

Knowledge Organiser

Year 11 Additional English: Unit 3

Literature Revision
GCSE English Literature



Name:

Class: 11 Additional English

AQA GCSE English Literature Paper Details:

Assessment

	GCSE English Literature Assessment Objective	What this means
AO1	<p>Read, understand and respond to texts.</p> <p>Students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• maintain a critical style and develop an informed personal response• use textual references, including quotations, to support and illustrate interpretations.	<p>This AO focuses on two areas of 'response':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the student's response to the text – the extent to which they understand the text and its meaning(s) to them as reader• the student's response to the task – the extent to which they produce a coherent response, supported with references to the text.
AO2	<p>Analyse the language, form and structure used by a writer to create meanings and effects, using relevant subject terminology where appropriate.</p>	<p>This AO focuses on writer's craft: how the writer has communicated meanings to the reader.</p> <p>Ideally students will use subject terminology as a 'shorthand' to scaffold their analysis of craft.</p>
AO3	<p>Show understanding of the relationships between texts and the contexts in which they were written.</p>	<p>AO3 is the understanding of the relationship between the ideas in the text and the contexts of the text, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the context in which the text was written• the context within which the text is set (location/social structures and features/ cultural contexts/periods in time)• literary contexts such as genres• the contexts in which texts are engaged with by different audiences.
AO4	<p>Use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation.</p>	<p>This AO focuses on the student's use of technical accuracy to communicate ideas to the reader.</p>

Key Information—AN INSPECTOR CALLS

Act 1	Set in April 1912 in Brumley (a fictional place), in the Midlands. The Birling family and Gerald Croft are celebrating Sheila Birling's engagement to Gerald with a dinner. Mr Birling lectures his son, Eric, and Gerald about the importance of every man looking out for himself if he wants to get on in life. Edna (the maid) announces that an inspector has arrived. Inspector Goole says that he is investigating the death of a young woman who committed suicide, Eva Smith. Mr Birling is shown a photograph of Eva, after initially denying recognising the woman in the photo, he remembers firing her in 1910 for organising a strike over workers' pay. Sheila is also questioned by the Inspector and recalls having Eva Smith fired by the upmarket department store, Milwards, after becoming jealous of Eva. The Inspector reveals that Eva Smith changed her name to Daisy Renton. Gerald shows surprise and then reveals to Sheila that he had an affair with Daisy/ Eva.
Act 2	Gerald explains to The Inspector that he had an affair with Daisy/ Eva but that he hasn't seen her since he ended their relationship in August 1911. Sheila gives her engagement ring back to Gerald after his revelations. The Inspector turns his attention to Sybil Birling who confesses that she also had contact with Eva but Eva gave a different name in her interaction with Sybil, that of Mrs Birling. Eva approached the charity Sybil chaired to ask for help as she was desperate and pregnant. Sybil refused to help her because she was offended by Eva calling herself Mrs Birling. Sybil tells Eva that the baby's father should be made responsible. She also tells Inspector Goole the father should be made an example of. Eric then walks back in...
Act 3	Eric is revealed as the father of Eva Smith's baby. He stole money from Mr Birling's office to provide money to Eva. The Inspector delivers his final speech warning the Birlings. After he leaves the family begin to suspect that he was not a genuine police inspector. Which is confirmed by a call to the Chief Constable. They then phone the infirmary who informs them that no suicide case has been brought in. Mr and Mrs Birling and Gerald Croft congratulate themselves thinking it has all been a hoax and that they can continue behaving as before. This upsets Eric and Sheila who argue they still causes pain to Eva through their actions. The phone then rings. Mr Birling announces to the family that a girl has just died due to suicide in the infirmary and an inspector is on their way to question them all.

Inspector Goole	Priestley's mouthpiece who advocates for social justice and serves as the Birlings' conscience. Socialist, righteous, powerful, unconventional, mysterious, imposing, sardonic, omnipotent
Arthur Birling	Businessman, capitalist, against social equality, a self made man (created his own business and wealth. Wasn't born into it like Gerald). Arrogant, foolish, ignorant, prejudice, stubborn
Sybil Birling	Socially superior to her husband, Arthur. She is from a higher class. Believes in personal responsibility and subscribes to the typical gender roles of 1912. Arrogant, insincere, prejudice, remorseless, bitter, controlling
Sheila Birling	Young, daughter of Arthur and Sybil. Comes to change her views and pities Eva. She feels regret. Transformative, remorseful, socialist, sensitive, strong-minded
Eric Birling	Young, son of Arthur and Sybil. Drinks too much, forces himself onto Eva and steals from his father. Poor relationship with his parents. Eric comes to regret his actions. Rebellious, reckless, immature, compulsive, irresponsible.
Gerald Croft	Businessman, born into his wealth. Engaged to Sheila and has the same political views as Birling. Aristocratic, evasive, secretive, dishonest, unchivalrous
Eva Smith	Unseen in the play but becomes a symbol for victims of social justice. She changed her name to Daisy Renton just before she meets Gerald. Suffragist, victim, vulnerable, socialist, principled

Key Information—MACBETH

Key Scenes				
Act 1, Scene 2	Macbeth fights heroically in battle alongside Banquo; Duncan decrees that he will be rewarded with the title of Thane of Cawdor.			
Act 1, Scene 3	Three witches prophesise that Macbeth will become king; they prophesise that Banquo's sons will become kings.			
Act 1, Scene 7	Macbeth has doubts about killing Duncan; Lady Macbeth's intervention convinces him to go ahead and do the deed.			
Act 2, Scene 1	Just before killing Duncan, Macbeth hallucinates and sees a floating dagger that is dripping with blood.			
Act 2, Scene 2	Macbeth returns after killing Duncan; he believes that his hands will never be clean and that he will never sleep again.			
Act 2, Scene 3	Macduff discovers Duncan's dead body; fearing for their lives, Malcolm and Donalbain decide to leave Scotland.			
Act 3, Scene 4	Macbeth hallucinates and sees Banquo's ghost in his empty seat; Lady Macbeth takes control; Macbeth decides to see the witches again.			
Act 4, Scene 1	Macbeth sees the witches; they tell him to beware of Macduff.			
Act 5, Scene 3	Macbeth is isolated at Dunsinane Castle; Lady Macbeth is going mad with guilt.			
Act 5, Scene 5	Macbeth is told that Lady Macbeth is dead; he is told that Birnam Wood appears to be moving towards Dunsinane.			
Key Characters		Key Themes		Historical Context
Macbeth	Thane of Glamis; made Thane of Cawdor Kills Duncan Killed by Macduff.	Ambition	Leads Macbeth to kill Duncan Eventually destroys Macbeth (hamartia) Also leads to Lady Macbeth's suicide.	<p><i>Macbeth</i> was most likely written in 1606, early in the reign of James I, who became king in 1603. He succeeded Elizabeth I. James I was Scottish.</p> <p>The play was first performed not long after the Gunpowder Plot. Shakespeare shows how the murder of a king leads to guilt, madness and eventual destruction.</p> <p>It was commonly believed at the time that kings were appointed by 'divine right' and were anointed by God.</p>
Lady Macbeth	Wife of Macbeth Ambitious and ruthless Goes mad and kills herself.	Guilt	Represented by the blood on Macbeth's hands Represented by disturbed sleep Leads to the death of Lady Macbeth.	
Banquo	Macbeth's friend and brother-in-arms Father to Fleance Killed at the behest of Macbeth.	Violence	Macbeth is a ruthless warrior He feels a deep sense of guilt after killing Duncan Macbeth hires murders.	
Macduff	Thane of Fife Loyal to King Duncan Kills Macbeth.	Kingship	Duncan is a good king Macbeth is a tyrant Malcolm is eventually restored to the throne.	
Witches	Prophesise that Macbeth will be king Prophesise that Banquo's sons will be kings Tell Macbeth to beware of Macduff.	Appearances	Contrast between appearance and reality Macbeth hallucinates twice Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are unable to sleep.	

Key Information – JEKYLL AND HYDE

Chapters			
1	Enfield witnesses Hyde trample on a young girl; Hyde eventually agrees to pay compensation; he mysteriously returns with a cheque signed by Jekyll.		
2	Utterson, feeling deeply uneasy about Jekyll's relationship with Hyde, sees Lanyon; Utterson has a nightmare about Hyde; he eventually meets Hyde.		
3	Jekyll holds a pleasant dinner party; he unsuccessfully tries to reassure Utterson about his relationship with Hyde.		
4	A maid witnesses Hyde brutally murder Sir Danvers Carew; Utterson travels to Soho to discover that Hyde's home has been left in a hurry.		
5	Utterson visits Jekyll; Jekyll attempts to convince Utterson that his association with Hyde has ended; Utterson discovers that Hyde's letter has been forged.		
6	In the absence of Hyde, Jekyll becomes more sociable; Jekyll soon isolates himself again; Lanyon dies suddenly and leaves Utterson a mysterious letter.		
7	Utterson and Enfield pass Jekyll at his window; they try to persuade him to come down; Jekyll refuses and shuts the window; the two men are deeply shocked.		
8	Worried for the safety of Jekyll, Poole asks Utterson to investigate the cabinet; inside the cabinet is the dead body of Hyde and a letter written by Jekyll.		
9	Lanyon's letter reveals that Jekyll asked him to follow a number of strange instructions; at midnight, Lanyon meets Hyde; Hyde transforms back into Jekyll.		
10	Jekyll's letter reveals that he was driven to experimentation by his fascination with the 'primitive duality of man'.		
Key Characters		Key Themes	
Jekyll	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outwardly respectable, professional man Large, handsome, smooth-faced Conceals his pleasures Transforms into Hyde 	Duality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human nature Public and private lives Civilisation and disorder Night and day
Hyde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primitive and troglodytic Violent and remorseless Murders Sir Danvers Carew Indulges in 'undignified', 'monstrous' pleasures 	Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Darwinism and eugenics Nature and nurture Supernatural Dangers of scientific study
Utterson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respectable, loyal friend of Jekyll Rational and reserved Investigates Jekyll's relationship with Hyde Reads the letters of Lanyon and Jekyll 	Friendship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional, single, well-educated men Constraints of society Secrets and lies Loyalty and estrangement
Lanyon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estranged friend of Jekyll Believes Jekyll is 'too fanciful' Witnesses Hyde transform into Jekyll Dies of shock 	Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urbanisation and 'urban terror' Victimisation of the vulnerable Victorian values Fin de siècle fears
		Historical Context	
		<p><i>Jekyll and Hyde</i> was published in 1886, during a time when significant scientific developments were challenging the status quo. Other influential novels of the period include <i>Frankenstein</i>, and <i>Dracula</i>.</p> <p>Charles Darwin's <i>Origin of Species</i> challenged traditional Victorian perceptions of science and scientific possibilities, whilst also undermining the value of religion as a guiding force. The resulting debates around morality and existentialism are clearly present in the novel.</p>	

HOMEWORK TASKS

Homework Task 1

Due date

Homework Task

Read and complete the Homework Task 1

1. Complete the quotation exercises for Macbeth, J&H and An Inspector Calls
2. Write 5 more quotations for each of your own.

Homework Task 2

Due date

Homework Task

Read and complete the Homework Task 2

1. Read the context information for An Inspector Calls and then complete the grid table on page 11

There are additional homework tasks, as well as some revision videos on the final page of the Knowledge Organiser you can look at.

Homework Task 1

Complete the quotation exercises and add 5 of your own for each text:

Macbeth:

- "Fair is _____ and foul is _____" (Act 1, The Witches)
- "Stars hide your fires! Let not light see my black and deep _____" (Act 1, Macbeth)
- "_____ me here and fill me from the crown to the toe top full of direst _____"
(Act 1, Lady Macbeth)
- "O' full of _____ is my mind dear wife" (Act 3, Macbeth)
- "Is this a _____ which I see before me, the handle toward my hand?" (Act 2, Macbeth)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

An Inspector Calls:

- "I speak as a hard-headed _____" (Mr Birling)
- "But these girls aren't cheap labour they're _____" (Sheila Birling)
- "_____ of that class"
- "unsinkable _____ unsinkable" (Mr Birling)
- "she was young and _____ and warm hearted and intensely grateful" (Gerald Croft)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Jekyll and Hyde:

- "The large, _____ face of Dr Jekyll grew pale to the lips and there came a blackness about his eyes"
- "_____ like fury"
- "If he be Mr Hyde, then I be Mr _____"
- "something _____ something detestable"
- "an _____ man paying through the nose for the capers of his youth"

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

ADDITIONAL HOMEWORK:

Write some WHAT sentences about the following characters:

1. Mr Birling is presented in An Inspector Calls

as _____

2. Arguably, the Inspector in Priestley's play can be seen

as... _____

3. Mr Hyde represents

4. Lady Macbeth is not a typical representation of women during Shakespeare's time because _____

Homework Task 2

Read all of the context information and complete the task on page 11

AN INSPECTOR CALLS – HISTORICAL CONTEXT CARDS

The Titanic

The luxury steamship RMS Titanic sank in the early hours of April 15, 1912, off the coast of Newfoundland in the North Atlantic after sideswiping an iceberg during its maiden voyage. Of the 2,240 passengers and crew on board, more than 1,500 lost their lives in the disaster. Titanic has inspired countless books, articles and films, and her story has entered the public consciousness as a cautionary tale about the perils of human hubris.

The Titanic was the product of intense competition among rival shipping lines in the first half of the 20th century. In particular, the White Star Line found itself in a battle for steamship primacy with Cunard, a venerable British firm with two standout ships that ranked among the most sophisticated and luxurious of their time. Cunard's Mauretania began service in 1907 and quickly set a speed record for the fastest average speed during a transatlantic crossing (23.69 knots or 27.26 mph), a title that it held for 22 years.

The sinking of the Titanic also highlights the rigidity of the class system which existed in the early 1900s. Passengers travelling first class on Titanic were roughly 44 percent more likely to survive than other passengers, partly because they were offered seats on the lifeboats first, with third class locked in the depths of the ship to prevent ascent to the deck and the lifeboats which could have carried them to safety. 76% of third class passengers perished.

The Great Depression

The Great Depression was the worst economic downturn in the history of the industrialized world, lasting from 1929 to 1939. It began after the stock market crash of October 1929, which sent Wall Street into a panic and wiped out millions of investors. Over the next several years, spending and investment dropped, causing steep declines in industrial output and employment as failing companies laid off workers. By 1933, when the Great Depression reached its lowest point, some 15 million Americans were unemployed and nearly half the country's banks had failed.

Despite assurances at the beginning of the depression from President [Herbert Hoover](#) and other leaders that the crisis would run its course, matters continued to get worse over the next three years. By 1930, 4 million Americans looking for work could not find it; that number had risen to 6 million in 1931.

Meanwhile, the country's industrial production had dropped by half. [Bread lines, soup kitchens](#) and rising numbers of homeless people became more and more common in America's towns and cities. Farmers couldn't afford to harvest their crops, and were forced to leave them rotting in the fields while people elsewhere starved. In 1930, severe droughts in the Southern Plains brought high winds and dust from Texas to Nebraska, killing people,

livestock and crops. The "[Dust Bowl](#)" inspired a mass migration of people from farmland to cities in search of work.

The effects of the Great Depression were felt all over the world.

World War One/Two

World War I began in 1914 after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand (heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire) and lasted until 1918. During the conflict, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire (the Central Powers) fought against Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Romania, Japan and the United States (the Allied Powers). Thanks to new military technologies and the horrors of trench warfare, World War I saw unprecedented levels of carnage and destruction. By the time the war was over and the Allied Powers claimed victory, more than 16 million people—soldiers and civilians alike—were dead.

The total number of [military](#) and [civilian casualties](#) in [World War I](#) was about 40 million: estimates range from 20.5 to 22 million deaths and about 20 to 22 million wounded military personnel, ranking it among the [deadliest conflicts](#) in human history.

The total number of deaths includes about 9 to 11 million [military personnel](#). The [civilian](#) death toll was about 11 million, including about 8 million of them which were due to war-related famine and disease and 3 million due to military actions and war crimes.

World War II was fought between the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, Japan) and the Allied Powers (Britain, United States, Soviet Union, France). Most of the countries in the world were involved in some way. It was the deadliest war in all of human history with around 70 million people killed. World War II started in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland. Great Britain and France responded by declaring war on Germany. The war in Europe ended with Germany's surrender on May 7, 1945. The war in the Pacific ended when Japan surrendered on September 2, 1945.

Labour troubles and strikes




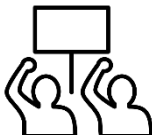
The national coal strike of 1912 was the first national strike by coal miners in the United Kingdom. Its main goal was securing a [minimum wage](#). After 37 days, the government intervened and ended the strike by passing the [Coal Mines Act](#), establishing a minimum wage for the first time.

The dispute centred upon an attempt by the [Miners Federation of Great Britain](#), the main [trade union](#) representing coal miners, to secure a [minimum wage](#) for miners in their district and replace the complicated wage structure then in place which often made it difficult for a miner to earn a fair day's wage. The same issues had caused [a major dispute](#) the previous year in [South Wales](#) and had become a national issue. The strike was a repeat of the unsuccessful strike of 1894 which also sought a minimum wage.

The strike began at the end of February in [Alfreton](#), [Derbyshire](#) and spread nationwide. Nearly one million miners took part. It ended on 6 April after 37 days. The strike caused considerable disruption to train and shipping schedules.

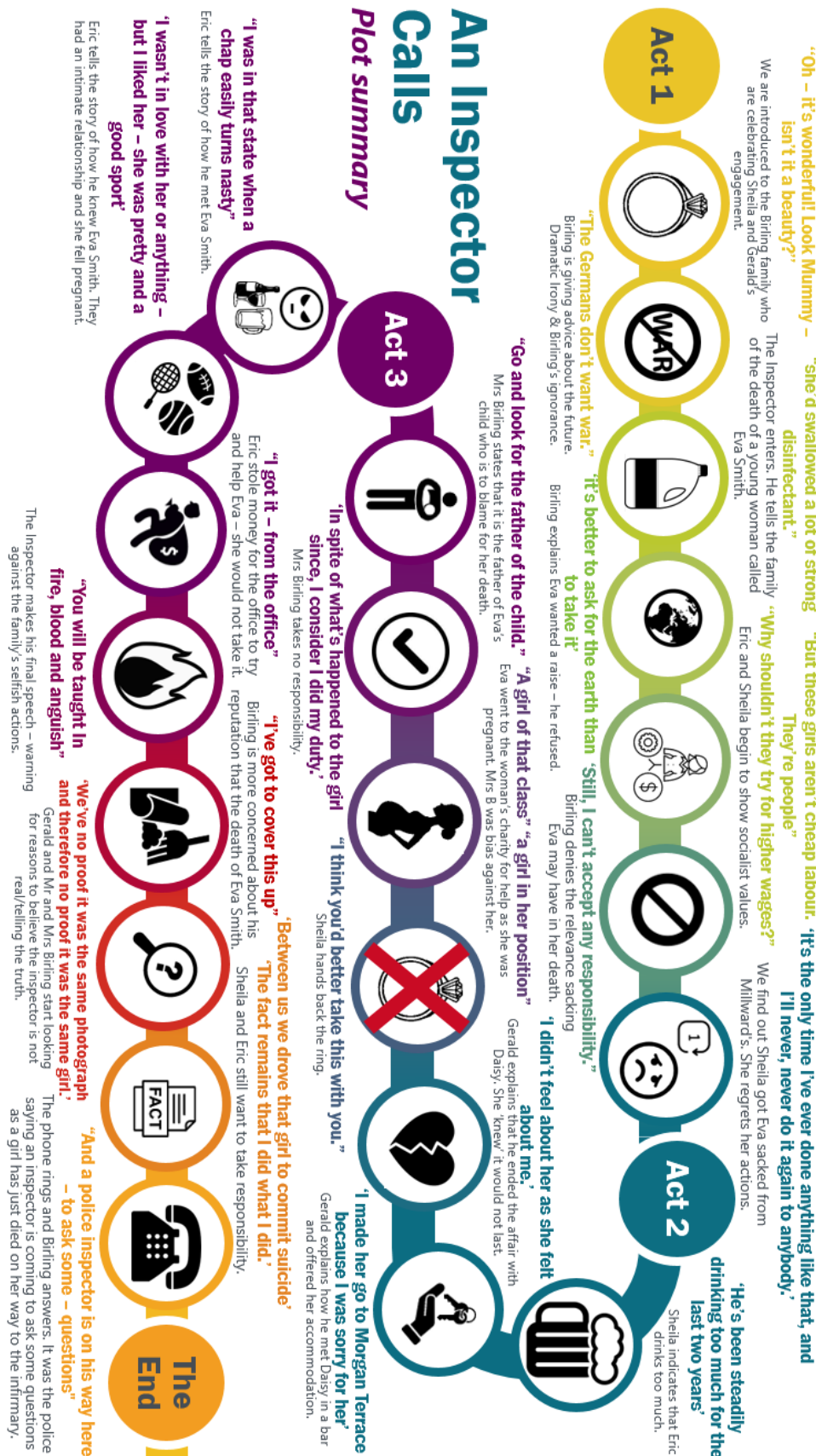
TASK: Using your knowledge of the information just read, complete the grid linking this to Mr Birling in the play.

AN INSPECTOR CALLS – HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Event	Reduce the information	What Birling says	Why Birling is wrong
<p><i>In this column, you should reduce the information you have been given regarding each event or idea into three to four bullet points.</i></p> <p><i>In this column, you should write down the quotation where Birling refers to the event or idea.</i></p> <p><i>In this column, you should explain why Birling is incorrect with what he says.</i></p>			
The Titanic 			
World War One/Two 			
The Great Depression 			
Labour and Strikes 			

Extra Activity: Produce a character/ plot map of all the texts you have studied (Macbeth, An Inspector Calls, Jekyll and Hyde)

See the example below for An Inspector Calls



Extract Activities for Revision

This unit is all about your ability to revise and recap the knowledge required for your English Literature Exam.

Watch the following videos on YouTube by Mr Bruff to help with your knowledge.

['An Inspector Calls' by J.B Priestley - YouTube](#)

[William Shakespeare's 'Macbeth' - Detailed Analysis - YouTube](#)

[Duality of Genre in 'Jekyll and Hyde' \(very clever from Stevenson\) - YouTube](#)

Remember, you also have your other Knowledge Organisers from Year 10 to support you with:

Macbeth

An Inspector Calls

Jekyll & Hyde