

Ancient Tales Knowledge Organiser

Tale	Author	Origin	Morals	Key words	One key connection
<i>The Cheetah's Whisker</i>	KP Kojo	Ethiopia and Eritrea	a. There is no shortcut to building relationships. You have to work hard at them. b. Relationships are important. Some you will never forget.	quest love potion enunciation	There is a love potion in this story, just like in A Midsummer Night's Dream. This love potion doesn't cause chaos.
<i>Hansel and Gretel</i>	Adapted by Carol Ann Duffy	Germany	a. Growing up is difficult but rewarding. b. Good will overcome evil. c. A little bit of cunning can save your life.	vulnerable Ingenious/ingenuity outwit dialogue	The children are vulnerable in this story, just like Oliver Twist. Like Oliver, they are rewarded at the end.
<i>Two Dinners</i>	Trish Cooke	West Africa and the Caribbean	Don't be greedy. If you are greedy, you will end up with nothing.	lovable rogue comeuppance universal	Brer Anansi is a lovable rogue, just like the Artful Dodger. Both receive a comeuppance.
<i>The Giant's Causeway</i>	Una Leavy	Ireland	a. Trust your wife to save the day. b. Don't be arrogant. c. A little but of cunning can save your life. d. A big and scary problem can be overcome.	lovable rogue ingenious/ingenuity hand gestures	Bláithín's plan is ingenious, just like Hansel and Gretel's. Bláithín's ingenuity saves her husband's life.
<i>The Wicked King and his Good Son</i>	Madhur Jaffrey	India	a. No mortal can escape death. Trying to do so ends in disaster. b. Don't be arrogant. c. Good will triumph over evil. d. It is never too late to make up for the bad things you have done.	tyrant/tyrannical Holi hand gestures relate universal	King Hiranya Kashyap and Theseus are both rulers. However, they use their power in different ways.
Extracts from <i>Tales from the Thousand and One Nights</i>	Translated by NJ Dawood	The Middle East	a. Good will triumph over evil. b. No one is beyond repentance. c. A little bit of cunning can save your life.	tyrant ingenious repentant emphasis	King Shahriyar repents, unlike Bill Sikes in Oliver Twist. Bill Sikes kills Nancy, King Shahriyar pardons Shahrazad.

Oliver Twist: Knowledge Organiser

Plot breakdown

Oliver is born in the workhouse. When he is a bit older he is nominated to ask for more food because the boys are starving.

He is kicked out of the workhouse and given away to the Sowerberry family to be an undertaker's apprentice. He's bullied by Noah, they fight and he is locked up.

Oliver runs away to London, meets Dodger and is introduced to Fagin's gang.

Oliver is taken out with the gang and is horrified to see Dodger steal a gentleman's handkerchief. Oliver is wrongly arrested for the theft.

The gentleman, Mr. Brownlow, takes pity on Oliver and takes him in. The gang plot to get him back in case he reveals information about them.

Oliver is abducted by the gang whilst running an errand for Mr. Brownlow.

Oliver is used by Sikes in a burglary. They fail and Sikes runs away. Oliver is left behind but the people who live there feel sorry for him and look after him. They are called Fred and Rose Maylie.

When Bill and Fagin realise what has happened, they plot to catch Oliver again. Nancy overhears and visits Mr. Brownlow to warn him.

Fagin tells Bill about Nancy's betrayal and Bill murders her. Fagin is discovered and sent to prison and Bill dies trying to run away.

Oliver discovers who his parents were and joins Mr. Brownlow and the Maylies to live happily ever after.

Key words

morality – a code of right and wrong. People who try to be good can be called **moral** and people who do bad things can be called **immoral**.

vulnerable – in a situation in which you could be easily harmed. People living on the streets are **vulnerable**.

brutal – very violent or cruel.

corrupt – a word used to describe a person who uses their power in a dishonest or illegal way in order to make life better for themselves.

villain – a 'baddie' who harms other people or breaks the law to get what they want.

malicious – meant to hurt or upset someone.

victim – someone who has been harmed, often by other people.

naïve – If someone is naïve if they don't have experience of how complicated life can be and therefore trust people too much.

society – the people who live in a certain area. This could be a country, town or small group.

workhouse – a place where people who couldn't support themselves were sent to live and work.

Background information

'Oliver Twist' was written in 1837-39.

It was written by Charles Dickens.

It was published chapter by chapter in a periodical (magazine).

Charles Dickens had to work in harsh conditions as a child when his father was sent to prison.

Dickens wanted to criticise a new change to The Poor Law which happened in 1834 and created more workhouses and show how hard life was for poor people.

Characters

Oliver

He is a 'pale, thin' orphan who is treated badly by almost everyone he meets. He tries his best to be a good person and experiences 'horror and alarm' whenever he sees crimes being committed.

Mr. Bumble

The man who runs the workhouse and gives Oliver his name. He is 'a fat man' who enjoys power and doesn't care about the people beneath him.

Noah Claypole

A 'malicious and ill-conditioned' boy who bullies Oliver at the undertakers. He eventually runs away to London and joins the same gang as Oliver.

Fagin

An old man who runs the gang of pickpockets. He seems kind but his 'villainous-looking and repulsive face' reflects his selfish nature as he gets young boys to do his dirty work for him.

Jack Dawkins (The Artful Dodger)

A young boy who introduces Oliver to Fagin's gang who has 'all the airs and manners of a man'. He's confident and cunning.

Bill Sikes

A 'rough man' who has been a criminal for many years. He beats his dog viciously and brutally kills his girlfriend, Nancy.


Nancy

Bill's girlfriend who risks her life to help Oliver escape from the gang. She loves Bill even though he treats her abusively and she feels guilty about the life of crime she has led.

Mr. Brownlow

A wealthy older gentleman who takes Oliver in and looks after him. He believes in Oliver's goodness even when it looks like Oliver has stolen from him and eventually finds out the truth about Oliver's parents.

Plot Summary	Who loves Whom	Characters
Act 1: Hermia and Lysander love each other but are not allowed to marry so decide to run away to the forest to get married in secret. Demetrius wants to marry Hermia . Helena loves Demetrius . They follow Hermia and Lysander into the forest.		Theseus The duke of Athens. He is a strong and strict ruler of the city. Hippolyta Theseus's bride. She was a fearless warrior.
Act 2: In the forest, Oberon and Titania are arguing. Oberon sees Demetrius and Helena arguing and commands Puck to use the potion on the Athenian man to make him fall in love with Helena . However, the first Athenian man Puck sees is Lysander , so he puts the love potion on him. Lysander falls madly in love with Helena .		Egeus Hermia's stubborn father who wants her to marry Demetrius or be put to death. Hermia Egeus's daughter who is in love with Lysander.
Act 3: Puck sees Bottom in the forest and transformed his head into a donkey's head. He puts the love potion on Titania, who falls in love with Bottom. Puck puts the love potion on Demetrius so that he falls in love with Helena . As a result, both men love Helena so there is chaos. Puck eventually drops a herb in Lysander's eyes to put him back to normal.		Lysander He is in love with Hermia and runs away to the forest with her. Demetrius He wants to marry Hermia and is disgusted by Helena's love for him.
Acts 4 and 5: Oberon finds Titania and Bottom and decides that he has had enough fun. Puck drops a herb in her eyes, she wakes and leaves with Oberon. The lovers return to Athens where Bottom and the other actors perform their play at the wedding of the three happy couples: Theseus and Hippolyta, Lysander and Hermia and Demetrius and Helena .		Helena Hermia's friend who is desperately in love with Demetrius. Oberon The king of the fairies who controls the love potion. Titania The fierce queen of the fairies who falls in love with Bottom when the love potion is put on her. Bottom A weaver and actor who has his head turned into a donkey. Titania falls in love with him when she is under the love potion's influence. Puck Oberon's mischievous servant who puts the potion on people's eyes.

Background Information	Key words
Shakespeare went to a grammar school where he was taught Ancient Greek.	soliloquy - a speech in a play that the character speaks to himself or herself or to the audience, rather than to the other characters
The play is set in Ancient Greece and follows the rules of a comedy from Ancient Greece.	severe - very strict or harsh
When the play was written, Elizabeth 1 st was Queen. She decided not to get married which many people disagreed with.	conflict - a serious disagreement, battle or struggle between two sides or ideas.
Many Elizabethans believed in and feared magic.	unrequited love - If a person loves someone who doesn't love them back, the person's love is unrequited
Cupid is the ancient god of love. He is usually presented as a baby whose arrows make people fall in love. 	to mock - To mock someone is to make fun of them
	chaos - a situation where there is no order and everyone is confused
	to resolve - to solve a problem or difficulty

'A Midsummer Night's Dream': Knowledge Organiser



Different Cultures Poetry

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Poets



John Agard: Playwright, poet, short story and children's writer
John Agard was born on 21 June 1949 in British Guiana (now Guyana). He worked for the Guyana Sunday Chronicle newspaper as sub-editor and feature writer before moving to England in 1977, where he became a touring lecturer for the Commonwealth Institute, travelling to schools throughout the UK to promote a better understanding of Caribbean culture.



Grace Nichols was born and brought up in Guyana, but has lived in the UK since 1977. Her first poetry collection for adults, *I is a Long-Memored Woman*, won the Commonwealth Poetry Prize and was dramatised for radio and film. Since then Grace has written many highly regarded poetry books for adults and children.



Benjamin Zephaniah was born in Birmingham in April, 1958, the son of Caribbean immigrants. His poetry is influenced by the street culture of Jamaica. He moved to London when he was 22. He published his first book of poetry which sold well.



Edward Braithwaite: The birthplace of Edward Brathwaite was located in Bridgetown, Barbados. His birth name was Lawson Edward Brathwaite. He attended Harrison College in Bridgetown in 1945 for his secondary education. He was capable to study at Cambridge University after receiving a Barbados Island Scholarship in 1949.



Imtiaz Dharker is a poet who was born in Pakistan, but has lived in Scotland, England, and India. In addition, she has been awarded the Queen's Gold Medal for Poetry. Beyond her work as a poet, which has been impressive, she has also gained public attention for her drawings and her film writing.

CHALLENGE QUESTION:

Select two poems you have studied in class and write how the poets use imagery in them both.

Poetic techniques: aim to have a good understanding of these techniques

Alliteration	When words placed together have the same start sound <i>She sells sea shells on the sea shore.</i>
Metaphor	Making a comparison between two things that aren't alike but do have something in common. <i>She is a star!</i>
Simile	Comparing two things using as or like . <i>As brave as a lion.</i>
Personification	Giving human traits to something that is not human. <i>Lightning danced across the sky.</i>
Imagery	Helping the reader to form a picture in their minds. <i>It was dark and dim in the forest.</i>
Rhyme	Words that sound the same or are similar in their endings. The cat in the hat .
Rhythm	Makes you want to move or tap your feet

Origins of the Commonwealth countries

The term the Commonwealth of Nations originated in 1884. Lord Rosebery was on a visit to Australia in 1884. At Adelaide he said that over a period of time a number of colonies of the British Empire will become free and many may become more independent. He further said that all of these countries would then become the Commonwealth of Nations.

Research on the different Commonwealth countries:

https://wiki.kidzsearch.com/wiki/Commonwealth_of_Nations

