Point:

Shakespeare uses
foreboding to allow
the audience to
imagine the tragic
events from the very
beginning.

Effect:

This excites the audience. Aware of the tragic consequences, they witness the downfall of the characters.

"A pair of star crossed lovers take their life"

Context:

Their fate is written in the stars and plays a powerful role in their lives- a strong belief of the Elizabethans.

Evidence: Romeo and Juliet The Prologue

Analysis:

A tragic image which symbolises two protagonists who have defied fate to be with one another, with disastrous consequences.



Point:

Dickens portrays the theme of isolation early in the novella, through Scrooge.

Effect:

Oysters live a solitary existence, however Scrooge chooses this life. The readers feel a strong dislike towards him.

Evidence: A Christmas Caro

"As solitary as an oyster"

Context:

Scrooge is an archetype for the upper class, therefore the description reflects their unapproachable, unwelcoming attitudes.

Analysis:

Stave One

A simile. Scrooge is shut up tightly and will not be prised open except by force. An oyster may contain a pearl- there might be some good inside him.



Point:

Sheila challenges her father, showing she is starting to display more socialist views.

Effect:

The audience understand that capitalism only causes pain and suffering amongst the lower class.

"But these girls aren't cheap labour - they're people"

Context:

Priestley intends to promote socialist views which are superior to capitalist, because they support equality.

Evidence: An Inspector Calls Sheila

Analysis:

The noun "girls" shows they are seen as children, not treated like adults. The declarative sentence shows Sheila's confidence and certainty.



Point:

The sea (nature) is unpredictable and uncontrollable; admired when it's calm, feared when it is unpleasant.

Effect:

Nature is so powerful that no community is completely safe from destruction. We are in constant conflict with our environment.

"Spits like a tame cat turned savage"

Context:

Politically, this could be a metaphor for the various rebellions in Northern Ireland in the 1960s (the troubles).

Evidence: Storm on the Island

Analysis:

The simile symbolises that mankind has tried but failed to tame nature, an impossible feat.



Point:

Mercutio curses both households, renouncing his allegiance to the Montagues. He blames the feud for his death.

Effect:

It creates a feeling of foreboding and reminds the audience of the prologue. It is at this point that the tragedy unfolds.

"A plague o' both your houses"

Context:

A reference to the highly infectious black/bubonic plague which began in the early 14th century and killed millions.

Evidence:
Romeo and Juliet
Act 3 Scene 1
The Climax
Mercutio

Analysis:

Shakespeare foreshadows
the tragic ending. Friar John
couldn't deliver the letter
to Romeo because of the
"infectious pestilence"
which then brings about
Romeo's suicide.



Point:

Scrooge is a coldhearted, misanthropic character who would rather see poor people die, than help them.

Effect:

Dickens criticises
Scrooge, and
Malthusianism,
encouraging the reader
to instantly dislike him
due to his lack of
empathy.

"if they would rather die, they had better do it, and decrease the surplus population"

Context:

Scrooge adopts a
Malthusian view- the
idea that poverty and
starvation was an
inevitable result of
population growth.

Evidence:
A Christmas Carol
Stave 1
Scrooge

Analysis:

The pronoun "they" shows
the social division between
the rich and the poor. He
lacks sympathy and sees
them as a burden on society;
responsible for their own
condition and not deserving
of charity.



Point:

Inspector Goole is used as a mouthpiece to advocate for Priestley's socialist views.

Effect:

The Inspector is addressing the audience, as well as the Birlings, to promote his message of social responsibility.

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

Context:

Socialism is the idea
that the country's
wealth should be
shared and the belief in
equality for all, despite
class, age and gender,

Evidence:
An Inspector Calls
Act 3 The
Inspector's final
speech

Analysis:

The inclusive pronoun
"we" shows that we are
collectively responsible
for the welfare of others.
The metaphor "one
body" refers to society as
a whole and our role
within it.



Point:

Ozymandias is presented as arrogant and conceited. He boasts about his accomplishments to encourage the envy of others.

Effect:

As a romantic poet,
Shelley provides a warning
to future generations
about the fleeting nature
of power and human
achievement.

"Look on my Works, ye Mighty and despair!"

Context:

The poem was written in 1817, not long after the British Museum announced that it had acquired a fragment of a statue of the Egyptian pharaoh Rameses Jl.

Evidence: Ozymandias

Analysis:

This is **ironic** as it supposed to be triumphant and make us cower into submission by its vastness and grandeur.

However, after the long passage of time, those works have vanished and only a crumbling statue remains.



Point:

When Juliet refuses to marry Paris, Lord Capulet becomes angry and threatens to disown her.

Effect:

This allows the audience to consider the consequences of disobedience within a male-dominated society.

"Hang thee,
young baggage!
Disobedient
wretch!"

Context:

Shakespeare emphasises the callous reality of oppressive patriarchy in Elizabethan England.

Evidence: Romeo and Juliet Lord Capulet Act 3 Scene 5

Analysis:

exclamatory statements show his anger and passion. The use of the adjective 'disobedient' emphasises his shock and frustration at the change in Juliet's character.



Point:

Marley regretfully warns Scrooge that his priorities in life are misplaced.

Effect:

Perhaps Dickens
wants the audience to
consider their own
morality and question
their own attitudes
and behaviours.

"Mankind was my business. The common welfare was my business; charity, mercy, forbearance, and benevolence were, all, my business."

Context:

It is suggested that upper class members of society lack empathy for the welfare of others, especially the struggling poor. Evidence:
A Christmas Carol
Stave 1
Jacob Marley

Analysis:

The repetition of "business", coupled with the possessive pronoun "my" emphasises our social responsibility. The list reminds us of the importance of forgiveness, tolerance and kindness.



Point:

Mr Birling is presented as an arrogant, middle-class business man, who sees himself as superior to the working class.

Effect:

The post-war audience would challenge his views, heighted further by Priestley's clever interruption of the "sharp ring of the doorbell".

"As if we were all mixed up together like bees in a hivecommunity and all that nonsense"

Context:

Mr Birling is an archetype for middle-upper class businessman and preaches about individualism and his ring-wing capitalist views.

Evidence:
An Inspector Calls
Act 1
Mr Birling

Analysis:

The simile compares the image of bees in a hive with the mixing of people from different classes. Mr Birling scornfully scoffs this idea. The **noun** "nonsense" suggests the idea is foolish and unacceptable.



Point:

Danger is presented as unavoidable, and death inevitable, yet still they rode courageously toward their doom.

Effect:

Tennyson wants the reader to see their sacrifice as a noble one and perhaps question the politicians and generals that led them to their fate.

"Into the Jaws of Death/ Into the Mouth of Hell"

In the battle of balaclava during the Crimean war, the Light Brigade misunderstood an order, and charged towards the Russian guns.

Evidence: The Charge of the Light Brigade

Analysis:

Tennyson personifies
death, making the danger
of death seem more
realistic. The metaphors,
coupled with the synonyms
"jaws" and "mouth"
suggest that the soldiers
are consumed by death.

