














 <p>Macbeth Analysis Gr4-6</p>	Macbeth		 <p>Macbeth Analysis Gr7-9</p>
 <p>Lady Macbeth Analysis Gr4-6</p>	Key Quotations		 <p>Lady Macbeth Analysis Gr7-9</p>
 <p>The Witches Analysis Gr4-6</p>	Key Context		 <p>The Witches Analysis Gr7-9</p>
 <p>Ambition Analysis Gr4-6</p>	Key Vocabulary		 <p>Ambition Analysis Gr7-9</p>
<p>1. What did James I believe about witches and witchcraft?</p> <p>2. How do the witches in the play reflect common fears and prejudices of the time?</p> <p>3. What is the Divine Right of Kings?</p> <p>4. Why would James I have approved of the play?</p> <p>5. What is a 'tragic hero'?</p> <p>6. How are Macbeth, Lady Macbeth and Banquo presented in Act One?</p> <p>7. How are Macbeth, Lady Macbeth and Macduff presented in Act Two?</p> <p>8. How are Macbeth and Lady Macbeth presented in Act Three?</p> <p>9. How is Macduff presented in Act Four?</p>	<p>10. How are Macbeth, Lady Macbeth and Macduff presented in Act Five?</p> <p>11. How is the supernatural presented by Shakespeare?</p> <p>12. How do Macbeth and Lady Macbeth change as the play progresses?</p> <p>13. How and when does the relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth change?</p> <p>14. What does the play reveal about the nature of kingship?</p> <p>15. What are the most important moments in the play?</p> <p>16. What the most vivid recurring images?</p> <p>17. What are the most memorable quotations?</p>		
<p>Witches: Fair is foul, and foul is fair Captain: Brave Macbeth—well he deserves that name Macbeth: Stars hide your fires let not light see my black and deep desires Lady Macbeth: ...too full o'the milk of human kindness Lady Macbeth: The raven himself his hoarse / That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan / Under my battlements Lady Macbeth: Unsex me here Lady Macbeth: Come to my woman's breast and take my milk for gall Lady Macbeth: Look like the innocent flower, but be the serpent under't Macbeth: Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself, / And falls on the other Lady Macbeth: [I would've] dash'd the brains out, had I so sworn as you / Have done Macbeth: Is this a dagger which I see before me Macbeth: I heard a voice cry / Sleep no more: Macbeth does murder sleep Macbeth: Will all great Neptune's oceans wash this blood clean from my hands?</p>	<p>Lady Macbeth: My hands are of your colour, but I shame to wear a heart so white Lady Macbeth: A little water clears us of this deed Macbeth: ...a fruitless crown Macbeth: Blood will have blood Macbeth: O, full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife! Witches: By the pricking of my thumbs, / Something wicked this way comes Macbeth: The very firstlings of my heart shall be / The firstlings of my hand Macduff: Bleed, bleed, poor country Malcolm: Devilish Macbeth Lady Macbeth: Out, damned spot! Out, I say! Macbeth: Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow, / Creeps in this petty pace from day to day Macbeth: A tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury signifying nothing Malcolm: This dead butcher and his fiend-like queen</p>		
<p>Divine Right: The belief that the King was chosen by God. Thus, to commit regicide meant disobeying the will of God. Natural Order / The Great Chain of Being: A religious hierarchy where everything on earth was awarded a 'rank' / status. Religion: A Jacobean audience were extremely religious, believing life to be sacred and God to be the creator of everything. Patriarchal Society / Gender Roles: The play is set in a Patriarchal society; a society where women were expected to be subservient to men. Witchcraft: King James I was obsessed with magic and witchcraft and ordered several witch-hunts during his reign as King, even producing a treatise on witchcraft called Daemonologie ('the Science of Demons'). The Gunpowder Plot: King James I was the intended victim of Guy Fawkes' Gunpowder plot. The message of Shakespeare's play acts as a deterrent to anyone thinking of committing regicide. Scotland: James I of England was a Scottish king; Shakespeare explores in the text the relationship between England and Scotland, and James' legendary antecedents.</p>	<p>Ambition: Macbeth cannot resist the power of his ambition (his hamartia, or fatal flaw). Lady Macbeth's ambition also knows no bounds. Appearance and Reality: This is a play where outward appearances cannot be trusted. What might initially appear good, often turns out to be evil... Guilt: Both Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are plagued by guilt. Both of them pay a price in terms of a mental decline as a result of their actions. In the play the motif of blood represents guilt. Power: The battle to hold power can be seen throughout the play. Lady Macbeth and the Witches both exercise power over the play's protagonist: Macbeth. However, there is also a suggestion of the power of God: the Macbeths ultimately pay the price for their disruption of the Great Chain of Being. Chaos and Disorder: With the murder of King Duncan, the balance of The Great Chain of Being is disturbed. Order is only restored at the very end of the play when the crown is returned to its rightful owner: Malcolm (the eldest son of Duncan). Change: Macbeth is presented as a man who is frequently indecisive, often changing his mind due to the influence of external factors such as his wife, the witches, etc.</p>		
<p>betrayal / betray: to turn against, be disloyal to blank verse: unrhymed, 10-syllable lines of poetry catharsis: to release suppressed emotions courage / courageous: bravery deception / deceive / deceit / deceitful: lying dramatic irony: audience knowing more than characters duplicitous / duplicitous: being sly, deceitful equivocator / equivocation: withholding the truth hamartia: a 'fatal flaw' that triggers a downfall</p>	<p>hubris: having excessive pride / ego; over-confidence inevitability / inevitable: an unalterable outcome macabre: fascinated by death, horror, taboo subjects Machiavellian: scheming and manipulative malevolent: evil and damaging manipulation / manipulate: controlling natural order: the 'right' way for things to be nihilism / nihilistic: seeing no value in anything in life paranoia / paranoid: believing everyone is against you</p>	<p>regicide: a killer of a king/queen remorse / remorseful: regret, guilt role reversal: an inversion of usual status in society soliloquy: a speech only heard by the audience supernatural: forces beyond mortal control tragedy: a genre where a protagonist suffers a downfall tragic hero: the protagonist in a tragedy treason / treachery: betrayal of a country or ruler tyrant / tyrannical / tyranny: ruling through fear, cruelty</p>	

 <p>Scrooge Analysis Gr4-6</p>	A Christmas Carol		 <p>Scrooge Analysis Gr7-9</p>		
 <p>Cratchits Analysis Gr4-6</p>	<p>1. What was life like in 19th Century Britain?</p> <p>2. How is Scrooge initially presented in Stave One?</p> <p>3. How is Marley's Ghost presented?</p> <p>4. How is the Ghost of Christmas Past presented?</p> <p>5. How is the Ghost of Christmas Present presented?</p> <p>6. How is the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come presented?</p> <p>7. What is the importance of the Cratchits in the text?</p> <p>8. What is the relevance of Thomas Malthus to the text?</p> <p>9. How does Dickens use Fred in the text?</p>	<p>10. How and why does Scrooge's character change when he visits the past?</p> <p>11. How and why does Scrooge's character change when he sees the present?</p> <p>12. How and why does Scrooge's character change when he sees the future?</p> <p>13. What is the relevance of Ignorance and Want?</p> <p>14. How is Christmas presented in the text?</p> <p>15. How is poverty presented in the text?</p> <p>16. How is family presented in the text?</p> <p>17. How might Dickens' own experience have shaped his writing?</p> <p>18. What are the most memorable quotations?</p>	 <p>Cratchits Analysis Gr7-9</p>		
 <p>Poverty Analysis Gr4-6</p>	Key Context		 <p>Poverty Analysis Gr7-9</p>		
 <p>ACC Analysis Gr4-6</p>	Key Terminology		 <p>ACC Analysis Gr7-9</p>		
<p>1824: Dickens' father is sent to jail for debt: Dickens was put to work in a warehouse, pasting labels on bottles. He had experience of poverty.</p> <p>1832: Dickens became a writer of fiction and journalism, reporting on court cases and writing in radical newspapers on his disillusionment with politics and the class system.</p> <p>1832: The Great Reform Bill gave many middle-class property owners the right to vote for the first time, though most people – notably women – still didn't have the vote.</p> <p>1834: Poor Law Amendment Act / New Poor Law – workhouses created which poor people would have to live and work in, if they were unable to pay for their own housing.</p> <p>1840/1843: – Children's Employment Commission reports, highlighting child labour and exploitation in all forms of industry.</p> <p>September 1843: Dickens visits a Ragged School, a charitable institution meant to help to raise poor people out of poverty by providing them with an education.</p> <p>October 1843: Dickens speaks at an event for Manchester Athenaeum, an organisation bringing education and culture to the working masses.</p> <p>December 1843: Dickens publishes 'A Christmas Carol', focusing on how many of society's ills can be blamed on greed for money and status.</p>	<p>1824: Dickens' father is sent to jail for debt: Dickens was put to work in a warehouse, pasting labels on bottles. He had experience of poverty.</p> <p>1832: Dickens became a writer of fiction and journalism, reporting on court cases and writing in radical newspapers on his disillusionment with politics and the class system.</p> <p>1832: The Great Reform Bill gave many middle-class property owners the right to vote for the first time, though most people – notably women – still didn't have the vote.</p> <p>1834: Poor Law Amendment Act / New Poor Law – workhouses created which poor people would have to live and work in, if they were unable to pay for their own housing.</p> <p>1840/1843: – Children's Employment Commission reports, highlighting child labour and exploitation in all forms of industry.</p> <p>September 1843: Dickens visits a Ragged School, a charitable institution meant to help to raise poor people out of poverty by providing them with an education.</p> <p>October 1843: Dickens speaks at an event for Manchester Athenaeum, an organisation bringing education and culture to the working masses.</p> <p>December 1843: Dickens publishes 'A Christmas Carol', focusing on how many of society's ills can be blamed on greed for money and status.</p>	<p>Greed: Scrooge sacrificed his relationship with Belle, and potential future happiness, to his greed for money.</p> <p>Poverty: Dickens uses characters such as the Cratchits to challenge the idea of the 'undeserving poor' – that poor people brought their poverty on themselves.</p> <p>Isolation: From the outset, Scrooge is presented as delighting in isolation – which means he is unaware of how his actions impact on others in society.</p> <p>Family: Dickens highlights the importance of family in people's welfare.</p> <p>Generosity: Scrooge initially mocks charitable generosity, which is later shown through his impact on Tiny Tim's survival to be the only effective way of helping the poor.</p> <p>Redemption: Marley and the Ghost of Christmas Past both stress that Scrooge's experiences are meant to redeem him from his past sins: Dickens suggests it's never too late to change.</p> <p>Capitalism: Scrooge represents the capitalistic (money-orientated) social system.</p> <p>The supernatural: Supernatural and gothic texts were very popular in the 19th Century, but Dickens set out to subvert the expectations by showing that it is mortals who are the truly horrific forces in the world.</p>	<p>allegory: a metaphorical narrative</p> <p>ambiguity: uncertainty about meaning or significance</p> <p>analepsis: a flashback in a narrative</p> <p>anti-hero: an unsympathetic protagonist</p> <p>Benthamism: greatest happiness of the greatest number</p> <p>gothic: a popular literary genre</p> <p>grotesque: excessively distorted / ugly / unpleasant</p> <p>intrusive narrator: a narrative voice commenting in text</p>	<p>morality tale: a narrative intended to teach a lesson</p> <p>Malthusian economics: societies can only support a certain level of population</p> <p>metaphor: using one thing to represent another</p> <p>motif: a recurrent symbol or idea in a text</p> <p>non-chronological narrative: moving around in time</p> <p>omniscient narrator: an all-knowing narrative voice</p> <p>pathetic fallacy: giving emotion to non-human objects</p>	<p>personification: giving human qualities or actions to non-human objects</p> <p>prolepsis: a flashforward in a narrative</p> <p>protagonist: the central character in a text</p> <p>Sabbatarianism: strict observation of the Sabbath</p> <p>simile: describing one thing as being like another</p> <p>the sublime: of exceptional natural beauty</p> <p>symbolism: using objects to represent ideas or themes</p>