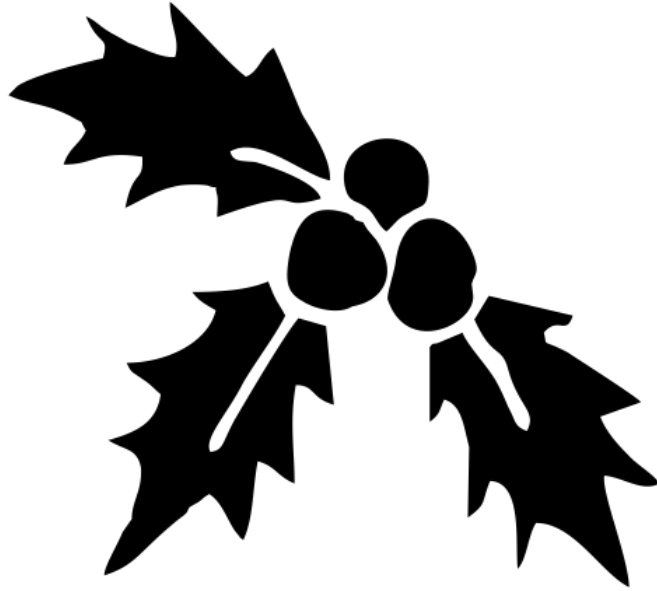


A Christmas Carol



Year 11 – Independent Learning

How To Use

In this booklet you have a knowledge organiser covering key elements of knowledge for 'A Christmas Carol'.

The booklet takes you through questions based on each section of the knowledge organiser on a weekly rotation. You are expected to revise these questions (using the steps below) and be able to answer the questions. You will then be tested on these questions once a week in class. Those who do well will be rewarded.

As the weeks progress and you learn more sections, we will include questions from previous week to see what knowledge has 'stuck' for you.

You can do the revision weekly or get ahead of yourself if you wish.

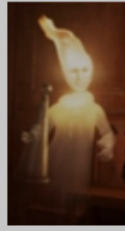
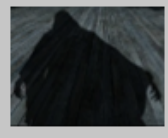
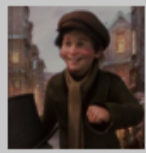
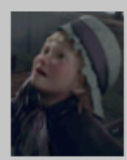
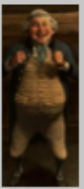
Using the knowledge organiser.

1. Try to answer the week's questions without looking at the knowledge organiser.
2. Use the knowledge organiser to mark, correct or add detail to your answers.
3. Look at the questions where your answers were incorrect and turn these into flashcards to help you to revise.
4. Repeat the self quiz 2-3 times a week.

THIS IS NOT THE ONLY A CHRISTMAS CAROL REVISION YOU NEED TO DO BUT IT WILL GET YOU STARTED!

A Christmas Carol Knowledge organiser

Characters

Ebenezer Scrooge: Starts off as a miserable, solitary character whom nobody enjoys the company of. The Spirits come to take him on a journey to change his ways: to celebrate Christmas and support the less fortunate. 	Jacob Marley: Scrooge's former business partner and sole friend. Marley comes to warn him that Scrooge needs to change to avoid the same fate as him. 	The Ghost of Christmas Past: Child-like but old, a bright light emitting from its head; he takes Scrooge back to his childhood and young adult life. 	The Ghost of Christmas Present: A jolly, Father Christmas style figure. He shows Scrooge how others are celebrating Christmas despite their struggles. 	The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come: Resembles the Grim Reaper and shows Scrooge what his life will be like if he doesn't change his ways. 	Mrs Cratchit, Belinda, Martha and Peter: Bob's wife and children. She works hard to provide for her family and does not like Scrooge and his treatment of Bob. 
Bob Cratchit: A hard-working family man who is treated badly by Scrooge. 	Fred: Scrooge's nephew (Fan's son) who tries to include Scrooge in festivities but is rejected constantly. 	Tiny Tim: Bob Cratchit's disabled, and youngest, son. 	Fan: Scrooge's sister, whom he had a great childhood relationship, died shortly after giving birth to Fred. 	Belle: Scrooge's former partner who ended their relationship due to Scrooge's obsession with money. 	Fezziwig: Scrooge's former employer when he was an apprentice. Fezziwig treated his workers like family. 

	Understanding of Plot (AO1)	Symbols	Quotations (AO2)	Vocabulary	Historical Context (AO3)
Stave 1	Death of Marley	<i>Chains:</i> Symbol of guilt, punishment, and the consequences of a selfish life <i>Ghost:</i> Warning and spiritual reckoning	1. "Marley was dead, to begin with." 2. "I am here to-night to warn you, that you have yet a chance and hope of escaping my fate."	Deceased: dead, no longer living Purgatory: suffering before redemption	Introduces Ebenezer Scrooge, a miserly businessman who rejects compassion and Christmas cheer. Reflects Victorian attitudes toward wealth, poverty, and industrial capitalism. Dickens critiques the Poor Laws and workhouses, which treated the poor harshly. Marley's ghost warns Scrooge of the consequences of a selfish life, symbolising Victorian fears of moral reckoning and spiritual punishment.
	Scrooge is described as cold and solitary	<i>Cold weather:</i> Emotional frigidity and lack of compassion <i>Oyster:</i> Closed-off nature, potential for change	3. "As solitary as an oyster." 4. "External heat and cold had little influence on Scrooge."	Miserly: unwilling to spend money Isolated: alone or separated	
	Fred, Scrooge's nephew, invites him round for Christmas.	<i>Christmas cheer:</i> Symbol of warmth, family, and generosity <i>Light:</i> Hope and moral clarity	5. "A merry Christmas, uncle! God save you!" said Fred. "Bah!" said Scrooge, "Humbug!"	Generous: giving freely Goodwill: friendly attitude	
	Scrooge is visited by the Charity workers who are helping the poor	<i>Poor and needy:</i> Symbol of social responsibility <i>Scrooge's refusal:</i> Symbol of greed and moral blindness	6. "Are there no prisons?" asked Scrooge. "And the Union workhouses?" 7. "If they would rather die," said Scrooge, "they had better do it, and decrease the surplus population."	Poverty: extreme lack of money Benevolence: kindness and charity	
	Bob Cratchit asks for Christmas Day off work	<i>Candlelight:</i> Symbol of warmth and modest living <i>Thin gloves and clothes:</i> Symbol of hardship and endurance	8. "A poor excuse for picking a man's pocket every twenty-fifth of December!"	Overworked: working too hard Stingy: unwilling to share	

Stave 2	Scrooge meets the Ghost of Christmas Past	<i>White Robe and Tunic</i> : Symbolises innocence, clarity, and truth <i>Spring-like Elements</i> : symbolises the passage of time and the coexistence of different seasons of life	1. "It was a strange figure—like a child: yet not so like a child as like an old man..."	Ethereal : Light, airy, and otherworldly Transient : Temporary or fleeting which links to memories	The Ghost of Christmas Past shows Scrooge scenes from his childhood, youth, and early adulthood. Highlights the emotional neglect Scrooge experienced and the choices that led to his isolation. Belle's departure reflects the Victorian concern with materialism overtaking personal relationships. Fezziwig's generosity contrasts with Scrooge's cold business practices, showing the value of kindness in leadership.
	Scrooge was taken back to a time when he was all alone at school	<i>Empty classroom</i> : Symbol of emotional neglect and isolation <i>Childhood</i> : Lost innocence and formative pain	2. "A solitary child, neglected by his friends, is left there still."	Abandonment : being left alone Melancholy : deep sadness	
	Fan came to collect Scrooge and take him home for Christmas	<i>Sibling love</i> : Symbol of redemption and emotional connection <i>Home</i> : Safety and belonging	3. "I have come to bring you home, dear brother!"	Reunion : coming together again Innocence : purity and lack of guilt	
	Scrooge is taken back to a party that his old boss, Fezziwig hosts	<i>Dancing and music</i> : Symbol of joy and generosity <i>Clock</i> : Symbol of time well spent and valuing people	4. "The happiness he gives, is quite as great as if it cost a fortune."	Affable : Easy to talk to, friendly and approachable. Benevolent : Showing goodwill and compassion toward others.	
	Scrooge was taken to see Belle, his past lover, but she ended the relationship due to his obsession with money	<i>Broken engagement</i> : Symbol of lost love due to greed <i>Golden idol</i> : Symbol of material obsession	5. "Another idol has displaced me... a golden one."	Greed : intense desire for wealth Obsession : unhealthy fixation	
	Scrooge is transported in time to see Belle with her now husband and children	<i>Domestic scene</i> : Symbol of fulfilment and emotional richness <i>Family</i> : Contrast to Scrooge's loneliness	6. Belle's husband describes Scrooge as: "Quite alone in the world, I do believe."	Contrast : clear difference Fulfilment : satisfaction	
Stave 3	Scrooge meets the Ghost of Christmas Present	<i>Green robe and feast</i> : Symbol of abundance and generosity <i>Cornucopia of Plenty</i> : The overflowing food symbolizes the spirit of giving and the richness of life when shared.	1. "It was clothed in one simple green robe, or mantle, bordered with white fur."	Jovial : Cheerful and friendly; the ghost's demeanour is warm and welcoming. Generosity : Willingness to give; a central theme of the ghost's message.	The Ghost of Christmas Present reveals how others celebrate Christmas with joy and generosity, despite poverty. The Cratchit family represents the dignity of the working class and the importance of family. Fred's celebration shows the warmth Scrooge is missing. Ignorance and Want symbolise the dangers of neglecting the poor and uneducated. These were
	Scrooge's bedroom is transformed into a winter wonderland	<i>Firelight</i> : Symbol of warmth and transformation	2. "Heaped up on the floor, to form a kind of throne, were turkeys, geese, game, poultry, brawn, great joints of meat, sucking-pigs, long wreaths of sausages..."	Abundance : large quantity Transformation : dramatic change	
	Scrooge is taken to the streets full of Christmas cheer	<i>Bustling shops</i> : Symbol of community and shared joy <i>Snow</i> : Purity and renewal	3. "There was nothing very cheerful in the climate or the town, and yet was there an air of cheerfulness abroad."	Bustling : full of activity Tradition : customs passed down	
	Scrooge observes the Cratchit family celebrating Christmas	<i>Tiny goose</i> : Symbol of modest joy and gratitude <i>Tiny Tim</i> : Innocence, hope, and vulnerability	4. "There never was such a goose. Bob said he didn't believe there ever was such a goose cooked."	Modesty : simplicity Gratitude : thankfulness	

	Scrooge is taken to see how Fred and his friends celebrate Christmas	<i>Games and laughter</i> : Symbol of inclusion and emotional wealth <i>Empty chair for Scrooge</i> : Symbol of missed opportunity	5. "His face was ruddy and handsome; his eyes sparkled."	Hospitality : warm welcome Inclusion : making others feel welcome	key concerns in Dickens' social reform agenda.
	Scrooge is introduced to two figures: Ignorance and Want. They hide under the robe of the <u>GoCP</u> .	<i>Children under robe</i> : Symbol of society's neglected problems <i>Warning signs</i> : Urgency for compassion and reform	6. "This boy is Ignorance. This girl is Want. Beware them both..."	Neglect : lack of care Urgency : need for action	
Stave 4	Scrooge is approached by the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come	<i>Black Robe</i> : Symbolizes death, mourning, and the unknowable future <i>Outstretched Hand</i> : Represents judgment, direction, and the inevitability of fate.	1. "It was shrouded in a deep black garment, which concealed its head, its face, its form, and left nothing of it visible save one outstretched hand."	Ominous : something bad or threatening is about to happen Foreboding : A sense of dread or warning	The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come shows Scrooge the consequences of his life: a lonely death, disrespect, and grief. The businessmen's indifference and Mrs Dilber's scavenging highlight the lack of legacy and love. Tiny Tim's death symbolises the cost of neglecting the vulnerable. Dickens uses fear and regret to push Scrooge toward transformation.
	Scrooge hears local businessmen talking about death. They joke that they'll only go for the free food	<i>Free lunch</i> : Symbol of apathy and moral decay <i>Mockery</i> : Symbol of Scrooge's lack of legacy	2. "I don't mind going if a lunch is provided."	Apathy : lack of interest Callousness : insensitive disregard	
	Scrooge is shown Mrs Dilber selling his old possessions. The family who owed him money are also grateful for his death	<i>Stolen goods</i> : Symbol of disrespect and exploitation <i>Un-mourned death</i> : Symbol of a wasted life	3. "If he wanted to keep 'em after he was dead, a wicked old screw, why wasn't he natural in his lifetime?" 4. "It was a happier house for this man's death!"	Scavenging : searching for discarded items Finality : sense of ending	
	Scrooge sees the Cratchit family grieving for Tiny Tim and he feels guilty for not helping more	<i>Empty chair</i> : Symbol of loss and missed compassion <i>Tears</i> : Symbol of emotional awakening	5. "My little child!" cried Bob. "My little, little child!"	Sorrow : deep sadness Mourning : expression of grief	
Stave 5	Scrooge wakes up and is delighted that he hasn't missed Christmas	<i>Bed</i> : Symbol of rebirth and second chances <i>Morning light</i> : Symbol of hope and renewal	1. "I am as light as a feather, I am as happy as an angel, I am as merry as a school-boy."	Rebirth : new beginning Redemption : making up for wrongs	Scrooge awakens transformed, embracing generosity, family, and community. His actions of donating to charity, helping the Cratchits, and joining Fred reflect Victorian ideals of moral redemption. Dickens promotes the idea that personal change can lead to social improvement. The ending reinforces the Christian message of forgiveness and renewal.
	He arranges for a turkey to be sent to the Cratchit house	<i>Turkey</i> : Symbol of generosity and transformation <i>Messenger boy</i> : Symbol of youthful energy and action	2. "Go and buy it, and tell them to bring it here, that I may give them the direction where to take it."	Liberality : giving or spending freely Reconciliation : restoring friendship	
	He makes a large donation to charity	<i>Back-payments</i> : Symbol of repentance and restitution <i>Handshake</i> : Symbol of reconciliation	3. "If you please, not a farthing less. A great many back-payments are included in it, I assure you."	Repentance : sincere regret Restitution : making amends	
	He visits Fred for Christmas	<i>Open door</i> : Symbol of acceptance and belonging <i>Christmas tree</i> : Symbol of unity and celebration	4. "It is I. Your uncle Scrooge. I have come to dinner. Will you let me in, Fred?"	Acceptance : being welcomed Reconciliation : restoring a broken relationship	

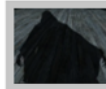
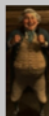
	He gives Bob a pay rise and becomes a second father to Tiny Tim	<i>Pay rise:</i> Symbol of fairness and care <i>Father figure:</i> Symbol of emotional growth and responsibility	5. "I'll raise your salary, and endeavour to assist your struggling family." and "He became as good a friend, as good a master, and as good a man."	Responsibility: duty to care Renewal: fresh start	
Concepts and Ideas					
Characters	Ebenezer Scrooge	Dickens wrote A Christmas Carol with a clear purpose: to highlight the harsh realities of Victorian poverty and promote social reform. Ebenezer Scrooge's character arc, from miserly isolation to joyful generosity, reflects Dickens' desire to inspire change in both individuals and society. We track through Scrooge's life from childhood to impending death. Whilst he's fallen into miserly ways in adulthood, we can start to unravel where these traits came from.	Themes	Greed and Redemption	Scrooge begins as a miserly figure, consumed by wealth and indifferent to others. Through his encounters with the spirits, he learns that compassion and generosity bring true fulfilment
	The Spirits	Beginning with Marley, the spirits are tasked with challenging Scrooge to reflect on his ways (both current and historical) to insight a change for the better. They remind him of his lonely childhood but unwavering support from Fan to his generous boss, Fezziwig and his lost chance with Belle. He sees poorer members of society enjoying Christmas, despite being poor. Showing the lack of care of his proposed death, Scrooge realises he must change.		The Spirit of Christmas	Dickens celebrates Christmas as a time for kindness, joy, and community. The festive scenes contrast sharply with Scrooge's cold isolation, showing the power of shared celebration.
	The Cratchits	Head of the Cratchit family, Bob works hard but for little respect from Scrooge. Whilst Bob is thankful even for the little than Scrooge does provide, Mrs Cratchit does not feel the same way. Belinda, Martha and Peter work hard to support Mr and Mrs Cratchit and the family centre around the adorable and vulnerable Tiny Tim. They prove to Scrooge that you don't need money and wealth to be happy.		Social Injustice and Poverty	The novella highlights the struggles of the poor, especially through the Cratchit family and Tiny Tim. Dickens criticises society's neglect of the vulnerable and urges moral responsibility.
	Scrooge's Family	Fred is relentless in his attempts to involve his uncle in the festivities. Despite Scrooge's rude demeanour, he tries and tries to convince him to join them for Christmas. We are reminded in Stave 1 of Scrooge's close relationship to Fred's mother, Fan, who passed away shortly after childbirth. We also see Scrooge's strained relationship with his father during his childhood.		Time/ The Supernatural Family and Human Connection	The three ghosts represent past, present, and future, guiding Scrooge through a journey of reflection. This structure emphasises how choices shape destiny and how change is always possible. Warm family scenes, like Fred's party and the Cratchits' dinner, show the value of love and togetherness. Scrooge's transformation is driven by his longing to reconnect with others.

Revise: Monday 17th – Sunday 23rd November

Test: Week beginning Monday 24th November

Week One - Stave One

Where to find it:

A Christmas Carol Knowledge organiser					
Characters					
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Bob Cratchit: A hard-working family man who is treated badly by Scrooge. 	Fred: Scrooge's nephew (Fan's son) who tries to include Scrooge in festivities but is rejected constantly. 	Tiny Tim: Bob Cratchit's disabled, and youngest, son. 	Fan: Scrooge's sister, whom he had a great childhood relationship, died shortly after giving birth to Fred. 	Belle: Scrooge's former partner who ended their relationship due to Scrooge's obsession with money. 	Fezziwig: Scrooge's former employer when he was an apprentice. Fezziwig treated his workers like family. 

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	Scrooge is described as cold and solitary	<i>Cold weather:</i> Emotional frigidity and lack of compassion <i>Oyster:</i> Closed-off nature, potential for change	3. "As solitary as an oyster." 4. "External heat and cold had little influence on Scrooge."	Miserly: unwilling to spend money Isolated: alone or separated	Reflects Victorian attitudes toward wealth, poverty, and industrial capitalism.
	Fred, Scrooge's nephew, invites him round for Christmas.	<i>Christmas cheer:</i> Symbol of warmth, family, and generosity <i>Light:</i> Hope and moral clarity	5. "A merry Christmas, uncle! God save you!" said Fred. "Bah!" said Scrooge, "Humbug!"	Generous: giving freely Goodwill: friendly attitude	Dickens critiques the Poor Laws and workhouses, which treated the poor harshly.
	Scrooge is visited by the Charity workers who are helping the poor	<i>Poor and needy:</i> Symbol of social responsibility <i>Scrooge's refusal:</i> Symbol of greed and moral blindness	6. "Are there no prisons?" asked Scrooge. "And the Union workhouses?" 7. "If they would rather die," said Scrooge, "they had better do it, and decrease the surplus population."	Poverty: extreme lack of money Benevolence: kindness and charity	Marley's ghost warns Scrooge of the consequences of a selfish life, symbolising Victorian fears of moral reckoning and spiritual punishment.
	Bob Cratchit asks for Christmas Day off work	<i>Candlelight:</i> Symbol of warmth and modest living <i>Thin gloves and clothes:</i> Symbol of hardship and endurance	8. "A poor excuse for picking a man's pocket every twenty-fifth of December!"	Overworked: working too hard Stingy: unwilling to share	

Stave One

Quiz Questions

Question	My Answer	Corrections
Complete the gaps in this quote: ‘I am here tonight to _____ you, that you have yet a _____ and _____ of escaping my fate’.		
Which two symbols does Dickens use to introduce us to Scrooge’s personality as cold and closed off?		
What does goodwill mean?		
Fred is full of Christmas what? And how does he compare with Scrooge?		
Why do the Charity workers visit Scrooge?		
How does Scrooge react to the Charity Workers? Can you make a link to context here?		
What does benevolence mean?		
How do we know that Bob Cratchit is poor from his appearance?		
How does Scrooge react to Bob asking for Christmas day off work? Can you remember the quote?		
What does Bob attempt to warm himself with the office?		

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What does Bob attempt to warm himself with the office?		

Revise: Monday 24th – Sunday 30th November

Test: Week beginning Monday 1st December

Week 2 – Stave 2

Where to find it:

Stave 2	Scrooge meets the Ghost of Christmas Past	<i>White Robe and Tunic</i> : symbolises innocence, clarity, and truth <i>Spring-like Elements</i> : symbolises the passage of time and the coexistence of different seasons of life	1. "It was a strange figure—like a child: yet not so like a child as like an old man..."	Ethereal : light, airy, and otherworldly Transient : Temporary or fleeting which links to memories	The Ghost of Christmas Past shows Scrooge scenes from his childhood, youth, and early adulthood. Highlights the emotional neglect Scrooge experienced and the choices that led to his isolation. Belle's departure reflects the Victorian concern with materialism overtaking personal relationships. Fezziwig's generosity contrasts with Scrooge's cold business practices, showing the value of kindness in leadership.
	Scrooge was taken back to a time when he was all alone at school	<i>Empty classroom</i> : Symbol of emotional neglect and isolation <i>Childhood</i> : Lost innocence and formative pain	2. "A solitary child, neglected by his friends, is left there still."	Abandonment : being left alone Melancholy : deep sadness	
	Fan came to collect Scrooge and take him home for Christmas	<i>Sibling love</i> : Symbol of redemption and emotional connection <i>Home</i> : Safety and belonging	3. "I have come to bring you home, dear brother!"	Reunion : coming together again Innocence : purity and lack of guilt	
	Scrooge is taken back to a party that his old boss, Fezziwig hosts	<i>Dancing and music</i> : Symbol of joy and generosity <i>Clock</i> : Symbol of time well spent and valuing people	4. "The happiness he gives, is quite as great as if it cost a fortune."	Affable : Easy to talk to, friendly and approachable. Benevolent : Showing goodwill and compassion toward others.	
	Scrooge was taken to see Belle, his past lover, but she ended the relationship due to his obsession with money	<i>Broken engagement</i> : Symbol of lost love due to greed <i>Golden idol</i> : Symbol of material obsession	5. "Another idol has displaced me... a golden one."	Greed : intense desire for wealth Obsession : unhealthy fixation	
	Scrooge is transported in time to see Belle with her now husband and children	<i>Domestic scene</i> : Symbol of fulfilment and emotional richness <i>Family</i> : Contrast to Scrooge's loneliness	6. Belle's husband describes Scrooge as: "Quite alone in the world, I do believe."	Contrast : clear difference Fulfilment : satisfaction	
Stave 3	Scrooge meets the Ghost of Christmas Present	<i>Green Robe and Tunic</i> : Symbol of abundance and generosity <i>Cornucopia of Plenty</i> : The overflowing food symbolizes the spirit of giving and the richness of life when shared.	1. "It was clothed in one simple green robe, or mantle, bordered with white fur."	Warmth : cheerful and friendly; the ghost's demeanour is warm and welcoming. Generosity : Willingness to give, a central theme of the ghost's message.	The Ghost of Christmas Present reveals how others celebrate Christmas with joy and generosity, despite poverty. The Cratchit family represents the dignity of the working class and the importance of family. Fred's celebration shows the warmth Scrooge is missing. Ignorance and Want symbolise the dangers of neglecting the poor and uneducated. These were
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	Scrooge observes the Cratchit family celebrating Christmas	<i>Tiny goose</i> : Symbol of modest joy and gratitude <i>Tiny Tim</i> : Innocence, hope, and vulnerability	4. "There never was such a goose. Bob said he didn't believe there ever was such a goose cooked."	Modesty : simplicity Gratitude : thankfulness	

Week 2 — Stave 2

Quiz Questions

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What does ethereal mean?		
What is the symbolism behind the Ghost of Christmas Past’s appearance?		
Fill in the gaps in this quote ‘A _____ child, _____ by his friends’.		
Why does Dickens have Fanne appear to collect Scrooge from school? What does it symbolise in the story?		
What does affable mean?		
What does Scrooge say about Fezziwig?		
Why does Scrooge still use words about money when he is talking about happiness?		
Complete the words in this quote: ‘Another _____ has displaced me... a _____ one’		
Why does Belle break off her engagement to Scrooge?		
What does Dickens want the reader to realise about Scrooge when he shows him Belle with her family?		

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Why does Dickens have Fanne appear to collect Scrooge from school? What does it symbolise in the story?		
What does affable mean?		
What does Scrooge say about Fezziwig?		
Why does Scrooge still use words about money when he is talking about happiness?		
Complete the words in this quote: ‘Another _____ has displaced me... a _____ one’		
Why does Belle break off her engagement to Scrooge?		
What does Dickens want the reader to realise about Scrooge when he shows him Belle with her family?		

Revise: Monday 1st – Sunday 7th December

Test: Week beginning Monday 8th December

Week 3— Stave 3

Where to find it:

Stave 2	Scrooge meets the Ghost of Christmas Past	<i>White Robe and Tunic</i> : Symbolises innocence, clarity, and truth <i>Spring-like Elements</i> : symbolises the passage of time and the coexistence of different seasons of life	1. "It was a strange figure—like a child: yet not so like a child as an old man..."	Ethereal : Light, airy, and otherworldly Transient : Temporary or fleeting which links to memories	The Ghost of Christmas Past shows Scrooge his childhood and early adulthood. Highlights the neglected Scrooge experienced or choices that led to isolation. Belle's departure from the Victorian era materialism contrasts with Scrooge's cold business philosophy showing the value of kindness in life.	Scrooge is taken to see how Fred and his friends celebrate Christmas	<i>Games and laughter</i> : Symbol of inclusion and emotional wealth <i>Empty chair for Scrooge</i> : Symbol of missed opportunity	5. "His face was ruddy and handsome, his eyes sparkled."	Hospitality : warm welcome Inclusion : making others feel welcome	key concerns in Dickens' social reform agenda.
	Scrooge was taken back to a time when he was all alone at school	<i>Empty classroom</i> : Symbol of emotional neglect and isolation <i>Childhood</i> : Lost innocence and formative pain	2. "A solitary child, neglected by his friends, is left there still."	Abandonment : being left alone Melancholy : deep sadness		Scrooge is introduced to Ignorance and Want. They hide under the robe of the <i>Opportunity</i>	<i>Children under robe</i> : Symbol of society's neglected problems <i>Warning signs</i> : Urgency for compassion and reform	6. "This boy is Ignorance. This girl is Want. Beware them both..."	Neglect : lack of care Urgency : need for action	
	Fan came to collect Scrooge and take him home for Christmas	<i>Sibling love</i> : Symbol of redemption and emotional connection <i>Home</i> : Safety and belonging	3. "I have come to bring you home, dear brother!"	Reunion : coming together again Innocence : purity and lack of guilt		Scrooge is shown Mrs Dilber selling his old possessions. The family who owed him money are also grateful for his death	<i>Free lunch</i> : Symbol of apathy and moral decay <i>Mackery</i> : Symbol of Scrooge's lack of legacy	2. "I don't mind going if a lunch is provided."	Apathy : lack of interest Callousness : insensitive disregard	
	Scrooge is taken back to a party that his old boss, Fezziwig hosts	<i>Dancing and music</i> : Symbol of joy and generosity <i>Clock</i> : Symbol of time well spent and valuing people	4. "The happiness he gives, is quite as great as if it cost a fortune."	Affable : Easy to talk to, friendly and approachable. Benevolent : Showing goodwill and compassion toward others.		Scrooge sees the Cratchit family grieving for Tiny Tim and he feels guilty for not helping more	<i>Stolen goods</i> : Symbol of disrespect and exploitation <i>Un-mourned death</i> : Symbol of a wasted life	3. "If he wanted to keep 'em after he was dead, a wicked old screw, why wasn't he natural in his lifetime?" 4. "It was a happier house for this man's death!"	Scavenging : searching for discarded items Finality : sense of ending	
	Scrooge was taken to see Belle, his past lover, but she ended the relationship due to his obsession with money	<i>Broken engagement</i> : Symbol of lost love due to greed <i>Golden idol</i> : Symbol of material obsession	5. "Another idol has displaced me... a golden one."	Greed : intense desire for wealth Obsession : unhealthy fixation		Scrooge wakes up and is delighted that he hasn't missed Christmas	<i>Bed</i> : Symbol of rebirth and second chances <i>Morning light</i> : Symbol of hope and renewal	1. "I am as light as a feather, I am as happy as an angel, I am as merry as a school-boy."	Rebirth : new beginning Redemption : making up for wrongs	Scrooge awakens transformed, embracing generosity, family, and community.
Stave 3	Scrooge is transported in time to see Belle with her children	<i>Domestic scene</i> : Symbol of fulfilment and emotional richness	6. Belle's husband describes Scrooge as: "Quite alone in the world, I do believe."	Contrast : clear difference Fulfilment : satisfaction		He arranges for a turkey to be sent to the Cratchit house	<i>Turkey</i> : Symbol of generosity and transformation <i>Messenger boy</i> : Symbol of youthful energy and action	2. "Go and buy it, and tell them to bring it here, that I may give them the direction where to take it."	Liberality : giving or spending freely Reconciliation : restoring friendship	His actions of donating to charity, helping the Cratchits, and joining Fred reflect Victorian ideals of moral redemption.
	Scrooge meets the Ghost of Christmas Present	<i>Green robe and feast</i> : Symbol of abundance and generosity <i>Coruscation of Plenty</i> : The overflowing food symbolizes the spirit of giving and the richness of life when shared.	1. "It was clothed in one simple green robe, or mantle, bordered with white fur."	Jovial : Cheerful and friendly; the ghost's demeanour is warm and welcoming. Generosity : Willingness to give, a central theme of the ghost's message.	The Ghost of Christmas Present reveals the celebration of Christmas joy and generosity in the working class and the importance of family. Fred's celebration shows the warmth Scrooge is missing. Ignorance and Want symbolise the dangers of neglecting the poor and uneducated. These were	He makes a large donation to charity	<i>Back-payments</i> : Symbol of repentance and restitution <i>Handshake</i> : Symbol of reconciliation	3. "If you please, not a farthing less. A great many back-payments are included in it, I assure you."	Repentance : sincere regret Restitution : making amends	Dickens promotes the idea that personal change can lead to social improvement. The ending reinforces the Christian message of forgiveness and renewal.
	Scrooge's bedroom is transformed into a winter wonderland	<i>Firelight</i> : Symbol of warmth and transformation	2. "Heaped up on the floor, to form a kind of throne, were turkeys, geese, game, poultry, brawn, great joints of meat, sucking-pigs, long wreaths of sausages..."	Abundance : large quantity Transformation : dramatic change		He visits Fred for Christmas	<i>Open door</i> : Symbol of acceptance and belonging <i>Christmas tree</i> : Symbol of unity and celebration	4. "It is I. Your uncle Scrooge. I have come to dinner. Will you let me in, Fred?"	Acceptance : being welcomed Reconciliation : restoring a broken relationship	
	Scrooge is taken to the streets full of Christmas cheer	<i>Bustling shops</i> : Symbol of community and shared joy <i>Snow</i> : Purity and renewal	3. "There was nothing very cheerful in the climate or the town, and yet was there an air of cheerfulness abroad."	Bustling : full of activity Tradition : customs passed down						
	Scrooge observes the Cratchit family celebrating Christmas	<i>Tiny goose</i> : Symbol of modest joy and gratitude <i>Tiny Tim</i> : Innocence, hope, and vulnerability	4. "There never was such a goose. Bob said he didn't believe there ever was such a goose cooked."	Modesty : simplicity Gratitude : thankfulness						

Question	My Answer	Corrections
Why does Dickens introduce us to the Ghost of Christmas Present in a green robe and surrounded by a feast?		
What does abundance mean?		
What does bustling mean?		
Why does the Ghost of Christmas Present take Scrooge to the streets of London?		
What is significant about the Cratchit's Christmas dinner?		
What is Tiny Tim a symbol of?		
What does Scrooge see when he visits Fred's Christmas with the Ghost?		
What does hospitality mean?		
What is symbolism of Ignorance and Want?		
Why are Ignorance and Want hidden under the Ghost's robe?		

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What is symbolism of Ignorance and Want?		
Why are Ignorance and Want hidden under the Ghost's robe?		

Revise: Monday 8th – Sunday 14th December

Test: Week beginning Monday 15th December

Week 4— Stave 4

Where to find it:

	Scrooge is taken to see how Fred and his friends celebrate Christmas	<i>Games and laughter</i> : Symbol of inclusion and emotional wealth <i>Empty chair for Scrooge</i> : Symbol of missed opportunity	5. "His face was ruddy and handsome; his eyes sparkled."	Hospitality : warm welcome Inclusion : making others feel welcome	key concerns in Dickens' social reform agenda.
	Scrooge is introduced to two figures: Ignorance and Want. They hide under the robe of the <u>GoCP</u> .	<i>Children under robe</i> : Symbol of society's neglected problems <i>Warning signs</i> : Urgency for compassion and reform	6. "This boy is Ignorance. This girl is Want. Beware them both..."	Neglect : lack of care Urgency : need for action	
Stave 4	by the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come	mourning, and the unknowable future <i>Outstretched Hand</i> : Represents judgment, direction, and the inevitability of fate.	garment, which concealed its head, its face, its form, and left nothing of it visible save one outstretched hand."	is about to happen Foreboding : A sense of dread or warning	to Come shows Scrooge the consequences of his life: a lonely death, disrespect, and grief. The businessmen's indifference and Mrs Dilber's scavenging highlight the lack of legacy and love. Tiny Tim's death symbolises the cost of neglecting the vulnerable. Dickens uses fear and regret to push Scrooge toward transformation.
	Scrooge hears local businessmen talking about death. They joke that they'll only go for the free food	<i>Free lunch</i> : Symbol of apathy and moral decay <i>Mockery</i> : Symbol of Scrooge's lack of legacy	2. "I don't mind going if a lunch is provided."	Apathy : lack of interest Callousness : insensitive disregard	
	Scrooge is shown Mrs Dilber selling his old possessions. The family who owed him money are also grateful for his death	<i>Stolen goods</i> : Symbol of disrespect and exploitation <i>Un-mourning death</i> : Symbol of a wasted life	3. "If he wanted to keep 'em after he was dead, a wicked old screw, why wasn't he natural in his lifetime?" 4. "It was a happier house for this man's death!"	Scavenging : searching for discarded items Finality : sense of ending	
	Scrooge sees the Cratchit family grieving for Tiny Tim and he feels guilty for not helping more	<i>Empty chair</i> : Symbol of loss and missed compassion <i>Tears</i> : Symbol of emotional awakening	5. "My little child!" cried Bob. "My little, little child!"	Sorrow : deep sadness Mourning : expression of grief	
Stave 5	delighted that he hasn't missed Christmas	chances <i>Morning light</i> : Symbol of hope and renewal	happy as an angel, I am as merry as a school-boy."	Redemption : making up for wrongs	transformed, embracing generosity, family, and community. His actions of donating to charity, helping the Cratchits, and joining Fred reflect Victorian ideals of moral redemption. Dickens promotes the idea that personal change can lead to social improvement. The ending reinforces the Christian message of forgiveness and renewal.
	He arranges for a turkey to be sent to the Cratchit house	<i>Turkey</i> : Symbol of generosity and transformation <i>Messenger boy</i> : Symbol of youthful energy and action	2. "Go and buy it, and tell them to bring it here, that I may give them the direction where to take it."	Liberality : giving or spending freely Reconciliation : restoring friendship	
	He makes a large donation to charity	<i>Back-payments</i> : Symbol of repentance and restitution <i>Handshake</i> : Symbol of reconciliation	3. "If you please, not a farthing less. A great many back-payments are included in it, I assure you."	Repentance : sincere regret Restitution : making amends	
	He visits Fred for Christmas	<i>Open door</i> : Symbol of acceptance and belonging <i>Christmas tree</i> : Symbol of unity and celebration	4. "It is I. Your uncle Scrooge. I have come to dinner. Will you let me in, Fred?"	Acceptance : being welcomed Reconciliation : restoring a broken relationship	

Revise: Monday 8th — Sunday 14th December

Test: Week beginning Monday 15th December

Week 4— Stave 4

Quiz Questions

Question	My Answer	Corrections
What is important about the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come's appearance?		
What does ominous mean?		
Fill in the gaps in this quote: 'I don't mind _____ if a _____ is _____'.		
What does callousness mean?		
Who is Mrs Dilber? What is the significance of her stealing from Scrooge when he is dead?		
What does apathy mean?		
What does Tiny Tim's empty chair symbolise?		
Fill in the gaps in this quote: 'My _____ child!, cried _____. My _____ child!'		

Revise: Monday 8th — Sunday 14th December

Test: Week beginning Monday 15th December

Week 4— Stave 4

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What does Tiny Tim's empty chair symbolise?		
Fill in the gaps in this quote: 'My _____ child!, cried _____. My _____ child!'		

Revise: Monday 5th – Sunday 11th January

Test: Week beginning Monday 12th January

Week 5— Stave 5

Where to find it:

Stave 4	Scrooge is taken to see how Fred and his friends celebrate Christmas	<i>Games and laughter:</i> Symbol of inclusion and emotional wealth <i>Empty chair for Scrooge:</i> Symbol of missed opportunity	3. "His face was ruddy and handsome; his eyes sparkled."	Hospitality: to welcome Inclusion: making others feel welcome	Key concerns in Dickens's <i>novel before novella</i> <table><tr><td>He gives Bob a pay rise and becomes a second father to Tiny Tim</td><td><i>Pay rise:</i> Symbol of fairness and care <i>Father figure:</i> Symbol of emotional growth and responsibility</td><td>5. "I'll raise your salary, and endeavour to assist your struggling family," and "He became as good a father, as good a master, and as good a man."</td><td>Responsibility: duty to care Renewal: fresh start</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Concepts and Ideas</td></tr><tr><td>Ebenezer Scrooge</td><td colspan="2">Dickens wrote <i>A Christmas Carol</i> with a clear purpose: to highlight the harsh realities of Victorian poverty and promote social reform. Ebenezer Scrooge's character arc, from</td><td>Greed and Redemption</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Scrooge begins as a miserly figure, consumed by wealth and indifferent to others. Through his encounters with the spirits, he</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Characters</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Themes</td></tr></table>	He gives Bob a pay rise and becomes a second father to Tiny Tim	<i>Pay rise:</i> Symbol of fairness and care <i>Father figure:</i> Symbol of emotional growth and responsibility	5. "I'll raise your salary, and endeavour to assist your struggling family," and "He became as good a father, as good a master, and as good a man."	Responsibility: duty to care Renewal: fresh start	Concepts and Ideas				Ebenezer Scrooge	Dickens wrote <i>A Christmas Carol</i> with a clear purpose: to highlight the harsh realities of Victorian poverty and promote social reform. Ebenezer Scrooge's character arc, from		Greed and Redemption	Scrooge begins as a miserly figure, consumed by wealth and indifferent to others. Through his encounters with the spirits, he				Characters				Themes			
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Stave 5	more				Dickens uses tear and regret to push Scrooge toward transformation. <table><tr><td colspan="2">Themes</td></tr><tr><td>The Spirit of Christmas</td><td>Dickens celebrates Christmas as a time for kindness, joy, and community. The festive scenes contrast sharply with Scrooge's cold isolation, showing the power of shared celebration.</td></tr><tr><td>Social Injustice and Poverty</td><td>The novella highlights the struggles of the poor, especially through the Cratchit family and Tiny Tim. Dickens criticises society's neglect of the vulnerable and urges moral responsibility.</td></tr><tr><td>Time/ The Supernatural</td><td>The three ghosts represent past, present, and future, guiding Scrooge through a journey of reflection. This structure emphasises how choices shape destiny and how change is always possible.</td></tr><tr><td>Family and Human Connection</td><td>Warm family scenes, like Fred's party and the Cratchits' dinner, show the value of love and togetherness. Scrooge's transformation is driven by his longing to reconnect with others.</td></tr></table>	Themes		The Spirit of Christmas	Dickens celebrates Christmas as a time for kindness, joy, and community. The festive scenes contrast sharply with Scrooge's cold isolation, showing the power of shared celebration.	Social Injustice and Poverty	The novella highlights the struggles of the poor, especially through the Cratchit family and Tiny Tim. Dickens criticises society's neglect of the vulnerable and urges moral responsibility.	Time/ The Supernatural	The three ghosts represent past, present, and future, guiding Scrooge through a journey of reflection. This structure emphasises how choices shape destiny and how change is always possible.	Family and Human Connection	Warm family scenes, like Fred's party and the Cratchits' dinner, show the value of love and togetherness. Scrooge's transformation is driven by his longing to reconnect with others.
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Scrooge wakes up and is delighted that he hasn't missed Christmas	<i>Bed:</i> Symbol of rebirth and second chances <i>Morning light:</i> Symbol of hope and renewal	1. "I am as light as a feather, I am as happy as an angel, I am as merry as a school-boy."	Rebirth: new beginning Redemption: making up for wrongs												
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				Scrooge awakens transformed, embracing generosity, family, and community. His actions of donating to charity, helping the Cratchits, and joining Fred reflect Victorian ideals of moral redemption. Dickens promotes the idea that personal change can lead to social improvement. The ending reinforces the Christian message of forgiveness and renewal.											

Revise: Monday 5th — Sunday 11th January

Test: Week beginning Monday 12th January

Week 5— Stave 5

Quiz Questions

Question	My Answer	Corrections
What does redemption mean?		
Fill in the blanks in this quote: 'I am as _____ as a _____, I am as _____ as an _____, I am as _____ as a _____.'		
What 3 qualities does Scrooge embrace when he wakes up?		
What does reconciliation mean?		
What does Scrooge mean when he says to the Charity worker 'A great many back-payments are included'?		
How do we see Scrooge change his behaviour towards Bob and Fred in this stave?		
What does reconciliation mean?		
When he gives Bob a pay rise who does he remind us of earlier in the novella?		
What does Scrooge become to Tiny Tim?		
Fill in the blanks in this quote: 'he became as good a _____, as good a _____ and as good a _____.'		

Revise: Monday 5th — Sunday 11th January

Test: Week beginning Monday 12th January

Week 5— Stave 5

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Revise: Monday 5th — Sunday 11th January

Test: Week beginning Monday 12th January

Week 5— Stave 5

Quiz Questions

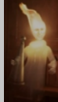
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Revise: Monday 12th – Sunday 18th January

Test: Week beginning Monday 12th January

Week 6— Characters and Themes

Where to find it:

A Christmas Carol Knowledge organiser					
Characters					
Ebenezer Scrooge: Starts off as a miserable, solitary character whom nobody enjoys the company of. The Spirits come to take him on a journey to change his ways: to celebrate Christmas and support the less fortunate. 	Jacob Marley: Scrooge's former business partner and sole friend. Marley comes to warn him that Scrooge needs to change to avoid the same fate as him. 	The Ghost of Christmas Past: Child-like but old, a bright light emitting from its head, he takes Scrooge back to his childhood and young adult life. 	The Ghost of Christmas Present: A jolly, Father Christmas style figure. He shows Scrooge how others are celebrating Christmas despite their struggles. 	The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come: Resembles the Grim Reaper and shows Scrooge what his life will be like if he doesn't change his ways. 	Mrs Cratchit, Belinda, Martha and Peter: Bob's wife and children. She works hard to provide for her family and does not like Scrooge and his treatment of Bob. 
Bob Cratchit: A hard-working family man who is treated badly by Scrooge. 	Fred: Scrooge's nephew (Fan's son) who tries to include Scrooge in festivities but is rejected constantly. 	Tiny Tim: Bob Cratchit's disabled, and youngest, son. 	Fan: Scrooge's sister, whom he had a great childhood relationship, died shortly after giving birth to Fred. 	Belle: Scrooge's former partner who ended their relationship due to Scrooge's obsession with money. 	Fezziwig: Scrooge's former employer when he was an apprentice. Fezziwig treated his workers like family. 
Understanding of Plot (A01)	Symbols	Quotations (A02)	Vocabulary	Historical Context (A03)	

Stave 1	Death of Marley	Chains: Symbol of guilt, punishment, and the consequences of a selfish life Ghost: Warning and spiritual reckoning	1. "Marley was dead, to begin with. 2. "I am here to-night to warn you, that you have yet a chance and hope of escaping my fate."	Deceased: dead, no longer living Purgatory: suffering before redemption	Introduces Ebenezer	He gives Bob a pay rise and becomes a second father to Tiny Tim	Pay rise: Symbol of fairness and care Father figure: Symbol of emotional growth and responsibility	5. "I'll raise you, Scrooge, and endeavour to assist your struggling family." and "He became as good a father as a master, and as good a man."	Responsibility: duty to care Renewal: fresh start	
	Scrooge is described as cold and solitary	Cold weather: Emotional frigidity and lack of compassion Oyster: Closed-off nature, potential for change	3. "As solitary as an oyster." 4. "External heat and cold had little influence on Scrooge."	Miserly: unwilling to spend money Isolated: alone or separated	Scarborough					
	Fred, Scrooge's nephew, invites him round for Christmas. Scrooge is visited by the Charity workers who are helping the poor	Christmas cheer: Symbol of warmth, family, and generosity Light: Hope and moral clarity Poor and needy: Symbol of social responsibility Scrooge's refusal: Symbol of greed and moral blindness	5. "A merry Christmas, uncle! God save you!" said Fred. "Bah!" said Scrooge, "Humbug!" 6. "Are there no prisons?" asked Scrooge. "And the Union workhouses?" 7. "If they would rather die," said Scrooge, "they had better do it, and decrease the surplus population."	Generous: giving freely Goodwill: friendly attitude Poverty: extreme lack of money Benevolence: kindness and charity	Disc	Ebenezer Scrooge	Dickens wrote A Christmas Carol with a clear purpose: to highlight the harsh realities of Victorian poverty and promote social reform. Ebenezer Scrooge's character arc, from miserly isolation to joyful generosity, reflects Dickens' desire to inspire change in both individuals and society. We track through Scrooge's life from childhood to impending death. Whilst he's fallen into miserly ways in adulthood, we can start to unravel where these traits come from.	Greed and Redemption	Scrooge begins as a miserly figure, consumed by wealth and indifferent to others. Through his encounters with the spirits, he learns that compassion and generosity bring true fulfilment	
	Bob Cratchit asks for Christmas Day off work	Candlelight: Symbol of warmth and modest living Thin gloves and clothes: Symbol of hardship and endurance	8. "A poor excuse for picking a man's pocket every twenty-fifth of December!"	Overworked: working too hard Stingy: unwilling to share	McScar	The Spirits	Beginning with Marley, the spirits are tasked with challenging Scrooge to reflect on his ways (both current and historical) to instigate a change for the better. They remind him of his lonely childhood but unwavering support from Fan to his generous boss, Fezziwig and his lost chance with Belle. He sees poorer members of society enjoying Christmas, despite being poor. Showing the lack of care of his proposed death, Scrooge realises he must change.	The Spirit of Christmas	Dickens celebrates Christmas as a time for kindness, joy, and community. The festive scenes contrast sharply with Scrooge's cold isolation, showing the power of shared celebration.	
						The Cratchits	Head of the Cratchit family, Bob works hard but for little respect from Scrooge. Whilst Bob is thankful even for the little that Scrooge does provide, Mrs Cratchit does not feel the same way. Belinda, Martha and Peter work hard to support Mr and Mrs Cratchit and the family centre around the adorable and vulnerable Tiny Tim. They prove to Scrooge that you don't need money and wealth to be happy.	Social Injustice and Poverty	The novella highlights the struggles of the poor, especially through the Cratchit family and Tiny Tim. Dickens criticises society's neglect of the vulnerable and urges moral responsibility.	
						Scrooge's Family	Fred is relentless in his attempts to involve his uncle in the festivities. Despite Scrooge's rude demeanour, he tries and tries to convince him to join them for Christmas. We are reminded in Stave 1 of Scrooge's close relationship to Fred's mother, Fan, who passed away shortly after childbirth. We also see Scrooge's strained relationship with his father during his childhood.	Time/ The Supernatural Family and Human Connection	The three ghosts represent past, present, and future, guiding Scrooge through a journey of reflection. This structure emphasises how choices shape destiny and how change is always possible. Warm family scenes, like Fred's party and the Cratchits' dinner, show the value of love and togetherness. Scrooge's transformation is driven by his longing to reconnect with others.	

Revise: Monday 12th – Sunday 18th January
Week 6— Characters and Themes

Test: Week beginning Monday 12th January

Quiz Questions

Question	My Answer	Corrections
Jacob Marley's ghost appears in the story to do what?		
Give three details about the Ghost of Christmas Past		
What does the Ghost of Christmas Present show Scrooge repeatedly in Stave 3?		
Who does the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come resemble?		
How does Fezziwig treat his workers?		
What do the Cratchit family prove to Scrooge?		
Which theme is a time for kindness, joy and community?		
Which theme highlights the struggles of the poor, like the Cratchit family and Ignorance and Want?		
Which theme is shown through scenes with Fred and Bob's family?		
Which theme shows us Scrooge's character journey from miserly figure to compassionate friend and man?		

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