Title: Echo and Narcissus

Suggested Time: 3-4 lessons (45 minutes)

Common Core ELA Standards: RL.7.1, RL.7.2, RL.7.3, RL.7.4, RL.7.6; W.7.2, W.7.4, W.7.9; SL.7.1, SL.7.2; L.7.1, L.7.2, L.7.4, L.7.5, L.7.6

Teacher Instructions

**Preparing for Teaching**

1. Read the Big Ideas and Key Understandings and the Synopsis. Please do **not** read this to the students. This is a description for teachers about the big ideas and key understanding that students should take away **after** completing this task.

Big Ideas and Key Understandings:

Shown through Echo and Narcissus fates, students should learn that you can be your own worst enemy and create your own tragedy.

Synopsis:

Echo is a nymph that likes to gossips so a spell is cast upon her to only reiterate things that she has heard. Her spell became the cause of her death because she is unable to express her love and admiration for the self-fulfilling, vain Narcissus. Narcissus suffers the same consequence when he dies of unrequited love for his reflection that was unable to love him in return. A flower blooms on the spot where both characters die.

1. Read the entire selection, keeping in mind the Big Ideas and Key Understandings.
2. Re-read the text while noting the stopping points for the Text Dependent Questions and teaching Tier II/academic vocabulary.

**During Teaching**

1. Students read the entire selection independently.
2. Teacher reads the text aloud while students follow along or students take turns reading aloud to each other. Depending on the text length and student need, the teacher may choose to read the full text or a passage aloud. For a particularly complex text, the teacher may choose to reverse the order of steps 1 and 2.
3. Students and teacher re-read the text while stopping to respond to and discuss the questions, continually returning to the text. A variety of methods can be used to structure the reading and discussion (i.e., whole class discussion, think-pair-share, independent written response, group work, etc.)

Text Dependent Questions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Text-dependent Questions** | **Evidence-based Answers** |
| How could you describe Echo? Use text evidence to support each description.  | Echo is described using the following characteristics: * Beautiful - “…among them one of the most beautiful was called Echo.”
* Talkative - “She was one of the most talkative, too”
* Deceptive - “But at last Hera realized that Echo was doing this on purpose to detain her...”
* Loyal and protective of Zeus –it explains that “[Zeus] would come down to earth and wander with the nymphs on the mountains” this made his wife Hera jealous; Echo would distract Hera “while Zeus went quietly back to Olympus as if he had never really been away.”
 |
| What is the curse that Hera places upon Echo? Hera states that she “…do not intend” to spoil Echo’s pleasure. Is Hera sincere in this statement? Support you claim with textual evidence. | Hera states, “you shall be able only to repeat what other people say – and never speak unless someone else speaks first.” Although Hera claims that she “do[es] not intend” to spoil Echo’s pleasure with her punishment, her actions prove otherwise. She “realized that Echo was doing this on purpose to detain her while Zeus went quietly back to Olympus as if he had never really been away.” So she was angry at Echo’s gossiping and hiding the truth from her. In paragraph 5, it said that Hera was “well pleased with the punishment she had made for Echo…” |
| How does the author help the reader understand how Echo handled Hera’s punishment? What statement foreshadows Echo’s fate? | At first, Echo does “weep sadly among the rocks on the mountainside…” Then “she grew used to her strange fate after a while…” The transition came when the author said, “but then a new misfortune befell her.” By saying a new “misfortune befell her” the author is giving us clues to Echo’s tragic fate. |
| Use textual evidence to show how the author portrays Narcissus’s character.  | Narcissus was beautiful, but very vain. Although he was loved by many nymphs “Narcissus laughed at them scornfully, for he loved only himself.”  |
| How does the author show the intensity of Echo’s obsession for Narcissus?  | Echo was so obsessed over Narcissus “that nothing else mattered in the world but to win him,” “she could only follow wherever he went,” “her heart was heavy with unspoken love”. |
| An idiomatic expression is a phrase that has a different meaning from the literal meaning. “But the curse which Hera had placed upon her tied her tongue.” What is meant by this idiomatic expression?  |  The sentence right before this explains the curse of her tongue being tied is what keeps Echo from speaking to him words of love. It also explains earlier in the text the curse is that she can only speak when being spoken to.  |
| The dialogue between Echo and Narcissus gives readers insight to their characters. What language reveals the traits about each character?  | Character traits revealed about Echo is her desire to speak words of love. “Her heart leaping with joy as she spoke the happiest words that had left her lips since the curse”. Character traits revealed about Narcissus is that he is lonely and vain. His loneliness shows through the quote “Narcissus realized that he was lost, and hoping to be heard by his companions, or perhaps by some mountain shepherd”. His vanity shows through the quote “Narcissus stood still in amazement, looking all around in vain.”  |
| Why and how did Aphrodite help Echo?  | “And Aphrodite, the goddess of love, heard her and was kind to her, for she had been a true lover.” This shows she relates to Echo and wants to help her. She punishes Narcissus by placing a curse on him to only love himself and get no love in return, “he shall love himself and no one else, and yet shall die of unrequited love!”  |
| How does the author foreshadow the idea that Narcissus fate would be similar to Echo’s? | “Aphrodite made good her threat…”“…Narcissus came to a still, clear pool of water away up the mountainside, not far from where he had scorned Echo and left her to die of a broken heart.”The author used the word “flung” to describe how Narcissus threw himself down as well as to describe how he threw Echo away from him earlier in the myth.  |
| Even though their love obsession could not be fulfilled in life, how is their fate intertwined in death?  | On the place where Echo then Narcissus dies, “a plant pushed its green leaves through the earth… The flowers grew and spread, waving in the gentle breeze which whispered among them like Echo herself come to kiss the blossoms of the first Narcissus flowers.” This shows how their love grows together into beautiful flowers that still bloom today.  |
| The myth ends by the voice of Echo, repeating after Narcissus, “I love in vain!” How did the two main characters “love in vain?” | Echo loved Narcissus in vain because she said that “nothing else in the world mattered but to win him” even though she had no clue if this love would be reciprocated.Narcissus loved in vain because he was cruel to all who tried to love him “for he loved only himself.” So his vanity was the cause of his death. |

Tier II/Academic Vocabulary

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **These words require less time to learn**(They are concrete or describe an object/event/process/characteristic that is familiar to students) | **These words require more time to learn**(They are abstract, have multiple meanings, are a part of a word family, or are likely to appear again in future texts) |
| **Meaning can be learned from context** | talkative immortalfateembraceslingeringvanished reflection enchanted  | scornfully curse feastingvainly cast pinedWoe   |
| **Meaning needs to be provided** | misfortune  | intend contempt |

Culminating Writing Task

* Prompt

*Using textual evidence, write an explanatory essay explaining several character traits of Echo and Narcissus that make them responsible for their own tragedy.*

* Teacher Instructions
1. Students identify their writing task from the prompt provided.
2. Students complete an evidence chart as a pre-writing activity. Teachers should remind students to use any relevant notes they compiled while reading and answering the text-dependent questions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Evidence******Quote or paraphrase*** | ***Elaboration / explanation of how this evidence supports ideas or argument*** |
| * Beautiful - “…among them one of the most beautiful was called Echo.”
 | Echo’s beauty can be seen as a trait that is responsible for a part of her fate because of expectations she had for love and loving one as beautiful as Narcissus. |
| * Loyal and protective of Zeus –it explains that “[Zeus] would come down to earth and wander with the nymphs on the mountains” while being protected by Echo who would lie to his wife, Hera.
 | Her loyalty to Zeus is what causes Hera to curse Echo with the inability to speak when she wants and can only repeat words said before.  |
| * Deceptive - “But at last Hera realized that Echo was doing this on purpose to detain her...”
 | She lies to Hera about Zeus’ whereabouts therefore Hera angrily gives Echo the curse. |
| * Loving--“her heart leaping with joy as she spoke the happiest words that had left her lips since the curse.”
 | This quote shows that Echo wants to love and show love. She has found a way to do so even through the curse. |
| * Narcissus was beautiful, but very vain. Although he was loved by many nymphs “Narcissus laughed at them scornfully, for he loved only himself.”
 | The traits that originally hurt Narcissus are his beauty and vanity because he only sees himself instead of opening up to the beautiful nymphs around him such as Echo. |
| * Narcissus’ loneliness shows through the quote “Narcissus realized that he was lost, and hoping to be heard by his companions, or perhaps by some mountain shepherd.”
 | His loneliness should open him up to Echo, but he scorns her causing Aphrodite to threaten him with a fate of only self-love.  |
| * Narcissus is scornful because “he came to a still, clear pool of water away up the mountainside, not far from where he had scorned Echo and left her to die of a broken heart.”
 | He scorns Echo and her love because he cannot see anyone deserving of his love but him. |
| * Narcissus shows scorn again when Aphrodite says, “By scorning poor Echo like this, he scorns love itself. And scorning love, he insults me.”
 | This scorning of Echo, and then of Love/Aphrodite is what causes Aphrodite to punish him with the ability to only love himself. |

1. Once students have completed the evidence chart, they should look back at the writing prompt in order to remind themselves what kind of response they are writing (i.e. expository, analytical, argumentative) and think about the evidence they found. (Depending on the grade level, teachers may want to review students’ evidence charts in some way to ensure accuracy.) From here, students should develop a specific thesis statement. This could be done independently, with a partner, small group, or the entire class. Consider directing students to the following sites to learn more about thesis statements: http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/545/01/ OR http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/ thesis\_statement.shtml.
2. Students compose a rough draft. With regard to grade level and student ability, teachers should decide how much scaffolding they will provide during this process (i.e. modeling, showing example pieces, sharing work as students go).
3. Students complete final draft.
* Sample Answer:

*Is our fate predetermined or do we actually have control over what happens to us? Are we our own worst enemy? Is karma fair or unjust? In the Greek myth, “Echo and Narcissus” retold by Roger Lancelyn Green, the author attempts to answer these life questions through his characterization of the two main characters—Echo and Narcissus. This mythological tale of Echo and Narcissus teaches the idea that often times we are our own worst enemies and that we are the sole contributor of our own fate.*

*By developing Echo’s character throughout the myth, the author is able to show that “we are our worst enemy.” Echo, the most beautiful and most talkative, of all the nymphs in the Oreades surmises her eventual lonely fate when she unapologetically lies to Hera, Zeus’s wife, to protect Zeus. Echo’s loyalty towards Zeus is evident when she shamelessly protects Zeus’s infidelity from his wife every time he “ would come down to earth and wander with the nymphs on the mountains.” Echo would deceive Hera by keeping her “listening for hours to end to her stories and her gossip,” in order to distract Hera from her suspicion of Zeus’s whereabouts. Echo’s shameless loyalty, deception, and gossiping ways caused Hera to punish Echo with her own character traits—by condemning her to “be able only to repeat what other people say—and never speak unless someone else speaks first”. Her inability to speak openly is further crippled when she can across “a beautiful youth called Narcissus.” The author reveals a central theme—we are our worst enemy—when Echo, who uses her talkative ways to deceive others, is now unable to utter a single word to profess her love for Narcissus. Eventually Echo was able to speak “…the happiest words that had left her lips since the curse” to let Narcissus know how she feels about him by repeating only the part of Narcissus’s cruel responses—“Let us meet!”, “I would have you touch me!”, “Kiss me! Kiss me!”.*  Finally Echo realizes that her love for Narcissus would never be returned because he furiously detest that just a single touch of Echo’s lips would kill him. This realization lead Echo to beg for death, which Aphrodite, the goddess of love, kindly granted to her.

*Through Narcissus’s character, the author shows that a person’s actions will eventually come back. The author reveals that karma—no matter if it is just or unfair—is unavoidable. Narcissus’ beauty and vanity are the impetus for his fate. Although he was loved by many nymphs “Narcissus laughed at them scornfully, for he loved only himself”. Narcissus’s vanity would not allow him to truly love another being because he believes that a beauty greater than his own does not exist. This would push Narcissus towards his sad fate is his loneliness. Narcissus’ loneliness shows through the quote “Narcissus realized that he was lost, and hoping to be heard by his companions, or perhaps by some mountain shepherd”. This loneliness is what forces Narcissus to call out for companionship and help, but because he only has self-love he cannot see Echo as a being worthy enough to even be near. His beauty and loneliness then lead to the third trait that sends Narcissus into his fate: scorn. Narcissus shows scorn Echo and her love by “cast[ing] her violently from him…,” and therefore scorning the goddess of love, Aphrodite. Aphrodite explains how Narcissus has insulted her and why she would punish him with a fate of only being able to love himself, “By scorning poor Echo like this, he scorns love itself. And scorning love, he insults me”. This scorn causes Narcissus to live out his days only able to love himself and to eventually die of unrequited love.*

*Echo and Narcissus’ fates are clearly their own faults. Hera and Aphrodite had the power to pay them justly for their costly flaws, but they did so in response to the actions of the nymphs. A person must control their vanity, loneliness, and scorn before they hurt the wrong person. In Narcissus’ instance, it was the goddess of love, and she punished him reasonably. One cannot be loyal, deceitful, and loving to Echo’s degree without paying a price. Echo lied to a jealous and powerful wife and paid the price of truly being able to voice her love. We must all watch our strengths so that they do not become our greatest flaws, and we should nurture our flaws so that we can learn through them instead of paying greatly for them.*

Additional Tasks

* Research Greek roots to show the connection between Greek myths and the everyday English words. Students can then combine their word lists to create a dictionary of words and expressions from classical mythology.
* Find other selections that have similar themes and explain how the selections are similar and how they are different.
* Write an origin myth of your own. Think of some everyday phenomenon, and write a brief story that explains how it might have come about.

Note to Teacher

* It is helpful to do the before you read activities, connecting the survey questions to the recurring themes.
* To build background, have a discussion around student’s knowledge about Greek gods and goddesses.