

Romeo and Juliet

Here's how the lovers go down:

- Duel**
The Montagues and Capulets have a duel. At the end, Verona's Prince says, "the next to fight will die."
- Masquerade Ball**
Romeo wants to crash the Capulet dance to get with Rosaline but meets someone else....
- Marriage**
Romeo falls for Juliet and they arrange a secret wedding.
- Fight**
Tybalt and Mercutio fight it out. Romeo gets in the middle and kills Tybalt.
- Sadness**
Juliet is sad that Romeo has killed her cousin. To make her happy, dad says she should get with Paris.
- Sleeping Potion**
To avoid marrying Paris, Juliet takes a sleeping potion so everyone will think she's dead.
- Death and more Death**
Romeo finds Juliet and thinking she's dead, kills himself. Juliet then wakes to find Romeo's dead body and does the same.

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Characters	
Romeo	Petrarchan lover, immature, impulsive, irrational, powerful connection with Juliet, frustrated by violence and feud, victim of society
Juliet	Obedient (in the beginning) strong, empowered, rational, resolute, defiant, rebellious, in love with Romeo, having a positive effect on Romeo, perceptive, intelligent, arguably weak for committing suicide but could also be seen as an act of defiance, victim of society
The Nurse	Loving, caring, supportive, brave, constrained by her gender role/weak
Mercutio	Cynical and disillusioned when it comes to love, a comic/tragic figure, irresponsible, unfair, antagonistic
Friar Lawrence	Helpful and supportive, irresponsible, risk taker
Capulet	A kind and loving father (to start with), aggressive, violent, abusive, controlling, angry, aghast, regretful, repentant
Lady Capulet	A distant mother, cruel, emotionally abusive
Tybalt	Violent, aggressive, obsessed with honour and fighting, a victim of his society
Prince Escalus	Angry, a weak leader, frustrated by the feud
Benvolio	Calm, rational, non-violent

Elements of Tragedy	Explanation
Tragic Hero	A main character cursed by fate and possessed of a tragic flaw.
A Struggle Between Good and Evil	The purity of R and J's love vs the oppressive society
Hamartia	Romeo's fatal flaw can be seen as his impulsiveness.
Catharsis	The release of the audience's emotions through empathy with the characters.
Tragic villain	Can be seen as society – the root of all problems
Tragic Victim	All characters can be seen as victims of society
Magnitude	By having the prologue tell us that the play will end in the death of the two protagonists – magnitude is added to every event of the play that could otherwise have been insignificant – allowing the audience to see how certain behaviours could be negative and have dangerous repercussions e.g. Capulet forcing Juliet to marry Paris.

Lady Capulet
Could be seen as: her position in society is determined by her marriage, dependent on Capulet, selfish, has a distant relationship with Juliet
A more interesting interpretation could be: victim of patriarchy

Mercutio
Could be seen as: comedic, the comic relief of the play, doesn't believe in love, believes in sex and using women
A more interesting interpretation could be: a tragic figure- homosexual and another victim of C16th society expectations on men

Romeo
Could be seen as: the cause of the tragedy in the play as a result of his impulsive and immature behavior; a fickle manipulator of women.
However, a more interesting interpretation could be: romantic, overcome by love/lust rather than violence, effeminate, rejecting traditional gender stereotypes- brave in this sense; seeking escapism from the violence he is frustrated with; a victim of society

Juliet
Could be seen as: powerless to her father's plans for arranged marriage, reliant on men – her father then Romeo- victim of Patriarchal society; a commodity for her Father's gain & then manipulated by Romeo. Suicide as a demonstration of weakness inability to fight.
A more interesting interpretation could be: brave/ independent woman when she marries Romeo for love; a rational, stoic and intelligent character, who has a positive impact on Romeo. Suicide as final act of strength and symbolically highlighting her refusal to accept the role society is forcing her into.

Tybalt
Could be seen as: fiery, aggressive, defensive of family honour, violent, masculine, typical male of the C16th, uses violence to solve problems
A more interesting interpretation could be: a victim of society's expectations on men

Lord Capulet
Could be seen as: A father who initially appears protective but eventually reveals his controlling, aggressive behavior, treating Juliet like a commodity for his own gain in terms of power/ status/ wealth but does show guilt/ remorse at the end
A more interesting interpretation could be: A victim of masculine honour – a good man turned abusive as result of societies' ideologies.

The Nurse
Could be seen as: a trusted mother figure to Juliet, who eventually breaks trust by suggesting Juliet should marry Paris, due to being unable to fight against. Capulet
An extended interpretation: a victim of patriarchy: tries to remain loyal to Juliet by defending her to Capulet but does not have the strength Juliet possesses to break free of her gender role and fight him when he becomes aggressive- could also be seen as constrained by her social standing.

Friar Lawrence
Could be seen as: means well, wants to end the feud, believes in love and not arranged marriage
A more interesting interpretation could be: Irresponsible, secretive, irrational, another antagonist, a risk taker who prioritizes idealistic ambitions over the lives of young people

Shakespeare's Intentions

- To criticise masculine honour and the viral nature of male violence in Elizabethan England.
- To highlight the problems with the Elizabethan notion of family honour.
- To criticise the Elizabethan tendency to blame all negative consequences on fate rather than take responsibility for their actions, or blame the real problem – society and its rigid expectations.
- To highlight the problems that can be caused by 'emotional intensity.'
- To subvert gender roles and undermine C16th gender stereotypes that men are more stoic, violent and rational, whilst women are weak, fragile and irrational.
- To highlight that Petrarchan love is not real love but rather melo-dramatic and over-the-top; it is fantasy that is likely a result of a society that prevents love flourishing.
- To highlight the problems with parental control and arranged marriage.
- To highlight that true love can overcome all obstacles.
- To highlight that true love should not be impeded and can never be quantified (Sonnet 116).
- To highlight the issues with patriarchy in Elizabethan England.
- To criticise the barriers to love such as social class and sexuality created by the constraining Elizabethan society.
- To highlight how Elizabethans use fate as escapism from an oppressive society

Imagery:

Religious Imagery – Used to show how Romeo and Juliet's love is pure and powerful like religion. The use of religious language links to the powerful connection they have as it cannot be explained with regular language. However, it also links to their love being transgressive as it could be considered blasphemous to use religious language.

Natural imagery – To suggest their love is natural and pure; suggests their love is fated; also implies their love is at once powerful and potentially dangerous, like nature itself.

Light and Dark imagery – the light stands for R and J's love – connotations of positivity, purity, nature and hope, suggesting it is a natural and positive union; the darkness by contrast is the limiting social conventions of Elizabethan England that does not allow their pure love to flourish – their love is the light, positivity and hope, in an otherwise dark, oppressive world

Night and day imagery- It is notable that Romeo and Juliet must always meet at night- when they are protected by the darkness. This is because they must hide their love as it would not be accepted by society. Night-time is often associated with danger, linking to the risks Romeo and Juliet are taking, showing the power of their feelings for one another, but also the unfairness of the restrictive Elizabethan society, which forces them into a dangerous situation purely because of societal expectations.

Themes

Love **Violence/conflict** **Honour**

Fate **Friendship/relationships** **Family**

Quotations

<p>"A pair of star-crossed lovers take their life." (Chorus, Prologue)</p> <p>"Abraham: Do you bite your thumb at us, sir? Sampson: I do bite my thumb, sir." (Act 1 Scene 1)</p>	<p>"Peace I hate the word" (Act 1 scene 1 Tybalt)</p> <p>O me! What fray was here? Yet tell me not, for I have heard it all.</p>	<p>Here's much to do with hate but more with love. Why then, O brawling love, O loving hate, O anything of nothing first created! O heavy lightness, serious vanity, Misshapen chaos of well-seeming forms!</p>	<p>My child is yet a stranger in the world. But, soft, what light through yonder window breaks? It is the east, and Juliet is the sun." Has my heart loved till now? [...] I never saw true beauty till this night "</p>	<p>O, then, dear saint, let lips do what hands do. They pray; grant thou, lest faith turn to despair (Romeo) They kiss/ They kiss again "That which we call a rose By any other word would smell as sweet." (Juliet, Act 2 Scene 1)</p>
<p>She was weaned [...] you and the lord were in Mantua –Nurse Nurse come back – Lady Capulet</p>	<p>"If love be rough with you, be rough with love, prick love for pricking." (Mercutio Act scene 5)</p>	<p>"For this alliance may so happy prove, To turn your households' rancour to pure love." (Friar Lawrence, Act 2 Scene 2)</p>	<p>"These violent delights have violent ends." (Friar Lawrence, Act 2 Scene 5)</p>	<p>"A plague o' both your houses!" (Mercutio, Act 3 Scene 1) "Fire eyed fury be my conduct now" (Romeo Act 3 scene 1)</p>
<p><i>They fight. TYBALT falls</i> Oh, I am fortune's fool! (Romeo) O serpent heart, hid with a flowering face! Blistered be thy tongue That villain cousin would have killed my husband.</p>	<p>Be fickle, fortune, For then, I hope, thou wilt not keep him long, But send him back.- Juliet "You are to blame sir to rate her so/ I think it best you married with the county" (The Nurse act 3 scene 5)</p>	<p>"O deadly sin! O rude unthankfulness!" (Friar Lawrence, Act 3 Scene 3)</p>	<p>Good father, I beseech you on my knees,. Hear me with patience but to speak a word. "Hang thee, young baggage, disobedient wretch! I tell thee what: get thee to church o'Thursday, Or never after look me in the face." (Capulet, Act 3 Scene 5)</p>	<p>"Romeo, Romeo, Romeo! Here's drink: I drink to thee." (Juliet, Act 4 Scene 3) "Is it e'en so?— Then I defy you, stars!"</p>
<p>"Death hath had no power yet upon thy beauty" (Romeo act 5 scene 3)</p>	<p>"O true apothecary, Thy drugs are quick. Thus with a kiss I die." (Romeo, Act 5 Scene 3)</p>	<p>Come, go, good Juliet. I dare no longer stay.</p>	<p>"O happy dagger, This is thy sheath: there rust, and let me die." (Juliet, Act 5 Scene 3)</p>	<p>Ah, what an unkind hour Is guilty of this lamentable chance!- Friar Lawrence "All are punished." (Prince, Act 5 Scene 3)</p>

Knowledge Organiser : Macbeth

Plot (remember it's a play)

<p>Act 1 The exposition</p>	<p>On a bleak Scottish moorland, Macbeth and Banquo, two of King Duncan's generals, discover three strange women (witches). The witches prophecy that Macbeth will be promoted twice: to Thane of Cawdor and King of Scotland. Banquo's descendants will be kings, but Banquo isn't promised any kingdom himself. The generals want to hear more, but the "weird sisters" disappear. Soon afterwards, King Duncan names Macbeth Thane of Cawdor as a reward for his success in the recent battles. The King then proposes to make a brief visit that night to Macbeth's castle at Inverness. Lady Macbeth receives news from her husband about the prophecy and his new title. She vows to help him become king by whatever means are necessary.</p>
<p>Act 2 Rising Action</p>	<p>Macbeth returns to his castle. The Macbeths plot together to kill Duncan and wait until everyone is asleep. At the appointed time, Lady Macbeth gives the guards drugged wine so Macbeth can enter and kill the King. He regrets this almost immediately, but his wife reassures him. She leaves the bloody daggers by the dead king just before Macduff, a nobleman, arrives. When Macduff discovers the murder, Macbeth kills the drunken guards in a show of rage and retribution. Duncan's sons, Malcolm and Donalbain, flee, fearing for their own lives. Their actions makes them appear guilty.</p>
<p>Act 3 The Climax</p>	<p>Macbeth becomes King of Scotland but is plagued by feelings of insecurity. He remembers the prophecy that Banquo's descendants will inherit the throne and arranges for Banquo and his son Fleance to be killed. Banquo is murdered but Fleance escapes. At his state banquet that night, Macbeth sees the ghost of Banquo and worries the courtiers with his mad response. Lady Macbeth dismisses the court and unsuccessfully tries to calm her husband.</p>
<p>Act 4 Falling Action</p>	<p>Macbeth seeks out the witches who say that he will be safe until a local wood, Birnam Wood, marches into battle against him. He also need not fear anyone born of woman. They also prophesied that the Scottish succession will still come from Banquo's son. Macbeth embarks on a reign of terror, slaughtering many, including Macduff's family. Macduff had gone to seek Malcolm (one of Duncan's sons who fled) at the court of the English king. Malcolm is young and unsure of himself, but Macduff, pained with grief, persuades him to lead an army against Macbeth.</p>
<p>Act 5 Denouement or resolution</p>	<p>Macbeth feels safe in his remote castle at Dunsinane until he is told that Birnam Wood is moving towards him (the soldiers are carrying the branches as camouflage). Meanwhile, an overwrought and conscience-ridden Lady Macbeth walks in her sleep and tells her secrets to her doctor. She commits suicide. As the final battle commences, Macbeth hears of Lady Macbeth's suicide. In the midst of a losing battle, Macduff challenges Macbeth. Macbeth learns Macduff is the child of a caesarean birth rather than a natural one, realises he is doomed, and submits to his enemy. Macduff triumphs and brings the head of the traitor Macbeth to Malcolm. Malcolm declares peace and goes to Scone to be crowned king.</p>

Character	
<p>Macbeth</p>	<p>At the start: ambitious, merciless, disillusioned, weak, inferior, valiant, brave, noble, transgressive, respected, duplicitous, transgressive, impulsive, usurper By the end: treacherous, malevolent, exploitative, reckless, selfish, ruthless, merciless, irresponsible, obsessive, irrational, tragic hero, tyrant, treacherous, emotionless</p>
<p>Lady Macbeth</p>	<p>At the start: powerful, ambitious, arrogant, deceptive, merciless, determined, desperate, constrained by her gender, empowered, foolish, femme fatale, dangerous as associated with the supernatural, autonomous, transgressive By the end: consumed by guilt, psychologically damaged, repentant, hopeless, guilt-ridden, irresponsible, isolated, cannot seek help</p>
<p>Banquo</p>	<p>Banquo is a foil for Macbeth because he chooses to react differently to the witches prophecies. This helps to emphasise Macbeth's greed and lust for power. Weak, noble, loyal, brave, trusting, rational</p>
<p>Fleance</p>	<p>Fleance is symbolic of the future of Scotland. He is a threat to Macbeth and his survival hints at the idea that Macbeth's tyrannical reign will not last.</p>
<p>Duncan</p>	<p>Foolish, trusting, respected, loved, rational, calm, gracious, appreciative, honourable, noble, rightful king (chosen by God)</p>
<p>Macduff</p>	<p>Archetype of the avenging hero, loyal, vengeful, desperate, respected, relentless, determined, brave, passionate, emotional</p>
<p>Malcolm</p>	<p>Driven by fear, impulsive, selfish, brave, determined, noble, intelligent, secretive, untrusting, rightful king</p>
<p>The Three Witches</p>	<p>Manipulating, deceptive, powerful, dangerous, calculating, malevolent</p>

Form (gothic, tragedy and play)

Aside
Soliloquy
Dramatic irony
Stage directions
Rhyming couplets
Prose or verse
Iambic pentameter
Sharing language
Femme fatale
Foil and doubling
Supernatural
Transgression
Subversion
Isolation
Madness
Hamartias
Tragic flaw
Tragic hero
Catharsis
Hubris
Tragic villain

Structure:

Turning point
Cyclical structure
Binary opposition
Tragic structure (exposition, rising action, the climax, falling action and denouement)
Motif (blood, sleep, disease, darkness/night)
Mirroring
Explicit references to previous scenes
Development of Macbeth's character
Development of Lady Macbeth's character

Contextual factors:

Body politic
Patriarchal society (lack of autonomy for women)
Great chain of being (strict social structures)
Divine Right of Kings and consequences of regicide
Guy Fawkes Gunpowder Plot
Fear of the witches and supernatural forces (James I's book)
Strong religious beliefs and the fear of eternal damnation
Lack of faith in the monarchy

Shakespeare's Intentions

Criticising the view that our lives are ruled by fate or supernatural forces.
Criticising mankind's inability to learn from their mistakes - their inherent ignorance to their flaws.
Highlighting that redemption is possible no matter how immoral your actions have been.
Covertly criticises the abuse of power by the monarchy/those in power.
Highlighting the continued importance of religion and possibility of divine intervention as punishment.
Highlighting the dangers of greed/unchecked ambition and lust for power.
Overtly warning audiences of the dangers of transgression and of regicide.
Highlighting the unfair and unrealistic treatment of and expectations of women in a patriarchal society.
Highlighting the dangers of greed and lust for power.
Highlighting the arrogance of man.
Highlighting the dangers of going against God.
Criticising the monarchy.
Highlighting the limitations of divine intervention as a punishment.

Quotations

"When the battle's lost, and won." 'Fair is foul and foul is fair' Witches Act 1 Scene 1	"Brave Macbeth" Captain Act 1 Scene 2	"So foul and fair a day I have not seen." Macbeth Act 1 Scene 3	"The instruments of darkness tell us truths;" Banquo Act 1 Scene 3
"Why do you dress me in borrowed robes?" Macbeth Act 1 Scene 3	"He was a gentleman on whom I built an absolute trust." 'There's no art to find the mind's construction in the face.' Duncan Act 1 Scene 4	"Stars, hide your fires, let not light see my black and deep desires" Macbeth Act 1 Scene 4	"Yet do I fear thy nature, it is too full o'th'milk of human kindness" 'Fatal entrance of Duncan under my battlefield' 'the raven himself is hoarse' Lady Macbeth Act 1 Scene 5
"Take my milk for gall" 'Unsex me here' 'that my keen knife see not the wound it makes' Lady Macbeth Act 1 Scene 5	"Look like th'innocent flower but be the serpent under't." Lady Macbeth Act 1 Scene 5	"This castle hath a pleasant seat" Duncan Act 1 Scene 6	"Poisoned chalice", "Vaulting ambition" Macbeth Act 1 Scene 7
"When you durst do it, then you were a man" Lady Macbeth Act 1 Scene 7	"Plucked my nipple from his boneless gums", "Dash'd the brains out" Lady Macbeth Act 1 Scene 7	"Is this a dagger which I see before me, the handle toward my hand?" Macbeth Act 2 Scene 1	"A dagger of the mind" Macbeth Act 2 Scene 1
"'Amen'? Stuck in my throat." 'Macbeth does murder sleep.' 'Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand?' Macbeth Act 2 Scene 2	"Infirm of purpose! Give me the daggers." Lady Macbeth Act 2 Scene 2	"Faith, here's an equivocator...who committed treason..." Porter Act 2 Scene 3	"There's daggers in men's smiles" Donaldbain Act 2 Scene 3
"I fear thou played'st most foully for't" Banquo Act 3 Scene 1	"Fruitless crown", "barren sceptre", "unlineal hand" Macbeth Act 3 Scene 1	"O, full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife!" Macbeth Act 3 Scene 2	"Thou canst not say I did it; never shake thy gory locks at me!" 'Blood will have blood' Macbeth Act 3 Scene 4
"Loves for his own ends, not for you." Hecate Act 3 Scene 5	"Beware the Thane of Fife", "for none of woman born shall harm Macbeth, "until Great Birnam Wood to high Dunsinane hill" - apparitions Act 4 Scene 1	'The very firstlings of my heart shall be the firstlings of my hand.' Macbeth Act 4 Scene 1 'Bleed, bleed poor country' - Macduff Act 4 Scene 3	"Yet here's a spot.", "Out damned spot!...will these hands ne'er be clean?" - Lady Macbeth Act 5 Scene 1
"Move only in command, nothing in love...his title hang loose about him, like a giant's robe" Angus Act 5 Scene 2	"Let every soldier hew him down a bough" - Malcolm Act 5 Scene 4	"Out, out, brief candle, life's but a walking shadow, a poor player" Macbeth Act 5 Scene 5	"My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still." Macduff Act 5 Scene 7
"Macduff was from his mother's womb untimely ripped." Macduff Act 5 Scene 8	"I will not yield...yet I will try the last." Macbeth Act 5 Scene 8	"This dead butcher and his fiend-like queen.' Act 5 Scene 8	"Th'usurper's cursed head" Macduff Act 5 Scene 9

Knowledge Organiser : A Christmas Carol

Plot of the novella	
Stave 1	On a cold Christmas Eve in Victorian London a shrewd businessman by the name of Ebenezer Scrooge, gets a visit off of a very happy young man, who is also his nephew, trying to convince his uncle to enjoy himself however scrooge sends him away. Afterwards he is visited by two portly gentleman, who are unaware that his business partner is dead, and ask him to donate to charity. Scrooge refuses and the men leave. Scrooge begrudgingly allows his clerk to have the next day off. Scrooge then carries on his normal routine before getting a visit off of the ghost of his business partner Marley. The spirit informs scrooge that, as part of an attempt to change Scrooge’s ways so that he can avoid the same suffering Marley is experiencing in his afterlife, he will be getting a visit from three apparitions.
Stave 2	The First of The Three Spirits: Scrooge awakens at midnight, which leaves him baffled because he went to bed way after 2. This makes him think he has been in bed all day but actually he hasn’t, time has moved backwards which tells us it is the ghost of Christmas past. Scrooge then remembers what Marley’s ghost had told him. The first spirit appears at 1 and takes Scrooge to the countryside side where he was raised as a child. Scrooge is shown his old school, his childhood friends and familiar landmarks. These memories touch Scrooge and make him reflect on his actions. The ghost takes Scrooge through many more upsetting Christmas sets of his past. Then we find out about his sister and how she has died, and his careless father that only just allowed his son to come home this one Christmas. Later on in the stave we learn that Scrooge has chosen money over his love for a woman. But he later sees how happy she is with another man and a lot of kids - this makes him notice that he could have had this joy and happiness if only he hadn’t chosen money over his love.
Stave 3	The Second Of The Three Spirits: When the bell hits one Scrooge gets up and is prepared for the ghosts arrival, after a while he sees a light come from a room opposite to him this is where the ghost arrives. The spirit takes him to the home of Bob Cratchit, where the family prepares their poor Christmas meal. The spirit then takes Scrooge to a number of other Christmas gatherings, including Fred’s Christmas party. Then the spirit takes scrooge to an isolated expanse where Scrooge sees a pair of starving children. The spirit then mocks scrooges earlier comments, before disappearing .
Stave 4	The Last of the Spirits: The Ghost Of Christmas Yet To Come approaches Scrooge in full black garments It responds to Scrooge’s questions in silence. They travel to the city and observe some men having a joking conversation. The spirit then takes Scrooge to a run down part of town , where they look at a shop where people count up blundered possessions. Scrooge then sees and realises how his life my end up like the dead man, and sees someone who has been emotionally affected by the death. Scrooge then sees his name on the tombstone, and realises that the dead man he was him.
Stave 5	The posts of the imagery are actually Scrooge’s bed post, and he realises that he has time to fix his life. He looks out of his window and asks a boy what day it is, and the answer is Christmas. Scrooge then give the boy money for a cab, and to get a prize turkey from the butcher. He then leaves his house and give the charity collectors a huge sum of money, and he then goes to Fred’s Christmas party. As the years go by, he continues to celebrate Christmas with all his heart. He treats Tiny Tim as if he were his own child, gives gifts for the poor and is kind, generous and warm.

Characters	
<p>Scrooge <i>Scrooge can be seen as a symbol for the entire upper class in C19th</i></p>	<p>Beginning- Miserly, greedy, cruel, oppressive, ignorant to fellow man, refusing to take social responsibility, rejecting the values of Christmas e.g. charity, goodwill, family), uncharitable, selfish, a bad capitalist, lack of empathy, solitary, lonely, self contained, apathetic</p> <p>Middle – starting to care about the plight of the poor, starting to feel empathy for those in need after reminders of his own past, starting to view the poor as fellow people who deserve help, becoming less ignorant, starting to show remorse and regret for his behaviour, frightened of future consequence, caring about what happen to others, regretful</p> <p>End- Kind, generous, embracing the values of Christmas e.g. generosity, goodwill, charity, family, taking social responsibility, a good capitalist, content and self satisfied, redeemed</p>
Marley	Regretful, distressed, burdened
Fred	Kind, resilient, embraces the values of Christmas, merry, family orientated, forgiving, welcoming, friendly
<p>The Ghost of Christmas Past <i>This ghost can be seen as a symbol for the past and how one should approach the past</i></p>	<p>Illuminating- teaches Scrooge that it is important for him to remember his positive and negative past experience to guide him to make the right decisions in the present; ethereal- suggesting the past can be difficult to retain if you actively hide from it and block it out; gentle and firm</p>
<p>The Ghost of Christmas Present <i>This ghost can be seen as a symbol for the present and how one should approach the present</i></p>	<p>Generous, kind, charitable, the epitome of the Christmas spirit, all seeing transient, teaches Scrooge the positive lesson that he should take notice of the present and always choose to be kind; teaches Scrooge that he should embrace the present because each moment like human life is transient and fleeting; as such it teaches Scrooge that he should always be kind, generous and charitable; it teaches Scrooge not to be ignorant</p>
<p>The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come <i>This ghost can also be seen as a symbol for the future and how one should approach the future</i></p>	<p>Frightening, mysterious, intimidating; teaches Scrooge the positive messages that the future is not set in stone and his present actions play a role in determining what will happen, to live with consideration of consequence; reminds him that we all die, whether we are rich or poor we are all fellow passengers to the grace so there is no point in hoarding money</p>
The Cratchits	<p>Bob is – hardworking, grateful, a loving husband and father, family orientated, struggling, dealing with hardship, committed to and worried about Tny Tim, distraught in the alternate future Scrooge is shown by the loss of Tiny Tim</p> <p>Tiny Tim is – positive, innocent, vulnerable, a victim of poverty, undeserving of suffering, sympathetic</p> <p>The Cratchit family in general are – resourceful, hardworking loving, grateful</p>
Fezziwig	Kind, jovial, affable, generous, a good capitalist, cares for his employees, considerate

Dickens' Intentions

Quotations

- To show that everybody deserves a second chance to be good – anyone can **redeem** themselves if they try.
- To warn against ignorance and indifference to the problems of fellow men – ultimately it will lead to regret
- To highlight that those who are fortunate should be generous to the poor.
- To teach us to be mindful of less fortunate people
- To criticise the greed and uncharitable behaviour of the upper classes
- To teach the reader to always remember their past, take notice of what is happening around in the present and think about future consequences
- To highlight the importance of family
- Family is more important than being greedily rich
- Wealth can be shared and everyone can be happy; if everyone takes social responsibility the world can be a better place
- To highlight that the poor are not lazy and they should be helped not frowned upon
- To highlight the difference between good capitalism and bad capitalism; you can be a successful boss by being kind and generous with employees
- To highlight that the values of Christmas: kindness, generosity and charity should be embraced all year round.

Settings

The Counting House – Bleak, cold and dismal, depressing, a dreadful place to work, neglected, unkempt

Scrooge's house – bleak, lonely, dismal, unwelcoming,

The Cratchit's house - Festive, lively, loving, a sense of unity ,a lively atmosphere

Fezziwig's workplace – Lively, fun, positive, enjoyable, a sense of unity

Fred's house – Lively, fun, positive

The weather at the beginning – cold. bleak, depressing, unpleasant, unwelcoming, hostile, foggy, dark

The weather in the past in the past and end – pleasant, bright, calm, clear

Scrooge never painted out Old Marley's name.

"he was a tight-fisted hand at the grind- stone, Scrooge! a squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous, old sinner! [...] secret, and self-contained, and solitary as an oyster.

I have always thought of Christmas time, as a good time: a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time: the only time I know of, when men and women [...]think of people below them as fellow-passengers to the grave

"A solitary child, neglected by his friends, is left there still."
 "There was a boy singing a Christmas Carol at my door last night. I should like to have given him something: that's all."

he hoped the people saw him in the church, because he was a cripple, and it might be pleasant to them to remember upon Christmas Day, who made lame beggars walk, and blind men see

There never was such a goose

The Phantom slowly, gravely, silently approached.

My little, little child!" cried Bob. "My little child!"

A great many back-payments are included in it

He had so heated himself with rapid walking in the fog and frost

, "No eye at all is better than an evil eye, dark master!"

It was cold, bleak, biting weather: foggy withal

"Are there no prisons? And the union workhouses?"

"If they would rather die," said Scrooge, "they had better do it, and decrease the surplus population.

"But she had a large heart!"

"Yo ho, my boys!" said Fezziwig. "No more work to-night.

."Spirit," said Scrooge, with an interest he had never felt before,"tell me if Tiny Tim will live."

If he be like to die, he had better do it, and decrease the surplus population."

"read upon the stone of the neglected grave his own name, EBENEZER SCROOGE."

"It's I. Your uncle Scrooge. I have come to dinner. Will you let me in, Fred?"

"might keep his eye upon his clerk, who in a dismal little cell beyond, a sort of tank, was copying letters.

Scrooge kept the coal-box in his own room

A merry Christmas, uncle! God save you!" cried a cheerful voice

Scrooge took his melancholy dinner in his usual melancholy tavern;

Mankind was my business; the common welfare was my business

The happiness he gives, is quite as great as if it cost a fortune."

I have seen your nobler aspirations fall off one by one, until the master-passion, Gain, engrosses you.

Scrooge hung his head to hear his own words quoted by the Spirit, and was overcome with penitence and grief.

"Oh, I have," said Scrooge's nephew. "I am sorry for him; I couldn't be angry with him if I tried. Who suffers by his ill whims? Himself, always. "

"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. "

"and therefore I am about to raise your salary."

I do," said Scrooge. "Merry Christmas! What right have you to be merry? What reason have you to be merry? You're poor enough."

keep Christmas in your own way, and let me keep it in mine."
 "Keep it!" repeated Scrooge's nephew. "But you don't keep it."

It was a strange figure -- like a child: yet not so like a child as like an old man[...] from the crown of its head there sprung a bright clear jet of light and [...] a great extinguisher for a cap

"I am the Ghost of Christmas Present," said the Spirit. "Look upon me."
 "Red berries, ivy, turkeys, geese, game, poultry, brawn, meat, pigs" "dressed out but poorly in a twice-turned gown, but brave in ribbons"

This boy is Ignorance. This girl is Want. Beware them both, and all of their degree, but most of all beware this boy, for on his brow I see that written which is Doom, unless the writing be erased.

"I'll send it to Bob Cratchit's!" whispered Scrooge, rubbing his hands, and splitting with a laugh. [...]It's twice the size of Tiny Tim.

To Tiny Tim, who did not die, he was a second father. He became as good a man, as the good old city knew.

Knowledge Organiser : The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

Plot

1 The Story of the Door	Passing a strange-looking door whilst out for a walk, Enfield tells Utterson about an incident involving a man (Hyde) trampling on a young girl. The man paid the girl compensation. Enfield says the man had a key to the door (which leads to Dr Jekyll's laboratory)
2 Search for Hyde	Utterson looks at Dr Jekyll's will and discovers that he has left his possessions to Mr Hyde in the event of his disappearance. Utterson watches the door and sees Hyde unlock it, then goes to warn Jekyll. Jekyll isn't in, but Poole tells him that the servants have been told to obey Hyde.
3 Dr Jekyll was Quite at Ease	Two weeks later, Utterson goes to a dinner party at Jekyll's house and tells him about his concerns. Jekyll laughs off his worries.
4 The Carew Murder Case	Nearly a year later, an elderly gentleman is murdered in the street by Hyde. A letter to Utterson is found on the body. Utterson recognises the murder weapon has a broken walking cane of Jekyll's. He takes the police to Jekyll's house to find Hyde, but are told he hasn't been there for two months. They find the other half of the cane and signs of a quick exit.
5 Incident of the Letter	Utterson goes to Jekyll's house and finds him 'looking deadly sick'. He asks about Hyde but Jekyll shows him a letter that says he won't be back. Utterson believes the letter has been forged by Jekyll to cover for Hyde.
6 Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon	Hyde has disappeared and Jekyll seems more happy and sociable until a sudden depression strikes him. Utterson visits Dr Lanyon on his death-bed, who hints that Jekyll is the cause of his illness. Utterson writes to Jekyll and receives a reply that suggests he is has fallen 'under a dark influence'. Lanyon dies and leaves a note for Utterson to open after the death or disappearance of Jekyll. Utterson tries to revisit Jekyll but is told by Poole that he is living in isolation.
7 Incident at the Window	Utterson and Enfield are out for walk and pass Jekyll's window, where they see him confined like a prisoner. Utterson calls out and Jekyll's face has a look of 'abject terror and despair'. Shocked, Utterson and Enfield leave.
8 The Last Night	Poole visits Utterson and asks him to come to Jekyll's house. The door to the laboratory is locked and the voice inside sounds like Hyde. Poole says that the voice has been asking for days for a chemical to be brought, but has rejected it each time as it is not pure. They break down the door and find a twitching body with a vial in its hands. There is also a will which leaves everything to Utterson and a package containing Jekyll's confession and a letter asking Utterson to read Lanyon's letter.
9 Dr Lanyon's Narrative	The contents of Lanyon's letter tells of how he received a letter from Jekyll asking him to collect chemicals, a vial and notebook from Jekyll's laboratory and give it to a man who would call at midnight. A grotesque man arrives and drinks the potion which transforms him into Jekyll, causing Lanyon to fall ill.
10 Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case	Jekyll tells the story of how he turned into Hyde. It began as a scientific investigation into the duality of human nature and an attempt to destroy his 'darker self'. Eventually he became addicted to being Hyde, who increasingly took over and destroyed him.

Character

Dr Henry Jekyll	<i>A doctor and experimental scientist who is both wealthy and respectable.</i>
Mr Edward Hyde	<i>A small, violent and unpleasant-looking man; an unrepentant criminal.</i>
Gabriel Utterson	<i>A calm and rational lawyer and friend of Jekyll.</i>
Dr Hastie Lanyon	<i>A conventional and respectable doctor and former friend of Jekyll.</i>
Richard Enfield	<i>A distant relative of Utterson and well-known man about town.</i>
Poole	<i>Jekyll's servant.</i>
Sir Danvers Carew	<i>A distinguished gentlemen who is beaten to death by Hyde.</i>

Themes and Concepts

Deceit	Supernatural
Religion	Violence
Repression	Fear
Appearance vs Reality	Desire
Friendship	Good vs Evil
Science	Mystery
Duality of man	Secrecy
Reputation	Urban terror

Vocabulary

Aberration
 Apocryphal
 Atavism
 Debased
 Epistolary
 Eugenics
 Metamorphosis
 Physiognomic
 Suppression
 Unorthodox

Methods

Chapter titles
 First person narrative voice
 Letter
 Religious imagery
 Time
 Pathetic fallacy
 Personification
 Anthropomorphism
 Characterisation - Doctor, Lawyer
 Repetition

Stevenson's Intentions

To overtly warn audiences of the dangers of transgression.

To overtly highlight the dangers of going against God.

To criticise mankind's inability to learn from their mistakes – their inherent ignorance to their own flaws.

To highlight and criticise the prejudiced attitudes of his society.

To highlight the arrogance of man.

To highlight the superiority of nature in comparison to the mortality of man.

To suggest that we are all victims of society's unrealistic and dangerous expectations.

To warn readers about the consequences of unchecked scientific discoveries.

To highlight the continued importance of religion and the possibility of divine intervention as punishment.

To criticise the severity of Victorian society/rules/ideologies.

To warn readers of crossing boundaries (scientific, religious, moral).

To highlight that redemption is possible no matter how immoral your actions have been.

Quotations

"...cold, scanty and embarrassed in discourse; backward in sentiment; lean, long, dusty, dreary and yet somehow loveable." - Chp 1 Mr Utterson

"..and in any extremity inclined to help rather than to reprove." Chp 1 Mr Utterson

"...a certain sinister block of building thrust forward its gable on the street." Chp 1

"the marks of prolonged and sordid negligence...neither bell nor knocker, was blistered and distained." Chp 1

"for the man trampled calmly over the child's body...left her screaming on the ground." Chp 1

"Damned juggernaut", "kind of black, sneering coolness", "really like Satan" Chp 1

"I can't describe him." Chp 1

"Henry Jekyll became too fanciful for me. He began to go wrong, wrong in mind" - Chp 2 Dr Lanyon

"Such unscientific balderdash, added the doctor, flushing suddenly purple" Chp 2

"His imagination also was engaged or rather enslaved." Chp 2 Mr Utterson

"The figure...haunted the lawyer all night" Chp 2 Mr Utterson

"If he be Mr Hyde,' he had thought, 'I shall be Mr Seek.'" Chp 2

"Mr Hyde shrank back with a hissing intake of breath." Chp 2

"God bless me, the man seems hardly human! Something troglodytic, shall we say?" Chp 2

"I am painfully situated, Utterson; my position is very strange - a very strange one." Chp 3 Dr Jekyll

"I can be rid of Mr Hyde." Chp 3 Dr Jekyll

"He had in his hand a heavy cane, with which he was trifling" Chp 4

"All of a sudden he broke out in a great flame of anger, stamping with his foot, brandishing his cane, and carrying on (as the maid described it) like a madman." Chp 4

"Mr Hyde broke out of all bounds and clubbed him to the earth...ape-like fury...the bones were audibly shattered..." Chp 4

"A great chocolate-coloured pall lowered over heaven" Chp 4

"Dr Jekyll, looking deadly sick" Chp 5

"I am quite done with him." Chp 5 Dr Jekyll

"I wish to see or hear no more of Doctor Jekyll...I am quite done with that person" Chp 6 Dr Lanyon

"professional honour and faith to his dead friend were stringent obligations; and the packet slept in the inmost corner of his private safe." Chp 6 Mr Utterson

"with an infinite sadness of mien, like some disconsolate prisoner" Chp 7

"the smile was struck out of his face...an expression of such abject terror and despair...the window was instantly thrust down" Chp 7

"I see something is seriously amiss. Try to tell me what it is." Utterson to Poole Chp 8

"Thank you, sir,' with a note of something like triumph in his voice" Chp 8

"Utterson knew that he was looking on the body of a self-destroyer." Chp 8

"Serve me, my dear Lanyon, and save your friend H. J" Chp 9

"A cry followed...reeled, staggered, clutched...held on...injected eyes, gasping with open mouth" Chp 9

"My mind submerged in terror" Chp 9

"man is not truly one, but truly two" Chp 10

"Curse of mankind that these incongruous faggots were thus bound together" Chp 10

"I came to myself as if out of a great sickness" Chp 10

"one was wholly evil" Chp 10