

English 5-a-day



“I want nothing from you; I ask nothing of you; why cannot we be _____?”



“Another creature, quite as graceful as this one, might have called him _____”



“But they were happy, grateful, _____ with one another”



“Begged like a _____” to stay at Fred’s family party



“To Tiny Tim, who did not die, he was a second



_____”

English 5-a-day



1

“I want nothing from you; I ask nothing of you; why cannot we be **friends**?”

2

“Another creature, quite as graceful as this one, might have called him **father**”

3

“But they were happy, grateful, **pleased** with one another”

4

“Begged like a **boy**” to stay at Fred’s family party

5

“To Tiny Tim, who did not die, he was a second **father**”



English 5-a-day



- “Every _____ who goes about with a ‘Merry Christmas’ on his lips should be boiled in his own pudding”



- “I’ve always thought of Christmas as a _____ time; a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time”



- There sat a _____ Giant...who bore a torch, in shape not unlike Plenty’s horn”



- “But they were _____, grateful, pleased with one another, and contented with the time”



- “I will honour _____ in my heart”

English 5-a-day



- “Every idiot who goes about with a ‘Merry Christmas’ on his lips should be boiled in his own pudding”



- “I’ve always thought of Christmas as a good time; a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time”



- There sat a jolly Giant...who bore a torch, in shape not unlike Plenty’s horn”



- “But they were happy, grateful, pleased with one another, and contented with the time”



- “I will honour Christmas in my heart”

Monday 10th January

What are we learning?

How to revise *A Christmas Carol*

Why?

To prepare for our PPEs in Term 4

Words

Context, plot, ideas



Context: Victorian London

- ▶ Britain's status as a world political power was driven by the **Industrial Revolution**, and the economy grew rapidly between 1820 and 1873.
- ▶ **However, much of the country lived in poverty.** Poor Victorians would put children to work at an early age, or even turn them out onto the streets to fend for themselves. In 1848 an estimated **30,000 homeless, filthy children** lived on the streets of London.
- ▶ This poverty led to exploitation by employers and factory owners.
- ▶ The **1834 Poor Law** introduced **workhouses** for the poor. The Poor Law was partly based on the ideas of **Thomas Malthus** who thought that population increased faster than resources unless checked.



Copy the following paragraph into your book

At the time Dickens wrote 'A Christmas Carol', Britain was the _____ and most powerful country in the world. However, much of the country lived in _____ and the poor were _____ by employers and factory owners. The 1834 Poor Law introduced _____ for the poor. The Poor Law was partly based on the ideas of _____ who thought that population increased faster than resources unless checked.

poverty	exploited	richest
Thomas Malthus		workhouses

Context Key Points

- ▶ Charles Dickens was moved by the report about the treatment of working class people during the Industrial Revolution. He decided he must do something that would act as a **'sledgehammer'** to change things.
- ▶ He was inspired to write the story and wrote it quickly, wandering the streets of London.
- ▶ It was published in 1843 at Christmas time.
- ▶ It was very successful (if not profitable). It reached a **mainly middle-class audience** due to the price - this was **Dickens' target audience**; the people he wanted to get his message across to.

Copy the following paragraph into your book

Charles Dickens was moved by the report about the treatment of _____ people. He decided he must do something that would act as a _____ to change things.

A Christmas Carol was published in 1843 at _____ time.

Dickens wanted to get his message across to _____ people - the people who had the power to _____ things.

middle-class 'sledgehammer' Christmas
change working class

Match the quotations to each of the five staves. Write the stave number in the box next to the quotation. Who says each quotation? What language features can you spot in each one?

STAVE 1 On Christmas Eve, Scrooge makes his clerk, Bob Cratchit, work in the cold. He refuses an invitation to his nephew Fred's Christmas party and will not give money to the charity collectors. At home he is visited by the ghost of his old business partner, Marley who warns him to change his ways or be doomed.

STAVE 2 The Ghost of Christmas Past wakes Scrooge and shows him moments from his childhood at school and with Fan, his apprenticeship with Fezziwig and his failed engagement with Belle.

STAVE 3 The Ghost of Christmas Present takes him to the Cratchit's home, where he is saddened by the ill, but kind, Tiny Tim. He is also shown how Fred celebrates Christmas with friends and how others across the country celebrate Christmas together.

STAVE 4 The final ghost is the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come who terrifies Scrooge with visions of his death, including people he knew who don't care that he died, or are glad he has.

STAVE 5 Scrooge awakes on Christmas Day and is delighted to find he has the chance to repent of his miserly ways. He buys a turkey for the Cratchits and attends his nephew's party. Scrooge becomes like a second father to Tiny Tim and gains a reputation for knowing how to celebrate Christmas.

"Every idiot who goes about with a 'Merry Christmas' on his lips should be boiled in his own pudding"

"I should like to say a word or two to my clerk"

"I've always thought of Christmas as a good time; a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time"

"Mankind was my business!"

"It has done me good, and will do me good, and I say God bless it!"

"Another idol has displaced me; a golden one"

"I will raise your salary, and endeavour to assist your struggling family"

"But they were happy, grateful, pleased with one another, and contented with the time"

"Brave in ribbons"

"I will honour Christmas in my heart"

"Hard and sharp as flint"

"What's Christmas but a time for paying bills with no money, for finding yourself another year older and not an hour richer"

"A tight-fisted hand at the grindstone"

"Solitary as an oyster"

"He begged like a boy"

"Say he will be spared"

"I wear the chain I forged in life"

"I fear you more than any spectre I have seen. But as I know your purpose is to do me good, lead on, Spirit"

"He was so fluttered and so glowing with his good intentions"

There sat a jolly Giant...who bore a torch, in shape not unlike Plenty's horn"



Dickens uses a **circular structure**: details in Stave 5 deliberately echo details in Stave 1 in order to highlight Scrooge's moral transformation.



STAVE 1

What shall I put you down for?"
 "Nothing!" Scrooge replied.
 "You wish to be anonymous?"
 "I wish to be left alone," said Scrooge.

STAVE 5

Not a farthing less. A great many back-payments are included in it, I assure you. Come and see me. Will you come and see me?

Watch the Mr Bruff video on how Dickens uses structure - make notes on the key words and ideas such as allegory, redemption, foil, etc

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sZB-G4882aM>