

GREAT EXPECTATIONS - Charles Dickens				Vocabulary	Literary devices				
Summary	As a boy, Pip crosses paths with a convict named Magwitch, a man who will heavily influence Pip's adulthood. Meanwhile, the earnest young man falls for the beautiful Estella, the adoptive daughter of the affluent and eccentric Miss Havisham.			indebted	Symbolism				
Character	Themes	Other texts:		wilderness	Caricature				
Pip	Virtue	<i>Oliver Twist</i>	<i>David Copperfield</i>	reputation					
Magwitch	Ambition	Historical and social context			prevailing	Dialogue			
Estella	Love	<p>The Victorian Gentleman powerful men showed their status by following the accepted behaviour of a 'gentleman'. As part of this, men were expected to be serious and avoid emotions. Being a gentleman was dependent on maintaining your reputation. A loss of a good reputation would result in the loss of gentleman status and reduce a man's social standing.</p> <p>Class system - class distinctions were strong in Victorian Britain. Classes hardly mixed and it was extremely unlikely that you would change class in your life.</p> <p>Gender roles in 19th Century - women were inferior to men and were expected to marry for monetary gain. Dickens subverts stereotypical ideals of gender roles</p> <p>Social care system in 19th Century- Poor Law Act 1834 - designed to reduce the cost of looking after the poor as it stopped money going to poor people except in exceptional circumstances. If people wanted help they had to go into a workhouse to get it. Dickens' father was jailed for his debts</p> <p>19th Century punishment- hanging and transportation (Convict Ships)- Dickens is a known critic of the British legal system</p> <p>Australian penal colonies & settlement - British convicts were sent to Australian colonies for petty or political crimes. British people also moved to Australia to settle and control the country and its economy.</p> <p>Apprenticeship - in the absence of statutory education, many young people were educated in trades by members of their family.</p> <p>Dickens - -social critic, famous English novelist, wrote some of the most famous and greatest novels in the English language. Most of his literature is focused on London where he lived.</p> <p>Industrial revolution and the city - ambivalence towards technology as both exciting and dangerous, and its profound effect on social class with the possibility for acquired rather than inherited wealth</p>			oppressed	Pathetic fallacy			
Mrs Haversham	Loyalty							disagreeable	Body imagery
Joe	Social class							dismal	Metaphor
	Crime and law							prominent	
	Church and religion				sanctified	Simile			
Literary context					solemn	Anaphora			
Bildungsroman - the novel follows Pip from childhood to adulthood and the reader watches his intellectual and emotional development					amidst				
The social novel - stories such as <i>Oliver Twist</i> , written to bring social issues to the notice of the general public.					commence	Doppelganger			
Serialisation - repetition and exaggerated characters are used in <i>Great Expectations</i> so readers would remember characters and events when reading instalments weekly					disinterested	Sentence forms			
The silver fork novel - stories about rich people fascinated poor people.					attribute				
The Gothic - settings in the novel - the marshes, Satis House					restrained	Dialect			
Satire - Great Expectations criticizes society through use of satire					gratified	1st person narrative			
Fairy tale - follows the structure of a Fairy Tale					enlighten				
					incomprehensible	Protagonist			
					felony	Antagonist			
					riddance				
					harboured	Plot twist			
					marshes	Repetition			
					perplexity				
					relinquish	Irony			
					naive				
					sadistic	Characterisation			