

A Christmas Carol Knowledge Organiser

Plot Summary:

Stave 1 – A mean-spirited, miserly old man named Ebenezer Scrooge sits in his counting-house on Christmas Even, he refuses to spend money on heating coals for a fire. Scrooge reacts to the holiday visitors with bitterness, spitting out "Bah! Humbug!" in response to his nephew's "Merry Christmas!" Later that evening, Scrooge receives a chilling visitation from the ghost of his dead partner, Jacob Marley, who relates his unfortunate story. Marley hopes to save Scrooge from sharing the same fate.

Stave 2 – The Ghost of Christmas Past, a childlike phantom with a brightly glowing head, escorts Scrooge on a journey to previous Christmases. He revisits his school days, his apprenticeship with a jolly merchant named Fezziwig and his engagement to Belle, a woman who leaves Scrooge because of his lust for money. Scrooge is deeply moved.

Stave 3 – The Ghost of Christmas Present, a majestic giant in a green robe, takes Scrooge through London to unveil Christmas as it will happen that year. Scrooge watches the Cratchit family prepare a miniature feast in a meagre home then to his nephew's to witness the Christmas party. Toward the end of the day, he shows Scrooge two starved children, Ignorance and Want, living under his coat.

Stave 4 – The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come leads Scrooge through mysterious scenes relating to an unnamed man's recent death. Scrooge sees businessmen discussing the dead man's riches, some homeless people trading his personal possessions for cash, and a poor couple expressing relief at the death of their unforgiving moneylender. He then finds himself in a churchyard, the spirit pointing to a grave. Scrooge is shocked to read his own name on the stone. He begs the spirit to alter his fate, promising to change his cruel, insensitive, ways and to honour Christmas with all his heart.

Stave 5 – Overwhelmed with joy by the chance to redeem himself, Scrooge rushes out to send a giant Christmas turkey to the Cratchit house and attends Fred's party. As the years go by, he holds true to his promise and honours Christmas

Context:

Dickens – Dickens' father was sent to jail for debt and Dickens was forced to give up his education until inheritance money could pay for private tuition. He was put to work in a warehouse, pasting labels on bottles and gaining first-hand experience of poverty. Dickens became a writer of fiction and journalism, reporting on court cases and working for radical newspapers on his disappointment with politics and the class system.

Victorian Literature – Victorian literature, written during Queen Victoria's reign, was largely characterised by the struggle of the poor and the triumph of right over wrong. The age saw a huge amount of self-improvement guides published, focusing on morals, manners and etiquette and household management. Having said that, the Victorians also advocated good humour, joviality and celebration (Queen Victoria had both a Golden and a Diamond jubilee in this era). Themes allude to industrialisation, social class, reform and Empire.

Workhouses – In 1834 the Poor Law Amendment Act was designed to reduce the cost of looking after the poor. If people wanted help they had to go into a workhouse to get it. Once admitted to the workhouse, people were known as inmates, and categorised according to their status. Men, women and children were segregated, some never to be reunited. Meals were cheap, filling food such as gruel (a thick porridge-like sludge). The workhouses were strictly run, with many rules which were to be adhered to at all times, with severe consequences for those who refused them.

Prisons – Victorians were worried about the rising crime rate: and were firm believers in punishment for criminals. They had clear ideas about what these prisons should be like: unpleasant places, of laborious work to deter people from committing crimes.

Children – For the poor, there often wasn't the time or energy for play. Starvation and cold were facts of life, and many children were expected to contribute to household income. Children worked in huge, unsafe factories for very small wages. Others worked in suffocating mines & smaller children swept chimneys

Key Characters:

Ebenezer Scrooge – A selfish business man.

Fred – Scrooge's nephew.

Jacob Marley – Scrooge's dead partner who returns as a ghost to warn Scrooge to change his ways.

Bob Cratchitt – Scrooge's clerk who doesn't have much money.

Mrs Cratchitt – Bob's wife.

Tiny Tim – Bob's ill son.

The Ghost of Christmas Past – A combination of young and old, wearing white robes and looking like a candle.

The Ghost of Christmas Present - A jovial gentleman surrounded by a warm glow.

The Ghost of Christmas Yet To Come – A robed and hooded spirit.

Fezziwig – Scrooge's ex-employer.

Belle – A woman who Scrooge was in love with who left him.

Fan – Scrooge's sister.

Key Themes:

Greed
Generosity
Social Injustice
Poverty
Capitalism
Class
Family
Guilt
Redemption
Supernatural



Key Quotes:

Scrooge – “Oh! But he was a tight-fisted hand at the grindstone.”
“Hard and sharp as flint.”
“Secret, and self-contained, and solitary as an oyster.”
“No warmth could warm, no wintry weather chill him.”
“Are there no prisons?”
'Bah!' said Scrooge, 'Humbug!'
“Decrease the surplus population.”
“What right have you to be dismal? What reason have you to be morose? You're rich enough.” [Fred]
Marley – “I wear the chain I forged in life.”
“The spirit within him should walk abroad among his fellowmen, and travel far and wide; and if that spirit goes not forth in life, it is condemned to do so after death.”
Christmas Past – “It was a strange figure-like a child: yet not so like a child as like an old man.”
“A solitary child, neglected by his friends, is left there still.”
“The happiness he [Fezziwig] gives, is quite as great as if it cost a fortune.”
Christmas Present – “There sat a jolly Giant, glorious to see, who bore a glowing torch, in shape not unlike Plenty's horn.”
“Oh, a wonderful pudding! Bob Cratchit said, and calmly too, that he regarded it as the greatest success achieved by Mrs Cratchit since their marriage.”
“I see a vacant seat by the poor chimney corner, and a crutch without an owner...carefully preserved. If these shadows remain unaltered by the future, the child will die.”
“God bless us, every one!”
“Will you decide what men shall live, what men shall die?”
“This boy is Ignorance. This girl is Want. Beware them both.”
Christmas Yet to Come – “The Phantom slowly, gravely, silently approached.”
“Scrooge crept towards it, trembling as he went; and following the finger, read upon the stone of the neglected grave his own name, Ebenezer Scrooge.”
Redemption – “I will honour Christmas in my heart, and try to keep it all the year. I will live in the Past, the Present, and the Future!”
“Scrooge was better than his word. He did it all, and infinitely more!”
“His own heart laughed: and that was quite enough for him.”

Methods:

Noun – A word for a person, place or thing.
Pronoun – A word used when referring to someone or something.
Verb – A word used to describe an action, state or occurrence.
Adjective – A word to describe a noun.
Adverb – A word used to describe a verb.
Simile – A phrase comparing one thing to another, using *as* or *like*.
Metaphor – A phrase comparing one thing to another, without using *as* or *like*.
Personification – A phrase giving human characteristics to a non-human object.
Imagery – Words or phrases that create visual images.
Emotive language – Words that create feeling and emotion.
Colloquial language – Words that are informal and slang.
Semantic field – A group of words that follow the same theme.
Rhetorical question – A question that does not require an answer.
Alliteration – Words close together that begin with the same sounding letter.
Assonance – Words close together that begin with a vowel sound.
Sibilance – Words close together that begin with an 's' sound.
Oxymoron – A phrase using contradictory words.
Onomatopoeia – Words that create a sound.
Symbolism – The representation of ideas in images or motifs.
Pathetic Fallacy – A technique where the weather reflects the mood of the story.
Punctuation – Marks used to separate or express meaning.
Repetition – A word or phrase that is repeated.
Dialogue – Words that are spoken by a character.
Perspective – A point of view. Text can be written from a first (I), second (you) or third person (he/she/they) perspective.
Sentence structures – The way that sentences are put together. Sentences can be simple (main clause), compound (main clauses joined with a conjunction, comma or semi colon) or complex (main and subordinate clauses).
Foreshadowing – A hint or a warning of something in the future.
Withholding – A technique where the author holds back important information.
Juxtaposition – Two concepts, themes, ideas or characters that are contrasting or opposite.
Stave – A set of five parallel lines on which musical notes are written.
Bildungsroman – A story which focuses on the psychological, moral or spiritual growth of a character.

Sentence

Starters:

Dickens presents...

Quote (embedded)

This suggests to the reader...

Dickens is revealing... (his ideas/context)

In particular, Dicken's use of (method) implies

...



Key Words:

Christmas – A Christian holiday to celebrate the birth of Christ.
Tradition – customs, celebrations or beliefs passed down through generations.
Victorian – the era of Queen Victoria's reign.
Ignorance – a lack of knowledge.
Want – a desire to have something.
Supernatural – a being or event beyond natural understanding.
Moral – the standards of right or wrong.
Redemption – the act of being saved from sin.
Clerk – an office worker.
Debtors – people who owe money to a money-lender, such as Scrooge.
Grief – intense sadness.
Transformation – a change in personality or appearance.
Capitalism – an economic and political system in which a country is controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.
Abundance – a large amount.
Poverty – being very poor.
Social criticism – comments on a society's problems and issues.
Novella – a short novel.

An Inspector Calls Knowledge Organiser

Plot Summary:

Act 1:

1. The play is set in 1912, in the fictional city of Brumley, North Midlands. The stage directions reveal that the play takes place in a large suburban house, owned by a

wealthy business man. Mr Birling, his family and Gerald all sit around the dining table after dinner. They talk and Sheila mentions how Gerald did not contact her very much last summer. Eric appears to be a little drunk.

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2. Mr Birling gives a short speech on Sheila and Gerald getting married. Gerald gives Sheila a ring.

3. Mr Birling says that he might get a knighthood. Birling talks to Gerald and Eric about the idea of 'community'.

4. Birling tells Gerald that he might get a knighthood. Birling talks to Gerald and Eric about the idea of 'community'.

5. The Inspector enters and tells the family of the death of a young woman called Eva Smith.

6. The Inspector questions Birling and shows him the photo.

7. Despite Mr Birling's status, the Inspector is confident, abrupt and mysterious.

8. Mr Birling sacked Eva Smith from his factory 2 years ago, in September 1910. She led a group to strike in order to obtain a pay rise, which was unsuccessful and the ring leaders were sacked.

9. Mr Birling defends his action and Gerald supports him.

10. Sheila enters and hears about Eva Smith, she is upset by the news of the girl's suicide.

11. The Inspector informs the Birlings that after being sacked, she began working in Millwards in December 1910. However, she was sacked one month later after a complaint by a customer.

12. The Inspector shows Sheila the photo and she runs out upset. The Inspector talks to the men.

13. The Inspector questions Sheila / she talks about how she knew Eva Smith and that she believed it was her fault that the girl was sacked.

14. She explains that she was in a bad mood and felt the girl was laughing at her. She also admits she was jealous of how pretty Eva was.

15. The name 'Daisy Renton' comes up after the Inspector explains that this is the name Eva Smith began calling herself and Sheila and Gerald have a heated discussion about this.

16. Sheila realises that Gerald was having an affair with Daisy at some point the previous year.

Act 2:

1. The Inspector begins to talk about joint responsibility.

2. Mrs Birling acts in a superior manner, referring to Eva's lower class and talking down to Sheila.

3. Sheila indicates that Eric drinks too much, which Gerald agrees with. Mrs Birling is shocked and annoyed.

4. Sheila warns her parents that they are making the situation worse.

5. Gerald explains how he met Daisy in a bar. Sheila's parents do not want her to hear the story but she refuses to leave.

6. Gerald is visibly distressed by the reality of Daisy's death.

7. He discusses how he took Daisy for a drink having helped her get away from an old council man, who he describes as a "womanising drunk".

8. Gerald explains how Daisy had no money and was hungry/ He then moved her innocently into a friend's apartment and they later became lovers.

Mrs Birling is disgusted by his behaviour.

9. Gerald explains that he did not love Daisy and that he broke up with her in September 1911.

10. Sheila returns her engagement ring – she says she respects Gerald's honesty but that they are now different people.

11. The Inspector shows Mrs Birling the photo. The front door slams and Birling leaves then returns.

12. The Inspector questions Mrs Birling, revealing that Eva was pregnant and that she had asked Mrs Birling's charity, the Brumley Woman's Charity Organisation, for help.

13. Mrs Birling reveals that Eva was using the name Mrs Birling and that it was therefore her duty to have her claim for help refused.

14. The Inspector reveals that Eva was pregnant – but clarifies it wasn't Gerald's child.

15. The Inspector manipulates Mrs Birling into stating that it was entirely the father of Eva's child who was to blame for her death.

16. The audience and characters gradually realise that Eric is the father.

17. Sheila cries and Eric enters.

Act 3:

1. Eric talks to Sheila, Mrs Birling, Mr Birling and the Inspector. Eric has a drink.

2. The Inspector questions Eric. Sheila and Mrs Birling leave.

3. Eric tells the story of how he knew Eva Smith. He discusses how he became drunk and aggressive before Eva allowed him into her flat.

4. Eric says that when the two met up again, they began a short relationship. Eric tried to help Eva by stealing money from his father's company, which she refused to take.

5. Sheila and Mrs Birling return. Eric accuses Mrs Birling of killing his child.

6. The Inspector makes his final speech. Telling them that they all killed Eva Smith, summing up what each family member had done, before reminding Mr. Birling that he had destroyed a girl over a small pay rise.

7. **The Inspector then discusses the state of the country and how we are all "responsible for each other."**

8. **The Inspector leaves.**

9. The family argue and question whether he was a real inspector or not. The doorbell rings. Gerald enters.

10. Gerald tells them he wasn't a real police officer. Mr Birling calls the Chief Constable to check.

11. The family argue. Mr Birling and Mrs Birling are happy, while Sheila & Eric are not.

12. Gerald questions if there was in fact one girl that all the separate events happened to and if a girl died at all that evening.

Gerald calls the infirmary, who say that no girl has been brought in / they have not had any suicides.

13. Everyone is happy apart from Sheila and Eric.

14. The phone rings and Birling answers. It was the police saying an inspector is coming to ask some questions as a girl has just died on her way to the infirmary.

Context:

J.B Priestley - John Boynton Priestley was born in Yorkshire in 1894. He knew early on that he wanted to become a writer. However, he became a junior clerk with a local wool firm at the age of 16. When the First World War broke out, Priestley joined the infantry and only just escaped death on a number of occasions. After the war, he wrote successful articles and essays. During the Second World War he broadcast a massively popular weekly radio programme which was eventually cancelled by the BBC for being too critical of the Government.

Political views - During the 1930's Priestley became very concerned about the consequences of social inequality in Britain, and in 1942 Priestley and others set up a new political party, the Common Wealth Party. Priestley was influential in developing the idea of the Welfare State which began to be put into place at the end of the war.

1911 –

The time the play was set – World Wars - The First World War would start in two years. Birling's optimistic view that there would not be a war is completely wrong.

Class distinction - There were strong distinctions between the upper and lower classes.

Women - Women were subservient to men. All a well off women could do was get married; a poor woman was seen as cheap labour. Men and woman had specific roles and expectations. Women were seen as the 'weaker' sex.

Political views - The ruling classes saw no need to change the status quo. Trade unions however, were beginning to form in order to gain better working conditions for workers.

1945 –

The year the play was written – World Wars - The Second World War ended in Europe on 8 May 1945. People were recovering from nearly six years of warfare, danger and uncertainty.

Class distinction - Class distinctions had been greatly reduced as a result of two world wars. Men of different classes fought side by side despite previous differences.

Women - As a result of the wars, women had earned a more valued place in society due to their determination to keep the country running during the war. Women were encouraged to take on jobs that prior to the war they were not encouraged to do.

Political Views - There was a great desire for social change. Immediately after The Second World War, Clement Attlee's Labour Party won a landslide victory over Winston Churchill and the Conservatives.

1912 - Priestley deliberately set his play in 1912 because the date represented an era when all was very different from the time he was writing. In 1912, rigid class and gender boundaries seemed to ensure that nothing would change. Yet by 1945, most of those class and gender divisions had been breached. Priestley wanted to make the most of these changes.

Key Characters:

Inspector - Priestley's mouthpiece; advocates social justice.

Mr Birling - Businessman, capitalist, against social equality.

Mrs Birling - Husband's social superior, believes in personal responsibility.

Sheila - Young girl, comes to change views and pities Eva, feels regret.

Eric - Young man, drinks too much, gets Eva pregnant, and regrets actions.

Gerald - Businessman, engaged to Sheila, politically closest to Birling.

Eva - Unseen in play, comes to stand for victims of social injustice.

Key Themes:

Morality

Survival of the Fittest

Social Responsibility

Personal Responsibility

Inequality

Young and Old

Generations

Love

Gender Differences

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Key Quotes:

Inspector Goole –

- “she'd swallowed a lot of strong disinfectant. Burnt her inside out, of course.”
- “But after all it's better to ask for the earth than to take it.”
- “(dryly) I don't play golf.”
- “(harshly) Yes, but you can't. It's too late. She's dead.”
- “Each of you helped to kill her. Remember that. Never forget it.”

Mr Birling –

- “Unsinkable. Absolutely unsinkable”
- “The Germans don't want war!”
- “Community and all that nonsense”
- “Still, I can't accept any responsibility.”
- “Look Inspector, I'd give thousands – yes thousands”

Mrs Birling -

- “Arthur, you're not supposed to say such things”
- “Girls of that class”
- “That – I consider – is a trifle impertinent, inspector”
- “Go and look for the father of the child. It's his responsibility”
- “I'm sorry she should have come to such a horrible end. But I accept no blame for it at all.”

Sheila –

- “Now I really feel engaged”
- “Sorry Daddy. Actually I was listening”
- “But these girls aren't cheap labour – they're people.”
- “I'll never, never do it again”
- “Why you fool – he knows!”

Eric –

- “I don't know – really. Suddenly I felt I just had to laugh”
- “Why shouldn't they try for higher wages?”
- “You haven't made it any easier for me, have you, mother?”
- “I wasn't in love with her or anything – but I liked her”
- “you killed her – and the child she'd have had too”

Gerald –

- “You seem to be a nice well-behaved family”
- “Getting a bit heavy-handed, aren't you, Inspector?”
- “So – for god's sake – don't say anything to the Inspector”
- “Sorry – I – well, I've suddenly realized – taken it in properly – that's she's dead.”
- “I didn't feel about her as she felt about me”

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Sentence structures – The way that sentences are put together. Sentences can be simple (main clause), compound (main clauses joined with a conjunction, comma or semi colon) or complex (main and subordinate clauses).

Foreshadowing – A hint or a warning of something in the future. **Withholding** – A technique where the author holds back important information.

Juxtaposition – Two concepts, themes, ideas or characters that are contrasting or opposite.

Stage directions – an instruction indicating the movement, position, or tone of an actor, sound effects and lighting.

Dramatic irony – A technique where the audience knows more than a character.

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Sentence Starters:

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Quote (embedded)

This suggests to the audience...

Priestley is revealing... (his ideas/context)

In particular, Priestley's use of (method) implies ...

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Key Words:

Guilt – having committed a specified or implied offence or crime.

Conscience – a person's moral sense of right and wrong. **Capitalist** – a person who uses their wealth to invest in trade and industry for profit. **Edwardian** – A period or era of time

Social Class - a division of a society based on social and economic (money) status.

Mockery – teasing language or behaviour.

Society – people living together in a community. **Scandal** - an action or event that is morally or legally wrong **Authority** - the power or right to give orders or make decisions.

Moral – the idea of right or wrong behaviour. **Hypocritical** – behaving in a way that suggests a person has higher standards or better social beliefs.

Social responsibility – a person's responsibility to look after everyone in society. **Socialism** – a political theory that means of production and distribution are owned by the community as a whole.