



The Sutton Academy

Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan

GCSE English Literature – Christmas Carol

Year 10



<p>Lesson 1: A Christmas Carol Context</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will know that A Christmas Carol forms one section of their English Literature exam; that they will be asked one question on the text; that they will be expected to write for 45 minutes. Students will know that: Charles Dickens was a novelist who lived during the 19th century, and his views on education and poverty. Students will know who Queen Victoria was and her impact on Britain. Students will know about aspects of Victorian life including clothing, working conditions, issues of gender and race and education. Students will know that there was a large economic divide between rich and poor in Victorian times. 	<p>Tier 2 Dickensian <i>'A typical Dickensian theme is poverty and social injustice.'</i></p>	<p>Students need to know that Victorian England was a time of great change and social inequality. Students need to know what 'context' means.</p>	<p>Students have read Oliver Twist in Year 7 and Short Stories SOW in year 9 and have contextual knowledge of the 19th Century</p>	<p>Notes from the clip.</p> <p><u>Charles Dickens' Intention</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dickens was in debt and needed to make money with a successful story. His own childhood experiences made the plight of the poor resonate with him. Lives of the working classes were difficult. Low wages and children had to work in dangerous conditions. Poor Law and workhouses, many turned to crime and sent to prison. <p><u>The Gothic Genre</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly popular genre, eerie and mysterious atmosphere Flawed protagonists, strange visions, nightmares Atmospheric and isolated locations Ghost stories very popular, candles and strange noises Victorian obsession with supernatural, séances <p><u>Christmas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pagan Yule celebration, Christmas and spiritual world Foundation of modern Xmas holiday 19th century many holiday traditions had declined. Two-day break from industrial life. Transformation from Vitoria and Albert- brought Christmas Tree from Germany. Christmas Card and Crackers 19th December 1843 Christmas Carol 6,000 in less than a week. <p>Values of charity, family, generosity and gratitude and carols.</p>
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<p>Lesson 2: Stave One Pt.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will know that a Stave is five lines that music is written on. Dickens calls his chapters staves as he is playing with the novella form and reminds us that this is a Christmas Story. Students will know who Marley, Scrooge, Fred and Bob are. Students will know that poverty is a theme of ACC. Students will know the opening events of the first stave. 	<p>Stave: Five lines that music is written on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students need to know that Dickens wrote a Christmas Carol to highlight the need for social reform. 		<p>Knowledge of the play is assessed in AO1. Student notes may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scrooge is described using winter, he is alone and miserable. Scrooge is invited by his nephew to dine with him on Christmas day, but he refuses Scrooge refuses to give money to the charity collectors for the 'poor and destitute' Scrooge reluctantly allows his clerk a day off work on Christmas day
<p>Lesson 3: Stave One Pt.2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will know the characters and events from Stave One. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will know that Scrooge's business partner is called Marley Scrooge's clerk wanted the day off for Christmas Scrooge was rude to the charity collectors and refused to give them money 	<p>Students have read Oliver Twist in Year 7 and The Signal-Man and have experience with Dickens' style.</p>	<p><u>Stave 1 Part 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scrooge returns home to his chambers An image of Marley's face appears in Scrooge's door knocker Scrooge is visited by the ghost of Marley Scrooge is told that he will be visited by three spirits Marley leaves through the window and Scrooge observes other tortured souls, like Marley, in agony on the street.
<p>Lesson 4: Stave Two</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will know the characters and events from Stave Two. Students will know that childhood is a key theme in ACC. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will know Marley visits Scrooge to warn him that he must change his ways or he will suffer the same afterlife as him. 		<p><u>Stave 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scrooge is visited by the Ghost of Christmas Past who appears to be childlike but also old Scrooge is taken to his former school and is shown his neglected and miserable childhood self Scrooge becomes excited as he remembers the stories he read as a child Scrooge is shown another Christmas, where his sister, little Fan, comes to bring him home The spirit takes Scrooge to relive another memory of his life as an

					<p>apprentice, showing him how wonderful his employer was</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scrooge is distressed as he is shown a memory of his ex-fiance, Belle, and the ending of their engagement • Scrooge is further distressed when he sees Belle's now happy family life and tries to extinguish the light emitted from the Ghost of Christmas Past
<p>Lesson 5: Stave Three Pt.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will know the characters and events from the opening part of stave three. • Students will know who The Ghost of Christmas Present is and what he represents. 		<p><i>Students will know that Scrooge tries to extinguish the light emitted from the Ghost of Christmas Past because it does not want to see the truth or the face the poor decisions he has made in the past.</i></p>	<p><i>Students already understand Dickens' view on the treatment of children through their reading of Oliver Twist in year 7.</i></p>	<p><u>Stave 3 Part 1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scrooge is visited by the Ghost of Christmas Present • Scrooge goes willingly and is taken to the streets to see the Ghost spreading Christmas spirit • Scrooge is taken to the Cratchits who are celebrating Christmas together as a family • Scrooge is shown the family raising a glass to him even though some of them believe he doesn't deserve their thanks • Scrooge asks if Tiny Tim (the youngest child of the Cratchits) will live and is told that unless things change, the child will die • Scrooge is reminded of his recent attitudes towards the poor and appears ashamed
<p>Lesson 6: Stave Three Pt.2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will know the characters and events from the latter part of stave three. • Students will know who Innocence and Want are and how they represent the current issues in society. 		<p><i>Students will know that we find out Tiny Tim is very sick and may die if he doesn't get help.</i></p>		<p><u>Stave 3 Part 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scrooge is taken to dark and isolated places, where people are still celebrating Christmas • Scrooge is shown his nephew, Fred, and his family celebrating Christmas • Scrooge sees Fred and his family play a game and mock Scrooge

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Again, Scrooge is shown a family raising a glass to him despite his unwillingness to join in the festive cheer • The scene changes and Scrooge is exposed to Ignorance and Want; two children destroyed by poverty, resulting in society's doom
Lesson 7: Stave Four	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will know the characters and events from Stave Four. • Students will know that death is a key theme in ACC and why. • 		<p><i>Students will know that Dickens presents Ignorance and Want as wild and terrible children corrupted by poverty.</i></p>		<p><u>Stave 4</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scrooge is visited by the last of the three spirits who appears to look like the grim reaper • The spirit takes him into the future and shows him a group of business men discussing the death of a man without any care or regard • Scrooge is shown people he has known in his life; they are trading the belongings of the dead man • The spirit shows Scrooge a dead man under a sheet. Scrooge is too frightened to see who it is • Scrooge asks to see someone who cares about the death of the man but can only be shown a relieved couple, who have escaped the debt they owed to the dead man • In contrast, Scrooge is shown the devastation caused to the Cratchit family, by the death of Tiny Tim • Finally, Scrooge is shown the dead man's grave and sees his own name. He begs for redemption and promises to change.
Lesson 8: Stave Five	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will know the characters and events of stave five. • Students will know that transformation is a key theme in ACC and why. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Students will know that Fred and his friends call Scrooge a savage animal and a comical old fellow.</i> 		<p><u>Stave 5:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scrooge is grateful for a second chance at his life and sings the praises of the spirits and of Jacob Marley



					<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Upon realising he has been returned to Christmas morning, Scrooge shouts 'Merry Christmas'• Scrooge runs into the street and offers to pay a boy a great sum of money to deliver a turkey to the Cratchits• Scrooge meets the portly gentlemen who earlier sought charity for the poor and apologises, promising to donate lots of money to the poor• Scrooge attends Fred's party and is welcomed as a guest• The following morning Scrooge announces to Bob that he will give him a raise and assist his family• Scrooge is as good as his word: he helps the Cratchits and becomes a second father to Tiny Tim
Lesson 9 Tracking Scrooge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students will know the 'four Scrooge's' and be able to apply the plot to evidence each Scrooge.• Teacher not- there is a typo for piteous on page 17 – please correct with students		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Students will complete a plot knowledge retrieval- see right hand column for questions and answers</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Who is the main character in <i>A Christmas Carol</i>? Ebenezer Scrooge.• What is Scrooge's attitude toward Christmas at the beginning of the story? He hates it and calls it a waste of time and money.• Who comes to visit Scrooge at his office on Christmas Eve? His nephew, Fred, and two charity collectors.• What does Scrooge say about giving money to the poor? He refuses and says the poor should go to workhouses or prisons if they need help.• Who is Jacob Marley, and what happened to him? Jacob Marley was Scrooge's business



					<p>partner, and he died seven years before the story starts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● How does Jacob Marley appear to Scrooge? As a ghost, wrapped in heavy chains.● What does Marley warn Scrooge about? He warns that Scrooge will suffer the same miserable fate if he doesn't change his ways.● How many spirits does Marley say will visit Scrooge? Three spirits.● When does the first spirit appear? At one o'clock in the morning.● What is the name of the first spirit? The Ghost of Christmas Past.● Where does the Ghost of Christmas Past take Scrooge first? To Scrooge's childhood school.● What does Scrooge see at the school during the first visit? He sees his younger self, left alone and lonely at school during Christmas.● Who does Scrooge visit at Fezziwig's party? His former boss, Mr. Fezziwig, who threw a joyful Christmas party for his employees.● What does Scrooge's fiancée, Belle, do in the memory? She breaks off their engagement because Scrooge is too obsessed with money.● How does Scrooge feel when he sees these memories from his past? He feels regret and sadness.
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none">● What is the name of the second spirit that visits Scrooge? The Ghost of Christmas Present.● Where does the Ghost of Christmas Present take Scrooge? To see how people are celebrating Christmas, including the Cratchit family's home.● Who is Tiny Tim, and how does Scrooge react to him? Tiny Tim is Bob Cratchit's sickly son, and Scrooge feels pity and concern for him.● What does Scrooge see happening to Tiny Tim in the future? He sees that Tiny Tim may die if nothing changes.● What does the Ghost of Christmas Present show Scrooge about people's Christmas celebrations? He shows Scrooge how people all around are enjoying Christmas, even those with very little.● What is the name of the third spirit? The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come (or the Ghost of Christmas Future).● What does the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come show Scrooge? He shows Scrooge his own lonely, unloved death.● How does Scrooge react when he sees his own grave? He is terrified and begs for a chance to change his fate.● What promise does Scrooge make after his visits with the spirits? He promises to honour Christmas in his heart and change his ways.
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- **How does Scrooge change by the end of the story?**

He becomes kind, generous, and joyful, helping others and embracing Christmas.

Answers to gap fills:

1. Scrooge was often described as a cold-hearted **misanthrope**, showing little care for the joy of others.
2. The sight of the struggling Cratchit family stirred a **piteous** response in Scrooge, though he quickly tried to suppress it.
3. As the Ghost of Christmas Past guided him, Scrooge felt a wave of **nostalgic** emotions when he saw his younger self enjoying the holiday season.
4. By the end of the story, Scrooge's transformation was complete; he became known for his **benevolent** acts, helping those in need with a kind heart.
5. The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come showed Scrooge a **piteous** future, where his death was met with indifference and no one mourned his passing.
6. Scrooge's **misanthropic** view of the world began to soften as he realized the value of compassion and community.

Notes for Scrooges.

Nostalgic- Scrooge is taken to see his younger self at school, he remembers his solitary existence and how his best friends were books. He remembers the joy of Fan collecting him and feels guilt at his lack of love shown to Fred. He remembers the joy that Fezziwig brought him

					<p>and is reminded of his decision to choose money over Belle and a family. Scrooge tries to extinguish the light at the painful memory.</p> <p>Piteous- Scrooge sees how people celebrate Christmas despite their living and working conditions. (Miners/Sailors.) He also sees the abundance of resources to be shared. Scrooge sees how Tiny Tim and the Cratchits behave lovingly with each other. The Ghost repeats his words to him when seeing Tim and Ignorance and Want. Scrooge feels pity for those in need. He also feels pity for himself when he sees the business men joke about his funeral and the women with Old Joe who steal and sell his belongings.</p> <p>Benevolent- Scrooge pleads with the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come for change. He is then generous to the Cratchits with the turkey, Bob's raise and a promise to help them. He goes to Fred's party and is generous with his time, he donates to the charity workers and keeps his word.</p>
<p>Lesson 10: Scrooge as misanthropic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will know that Scrooge is presented as a misanthropic character at the start of the novella. Students will know that Charles Dickens uses language to create an impression of Scrooge's misanthropic and cold nature. Students will know that criticise is a phrase to use to link context and concepts in their essays. <p>Teacher note- error on page 21 model covered up by the charity workers extract. Find model in right hand side. Please write or print and then get students to do their own.</p>	<p><u>Criticise- The act of expressing disapproval or judgement</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Students need to know that the fourth Scrooge at the end of the novella is benevolent Scrooge.</i> 	<p><i>Students have previously annotated extracts in Year 9. Blood Brothers, Poetry.</i></p>	<p>Students need to know and use the novella for evidence and be able to discuss methods used by Dickens (AO1, AO2)</p> <p>Annotation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asyndetic listing of avarice – six sins (+ seven with description of old sinner- 7 deadly sins allusion) Exclamation of 'Oh' and repeated exclamation mark- shows the despair of the narrator at Scrooge's behaviour His coldness and cruelty have affected his physical appearance and movement- gait, grating voice, frosty rime- he is unappealing People avoided him from all walks of life, 'repetition of 'No' reinforces how he strikes fear and unease in people



- No eye at all – allusion to biblical story Matthew 18:9 If your eye causes you to stumble and sin, pluck it out and throw it away from you [that is, remove yourself from the source of temptation]; it is better for you to enter life with only one eye, than to have two eyes and be thrown into the fiery hell.- Link back to Christian beliefs of the Victorians.
- Metaphor – edge his way through crowded path of life- he is not living his life correctly or to the fullest.

Look at the modelled response to the question: 'How does Dickens present Scrooge in the opening of 'A Christmas Carol'?'

Annotate with your teacher
What do you notice about how the ideas are presented?

Dickens **criticises** the selfish nature of the rich with his initial presentation of Scrooge. The writer describes the character as misanthropic. This is shown in the image of Scrooge being 'solitary as an oyster'. The simile might suggest he is **alone**, but also may indicate the consequences of his greed. Although the imagery of the oyster implies a hardened exterior, Dickens might also be suggesting that there is something of value within Scrooge like a pearl. This is a clear attempt by Dickens to demonstrate that all people, even the most unfeeling rich have the capability to be good and kind, yet they choose to be cruel and cold.

Charity workers:

- Scrooge mentions the treadmill which suggests he thinks the poor are lazy and deserved to be worked hard
- I was afraid- sarcasm-

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dickens capitalises Poor, Destitute, Want and Abundance to highlight their importance. Charity workers questions suggests that he assumes Scrooge is sympathetic and will not refuse. • Scrooge calls the poor 'idle' reinforcing that he believes they are lazy. • Many would rather die- shows the exasperations and disbelief of the charity worker, shows the terrible situation and pressure that the poor is under. • Scrooge 'decrease the surplus population' Malthus' words spoken by Scrooge. Dickens places them within this context to emphasise the inhumane attitude and cruelty of this economic theory.
<p>Lesson 11: Scrooge as Nostalgic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will know how Scrooge is Nostalgic in A Christmas Carol when he is confronted with is past. • Students will know that highlight means to emphasise. 	<p>Highlight– The most important, exciting, or significant part of something.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Students will need to know that criticise means the act of expressing disapproval or judgement</i> • <i>Students will need to know that Dickens in criticising the cold Malthusian views of the middle and upper classes in Victorian England</i> • <i>Students knows nostalgic means a feeling or longing for the past.</i> 	<p>Scrooge's childhood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -solitary child- repetition of this adjective suggests that his isolation has developed Scrooge's adult isolation. Dickens shows that childhood is important in developing the adult. -long, bare and melancholy room- a place of despair, Scrooge remembers his difficult school experience. -feeble fire, motif of heat and cold again is used to show that the school is unwelcoming and Scrooge feels unsafe and unloved. The feeble fire mirrors the feeble coal in his office and again suggests his childhood years formed the man he was to become. -Scrooge dries 'his eyes' 'muttered' and feels 'pity'. He is shaken by his childhood experience which shows they had a vast effect on his character. -He shows emotion and feels remorse for the carol singer, he knows what it is like to be rejected as a child and regrets chasing him away.

				<p>Fan: -kissing him and repetition of 'dear' Fan loves Scrooge deeply and we are shown how close they are by their physical affection - clapping and exclamation mark use shows she is joyous and energetic. She invites him home which mirrors her son, Fred's actions, inviting him to his own home for Christmas. -Repetition of 'home' she is associated with safety, warmth and love. -Father is much kinder- Indication that Scrooge's father was cruel and harsh towards his children. Scrooge was never shown how to love and therefore finds it difficult at times to show love. Dickens reinforces the importance of a good, loving family. -Home like heaven- simile, family and home are blessed and filled with love and everything you could need.</p> <p>Model: <i>Dickens emphasises the importance of childhood through his nostalgic portrayal of Scrooge's early years. This is evident when he repeats the adjective "solitary" to describe Scrooge as a young boy, suggesting that his lonely childhood shaped the isolated, unkind adult we meet in Stave 1. By highlighting Scrooge's past, Dickens underscores the need for children to be loved and supported so they can grow into compassionate, moral adults.</i></p>
<p>Lesson 12 Scrooge as nostalgic part 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will learn that Fezziwig and Belle also help to present Scrooge as a nostalgic character. Students will know what a foil is Students will know what a charactonym is <p>Teacher note- error on the first sentence stem: It should read, <i>Dickens highlights the importance of love and kindness through his presentation of Scrooge as nostalgic.</i></p>	<p>Foil- a character who contrasts another character, usually the main protagonist</p> <p><i>Exposition Foil Prior Prompt. Blood Brothers- Mrs. Johnstone and Mrs. Lyons. One</i></p>	<p><i>Students will need to know that misanthropic means a dislike of people. Students will need to know that highlight means to emphasise something. Students need to know that the verb form of nostalgic is nostalgically.</i></p>	<p>Fezziwig:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laughed all over himself- jolly, warm, Oily, rich and fat- bringing nourishment to people's lives Exclamation 'Hilly-ho' Childish and joyous, excited Skipping and agile- childish and energetic movements Fuel 'heaped' on fire- contrast to cold cell of Bob Snug warm and dry vs/ Scrooge's cold office

		<p><i>mother is working class, loving, uneducated. Mrs. Lyons is wealthy, educated, violent towards her child. Foil – kitchen foil, one side shiny one side dull- opposites.</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bright as a ball-room- place of celebration • Cold roast, cold boiled (beef or mutton) syndetic list of food - generous and shows plenty to go around • Shaking hands with guests- open hand contrast Scrooge’s tight fist • Belle and family: perfectly tumultuous- chaotic but heavenly – they have few worries - Dickens is referring to the poem by William Wordsworth called "Written in March", where the cattle (herd) were conducting themselves as one in their spring grazing. This helps to reinforce that children, new life, bring joy and energy like spring. - Laughed heartily-great joy comes from love. <p>Model: <i>Dickens highlights the importance of love and kindness through Scrooge’s nostalgic reflections on his former employer, Fezziwig, during his visit with the Ghost of Christmas Past. Fezziwig is described as "oily," "rich," and "fat," evoking an image of warmth and abundance that brings joy and sustenance to those around him. This characterization suggests that Fezziwig’s generosity and jovial spirit nourish the lives of his employees, making them feel valued and respected. As Scrooge realizes how Fezziwig’s small but meaningful acts of kindness once brought him happiness, Dickens emphasises the lasting impact of treating others, especially those with less power, with compassion and generosity. Through Fezziwig’s example, Dickens conveys that true wealth lies in one’s ability to positively influence others’ lives.</i></p>
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<p>Lesson 13: Piteous</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students will know that Dickens uses the novel to promote the idea that the poor are deserving of help. - Students will know that Tiny Tim is symbolic of purity and innocence. - Student will know that Dickens presents Scrooge as piteous in Stave 3. 	<p>Promotion– The act of advancing someone to a higher rank or the process of marketing or publicising something</p>	<p><i>Students will need to know that Fezziwig is Scrooge’s old employer. Students will need to know that the name of Scrooge’s little sister is Fan.</i></p> <p><i>Students will need to know that pity means a feeling of sadness or sympathy for someone else's suffering or misfortune.</i></p>	<p>Notes for Tim:</p> <p>CCQ- Children, like Tim, should be valued more than riches and money.</p> <p>"the last of all" This phrase indicates Tiny Tim's vulnerability and the tragic sense of being the last surviving child in his family, enhancing the reader's compassion for him.</p> <p>"withering little hand" The adjective "withered" conveys weakness and fragility, emphasising Tim's poor health and physical condition, which elicits sympathy from the audience.</p> <p>"Bob held his withered little hand in his" The action of Bob holding Tim's hand illustrates a deep emotional bond and love between father and son. This imagery evokes sympathy by showcasing the desperate connection Bob feels towards Tim, fearing for his son's life.</p> <p>"dreaded that he might be taken from him" The word "dreaded" indicates Bob's intense fear of losing Tim, which resonates with readers and amplifies the emotional weight of their relationship.</p> <p>"interest he had never felt before" This phrase indicates Scrooge's growing empathy and concern for Tiny Tim, suggesting a transformation in his character that further draws the reader's attention to Tim's plight.</p> <p>"a vacant seat" The imagery of a "vacant seat" symbolises loss and absence, evoking a sense of sadness and despair over what Tim's potential death would mean for his family.</p> <p>"a crutch without an owner, carefully preserved" The crutch symbolises Tiny Tim's disability and vulnerability. The phrase "without an owner" highlights his tragic situation, while "carefully preserved" suggests a longing for the past and a fear of losing him, enhancing the sense of loss.</p> <p>Ignorance and Want:</p>
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-children are corrupted by poverty
-asyndetic listing of features, they are aggressive, ill-looking, animal-like children. They have no one to look after them or care for them, they represent the forgotten issues of society.
-Antithesis is used to emphasise how far removed they are from normal children.
-Graceful youth, age pinched and twisted them- they are not free or happy and aged prematurely
-children as purity and angelic but these represent humanity's sins so they are compared to devils.
-Hyperbolic and repetition of 'no' suggest that they are so terrible no one could create a monster worse than them. Dickens emphasises that mankind create their own monsters through sin and greed.

Model

Dickens advocates for assistance for the poor through Scrooge's evolving feelings of pity, particularly regarding Tiny Tim. When Scrooge asks about Tim's future, the Ghost reveals the imagery of "a crutch without an owner, carefully preserved." This crutch serves as a powerful symbol of Tiny Tim's disability and vulnerability, emphasising his fragile state. The phrase "carefully preserved" not only highlights Tim's current condition but also suggests a poignant longing for the past and a profound fear of losing him. This imagery deepens the sense of impending loss, as it implies that the crutch, once a source of support, may soon become a relic of a life that could be extinguished. Scrooge's feelings of pity for Tiny Tim are further developed through the depiction of Tim's tragic circumstances. Dickens intricately portrays the emotional weight of Tim's plight, enabling readers to empathise deeply with him. As Scrooge begins to understand the gravity of Tiny Tim's situation, readers are also compelled to feel great sympathy for him and, by extension, for

					<p><i>the poor that Tim represents. Through this emotional connection, Dickens not only elicits pity for Tiny Tim but also reinforces the need for compassion and social responsibility toward those in vulnerable positions, urging society to act in support of the less fortunate.</i></p>
<p>Lesson 14: Scrooge as benevolent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students will know what promote means - Students will know how Scrooge is presented as benevolent by the end of the novella. 	<p>Redemption- Redemption refers to the act of making up for a fault or mistake, or the process of being saved from sin, error, or evil. It can also mean reclaiming or gaining something back, such as recovering a reputation or retrieving a financial asset.</p>	<p><i>Students will need to know that another synonym for promote is advocate.</i></p> <p><i>Students will need to know that Dickens promotes assistance for the poor in A Christmas Carol.</i></p> <p><i>Students will need to know that benevolent means a desire to do good things and help others; kindness.</i></p>	<p>Extract:</p> <p>Trembling- Scrooge is scared of this ghost and what it shows him, he wipes away his tears and covers his emotion in Stave 1.</p> <p>Am I the man that lay upon that bed- Scrooge is looking for answers from the Ghost when before he tried to distinguish their truth.</p> <p>Scrooge shouts and repeats 'No' using exclamation marks- shows his despair and horror.</p> <p>Not the man I was- he rejects his old ways and choices and shows genuine remorse.</p> <p>'I will' repetition modal verb- hope for the future, desperation for a new chance and a new start.</p> <p>Transformation Table:</p> <p>Scrooge only lived in the Present – worrying about his business deals and finances.</p> <p>Christmas was a time for joy and celebration but a time in which money could not be made.</p> <p>In Stave 1 Scrooge was a covetous old sinner with a ponderous chain. Now he is pure and free from sin.</p> <p>In Stave 1 Scrooge treated the boy with contempt and threatened him with a ruler.</p>	

					<p>Scrooge's previous attitude would have been described as misanthropic. No beggars or dogs went near him. Now he is philanthropic and greets everyone he meets.</p> <p>Previously Scrooge rejected the offer of donating to charity. Now he is generous in his offering and remains anonymous to show that he is humble.</p>
<p>Lesson 15 Scrooge's redemption</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students will know what an exam question will look like - Students will know how to apply the four Scrooges to an exam question. - Students will know the steps to success and how to use the words criticise, highlight and promote to answer a question. <p>Teacher note – use the model in the folder to show students how to write a full response. Students could then use the plan to write their own.</p>		<p><i>Students need to know that another word for benevolent is kind-hearted/warm-hearted</i></p> <p><i>Students need to know that redemption refers to the act of making up for a fault or mistake, or the process of being saved from sin, error, or evil.</i></p> <p><i>Students need to know that Scrooge needs to be redeemed because he is a misanthropic, sinful person.</i></p>		<p>Model in folder. Staff can adapt to their set but must keep the initial format.</p>
<p>Lesson 16 Charity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students will know that Thomas Malthus was an English economist best known for his theory that population growth will always tend to outrun the food supply and that betterment of humankind is impossible without strict limits on reproduction. - Students will know the Poor Laws were intended to reduce spending on the poor but were inhumane - Students will know how Dickens presents ideas about social responsibility in A Christmas Carol. - Students will know that Dickens criticising the Malthusian attitude to the poor. - He highlights the suffering of the poor - He promotes assistance of the poor 	<p><i>Malthusian – Ideas and practices relating to Thomas Malthus and his views on human population and world resources.</i></p>	<p><i>Students will need to know that charity is the act of giving to those less fortunate.</i></p> <p><i>Students will know that charity is needed because Often the people in society who are in need are the most overlooked. Society and governments aren't set up to protect everyone who needs it. That's why charities are here to fill the gaps and provide dedicated resources to help the most vulnerable</i></p>		<p>Scrooge and charity workers extract:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hundreds of thousands- emphasise the quantity of those suffering • Repetition of common- sympathy for the poor – all should have essentials to live well • Rhetorical questions used by Scrooge- cold and cruel response- prison suggestion- Scrooge views the poor as criminals • Scrooge mentions the treadmill which suggests he thinks the poor are lazy and deserved to be worked hard • I was afraid- sarcasm- • Dickens capitalises Poor, Destitute, Want and Abundance to highlight their importance. Charity workers questions suggests that he assumes Scrooge is sympathetic and will not refuse.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scrooge calls the poor 'idle' reinforcing that he believes they are lazy. • Many would rather die- shows the exasperations and disbelief of the charity worker, shows the terrible situation and pressure that the poor is under. • Scrooge 'decrease the surplus population' Malthus' words spoken by Scrooge. Dickens places them within this context to emphasise the inhumane attitude and cruelty of this economic theory. <p>Model essay in the folder for use.</p>
<p>Lesson 17: Marley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students will know that Marley is the catalyst for Scrooge's redemption. - Students will know that Marley shows the consequences of leading a life of avarice. 	<p>Catalyst – someone or something that encourages progress or change</p> <p>Avarice - extreme greed for wealth or material gain</p>	<p>Students need to know that Marley is Scrooge's dead business partner. The Scrooge that meets Marley is misanthropic Scrooge.</p>	<p>C/H/P Ideas: Dickens criticises the destructive nature of greed, promotes the importance of generosity, and highlights the possibility of redemption.</p> <p>Stave 1 Marley extract: -Asyndetic list of cash boxes, keys padlocks, ledgers, deeds and heavy purses- symbolise Marley's sins. -Doomed to wander- will never rest, eternal punishment and suffering -raised a cry, shook its chain and wrung its shadowy hands- all verbs show pain and sorrow and frustration at his entrapment -forged in life- worked hard on his own punishment, Christian belief that the punishment will match the sin - repetition of link and yard, emphasis the size and the sin -ponderous chain- a uniquely long and heavy chain -Ebenezer Scrooge- full title to show how serious and important Marley's message is - repetition, anaphora, 'I cannot' reinforces his restriction and suffering -weary journeys lie before me, metaphor to suggest Marley's lack of peace and eternal suffering. Lie is a juxtaposition, something he cannot do.</p>

				<p>-Dickens beliefs around compassion and social reform are shown through Marley, 'Mankind was my business' it is too late for Marley and the repetition of business shows how it is foolish to think that life's goal is to have money.</p> <p>Plan ideas- Scrooge is Misanthropic- criticise destructive nature of greed 'chains, cash boxes' 'fettered'</p> <p>Scrooge is nostalgic – Fezziwig's generosity brings happiness 'oily, rich'- highlight benefits of being generous</p> <p>Scrooge is piteous – Tiny Tim 'will the child live?' Ignorance and Want 'yellow meagre' Promote the need to help others and not be greedy</p> <p>Scrooge is benevolent- Highlight the joy that comes with giving 'light as a feather'</p> <p>Model essay in folder.</p>
<p>Lesson 18: Ghost of Present and Christmas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students will know that Dickens presents Xmas as a time of giving. - Students will know that the Ghost of Christmas Present personifies good will. - Dickens is promoting the values of Christmas - Dickens criticises those who don't value Christmas or what it represents - Dickens highlights the benefits of celebrating Christmas - 	<p>Humility – The characteristic of not feeling that you are better than others; being aware of your weaknesses and/or lesser qualities.</p>	<p><i>Students will need to know that Christmas is a Christian Festival celebrating the birth of Jesus Christ. It is more than a Christian holiday or Christian festival. It is more than an occasion to decorate our houses. It is an opportunity to pause and give thanks for the love, hope and joy.</i></p> <p><i>Students need to know that values associated with Xmas are: generosity, family togetherness, and the joy of giving and receiving</i></p>	<p>Extract:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dickens contrasts the dark, cold settings (the barren "waste," the "howling" wind, the "dismal reef of sunken rocks") with the warm, lively Christmas scenes indoors. This highlights the strength of Christmas spirit in even the bleakest environments. - The glowing fire in the miners' hut and the lighthouse represents warmth, safety, and the enduring nature of Christmas spirit. The fire becomes a symbol of togetherness, as the "cheerful company" and the two lighthouse keepers gather around it. - The lighthouse itself is a symbol of hope amidst a "frightful range of rocks" and "awful sea," echoing how the Christmas spirit provides comfort in hardship. - Sight: Dickens describes the "light shone from the window," the "glowing fire," and "a ray of brightness," adding visual warmth to these isolated locations.

				<p>- Sound: Phrases like "the howling of the wind," "the thundering of water," and the elder's "sturdy song" add vivid soundscape, contrasting the harsh natural elements with the harmony of human voices.</p> <p>- Touch and texture: Details like the old man's "horny hands" and the lighthouse keeper's "face all damaged and scarred" suggest endurance and the roughness of life, highlighting the resilience of these characters in their celebration.</p> <p>- Positive language like "cheerful company," "glowing fire," and "gaily in their holiday attire" emphasizes warmth, joy, and togetherness despite their remote or inhospitable settings.</p> <p>- Dickens personifies the sea as a powerful and relentless force that "rolled and roared, and raged among the dreadful caverns," creating a vivid image of nature as wild and untamed, making the calm and joy indoors seem even more remarkable.</p> <p>- Dickens repeats the phrase "to sea" to emphasize Scrooge's journey into increasingly remote and treacherous settings, underscoring the universality of the Christmas spirit, which extends to even the most isolated places.</p> <p>- Songs serve as a link to the past and a tradition that uplifts the spirit. The old man's Christmas song, which he had known "when he was a boy," connects generations and brings joy to everyone present.</p> <p>- Dickens presents multi-generational families and companions gathered around fires, joined in song, drink, and celebration. This communal joy reinforces the idea that Christmas is about human connection, which brings warmth and meaning even in the coldest or harshest conditions.</p> <p>Plan ideas: Scrooge as misanthropic- criticise attitude to Christmas 'bah Humbug!'</p> <p>Scrooge as nostalgic- highlight the joy of Christmas. Fezziwig 'oil, rich,'</p>
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					<p>Scrooge as piteous – promote Christmas values, Tiny Tim ‘God Bless Us Everyone!’</p> <p>Scrooge as benevolent – promote benefits of Christmas ‘kept it well’ ‘light as a feather’</p> <p>Model in the folder.</p>
<p>Lesson 19: Family</p>	<p>- Students will attempt the essay: In this part of the novella, the Ghost of Christmas Present takes Scrooge to visit Bob Cratchit’s house.</p> <p>Starting with this extract, how does Dickens present the importance of family?</p> <p>Write about:</p> <p>How Dickens presents family in this extract.</p> <p>How Dickens presents family in the novel as a whole.</p> <p>-</p>				<p>Model in folder</p>
<p>Lesson 20: WCF Green Pen</p>	<p>- Teachers feedback to students using their essay on Family</p>				
<p>Lesson 21: Ghosts</p>	<p>- Students will attempt the essay: The following extract is from Stave 3 when Scrooge meets the Ghost of Christmas Present.</p> <p>How does Dickens present the ghosts as powerful in the extract and the rest of the novella?</p> <p>-</p>				<p>Model in folder</p>
<p>Lesson 22: WCF Green Pen</p>	<p>- Teacher feedback to students using their essay on Ghosts</p>				

<p>Lesson 23</p>	<p>- Extra essay:</p> <p>Read this extract from Stave Two of the novella then answer the question that follows. In this extract, Scrooge is watching his former self as an apprentice for his previous employer, Mr. Fezziwig. Accompanied by the ghost of Christmas Past, he observes the celebrations and becomes caught up in the excitement.</p> <p>Starting with this extract, how does Dickens create an atmosphere of celebration?</p> <p>Write about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how Dickens presents a celebratory atmosphere in this extract • how Dickens presents a celebratory atmosphere in the novel as a whole. [30 marks] <p>-</p>				<p>Model in folder</p>
<p>Lesson 24</p>	<p>- Extra Essay</p> <p>Read the extract from Stave One. Fred is speaking to his uncle Scrooge about Christmas.</p> <p>Starting with this extract, how does Dickens present ideas about humanity?</p> <p>Write about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how Dickens presents ideas about humanity in this extract • how Dickens presents ideas about humanity in the novel as a whole. [30 marks] 				<p>Model in folder</p>