

To Kill A Mockingbird	Context	Key Characters
<p>Harper Lee was born in Monroeville, Alabama, in 1926. Like Jem and Scout, her father was a lawyer. She studied at the University of Alabama and worked in New York. There she began work on <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>, in the mid 1950s. It was completed in 1957 and published in 1960 - just before the black civil rights movement in America really took.</p>	<p>Scout Finch</p>	<p>The narrator and protagonist of the story. Jean Louise "Scout" Finch. She is intelligent and is considered as a tomboy in the context of where/when she grew up. She believes in the goodness around her, although this is tested at times. The novel tracks her maturing to be able to see innate nature of good and evil in humanity.</p>
<p>The Wall Street Crash and the Great Depression in America: When the Wall Street stock market crashed in October 1929, the world economy was plunged into the Great Depression. By the winter of 1932, America was in the depths of the greatest economic depression in its history. The number of unemployed people reached upwards of 13 million. Many people lived in deprived conditions close to famine and many had to move to shacks.</p>	<p>Jem Finch</p>	<p>Scout's brother and constant playmate at the beginning of the story.</p>
<p>American Slavery: Black people were originally brought from Africa to America during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. They were forcibly transported across the Atlantic in slave ships (in which many died) and sold as slaves to work on sugar and cotton plantations in the Caribbean and the southern states of north America. They had no rights and were seen by their white owners as little more than animals or machines. Even after the abolition of slavery in 1865, the blacks were still almost powerless. The whites had too much to lose to allow blacks any rights. Nothing was equal: blacks had the worst of everything while whites had the best.</p>	<p>Atticus Finch</p>	<p>Scout and Jem's father, a lawyer in Maycomb. He represents Tom during the trial, despite backlash and anger – he shows that he is committed to equality. He is a widower and is descended from an old local family. He acts as a moral compass throughout the novel and tries to instill a sense of morality in his family.</p>
<p>Segregation in 1930s America: In the 1930s, although 50% of the population of Southern towns were black, they had no vote and could not marry whites. The policy of segregation meant that blacks had to have their own schools, their own churches, their own football teams, even their own cemeteries.</p>	<p>Arthur 'Boo' Radley</p>	<p>A recluse, he is one of the novel's "mockingbirds," a good person injured by the evil of humankind.</p>
<p>The Scottsboro Case: In 1931, nine young black men were accused of raping two white women on a train. After a series of bitter trials, four of the men were sentenced to long prison sentences - even though prominent lawyers argued that the accusations were false. It was later discovered that the women were lying.</p>	<p>Bob Ewell</p>	<p>A drunken man, he wrongfully accused Tom Robinson of raping his daughter; Ewell represents the dark side of the South</p>
<p>Key themes</p>	<p>Tom Robinson</p>	<p>The black man accused of rape, one of the novel's "mockingbirds," an important symbol of innocence destroyed by evil.</p>
<p>SOCIAL INEQUALITY: discrimination and racial prejudice run rife in Maycomb county, whilst only a couple of characters (such as Atticus) are committed to social equality. The social hierarchy perplexes the children who cannot fathom why everyone seems so keen to segment and despise each other. These social divisions are irrational and they can be particularly harmful and destructive to the community.</p> <p>MORAL EDUCATION: as a bildungsroman novel, the story tracks the moral development of Scout and Jem. Atticus is committed to ensuring that his children have a strong social conscience and acts as their moral compass throughout the novel. He teaches them to be kind to everyone and not to join in with the neighbourhood rumours and gossip mongering about Boo Radley. He also defends Tom Robinson, a black man, which many people in Maycomb found to be controversial, but Atticus just wants to do what is morally right and lead a good example for his children.</p> <p>GOOD AND EVIL: To begin with, Jem and Scout appear to assume that everyone around them is inherently good – they haven't really been exposed to evil – this is reflective of their young age and their sense of innocence in their attitudes to life. However, through events such as the rape case, the children develop a more adult perspective, understanding that evil has far reaching effects and can destroy good, innocent lives to great extents.</p> <p>PREJUDICE: Prejudice permeates Maycomb society. Almost every character is either prejudiced against others, or the victim of prejudice. There is racial prejudice, class prejudice and prejudice against individuals who don't fit in.</p>	<p>Key Quotes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Maycomb was an old town, but it was a tired old town when I first knew it." 2. "But it was a time of vague optimism for some of the people; Maycomb County had recently been told that it had nothing to fear but fear itself." 3. "You never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view . . . until you climb into his skin and walk around in it." 4. "Remember it's a sin to kill a mockingbird." That was the only time I ever heard Atticus say it was a sin to do something" 5. "Your father's right," she said. "Mockingbirds don't do one thing but make music for us to enjoy. . . . but sing their hearts out for us. That's why it's a sin to kill a mockingbird." 6. "When they finally saw him, why he hadn't done any of those things . . . Atticus, he was real nice. . . ." His hands were under my chin, pulling up the cover, tucking it around me. "Most people are, Scout, when you finally see them." 7. "Until I feared I would lose it, I never loved to read. One does not love breathing." 8. "I wanted you to see what real courage is, instead of getting the idea that courage is a man with a gun in his hand. It's when you know you're licked before you begin, but you begin anyway and see it through no matter what." 9. "People generally see what they look for, and hear what they listen for." 10. "The one thing that doesn't abide by majority rule is a person's conscience." 	

<p>PART ONE Chapter 1: Scout Finch recounts the events that led to her brother Jem's broken arm many years earlier. She tells of how her father (Atticus) broke from the Finch's farming background to become a successful lawyer. Alongside Atticus, Scout also lives with her older brother Jem and their cook Calpurnia, Maycomb – a tired town in the grips of The Great Depression. A boy called Dill moved into the neighbourhood for the summer, who they befriended. Together, they all try to lure the mysterious Boo Radley out of his house. There are lots of rumours about Boo and his family.</p>
<p>Chapters 2-3: Scout goes to school for the first time, but does not get on well with her teacher, Miss Caroline. When Miss Caroline lends Walter money, Scout protests that she won't get it back (The Cunninghams are a poor family) Scout's hand is slapped with a ruler. To smooth things, Jem invites Walter over for dinner, where Calpurnia scolds Scout for being rude to Walter. Back at school, Miss Caroline cries when a 'cootie' crawls out of Burris Ewell's (a poor boy) hair.</p>
<p>Chapters 4-6: Scout continues to be frustrated by the slow curriculum at school. Scout & Jem find 'gifts' in knotholes in a Radley tree (chewing gum & pennies). Dill returns in summer Scout spends more time with a neighbour – Miss Maudie. She tells Scout that most of the rumours about Boo are untrue. Jem and Dill try to lure Boo out of the house. They see a shadow of a man and flee, with the sound of a shotgun behind them. Jem becomes stuck and has to shuffle out of his pants. The adults, hearing the noise, suggest Mr Radley has shot 'a Negro' in his yard.</p>
<p>Chapters 7-8: Scout also dislikes 2nd grade at school. Jem and Scout find other gifts at the Radley house – a ball of twine, two soap dolls resembling themselves, chewing gum, a spelling bee medal, and a pocket watch. Nathan Radley then fills the knothole with cement, he says because 'the tree is dying.' There is a snow day of school, and the children build a snowman of Mr Avery. Atticus is not happy and tells them to disguise it. Miss Maudie's house catches fire, and the neighbours wait outside. A blanket is draped over Scout – it is assumed it must have been Boo.</p>
<p>Chapters 9-11: Atticus is asked to defend Tom Robinson, a black man, in a rape case. It is a case that he can never hope to win, but he does so for his own sense of morality and justice. Scout gets into a fight at school, and then with her cousin Francis, over them calling Atticus a 'nigger lover'. Chapter 10 tells the reader more about Atticus. He is older than most fathers in the town, and likes to read. However, when a mad dog comes into town one day, Atticus shows that he is a great shot with a rifle – shooting it dead from some distance. In C.11, an old lady called Mrs Dubose is offensive to the Finches about Atticus defending Tom, causing Jem to destroy her camellia bushes. She is a mad old lady, and so Atticus is mad. Jem is made to read to her once a day for a month. When she dies, she leaves Jem a camellia.</p>
<p>Part Two Chapters 12-13: To Scout's disappointment, Dill does not visit Maycomb in the summer, and Jem wants to be more apart from her. Calpurnia takes the children to her 'coloured' church, which is exceptionally poor, yet is collecting donations for the Robinson family. Aunt Alexandra stays for a while, becoming an integral part of Maycomb's social life. She believes that Atticus should teach the children about their ancestry and to be proud of the family name, but he fails in this.</p>
<p>Chapters 14-15: Alexandra tells Scout she cannot go back to the coloured church, and tries (unsuccessfully) to convince Atticus to get rid of Calpurnia. Jem and Scout are sent to bed for fighting, where they find Dill, who has run away from home. Atticus places himself in front of the Maycomb jail to prevent a lynch mob from getting to Tom. Scout and Jem jump out and Scout speaks to Mr Cunningham, who is in the mob, about his son. Ashamed, Mr Cunningham gets the mob to leave. Mr Underwood then reveals that he had Atticus 'covered' the whole time with a shotgun at a window. Then he straightened up and waved a big paw.</p>
<p>Chapters 16-17: The trial begins. People attend from all over, including Mr Dolphus Raymond, a wealthy man who has a relationship with a black woman. Jem, Scout, and Dill sneak into the courthouse and sit on the balcony. Heck Tate, the sheriff, is the first to be cross-examined. He found Mayella Ewell badly beaten, and Bob told him she was raped by Tom Robinson. No doctor was called, and the bruises were on the right hand side of her face. Bob Ewell is then called to the stand. He states that he saw Tom raping his daughter. Atticus questions why no doctor was called (too expensive and 'no need') and confirms Bob is left-handed (a left-hander would normally bruise the right of someone's face).</p>
<p>Chapters 18-19: Mayella is called to testify. She states that she called Tom into the house to break up a dresser, but that once in he took advantage of her. To Atticus, she reveals that she has a drunken father, 7 unhelpful siblings, and no friends. He questions how Tom could have inflicted the bruises, when he has a useless left hand (injured in a childhood accident). She yells at the courtroom that they would be cowards not to convict Tom and refuses to be questioned anymore. Tom is then questioned. He declares that Mayella embraced him, at which point her father appeared at the window. Tom's boss (Link Deas, a white man) confirms Tom is a good man. Link is expelled from the courtroom. The prosecution accuses Tom of lying about everything, which causes Dill to cry. Scout leaves the courtroom with him.</p>
<p>Chapters 20-22: They encounter Mr Dolphus Raymond. He explains that he pretends to be drunk to give an explanation for his lifestyle – he actually just prefers black people to whites. When they return to the courtroom, Atticus is making his closing comments –citing the prosecution's shaky evidence, Calpurnia comes into the courtroom and informs Atticus that the children have not been home – he sees them and sends them home for supper. The return after supper, and after a long delay, hear the jury return a guilty verdict. Jem is horrified by the guilty verdict, and no longer has faith in the people of Maycomb. The next day, the black population delivers an avalanche of food to the Finch household. The children then hear that Bob Ewell has spat at their father that morning, vowing to seek revenge.</p>
<p>Chapters 23-25: Bob Ewell's threats are worrisome to everyone except for Atticus himself. Atticus feels that Tom has a chance of acquittal, but if not he will be executed by electric chair. Atticus states that in an Alabama court, they were lucky to get the court to actually deliberate. Jem and Scout then discuss why everyone in town despises each other. One day in August, at Aunt Alexandra's missionary circle, Atticus reveals that Tom has attempted to escape and was shot dead. The missionary circle reconvenes as if nothing is wrong. Mr Underwood writes a long editorial condemning his death, but others think that it is typical for a black man to do something irrational like try to escape.</p>
<p>Chapters 26-27: School starts again, and the children pass by the Radley household each day, no longer scared, but still hoping to catch a glimpse of Boo. Teachings at school on the theme of equality frustrate Scout, as the same teachers have been known to be prejudiced against blacks in the town. After Bob Ewell loses a job, everyone connected with the case (Judge Taylor, Helen Robinson, Link Deas) begins to be harassed in some way – e.g. by being followed or seeing shadows lurking around their homes. On Halloween, Jem takes Scout to the school for a school event.</p>
<p>Chapters 28-31: On the way home from the Halloween event, the children are pursued by a mysterious assailant. Jem tries to protect Scout but is dragged away. Scout hears a crunching sound and Jem screams. As she runs towards him, she is seized. Then her attacker is pulled away. When the noise of the struggle has ceased, she sees a prone man lying in the street and a man carrying Jem back home. The Dr is called - Jem has a broken arm. Heck Tate appears and tells Atticus that the prone man is dead – it is Bob Ewell. As Scout explains what happened, she turns to the rescuer and realises it is Boo Radley. They listen to Heck and Atticus discussing what to do – although Heck knows that Boo killed Ewell, they agree that the story is Ewell fell on his own knife. Scout walks Boo home and then never sees him again.</p>

Foreshadowing: a clue, hint or warning about something which will happen in the future/ later in the text

Attorney general: top lawyer in a country or state

Exposition: a full-fledged and detailed explanation

Motif: a repeated image that helps to convey a theme

Semantic field: a set of words that are related in meaning

Notorious: famous or well known, typically for some bad quality or deed

Vigilante: a person who tries in an unofficial way to prevent crime or to catch someone who has committed a crime, often violently and outside of legal authority

Injustice: unfair behaviour or treatment

Gothic: related to medieval style, or the horror and mystery depicted in fiction about the 18th and 19th centuries

Bildungsroman: a coming of age novel which focuses on the development of the protagonist from youth to adulthood

Didactic: intended to teach a message, particularly in moral instruction

Jim Crow Laws: Racial segregation state and local laws

American Dream: The ideal by which equality of opportunity is available to any American, allowing the highest aspirations and goals to be achieved

Civil Rights: Rights that protect individuals' freedom from infringement by governments, social organisations, and private individuals

Segregation: the action or state of setting someone or something apart from others

Structural Features	Definition
Stanza	A 'paragraph' in a poem.
Enjambment	A sentence or phrase that runs onto the next line.
Anaphora	When the first word of a stanza is the same across different stanzas.
Juxtaposition	Two ideas/ images placed together for contrasting effect.
Speaker	The narrator, or person in the poem.
Refrain	A phrase, line or group of lines which is repeated throughout a poem.

Word class	Definition	Example
Verb	A verb is a word or set of words that shows action (<i>runs, is going, has been painting</i>); feeling (<i>loves, envies</i>); or state of being (<i>am, are, is, have been, was, seem</i>)..	The child, <u>to</u> re off the wrapping paper and <u>beamed</u> at her gift. She <u>was</u> elated.
Adverb	An adverb labels how, when or where something happens (and they often end in '-ly').	The dog growled <u>menacingly</u> whenever the bird flew <u>gracefully</u> towards the window.
Noun	Nouns are names, places and things; they also signify imagined things like 'a ghost'; and ideas or concepts, such as 'love', 'guilt' or 'fate'.	There was a flash of <u>hope</u> in his <u>eyes</u> as he looked through the <u>window</u> .
Pronoun	Words used instead of a noun i.e. 'he', 'she', 'they', 'it'.	<u>She</u> was surprised <u>it</u> was happening.
Adjective	An adjective is a describing word or phrase that adds qualities to a noun. It normally comes before a noun, or after verbs like 'am', 'is', 'was', 'appears' or 'seems'.	The <u>ebullient</u> crowd stood together in solidarity.
Preposition	Prepositions are short words and phrases that give information about place, time and manner	The money was hidden <u>under</u> the bed, <u>beside</u> the old duvet, <u>on top of</u> the shoe box.
Intensifier	A word, especially an adverb or adjective, that has little meaning itself but is used to add emphasis to another adjective, verb, or adverb.	He was <u>too</u> dispirited to continue. The contract was <u>very</u> confusing. The card was <u>extremely</u> sentimental.
Minimiser	A word that is used to make another adjective, verb or adverb sound lesser.	She was <u>slightly</u> traumatised. They were <u>just</u> considering it. We were <u>a little</u> rancorous in their response.

Context	Definition
Post colonialism	Postcolonialism is the study of the cultural legacy of colonialism, focusing on the human consequences of the control and exploitation of colonized people and their lands.
Emigration	The act of leaving one's own country to settle permanently in another; moving abroad.
Racial Segregation	Racial segregation is the separation of people into racial or other ethnic groups in daily life. It may apply to activities such as eating in a restaurant, drinking from a water fountain, using a public toilet, attending school etc.
Apartheid	(in South Africa) a policy or system of segregation or discrimination on grounds of race.
Windrush Generation	The Windrush generation refers to the immigrants who were invited to the UK between 1948 and 1971 from Caribbean countries such as Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados. The name derives from the ship MV Empire Windrush, which on June 22, 1948, docked in Tilbury, Essex, bringing nearly 500 Jamaicans to the UK.

Language Techniques	Definition	Example
Symbolism	When an object represents an idea that is much deeper and more significant.	your mother tongue would rot, rot and die in your mouth
Personification	Describing an inanimate object as having human feelings.	Lizard cars cruise by; Their radiators grin.
Metaphor	A descriptive technique that names a person, thing or action as something else.	This is the backbone of Britain
Simile	A descriptive technique that compares one thing with another, usually using 'as' or 'like'.	for my laugh in the mirror shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!
Listing	When the writer includes several words/ phrases/ ideas, one after the other.	I have learned to wear many faces like dresses – homeface, officeface, streetface, hostface, cocktailface,
Repetition	When a word/ phrase is noticeably repeated throughout a sentence/ paragraph/ whole text.	and my hands, and the skin about my bones, and the soft labouring of my lungs
Imagery	A technique in which the author appeals to the senses i.e. seeing, hearing, touching.	Small round hard stones click under my heels,

Twelfth Night Knowledge Organiser

Plot Summary

Act 1: Twins Viola and Sebastian are shipwrecked in Illyria.

Duke Orsino. Viola disguises herself as boy (Cesario) and goes to work for Duke Orsino who is hopelessly in love with Countess Olivia.

Olivia doesn't realise that Cesario is a girl and falls in love with him/her. Maria tells off Sir Toby, Sir Andrew Aguecheek and Feste for their rowdy drunkenness.

Act 2: Malvolio is tricked through love letters which he thinks are from Olivia.

Act 3: Olivia confesses her love for Viola/Cesario. Malvolio appears cross gartered and wearing yellow stockings as required in the letter. Olivia thinks he is mad.

Act 4: Sebastian is mistaken for Viola/Cesario resulting in a fight with Sir Toby and Olivia proposes to him. Malvolio is imprisoned for his madness.

Act 5: The twins are reunited and the mistaken identities are resolved. Orsino proposes to Viola, The crime against Malvolio is revealed.

		Themes	Essential Quotations	Useful Vocabulary
Viola Quick-witted Forthright	Malvolio Puritan Vain Steward	Love	"If Music be the food of love, play on." Duke Orsino A1 Sc1 1.	Verse: Writing using poetic techniques of rhythm and sometimes rhyme. Prose: Written or spoken language in its ordinary form without poetic structure. Iambic pentameter: Verse with 10 syllables and a regular beat of five alternate stresses. 'If music be the food of love, play on.' Assonance: poetic effect of repeated vowel sounds. e.g gold/ hope; Consonance: poetic effect of repeated consonant sounds e.g. killed/cold. Sibilance: poetic effect of repeated 's' sounds. Dramatic irony: The audience know more than the characters on stage. Soliloquy: a speech giving access to a character's thoughts usually when they are alone on the stage. Pun: A word having more than one meaning. Innuendo: a pun with a sexual double meaning. Puritan – A religious person against all drinking, feasting and the theatre. Thee/Thou – You Superior – to have a higher status. Inferior – to be of a lower status
Orsino – The Duke Noble Melancholic Inconsistent	Olivia Mourning Impetuous Heiress		"Make me a willow cabin at your gate And call upon your soul within the house" Viola A1 Sc5	
Sir Toby Belch Drunkard Crude Corrupt	Sir Andrew Aguecheek Foolish Suitor Coward		"Even so quickly one may catch the plague." Olivia Act 1 Scene 5	
Sebastian Identical Separated	Maria Witty Ingenious Servant		"Yet, a barful strife/Where'er I woo, myself would be his wife." Viola Act 1 Scene 4	
Feste – The fool. Shakespeare's fools provide jokes and puns but also comment on the world of the play. Feste can talk to any character and move between both households.		Ambition and social status (Malvolio)	"Madam why delight you in such a barren rascal?" Malvolio A1 Sc5	
			"O you are sick of self-love Malvolio," Olivia A1 Sc5	
			"My masters are you mad?" Malvolio A2 Sc3	
			"Dost thou think because thou art virtuous there shall be no more cakes and ale?" Sir Toby to Malvolio A2 Sc3	
			"Some are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them." Malvolio reading the trick letter. A2 Sc5	
			"I'll be revenged on the whole pack of you." Malvolio A5 Sc1	

Context/Literary Tradition

Twelfth Night was a festival twelve days after Christmas where the usual rules were turned upside down and the normal order of things was reversed. 'Twelfth Night' was first performed in 1602. Comedy: Common features of Shakespeare's comedies: set in an imaginary place, happy ending - usually marriage or betrothal, focus on theme of love and deception and mistaken identity. Shakespeare often included tragic elements in his comedies. Tragedies have unhappy endings usually involving the downfall of the main character.