

## DRAMA GCSE

### Important dates –

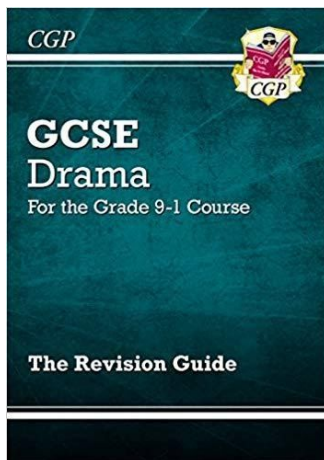
MOCK EXAM – 6<sup>th</sup> November – WRITTEN PAPER SECTION A of the COMPONENT 3 PAPER

What to do from now on.

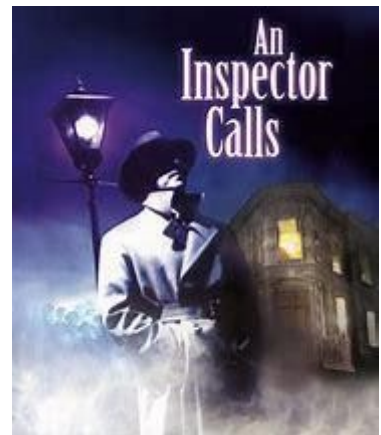
- Complete ALL homework tasks on Google Classroom which is preparation for the COMPONENT 3 MOCK

Examination – Classroom code = **pq4qli4**

- Use the revision guide available on AMAZON for £5.77 or the school shop via ipay.



- Have a go at practice questions from the paper (See Mr Cotterill for questions and past papers)
- Ensure you have read AN INSPECTOR CALLS several times and know the play, the themes and the context



of when it was written. Use the Knowledge Organiser on the reverse.

# An Inspector Calls

## Knowledge Organiser

Character summary	Key Quotes	Associated themes or issues
<p>Mr Birling is described as a "heavy-looking, rather portly" man in his middle fifties but rather successful in his middle-class life. He has made money via capitalism.</p> <p>He refuses to accept responsibility for anyone else except himself, including the deaths of Eva Smith.</p> <p>He represents capitalism and its ideals.</p> <p>He also represents an older generation that is less concerned with the needs and confidence. Birling's own success is the result of the luck, precision and stability of the Inspector.</p>	<p>"If we were all responsible for everything that happened to everybody we'd had anything to do with, it would be very awkward, wouldn't it?" (Act 1)</p> <p>"When you've married you'll realize that men with important work to do sometimes have to spend nearly all their time and energy on their own business." (Act 1)</p> <p>"You seem to have made a great impression on the child, inspector. (Act 2)</p> <p>"I'd like these girls aren't they? They're lovely people." (Act 1)</p> <p>"And Eric's absolutely right. It's the best thing any one of us has done tonight and it's the most advanced of us."</p> <p>"You've just beginning to pretend all over again." (Act 2)</p> <p>"What about war?" (Act 1)</p> <p>"He could be doing instead of throwing her out. I could't have done that." (Act 1)</p> <p>"Inspector, and you think young women ought to be protected against unpleasant and disturbing things?"</p> <p>Gerald, if possible - yes." (Act 2)</p> <p>"You see, we have to share something, if we're to share our wealth. We've got to share our guilt." (Act 2)</p> <p>"We don't see alone. We are members of one body. We are responsible to each other. And I tell you that the time will soon come when, if men come what may, if man will not learn that lesson, then they will be taught it to fire and blood and anguish." (Act 3)</p>	<p>Capitalism Generation Patriarchal society Individualism Class Gender Responsibility Inspection Aggravation</p>
<p>She represents many of the upper and middle-class attitudes from the time: arrogant, narcissistic, unambitious and self-righteous.</p> <p>She is part of the older generation that refuses to change or accept new ideas. She is happy to live in a mansion on the coast.</p> <p>She has a strong dislike to her husband, Mr Birling, but she is afraid to tell him anything but what she thinks is in the best interests of her husband.</p> <p>She seems to have some control over her husband, dismissing what he should or should not speak.</p> <p>Her role is marginal in the family given against the patriarchal society of the Edwardian period.</p>	<p>"The daughter of Arthur and Sybil Birling and I'm to be married to Gerald Croft at the start of the play. She is very beautiful and very intelligent. She has a strong dislike to her husband, Mr Birling, but she is afraid to tell him anything but what she thinks is in the best interests of her husband."</p> <p>"The play represents, her character changes and she becomes, for more determined, confrontational and more assertive."</p> <p>"At the end of the play she represents a younger generation that is for more willing to take responsibility for the people around them."</p>	<p>Capitalism Generation Patriarchal society Individualism Class Gender Responsibility Inspection Aggravation</p>
<p>She is the son of Arthur and Sybil Birling.</p> <p>Eric represents the younger generation that are more socially responsible than their parents.</p> <p>He drinks because he feels guilty about what he did.</p> <p>Eric sometimes has contrary opinions to his parents and it is his who brings up the idea of war and suggesting his father could have paid Eva more money.</p> <p>Because he accepts responsibility by the end of the play, the audience comes to respect Eric a lot more.</p>	<p>"What about war?" (Act 1)</p> <p>"He could be doing instead of throwing her out. I could't have done that." (Act 1)</p> <p>"Inspector, and you think young women ought to be protected against unpleasant and disturbing things?"</p> <p>Gerald, if possible - yes." (Act 2)</p>	<p>Patriarchal society Generation Class Gender Responsibility Inspection Aggravation</p>
<p>Gerald Croft is described as "an impression of politeness, middle and superficial".</p> <p>He is a member of the upper middle-class, the Inspector appears calm and assertive throughout. He seems to have already pre-arranged exactly who is going to speak to and when and how he will speak to them.</p> <p>Sheila comes to understand, the Inspector brings down how both characters are conceived as superficially polite.</p> <p>He seems to be operating on a different level of consciousness to the other characters and this has led to a number of theories about who or what Inspector Goll is.</p>	<p>"You see, we have to share something, if we're to share our wealth. We've got to share our guilt." (Act 2)</p> <p>"We don't see alone. We are members of one body. We are responsible to each other. And I tell you that the time will soon come when, if men come what may, if man will not learn that lesson, then they will be taught it to fire and blood and anguish." (Act 3)</p>	<p>Gender Equality Patriarchal society Class Responsibility Inspection Aggravation</p>
<p>Sheila Birling is described as a "heavy-looking, rather portly" man in his middle fifties but rather successful in his middle-class life. He has made money via capitalism.</p> <p>He refuses to accept responsibility for anyone else except himself, including the deaths of Eva Smith.</p> <p>He represents capitalism and its ideals.</p> <p>He also represents an older generation that is less concerned with the needs and confidence. Birling's own success is the result of the luck, precision and stability of the Inspector.</p>	<p>"If we were all responsible for everything that happened to everybody we'd had anything to do with, it would be very awkward, wouldn't it?" (Act 1)</p> <p>"When you've married you'll realize that men with important work to do sometimes have to spend nearly all their time and energy on their own business." (Act 1)</p> <p>"You seem to have made a great impression on the child, inspector. (Act 2)</p> <p>"I'd like these girls aren't they? They're lovely people." (Act 1)</p> <p>"And Eric's absolutely right. It's the best thing any one of us has done tonight and it's the most advanced of us."</p> <p>"You've just beginning to pretend all over again." (Act 2)</p> <p>"What about war?" (Act 1)</p> <p>"He could be doing instead of throwing her out. I could't have done that." (Act 1)</p> <p>"Inspector, and you think young women ought to be protected against unpleasant and disturbing things?"</p> <p>Gerald, if possible - yes." (Act 2)</p> <p>"You see, we have to share something, if we're to share our wealth. We've got to share our guilt." (Act 2)</p> <p>"We don't see alone. We are members of one body. We are responsible to each other. And I tell you that the time will soon come when, if men come what may, if man will not learn that lesson, then they will be taught it to fire and blood and anguish." (Act 3)</p>	<p>Capitalism Generation Patriarchal society Individualism Class Gender Responsibility Inspection Aggravation</p>

Key events	Associated Quotes
<p>18th century's Inspector Calls comes on the outside of a working-class home. Birling's wife, Mrs. Birling, is a member of the upper class family of the time. She is a member of the upper class family of the time. She is a member of the upper class family of the time.</p> <p>Act 1</p> <p>The Birling are celebrating the engagement of Sheila Birling (the Birling's daughter) to Gerald Croft, whose family owns a rival business to that of Arthur Birling - Sheila's father. The family are celebrating with champagne, cigars and many other luxuries that only a wealthy middle or upper class family of the time could afford.</p> <p>Mr Birling seems very keen to impress Gerald and even speaks to him in private away from the rest of his family. Sheila mentions about Gerald having not come near her the previous summer, and Eric appears very nervous and anxious around his family. Although the atmosphere is mostly positive, there are hints that there are problems hidden under the surface.</p> <p>Mrs Birling and Sheila leave the dining room to allow the men to speak on their own. Mr Birling gives Eric and Gerald advice about looking after yourself and not concerning yourself with others. As he is giving this speech, there is a ring at the door.</p> <p>Eric, who would bring in a man who is known as Inspector Goole. A detailed description is provided of Goole and he is said to be serious but also disconcerting. He tells the family that he is investigating the suicide of Eva Smith, who had died after drinking a large quantity of alcohol.</p> <p>The Inspector shows Mr Birling a photo of Eva Smith (though makes sure no one else sees it) and Birling admits that Eva used to work at his factory. However, she was later fired for being one of the ring leaders of striking and strike action after Birling refused to give any of his workers even a small pay rise. Birling argues that he pays usual rates to his workers and he is not responsible for what happened to Eva after she left his employment.</p> <p>Sheila comes into the room and the Inspector wants to ask her some questions. It is revealed that Eva found work at a clothes shop after being fired by Birling. However, Eva was fired once more when the Inspector explains a customer complained about her. Sheila admits she was that customer and the reason the girl Eva fired was because a dress that Sheila ordered did not suit her and when Eva tried it on, it did not suit her either.</p> <p>When Sheila finds out what happened to Eva, she immediately feels responsible for her death - in complete contrast to her father. The Inspector then reveals his real name, unemployed since more, changed her name to Daisy Renton. Gerald Croft, Sheila's fiancé, goes away that he knew Daisy by that name. Sheila sees this. The act ends and the audience are waiting to find out how Gerald is connected to Daisy.</p> <p>Act 2</p> <p>Sheila and Gerald are alone in stage and Gerald admits he did know Daisy, but Sheila explains to Gerald that the Inspector has already worked this out.</p> <p>Gerald reveals to Mr Birling that her son Eric drinks a lot - she initially refuses to believe him - and he admits that he once had a relationship with Daisy. However, he says that she was not the same as the girl who had committed suicide. Gerald explains that he met Daisy at the Variety Theatre (which was known for prostitution), and that he stopped Alderman Maggery - an important man or "deputy" - getting involved with her.</p> <p>Gerald helps Daisy by letting her stay in a room, but that she eventually became his mistress, which meant he was having an affair with her behind Sheila's back. Gerald decided to leave Daisy to her relationship and gave her money to help her in the future.</p> <p>Mrs Birling says the business this relationship was "immoral", although Gerald does argue back. However, Sheila appreciates Gerald's honesty and says she respects him more now than she did.</p> <p>Gerald asks to leave the room to get some fresh air after now realising Daisy has died. The Inspector allows him to do this, and during the time he is away the Inspector begins to interrogate Mrs Birling. Mrs Birling eventually admits that she saw Eric/Daisy before she died. Mrs Birling was the chair of a local charity - the Brumley Women's Charity Organisation and Daisy, calling herself the charity, asked for financial help. It is revealed that Daisy was pregnant at the time, and Mrs Birling used her power as chairwoman of the charity to deny her access to financial assistance.</p> <p>Mrs Birling thought it superior or snobbish that Daisy took on the name 'Mrs Birling' and she also felt the money and responsibility should have been given to the father. The Inspector explains that Mrs Birling was the chair of the charity, but that she was not the same as the girl who had committed suicide. Mrs Birling says the business this relationship was "immoral", although Gerald does argue back. However, Sheila appreciates Gerald's honesty and says she respects him more now than she did.</p> <p>Act 3</p> <p>Eric asks for a drink and his parents refuse, but the Inspector explains it would help Eric through and to help agree. Eric explains how he met Daisy at the same theatre bar as Gerald; they both got drunk and Eric accompanied Daisy to her flat. There, Eric became very violent and Daisy reluctantly agreed to let him in where they slept together. They met again two weeks later and slept together once more.</p> <p>Daisy revealed to Eric that she was pregnant with his baby, and he proposed to her. However, she refused stating he did not love her. Instead, she received gifts of money from him, but turned them down when she found out Eric was stealing the money from his father's business. Mr and Mrs Birling are informed that Eric has stolen £100 from them (a lot of money in 1912, it would be thousands of pounds now).</p> <p>All of the family have been involved in her death, but a divide forms between the younger characters and the older family members. The Inspector then gives his famous "You and blood and anguish" speech, where he explains society must change or there will be violence. Goole says that everyone must feel responsible for everyone else.</p> <p>Gerald and Mr and Mrs Birling begin to question the role of the Inspector: was he a real Inspector? Was this all a hoax? Did the Inspector show the same process to everyone? Birling says the local police station and finds out there is no Inspector Goole working there. Birling says Birling and Goole in private consideration over more, knowing the Inspector is a man and believe they can go back to what they were before. However, the Inspector says that he is not a man and believe they can go back to what they were before. Birling answers: the police explain a young girl has committed suicide and a police inspector is coming over to ask them some questions.</p>	<p>"The employers at last are coming together to see that the interests of the community are properly protected. And we're in for a time of steadily increasing prosperity." Arthur Birling</p> <p>"What happened to her than she has determined what happened to her afterwards, and what happened to her afterwards may be different from what happened to her inside. A chain of events." The Inspector</p> <p>"You're beginning to understand the nature of the thing that's happened at all. And I can't see it like that. This girl's still dead, isn't she? Nobody's brought her back, has she, has she?"</p>

Context key term	Why is this significant?
<p><b>Edwardian Period:</b> The play is set in 1912 during the Edwardian period. This is the time between the Victorian era and the start of the First World War in 1914. In 1911, the British Empire was at its largest, with more than 400 million people under British rule. The British Empire was a source of wealth for the British people. The British Empire was a source of wealth for the British people. The British Empire was a source of wealth for the British people.</p>	<p>By setting the play in this period, Priestley is able to remind his post-war audience what society was like only 30 years previously. When a small minority of rich aristocrats and middle-class business owners dominated the wealth in the country. At a time just like 1945 when the play was written, Priestley wanted to encourage his audience to push for social and political change in Britain.</p>
<p><b>The Post-War Period:</b> The play was performed in 1945 (in the Soviet Union and in the UK in 1946). This was a time of significant social, economic and political upheaval as a consequence of the making-up of British society.</p>	<p>Priestley was a noted socialist and wanted to bring about change in British society. By performing this play to the public in Post-War Britain, Priestley was able to influence the British people into supporting socialist reforms.</p>
<p><b>Socialism:</b> A political philosophy that holds that the means of production, distribution, and exchange should be owned or regulated by the community.</p>	<p>Britain pre-1945 had always been a capitalist or republican society and socialism was a relatively new political theory. The British Labour Party was formed several decades before Edwardian socialism in the country. In 1945 it won a famous General Election victory, ousting then Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Now Sir Clement Attlee brought in the British welfare state which included the National Health Service, free university education and a system of welfare benefits through National Insurance. And everyone was able to use it without charge.</p>
<p><b>Capitalism:</b> An economic and political system in which industry and services are controlled by private owners for profit, not the state.</p>	<p>Britain has - for most of its modern history - been a capitalist society. Priestley was frustrated at what he saw as economic inequality in society and wanted to use the Second World War as a catalyst for change. He therefore advocated socialism over capitalism.</p>
<p><b>The Titanic:</b> A colossal passenger ship that sank on its maiden voyage from Britain to America in 1912.</p>	<p>Arthur Birling boasts of the tremendous power of the Titanic in one of his early speeches in the play. However, Priestley and the audience are aware the Titanic sank a few days after Birling makes his speech. Priestley therefore uses the Titanic as a symbol of greed and capitalism and shows that to power and control will inevitably sink. It also makes a strong link to modern Britain.</p>
<p><b>Scientific device</b></p>	<p><b>Why is this significant?</b></p> <p>An African parrot in the play the audience knows facts that none of the other characters know. For example, when Eric tells his father that the Titanic sank, yet as an audience to Post-War Britain, we know that the ship sank. This serves to make Birling's boasts look empty and foolish.</p>
<p><b>Foreboding:</b> Hinting to the audience about what is going to happen later on in the play.</p>	<p>Clues about the Birling's problems are hinted at from the very start of the play, for instance when Sheila mentions about the summer Gerald hardly came near her. It hints at what is going to be the mystery later on in the play and keeps the audience eager to solve the mystery.</p>
<p><b>Stage directions:</b> Used by the writer to indicate to the director and actors about how they should perform their roles.</p>	<p>Even though an audience can't see stage directions, when a play is being performed, they are pivotal for helping to bring a play to life. And as students of literature we can analyse how they impact on the performance of a play: the stage directions at the very beginning of the play make clear to us about the status of the Birling family, for instance.</p>
<p><b>Callaghan's:</b> Marking the audience in suspense from one part of a text to another.</p>	<p>Priestley employs a cliffhanger at the end of Act One and again at the end of Act Two. It means, as an audience are desperate to find out what happens in the subsequent scenes and to suspense and tension are built.</p>
<p><b>Form</b></p>	<p><b>Why is this significant?</b></p> <p>Priestley's play follows a traditional three act structure where he builds a problem before reaching a dramatic climax and then moving on to the resolution or solving the problem. However, the plot twist at the very end of the play moves away from this rigid structure and leads to the audience having to make their own judgements and conclusions.</p> <p><b>Morality Play:</b> An allegorical drama having personified abstract ideas as the main characters such as Good and Evil. It is a form of drama about good conduct and character to the audience. They were popular in the 15th and early 16th centuries.</p> <p><b>Crime and Mystery</b></p> <p>An Inspector Calls uses a number of crime genre conventions, such as a claim, a mystery to be solved, suspects, a dramatic climax before all is revealed, and so on.</p>

