

Changes in Simba's World

SUGGESTED LEARNING STRATEGIES: Graphic Organizer, Notetaking, Prewriting, Manipulatives, Think-Pair-Share, Word Map

Viewing Notes

As you watch scenes from *The Lion King*, take notes that describe the changes that Simba faces in his world and the way he reacts to these changes.

Segment 1: Describe the setting of this opening section. What does it look like? How does everyone get along with everyone else? What is Simba's place in this world?

Segment 2: How does Simba's world change in this section? How does he feel about this change? Why?

Segment 3: Simba is living in another place now. How is this world different from his original home? How does he feel about his new home? How has Simba changed?

Segment 4: What does this scene reveal about the way Simba’s world has changed since Scar has taken over?

Segment 5: What are Simba’s options at this point?

Segment 6: How does Simba feel about the changes that have taken place while he was gone? How does he respond to these changes? What is Simba’s world like at the end of the film?

Changes in Simba's World

LITERARY TERMS

Plot is the sequence of related events that make up a story. A plot involves characters and a central conflict.

Storytelling: Plot

One way to talk about a story is to discuss the **plot**, or what happens. Using your notes from the key scenes you have viewed, discuss the plot of *The Lion King* in groups. List in order the most important events that occur in this film. Some have been done for you.

1. Simba is born and presented to the kingdom.	6.
2. Simba and Nala visit the graveyard.	7.
3.	8. Simba returns to face Scar.
4.	9.
5.	10. Simba's baby is presented to the kingdom.

Storytelling: Conflict

Another way to talk about a story is to talk about the conflicts that cause the events to happen. A conflict can be a disagreement between two characters, called an *external conflict*. A character can also have a conflict within himself or herself. This is called an *internal conflict*, and it occurs when someone is torn between two choices.

Describe the conflicts below. The first three are conflicts that you are facing. The next four are conflicts that Simba faces.

Conflicts between . . .	Description of Conflict
You and a parent or guardian	
You and a friend	
You and yourself	
Simba and his father	
Simba and Nala	
Simba and Scar	
Simba and himself	



WORD CONNECTIONS

Internal and *external* derive from the Latin *interus* (“placed on the inside”) and *exterus* (“placed on the outside”). The word part *inter-*, meaning “in between,” is found in such words as *interior*, *interact*, *interface*, *intermission*.

The word part *exter-* (also spelled *extra-* and *extro-*) means “outside” or “beyond.” It appears in words like *extreme*, *extrovert*, *extracurricular*, and *extract*.

Changes in Simba's World

WORD CONNECTIONS

Resolution is the noun form of *resolve*. The root *-sol-* or *-solve-* means “to set loose or free.” This root occurs in *solution*, *absolution*, and *resolute*.

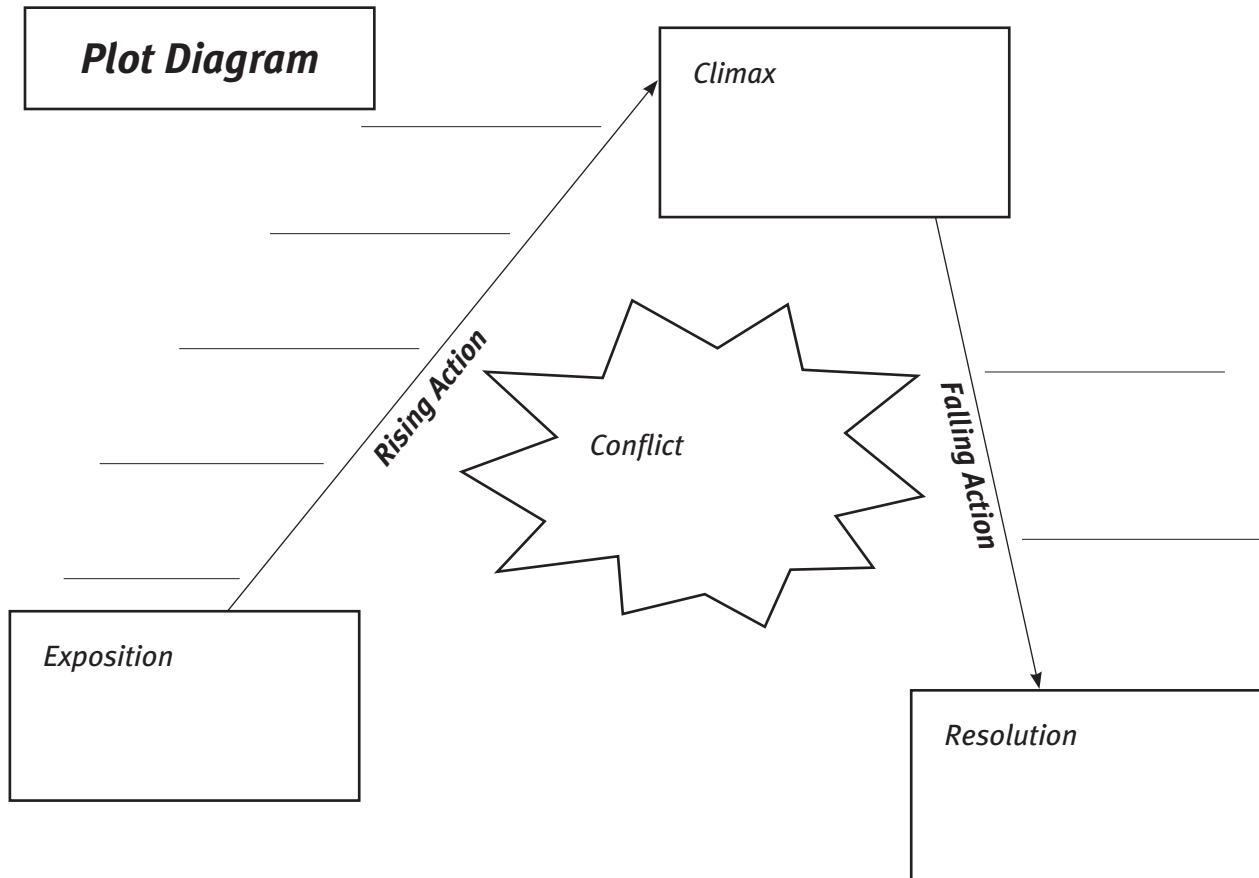
The Latin prefix *re-* means “back” or “again.”

Storytelling: Plot Diagram

Another way of looking at plot is to draw the major events on a diagram, like the one below. The major events fall into one of these categories:

- **Exposition:** events that give the reader background information needed to understand the story
- **Rising Action:** major events that develop the plot and lead to the climax
- **Climax:** the turning point or the high point of the story
- **Falling Action:** events after the climax but before the resolution
- **Resolution:** the outcome of the conflict, when loose ends are wrapped up.

Write the ten main events you have listed from *The Lion King* in the appropriate places on the diagram below.



Story Starter Writing Prompt: Sometimes writers use a known story as inspiration for a new story of their own; for example, *The Lion King* may have been inspired by a play by William Shakespeare called *Hamlet*. In this play, a young prince struggles with difficult choices after his uncle kills the prince’s father, the king.

Choose one of the following plot lines from plays by Shakespeare. Imagine how a new plot might develop. Make up and write at least seven events on the plot diagram.

- A boy and girl like each other very much but their families are enemies (*Romeo and Juliet*).
- Twins are separated at birth but reunited later (*The Comedy of Errors*).
- A magic potion makes a sleeping person fall in love with the first living thing seen when he or she awakens (*A Midsummer Night’s Dream*).
- A parent plays favorites, making the two older children jealous of the youngest child (*King Lear*).



WORD CONNECTIONS

A single word sometimes has multiple meanings. For example, the word *exposition* refers to the plot of a short story. It also describes a type of writing. It may also describe a fair or public exhibit.

