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| **2. Context** | **Examples** |
| 1. **Charles Dickens**
 | A Victorian writer who focused on highlighting the plight of England’s poor, and the wealthy’s ignorance of poverty in London. |
| 1. **London**
 | The capital city in England. The city had a large population with limited space and poor conditions for the lower classes. |
| 1. **Workhouses**
 | Unhygienic and decrepit areas for the lower working classes to stay in exchange for work. |
| 1. **Industrial revolution**
 | The mass production of technology in popular cities that generated more money for the wealthy. |
| 1. **Spirituality**
 | The belief in being able to communicate with spirits which became very popular in the Victorian period. |

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| **1. Plot** | **Summary** |
| 1. **Stave 1**
 | Set on Christmas Eve seven years after the death of Jacob Marley – Ebeneezer Scrooge’s business partner. Scrooge begrudgingly agrees to let his poorly underpaid intern, Bob Cratchit have Christmas day off. When Scrooge returns home, he is greeted by the ghost of **Jacob Marley** who warns him that he will be visited by a further three ghosts. |
| 1. **Stave 2**
 | Scrooge is visited at midnight by **The Ghost of Christmas Past** who shows Scrooge his idealistic past: his boarding school life, his time as an intern, clerking under Mr Fezziwig, his failed engagement to Belle. |
| 1. **Stave 3**
 | Stave three begins with the arrival of the second spirit, **The Ghost of Christmas Present**. The spirit takes Scrooge to witness the positivity of the working-class Christmas. Scrooge is then taken to watch his nephew’s Christmas party and observe all the games being played at Scrooge’s expense. Lastly Scrooge is shown Bob Cratchit’s Christmas in poverty and warned that if nothing changes, Cratchit’s youngest son, Tim, will die soon. |
| 1. **Stave 4**
 | The last spirit, **The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come**, arrives and shows Scrooge Christmas in the future. The ghost, unspeaking, takes Scrooge to people fighting over the possessions of a recently deceased but unnamed man. In this cemetery, he finds his own unvisited grave and pledges to change his ways. |
| 1. **Stave 5**
 | Scrooge awakens on Christmas morning a genuinely changed man. He anonymously sends a large turkey to the Cratchit family and spends the afternoon with Fred’s family. The following day he gives Bob Cratchit a substantial pay rise and becomes a father figure to Tiny Tim. From then on Scrooge treats everyone with compassion, generosity, and kindness. |

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| **3. Themes** | **Description** |
| 1. **Poverty**
 | Dickens presents poverty as something that the wealthy are ignorant of. |
| 1. **Redemption**
 | Dickens presents redemption as a reminder for the need to change. |
| 1. **Social Justice**
 | Dickens uses social justice to warn people what will happen if we do not take responsibility. |
| 1. **Supernatural**
 | Dickens uses this to evoke a sense of fear to prompt the need to change else our mistakes will haunt us. |

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| **6. Characters** | **Description** |
| 1. **Ebenezeer Scrooge**
 | The protagonist of the novel who starts as a frugal and cruel gentleman before eventually becoming benevolent and generous. |
| 1. **Bob Cratchit**
 | Scrooge’s underpaid clerk. He is eventually given a pay raise allowing him to take care of his son – Tim. |
| 1. **Jacob Marley**
 | Scrooge’s old business partner who died seven years before the events of the novel. |
| 1. **Ghost of Christmas Past.**
 | A candle-like spirit who takes Scrooge to visit his past life. |
| 1. **Ghost of Christmas present.**
 | A Santa-like and joyful spirit who takes Scrooge to visit Christmas around the country. |
| 1. **Ghost of Christmas yet to come.**
 | An unnerving and unspeaking spirit who takes Scrooge to visit himself in the future. |

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| **4. Symbols and motifs** | **Description** |
| 1. **Ghosts**
 | Represents fear and need to change. |
| 1. **Chains**
 | Represents entrapment in a life for refusal to change. |
| 1. **Poverty**
 | Represents the ignorance of the upper class and the reality of London in Victorian England. |
| 1. **Time**
 | Represents an urgent need for people to change before the chance is lost. |

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| 1. **Structure**
 | **Description** |
| 1. **Stave**
 | A set of five parallel lines in which music is written. |
| 1. **Non-chronological**
 | A story not told in typical time order. |
| 1. **Character arc**
 | A story that shows a change in a character. |