

PROGRESSION IN ENGLISH

Victorian Literature



Year 7: Oliver Twist



Corrupt Characters

Retrieval

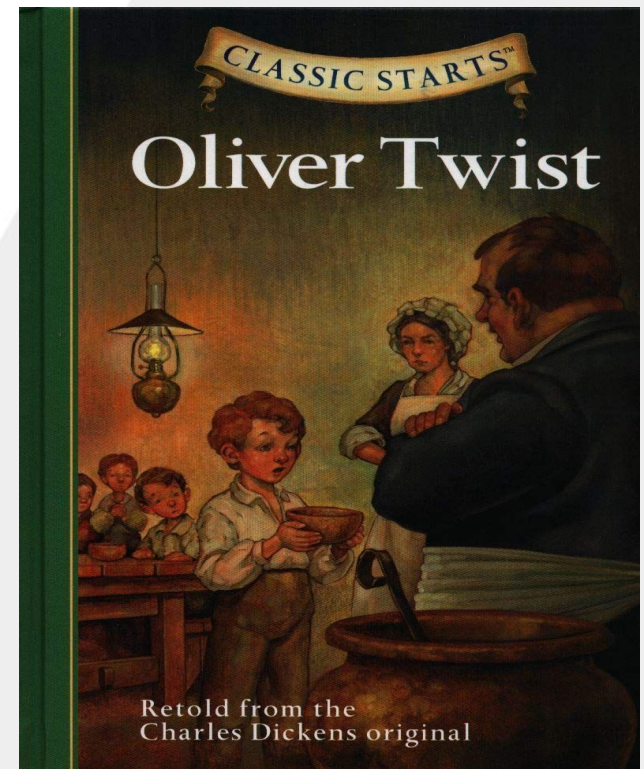
1. In the picture it is in a big hall where all of the boys eat their meals. ✓
2. Oliver in the picture is asking Mr Bumble for more food (gruel). ✓
3. In the picture all of the boys look shocked and Mr Bumble looks angry. ✓

Big Question

What does it mean to be corrupt?

Mrs Bumble is corrupt because when she gets money for the children she takes over half of it for herself and spends it on herself and not on the children and only uses the money for her needs and not for the children.

By opening the novel with the death of Oliver's mother, Dickens makes the reader feel bad for Oliver because Oliver wants to be able to grow up with a mother and everything that a parent provides like love and care. The cruel conditions in the workhouse encourages the reader to see Oliver as a peasant and it makes you feel sympathy for him.



Year 8: Sherlock Holmes



Victorian London

Bill - killed his girlfriend (Nancy), was pure evil, black
- mailed ~~the~~ accidentally hung himself - Oliver told

3/3 of
Good use
of knowledge
from

again - make kids steal for him, stole, get kids in
jail. Oliver told - went crazy in jail / exploitation

Dodger - manipulated (can) Manipulated the other
boys but mainly Oliver, stole, lied, got Oliver in
jail. Oliver told - sent to Australia / exploitation

What was detective work like in Victorian London?

Cholera

Cholera was when you drink from dirty sewage water
filled with wee and poo. Cholera you can and will die
from it's a very nasty disease.

Doctor Watson

John Snow

Detective	death	Victorian London
Smart	water pump	compared to a gameus
Investigated	class system	detective
Drinking Water	local	England
Scientist	Cholera	famous place

What kind of Character is Doctor Watson?

Doctor Watson

- dr + assistant Surgeon in the British army
- he has been injured
- Comes home for recovery
- decides to move to London

Wednesday 22nd September 2021

Doctor Watson

1. Doctor Watson decides to live in London when he returns to England.
2. He leads a careless life where he spends all of his money and stays in a fancy hotel. *comesentless + meaur*
- class
3. He decides to move on from the hotel on the strand because he has run out of money.



Year 9: Jane Eyre



Wednesday, 22nd September 2021
Jane the Orphan

Retrieval

1. Jane lives in the Gateshead ^{hall} (John, Eliza and Georgiana).
2. Jane lives with her auntie and her 3 cousins. ✓✓
3. Cowardly means that you're scared. ✓
4. Malicious means you're now doing something to hurt someone. ✓

big question

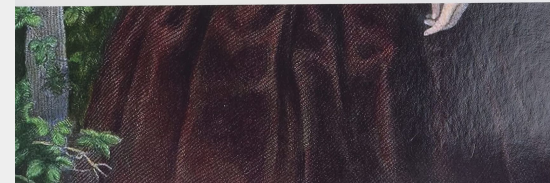
Why might a reader
feel sorry for Jane?

In the first chapter, Charlotte Brontë makes a reader feel sorry for Jane by making John hit her. This makes us feel sorry for Jane because she didn't do anything wrong ^{nor} did she say anything wrong. Jane is being hit for minding her own business. Another way a reader pities Jane is ^{by} when Jane gets sent away into the ^{big} red room. One more reason a reader pities Jane is because of the way she's being treated. When ^{you're} adopted you expect to be loved and safe but she's not. Jane is hit by her cousin and isn't loved. Jane gets pushed to the side and has to do everything by herself. For example, she sits by herself. We ~~she~~ should feel sorry for her because she has no social life.



JANE EYRE

CHARLOTTE BRONTË



Year 10: Analysing Victorian Non-Fiction

This 1852 article considers the importance and effects of tea-drinking on society. It is from The Leisure Hour, a general-interest periodical.

19th Century literary non-fiction Source B A Little Chat About Tea

Of all the varied productions of the vegetable kingdom, there is scarcely any one that has acquired so much importance as tea. What images of happiness does the very name array before our eyes! How many delightful hours does recall! To an Englishman's mind it is a word of enchantment. It speaks to him of quiet evenings, cheerful faces, buoyant spirits, and sober mirth. It stands before him all day like a beckoning angel, and cheers him through the toils and vexations of business by unfolding to his fancy a home where all are waiting to welcome him.

LISTING

SIMILE

ASSERTION

→ The tea-table is an important element in the history of the nation. It gathers around it the expression of half our social life. If this article of furniture had only been gifted with the double

PERSONIFICATION

facility of understanding everything uttered in its vicinity, and profiting by what it heard, how wise it would have grown! How many secrets have been whispered over it! how many plans have been laid upon it! to how many fair hopes has it ministered support, and to how many doubts has it given solution! What should we do without it? Tea is a benefactor to all. It is endowed with

RHETORICAL QUESTION

POSITIVE VERBS

soothes the nervous, cheers the desponding, and enlivens the dull. Still more important effects may be traced up to this potent source. The plaintiff rejoicing in the verdict which has just been pronounced in his favour, little dreams how close a connexion exists between that powerful

ALLITERATION

→ humble helpmate the poet's imagination would often have drooped its wing, and the philosopher's have sunk overwhelmed in the midst of his gigantic labours. All honour, then, to the "bubbling and loud-hissing urn." It is only an act of gratitude to recount its praises.

Year 11: *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*

Power Lecture



What do we know about the context of the novella?

- Written 1886, in the Victorian era
- A Gothic text, dealing with the uncanny, fear and secrecy, but also a detective story
- Set in London, at the time of the murders of Jack the Ripper
- Set at a time of profound social change; science was superseding religion as a way of explaining the seeming inexplicable
- All the main characters are male; female characters are largely absent
- Set at a time when reputation was crucial, particularly for professional men

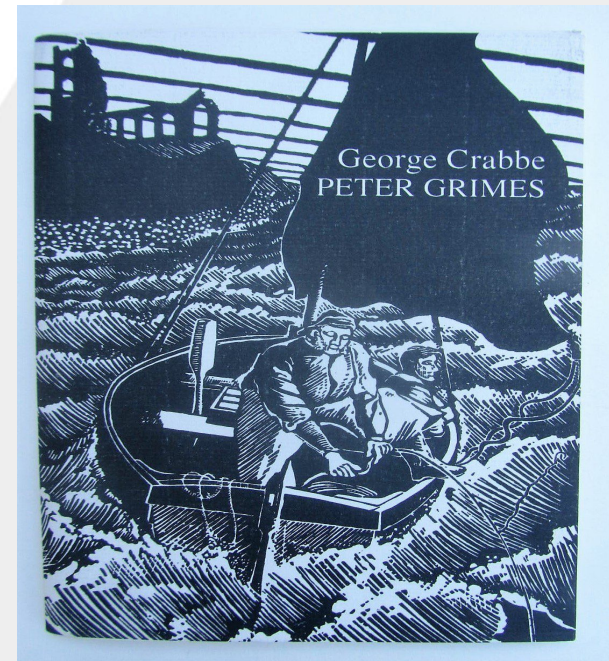


Year 12: *Peter Grimes*



In *Peter Grimes*, Crabbe includes a detailed description of Peter's torment as he is punished by the society which rejects him and by the "three spirits" who torture him. In the poem Crabbe presents the trial and punishment of Peter, both elements we would expect to find in crime writing. After the death of the third child, Peter is summoned to appear before the town's burghers. Although the mayor allows him to go free Peter can never again have a "boy abide" with him and he is hated and shunned by the people of the town. His isolation is the first part of his punishment and he becomes oppressed with "misery, grief, and fear". Like Macbeth, his sleep is disturbed by horrible images that shake him nightly. Crabbe suggests that Peter's terrors are a result of his meditating on his crimes, though there is no certainty. What is clear is that he becomes a "distempered man", haunted by images of those he killed or abused.

unclear or alternatively, it can be unclear if they ~~are~~ are appropriately punished. Within *Peter Grimes* this is very much not the case. Our criminal is revealed from the offset in telling us of Peter's stubborn childhood and his punishment (in a time where secularisation would not have been so prevalent) was fairly orthodox - death and damnation. In this respect, the lines are left completely unblurred. Not only do we see order restored in Peter dying, ensuring he is unable to commit any similar act again but, ~~there~~ there is also order in the way a clear punishment is presented for those who commit such a horrendous act. The order in the establishment of Hell as a punishment was in complete contrast to the judicial system at the time which had very lenient rules on child abuse. This contrast in order displays Crabbe believing these laws to be almost blasphemous, allowing people to treat vulnerable children ~~in~~ in such a way.



Year 13: *The Ballad of Reading Gaol*



In *The Ballad of Reading Gaol*, there is no description of the violence inflicted on the murdered woman, but Wilde details both the psychological and physical violence inflicted on all prisoners (sewing sacks until hands bleed, tearing ropes to shreds, walking past graves that gape for those who are executed) and in particular there is a focus on the horror of hanging: although it might be sweet, Wilde suggests, to dance to violins, it is “not sweet with nimble feet/To dance upon the air”. In this respect the poem is a protest poem about the dehumanisation of prison life and the use of capital punishment in the 19th century.

