

## Year 10: Cycle 1: English - An Inspector Calls and Macbeth (a) 100% sheet

Section 1: An Inspector Calls Context		Section 2: J.B. Priestley	
<b>Setting</b>	The play is set in 1912, before the outset of WW1. Set in Brumley, a fictional industrial town.	<b>Birthplace</b>	Priestley was born in 1894 in the industrial city of Bradford.
<b>Written</b>	It was written in 1945, at the end of WW2 when the country desired a change.	<b>Service</b>	Priestley served in the British army in WW1.
<b>Edwardian period (1901-1914)</b>	Known for elegance and luxury; moral looseness, particularly amongst men.	<b>Education</b>	Priestley attended Trinity Hall, Cambridge, gaining a degree in Modern History and Politics.
<b>Class division</b>	In 1912 there were great divisions between the social classes.	<b>Political Views</b>	Socialist; Priestley founded the Common Wealth Party.
<b>Welfare state</b>	The welfare state was a system that the state protects the health and well-being of its citizens. Starts in 1945.	<b>Critical Acclaim</b>	Priestley's plays garnered him recognition, particularly An Inspector Calls which is a staple of British literature.
Section 3: Key Concepts		Section 4: Key Characters 1	
<b>Social responsibility</b>	Priestley believed that society had a shared responsibility to take care of each other, regardless of class or wealth.	<b>The Birling Family</b>	Rich family that lives in a comfortable house suited to their wealth and status.
<b>Social class</b>	Rigid class system: upper class unaware that they lead easy lives based upon the hard work of the poor.	<b>Arthur Birling</b>	Hubristic, pompous and static. Represents capitalism.
<b>Age</b>	The young are more open to progression and change; the older generation care only for themselves.	<b>Sybil Birling</b>	"Cold" hearted, snobbish, ignorant. Represents the class system which Priestley abhorred.
<b>Gender</b>	Priestley believed in equality. Vulnerability of women evokes sympathy.	<b>Sheila Birling</b>	Naïve, assertive, insightful. Represents the potential for change.
<b>Socialism vs Capitalism</b>	Priestley believed in socialism. Capitalism promoted rich owners keeping profit for themselves.		
Section 5: Key Characters 2		Section 6: Key Quotes	
<b>Eric Birling</b>	Assertive, emotional, guilt-ridden and his alcoholism makes him less reasonable than Sheila.	<b>'unsinkable, absolutely unsinkable'</b>	Priestley uses dramatic irony to ridicule Mr Birling and capitalism. The repetition of 'unsinkable'-foolish.
<b>Inspector Goole</b>	Imposing, prophetic, moralistic. Represents socialism and a mouthpiece for Priestley.	<b>'These girls aren't just cheap labour – they're people'</b>	Sheila matures due to Inspector's visit and challenges her father- she changes. The noun 'people' - shows her empathy for working classes.
<b>Eva Smith</b>	Strong-willed, resourceful, desperate. Emblematic of the poor.	<b>'Girls of that class'</b>	'That class' reveals snobbish and aloof attitude of upper class (Mrs B) to the working class.
<b>Gerald Croft</b>	Confident, remorseful, arrogant. Represents how ingrained attitudes were in the upper classes.	<b>'burnt her inside out'</b>	Vivid and violent imagery of 'burned' exposes damaging impact of capitalism on working classes.
		<b>'dropped her...'</b>	Gerald exploits his privilege by using Eva/ Daisy. The verb 'dropped' suggests carelessness and dehumanises her.

Section 7: Theatrical Techniques		Section 8: Dramatic Devices	
<b>Dialogue</b>	The words that the actors speak out loud for the audience to hear. The speech of the characters.	<b>Morality play</b>	The audience are taught about the consequences of sins. They have a chance to repent, thus echoing Priestley's message of society's need for redemption and change.
<b>Stage directions</b>	The actions that the actors act out for the audience to see; the way in which the characters act or speak.	<b>Dramatic irony</b>	When the audience have knowledge the characters on stage do not.
<b>Characters</b>	The people in the play that have been created by the playwright.	<b>Entrances and exits</b>	Characters dramatic timed entrances/exits for effect.
<b>Act</b>	The larger sections of a play – An Inspector Calls has 3 acts.	<b>Climactic curtain</b>	Cliff hanger at the end of an act to increase dramatic tension.
Section 9: William Shakespeare		Section 10: Macbeth Context	
<b>Birthplace</b>	Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon.	<b>Jacobean</b>	The era in which Macbeth was written – it marks the reign of King James I.
<b>Occupation</b>	Shakespeare was a world-renowned playwright, actor and poet.	<b>King James I</b>	Shakespeare includes themes such as the supernatural to ingratiate himself with King James I.
<b>Died</b>	26 <sup>th</sup> April 1616.	<b>Protestant</b>	England and Scotland where Protestant nations at the time due to King James I's devotion to this Christian religion.
<b>Acting Troupe</b>	Shakespeare was a member of The King's Men acting troupe, performing plays at the Globe Theatre in London.	<b>King James Bible</b>	The Bible produced by King James that was written in English and made available to the public for the first time.
<b>Legacy</b>	Shakespeare's legacy transcends literary significance, impacting the modern world with interpretations of his plays and language with the words and phrases that he created.	<b>Patriarchal</b>	A society in which men have more power, opportunity and rights than women. Jacobean society was very patriarchal.
Section 11: Key Concepts		Section 12: Key Characters	
<b>Gender</b>	Shakespeare and Lady Macbeth challenge the Jacobean expectation of domestic women.	<b>Macbeth</b>	Ambitious tragic hero; starts the play as 'brave Macbeth' but brings about his downfall to a 'dead butcher'.
<b>The Supernatural</b>	The belief in things not understood by science or reason e.g. witches. Shakespeare exploits contemporary anxieties about the supernatural.	<b>Lady Macbeth</b>	Powerful 'fiend-like' wife of Macbeth. Lady Macbeth emasculates and controls her Macbeth; she is ultimately driven mad by guilt.
<b>Divine Right of Kings</b>	The belief that the monarch was chosen by God.	<b>The Witches</b>	Unnatural and evil supernatural influences.
<b>Great Chain of Being</b>	The belief that there was a hierarchical order in society that should be respected.	<b>King Duncan</b>	Foil to Macbeth as a 'tyrant' ruler, as he is a responsible and rightful King.
<b>Regicide</b>	The killing of a monarch; one of the worst crimes imaginable.	<b>Macduff</b>	Foil to Macbeth; loyal to Scotland.
Section 13: Key Theatrical Terminology			
<b>Aside</b>	Dialogue delivered onto the audience, whilst other characters are on stage that reveals the inner thoughts of the character to the audience only.		
<b>Soliloquy</b>	A speech delivered to the audience that reveals the inner thoughts of a character when they are alone on stage.		
<b>Monologue</b>	Similar to a soliloquy, but with other characters able to hear.		
<b>Setting</b>	Where the play is set/ where each scene is set.		

