

KS3 Blood Brothers Knowledge Organiser

Events		Context	
Act 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prologue 2. Marilyn Monroe 3. Mrs Johnstone vs Mrs Lyons (living conditions) 4. The pact. 5. Mrs Johnstone loses her job. 6. Mickey is envious of Sammy. 7. Mickey and Edward meet. 8. Sammy and his attitude towards Edward. 9. Mrs Johnstone and Mrs Lyons try and separate Mickey and Edward. 10. Edward swears at his mother. 11. Kid's games. 12. The police man 13. Edward moves away and Mrs Johnstone gives him a locket. 14. The Johnstones are rehoused. 	Willy Russell	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Born into a working class family. 2. He grew up near Liverpool. 3. Father had various jobs including mining and factory work. 4. Annoyed at treatment of intelligent working class and associated stereotypes. 5. Left school at 15 with just one O'level: a D in English Language. Went to evening classes and university to become a teacher.
		Liverpool	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. A major port and the centre for trade providing lots of jobs at the docks. 7. During the Industrial decline, Liverpool became very vulnerable as the docks were shut and unemployment rates soared. 8. Some men turned to crime and gangs in order to support themselves and their families. There were also riots in 1980s.
		Margaret Thatcher	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Prime Minister in 1979. 10. Reduced the power of the trade unions and closed down many factories etc leading to widespread unemployment.
Act 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A fresh new start. 2. Sammy and the bus. 3. Mickey and Edward get suspended. 4. Mrs Lyons and the locket. 5. Mickey and Edward meet again. 6. Nymphomaniac nights and Swedish Au Pairs. 7. Mrs Lyons confronts Mrs Johnstone. 8. Summer montage. 9. Edward leaves for university and Mickey and Linda get together. 10. Linda is pregnant. Mickey and Linda get married. 11. Mickey is made redundant. 12. Mickey and Edward fight. 13. The robbery. 14. Mickey goes to prison. 15. Mickey becomes addicted to pills. 16. Linda and Edward begin an affair. 17. Mrs Lyons shows Mickey the affair. 18. Mickey shoots Edward and the police shoot Mickey. 	Skelmersdale	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. In the 1960s the government began building New Towns. These were small, existing towns which were extended and redeveloped to provide more housing for nearby cities. 12. Working class families were rehoused here in the 1960s.
		Class	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Working class vs Middle class divide 14. More opportunities for middle classes reflected in education, job prospects and wealth.
		Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. The Education Act of 1944 led to 'secondary modern schools' and 'grammar schools.' 16. Top 20% went to a grammar school with an academic curriculum. Secondary modern taught more practical subjects. 17. 7% of students were educated in private, fee-paying schools. The average boarding school fees in the 1960s would have been approximately 25%.
		Youth culture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Properly recognised group. 19. Television – Westerns (The Lone Ranger and Rawhide). Police drama - Z Cars fictional town called Newtown
		Family	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 20. Nuclear structure the norm. 21. Divorce was easier in 1960s but single parents were frowned upon. 22. Family was patriarchal.

Characters		Features of form		Themes	Motifs		
1. Mrs Johnstone	Naïve, loving and maternal, caring, rash, strong, generous, good, selfless, uneducated, superstitious, lively, zesty, trapped, victim, helplessness,	1. A didactic play	A drama which intends to teach, especially with regard to morals.	1. Class	1. Guns		
		2. Tragedy	An event causing great suffering, destruction and distress.			2. Nature vs. nurture	2. Dancing
		3. Parallels and contrasts	Parallels – similarities. Contrasts – differences.			3. Parents and children	3. Marilyn Monroe
2. Mrs Lyons	Lonely, cold, wealthy, dependent, inconsiderate, pampered, self-centred, manipulative, over-protective, anxious, unreasonable, mad	4. Narrator	A person who gives the spoken account of something. Omniscient to remind the audience about the ending of the play.	4. Growing up			
		5. Stage directions	An instruction in the text of the play indicating the movement, the position or tone of an actor, or the sound effects and lighting.	5. Fate and superstition			
3. Mickey	Friendly, excitable, adventurous, sneaky, cast-off, wants to impress, shy, determined, bright, witty, hard-working, ambitious, trapped, victim	6. Song	A single work of music that is typically intended to be sung by the human voice. It is through the songs that the characters reveal their true thoughts and feelings.	6. Friendship Identity			
		7. Dialogue	A conversation between two or more people.	7. Gender			
4. Edward	Friendly, generous, naïve, restricted, impulsive, lacks compassion, condescending, sneaky	8. Montage	A series of short sequences are edited into a sequence to condense space.				
		9. Foreshadowing	A warning or indication of a future event.				
5. Sammy	Aggressive, threatening, sarcastic, anti-social, criminal, hostile	10. Symbols and motifs	A thing that represents or stands for something else. A motif is a dominant or recurring image of idea.				
		6. Linda	Kind, compassionate, feisty, humorous, strong-willed, supportive, protective, poor, untrustworthy, desperate	11. Accent and dialect versus Standard English	Standard English is any form of the English Language that is accepted as a national norm. Accent is a distinctive way of pronouncing a language. Dialect is a particular form of language which is peculiar to a specific range or social group.		

KS3 The Crucible Knowledge Organiser

Events	Context
<p>Act 1</p> <p>Act One – Betty Parris will not wake up. The people of Salem suspect witchcraft and have called Reverend Hale to investigate. The girls accuse others of witchcraft.</p>	<p>Arthur Miller</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arthur Miller was born to a Jewish family in New York in 1915. Most of his work is set in the America of the day and portrays realistic characters and events. He deals with political and moral issues and weaves in ideas from Greek tragedy. He is interested in how personal relationships dictate the way one leads one's life and about people's struggles to do what is right. Miller wrote the Crucible in 1953 – he was accused of being a communist himself. Miller died in 2005 at the age of 89. Today, he is regarded as one of the greatest dramatists of the 20th century.
<p>Act 2</p> <p>John and Elizabeth Proctor discuss the events thus far. Mary Warren returns home and they discuss what has happened in the court. Elizabeth is accused of witchcraft by Abigail and, along with Rebecca and Martha, taken to jail.</p>	<p>McCarthyism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The timing is significant as during the 1950s, America were recovering from WWII and due to conflicting ideologies, the USA was at war with USSR; this was known as 'The Cold War'. Americans were fearful that Russia would take over and impose their communist way of life on them. At the time, Joseph McCarthy became responsible for the anti-communist feeling within the country and he claimed to have a 'list' of communists within the state department. Although the list was never seen, this sparked media frenzy, public panic and in the end the formation of the HUAC (The House Committee on Un-American Activities), which gave him the power and responsibility to 'rid America of communism'.
<p>Act 3</p> <p>Proctor, Francis and Giles go to court with Mary Warren. Mary claims that the girls are pretending, and they turn against her. John admits his affair with Abigail but Elizabeth lies for him. He is arrested.</p>	<p>Salem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> America's McCarthyism parallels Salem, Massachusetts in 1692 when the village was tormented by the hysteria fuelled witch trials. At this time, Salem was a strictly puritan society where residents lived a religious life and were constantly afraid that they would not be saved by God. However, the witch trials of Salem eventually fizzled out after residents became disenchanted by the number of accusations and deaths (19 hanged, 1 pressed and many imprisoned).
<p>Act 4</p> <p>Hale and Danforth persuade Proctor to plead guilty. He does, then changes his mind when asked to sign his name. He is hanged.</p>	<p>Puritan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They wanted to reform their national church by eliminating every shred of Catholic influence. Their attempt to "purify" the Church of England and their own lives. Left for the new world in 1620 to escape religious persecution and established the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Puritans were expected to live by a strict moral code. All sins – from sleeping in church to stealing food – should be punished. Puritan women were seen as inferior to men and children were treated like adults with no time to play – this would be seen as a sinful distraction.

Characters	Features of form	Themes	Motifs
<p>7. John Proctor</p> <p>Local farmer -Proctor is the main protagonist within the play. Loyal, Family man, Powerful, Religious, Intellectual, Stern, Strong Morale.</p>	12. Allegory	A story that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.	8. Loyalty
	13. Colloquial	Miller uses colloquial language within the characters to make it sound more realistic and remind the audience of the true events that happened. Less educated characters have more rural patterns of their language.	9. Fear
	14. Tragic Hero	A character who has made an error of judgement or has a fatal flaw.	10. Envy and Revenge
<p>8. Elizabeth Proctor</p> <p>John Proctor's wife. Loyal, gentle, devout, reserved, restrained, careful, calm, solemn, humble, virtuous, honest, moral, dependable, motherly, determined. Later on, as the play reaches its conclusion, we see Elizabeth become passionate and selfless.</p>	15. Natural light	Throughout the play it contrasts to the unnatural accusations of the women.	11. Conflict
	16. Stage directions	An instruction in the text of the play indicating the movement, the position or tone of an actor, or the sound effects and lighting.	12. Religion
<p>9. Abigail Williams</p> <p>Abigail Williams is Reverend Parris' orphaned 17 year old niece. Frightening, mean, controlling, defiant, strong, determined, manipulative, jealous, deceitful, devious, sly, whore, powerful, motivated, lustful, attention-seeking.</p>	17. Bird Imagery	A symbol that represents people's spirits	13. Lies and Betrayal
	18. The title	A 'crucible' is a container that can be heated to high temperature and separate the pure bits of metal from the ones that are not pure.	14. Identity and Reputation
<p>10. Reverend Parris</p> <p>Parris is not native to Salem; before this he was a merchant who bought Tituba as a slave on his travels. He is the 3rd reverend since the town settled there. He is a widow with a daughter, Betty. Materialistic, paranoid, weak, suspicious, manipulator, selfish</p>	19. Religious Imagery	Religion is woven into the everyday life of Salem in The Crucible. The townsfolk practice a form of Christianity centered on a set of clearly defined rules: you go to church every Sunday, you don't work on the Sabbath, you believe the Gospel, you respect the minister's word like it is God's, and so on.	15. Witchcraft
	20. Foreshadowing	A warning or indication of a future event.	

11. Reverend Hale	Witchcraft 'expert'. Convincing, Influential, Religious, Reasonable, Honest, Adaptable, Stern	21. Symbols and motifs	A thing that represents or stands for something else. A motif is a dominant or recurring image of idea.		
12. Judge Danforth	Judge Danforth presides over the Salem witch trials. He is a stern yet practical man more interested in preserving the dignity and stature of the court than in executing justice or behaving with any sense of fairness. Controlling, cold-hearted, inherent gullibility, self-righteous, arrogant, prejudiced, uncaring,				