

Literature Paper 1 revision

Name:

Teacher:



AO1

<p>Which 5 words would you use to describe Banquo?</p>	<p>Which 3 quotes would you use in an essay about gender in Macbeth?</p>	<p>Note down 4 themes from A Christmas Carol.</p>	<p>Who is the most powerful character in Macbeth and what makes you say that?</p>
<p>Who do you feel the most sympathy for in A Christmas Carol and why?</p>	<p>Which 3 quotes would you use in an essay about redemption in A Christmas Carol?</p>	<p>Which 5 words would you use to describe Scrooge?</p>	<p>Note down 4 themes from Macbeth.</p>

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AO2

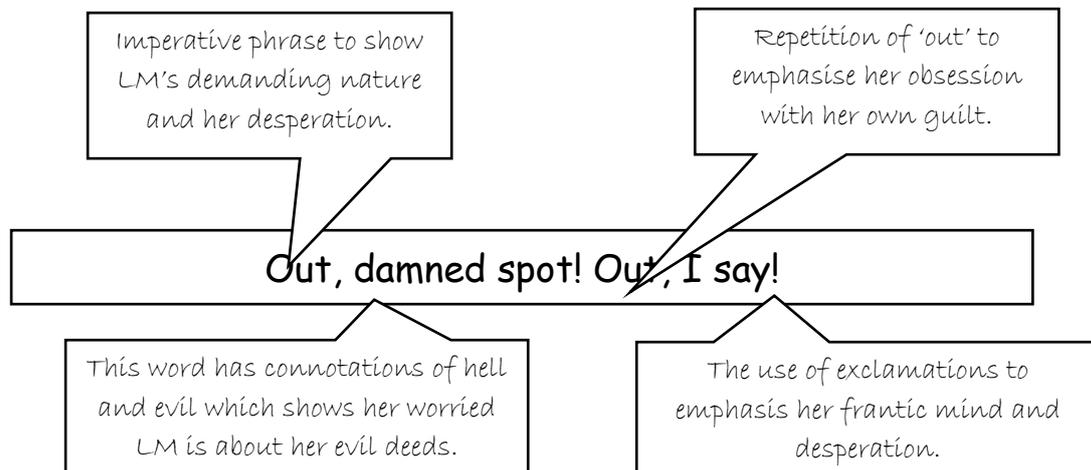
Step 1: complete this subject terminology match up.

Quote	Subject terminology
O, full of scorpions is my mind!	Imperatives
Come, you spirits / That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here	Plosive alliteration
"Sleep no more! / Macbeth does murder sleep"	Simile
Let not light see my black and deep desires.	Exclamative phrase
As good as gold	Repetition
Squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping	Sibilant alliteration
As solitary as an oyster	Symbolism
he could not hide the light	Asyndetic listing of verbs

Step 2: who says the quotes below?

- "Sleep no more! / Macbeth does murder sleep"
- 'False face must hide what the false heart doth know'
- 'decrease the surplus population'
- 'his wealth is of no use to him. He don't do any good with it.'

Step 3: explode each quote using subject terminology and explaining the impact of the writer's choice.



"Sleep no more! / Macbeth does murder sleep"

'False face must hide what the false heart doth know'

'decrease the surplus population'

'his wealth is of no use to him. He don't do any good with it'

Step 4: Find the subject terminology and discuss the impact of the quotations below:

Quote	Subject terminology	Impact
False face must hide what the false heart doth know.		
Something wicked this way comes		
A golden idol has replaced me		
Hard and sharp as flint		

Step 5: turn your one of your exploded quotes into an analysis paragraph below.

Question: How does _____ present the character of _____.

Step 4: Turn this check-list into a key and highlight your answer.

Key:

- Writer's name
- Subject terminology
- Answer the question
- Comment on impact on reader or meaning

AO3

Find 4 bits of context from the passages below:

Macbeth

Written around 1606, *Macbeth* is regarded as an unusually generous tribute to the current monarch at the time, King James I. In 1603, the first year of his reign, King James privileged Shakespeare's theater company (then the Lord Chamberlain's Men) above all others to be the King's Men. Shakespeare's theater company was extremely honored by the title, and *Macbeth* seems to be Shakespeare's most obvious attempt at expressing gratitude. There is a wealth of evidence in the play to support this claim.

Before he became James I of England, he was King James VI of Scotland. As a tribute play, it makes sense to set it in Scotland, the land of his ancestors. It is also appropriate that this play features witches and witchcraft since King James wrote a book about witchcraft. And as regicide and political murders are crucial to this play, so are they prominent in the life of King James too - both his father and mother were killed, and a serious attempt at his life was taken in late 1605 (Guy Fawkes' Gunpowder Plot to blow up Parliament with King James in it). Shakespeare goes further, however, to cater to King James' self-image by adjusting key details in his play.

Shakespeare draws historical information primarily from Raphael Holinshed's *Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland* (1587). In *Chronicles*, King Duncan is a young and ineffectual ruler, and Macbeth and Banquo conspire to assassinate the king. After they succeed, Macbeth goes on to reign for ten years bearing numerous children with his wife. The story in *Macbeth* is altogether different - Duncan is an old and wise ruler, Banquo does not assist Macbeth in achieving the throne, and Macbeth's reign is relatively short and fruitless. Banquo is not complicit in the murder of Duncan in this play for one simple reason: Banquo is the legendary founder of the Stuart dynasty, of which King James is the last (but, of course, James didn't know this at the time this play was written). The effect of these changes for the play is profound - Macbeth seems isolated as the evil character and Banquo appears virtuous - whereas in the historical account, there is no clear distinction between good and evil.

A Christmas Carol

Charles Dickens was born in 1812 in Kent and moved to London at the age of 9. When he was 12 years of age, his father was arrested and sent to a debtors' prison. Dickens' mother moved seven of their children into prison with their father but took Charles out of school and arranged for him to live alone outside the prison, working with other child labourers in a terrible job which involved pasting labels on bottles in a blacking (shoe polish) warehouse; he was poorly paid and the conditions were terrible.

After his father was released from prison, Dickens returned to school, becoming a law clerk and then a court reporter where he saw the harsh justice system first-hand. He used his own experiences of growing up in Kent and working as a court reporter in his stories. Dickens shocked audiences of his day with his novels, where 'gentlemen' (the ones with the wealth and education) are the least morally 'good' characters and a convict turns out to be the most like a gentleman. He campaigned for a fairer justice system, a reform of the workhouses, the rights of the poor (particularly children) to have access to education, effective sewers and reasonable housing; many of his novels deal with these topics.

Dickens was born into a time of great change in the way people lived. The industrial revolution was taking place and there was a sudden growth of the cities - the economy shifted from agriculture to industry and trade. Money from industry made the rich, richer and the rich/poor gap widened. Workers had to toil for long hours and little money. Out of necessity, children of all ages (even as young as five years old!) didn't go to school and worked long hours for a wage in 1840s' Britain.

The housing was appalling for working class families who lived in squalor, deprivation, disease and misery. They barely had enough money to buy food and the child mortality was very high. In the poorer quarters of Britain's larger cities almost 1 in 5 children born in the 1830s and 40s had died by the age of five. The main causes of death were polluted drinking water, damp and tuberculosis, which claimed between 60,000 and 70,000 lives in each decade of Victoria's reign. There was no healthcare - if you got ill and couldn't work, your whole family was at risk of death.

For those who were unable to support themselves, there were the workhouses: these were not intended as pleasant places to stay. Men, women and families were separated and those who were physically able were expected to work for their keep. Similar to the workhouses were debtors' prisons (those who were unable to pay a debt), such as Marshalsea, where Charles Dickens' father spent time. The wealthy few on the other hand, lived in luxury with

large houses, plenty of money, food and clothes. Their children didn't work, were educated, had expensive toys and often went on holiday.

Being seen to be civilised and adhering to a strict set of morals was important to high society in the Victorian age. However, this was often criticised as being hypocritical for some of the reasons mentioned above. Controversially there was a call for a Sunday Observance Bill (by the MP, Andrew Agnew) which would ban any business or recreations taking place on a Sunday. Those who supported it believed that it would ensure that Sunday remained a spiritual day. Those who opposed it (Dickens was one of those - he wrote a scathing essay about Andrew Agnew) saw it as an attack on the poor who used Sundays to do what they liked. So, why do you think that Scrooge's character attacks this idea when speaking to the Ghost of Christmas Present?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Step 2: What context would you bring into the essays below. Remember, the exam board don't want a history essay but if it helps explain your point better; add it in.

Essay	Possible context
How and why does Lady Macbeth change throughout 'Macbeth'?	
Explain how far you believe the audience can sympathise with Macbeth.	
Explain how far you believe the audience can sympathise with Scrooge.	
Explain how Dickens presents poverty in A Christmas Carol.	

Step 3: consider how the characters below might have been viewed in a different way today

How is Lady Macbeth shown to be powerful in this scene and in the play as a whole?

Lady Macbeth is shown to be powerful because of her determination and manipulation. She is ruthless and feels almost no ~~got~~ ~~got~~ guilt in many of her experiences through out the play. The quote "stop up th'access and passage to ~~remorse~~^{remorse}". Shows that she wants to feel nothing during the time when Duncan is killed. She wants to make sure her emotions don't give her away, so she summons evil spirits to 'take them away' or 'stop them'. This word " ~~remorse~~^{remorse}" suggests that her feeling of ~~got~~ guilt and regret can be easily stopped by "blocking" the passage. This would have made the audience feel stunned because she is summoning evil, which was ~~believed~~^{believed} to be real at that point in time and was feared, so she could convince her husband to kill.

Another reason Lady Macbeth is shown to be powerful is when she asks the spirits to make her a man. The quote "unsex me here!" shows that Lady Macbeth wants to be a man so she can have the power to do what needs to be done. The way she says this quote is very demanding and shows how Lady Macbeth is expected to ~~get~~^{get} what she wants, when she wants it. Similar to when she wants Macbeth to kill Duncan a day after she hears Macbeth's news, she wants power as soon as possible. The word "unsex" implies that she needs the power a man has because women were not seen as very powerful in Shakespeare's time and Lady Macbeth needed a man's power to convince

AO3.

Macbeth that she wanted him to kill Duncan. This would have made the audience feel shocked because although women probably wanted more respect and power, they would never do something so ~~easy~~ extreme to get it.

Through out the rest of the play Lady Macbeth's attitude is very different compared to the extract. An example of this is when she calls Macbeth a "coward". Lady Macbeth has turned so mad for power she has started to degrade her husband. The audience know Macbeth is no coward when comes to killing because at the beginning of the play we see him in battle, killing the king's enemy. It is only after Macbeth sends Lady Macbeth a letter about the witches prophecies she starts to want power to the point where it gets her angry/aggressive, she tells Macbeth that he doesn't love her because he will not kill the king. Macbeth wants to prove to his wife that he is no coward and will do anything for her but he doesn't want to kill the king to prove his point.

Lady Macbeth also has a huge attitude change towards the end of the play. She starts to see blood on her hands ^{the old man had so much blood in him} similar to Macbeth seeing the ghosts, and starts to worry. Lady Macbeth starts to sleep walk and speak out loud about what her husband did and how it was her fault, which leads to her death. Guilt starts to take over, her and Macbeth drift apart and she starts ^{realising} that Macbeth's killing spree is all her fault. Lady

Macbeth starts to notice how Macbeth has changed and starts to feel alone. She is a great example of how guilt can ^{committing} literally destroy a person's life to the point of suicide. This might have made the audience feel sympathetic towards Lady Macbeth but they would still remember all the horrible things she has done through out the play. It would show the audience how weak Lady Macbeth really was and how power lead to her rise and fall.

In conclusion.

Lady Macbeth is shown as a very powerful women, filled with determination to get what she wants but when she finally gets what she wanted everything starts to go down hill, her and Macbeth drift apart and sadness takes over. She goes from strong to weak powerful to fragile. Lady Macbeth shows an audience that they should be careful for what they wish for.

KEY:

- ❖ A01
- ❖ A02
- ❖ A03

WWW:

EBI:

Bringing it all together - create an essay plan poster for a few of the questions below. Remember to include: points, quotes, analysis and context.

- ❖ Explain how far you think Shakespeare presents Banquo as a leader?
- ❖ How and why does Lady Macbeth change throughout 'Macbeth'?
- ❖ Explain how far you believe the audience can sympathise with Macbeth?
- ❖ Explain how Shakespeare presents ideas about gender in Macbeth?
- ❖ Explain how far you think Dickens presents Scrooge as a typical gentleman?
- ❖ How and why does Scrooge change throughout A Christmas Carol?
- ❖ Explain how far you believe the audience can sympathise with the Cratchits?
- ❖ Explain how Stevenson presents poverty in A Christmas Carol?