

In Dickens' didactic novella the theme of transformation is presented all the way through. Dickens wrote this novella in 1843 ~~in order~~ to ~~show~~ show people that change is possible and that they should always be selfless. Dickens understood what it was like to be poor as his father was sent to debtors prison when Dickens was a child and he himself was sent to work.

In Stave one we are initially told that "Marley was dead to begin with", but Scrooge was yet to "paint over" his name at the front of his shop. This could inform that he doesn't want to accept the fact that ~~Marley~~ Marley was "as dead as a doornail" and Scrooge was "as solitary as an oyster", however, it could also mean that Scrooge was too "tight fisted" to spend money on paint.

the repetition of the word "dead" will show readers that when Marley appears, he is a ghost.

Scrooge keeps his "clerk" working in a "dismal little cell" with only "one coal" on the fire. We also see Scrooge's arrogance.

The adjective "dismal" shows how poorly Bob was treated by Scrooge.

later in Stave 1 when Marley's ghost appears in his bedroom. Scrooge is adamant that this ghost is an "undigested bit of beef" but

is informed that ~~the~~ the ghost is real.

This will intrigue Victorian readers as they



Incredibly ~~interesting~~ <sup>interested</sup> in the  
vs cab

this verb shows that the ghosts will only stay for a while

were very into the supernatural at that time  
Marley tells Scrooge he will be "visited"  
~~by~~ by "three spirits" and then takes  
Scrooge to see all the "phantoms" that  
"fill" the air and then leaves.

At the beginning of ~~stave~~ ~~two~~ we are introduced  
to the first of the "three spirits" that Scrooge  
will encounter. This is the ghost of Christmas Past. He  
"commands Scrooge to "Rise" and "walk with [him]"  
and even though Scrooge protested, he eventually  
did. The spirit took Scrooge down an "open  
country road" and all of the buildings had "disappeared".

the comment shows the power the ghost has over Scrooge

This will make the Victorian reader remember what life  
was like before the Industrial revolution ~~and~~ and relate  
to Scrooge. Scrooge is taken to his old primary  
school and saw children coming out for the ~~the~~  
Christmas break, and he "knew and named" every one of  
them. This was a slight transformation of Scrooge  
as back in Stave one even ~~of~~ guide dogs

hid their owners from him to stop them talking to  
him. We then see the two go to the school  
yard where "one solitary child" was left and  
neglected by his friends". This was Scrooge. Not

only was he neglected by his friends but also  
his family as we see his little sister, Fan

past tense  
the verb shows  
the reader a  
reason to why  
Scrooge is  
so mean now



verb that the 5 will stay for a while

could link to Dickens' father who

was sent to debtors prison

the adjective "nicer" can imply father a bad person previously.

Come up to Scrooge, begging him to go home as their "father" is a lot nicer now. Seeing his sister (who died in child birth) makes him realise he should be a lot nicer to "his nephew", Fred, as he has also lost Fan.

comment as the over the host has er Scrooge

In Stave three we meet the ghost of Christmas present who takes Scrooge to witness the Cratchit family dinner. The mother and young girls are dressed in "twice-turned" gowns with a "sufficient dinner". We then see their eldest daughter Martha enter from work and all the Cratchits are beyond happy to see her. Martha hides as Bob enters with an ill Tiny Tim on his shoulders, and explains he was "as good as gold and better" which shows that Tiny Tim was well behaved, but also that he is worth more than gold to Bob.

the verb "seized" shows how violent Scrooge was being

Scrooge is saddened by this as in Stave one he threatens a young carol singer with a "ruler" and he "wished [he] had given him a little something". We then see Fred's party and with everyone making fun of Scrooge, yet Scrooge (even as a ghost) is still joining in with the games and begs the spirits to "let [them] stay". However, when Fred



asked him to come in Stave 7, Scrooge replied with "Bah! Humbug". Towards the end of the Stave we are introduced to two "yellow" and "wolfish" children who come from the spirit's "robe". [The] boy is "Ignorance" which represents the way the rich ~~is~~ ignore the poor and their desperate cries for help. [The] girl is "Want" and she represents everything the poor want and need, but can't have due to the rich being selfish. Scrooge is distressed by this and asks if there are no "resource or refuge" for the children, which links to Stave one when the "partly gentlemen" come in asking for donations and Scrooge asked for "workhouses" and "prisons".

this web shows the way the rich don't listen to what the poor needed.

extract from In Stave 4, the Ghost of Christmas Yet to come appears, however he doesn't speak and is a "solemn phantom" who "gravelly" approaches Scrooge with just "one outstretched hand". Scrooge sees people talking about a dead man's funeral and they state that it's "likely to be a cheap funeral" and that they "don't know of anyone to go to it". They also refer to him as "old Scratch" which was a nickname for the devil. When the spirit reveals that Scrooge is the dead man he "cried, upon his knees" "No, Spirit! Oh no, no!" and was "clutching at his

this adjective shows how scary this spirit was by ~~the~~ having no emotion.



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"tight robe". Scrooge then promises to "not be the man [he] must have been" and he will "honour Christmas in [his] heart". Scrooge was in "agony" and seemed to have transformed and states he will "not be the man [he] was".

this simile shows the change in Scrooge.

In Stave 5 we see that Scrooge is "as merry as a school boy" which shows a huge change from Stanza one when he was "as solitary as an oyster". Scrooge jumps out of bed and tells a young boy to go and buy him the "prize turkey" "in the window" of the poulterers. He tells the boy that if he's "back in five minutes" that he will give him "a shilling" which ~~is a~~ links to Stanza one where Scrooge was "tight-fisted" and wouldn't even spend money on lights because "darkness was cheap" and he "liked it". Scrooge gives the turkey to Bob Cratchit and then goes out in the street wishing everyone a "Merry Christmas!" and runs in to the "portly gentlemen" who he gives a huge donation to before going to Fred's to ask him if he will "let [him] in".

this adjective shows that Scrooge was very protective over his money.

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tion.

The next day, Scrooge waits at work for Bob and pretends to be angry but then surprises him by "rais[ing] his salary" which gives Bob



enough money for Tiny Tim's medicine and Scrooge becomes "like a second father" to Tiny Tim. Tiny Tim ends this novella with "God bless Us, Every One" which relates to how religious they were in Victorian England and reminds them that God wouldn't want them to neglect anyone.

↓  
The verb "neglect" is repeated throughout the novella to show how badly the poor were treated and to convince people to change for the better.

\* Dickens wanted to prove to the rich that the poor weren't lazy and just needed to be treated better.