AN INSPECTOR CALLS

J.B. Priestley, socialist writer · Set in 1912 · Written in 1945

One girl. Five people. One chain of blame.

THE CHAIN OF EVENTS

SEPT 1910 · REVEALED ACT 1 — Class · Responsibility

MR BIRLING

Sacks Eva for leading a strike for 25 shillings a week instead of 22 and six.

'it's my duty to keep labour costs down'

JAN 1911 · REVEALED ACT 1 — Gender · Class

SHEILA

Out of jealousy and bad temper, has Eva sacked from Milwards dress shop.

'I'll never, never do it again to anybody.'

SPRING 1911 · REVEALED ACT 2 — Gender · Class

GERALD

Meets 'Daisy Renton' at the Palace Bar, keeps her as his mistress, then ends it.

'I became at once the most important person in her life'

NOV 1911 · REVEALED ACT 3 — Age · Responsibility

ERIC

Meets her drunk; she becomes pregnant. He steals £50 from his father's office for her.

'the fact remains that I did what I did.'

SPRING 1912 · REVEALED ACT 2 — Class · Responsibility

MRS BIRLING

Persuades her charity to refuse Eva help — then blames the unknown father: Eric.

'Go and look for the father of the child. It's his responsibility.'

EVA DIES IN THE INFIRMARY

Eva Smith (later 'Daisy Renton') never appears on stage. She stands for the 'millions and millions' of powerless working people.

WHO LEARNS? WHO DOESN'T?

THE YOUNG · SHEILA & ERIC

Accept blame and change. Priestley's hope for the future.

'You're just beginning to pretend all over again.' — Sheila

THE OLD · MR & MRS BIRLING, GERALD

Fear only scandal; relieved when it seems a hoax.

'the famous younger generation who know it all' — Mr Birling

THE INSPECTOR

Priestley's mouthpiece. 'Goole' sounds like **ghoul** — a ghostly conscience.

'We are members of one body. We are responsible for each other.'

Warns of *'fire and blood and anguish'* — the world wars.

THE TWIST

The phone rings: a girl has died and a police inspector is on his way. It all starts again.

PRIESTLEY'S METHODS

Lighting: 'pink and intimate' becomes 'brighter and harder'.

Interruptions: the doorbell cuts off Birling's selfish speech.

Cliffhangers: each act ends on a moment of high tension.

THEN vs NOW — WHY IT MATTERS

	1912 · ON STAGE	1946 · IN THE AUDIENCE
Class	Rigid hierarchy; the rich hold power	Labour landslide; welfare state on its way
Women	No vote; few rights or choices	Had worked through two wars; could vote
Birling	Titanic 'unsinkable'; no war coming	Audience know he is wrong → dramatic irony

PAPER 2 · SECTION A

Choice of 2 · no extract · 34 marks (inc. 4 SPaG) · ~45 min

POINT → QUOTE → ZOOM → PRIESTLEY'S PURPOSE

MACBETH

William Shakespeare · Tragedy · Written c.1606 for King James I

One prophecy. One ambition. One chain of blood.

THE CHAIN OF EVENTS

ACT 1 SCENE 3 — Supernatural · Ambition

THE WITCHES' PROPHECY

Brave Macbeth is told he will be king. The idea of murder enters his mind at once.

'All hail, Macbeth, that shalt be king hereafter!'

ACT 2 SCENE 2 — Guilt · Kingship

DUNCAN MURDERED

Pushed by Lady Macbeth, he kills the king in his sleep — and is instantly guilty.

'Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood / Clean from my hand?'

ACT 3 SCENES 2–3 — Ambition · Paranoia

BANQUO MURDERED

Fearing Banquo's sons will be kings, Macbeth hires murderers. Fleance escapes.

'O, full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife!'

ACT 4 SCENES 1–2 — Tyranny · Violence

MACDUFF'S FAMILY KILLED

Now a tyrant, Macbeth orders the slaughter of innocent women and children.

'The castle of Macduff I will surprise'

ACT 5 SCENE 1 — Guilt · Gender

LADY MACBETH BREAKS

Sleepwalking, she tries to wash away imaginary blood. She later dies offstage.

'Out, damned spot! out, I say!'

MACDUFF KILLS MACBETH

Malcolm is crowned and order is restored. He calls them *'this dead butcher and his fiend-like queen'*.

KEY CHARACTERS

MACBETH · HERO TO TYRANT

'Brave Macbeth' becomes a 'butcher', ruled by ambition.

'Let not light see my black and deep desires'

LADY MACBETH · CONTROL TO COLLAPSE

Rejects her femininity to drive the murder; guilt destroys her.

'be the serpent under't'

THE WITCHES

Do they **cause** the evil, or just reveal Macbeth's desires?

'Fair is foul, and foul is fair'

BANQUO & MACDUFF · FOILS

Banquo resists the witches; Macduff stands for justice.

'The instruments of darkness tell us truths' — Banquo

SHAKESPEARE'S METHODS

Soliloquies: 'Is this a dagger...' reveals his inner conflict.

Imagery: blood, darkness and sleep trace guilt.

Dramatic irony: Duncan trusts Macbeth after Cawdor's betrayal.

Disorder: nature turns unnatural after the king's murder.

JACOBEAN CONTEXT — WHY IT MATTERS

	1606 · THE AUDIENCE BELIEVED	IN THE PLAY
Divine Right	Kings are chosen by God	Killing Duncan is a sin against God and nature
King James I	Feared witches; claimed descent from Banquo	Evil witches; noble Banquo flatters the king
Gunpowder Plot	1605 plot to kill the king	Regicide is shown to end in chaos and death
Women	Expected to be obedient and gentle	Lady Macbeth's 'unsex me here' would shock

PAPER 1 · SECTION A

Extract + whole play · 34 marks (inc. 4 SPaG) · ~50 min

POINT → QUOTE → ZOOM → SHAKESPEARE'S PURPOSE

A CHRISTMAS CAROL

Charles Dickens · Novella · Published 1843

One miser. Four ghosts. One transformation.

THE CHAIN OF EVENTS

STAVE 1 — Greed · Redemption

MARLEY'S GHOST

Scrooge's dead partner, weighed down by chains, warns him to change.

'I wear the chain I forged in life'

STAVE 2 — Memory · Isolation

GHOST OF CHRISTMAS PAST

A lonely childhood, Fezziwig's party, and losing Belle to greed.

'Another idol has displaced me' — Belle

STAVE 3 — Poverty · Family

GHOST OF CHRISTMAS PRESENT

The Cratchits' loving Christmas; Tiny Tim is ill. Two wretched children are revealed.

'This boy is Ignorance. This girl is Want.'

STAVE 4 — Death · Fear

GHOST OF CHRISTMAS YET TO COME

A silent ghost shows Scrooge's unmourned death — and Tiny Tim's.

'I will honour Christmas in my heart, and try to keep it all the year.'

STAVE 5 — Redemption · Generosity

CHRISTMAS MORNING

Sends a turkey, gives to charity and raises Bob's salary.

'I am as light as a feather, I am as happy as an angel'

TINY TIM DOES NOT DIE

Scrooge becomes 'a second father' to him. Change is always possible — Dickens' message of hope.

KEY CHARACTERS

SCROOGE · COLD TO KIND

A greedy, isolated miser who learns compassion.

'a squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous, old sinner!'

THE CRATCHITS · POOR BUT HAPPY

Bob is Scrooge's underpaid clerk; his family is full of love.

'God bless Us, Every One!' — Tiny Tim

FRED · THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

Scrooge's nephew keeps inviting him, however rudely he is refused.

'a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time'

HIS WORDS THROWN BACK

The Ghost of Christmas Present repeats Scrooge's cruel words to shame him.

'Are there no prisons?' · 'decrease the surplus population'

DICKENS' METHODS

Allegory: each ghost teaches a moral lesson.

Pathetic fallacy: fog and cold mirror Scrooge's heart.

Lists: piled-up verbs and adjectives exaggerate his greed.

Structure: five 'staves', like verses of a carol.

VICTORIAN CONTEXT — WHY IT MATTERS

	1843 · DICKENS' WORLD	IN THE NOVELLA
Poor Law 1834	The poor sent to harsh workhouses	Scrooge: 'And the Union workhouses?'
Malthus	Too many poor people seen as a problem	'surplus population' thrown back at Scrooge
Dickens' life	Worked in a factory aged 12; father jailed for debt	Deep sympathy for poor children like Tim
Christmas	Being revived as a family festival	Christmas = generosity and togetherness

PAPER 1 · SECTION B

Extract + whole novella · 30 marks · ~50 min

POINT → QUOTE → ZOOM → DICKENS' PURPOSE

ROMEO AND JULIET

William Shakespeare · Tragedy · Written c.1595

Two families. One love. One chain of fate.

THE CHAIN OF EVENTS

PROLOGUE · ACT 1 SCENE 1 — Fate · Conflict

THE FEUD

We are told the ending first. The feud spills onto the streets; the Prince threatens death.

'A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life'

ACT 1 SCENE 5 — Love · Conflict

THE CAPULET PARTY

Romeo and Juliet meet and fall in love. Tybalt spots Romeo and vows revenge.

'My only love sprung from my only hate!'

ACT 2 SCENE 6 — Love · Haste

THE SECRET WEDDING

Friar Laurence marries them the day after they meet, hoping to end the feud.

'These violent delights have violent ends'

ACT 3 SCENE 1 — Conflict · Fate

TWO DEATHS, ONE EXILE

Tybalt kills Mercutio; Romeo kills Tybalt in revenge and is banished.

'A plague o' both your houses!' — Mercutio

ACT 3 SCENE 5 – ACT 4 — Family · Gender

FORCED TO MARRY PARIS

Capulet rages when Juliet refuses. She takes the Friar's sleeping potion.

'hang, beg, starve, die in the streets' — Capulet

DEATH IN THE TOMB · ACT 5 SCENE 3

Thinking Juliet dead, Romeo poisons himself; she wakes and stabs herself. Only then are the families reconciled.

KEY CHARACTERS

ROMEO · IMPULSIVE LOVER

From moping over Rosaline to dying for Juliet in days.

'Did my heart love till now? forswear it, sight!'

JULIET · OBEDIENT TO DEFIANT

Not yet fourteen, she defies her family and society for love.

'Deny thy father and refuse thy name'

TYBALT & MERCUTIO

Tybalt is all hatred and honour; witty Mercutio dies cursing the feud.

'I hate the word, / As I hate hell, all Montagues, and thee' — Tybalt

THE ADULTS WHO FAIL THEM

The Friar rushes his plans, the Nurse backs Paris, Capulet threatens.

'Wisely and slow; they stumble that run fast' — Friar

SHAKESPEARE'S METHODS

Prologue: a sonnet that gives away the ending — dramatic irony.

Shared sonnet: their first lines together form one sonnet.

Light imagery: 'Juliet is the sun' in a world of darkness.

Pace: the action races over just a few days.

ELIZABETHAN CONTEXT — WHY IT MATTERS

	1590s · THE AUDIENCE BELIEVED	IN THE PLAY
Fate	The stars could shape your destiny	'star-cross'd' lovers are doomed from the start
Fathers	Daughters obeyed; fathers chose husbands	Capulet's fury when Juliet refuses Paris
Honour	Men defended family honour by fighting	Tybalt's challenge leads to two deaths
Religion	Suicide was a mortal sin	The ending would deeply shock the audience

PAPER 1 · SECTION A

Extract + whole play · 34 marks (inc. 4 SPaG) · ~50 min

POINT → QUOTE → ZOOM → SHAKESPEARE'S PURPOSE

JEKYLL AND HYDE

Robert Louis Stevenson · Gothic novella · Published 1886

**One man. Two selves.
One chain of secrets.**

THE CHAIN OF EVENTS

CHAPTER 1 — Violence · Secrecy

STORY OF THE DOOR

Enfield tells Utterson how Hyde trampled a young girl, then paid with a cheque signed by Jekyll.

'like some damned Juggernaut'

CHAPTER 4 — Violence · Evil

THE CAREW MURDER

Hyde beats Sir Danvers Carew, an elderly MP, to death in the street.

'with ape-like fury'

CHAPTER 6 — Science · Secrecy

LANYON'S SHOCK

Dr Lanyon falls ill and dies after a horror he refuses to explain.

'I have had a shock, and I shall never recover.'

CHAPTER 8 — Duality · Fear

THE LAST NIGHT

Poole and Utterson break into Jekyll's cabinet. Hyde lies dead in Jekyll's clothes.

'if that was my master, why had he a mask upon his face?' — Poole

CHAPTER 9 — Science · Supernatural

LANYON'S NARRATIVE

Lanyon's letter reveals he watched Hyde drink the potion and transform.

'there stood Henry Jekyll!'

JEKYLL'S CONFESSION · CHAPTER 10

His experiment freed his evil side, which grew until it took over. *'man is not truly one, but truly two'*

KEY CHARACTERS

JEKYLL · RESPECTED TO RUINED

A respectable doctor who hides his secret 'pleasures'.

'a load of genial respectability'

HYDE · PURE EVIL

Small, 'troglodytic' and violent; people feel instant disgust.

'Satan's signature upon a face' — Utterson

UTTERSON · THE DETECTIVE

A reserved lawyer who investigates but protects his friend's name.

'If he be Mr Hyde, I shall be Mr Seek.'

ENFIELD & LANYON · REPUTATION

Victorian gentlemen who avoid gossip and scandal at all costs.

'the more it looks like Queer Street, the less I ask' — Enfield

STEVENSON'S METHODS

Multiple narrators: the truth is held back until the final letters.

Setting: foggy London; Jekyll's grand front vs the shabby back door.

Animal imagery: Hyde is 'ape-like' and 'like a monkey'.

Gothic: violence, mystery and the unexplained.

VICTORIAN CONTEXT — WHY IT MATTERS

	1886 · STEVENSON'S WORLD	IN THE NOVELLA
Reputation	A gentleman's good name was everything	Utterson and Jekyll hide the scandal
Darwin	Fears that humans were close to animals	Hyde's 'ape-like' fury
Science	New discoveries raised fears of 'playing God'	Jekyll's potion; Lanyon's horror
Double lives	Respectable men with hidden vices	Jekyll uses Hyde to sin without shame

PAPER 1 · SECTION B

Extract + whole novella · 30 marks · ~50 min

POINT → QUOTE → ZOOM → STEVENSON'S PURPOSE