Teaching Frameworks: Course Outline and Recourses for OBE

Course Code: ENG 0231-2110

Course Name: Critical Appreciation Rhetoric & Prosody

Teacher's Name: Jannatul Tajri

Credit Value: 3

Total Mark: 150

Credit Hour: 51

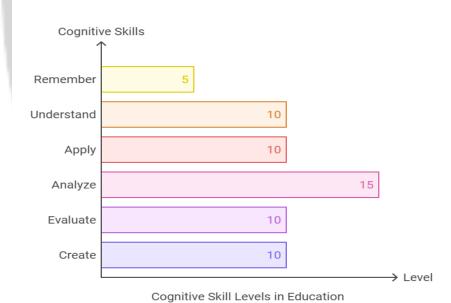**University of Global Village (UGV), Barisal**

Course Learning Outcomes: at the end of the course, the student will be able to-

CLO 1	Understand the value of effective communication	Remember Understand
CLO 2	Accurately equipped to tackle complex assignments and research projects.	Understand Apply
CLO 3	Developing Analytical Skills	Analyze
CLO 4	Analyzing Literary Works.	Evaluate
CLO 5	Successfully use the theoretical braches to design self writing style	Create
CLO 6	Building Advanced Reading and Writing Skills	Create

ASSESSMENT PATTERN

Total Marks Per Credit 50 Marks	
3 Credits Course	150 Marks
2 Credits Course	100 Marks
CIE	60%
SEE	40%

CIE- Continuous Internal Evaluation (90 Marks-60%)

Bloom's Category Marks (out of 45)	Tests (45)	Assignments (15)	Quizzes (10)	External Participation in Curricular/Co-Curricular Activities (20)
Remember	5		05	Attendance : 10
Understand	10	05	05	
Apply	05	10		Viva-Voce : 10
Analyze	10			
Evaluate	05			
Create	10			

SMEE- Semester Mid & End Examination (60 Marks)

Cognitive Skills

Remember	5
Understand	10
Apply	10
Analyze	15
Evaluate	10
Create	10

Level

Cognitive Skill Levels in Education

Week	Topic	Teaching Learning policy	Assessments policy	CLO
1st	Ages of English literature Social Background and literary features	Lecture with PPT presentation, Discussion	Class attendance Class performance Mid exam	1
2nd	Anglo Saxon and Anglo-Norman Period and Renaissance Social Background and literary features	Lecture with PPT presentation, Discussion	Class attendance Class performance, Mid	1,3
3rd	Romantic and Victorian period Social Background and literary features	Lecture with PPT presentation, Discussion	Class attendance Class performance, Mid Assignment	4

Mapping

Mapping				
	4th	**Modern and post-modern period** **Social Background and literary features**	**Lecture with PPT presentation, Discussion**	**Class attendance Class performance, Mid Quiz,**	**3,4**
	5th	Genres, quiz 1 Poetry-Ballad, epic, elegy, sonnet, Ode, dramatic monologue, hymn	Lecture with PPT presentation, Discussion	Class attendance Class performance, Mid Quiz,	4
	6th	Genres Drama, different types of Comedy and tragedy,	Lecture with PPT presentation, Discussion	Class attendance Class performance, Mid Quiz	5

Mapping				
7th	Genres Fiction-romance, short story, novel and nonfiction and its type, satire allegory	Lecture with PPT presentation, Discussion	Class attendance Class performance, Mid Quiz	2
8th	Literary terms Quiz :2 Alliteration, assonance, allusion, aphorism, simile, metaphor, image, imagery,	Lecture with PPT presentation, Discussion	Class attendance Class performance, Mid Quiz	1,4
9th	Literary terms Blank verse, catastrophe, catharsis, Hamartia, hyperbole, irony, Pun, paradox, personification soliloquy, Synecdoche, wit	Lecture with PPT presentation, Discussion	Class attendance Class performance, Final Quiz	2,3

Mapping	10th	Literary terms Chorus, classic, classism Climax, anti-climax conceit, Dramatic irony,	Lecture with book, Discussion	Class attendance Class performance, Final Quiz	2
	11th	Literary terms Pun, paradox, personification soliloquy, Synecdoche, wit, subjectivity, objectivity, symbol, Three unities, theme, tone,	Lecture with book, Discussion	Class attendance Class performance, Final Quiz	4
	12th	Literary terms Diction, anapest, connotation, denotation, ductile, couplet, heroic couplet, subjectivity, objectivity, symbol, Three unities, theme, tone,	Lecture with book, Discussion	Class attendance Class performance,	3,4

Mapping	13th	Unit, Narrative, Difference between comedy & tragedy 3 unit, 3narrative style Definition and difference between comedy and tragedy	Lecture with PPT presentation, Discussion	Class attendance Class performance, Final Quiz	1,2
	14th	Myth God and goodess with details	Lecture with PPT presentation, Discussion	Class attendance Class performance, Final Quiz	5
	15th	Myth Story	Lecture with PPT presentation, Discussion, Presntation	Class attendance Class performance, Final Quiz	3

Mapping				
16th	**Scan** **How to scan Poetry**	**Lecture with PPT presentation, Discussion**	**Class attendance Class performance, Final Quiz**	**4**
17th	Scan Practice	Lecture with PPT presentation, Discussion	Class attendance Class performance, Final Quiz	1,4

Recommended Readings :
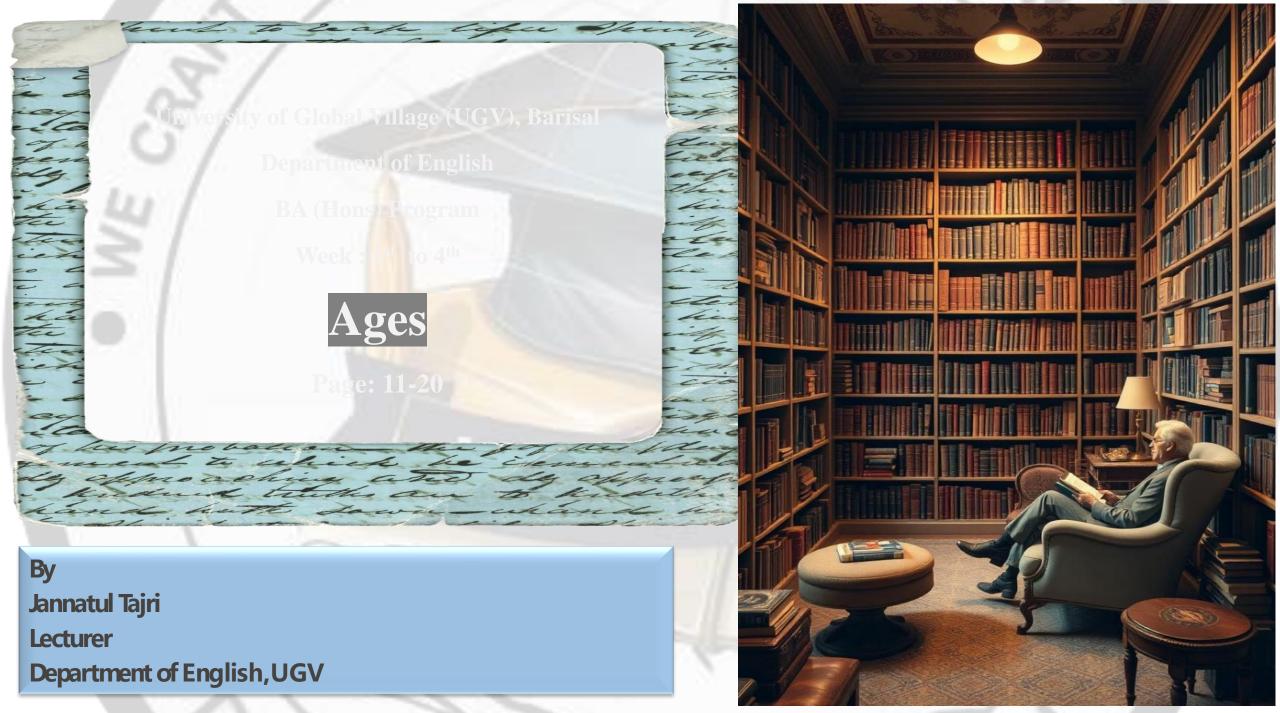
ABC of English Literature

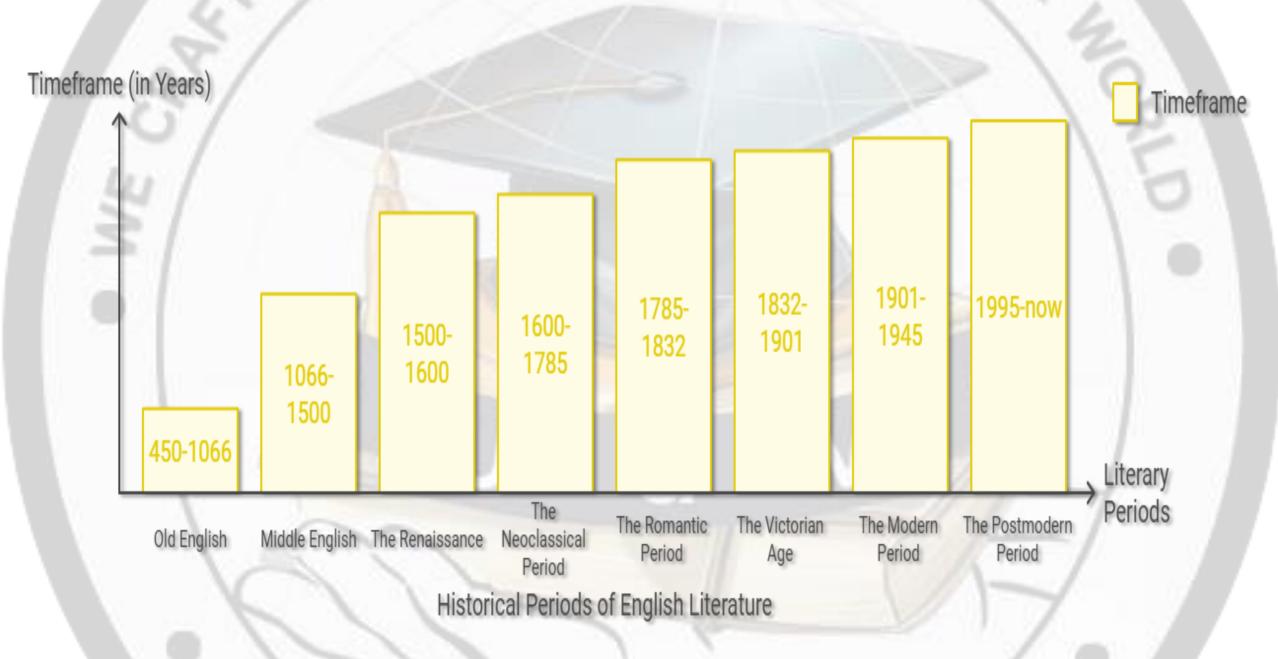https://mamunbooks.com/product-details/2949-an-abc-of-english-literature--4th-edition-

Glossary of Literary Term

https://literaryterms.net/glossary-of-literary-terms/

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4M-4M4LyUB0&pp=ygUaZ3JlZWwgbXl0aG9sb2d5IGxpdGVyYXR1cmU%3D

University of Global Village (UGV), Barisal

Department of English

BA (Hons) Program

Week : 1st to 4th

Ages

Page: 11-20

By
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Historical Periods of English Literature

Timeframe (in Years)

Timeframe

Literary Period	Timeframe
Old English	450-1066
Middle English	1066-1500
The Renaissance	1500-1600
The Neoclassical Period	1600-1785
The Romantic Period	1785-1832
The Victorian Age	1832-1901
The Modern Period	1901-1945
The Postmodern Period	1995-now

Literary Periods

The Anglo-Saxon Age (450-1066 CE)

Oral Tradition

This era is marked by a strong oral tradition, evident in epic poems like **Beowulf**.

Heroic Values

The themes revolve around heroism, loyalty, and the battle against evil.

The Medieval Age (1066-1485 CE)

1 Religious Influence

Religion deeply influenced literature, with themes of faith, morality, and divine intervention.

2 Chivalry and Romance

The era saw the rise of chivalry and romance in stories like **Sir Gawain and the Green Knight**.

3 Early Plays

Early forms of drama emerged, with morality plays offering moral lessons.

The Renaissance Age (1485-1660 CE)

Humanism

The Renaissance emphasized human potential and reason.

Classical Influence

Literature drew inspiration from classical Greek and Roman texts.

Playwrights

Playwrights like Shakespeare and Marlowe flourished, creating enduring works.

The Restoration and 18th Century (1660-1800 CE)

▷

Comedy

Restoration comedies were characterized by their witty dialogue and satirical observations of society.

⌨

Rise of the Novel

The novel emerged as a dominant genre with authors like Daniel Defoe and Samuel Richardson.

✏

Enlightenment Influence

Enlightenment ideas of reason and progress influenced the era's literary output.

The Romantic Age (1800-1832 CE)

1 Nature and Emotion

Romanticism emphasized emotion, imagination, and the beauty of nature.

2 Individualism

The individual's experience and emotional expression were celebrated.

3 Poetry

Poetry flourished with authors like Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Byron.

The Victorian Age (1832-1901 CE)

1

Social Commentary

Victorian literature often addressed social issues of the time, such as poverty and inequality.

2

Realism

Realism became a dominant literary movement.
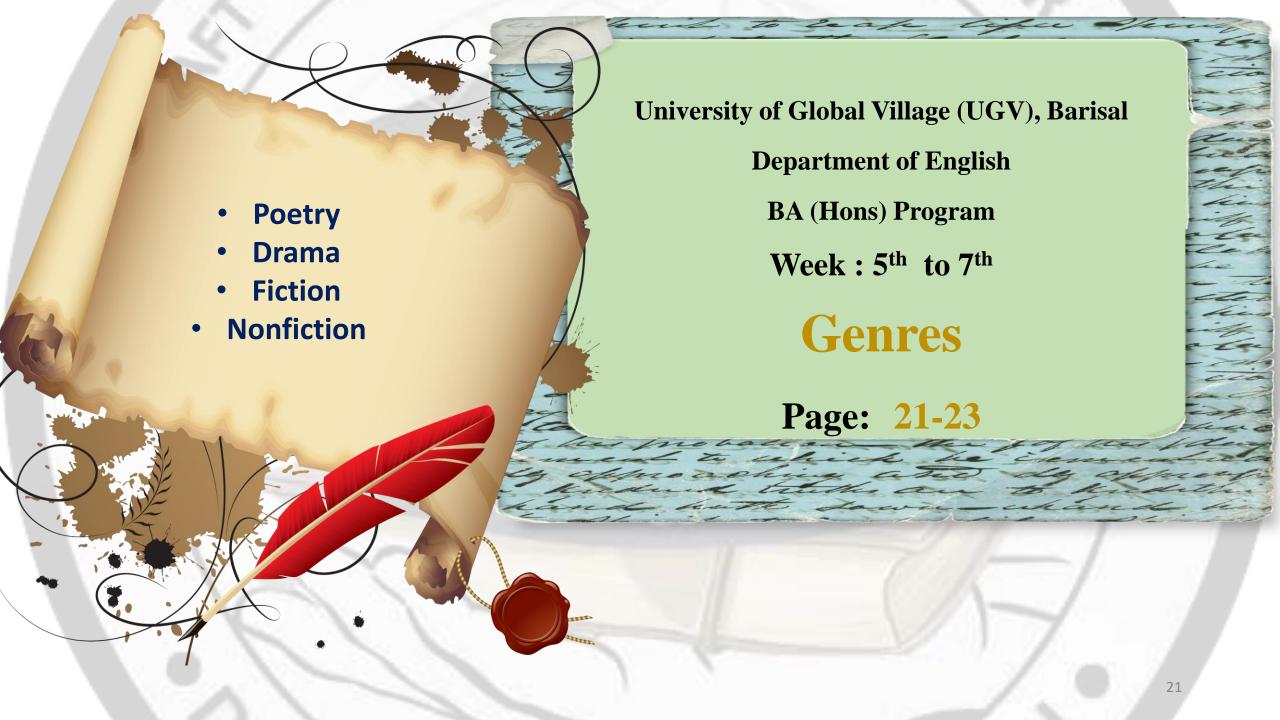
3

Gothic Literature

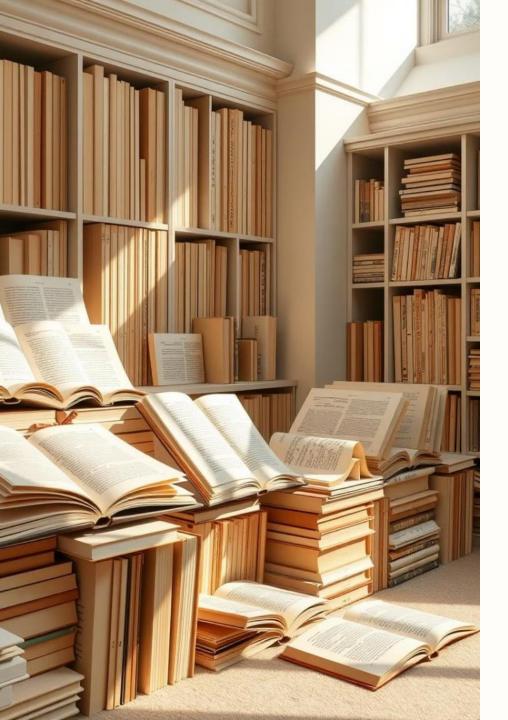The gothic genre continued to thrive with authors like Bram Stoker and Mary Shelley.

The Modern Age (1901-1945 CE)

1

Modernism

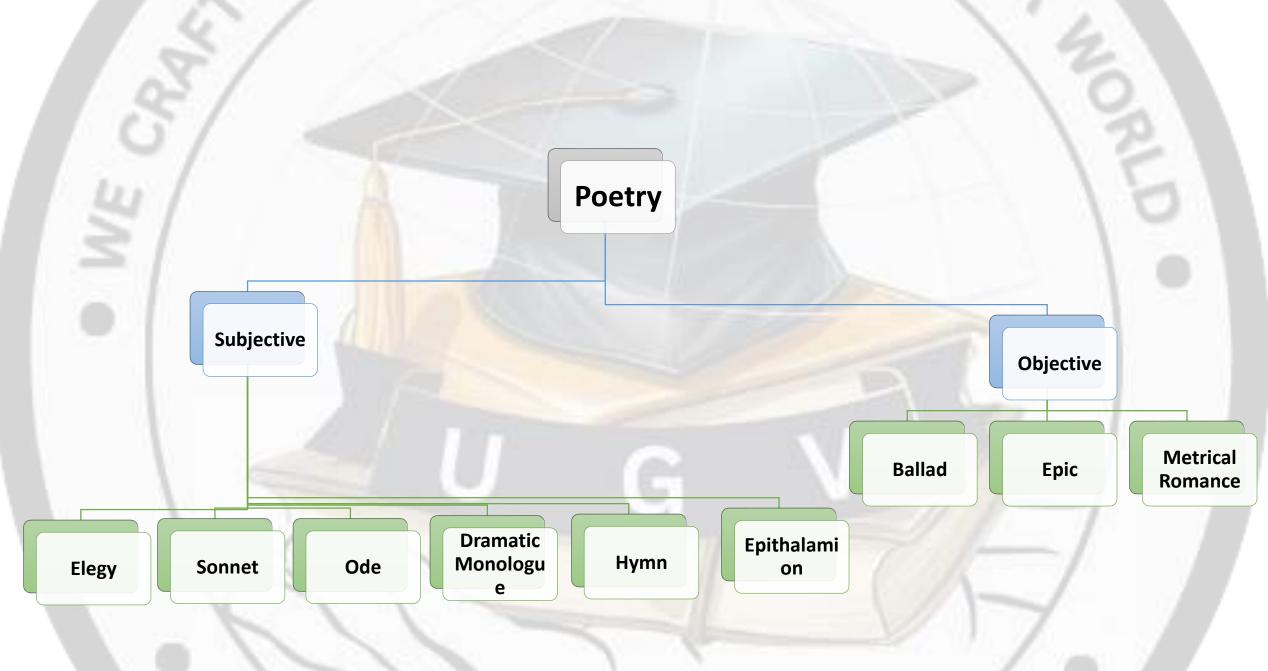A break from traditional literary forms, a focus on experimentation.

2

Existentialism

Themes of alienation, meaninglessness, and the search for truth.

3

Stream of Consciousness

A writing technique that captures the flow of thoughts and feelings.

The Postmodern Age (1945-present)

1

Metafiction

The blurring of fiction and reality.

2

Deconstruction

Challenging traditional literary conventions and meanings.

3

Postmodernism

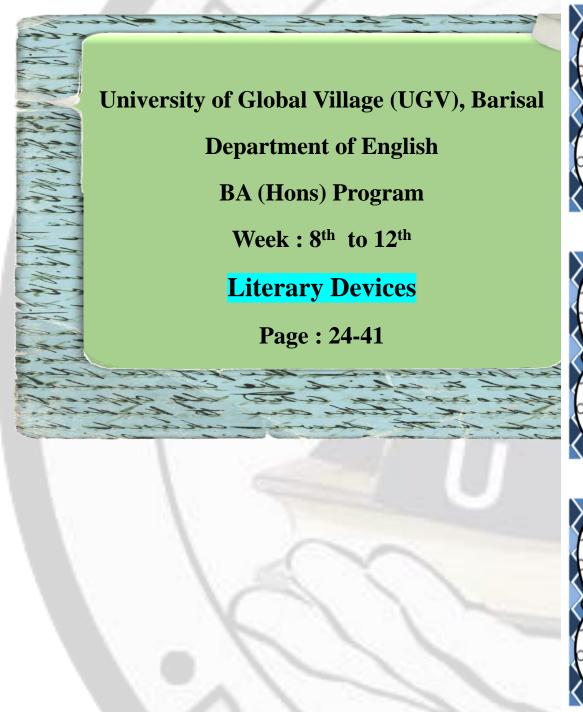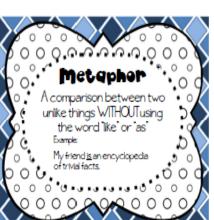The rejection of grand narratives and embracing diversity.

- **Poetry**
- **Drama**
- **Fiction**
- **Nonfiction**

University of Global Village (UGV), Barisal

Department of English

BA (Hons) Program

Week : 5th to 7th

Genres

Page: 21-23

Exploring the World of Poetry

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Poetry

Subjective
- Elegy
- Sonnet
- Ode
- Dramatic Monologue
- Hymn
- Epithalamion

Objective
- Ballad
- Epic
- Metrical Romance

University of Global Village (UGV), Barisal

Department of English

BA (Hons) Program

Week : 8th to 12th

Literary Devices

Page : 24-41

Alliteration

Repeating the same beginning sound in more than two words

Example:
Crazy crickets criss-crossed their legs.

Hyperbole

An extreme exaggeration

Example:
He was so hungry that he ate a million pieces of pizza.

Idiom

An expression that does not mean exactly what it says

Examples:
She has ants in her pants.
It's raining cats and dogs.

Metaphor

A comparison between two unlike things WITHOUT using the word "like" or "as"

Example:
My friend is an encyclopedia of trivial facts.

Figurative Language

Onomatopoeia

Words that imitate sounds

Examples:
The mosquito buzzed.
"Whoosh" went the wind.

Oxymoron

Two words that have opposite meanings and when combined, create a new meaning

Examples:
little big
loud silence

Personification

Giving human characteristics to an animal or object

Example:
The sun smiled on the angry cloud.

Simile

A comparison of two unlike things using "like" or "as"

Examples:
She was as quiet as a mouse.
The sun shone down like liquid coming out of a faucet.

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What is a Simile?

A simile is a comparison between two different things using the words 'like' or 'as'. Because of the presence of either of these two words, it is easy to identify a simile wherever it occurs. Similes frequently occur in everyday communication, and it makes an attractive connection in the speaker's or listener's mind.

Examples of Similes

The children were as busy as bees.
Her body was as cold as ice.
She is as innocent as a lamb.
That little girl can swim like a fish.

Similes

A **simile** is a comparison of two things using the words **like** or **as**.

As sweet as honey

(Racing) like a frightened rabbit

What is a Metaphor?

A metaphor is also a comparison between two things that are not similar. However, in this figure of speech, the words 'like' or 'as' are not used. When understanding metaphors it's important to identify the connection between the two objects that are being compared.

Examples of Metaphor

You are my sunshine.

Time is money

He is a night owl.

Metaphor Examples

- Apple of my eye
- Old flame
- Heart of gold
- Melting pot
- Walking encyclopedia
- Time is money
- Fit as a fiddle
- Light of my life

Simile

Compares two different things.

Something is **like** or **as** something else.

For example:
- He was **as** quiet **as** a mouse.
- She swam **like** a fish.

Metaphor

Compares two different things.

Something **is** something else.

For example:
- Ali **is** a walking dictionary.
- Time **is** money.

What is Personification?

Personification involves giving human traits to non-living things, animals and ideas. Generally, personification can be seen in fiction and poetry. Usage of personification in literary genres influence the reader's imagination and can also make the text more interesting to read.

Examples of Personification

1. The wind howled in the night sky.
2. The moon smiled at us.
3. Time flies while you are enjoying your life.
4. The flowers danced with the wind.

a figurative language that attributes human characteristics, emotion, and behavior to animals and inanimate object or idea.

Examples

The *clumsy* turtle *enjoys* the sun.

Death *robbed* her of the chance at happines.

You can hear the trees *whisper* in the dark.

The stars *danced* in the midnight sky.

What is Hyperbole?

Hyperbole is an exaggeration. This is usually used for emphasis and should not be taken literally by the reader or the listener. We also use this type of exaggeration in daily conversations. It adds more colour to what is being said and sometimes add humour as well.

Examples of Hyperbole

1. I have watched this movie a thousand times.
2. I will die for you.
3. My father will kill me if he sees this.

1. Your skin is soft as silk

Hyperbole Examples

"This homework is going to take years!"

"This is the worst dessert in the world"

"I'm so confused my head is spinning"

"I could eat a whole cow!"

Alliteration

Alliteration is a literary device that reflects [repetition](#) in two or more nearby words of initial consonant sounds. Alliteration does not refer to the repetition of consonant letters that begin words, but rather the repetition of the consonant sound at the beginning of words

Example:

rocky road
big business
kissing cousins
jumping jacks

CRAZY CONES

1. Chocolate Chewy Cheese

2. Salty Strawberry Salsa

3. Meaty Mint Meringue

4. Crunchy Carmel Cabbage

5. Tangy Tiger Trifle

Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia, pronounced on-*uh*-mat-*uh*–**pee**–*uh*, is defined as a word that imitates the natural sounds of a thing. It creates a sound effect that mimics the thing described, making the description more expressive and interesting.

Example:

The **buzzing** bee flew away.

The sack fell into the river with a **splash**.

The books fell on the table with a loud **thump**.

He looked at the **roaring**

The **rustling** leaves kept me awake.

Idiom

An **idiom** is a [phrase](#) or expression that typically presents a [figurative](#), non-literal [meaning](#) attached to the phrase; but some phrases become figurative idioms while retaining the literal meaning of the phrase

Pun:

The humorous use of a word or phrase so as to emphasize or suggest its different meanings or applications, or the use of words that are alike or nearly alike in sound but different in meaning; a play on words.

Example: Bull Head

Pun Example: A bicycle can't stand on its own because it is two-tired.

Paradox:
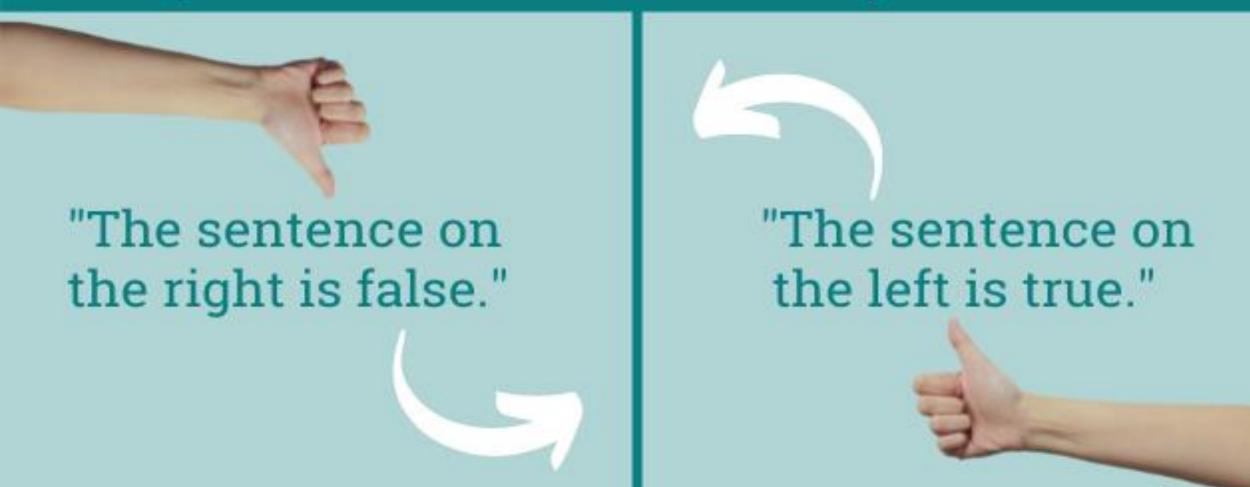
🕐 A **paradox** is a statement that contradicts itself, or that must be both true and untrue at the same time. Paradoxes are quirks in logic that demonstrate how our thinking sometimes goes haywire, even when we use perfectly logical reasoning to get there.

For example:

🕐 *This statement is a lie.*

🕐 This is the most famous of all logical paradoxes, because it's so simple. These five simple words are self-contradictory: if the statement is true, then it's a lie, which means it's not true. But if it's not true, then it's a lie, which makes it true. Yikes!

🕐 In literary analysis, "paradox" can sometimes have a looser meaning: a person or situation that contains contradictions. For example,

a [character](#) who is both charming and rude might be referred to as a "paradox" even though in

t about a single person combining disparate personality traits.

he *strict logical sense*, there's nothing self- contradictory about a single person combining disparate personality traits.
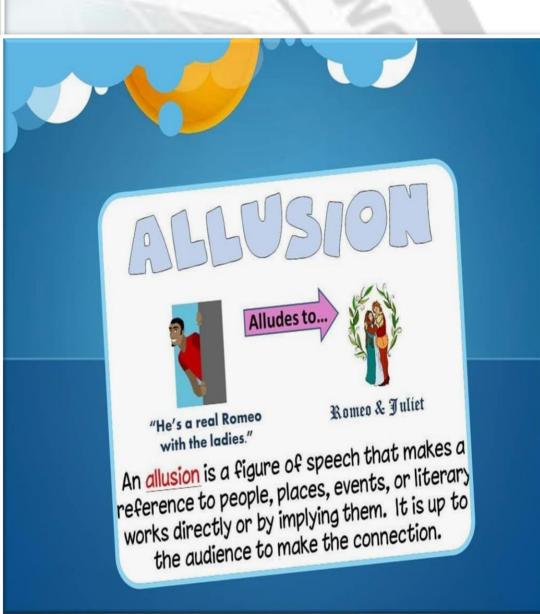
This Is a Paradox

A paradox is a self-contradictory statement

"The sentence on the right is false."

"The sentence on the left is true."

Allusion:

An **allusion** is a tool that writers use in order to help a reader access an idea without stating that idea outright. The word allusion comes from the Latin word "alludere" meaning "to play with" or "to refer to". An allusion is one type of **figurative language**. To use allusion a writer refers to another literary work, a well-known person or character, a well-known object, or a well-known event. A reader who recognizes the allusion would then think about the characteristics of the referenced work, person, object, or event and be able to call to mind the writer's purpose. In order for successful communication of the allusion between the reader and the writer, they must share common cultural reference points.

ALLUSION

Alludes to...

"He's a real Romeo with the ladies."

Romeo & Juliet

An allusion is a figure of speech that makes a reference to people, places, events, or literary works directly or by implying them. It is up to the audience to make the connection.

Aphorism:

The term has gone through several languages before arriving in English. It comes from the Greek word *aphorizein*, meaning "to divide" or "to mark off." *Aphorism* (pronounced AFF-or-ism) is a short statement of a general truth, insight, or good advice. It's roughly similar to a "saying." Aphorisms often use *metaphors* or creative imagery to get their general point across.
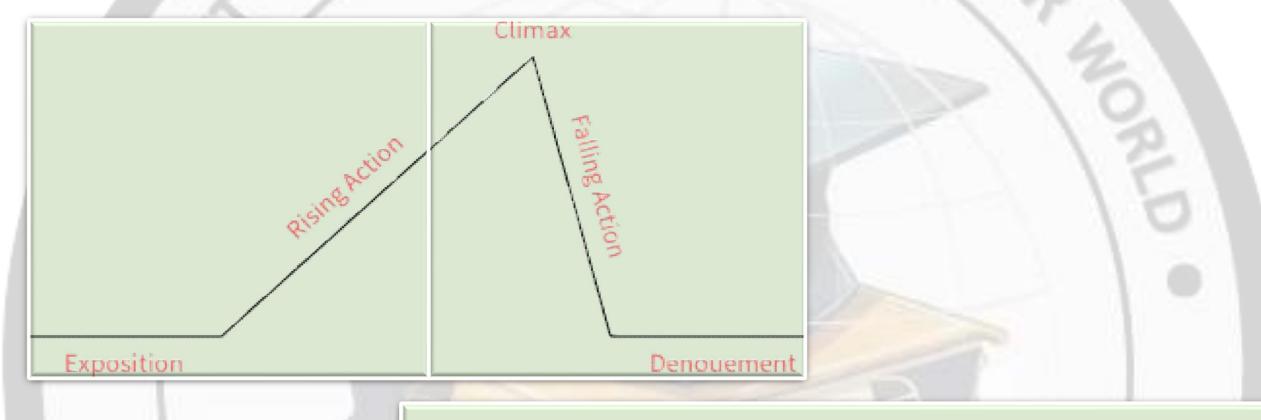For example:

If the shoe fits, wear it.

The grass is always greener on the other side.

Catharsis:

Catharsis, meaning "cleansing" in Greek, refers to a literary theory first developed by the philosopher Aristotle, who believed that cleansing our emotions was the purpose of a good story, especially a tragedy. Catharsis is roughly synonymous with the idea of "blowing off steam." Tragic dramas often evoke an emotional effect on the audience, and this is known as a catharsis.
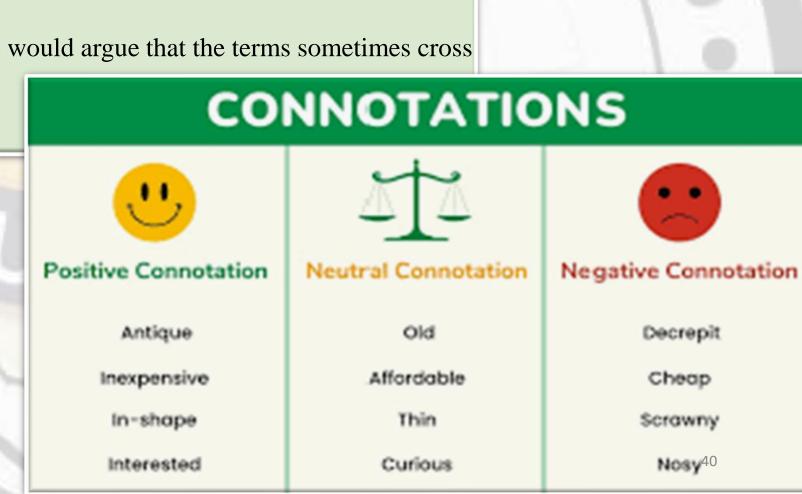
Climax:

Climax is generally the point where a story's main problem is addressed by the protagonist during a key event. This is usually a turning point for important aspects of a story—the rising action has reached its peak and will turn to falling action

Connotation:

Connotation refers to an implied meaning that's associated with a word in addition to its literal meaning. This association can be cultural or emotional. The recurring symbol of doves in a story
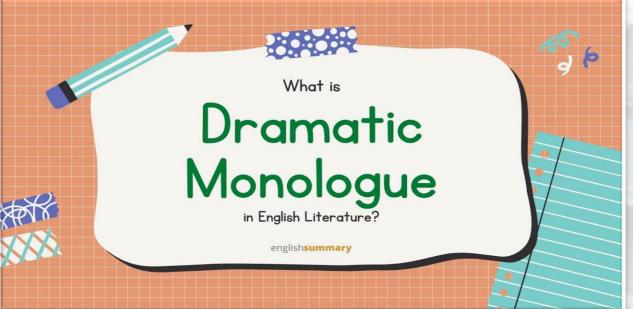will connote a sense of peace. In fact, some would argue that the terms sometimes cross boundaries and serve a dual purpose.

CONNOTATIONS

Positive Connotation	Neutral Connotation	Negative Connotation
Antique	Old	Decrepit
Inexpensive	Affordable	Cheap
In-shape	Thin	Scrawny
Interested	Curious	Nosy

Dramatic monologue:

A dramatic monologue, traditionally, includes <u>lyrical strain, abrupt beginning,</u> <u>single speaker,</u> <u>silent listener, psychological analysis and clues to suggest what the</u> <u>silent listener says or does.</u>

Characteristics:

- A speaker is a single person who is not a poet.
- The views of the speaker may contradict with those of the poet.
- The speech of this character makes up the whole of the verse, in a specific situation at a crucial moment.
- This character addresses & interacts with one or more people, but we know of the others' presence & what they say or do only from clues in the poetic dialogues of the speaker.
- The primary focus of the poet is to tell the readers and audience a story having a moral in a way that boosts the curiosity towards it, the speaker's temperament & character.
- The subject of the monologue is self-revelation.
- The rhyme scheme is not important in Dramatic Monologue.

What is **Dramatic Monologue** in English Literature?

englishsummary

এই খানে তোর দাদির কবর ডালিম-গাছের তলে,
তিরিশ বছর ভিজায়ে রেখেছি দুই নয়নের জলে।
এতটুকু তারে ঘরে এনেছিনু সোনার মতন মুখ,
পুতুলের বিয়ে ভেঙে গেল বলে কেঁদে ভাসাইত বুক।
এখানে ওখানে ঘুরিয়া ফিরিতে ভেবে হইতাম সারা,
সারা বাড়ি ভরি এত সোনা মোর ছড়াইয়া দিল কারা!
সোনালি ঊষার সোনামুখ তার আমার নয়নে ভরি
লাঙল লইয়া খেতে ছুটিলাম গাঁয়ের ও-পথ ধরি।
যাইবার কালে ফিরে ফিরে তারে দেখে লইতাম কত
এ কথা লইয়া ভাবি-সাব মোরে তামাশা করিত শত।
এমনি করিয়া জানি না কখন জীবনের সাথে মিশে
ছোট-খাট তার হাসি ব্যথা মাঝে হারা হয়ে গেনু দিশে

42

Hamartia:

A literary device, hamartia does not reflect a character's general weakness. Instead, hamartia is a specific character trait, flaw, or vice that results in a literary character's serious misfortune or fa ll. Here are some traits that are common examples of hamartia
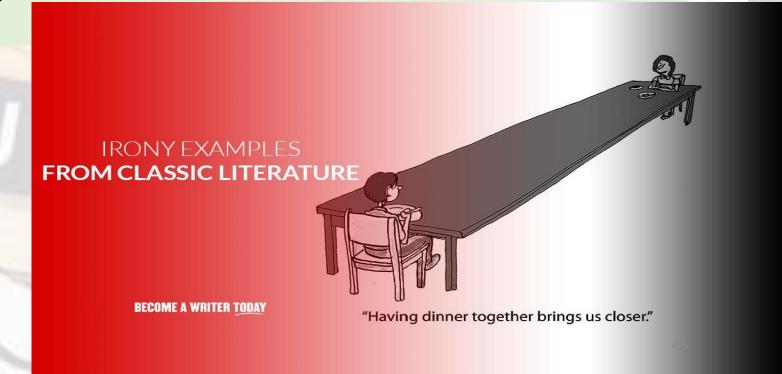
Soliloquy:

A poem, discourse, or utterance of a character in a drama that has the form of a monologue or gives the illusion of being a series of unspoken reflections
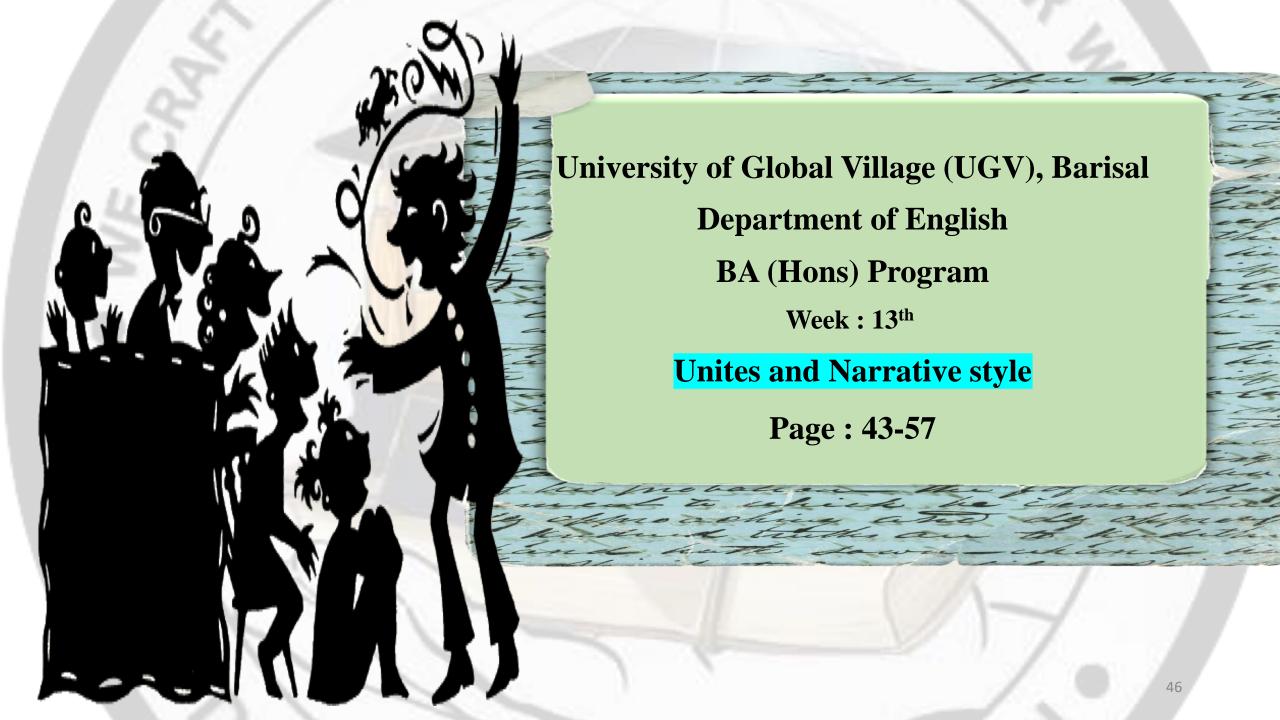
Irony:

Irony is a literary device which is contradictory statements or situations reveal a reality that is different from what appears to be true. There are many forms of irony featured in literature. The effectiveness of irony as a literary device depends on the reader's expectations and understanding of the disparity between what "should" happen and what "actually" happens in a literary work.

IRONY EXAMPLES
FROM CLASSIC LITERATURE

BECOME A WRITER TODAY

"Having dinner together brings us closer."

University of Global Village (UGV), Barisal

Department of English

BA (Hons) Program

Week : 13th

Unites and Narrative style

Page : 43-57

Three Unities Drama

✓ **Unity of time**

✓ **Unity of Place**

✓ **Unity of Action**

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❖**Classical unities, Aristotelian unities, or three unities**

      ❖**Unity of Time**

      ❖**Unity of Place**

      ❖**Unity of Action**

❖ **Derived from Aristotle's 'Poetics'.**

❖ **Aristotle Mentioned only Unity of Action**

❖ **These three unities were redefined in 1570 by the Italian**

  humanist Lodovico Castelvetro in his interpretation of Aristotle.

❖ **Referred to as "Aristotelian rules" for dramatic structure**

1. Unity of Time:

❖ The action of the play should take place in a short internal chronology, ideally, no more than 24 hours.

❖ The neo-classicists believe that the spectators would not believe in the reality of an action that consists of several days or years into a three-hour drama.

❖ If the spectators did not believe in the reality of an action, the tragedy would not have its proper effect.

❖ It will also give a dramatist a timer to resolve the story.

❖ Example : A midsummer Night's Dream

2. Unity of Place:

❖ The Unity of Place dictates that the action of the play should take place in one location, in a single physical space.

❖ The stage should not represent more than one place at the same time.

❖ It should not be employ variations of the scene to change the setting of the action.

❖ The transition period of makeover of the stage causes break in action, pacing of the story, and sometimes pulls out audience out of the story.

❖ Example : Waiting for Godot

3. Unity of Action:

❖ It is the unity of action which makes the plot comprehensible, lucid, and specific.

❖ The plot of the play should have one main plot with zero or very few subplots.

❖ If subplots exist, it should contribute in developing the main plot.

❖ The plot must have "a beginning, a middle and an end".

❖ No scene is to be included that does not advance the plot directly.

❖ Example : Waiting for Godot

Narrator's Perspective

Point of View

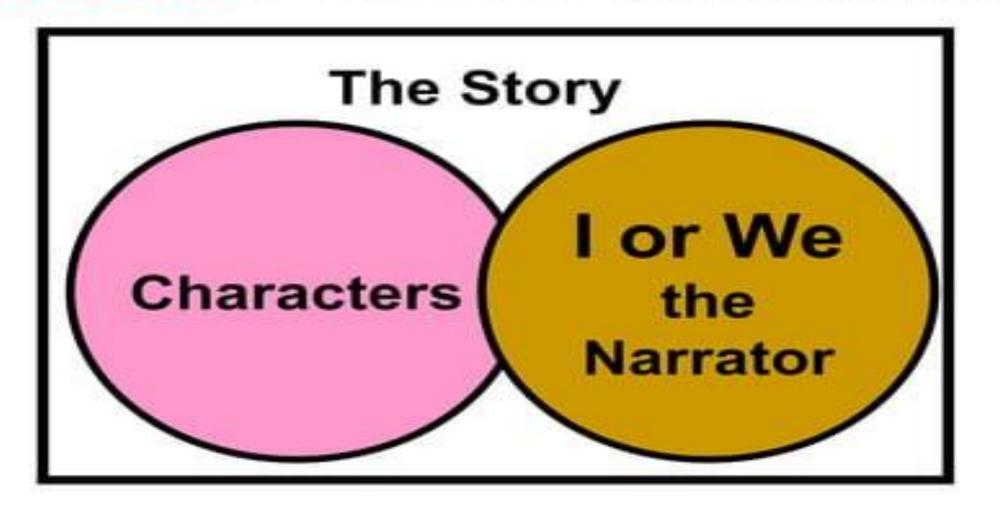By
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Narrator

The one who tells the **story**

Characters

Everyone else in the **story**

What's the **narrator's position** in the story? Or, what is the **narrator's POINT OF VIEW**.

First-Person Narration

The Story

Characters

I or We
the
Narrator

The narrator is involved in the story.

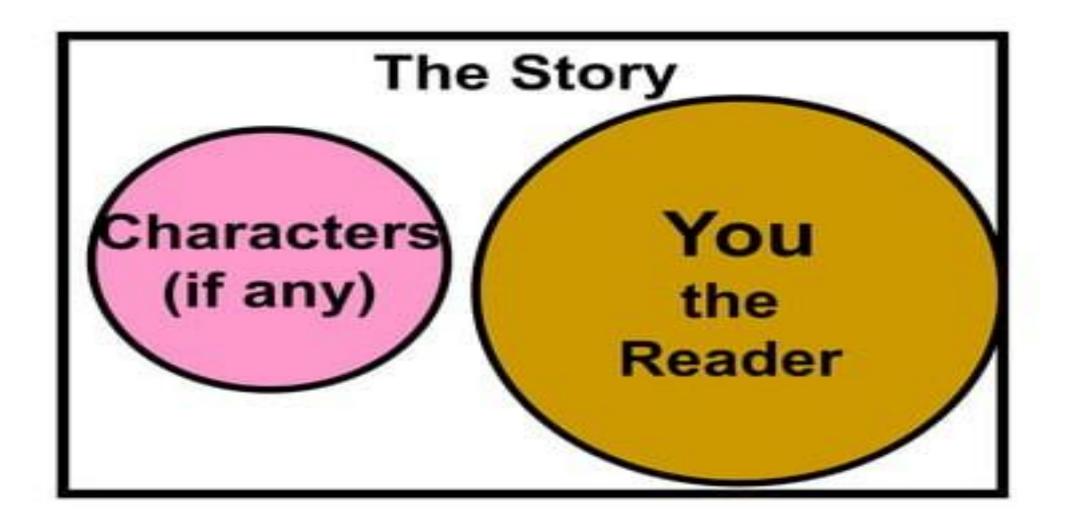**First**-Person tells "me" or "my" story.

Example

*I went to the store with my friend. The clerk said, "Hi." **We** bought candy and left.*

Who is telling the story?

In **First**-Person the narrator is "**I**" or "**we**." 55

Second-Person Narration

The Story

Characters (if any)

You the Reader

The reader's actions are narrated.

Second-Person tells "your" story.
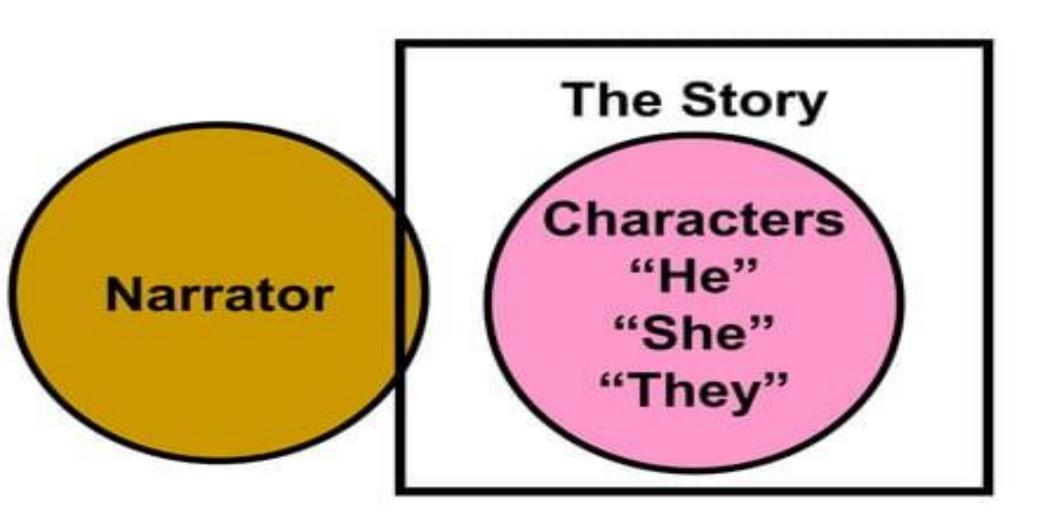
Example

You *stayed up late last night and now* **you're** *tired, but* **you** *need to pass this class.*

From whose perspective is the story told?

In **Second**-Person the perspective of "**you**" is narrated.

It is mainly used for instruction or directions.

Third-Person Narration

The narrator is outside of the story.

Third-Person **tells "his" or "her" story.**
Also will refer to characters by name

Example

Chris loved basketball. Everyday he played after school. When it got dark, he watched it on TV.

From whose perspective is the story told?

In **Third**-Person the perspective of **"he"** or **"she"** is narrated.

Dialogue & Narration
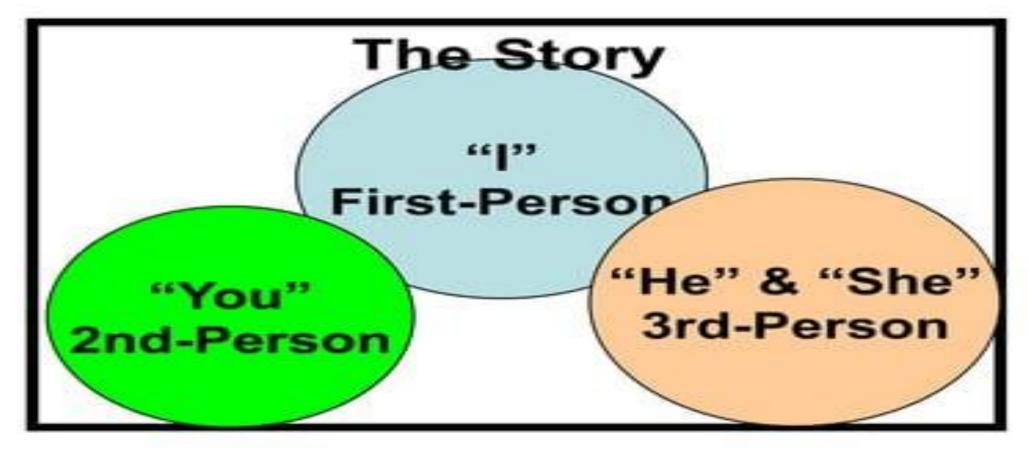
Dialogue = When characters speak.

Narration = When the narrator speaks.

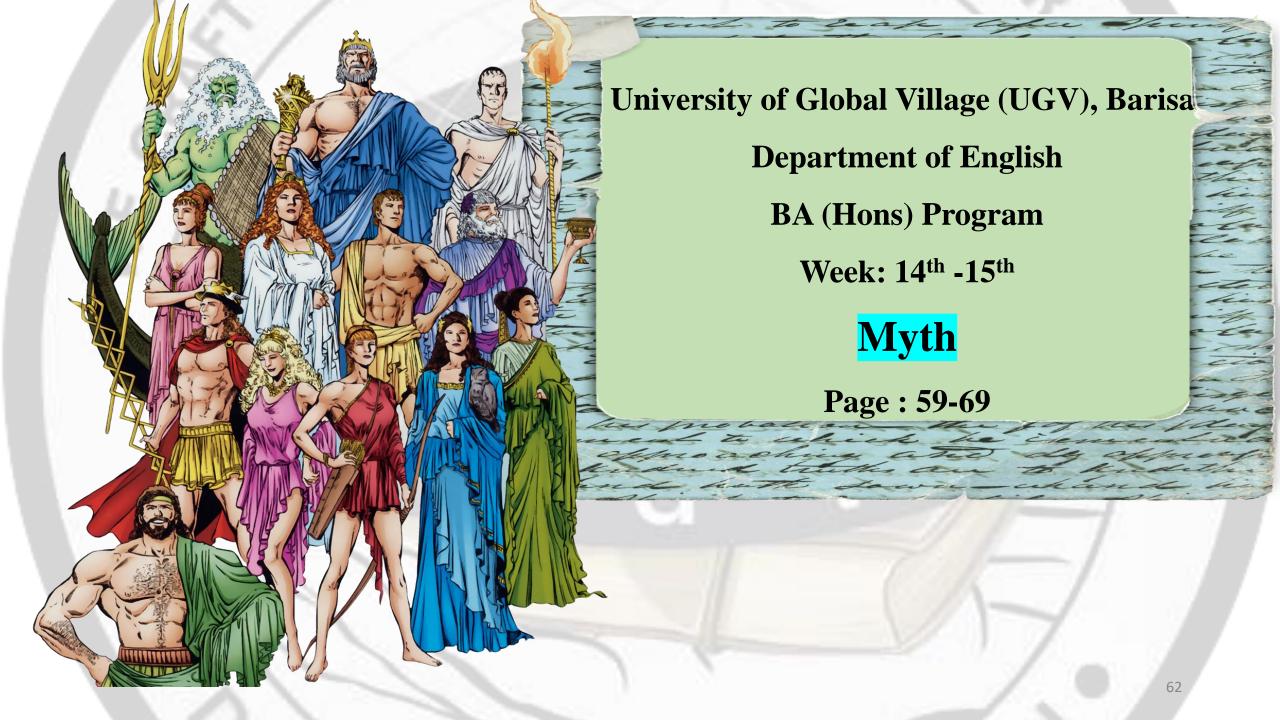*I went home. My mom said, "Did you get out early?" I said, "No."*

ONLY LOOK AT THE NARRATION,
Or you'll get confused.

Remember!

The Story

"I"
First-Person

"You"
2nd-Person

"He" & "She"
3rd-Person

"I" am the **first-person** in the story.
"You" are the **second-person**.
"He" and "she" are the **third**.

University of Global Village (UGV), Barisa

Department of English

BA (Hons) Program

Week: 14th -15th

Myth

Page : 59-69

Greek Mythology

The Gods of Olympus

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Their Origins

- The First generation of Olympian Gods were the sons and daughters of the Titans Cronus and Rhea.
- Cronus, having received Gaea's prophecy that he will also be slain by his children, tried to avoid it by swallowing his children.
- When the youngest child Zeus was born, Rhea tricked Cronus by giving him a large rock instead. Zeus was taken to the island of Crete so he could be safe.

ZEUS

- The King of the Gods
- The ruler of the Sky
- His weapon is the Lightning
- His Shield is called the *Aegis*
- His symbol is the lightning bolt and the eagle.

POSEIDON

- Second to Zeus
- The ruler of the Sea
- His weapon is the *Trident*
- His animal is the horse.

HADES

- Third of the brothers
- Lord of the underworld.
- He has a cap that whoever wore became invisible.
- He is the king of the Dead not Death himself.

DEMETER

- Goddess of agriculture, fertility and the seasons.
- Her symbol is the Sheaf of wheat and barley

HERA

- Wife of Zeus, Queen of the gods.
- Goddess of marriage.
- Her symbol is the cow and the peacock.

HESTIA

- One of the virgin goddesses.
- Goddess of the hearth and the home.
- Her symbol is the hearth.

The Second Generation
The Sons and Daughters of the First

ARES

- God of War
- Son of Zeus and Hera
- His symbol is the vulture and his animal is the dog.
- Referred by some as Aphrodite's lover.

ATHENA

- Goddess of wisdom, warfare, crafts and industry.
- She is one of the 3 virgin goddesses.
- She was created by Zeus alone.
- Her symbol is the oak tree, and the owl.

ARTEMIS

- Daughter of Zeus and Leto.
- Twin sister or the god Apollo.
- One of the 3 virgin goddesses.
- The goddess of the hunt and of the young.
- Her symbols are the deer and the moon.

APOLLO

- The son of Zeus and Leto
- The twin brother of *Artemis*
- God of light and the sun; god of archery, arts, music, healing, and of truth and prophecy.
- His symbol is the laurel.

HEPHAESTUS

- The God of Fire
- Sometimes regarded as the son of Zeus and Hera
- He is the ugliest of the Olympians and he is also crippled.
- The blacksmith of the Gods, he is the patron gods of handicraft.

HERMES

- The messenger of the Zeus
- Son of Zeus and Maius (daughter of the titan Atlas)
- His scepter or wand is called the Caduceus.

APHRODITE

- Daughter of Zeus and Dione according to the *Iliad*.
- Goddess of love and beauty.
- According to other stories, she came from the severed genitals of the primordial god Uranus.
- In most stories she is the wife of Hephaestus
- Her symbol is the dove, the swan and the sparrow.

GREEK	ROMAN	DOMINION	SYMBOL
Zeus	Jupiter	God of the Sky, King of Olympus	Eagle, Lightning bolt
Poseidon	Neptune	God of the Sea	Trident, Horse
Hades	Pluto	God of the Underworld	Cap of Invisibility
Demeter	Ceres	Goddess of Agriculture	Wheat, Corn
Hera	Juno	Goddess of Marriage	Peacock, Cow
Hestia	Vesta	Goddess of Hearth and Home	Fireplace
Athena	Minerva	Goddess of Wisdom, Warfare, Crafts	Owl, Olive
Artemis	Diana	Goddess of the Hunt, Young	Deer and the Moon
Aphrodite	Venus	Goddess of Love and Beauty	Dove, Swan, Sparrow
Apollo	Apollo	God of Truth, Sun, Light, Arts, Healing and Archery, Prophecy	Sun, Laurel
Ares	Mars	God of War	Dog, Vulture
Hephaestus	Vulcan	Fire, Blacksmith of the Gods	Anvil
Hermes	Mercury	Messenger of Zeus	Caduceus, Winged Sandals

MEDUSA

Golden Apple
of Discord
(Summary)

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Week: 16th -17th

Scanning

Practical