

Autumn Term | English | A Christmas Carol

- Religion, Christmas Traditions, The industrial Revolution, Business, Poverty, Exploitation, Ghosts and the supernatural are all contextual ideas that feature in the text and are influenced by the Victorian beliefs and attitudes to them.

- Scrooge is presented as cold-hearted: he doesn't like Christmas and won't help the poor. The setting of his house mirrors his personality. His nephew, Fred, is created to contrast Scrooge as he is full of joy and the Christmas spirit.

- Marley's ghost wears a chain to represent his entrapment; the monetary imagery shows how he is now paying in death for his obsession with wealth in life.
- The Ghost of Christmas Past is both old and young as it represents Scrooge's youthful memories, but these have now begun to be tainted by time.
- The Ghost shows Scrooge his unhappy childhood Christmas where he is alone.

- Fezziwig shows how kind an employer can be at Christmas, spreading kindness and equality. His appearance reflects his role as an effective leader.
- Belle leaving Scrooge shows how he has come to value love of money over human love. He has become corrupted by greed and loses all human connection.

- The joy of Christmas is shown through the appearance of the Ghost of Christmas Present and The Cratchit Christmas as despite their poorness and small dinner, they value being together. Tiny Tim and his disability are established to evoke sympathy.

- Fred's Christmas also create a lively atmosphere with food, games and festivities. This further encourages Scrooge to change and be more merry and charitable.

- The children Ignorance and Want show that education is needed to battle poverty and social inequality. The Ghost of Christmas Future shows Scrooge his abandoned dead body and his gravestone to show how little he would be missed as he is defined by his wealth.

- The death of Tiny Tim shows Scrooge how much society needs to change. After his experience, he helps people financially and opens his heart to people, changing his ways.



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| Poverty | Where one lacks access to basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter. |
| Social inequality | An uneven state of living, where some have lesser income, health and rights, whereas others have more. |
| Simile | Used to make a comparison between two things, using the words <i>as</i> or <i>like</i> . |
| Repetition | Repeating a word several times. |
| Allegory | A story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one. |
| Contrast | Where opposing concepts or ideas are employed. |
| Noun phrase | A word to show the names of objects, places and people. |
| Symbolism | Word or words that represent a wider idea. |
| Compassion | Sympathetic pity and concern for the suffering of others. |
| Ignorance | Lack of knowledge or information. |
| Capitalism | An economic system where the country's trade and profit is privately owned by the wealthy few. |
| Socialism | An economic system where the country's trade and profit is shared by the whole community. |
| Moral | Right or wrong behaviour. |
| Climax | The most intense, exciting, or important point of something. |
| Transformation | A great change. |

