

A Christmas Carol: Essential Knowledge					
Victorian Era: 1837-1901.	A time of emphasis on religion and morality and also reform and industrialisation.	London	Political, financial and trading capital of the world. It was also a city of great poverty, with overcrowding and disease.	Great Reform Bill:1832	Gave the middle class the vote but not the working class or women.
The Poor Law amendment act: 1834	A cut in the amount of aid given to the poor which helped them stay in their houses. Led to the evolution of the workhouse.	Workhouse:	A place for the poorest in society. The last resort for a family. It gave the destitute a place to live and offered medical care and education for children.	Novella:	A short novel or long story
Allegory:	A story with a hidden moral meaning	Malthus:	Malthus believed that the population was rising faster than food could be produced and therefore the poor needed to be prevented from having more children.	Stave:	A stave is a set of parallel lines on which music is written. Dickens called his story <i>A Christmas Carol</i> because he expected it to be repeated, shared and to bring people together just as the singing of Christmas carols spread joy and brought families together.
Hamlet:	The ghost in Hamlet sees more than the rest of the characters in the play due to being supernatural. The ghosts in <i>A Christmas Carol</i> also see more than the other characters.	Periodical:	A newspaper or magazine published at regular intervals	Redemption:	The act of being saved from sin.
Stratification:	The arrangement of people into classes	Capitalism:	An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.	Social responsibility:	The concept that all of society have responsibility to look after one another.
The Supernatural					
Marley's Ghost	Marley appears wearing chains to symbolise the actions of his life and his guilt for not having more responsibility for his fellow man.				
The Ghost of Christmas Past	The Ghost appears as a fluctuating spirit looking like a child and an old man. It symbolises memory.				
The Ghost of Christmas Present	The Ghost appears as a jolly giant and represents the happiness of Christmas present compared to the past (which may be tinged with bad memories) or the future (which is uncertain)				
The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come	The Ghost no longer called a spirit but a 'phantom'. He seems to point out Scrooge's guilt and shows the terrible future faced by Scrooge if his behaviour remains unchanged.				

An Inspector Calls-essential knowledge					
Social Systems		Social Positions / Identities		Geography	
Capitalism	A society in which services are owned by private businessmen for their own profit	Alderman	A member of the council-one step down from being the mayor	Brumley	A fictional industrial city based in the North Midlands
Socialism	A society in which services are owned by the government for the good of the whole society. Associated figureheads: Bernard Shaw, H.G Wells and J.B Priestley	Dandy	A well-dressed, well-bred man, concerned with fashion and socialising.	Milwards	The department store where upper class family had accounts – meaning they paid later for their goods.
Class system	Aristocracy: Royalty and landed gentry Upper: Those with titles and inherited wealth-didn't work Upper Middle: Business/land owners Lower Middle: General civil servants Working: Hardest jobs and the least money Underclass: Poor and no jobs	Edwardian Lady	Women of a high social class whose status was defined through marriage. Did not work.	Suburban	An area of living outside the city predominantly associated with the middle classes
Social mobility	The ability to move between social classes up or down by way of marriage or association	Industrialist	A person involved in the ownership and management of industry. E.g factories.	The stalls of Palace Variety Theatre bar	The stalls are an area where the lower classes drink providing cheap alcohol. The Palace Theatre was a place that provided light entertainment and where men could meet 'women of the town'.
Patriarchal Society	Society controlled and ruled by men	Knighthood	A title given to a man by a British King or Queen for his achievements or services to his country	'Women of the town'	Priestley makes reference to 'go on the street' which is a euphemism for becoming a prostitute
Role of Women	Considered inferior to men. Not able to vote. Influence in society was limited.	Magistrate	A civilian officer who administers the law. Often known as 'being on the bench'.	Parlour Maid	Generally a female servant of a lower class employed by their social superiors to serve them. E.g at dinner, to answer the door.
Related historical events and key facts					
Industrial Revolution	Mass production of goods through automated processes	World Wars 1 and 2	1914 – 1918 WWI 1939 – 1945 WWII Global wars originating in Europe. Common enemy: Germany	General strike	1916-the trade union council called the strike to prevent wage cuts and stop poor working conditions in industry
1912	When the play was set. Huge differences between different classes. Power unequal between the genders. No welfare system. Lots of poverty and hardship.	The Balkans	An area of Europe comprising Yugoslavia's former Republic where the spark of the First World War was lit.	Russian revolution 1917	The overthrow of the Russian government in favour of a socialist government
Titanic	1912 A lack of lifeboats led to the loss of 1500 people-mainly lower class	The Kaiser	Emperor Wilhelm II of Germany	1945	When the play was written. Class divisions were beginning to break down (consequence of WWII). Left-wing and socialist views were becoming more prevalent

Macbeth: Essential Knowledge Organiser					
Feudal Era	Macbeth is set in the Feudal era. A feudal society was based upon loyalty to the King. Kings and Thanes ruled and peasants worked for them. The world was warlike, religious and many believed in magic.	Scotland	The play is set in Scotland. Scotland was not part of the UK during the feudal era, and had its own king.	England	England was a more powerful country than Scotland. At the end of the play, the English army invades Scotland to help Malcolm and Macduff defeat Macbeth.
Thane	A thane is a senior Scottish Lord near the top of the feudal system. They were expected to fight for the king, and were rewarded for their loyalty.	Prince of Cumberland	The Prince of Cumberland was the title given to the man who will be the next King. It	Siward	Siward is the Earl of Northumberland. He is the English leader that is helping Malcolm.
Thanes and Ladies	The wife of a thane is called a lady. Lady Macbeth and Lady Macduff are important ladies.	Cawdor	Cawdor is an area of Scotland. The Thane of Cawdor is the most important lord in Scotland.	Young Siward	Young siward is Siward's son. He is fighting with his father and is killed by Macbeth.
False Thanes	At the end of the play, many Thanes swap sides and fight against Macbeth. Macbeth calls them "false thanes."	Fife	Fife is an area of Scotland. Macduff is the thane of Fife.		
		Heath	A heath is an empty wild area of countryside – Scotland has many heaths.		
Characters					
The Forces of Darkness		Servants		Main Characters	
Wyrd Sisters	Groups of witches were called wyrd sisters. Wyrd means unnatural or strange. They were called sisters even though they might not be related.	Grooms	Grooms were servants who looked after important thanes – they also served as guards.	Macbeth	Macbeth is the central protagonist of the play. He begins the play as a 'brave' and 'noble' character but his 'vaulting ambition' sees him become a ruthless tyrant.
Hecate	Hecate is the goddess of mischief and hell. She is viewed as the queen of witches.	Porters	The porter is a servant who opens the door to the castle when people knock.	Banquo	Banquo's character is that of a noble and honourable man who obeyed orders and possessed unwavering loyalty to those he acknowledges. Banquo is supposedly based upon a real life ancestor of James 1 st .
Supernatural soliciting	Supernatural means magical and soliciting means to make an offer. Witches were able to look into the future using magic and then they would offer to tell people their fortune.	Physician	Macbeth's physician is a doctor who is also his servant. In the play, he is trying to cure Lady Macbeth's madness.	Duncan	Duncan is the King of Scotland at the start of the play. He is a well-respected and well-liked leader.
Key Vocabulary				Malcolm and Donalbain	Malcolm and Donalbain are the sons of King Duncan. At the beginning of the play, Malcolm is named as Duncan's successor but after he is murdered he flees to England and Macbeth becomes King. Donalbain also flees to Ireland.
Brave/ Courageous	Having or showing, resolution, courage and daring.	Brutal	Cruel and vicious.	Macduff	Macduff plays a pivotal role in the play: he suspects Macbeth of regicide and eventually kills Macbeth in the final act. He can be seen as the avenging hero who helps save Scotland from Macbeth's tyranny in the play.
Noble	Having or showing fine personal qualities or high moral principles.	Corrupt	Having or showing a willingness to act dishonestly in return for money or personal gain		
Heroic	Someone who is admirably brave and admired.	Manipulative	Influencing or attempting to influence the behavior or emotions of others for one's own purposes		
Hamartia	A fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a tragic hero or heroine.	Tyrant	A cruel and oppressive ruler.	Lady Macbeth	Lady Macbeth is Macbeth's wife. She is manipulative and does not conform to the traditional stereotypes of women in Shakespeare's day.
Soliloquy	A device often used in drama when a character speaks to him- or herself, relating thoughts and feelings.	Deceitful	Guilty of or involving deceit; deceiving or misleading others.		
Tragedy	A play dealing with tragic events and having an unhappy ending, especially one concerning the downfall of the main character.	Anti-Hero	An important prominent character in a play or book that has characteristics opposite to that of a conventional hero.		
				Lady Macduff	Lady Macduff is Macduff's wife. She is loyal to her country and

PowerPoint layout guide

S

Structure of the poem

M

Meaning of the poem

I

Imagery in the poem

L

Language devices in the poem

E

Emotions of the poem

CONTEXT:
About the poet

COMPARES TO:
Which other poems this goes well with in the cluster

KEY QUOTES:
Short quotes that are easy to remember

Jane weir: 'poppies'

S

Monologue
4 stanzas
No rhyme scheme

M

This poem considers the mother's perspective on her son going to war. It is implied her son has died in war.

I

Symbolism of Dove
Freedom
War memorials

L

Pronouns
Metaphor
Simile

E

Sadness
Pride
Death

CONTEXT:

Born 1963 – (still alive)

Duffy asked Weir to write this poem in direct response to the Iraq War.

Weir is known for writing literature based on female perspectives.

COMPARES TO:

'Remains'

'Kamikaze'

KEY QUOTES:

'The dove pulled freely'

'hoping to hear/your playground voice'

'I was brave'

Wilfred Owen: 'exposure'

S

Eight stanzas with a half line
Pararhyme
Ellipses

M

Weather and conditions of the trenches
Conflict of man and nature
Loss of faith

I

War/pain
Nature
Religion

L

Personification
Metaphor
Simile

E

Doubt/confusion
Pain
Fear

CONTEXT:

Lived 1893 – 1918

Was a soldier who died during WW1.

Wrote prolifically about war from the trenches, mentored by Siegfried Sassoon.

His work was the opposite of how the war was being portrayed publicly.

COMPARES TO:

'Bayonet Charge'

'Poppies'

KEY QUOTES:

'is it that we are dying?'

'but nothing happens'

'love of God seems dying'

Simon Armitage: 'remains'

S

8 stanzas: 7 quatrains and 1 couplet
No rhyme
Monologue

M

This poem looks at PTSD and its effect on soldiers. This references to substances show the wider impact of war.

I

Violence
Death

L

Colloquialism
Hyperbole
Metaphor

E

Guilt
Self – damage
Violence

CONTEXT:

Born 1962 – (still alive!)

Armitage writes poetry, prose and plays.

He has won multiple awards, including BAFTAs and been given a CBE for services to literature.

He has been studied at GCSE for nearly 15 years.

COMPARES TO:

'My Last Duchess'

'Bayonet Charge'

KEY QUOTES:

'the drink and drugs'

'sort of inside out'

tosses his guts back into his body'

Carol ann duffy: 'war photographer'

S

4 sestets (6 line stanzas)
ABBCDD rhyme scheme
Narrative

M

This poem considers the difficulty of being a war photographer and how the photos taken can impact the photographer in unknown ways.

I

Effects of war
Death/pain
Contrast of war zones and home

L

Metaphor
Pun
Pronoun

E

Pain
Bitterness
Irony

CONTEXT:

Born 1955 – (still alive!)

Duffy is the first woman, first Scot and first openly LGBT person to be Poet Laureate.

She was made PL in 2009 and continues to write about topical matters.

COMPARES TO

'Poppies'

'Remains'

KEY QUOTES:

'He has a job to do'

'the blood stained into foreign dust'
a hundred agonies in black and white'

William Blake: 'London'

S

4 Quatrains
ABAB rhyme scheme

M

Blake is directly challenging the establishment and the treatment of the lower classes in miserable London.

I

Pain/suffering
Age/generations
Upper and lower class

L

Repetition
Metaphor
Slang

E

Unhappiness
Pain
Lack of control

CONTEXT:

Lived 1757 – 1827

Romanticist poet and artist

Much of Blake's poetry looks at issues with religion and power.

He also identified with early ideas of feminism.

COMPARES TO:

'Poppies'

'Charge of the Light Brigade'

KEY QUOTES:

'marks of woe'

'marriage hearse'

'black'ning church appals'

Ted Hughes: 'bayonet charge'

S

Three stanzas: 2 octets and a septet
Written mostly in blank verse
Use of enjambment and caesuras for speed

M

This poem is about a soldier who responds to his duties in an animal like way, suggesting that humanity is taken out of war.

I

War
Pain

L

Personification
Metaphor
Listing

E

Fear
Panic
Pride

CONTEXT:

Lived 1930 – 1998

Poet Laureate from 1984 – 1998

Hughes served in the RAF but did not fight. Famously, he was married to Sylvia Plath and many blame him for her suicide.

COMPARES TO:

'Remains'

'Exposure'

KEY QUOTES:

'king, honour, human dignity etcetera'

'raw-seamed hot khaki'

the patriotic tear'

Percy Bysshe Shelley: 'Ozymandias'

S

Irregular sonnet
Written in iambic pentameter
Atypical rhyme scheme

M

Ozymandias represents the fall of bad politicians and the idea that whilst art lasts, politics does not.

I

Power
Desert landscape
Power

L

Paired alliteration
Juxtaposition
Pronoun

E

Judgement
Power
Strength

CONTEXT:

Lived 1792 – 1822.

Romanticist poet.

Popular with his contemporaries. Married to Mary Shelley (*Frankenstein*).

Shelley was a radical; he was one of the first advocates for vegetarianism, atheism and justice and equality for the lower classes.

COMPARES TO:

'My Last Duchess'

'London'

KEY QUOTES:

'king of kings'

'despair!'

'colossal wreck'

William Wordsworth: 'extract from the prelude'

S

Written in blank verse (unrhyming, with iambic pentameter)
This extract is a complete story.

M

Wordsworth is explaining his own spiritual growth as he understands his place in the world.

I

Night
Nature
Time

L

Simile
Personification
Colour

E

Curiosity
Spirituality
Love of nature

CONTEXT:

1770 – 1850

Romanticist Poet

'The Prelude' is an autobiographical poem which he wrote from the age of 28 until his death. It was published after his death by his wife.

COMPARES TO:

'Storm on the Island'

'Exposure'

KEY QUOTES:

'Call it solitude'

'the silent lake'

'black and huge'

Alfred lord Tennyson: 'the charge of the light brigade'

S

Written in dimeter and dactylic meter.
6 stanzas
Repetition

M

This poem looks at war and sacrifice, referencing the real mistake of the Light Brigade in the Crimean War.

I

Death
Violence
War

L

Allusion
Personification
Hyperbole

E

Bravery
Pride
War/pain

CONTEXT:

Lived 1809 – 1892

Was Poet Laureate following Wordsworth's death.

Much of his work focuses on the contemporary issues of war and also classical mythology.

COMPARES TO:

Ozymandias'

'Checking out me history'

KEY QUOTES:

'Valley of Death'

'boldly they rode'

'storm'd at with shot and shell'

Seamus Heaney 'storm on the island'

S

Written in blank verse
Written is spoken English

M

Heaney compares a storm to a military attack, reminding us that nature is not on our side.

I

Nature
War
The senses

L

Personification
Direct address
Metaphor

E

Fear
Confidence
Togetherness

CONTEXT:

Lived 1939 – 2013.

Grew up on a farm and wrote about real experiences.

One of the most important poets of the C20th.

He's won dozens of notable awards, including the Nobel Prize for Literature and has taught at Harvard and Oxford.

COMPARES TO:

'Exposure'

'The Prelude'

KEY QUOTES:

'exploding comfortably'

'we just sit tight'

'we are prepared'

Imtiaz dharker: 'tissue'

S

Monologue
9 quatrains and 1 line
Internal rhyme

M

This poem addresses large issues (conflict, wealth and religion) and wonders if the world would be better if it were more like tissue.

I

Religion
Material possessions
Cultural divides

L

Metaphor
Personification
Allusion

E

Curiosity
Debate about the world around us

CONTEXT:

Born 1954 (still alive!)

Dharker comes from a Pakistani family but was raised in Glasgow. Much of her work looks at the differences in culture, religion and identity across different groups.

COMPARES TO:

'Emigree'

'Checking out me history'

KEY QUOTES:

'the sun shines through their borderlines'
a structure/never meant to last'
An architect could use all this'

Carol Rumens: 'The emigree'

S

3 stanzas
Narrative
No consistent rhyme or meter patterns

M

The poem explores the memory of a place that is war-torn but only remembered as light. The persona struggles to reconcile with the reality.

I

Contrast of reality and memory
Colour/light
Identity

L

Metaphor
Personification
Simile

E

Pride
Confusion
The reality of adulthood

CONTEXT:

Born 1944 (still alive!)

Rumens has written 14 poem collections and is known for translating other texts.

She frequently writes for *The Guardian* and much of her poetry looks at identity.

COMPARES TO:

'Tissue'

'War Photographer'

KEY QUOTES:

"Branded by an impression of sunlight'

'it may be sick with tyrants'

'I have no passport'

John Agard: 'checking out me history'

S

10 stanzas
No regular rhyme or meter
indented stanzas represent alternative histories.

M

In this poem, the persona shows clear frustration at his own history never being explored in schools and his desire to have his own identity.

I

Nature
Race/Cultural identity
Historical figures

L

Metaphor
Repetition
Dialect

E

Pride
Frustration
Independence

CONTEXT:

Born 1949 (still alive!)

Agard grew up in Guyana and moved to London in 1977.

Much of his poetry addresses culture and identity.

COMPARES TO:

'The Emigree'

'The Prelude'

KEY QUOTES:

'Dem tell me bout 1066 and all dat'

'even when the British said no'

'I carving out me identity'

Beatrice garland: 'kamikaze'

S

7 sestets (6 line stanzas)
Italics represent change of speaker
No regular rhyme scheme.

M

This poem discusses Japanese Kamikaze pilots.
Unwilling to commit suicide for his country, a
soldier lives out his life alone in shame.

I

Cultural identity
Nature
War

L

Simile
Listing
Metaphor

E

Pain
Rejection
Disappointment

CONTEXT:

Born 1938 (still alive!)
Garland is not a full time poet: she works for the NHS. She has only published one anthology but says she spends her time 'listening to other people's stories'.

COMPARES TO:

'Poppies'
'War Photographer'

KEY QUOTES:

'Journey into history'
'my mother never spoke again'
'which had been the better way to die'

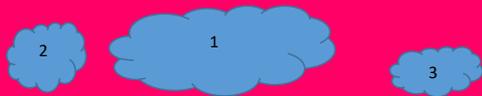
Paper 1 language help sheet

You have 105 minutes to demonstrate what you have learned in 5 years!

- Read carefully for **10 minutes**. Read the text a few times. You can even look through the questions and familiarise yourself with the text with the questions in mind.

Question 1 will take you around **3-5 minutes**-depending on your reading ability

Question 2:
12 minutes



Question 3:
12 minutes



Question 4: **26 minutes**. Decide whether you agree or partially agree. **Do not disagree**. Make your opening statement and then...



Question 5: **40 minutes**: ING number 3, semi colon, simile, Direct speech, comma sandwich, Start with L, then adverb, add a colour and 17 words. If there's time, you can try, quickly to personify

Paper 2 language help sheet

You have 105 minutes to demonstrate what you have learned in 5 years!

- Read carefully for **15 minutes**. Read the text a few times. You can even look through the questions and familiarise yourself with the text with the questions in mind.

Question 1 will take you around **3-5 minutes**-depending on your reading ability

Question 2: **10 minutes** Differences OR similarities

Source A	Source B	Inference

Question 3: **15 minutes**



Question 4: **20 minutes** Write an opening statement explain the writer's attitude in text A and the attitude of the writer in text B and then prove it! **How does the writer use language to show the attitude!**



40 minutes!

Express **ONE** viewpoint clearly in your writing!
Make sure your paragraphs link!

Question 5: OOR (opening statement and 3 RQs)
MAD (Mention and destroy the other side of the argument)
FAF (Facts, anecdotes and figures)
EELS (Emotive language and exaggeration)
CONC (Conclusion summarising you main viewpoint)