|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Key Concepts**   * **Culture**: the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society * **Identity**: the qualities, beliefs, personality, looks and/or expressions that make a person or group.t * **Class**: a division of a society based on social and economic status. | **Key Contexts**  **Lucy Strange**: Lucy Strange is an award winning children's author, known for her critically acclaimed books which capture elements of classic children’s literature in a style that is engaging and accessible for today’s younger readers. Often inspired by folklore and fairy tales, Lucy Strange combines historical settings with touches of magical realism and fantasy to create utterly convincing worlds in which anything might happen.  **1899: Victorian Era:**  characterized by a class-based society, a growing number of people able to vote, a growing state and economy, and [Britain’s](https://www.britannica.com/place/United-Kingdom) status as the most powerful [empire](https://www.britannica.com/place/British-Empire) in the world. Victorian society was organized hierarchically. While race, religion, region, and occupation were all meaningful aspects of identity and status, the main organizing principles of Victorian society were [gender](https://www.britannica.com/topic/gender-role) and [class](https://www.britannica.com/topic/social-class) .Men and women were different and meant for different things. Men were physically strong, while women were weak. Men were independent, while women were dependent. | |
| **Key Terminology**  **Atmosphere**: Atmosphere is a type of feeling that readers get from a [narrative](https://literarydevices.net/narrative/)  **Connotations**: something suggested or implied by a word or thing, rather than being explicitly named or described:  **Conjunction**: A conjunction is a word that is used to connect words, phrases, and clauses.  **Conventions**: A way in which something is usually done  **Figurative Language:** words used not with [their](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/their) [basic](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/basic) [meaning](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/meaning) but with a more [imaginative](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/imaginative) [meaning](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/meaning), in [order](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/order) to [create](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/create) a [special](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/special) [effect](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/effect)  **Genre**: a style or category of art, music, or literature:  **Illegitimate**: (of a child) born of parents not lawfully married to each other.  **Impression**: an idea or opinion of what something or someone is like  **Insight**: an accurate and deep understanding  **Perspective**: a particular way of considering something  **Subordinate Clause**: a clause, typically introduced by a conjunction, that forms part of and is dependent on a main clause (e.g. ‘when it rang’ in ‘she answered the phone when it rang’).  **Suspense**: a state or feeling of excited or anxious uncertainty about what may happen.  **Tension**: Tension is something that writers use to create a problem in their stories. Tension means feeling worry, fear, nerves or pressure. You can also create tension between characters if they argue. | **Key Characters**  **Agatha/Aggie Asquith:** The 12 year narrator and protagonist whose life changes dramatically when her father dies.  **Clarence Asquith** : Agatha’s evil cousin who inherits Gosswater Hall.  **Bryn Black**: A poor boy who becomes a close friend to Aggie,  **Thomas Walters:** Aggie’s real father.  **Sexton Black:** Bryn’s evil grandfather | **Key Themes**  **Identity**  **Family**  **Friendship**  **Greed**  **Change**  **Resilience** |