

'A Christmas Carol' Knowledge Organiser

Plot Summary					Key characters:
Stave 1	Stave 2	Stave 3	Stave 4	Stave 5	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scrooge's business partner, Jacob Marley, is dead leaving Scrooge to run their business. Scrooge walks the streets of London and everyone avoids him. Scrooge is working in his counting house with his clerk, Bob Cratchit. Fred, Scrooge's nephew, visits his Uncle to invite him for Christmas dinner. Scrooge refuses. Two portly gentlemen visit to ask Scrooge to give money to charity, but he refuses and says that the poor should be in prisons, workhouses or dead. Bob asks for Christmas day off and Scrooge grudgingly allows it, telling him to come in earlier on Boxing Day. Scrooge returns home and witnesses a series of supernatural events which start with Marley's face in the door knocker. Marley's ghost appears and tells Scrooge he will be doomed to walk the earth unless he is kinder to people and tells him that he will be haunted by three spirits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scrooge is awoken by the Ghost of Christmas Past who is a shape-shifting creature with a beam of light shining from his head and an extinguisher cap. Scrooge sees his childhood hometown and him as a child sitting alone and he cries. Scrooge is shown his sister, Fan, collecting him from another lonely Christmas. The spirit reminds Scrooge that she has died but her son, Fred, remains. Scrooge is shown his old boss, Fezziwig, who throws a party for his workers and it makes Scrooge want to speak with his clerk, Bob. Scrooge is shown his ex-fiancée, Belle, as she broke off their engagement because Scrooge was too obsessed with money. Scrooge is then shown Belle seven years ago with her new family. Her husband comments that he saw Scrooge and he was all alone. Scrooge puts the cap on the ghosts head in rage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ghost of Christmas Present appears in Scrooge's home. He is a jolly giant and appears sitting on a throne of food. Scrooge sees the Cratchit family and their small Christmas. He is moved by Tiny Tim but the spirit tells him he will die if things don't change. The spirit shows Scrooge Christmas around the country, from the streets, to the miners, to the lighthouse keepers and sailors. All are festive and happy. Scrooge sees his nephew's Christmas party where Fred says he pities Scrooge while the others make fun of him. The Spirit shows Scrooge two starved children, Ignorance and Want. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come is a ghost wearing a black cloak that does not speak, only points. The spirit shows Scrooge some businessmen carelessly discussing the death of an unnamed man. Moving to the backstreets of London, a group of thieves meet. Mrs Dilber laughs about the sheets and bed clothes she has stolen from the dead man. The spirit shows Scrooge a lonely dead body under a sheet. Scrooge is disturbed as begs to see someone who mourns the dead man. Scrooge sees a couple who are happy about the man's death because their debt is erased. Scrooge is taken back to the Cratchit's home who are mourning the death of Tiny Tim. Scrooge finds himself at a graveyard with the spirit pointing to a grave. Scrooge reads his own name on the headstone. Scrooge begs to change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scrooge wakes with excitement and happiness when he realises that it is Christmas day. Scrooge has a turkey sent to the Cratchits and shows kindness to the boy he sends for it. He walks the streets and has happy interactions with people. He offers money to the portly gentleman and asks them to forgive him. He goes to Fred's party who is excited to see him. Bob is late to work on Boxing Day. Scrooge pretends that he will sack him but raises his salary instead. Scrooge continues to celebrate Christmas with all of his heart. He treats Tiny Tim like a son. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ebenezer Scrooge- The main character. A mean old loner who hates Christmas. Fred- Scrooge's nephew. The son of Fan (Scrooge's sister). Bob Cratchit- Scrooge's clerk. Tiny Tim- Bob's ill and vulnerable son. Belle- Scrooge's ex- fiancée Fezziwig- Scrooge's former employer. Jacob Marley- Scrooge's dead business partner who appears as a ghost. Fan- Scrooge's sister who died. The Ghost of Christmas Past- a shape changing spirit who has light streaming from the top of it's head to represent memory. The Ghost of Christmas Present- a jovial spirit resembling 'Father Christmas' who represents generosity and Christmas spirit. The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come- a silent, sinister spirit in a black hooded cloak who represents death.
Key Quotes:	Key Quotes:	Key Quotes:	Key Quotes:	Key Quotes:	Themes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "a squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous old sinner!" "solitary as an oyster" "heat and cold had little influence on Scrooge" " 'Bah!' said Scrooge, 'Humbug!' " "Are there no prisons... workhouses?" "I made it link by link and yard by yard." "decrease the surplus population." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "like a child, yet...like an old man" 'he had the power to render us happy or unhappy' 'Another idol has displaced me... a golden one' "Your lip is trembling," said the Ghost. "And what is that upon your cheek?" "A solitary child, neglected by his friends, is left there still." "Father is so much kinder than he used to be, that home's like Heaven!" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'jolly Giant' 'Then up rose Mrs Cratchit, Cratchit's wife... brave in ribbons.' 'It was a sufficient dinner for the whole family.' 'If these shadows remain unaltered by the Future, the child will die.' "I'll give you Mr Scrooge, the Founder of the Feast!" 'This boy is Ignorance. This girl is Want. Beware them both' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ' The Phantom slowly, gravely, silently, approached.' 'Scrooge feared the silent shape so much that his legs trembled beneath him.' "It's likely to be a very cheap funeral." "Every person has a right to take care of themselves. He always did." "My little, little child!" cried Bob. "My little child!" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "I am as light as a feather, I am as happy as an angel, I am as merry as a school-boy." "The Spirits have done it all in one night. They can do anything they like. Of course they can." "Allow me to ask for your pardon." "I'll raise your salary, and endeavour to assist your struggling family, and we will discuss your affairs this very afternoon." His own heart laughed: and that was quite enough for him.' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time Family Children Greed Generosity Poverty Christmas Spirit Social responsibility Morality Compassion Change/ Transformation

How to answer the questions			
How will the question look:	Explore how Dickens presents in this extract. Refer closely to the extract in your answer.	How will the question look:	In this extract, (don't refer to the extract here though- must be elsewhere) Explain the important of (theme/ character) elsewhere in the play. In your answer, you must consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where Is shown • The effects Has within the novella
What do you need to do:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the extract carefully 2. Read the question carefully 3. Answer the question simply (give three or four words to describe how the character/s are presented) 4. Find three or four quotes from across the extract to support your points 5. For each quote, find two or three techniques you could pick out to strengthen your ideas 6. Start writing your response 	What do you need to do:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the question carefully 2. Make sure you don't talk about anything from the extract 3. Plan your ideas. You need at least four points that answer the question from across the play 4. Write your four points down and ensure you have at least one quote to support each one 5. Try and create an argument- think about what links all of your points together and why Dickens presents this theme in his play as important 6. Ensure you think about the audience response too 7. Write your response
How to structure your response:	At least 3 paragraphs. In each paragraph you must include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A clear point 2. At least one quote in each paragraph- don't repeat quotes 3. Specific language and structural techniques from each quote. (eg. Metaphor or short sentence) 4. Explain the effect the techniques have on how the character/s are presented 5. Explain the effect on both a modern audience (us now) and a Victorian audience (the audience of the time) 	How to structure your response:	An introduction and at least 3 paragraphs. Introduction: What is the message of the play and why is the theme important. Main Body: In each paragraph you must include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A clear point 2. At least one quote in each paragraph- don't repeat quotes 3. Explain how this relates to the theme/ question 4. Explain the effect on both a modern audience (us now) and a Victorian audience (the audience of the time) 5. Go back to the question again and consider Dickens' intention
How many marks is it worth? How long should I spend on the question?	20 marks 35 minutes	How many marks is it worth? How long should I spend on the question? What assessment objectives are assessed here?	20 marks 35 minutes AO1- showing your understanding of the play
What assessment objective is assessed here?	AO2- analysis of language, form and structure		
Literary techniques			
Verb- action words (ran)	Declarative- makes a statement		
Noun- person, place or thing (castle)	Exclamatory- sentence with an exclamation mark		
Adjective- words to describe a noun (sparkling)	Short sentence- single word or phrase for impact		
Adverbs- words to describe a verb (quickly)	Repetition- repeated words, phrases or ideas		
Connotations- the words or ideas that come to mind when you hear a word	Listing- a number of connected items written one after another (separated by commas or semi colons)		
Alliteration- using the same letter to begin more than one word	Juxtaposition- placing two opposite ideas close to each other		
Imagery- describing an idea using an image with similar qualities	Shift- where tone or ideas change		
Simile- comparison using like or as	Dramatic irony- when the audience knows more than the characters		
Metaphor- a comparison where something is something else	Foreshadowing- hints at the events that will happen later in the play		
Personification- giving non- human objects human qualities	Imagery- painting a picture in the reader's mind.		
Onomatopoeia- the sounds of words to express their meaning	Intrusive narrator- a narrator that comments on the events and characters within the novel.		
Pathetic fallacy- when the weather reflects the mood	Narrative Perspective- is the story told in the first person (I, me) or the third person (he, she, they)		
Motif- repeated idea or image throughout the novella.	Omniscient Narrator- A narrator that knows the thoughts and feelings of all characters.		