

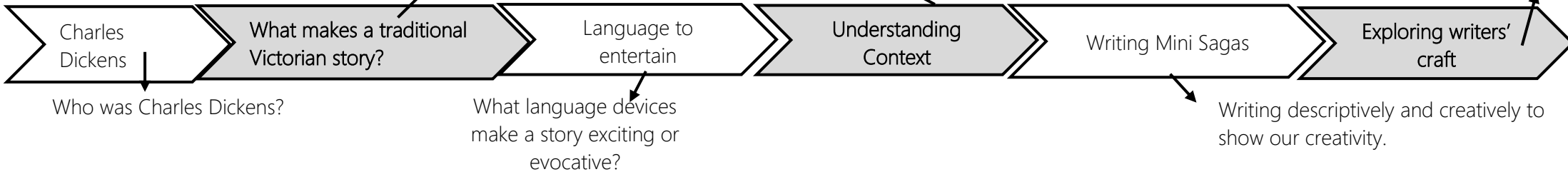
Learning Organiser for English – Y8 Victorian Stories

What am I going to learn?

What are the conventions of Victorian literature?

What are the popular genres of this time period?

Showing what we understand about how writers use language and structure to create impact.



Context- Victorian Times

In the history of the United Kingdom and the British Empire, the Victorian era was the reign of Queen Victoria, from 20 June 1837 until her death on 22 January 1901. The Victorian Era was a time of vast political reform and social change, the Industrial Revolution, authors Charles Dickens and Charles Darwin, a railway and shipping boom, profound scientific discovery and the first telephone and telegraph. Social inequality and changes are important points to consider. Poor people often lived in very crowded and unhealthy conditions. They often had to share a small room with many other people, and there was no indoor plumbing.

Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens is one of the most famous writers of the 19th Century, and his books are still loved by people all over the world. Some of his most famous works include *A Christmas Carol*, *Great Expectations*, and *Oliver Twist*. Many of Dickens's books were funny and entertaining, but they were also very important works that talked about social and economic problems that affected a lot of people at the time. A lot of his work was inspired by his own life growing up in England.

Genres

Realism and Social Satire- 'Oliver Twist' mixes grim realism with merciless satire to describe the effects of industrialism on 19th-century England and to criticise the harsh **Gothic fiction**, sometimes called **Gothic horror** is a literary genre of fear and haunting. The name refers to Gothic architecture of the European Middle Ages, which was characteristic of the settings used in Gothic novels.

Locked Room Mysteries- a type of crime seen in detective fiction. The crime in question, typically murder is committed in circumstances under which it appeared impossible for the perpetrator to enter the crime scene, commit the crime, and leave undetected. The reader is normally presented with the puzzle and all of the clues, and is encouraged to solve the mystery before the solution is revealed in a dramatic climax.

The Writer's Craft- Creative and Descriptive Writing

- Ambitious Vocabulary
- Language devices
- Full sentences with correct punctuation
- Varied punctuation for effect
- Variety of sentence lengths
- Accurate Spelling

How to Analyse the writer's craft...

What?- What point can we make about what we have read to answer the question?

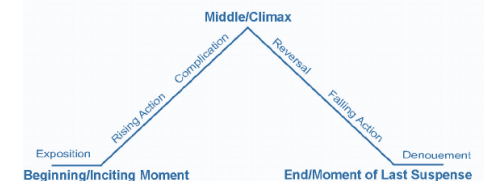
How?- Include a quotation from the text to show the words the writer uses and name a technique used by the writer to explore the writer's craft.

Why?- Explore and suggest reasons for why the writer has used these words and techniques explaining the effect upon the reader and the writer's intentions

Key Vocabulary to Learn

POVERY- being extremely poor
SUPERNATURAL- something attributed to some force beyond scientific understanding
GOTHIC- ghostly and mysterious features
MOTIF- dominant or recurring ideas in an artistic work
SIBILANCE- repeated words beginning with s sounds
PATHETIC FALLACY- where the weather mirrors the mood

Freytag's Pyramid For Plot Structure



Exposition: the background; the setting.

Inciting Incident: The moment that starts the action.

Rising Action: What happens after the inciting incident

Complication: The problem gets more complex.

Climax: where the character will succeed or fail.

Reversal: the events reflect the change that occurred in the climax, and the author foreshadows the resolution.

Falling Action/Denouement: The consequences of the outcome of the climax.