was Hope, given as a final gift to his people by Prometheus when they would face the worst there would be some light.

**King Midas** – freed Silenus who had been wrongly tied up by Midas’ people and for this good deed Dionysus (god of drinking and drunkenness) gave Midas one wish. Midas wished for everything he touched to turn to gold so that his gold would never run out. Midas could no longer eat – his food turned to gold; he touched his daughter and she turned to gold. He begged Dionysus to take back the gift – he was told to wash in the River Pactolus. He did all returned to life; Midas had no longer had any love for gold.

**Echo** – A nymph who helped Zeus to cover his infidelity. When Zeus’ wife found out, she punished Echo by making her repeat the last few words that were last spoken to her. Echo met Narcissus and instantly fell in love with him, but she could not communicate with him, only repeat his last few words. He rejected her, and her sadness made her frail until her body collapsed in on itself, leaving her voice behind; it survives on in caves and high places.

**Narcissus** – a beautiful mortal who broke many hearts. His mother was warned that him coming to know himself would be his undoing. Narcissus was proud and refused any women who approached him. He cruelly rejected Echo and Nemesis, the goddess of revenge, decided to punish him. Narcissus went to the pool for some water and upon seeing his reflection, feel immediately in love it. Narcissus never left the spot and died looking at the pool’s surface at himself – in his place the Narcissus flower grew.

**Daedalus** – a master craftsman who works for King Minos on his palace and labyrinth. Minos refuses to let Daedalus return home after completing his work for fear that he would tell of the king’s secrets; Daedalus decided to escape by making wings of wax and feathers. He and his son would fly home.

**Icarus** – son of Daedalus who longed to fly. During flight he disregarded Daedalus’ words, becoming arrogant and overwhelmed with the joy of flight, and flew too close to the sun, burning his wax wings and sending him plummeting to his death.

**King Minos** – A very wealthy and powerful king who employs Daedalus to build a palace and labyrinth that would be famed. He imprisons Daedalus and Icarus. He places the minotaur in the labyrinth.

**The Trojan Horse** – After years of being unassailable, Troy is defeated after being tricked. The Greeks fake a retreat, leaving a wooden horse (with hidden soldiers inside) as a peace gift. The gift is wheeled into the heart of the city and at night the hidden soldiers emerge and attack the city, winning victory.

**Cyclops** - gigantic, one-eyed monsters.

**Sirens** - Dangerous creatures, who lure nearby sailors with their enchanting music and singing voices to shipwreck on the rocky coasts of their island.

**Harpies** - Part woman, part vulture creature known for being sly and vicious, scratching and swooping upon their victims

**Gorgons** - fierce, terrible and grim creatures; **Medusa** is the most famed example with snakes for hair and a gaze that would turn any onlooker to stone.

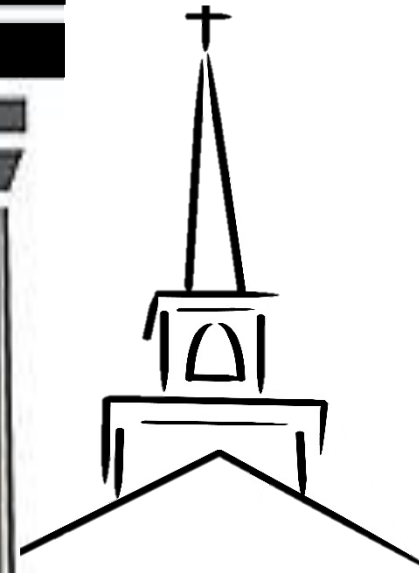
**Hercules** - half man and half god as he was the son of Zeus. He did not know he was part god until he had grown into a man as he was sent to grow up with mortals on earth to protect him from Hera (Zeus’ jealous wife). To gain full godhead, Hercules was tasked with 12 impossible labours – he succeeded in completing every one.

**Achilles** – as a baby, he was dipped in the river Styx to make him immortal; however, his mother did not realise that his heel, where she held him, never met the water, creating a weak point. Achilles became a famed warrior, yet during the Trojan War was killed by a poisoned arrow to his heel.

**Hades** - the eldest son of the Titans Cronus and Rhea, brother of Zeus and Poseidon, is the Greek god of the underworld

**Charon** - the ferryman who, after receiving a soul, would guide them across the rivers Styx and/or Acheron to the underworld.

**Cerberus** - the “Hell-Hound”, is Hades’ massive multi-headed dog that guards the gate to the entrance of the Underworld and prevents dead people from leaving.



**God:** Creator of the universe

**Creation:** God formed Earth in seven days. 1. Created Day and Night by separating light and darkness. 2. Created Sky and Ocean by separating the waters. 3. Created the land and seas and produced plants and fruit 4. Created the sun and moon to mark the day and night 5. Filled the water and air with creatures and filled the earth with animal life 6. Create human beings to have power over all things living, making man and woman in his image.

**Eden:** A paradisiacal garden that God created for Adam and Eve to live peacefully with all beings.

**Adam:** Created by God in his image. The first man. Eats the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge after Eve persuades him.

**Eve:** Created from Adam’s rib. The first woman. Eats the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge after being persuaded by the serpent (Satan).

**Tree of Knowledge:** A tree in the Garden of Eden. God forbade Adam and Eve eat of it.

**Lucifer/Satan:** Lucifer = ‘bearer of light’ or ‘morning star’ and was the chief angel. Unhappy with being subservient to God and his children in Eden, Lucifer planned to overthrow God. He was punished for this and thrown from the heavens down to hell where he became Satan. Seeking revenge against God, he entered the body of a snake to trick Eve into eating the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge.

**Original Sin:** Mankind fall from God’s grace after Adam and Eve eat the fruit. Everyone is born into sin and must atone for this through following Jesus’ teachings. This original sin unleashed disease, famine, jealousy etc. on the world.

**Judas:** An original disciple the Twelve Disciples of Jesus Christ; he enters a monetary contract to identify Jesus to the authorities who wish to persecute Jesus. Judas betrays Christ and then repents, by trying to give his money back, when he learns that Jesus is condemned to death upon the cross. He kills himself. Judas is sometimes shown as Satan or under Satan’s control.

**Thirty pieces of silver:** The amount of money given to Judas to betray Jesus.

**Garden of Gethsemane:** The location of the betrayal of Jesus after the Last Supper.

**Judas kiss:** To communicate who Jesus was to the authorities, Judas kissed him on the cheek. It is synonymous now with any traitorous action disguised as a show of affection.

**Heaven:** The location of the throne of God as well as the holy angels. It is considered a state or condition of existence and is also the abode for the redeemed dead in the afterlife.

**Hell:** Since God has given human beings free will, there must be an opportunity for people to reject God. Those who do go to Hell, ruled over by Satan, and are tormented eternally by fire.

**Limbo:** a state of existence for souls that neither merit reward in Heaven, nor any punishment in Hell.

**Purgatory:** This is a place where some people who have sinned are purified in a ‘cleansing fire’, after which they are accepted into Heaven (Catholic faith).

<p><b>Capital Letters:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The start of a sentence</li> <li>Names (first name and surname), e.g. James Bond</li> <li>Towns/Cities/countries</li> <li>Street names or names of special buildings, e.g. Eiffel Tower</li> <li>Titles of books/songs/films etc.</li> <li>I not i</li> <li>Days of the week including special days, e.g. Easter</li> <li>Months of the year</li> </ol>	<p><b>Full stops</b> go at the end of a sentence. When you see one, it means you stop, as the ideas in that sentence have finished. It is called a sentence terminator, like ! and ? They also have a dot at the bottom too.</p>		<p><b>Subordinate clauses</b> form part of, and are dependent on, a main clause in a sentence. They are the bits that don't make sense by themselves. When placed at the front of a sentence a comma divides the sub from the main clause e.g. <i>If I can find my wallet, we'll get ice cream.</i></p>						
<p><b>Time connectives</b> are words or phrases which are used to tell a reader when something is happening e.g. <i>then, this morning, finally.</i></p>	<p>A <b>complete sentence</b> must contain at least one main clause → this contains an independent <b>subject</b> and <b>verb</b> and expresses a complete thought e.g. <i>Andy reads quickly.</i></p>		<p><b>Embedded clauses</b> are another way of using a subordinate clause, but in the middle of a sentence. Due to this, commas are placed around either side of the sub clause – brackets could be used instead, e.g. <i>The ice cream, which tasted delicious, was quite expensive.</i></p>						
<p>! The main use of the <b>exclamation mark</b> is to end sentences that express an exclamation (e.g. <i>Ow! That hurt!</i>) or direct speech - it represents something shouted or spoken very loudly (e.g. <i>'Look up there!'</i>).</p>	<p>A <b>homonym</b> is a word that has the <b>same spelling</b> as another word but has a <b>different sound</b> and a <b>different meaning</b>: <i>lead</i> (to go in front of)/ <i>lead</i> (a metal).</p>	<p>A <b>homophone</b> is a word that has the <b>same sound</b> as another word but is <b>spelled differently</b> and has a <b>different meaning</b>: <i>to/two/too.</i></p>	<p><b>Tenses</b> help to work out if something is happening now, has happened in the past or will happen in the future. There can be regular rules for tenses e.g. <i>work</i> → <i>worked</i> or irregular rules e.g. <i>take</i> → <i>took.</i></p>						
<p>... An <b>ellipsis</b> can be used to represent a trailing off of thought, hesitation, or can be used to build tension (e.g. <i>The door creaked open slowly...</i>)</p>	<p>The <b>active voice</b> is used when the subject of the sentence performs the action in the sentence e.g. <i>The hunter killed the lion.</i></p>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Simple Present</th> <th>Simple Past</th> <th>Simple Future</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I read nearly every day.</td> <td>Last night, I read an entire novel.</td> <td>I will read as much as I can this year.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Future	I read nearly every day.	Last night, I read an entire novel.	I will read as much as I can this year.
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<p>- <b>Dashes</b> can be used in pairs, in the same ways as brackets, around a sub clause. They can also show a break in sentence where a colon, semicolon or comma could be used (e.g. <i>Things have changed a lot in the last year—mainly for the better.</i>)</p>	<p>The <b>passive voice</b> is used when the subject of the sentence has an action done to it by someone or something else e.g. <i>The lion was killed by the hunter.</i></p>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Present Continuous</th> <th>Past Continuous</th> <th>Future Continuous</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I am reading Shakespeare at the moment.</td> <td>I was reading Harry Potter last night.</td> <td>I will be reading The Hunger Games soon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous	I am reading Shakespeare at the moment.	I was reading Harry Potter last night.	I will be reading The Hunger Games soon.
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<p><b>Apostrophes</b> are also used to form <b>contractions</b>. A contraction is a combination of two words which results in a single word e.g. <i>do not</i> → <i>don't</i>. Apostrophes are used to show <b>possession</b> – when something belongs to someone e.g. <i>I like James' car.</i></p>	<p>A <b>syllable</b> is a unit of sound. For example, the word <i>water</i> is composed of two syllables: <i>wa</i> and <i>ter</i>. A syllable is typically made up of a syllable nucleus (most often a vowel) with optional initial and final margins (typically, consonants).</p>	<p><b>Monosyllabic</b> words have one syllable e.g. <i>stop.</i></p> <p><b>Polysyllabic</b> words have more than one syllable e.g. <i>interesting.</i></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Present Perfect</th> <th>Past Perfect</th> <th>Future Perfect</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I have read so many books I can't keep count.</td> <td>I had read at least 100 books by the time I was twelve.</td> <td>I will have read at least 500 books by the end of the year.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect	I have read so many books I can't keep count.	I had read at least 100 books by the time I was twelve.	I will have read at least 500 books by the end of the year.
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<p><b>Prepositions</b> indicate direction, time, location, and spatial relationships, e.g. <i>to, since, at, under.</i></p>	<p><b>Semicolons</b> are used to join two sentences together. These sentences must be linked to each other in some way, e.g. <i>Apples are a great source of fibre; Pink Lady apples are the best tasting ones.</i></p>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Present Perfect Continuous</th> <th>Past Perfect Continuous</th> <th>Future Perfect Continuous</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I have been reading since I was four years old.</td> <td>I had been reading for at least a year before my sister learned to read.</td> <td>I will have been reading for at least two hours before dinner tonight.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous	Future Perfect Continuous	I have been reading since I was four years old.	I had been reading for at least a year before my sister learned to read.	I will have been reading for at least two hours before dinner tonight.
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	<p>A <b>comma splice</b> is where two main clauses are connected by a comma. Instead, there should be a full stop, semi-colon, dash or conjunction. E.g. <del>The wind howled, it was a dreadful day.</del> The wind howled; it was a dreadful day.</p>	<p><b>Antonyms</b> are words that are opposite in meaning to another e.g. <i>never</i> and <i>always.</i></p> <p><b>Synonyms</b> are words or phrase that mean exactly or nearly the same as another word e.g. <i>old</i> and <i>ancient.</i></p>	<p><b>Classical allusions</b> = references to Classical texts and mythology such as Greek gods, heroes and villains.</p>						
	<p>A <b>suffix</b> is a letter or group of letters added at the end of a word which makes a new word e.g. <i>-ful</i> → <i>cheerful.</i></p>	<p><b>Prefixes</b> are letters added to the beginning of a word to make a new word with a different meaning. Prefixes can create a new word opposite in meaning to the original word e.g. <i>possible</i> → <i>impossible.</i></p>	<p><b>Biblical allusions</b> = references to events and people from the Bible.</p>						