



### I should already know:

- Life in modern day London
- The form of a novel

### I will learn:

- Life in Victorian London; Victorian crime; the form of a novel; Bill Sikes, Fagin, the Artful Dodger, Oliver; morality
- Composing a topic sentence; the subject; subject / verb agreement; the past simple tense

### Key Words

Word	Definition	Example
villains	A villain is a bad person in a story, who harms other people or breaks the law to get what they want.	The villain plotted to take over the world.
victims	A person who has come to feel helpless and passive in the face of misfortune or ill-treatment.	Oliver Twist was a victim.
vulnerable	If someone is vulnerable they are in a situation where they could be easily harmed.	All her friends had left her and she didn't know what to do. She felt so vulnerable.
corrupt	Someone is ' <b>corrupt</b> ' if they use their power in a dishonest or illegal way in order to make life better for themselves.	An English teacher says she would give a student a good grade if they gave her £20.00. The English teacher is corrupt.
naïve	Someone is naïve if they don't have experience of how complicated life can be and therefore trust people too much.	The naïve mouse sniffed at the cat's nose.
orphan	An <b>orphan</b> is a child whose parents are dead.	Oliver Twist is an orphan.
moral	A moral is a message that is conveyed or a lesson to be learned from a story or event.	The moral of Charles Dickens' novel Oliver Twist is to persevere in the face of adversity.



### Greater Depth Challenge

- How might the reactions of modern readers be different to Victorian readers?
- Evaluate the importance of money in relation to how people are treated.

### This will help in the future:

- Y8 study of Sherlock Holmes
- Y9 study of Jane Eyre
- GCSE English Literature Victorian novel study

### Vocabulary I should already know:

- **Character, author, chapter, page, blurb**

### Grammar I should already know:

- **SATs age related grammar**

### Further Reading

*Holes* read in Y8  
*Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* read this year  
*Northern Lights*  
*The Vile Victorians (Non fiction)*

<b>'Oliver Twist': Knowledge</b> <b>Organiser</b>	<b>Key words</b>	<b>Characters</b>
Oliver is born in the workhouse. When he is a bit older he is nominated to ask for more food because the boys are starving.	<b>morality</b> – a code of right and wrong. People who try to be good can be called <b>moral</b> and people who do bad things can be called <b>immoral</b> .	<b>Oliver</b> He is a 'pale, thin' orphan who is treated badly by almost everyone he meets. He tries his best to be a good person and experiences 'horror and alarm' whenever he sees crimes being committed.
He is kicked out of the workhouse and given away to the Sowerberry family to be an undertaker's apprentice. He's bullied by Noah, they fight and he is locked up.	<b>vulnerable</b> – in a situation in which you could be easily harmed. People living on the streets are <b>vulnerable</b> .	<b>Mr. Bumble</b> The man who runs the workhouse and gives Oliver his name. He is 'a fat man' who enjoys power and doesn't care about the people beneath him.
Oliver runs away to London, meets Dodger and is introduced to Fagin's gang.	<b>brutal</b> – very violent or cruel.	<b>Noah Claypole</b> A 'malicious and ill-conditioned' boy who bullies Oliver at the undertakers. He eventually runs away to London and joins the same gang as Oliver.
Oliver is taken out with the gang and is horrified to see Dodger steal a gentleman's handkerchief. Oliver is wrongly arrested for the theft.	<b>corrupt</b> – a word used to describe a person who uses their power in a dishonest or illegal way in order to make life better for themselves.	<b>Fagin</b> An old man who runs the gang of pickpockets. He seems kind but his 'villainous-looking and repulsive face' reflects his selfish nature as he gets young boys to do his dirty work for him.
The gentleman, Mr. Brownlow, takes pity on Oliver and takes him in. The gang plot to get him back in case he reveals information about them.	<b>villain</b> – a 'baddie' who harms other people or breaks the law to get what they want.	<b>Jack Dawkins (The Artful Dodger)</b> A young boy who introduces Oliver to Fagin's gang who has 'all the airs and manners of a man'. He's confident and cunning.
Oliver is abducted by the gang whilst running an errand for Mr. Brownlow.	<b>malicious</b> – meant to hurt or upset someone.	<b>Bill Sikes</b> A 'rough man' who has been a criminal for many years. He beats his dog viciously and brutally kills his girlfriend, Nancy.
Oliver is used by Sikes in a burglary. They fail and Sikes runs away. Oliver is left behind but the people who live there feel sorry for him and look after him. They are called Fred and Rose Maylie.	<b>victim</b> – someone who has been harmed, often by other people.	<b>Nancy</b> Bill's girlfriend who risks her life to help Oliver escape from the gang. She loves Bill even though he treats her abusively and she feels guilty about the life of crime she has led.
When Bill and Fagin realise what has happened, they plot to catch Oliver again. Nancy overhears and visits Mr. Brownlow to warn him.	<b>naïve</b> – If someone is naïve if they don't have experience of how complicated life can be and therefore trust people too much.	<b>Mr. Brownlow</b> A wealthy older gentleman who takes Oliver in and looks after him. He believes in Oliver's goodness even when it looks like Oliver has stolen from him and eventually finds out the truth about Oliver's parents.
Fagin tells Bill about Nancy's betrayal and Bill murders her. Fagin is discovered and sent to prison and Bill dies trying to run away.	<b>society</b> – the people who live in a certain area. This could be a country, town or small group.	
Oliver discovers who his parents were and joins Mr. Brownlow and the Maylies to live happily ever after.	<b>workhouse</b> – a place where people who couldn't support themselves were sent to live and work.	
	<b>Background information</b>	
	'Oliver Twist' was written in 1837-39.	
	It was written by Charles Dickens.	
	It was published chapter by chapter in a periodical (magazine).	
	Charles Dickens had to work in harsh conditions as a child when his father was sent to prison.	
	Dickens wanted to criticise a new change to The Poor Law which happened in 1834 and created more workhouses and show how hard life was for poor people.	

<b>'Oliver Twist': Knowledge</b>	<b>Key words</b>	<b>Characters</b>
<b>Organiser</b>	<b>morality –</b>	<b>Oliver</b> He is a 'pale, thin' orphan who
Oliver is born		
When he is a bit older	<b>vulnerable –</b>	<b>Mr. Bumble</b> The man who
He is kicked out of		
He's bullied by	<b>brutal –</b>	<b>Noah Claypole</b> A 'malicious and ill-conditioned' boy who
Oliver runs away	<b>corrupt –</b>	
Oliver is taken	<b>villain –</b>	<b>Fagin</b> An old man who
Oliver is wrongly	<b>malicious –</b>	
The gentleman, Mr. Brownlow,	<b>victim –</b>	<b>Jack Dawkins (The Artful Dodger)</b> A young boy who
The gang	<b>naïve –</b>	
Oliver is	<b>society –</b>	<b>Bill Sikes</b> A 'rough man' who
Oliver is They Oliver is They are called	<b>workhouse –</b>	
When Bill and Fagin realise what has happened,	<b>Background information</b>	
Nancy	'Oliver Twist' was written in	<b>Nancy</b> Bill's girlfriend who
Fagin tells	It was written by.	
Fagin	In was published	<b>Mr. Brownlow</b> A wealthy gentleman who
Oliver discovers	Charles Dickens had to	
	Dickens wanted to	



### I should already know:

- Life in Victorian London
- Victorian crime
- The form of a novel

### I will learn:

- Scientific developments in the Victorian era; class and society in Victorian England; the detective genre; duality; periodicals to enlighten, deduction, scandal, periodical, introspective, dual nature, observation
- Discourse markers; linking paragraphs; complex sentences; correcting fragments; independent clauses

### This will help in the future:

- Y9 study of Jane Eyre
- GCSE English Literature Victorian novel study

### Key Words

Word	Definition	Example
to enlighten,	To provide someone with information and understanding.	Please enlighten me.
deduction,	The process of reaching a decision by looking at the facts that are known.	More important is Homes' deduction.
distinction	A <b>distinction</b> is a difference between two similar things.	The was a clear distinction.
scandal,	A <b>scandal</b> is something that shocks people because they think it is morally wrong.	It crime was a scandal.
periodical,	Occurring at regular points over an amount of time.	The crimes were periodical.
introspective,	To think about your own opinion and feelings.	She was introspective.
dual nature,	This means that there are <b>two sides</b> to someone.	He had a dual nature.
observation	To watch someone or something and form an opinion.	Holmes made an observation.
Fallible	Someone who is fallible makes mistakes.	She was fallible.
Infallible	Someone who is infallible is always right.	He was infallible.

### Vocabulary I should already know:

morality, villains, victims, vulnerable, corrupt, naïve, orphan, moral, soliloquy, severe, conflict, unrequited love, to mock, chaos

### Grammar I should already know:

- Composing a topic sentence; the subject; subject / verb agreement; the past simple tense
- Using evidence; pronoun ambiguity; prepositional phrases; run-on sentences; punctuating speech
- Writing about unseen texts; temporal clauses; paragraphing; avoiding fragments; extended narrative writing

### Greater Depth Challenge

- How might the reactions of modern readers be different to Victorian readers?
- Evaluate the importance of class structure in the ways the characters behave and are treated.

### Further Reading

*The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*  
*The Vile Victorians*

# 'The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes':

## Knowledge Organiser

### **Scandal in Bohemia – plot overview**

- The King of Bohemia plans to marry a Norwegian princess. However, he previously had a relationship with a woman called Irene Adler. Adler is threatening to ruin his engagement with a picture she has of herself and the king together.
- Holmes tricks Adler into revealing where she keeps the photograph, but she outsmarts Holmes and escapes with it. Adler decides not to use the picture against the king. She leaves a picture of herself in its place, which Holmes keeps as a reminder of her.

### **The Red-Headed League – plot overview**

- Jabez Wilson gets a job with the mysterious 'Red-Headed League' because of his 'flame' coloured hair.
- One day, he is mysteriously told that he is no longer needed by the league so visits Holmes to ask him to investigate.
- Holmes discovers that his story reveals a plot to steal from a bank vault which is successfully prevented.

### **The Blue Carbuncle – plot overview**

- A policeman named Peterson is left with a man's hat and Christmas goose.
- He takes the goose home to eat and discovers a blue carbuncle (a rare, and very valuable jewel) inside the goose!
- Holmes recognises the jewel as the one that was stolen from The Countess of Morcar. Using the hat as a clue, Holmes and Watson set off to discover how the blue carbuncle was stolen and how it ended up in a goose.

## **Key words**

**enlighten** – to provide someone with information and understanding. People come to Holmes so that they can be enlightened on a crime.

**deduction** – the process of reaching a decision by looking at the facts that are known. Holmes is able to use his skills of deduction to solve crimes.

**scandal** – a scandal is something that shocks people because they think it is morally wrong. The King of Bohemia fears that scandal of his relationship with Irene Adler being exposed.

**periodical/serial** – books, magazines or other entertainment that are released on a regular basis. *The Strand Magazine* was a periodical that published the Sherlock Holmes stories.

**introspective** – when you examine your own thoughts, ideas, and feelings. Sherlock Holmes can be **introspective**. This makes him a better detective.

**dual nature** – Holmes has a dual nature: his quiet introspective side, and his manic detecting side.

## **Background information**

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was the author of the Sherlock Holmes stories.

Sherlock Holmes' fictional home was 221B Baker Street, which is now a museum of Doyle's life and work.

Doyle's short stories were published individually in *The Strand Magazine* periodical and then collected to form *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* short story collection in 1892.

Before he became a writer, Doyle studied medicine.

## **Characters**

**Sherlock Holmes** – a fictional consulting detective created by Arthur Conan Doyle. He is known for his intelligence, introspection and dual nature. He is described as an 'observing machine' because of his ability to capture the essence of people with seemingly very little evidence.

**Dr Watson** – Holmes' former flatmate, a doctor and his closest companion. The stories are told from his perspective, working as Holmes' assistant.

**Irene Adler** – a famous American opera singer who had a relationship with the future King of Bohemia. To Holmes, she is 'the woman' who outsmarted him.

**King of Bohemia** – in the Victorian era, Bohemia was an area of central Europe; today it is a region of the Czech Republic. The King is engaged to a Scandinavian princess but five years previously was madly in love with Irene Adler. Because of his status, he was unable to marry her at the time, which he regrets. The King still respects Adler.

**James Ryder** – head attendant of the hotel where the Blue Carbuncle goes missing. He works with his accomplice **Catherine Cusack** (the countess' maid) to steal the jewel and frame **John Horner** for the crime. He is racked with guilt and confesses when Holmes questions him.

**Jabez Wilson** – a London pawnbroker who has distinctively red hair. His business is struggling so he takes the job working for The Red-Headed League. Wilson was tricked by his assistant Vincent Spaulding who worked alongside another criminal to use his shop to rob the bank next door.

**Vincent Spaulding/John Clay** – Jabez Wilson's assistant. This is actually a disguise for John Clay who attempts a bank robbery using Wilson's shop as an easy passage.

<b><u>'The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes': Knowledge Organiser</u></b>	<b>Key words</b>	<b>Characters</b>	
<b>Scandal in Bohemia – plot overview</b>	enlighten –	Sherlock Holmes –	
	deduction –		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The King of Bohemia plans to</li> <li>Holmes tricks Adler into</li> </ul>	scandal –	Dr Watson –
		periodical/serial –	Irene Adler –
introspective –		King of Bohemia –	
<b>The Red-Headed League – plot overview</b>	dual nature –		James Ryder –
	<b>Background information</b>		
	<b>The Blue Carbuncle – plot overview</b>	Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was	Jabez Wilson –
Sherlock Holmes' fictional home was			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A policeman named Peterson is left</li> <li>He takes the goose home to</li> <li>Holmes recognises the jewel as</li> </ul>		Doyle's short stories were published individually in	Vincent Spaulding/John Clay –
		Before he became a writer, Doyle	