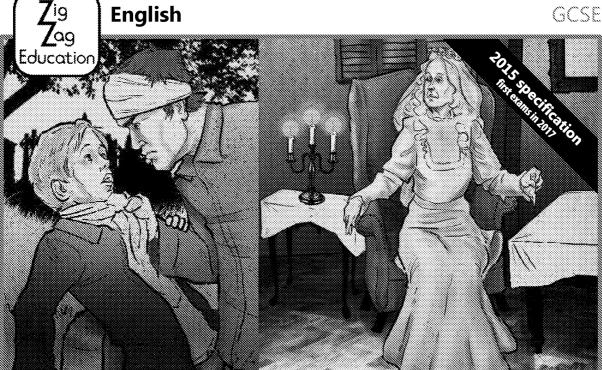
GCSE



# Charles Dickens' Great **Expectations**

GCSE Study Guide

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#### **Teacher's Introduction**

This resource has been created for teachers who have chosen to study *Great Expectations* as a set text for the new GCSE English Literature specifications from 2015. The guide is generic, but the novel is a set text on the AQA, OCR and Edexcel specifications. It has been designed to help students of varying levels to develop an understanding of Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations*. It aims to engage students and help them to deepen their knowledge of this universally appreciated text.

The resource begins by introducing students to the social, cultural and literary contexts of the novel. This should allow students access to the period when Dickens was writing and help them to see where certain themes, characters and settings have developed from.

The guide also provides a plot overview, brief character summaries, detailed analysis of major characters, a mind map and analysis of the relationships between characters in the novel, detailed analysis of significant settings in the novel and detailed chapter analyses. Each chapter analysis provides a 'mini vocabulary guide' to help with colloquial or archaic words or phrases and a 'key words explained' box that explains literary terms that have been used, and students should be encouraged to utilise these. Furthermore, each chapter includes a variety of activities: discussion prompts, active learning tasks, extract focus work and essay questions.

As well as looking at the plot, actions and characters, it is important to look at the language (including devices such as Dickens' use of symbolism and motifs), form and structure of the novel. This resource provides students with the chance to do this by exploring each of these crucial areas in detail, including activities in each section. Some of these activities include 'writing like Dickens' where pupils have the opportunity to do some creative writing showing that they comprehend his style, and further activities for pupils who are more able, such as sections on Dickens' use of pathetic fallacy and satire, which should encourage interpretation and allow pupils to engage on a higher level.

After the detailed chapter analysis and sections on language, form and structure, the study guide investigates Dickens' themes, ideas and messages. There also are suggestions for further reading and websites for further research. This resource can be used as a revision guide and in class throughout the year as there are various tasks that run throughout.

The edition referred to throughout this guide is the 2003 Penguin Classics edition. This edition includes an introduction, a chronology of Dickens' life, further reading, notes on the text and a map of Kent, as well as the original ending and Dickens' working notes.

January 2016

#### Remember!

Always check the exam board website for new information, including changes to the specification and sample assessment material.



#### **Specification Information**

Section of guide	As
Contexts	
Plot Overview; Brief Character Summaries; Key Relationships; Volume	
Recaps	
Analysis of Major Characters; Analysis of Key Settings; Detailed	
Chapter Analyses; Dickens's use of Language; Form; Structure	
Themes; Ideas and Messages	
Glossary of Key Terms	

#### Key for using this resource

This box signifies a definition of a lay to

🖫 scussion Prompt

This box provides a topic or question to provoke student discussion

A Ti st

Vocabulary Guide

This box provides guidance on archaic and colloquial words, and will help determine their meaning and/or find a modern equivalent.

Did you know? This box contains useful extra information relating to the text.







# S

#### **Plot Overview**

The **plot** begins with Pip, our young **protagonist**, living with his older sister 'Mrs in Kent. One evening Pip, visiting the graves of his parents and brothers, is startle Magwitch, who orders Pip to bring him food and a blacksmith's file with which to Pip obeys. Magwitch fights another convict and is recaptured. He protects Pip by himself.

After this, Pip's life returns to normal. One day Pip's Uncle Pumblechook takes him to visit the rich old spinster Miss Havisham at her home, Satis House. She wears an old and dress and has all the clocks in the darkened and matriciped at 20 minutes to nine. Miss Havisham as a play cards with her adopted daughter and aspires to light a gentleman so as to be worthy of her. Pip visits regular and performed a gentleman. However, Miss Havisham eventually decides to help Pip become a blacksmith, apprenticed to his brother-in-law, Joe. Pip is upset and disappointed.

Plot – the story
The plot is a se
be connected.
directly connected
sometimes be padditional story
characters, run
The protagoni
Journeyman run
has completed

One night Pip returns home to discover his sister, Mrs Joe, has been attacked. St Pip's childhood friend, Biddy, moves in to the Gargery household to look after he blacksmith, Orlick, is the attacker from certain signals that Mrs Joe makes.

Out of the blue one day, Mr Jaggers, a lawyer from London, arrives with the new has given Pip a large sum of money and he must leave for London immediately to Pip assumes his benefactor must be Miss Havisham. In London, Pip moves into a he recognises as a boy he once fought at Satis House. However, they quickly become ducation and meets the arrogant and wealthy Bentley Drummle. He also befrie clerk. Pip behaves poorly in society, disregards his family and old friends (particularly saved when, at 21, he receives a lump sum of money and the promise of a large veletter notifying him that his sister, Mrs Joe, has died. He returns home for the full

Two years later, on a stormy night a stranger calls at Pip's lodgings. It is Magwitch benefactor. After earning a fortune in Australia, he gave Pip the money out of grahim of his own child whom he believes is dead. Pip is disgusted and ashamed as criminality. However, he feels bound to help Magwitch, who is still on the run, es

Meanwhile, Pip discovers that Miss Havisha and it is at the alter by Compeys at the start) and that Estella is Marchalle sugniter. To avenge her own broken Estella to be cold, and breather the starts. Pip also finds out that Estella is going He visits Satis thus the starts Havisham before helping Magwitch escape. She realising the samurit both him and Estella. Pip forgives her. She leans too classification of the start of the star

Shortly before the escape attempt Pip is confronted by Orlick who had previously Joe. He attempts to kill Pip but Pip is rescued by Herbert and a group of friends.

Pip, with Herbert, tries to help Magwitch escape the country. However Compeys Magwitch is taken to jail. Pip has now bonded with Magwitch and tries hard to he sentenced to death but dies in prison before his execution. His death means Pip goes to London to care for him. When he recovers, Pip returns home after Joe, in



However, he arrives during Joe and Biddy's wedding day and is thankful that he for Biddy.

Pip decides to leave the country and join Herbert, who marries his long-term low them and gradually pays off his debt working for the company he financially help Herbert) set up. It is 11 years before Pip returns to England to visit Joe and Biddy. of their own and one is named after Pip. Pip feels he must make one last visit to encounters Estella. Her husband, Drummle, has since died and he finds she has given. The couple, reunited, leave the garden hand in hand with Pip believing the

Did you know? This is not the original ending. Dickens, take with from a friend, chan It is a relatively happy one as opposed to the one Dickens and intended. The original conthe streets of London. He learns that she has me a country doctor after the death of states that although he could never take it with her suffering had 'given her a heart to unders?









#### **Detailed Chapter Analyses**

Each chapter has been summarised to help with your understanding of the text. As *Great Expectations* was written in 1860 there are many **archaic** and **colloquial** words. The 'Vocabulary Guide' will help determine their meaning and/or find a modern equivalent for you.

Did you know? Great serial form in the Victor which was actually for himself! It was a week would receive the nove

#### Volume One: Chapters 1-

#### **Chapter 1**

In the ope to all the meet the protagonist (and narrator), the young orphal has difficult nouncing his name so comes to be called 'Pip'. We learn that Piphis sister and her husband, the blacksmith, Joe Gargery. On this misty night he is visiting his parents' and brothers' graves. Suddenly a rugged and fearful man will demands that he tell him where his parents are. Pip points to the graves and explast a means to scare poor Pip the convict pretends to be accompanied by anothe capable of eating little boys' hearts and livers. He asks little Pip to provide him remove his leg iron. Pip, frightened into agreeing, quickly runs home without stops.

#### **Analysis**

The opening scene of any novel is incredibly important. The author must use this opportunity to introduce important characters, set the scene and begin the actic the book is narrated in the first person, Dickens must make Pip's voice believable must also make sure he **simultaneously** puts across all the important elements conovel. This includes plot, characterisation, action, and themes.

The narrator is an older Pip who is looking back at past events in his life. This me the events are **focalised** through the eyes of the younger Pip. This is most notable when Pip is a young boy, as the narrator makes comical and judgmental commerchis actions. An example is when he comments on his own immaturity at the time reaching the 'childish conclusion that my mother was freckled and sickly'.

#### Discussion Prompt

Reread Pip's first encounter with the convict. What are your first impressions of him? Dickens successfully uses Pip's voice to innocence. His naivety and immaturity he makes of his points which are 'unratembstomes'.

Pip's youth and innocence is port with not only the gruff, scary convict also with not only the gruff, scary convict also with not only the gruff, scary convict also with intersected with dykes and wilderness the churchyard, intersected with dykes and mounds and wes, with scattered cattle feeding on it, was the marshes; and that the low leaden line beyond was the river; and that the distant savage lair from which the wind was rushing, was the sea; and that the small bundle of shivers growing afraid of it all and beginning to cry, was Pip.').

#### Simultaneou

Focalised market focus. In literary narration be concentrated

Juxtapositic especially in



The terrifying convict frightens little Pip and not just because he is so much bigger than him. Dickens presents him as a 'terrible' and 'fearful' figure who threatens Pip. He belongs to a criminal underclass and his lower-class status is shown through his speech and grammar: 'That young man has a secret way pecooliar to himself, of getting at a boy, and at his heart, and at his liver. It is in wain for a boy to attempt to hide himself from that young man.' Dickens spells the words phonetically so the reader has an idea of how they are pronounced.



#### Vocabulary Guide

Who d'ye live with? - Who do you live with?

Wittles – the way the convict pronounces 'victuals' a oic.
fashioned word for food

Old Battery - an old fort

Pecooliar – peculiar

Gibbet -



ခု ပဲ ၃၁ ၁၈ hänging a person until death

Towards the end leaves, Pip sees h with some chains held a pirate. The latter, as if he we come down, and again'. This may be eventual fate. It coperson he is – a lo



#### **Exam extract focus**

Looking at the extract below, how do the bold words create tension opinion of the escaped convict?

The marshes were just a long **black** horizontal line then, as I stopped to look after him; an horizontal line, not nearly so broad nor yet so **black**; and the sky was just a row of **long a black lines** intermixed. On the edge of the river I could **faintly** make out the only two blasemed to be standing upright; one of these was the beacon by which the sailors steered—like an ugly thing when you were near it; the other a gibbet, with some chains hanging to it who man was limping on towards this latter, **as if he were the pirate come to life, and cohook himself up again**. It gave me a terrible turn when I thought so; and as I saw the cafter him, I wondered whether they thought so too. I looked all round for the horrible young him. But now I was frightened again, and ran home without stopping.





A frightened Pip runs home and is confronted by Joe Gargery, his brother-in-law Mrs Joe Gargery is looking for him and has 'Tickler' with her (Tickler is a cane the with). After the beating he receives from Mrs Joe they settle down to tea. Pip, reconvict, stashes his last piece of bread and butter down his trousers, hoping to go suspicious and accuses Pip of 'bolting his food'. It is Christmas Eve and as a punis quickly he is left to stir the Christmas pudding. Early the next morning he awakers of frightened he never slept, and creeps downstairs with a huge sense of guilt are steals some bread, cheese, mincemeat, a pork pie, brandy, and a file for the commisty marshes.

#### **Analysis**

This is the first time we are introduced to members of Pip's family. Pip evidently damages sister and describes every attrible a charse and stiff: her looks, her drawn in actions. On the other hand the description portrays him as almost **cher** the his blondish hair and watery blue eyes, reflecting the sweet-tempered and good nature of his personality.

#### Vocabulary Gહ

By hand — this relates to rather than breast-fed Larceny — theft; the unlabetwixt — between Bolting his food — eating Hulks — the prison ships

#### **Active Learning Task**

Joe is described as a 'mild, good-natured, sweet-tempered, easy-going, foolish, dear fellow' whereas Mrs Joe is described as having 'a hard and heavy hand'. Make a list of examples in the action of how Dickens shows this nature of their personalities.

#### **Discussion Prompt**

Reread from 'I was never allowed a candle to light me to bed'. How does Dickens portray Pip's guilt? Dickens presents Pip as innately terrified and feels incredibly guil the convict. His kind-heartedness points. However, the extent of heverything reminds him of the tafugitive out on the marshes with young man, the file, the food, and to commit a larceny on those she in the avenging coals.'). Dickens enhance Pip's feelings of guilt. By attributes, he makes it seem as the watched ('I got up and went downway, and every crack in every both and "Get up, Mrs Joe!"').



#### **Essay Question**

How does Dickens make use of the older narrator for the purpose



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Zig Zag Education

A very guilty Pip believes that the gates, dykes and even the animals are aware damp morning yet Pip trudges on to find the convict. From the mist he perceives a to be his convict. As he approaches however, and touches him on the shoulder the revealing himself to be somebody else. Pip recognises him as another escapee anyoung man the first convict invents in order to frighten Pip. He strikes at Pip unsuce A short while later Pip comes across his convict; he seems cold, hungry and low. He he eats hurriedly. Pip shows compassion towards him, worrying that he may catch also shows gratitude to Pip and almost starts to cry. However his countenance greathe other criminal he met in the marshes. He is notably agitated and grabs the file files at his leg iron. This is the last Pip hears of him while he slips home through the

#### **Analysis**

Dickens continues his use of pathetic following time this chapter to further emphasise the extent of Pip's callow uses the weather as a **motif** that symbolises a number of this simple management of the symbolises and scared; the weather is damp and icy, reflecting his movement to a dramatic and tense atmosphere ('On every rail and gate, we was so thick, that the wooden finger on the post directing people to our village—accepted, for they never came there—was invisible to me until I was quite close it, while it dripped, it seemed to my oppressed conscience like a phantom devotion emphasises how terrified the young Pip is, out on the misty marshes alone.



#### **Vocabulary Guide**

Rimy - coated with ice

Cravat - a type of scarf usually worn by men

Larks - laughs, fun

Ague – a fever with alternating symptoms of shivering and sweating

Rheumatic – a disorder that affects the joints

Gallows – where people are hanged

Di

2.





Pip, returning home, is so plagued by guilt for having helped the convict that he house. There are no police, only Mrs Joe who is decorating for the Christmas fest has been and tells his sister he had been down to hear carols. Joe and Pip eat be church without Mrs Joe who feels she has too much to do. He still feels incredibly innocence suspects that everybody knows or will soon find out. The clerk at the cellip's family for Christmas dinner along with Mr and Mrs Hubble, a couple from Pumblechook, Joe's uncle. Dinner proves to be an agonising ordeal for Pip who is increases when his uncle asks for brandy and finds it mixed with tar-water (Pip's bottle) and then when several police officers suddenly enter the house with a pain

#### **Analysis**

In contrast to Pip's desire for moral improvement at the beginning of the novel and the guilball policies shows that Mrs Joe are um licenook are merely concerned with a licenook are merely concerned with his elders and betters, and improving himself with his elders and betters, and improving himself with their conversation, and rolling in the lap of luxury. Would he have been doing that? No, he wouldn't.'''). Mrs Joe's preference to stay at home and prepare for the festivities, rather than attend church, emphasises that she is more concerned with appearances and social standing than religion and morality.



Accoucheur — a male
Parenthesis — puncte
Contumaciously — s
Omnipotent — an un
Musket — a type of

**Di** WI of him

#### Active Learning Task

Write a brief account of events at Christmas dinner from the perspective of one of the following characters: Mrs Joe, Pumblechook, Mr Wopsle or Joe. Think about how they would view events at dinner, particularly the way Pip behaves during the meal.

Dickens continues to make use of there. The older Pip continues to convounger self's naïve and immature must have aggravated one another Perhaps, they became the restless consequence. Anyhow, Mr Wopsle's during the recital of my misdemear pull it until he howled.').





The police arrive at the house in need of a blacksmith to fix their handcuffs, much are provided on the order of Uncle Pumblechook with a glass of wine and settle that they are searching for two convicts believed to be out in the marshes and Johelp them in their search. The escapees are found fighting in the marshes and are convict claims to have taken the wittles and food to protect Pip. He is taken away time young Pip believes he will see him.

#### **Analysis**

Once again Pip's compassionate nature is shown as he is greatly concerned for the convict. He refers to the convict using the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked are possessive 'my' ('My convict looked are possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the possessive 'my' ('My convict looked round him for the poss

shook my have ad been waiting for him to see me, that I might try to assure I tentative look the convict gives in reply shows the loyalty and admiration he conforeshadowing what is to come.

Active Les Unbeknov appearant partner to Can you (You might and how mood and



#### **Vocabulary Guide**

Asunder – apart from each other

Parley – a discussion between enemies

In the first chapter the convict sees portrayed as terrifying; however woof him when he lies to save Pip and words.

#### Chapter 6

This chapter concentrates more on Pip's emotions rather than the action, focusing of guilt he felt for not having told Joe the whole truth about the stolen items. We relationship with Joe is and witness his innocent young mind fear that he might los does not feel any 'tenderness of conscience' (p. 41) towards his sister. After the essleepy Pip is carried home by Joe who then retells the night's events to the rest of

#### **Analysis**

Dickens continues to make use of the older narrator's perspective, using elaborate metaphors that stand out as unlikely to be the way a young boy would think. For example, he writes 'for Mr Wops'a, being knocked up, was in such a very bad temper that it is clearly had been thrown open, he would probably have accommented the whole expedition, beginning with a law unyself'. This is clearly a comment from the older Pick king back retrospectively.



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**Question** 

has Dickens established the relationship between Pip

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It is at least a year after the hunt on the marshes and Pip attends school where hincredibly determined. He meets the orphaned child 'Biddy' whom he believes he hand'. He, with the help of Biddy, eventually begins to learn how to read and wild discuss a letter Pip has written, Mrs Joe and Pumblechook charge in with some extimmensely rich and grim lady' uptown, has requested that Pip should come and Uncle Pumblechook believe that Pip's fortune may be made by his going to play scrubbed, dressed in his tightest suit and driven away by Pumblechook in order to following day.

#### **Analysis**

This is one of the most important chapters and it lead on a ne of the most pivotal chapters in the novel. It is the first time wearns of his going to see Miss Havisham, a major of his own class and similar backgrounds and he had only the compandable of his own class and similar backgrounds and he had all a wealth accepted that he is to become a blacksmith the real sencounter with Miss Havisham and Estella that is about to wealth changes him forever. Our first indication that Miss Havisham is of a much higher social status comes from the fact that Pip has heard of her and the way he refers to her ('I had heard of Miss Havisham up town—everybody for miles round had heard of Miss Havisham up town'). 'Up town' houses are usually associated with bigger, more expensive houses for the upper classes.



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**D** In



#### **Vocabulary Guide**

**Catechism** – a series of questions and answers commonly taught to children to educate of England

Mark Anthony's Oration – a reference to a speech in Shakespeare's play *Julius Caes*Purblind – partially blind

Epistle - A letter

# 





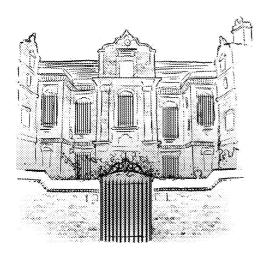
Pip, after breakfasting with Pumblechook is taken to Miss Havisham's house. As the glimpses of the outside. He describes it as 'dismal' and observes that many of the and that the lower windows and the garden had been barred. After waiting for are opened by a very pretty and proud young lady. She sends Pumblechook aw through the darkened corridors. She takes him to a closed door and leaves him to with her and leaving the terrified Pip in darkness. He knocks on the door and is in

Upon entering the room he discovers a fine ladies' dressing table and sat in from has ever seen. She is dressed entirely in faded white materials with only one shown surrounding her stopped at 20 minutes to nine. She orders him to play but Pip, ow and strangeness of the situation replies that he cannot. Miss building asks him to named Estella. When she arrives they begin a game of add. She is mean and in by frequently criticising his lower class status. Als Hollowing his pleased that Pip is attitude. Miss Havisham orders Pip to the status of his Estella bring him food in the opportunity to explore and videology around the brewery sees the body of his of the rafters. Petrifie is the object of his coarse hands, thick boots and common standard aware of his coarse hands, thick boots and common standard process.

#### **Analysis**

This chapter is possibly one of the most pivotal as Pip is exposed to a class different from his own. It proves to be an important learning curve though not necessarily for the best.

**D**is Ho in i



Description in this chapter is crucial to Miss Havisham's appearance and her personality. Pip observes 'that everyt to be white, had been white long ago faded and yellow. I saw that the bride withered like the dress, and like the fileft but the brightness of her sunken been put upon the rounded figure of figure upon which it now hung loose, This quotation shows that while she bride, she is now old, and faded. The especially the description of her 'sunk These images imply that though Miss herself died when she was jilted at the

The garden of Satis House is described as 'rank'. It reverses literary ideas of nature as beautiful and representing life, idea to get the gen from as far back as the Garden of Eden in the Bible. It is also say likely that Dickens' choice of the word 'rank' is a literally Stakespeare uses comparisons of nature to death and the lateral and tool for foreshadowing tragic events that are to Dickens' as a tool for foreshadowing tragic events that are to Dickens' and used it to emphasise Miss Havisham's misery and lect it has on everyone and everything around her. The rank, decaying garden is a metaphor for Miss Havisham's life. The hanging body that Pip sees in the brewery symbolises the hurt Miss Havisham feels. She has literally stopped time and is dead inside.

Estella is the young girl for whom Pip harbours affection throughout the rest of his life. His first impression of her is that she is 'very pretty and seemed very proud'. From her he learns the differences between class and ideas of superiorit and inferiority that he had not experienced with people of his own age. We see



the differences between them when Dickens writes 'He calls the knaves, Jacks, the before our game was out. 'And what coarse hands he has. And what thick boots 'a common labouring boy' and Pip doesn't reproach her because he is ashamed Estella's snobbery is further shown in the way she speaks about Satis House: "Encurious name, miss." "Yes," she replied; "but it meant more than it said. It mean whoever had this house, could want nothing else. They must have been easily sathink." Here we see that Estella feels she is better than Satis House and would deprofound effect on Pip, causing him to see himself and his life differently ('They they troubled me now, as vulgar appendages.'). She becomes a symbol to him of he aspires to.

We get our first hints of the attitude Miss Havisham has trailed a Pip in the way to take him down. Let him have something to eat, artist of roam and look about Although Pip interprets her actions as being industry and a look about Although Pip interprets her actions as being industry ards him, she speaks to, and response when Estella calls him 'no have abouring boy' is also telling: 'I though answer – only it seemed which will be without an analysis of the first support of the first support of the has his heart broken because he is only a 'common labouring boy'. Either way, this response is our first hint of the fact that Miss Havisham is using Estella to hurt men as revenge



for what happened to her.

#### **Exam extract focus**

There is a **semantic field** of death and burial that runs throughout Ch can you find? What do they tell us about the nature of Miss Havishan words that contribute to the semantic field in bold.

It was then I began to understand that **everything in the room had stopped**, like the I noticed that Miss Havisham put down the jewel exactly on the spot from which she had cards, I glanced at the dressing-table again, and saw that the shoe upon it, once white, **nor** glanced down at the foot from which the shoe was absent, and saw that the silk stocking or been trodden ragged. Without this arrest of everything, this standing still of all the pale **developed** bridal dress on the **collapsed form** could have looked so like **graveclothes**, or the long versions sat, **corpse-like**, as we played at cards; the frillings and trimmings on her bridal dress nothing then of the discoveries that are occasionally made of **bodies buried in anc** in the moment of being distinctly seen; but, I have often thought since, that she must have natural light of day would have struck her to **dust**.



#### **Essay Question**

How does Dickens present the characapa final Havisham here?





Upon his arrival home Pip is questioned by Joe, Mrs Joe and Uncle Pumblechook aware of how peculiar Miss Havisham is and doubts that anyone will believe him convinced that if I described Miss Havisham's as my eyes has seen it, I should not lies about her, saying she is 'tall and dark' and that she was sitting in a black vel and wine on a gold plate by Estella. He then continues to invent a story about for veal cutlets in a silver basket. Later that day while in the smithy with Joe, the guil Joe is amazed that he lied to him and tells him that the only way up is through he not forget Joe's wise recommendations but is still in a 'disturbed and unthankful' sestella would think Joe. The narrator acknowledges the importance of that day in

#### **Analysis**

This chapter is important as we see our first indication and Pip is beginning to feel shame towards his had go at the thinks that Estella would think Joe is 'a mere blad with we get a sense of his ambitious nature and his desire to a the sammon as a result of his visit to Satis House ('An the latest of the sammon as a result of his visit to Satis House ('An the latest of the latest of his wished that I was common, and that I knew I was common, and that I wished that I was not common.').



#### Chapter 10

In order to make himself 'un-common' and further himself in society Pip asks Bidd outside of school. That evening on the way home from school Pip goes to the ville sitting with a stranger whom Pip notices is stirring his drink with the same file he s stranger gives Pip two one-pound notes and departs. Pip surrenders the money to nightmares and is haunted by the image of the file, dreading that he still might

#### **Analysis**

In this chapter, we become more aware of Pip's desire for self-improvement in s

Pip's encounter with the stranger in the pub foreshadows events that are to come. The description of 'the stranger' creates a sense of foreboding: 'As I looked at the fire, I thought I saw a cunning expression, followed by a half laugh, come into his face.' By characterising him as a frightening figure, Dickens makes the reader more and more intrigued. His actions are an explicit example of foreshadowing ('He stirred his rum-and-water pointedly at me, and he tasted his rum-and-water pointedly at me. And he stirred his rum-and he tasted it: not with a spoon that was brought to him, the with a file.'). Unfortunately for Pip at this stage he do a nuerstand why this has happened and what it all makes.



#### Discus Prompt

Discuss where significant about the incident with the bank notes. How do we know that the are from the convict? What does the image of the bank notes signify? What does the incident about Joe's personality?

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Pip returns to Satis House and is led by Estella into a part of the house he has no and in a room with four unknown people. After scrutinising him they turn back to that they are relatives of Miss Havisham come to visit for her birthday. All of the wealth. Estella rejoins Pip and they head upstairs to Miss Havisham. On the stair reproaches Pip. We discover later on in the novel that this is Jaggers who plays

In Miss Havisham's room Pip is asked to walk her round; as he is doing so the unknown brought into the room by Estella. Miss Havisham is dismissive of them and eventue Miss Havisham has been in this 'heap of decay' for a very long time. Once again resume their game of cards. Later, out in the garden, Pip comes across a 'pale yohim to a fight. Pip obeys and wins and in return Estella allow him to kiss her cheet

#### **Analysis**

Our understanding of the effect face is samments are having on Pip deepens in this charter. It is the fact that he remains drawn to he could make a piece of money might have been, and that it was worth nothing.'

#### Discus

What is constairs? Do throughou

After Pip's experiences that day at Satis House, his description of seeing his hom seem familiar and welcome to him: 'When I neared home the light on the spit of marshes was gleaming against a black night sky, and Joe's furnace was flinging a suggests that he is aware that his idea of fitting in with the people at Satis House to, even though he cannot seem to help himself.



#### Vocabulary Guide

Superciliously — sneeringly
Pervade — to fill completely
Sal Volatile — a compound used to revive a fainting fit
Stay-lace — a corset lace

#### **Active Learning Task**

Make notes comparing Pip's vishis first visit in Chapter 8. You saspects: his impressions of the hopeople he meets there; how he time and afterwards.





Pip becomes increasingly worried about the consequences he may face as a resugentleman. He remarks that a young boy such as himself cannot go around hurtifertunately, when he returns to Satis House the incident is not mentioned. Pip conover the following months and pushes her around in a wheelchair. As their relationary Pip reveals how he wishes to learn and know everything, hoping that she will help does not. His affection towards Estella grows and Miss Havisham enjoys watching Havisham encouraging Estella to be spiteful towards him. He begins confiding in drifts apart from his family. Up until this point Pip has been unable to understant lady would require his presence at her house. He begins to consider that it is becompectations' of him. He believes she wants to make him a gentleman and marry visits to Miss Havisham Pip learns that she wishes to help him become an apprent when Mrs Joe learns of the news she becomes hidea in the second and prent when Mrs Joe learns of the news she becomes hidea.

#### **Analysis**

In worrying about the consumer lie might face as a result of the first, Figure 2 e of class boundaries and what they are an for the first time. He is starting to have a rolling ea of the limitations of his class, realising that 'village boys could not go stalking about the country, ravaging the houses of gentlefolks and pitching into the studious youth of England, without laying themselves open to severe punishment.'. Pip not only feels ashamed but also frustrated.



#### Vocabular

Myrmidons of Just are turned into My were brave and st Achilles, the hero a Mythology

Unremunerative - Besought - ask fo

#### **Discussion Prompt**

Why do you think Pip is so ready to believe that Miss Havisham wants to make him a gentleman and see him married to Estella? Do you think it is reasonable for him to assume this?

As Pip now aspires to be with Estella similar beliefs and values to her. He is perceived as 'common'. However, Diolder narrator to influence the text as towards Joe. He writes that 'Joe offershowing us that the older narrator, losorry for Joe despite his younger self'

#### **Chapter 13**

Joe dresses in his best clothes to make a visit to Satis House in order to arrange papers. He tries his hardest to look good and act well purely for Pip's purposes. ashamed of him, especially when he sees Estella laughing at him. As a reward for past months Miss Havisham grants them 25 pounds. Joe, Mrs Joe and Pumblechook town hall to verify the apprenticeship. Mrs Joe, particularly excited at the amount Pumblechook, the Hubbles and Mr Wopsle to dinner. After the party Pip returns angry with the strong knowledge that he will not enjoy be Joe's apprentice.

#### **Analysis**

At the beginning of the novel Pipes Line and from the other classes; have a more introduction list a man thrusts him straight introduction essence of the high social circles. He now understands that it is not just the way one acts that makes one 'upper class'

**Active Learning Task** 

Research how the system of appre Dickens' time. You may want to use http://www.bl.uk/victorian-britain/ http://www.victorian-era.org/victorian-

but the cultural beliefs and understandings. He is repelled by Joe's attempt at smartening up in order to see Miss Havisham ('It was a trial to my feelings, on the next day but one, to see Joe arraying himself in his Sunday clothes to accompany me to Miss Havisham's') and this attitude is seen more frequently further on in the novel. It is clear in this chapter how influenced Pip has been by his experiences ('liked it once, but once was not now'). This shows how ambitious he has become, wishing to rise above Joe's trade.

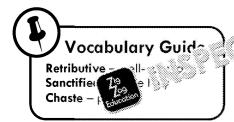


This chapter focuses mainly on Pip's emotions rather than the action. He mentions ashamed of home and we learn that despite being unhappy he has stayed on as how, often, when Joe sings a song that reminds Pip of Miss Havisham he sees Este

#### **Analysis**

Like Chapter 6, this short chapter allows us more of an insight into Pip's emotions. The feelings he experiences here are ones that he struggles with throughout the course of the novel ('It is the most miserable thing to feel ashamed of home.').

Di Pip cha run



The idea that have estima's face in the fier maker the execution and seductive ('Ofter was for Joe, and we were singing Old we used to sing it at Miss Havisham's would sthe fire, with her pretty hair fluttering in the Fire has connotations of hell and the devil and Estella's face in the fire may be an omen or a shows us the full extent of the hold she has on

#### **Discussion Prompt**

Explain the excerpt below. You might want to look at Dickens' choice of words and how the Pip has been by his recent circumstances.

I had believed in the forge as the glowing road to manhood and independence. Within a solution Now, it was all coarse and common, and I would not have had Miss Havisham and Esternation.



# 



Pip still desires to be wise and gain knowledge and what he learns he tries to im selfish reasons for wanting Joe to learn, believing that if he makes him less 'comn Pip's company and less likely to be scorned by Estella. Pip, still thinking often of puts forward the idea to Joe that he should pay a visit. Joe is uncertain but his re eventually he allows Pip a half day. Pip introduces us to the journeyman Orlick w vicious stories. Orlick, hearing that Pip is getting a half day requests one too but Joe does not consent immediately. He eventually allows a half holiday for all but scolds him. Orlick and Mrs Joe argue resulting in Joe having to fight Orlick. Joe the ground while he carries Mrs Joe, who has fainted, home. Pip finally returns to the gate, not by Estella, but by Sarah Pocket. He learns from Miss Havisham that Pumblechook's where they read a book. On the walking with Mr Wopsle they gunfire from the prison ships and then come a roll Color in the darkness. When discovers that his sister, Mrs Joe has him his sister, at lacked and has been left bo

**Analysis** 

Pip battles hapter between his love for Joe and his love for Estella. The Whatever I acquired, I tried to impart to Joe. This statement sounds so well, that I cannot in my conscience let it pass unexplained. I wanted to make Joe less ignorant and common, that he might be worthier of my society and less open to Estella's approach' shows this struggle. Though a seemingly selfless act, Pip admits to teaching Joe with the hope that if he succeeds in being an educated man he won't be looked down upon by Estella.

Omi impr goin Fore omin goin

The book that Pip reads at Pumblechook's is entitled The History of George Barnwell, a real novel that shares many interesting parallels with Great Expectations. It tells the story of a young apprentice who falls in love with a beautiful, but evil, woman. Intertextual references help gain a deeper understanding of a certain situation. In this instance, readers with previous knowledge of The History of George Barnwell may become suspicious of Estella's character, the beautiful woman that Pip falls in love with.



#### Vocabulary G

Sagacious - wise Gridiron – a metal grid **Sprat** – a type of small Howbeit - how be it / there's some birds flow convicts have escaped

#### Active Learning Task

Write a newspaper report about the attack on Mrs Joe. You should make sure that you include the following information, as far as a reporte wild be able to find out at the all as the happened, happened, th بنام, where it is involved. You auotations from should also was people the reporter might have spoken to: Pip, Joe, the police.

Dickens uses the sound of the gunfir home to create dramatic tension and uses pathetic fall by, using the weath change in the ction. The quotation ' ாட்ட் முக்காd it fell wet and thick. Th ວິພັt of the lamp's usual place appareເ substance on the fog. We were notic mist rose with a change of wind from marshes, when we came upon a mar turnpike house' suggests that all is no out of the lamp's usual place' and the suggestion of a man among the mist used here are also particularly omino

#### **Essay Question**

How does Dickens present the character of Orlick?

Pip learns the details of the crime. He learns that next to Mrs Joe's beaten body through leg-iron. Pip assumes the iron is his convict's iron but he does not accuse heither Orlick, because of the quarrel, or the strange man he met at the pub that had stolen for his convict. The inept London detectives that come to solve the crim discovering who the attacker was and the case remains unsolved. Much to the relinto the house in order to become Mrs Joe's full-time carer. Mrs Joe struggles to and re-writing the letter 'T' upon a slate. Pip has trouble trying to determine its nout that Mrs Joe is drawing the shape of a hammer. The hammer represents Orlice Pip's surprise Mrs Joe welcomes Orlick's company and is anxious to please him. A Orlick's presence.

#### **Analysis**

Pip's feelings of guilt are exemplified in the other. I was at first disposed to believe that I must is we is a some hand in the attack upon my sister.' These is a some develop further: 'It was horrible to the instrument, however undesigned.

Asua Tena Trea Cons

**Did you know?** Detective fiction was a relatively new genre at the time Dickens wrote *Great Expectations*. Dickens himself wrote the first English novel featuring a detective when he created the character of Inspector Bucket in the novel *Bleak House* in 1852 (eight years before *Great Expectations*).

**D** ₩ the



#### **Exam Extract Focus**

How does Dickens use satire in the following extract to convey his fee

They took up several obviously wrong people, and they ran their heads very hard against w trying to fit the circumstances to the ideas, instead of trying to extract ideas from the circumstance about the door of the Jolly Bargemen, with knowing and reserved looks that filled the whole admiration; and they had a mysterious manner of taking their drink, that was almost as go But not quite, for they never did it.





Pip makes another visit to Satis House, this time on his birthday, but is once again notes how rigid and dull the house is and how strong its influence is over him. He home and his trade. Pip begins to notice a change in Biddy. She is not beautiful, pleasant and sweet-natured girl. One Sunday afternoon Pip and Biddy go for a confides in Biddy and tells her how he is unhappy as a blacksmith's apprentice a order to win Estella's affection. It is obvious that Biddy has strong feelings for Pip so deeply infatuated with Estella. Biddy advises him not to pursue Estella but to so Orlick who begins flirting with Biddy, making Pip jealous.

#### **Analysis**

Satis House stands as a symbol to Pip of magnificence mystery: 'So unchanging was the dull old house, the building light in the darkened room, the faded speciation because by the dressing-table glass, that I felt of the copping of the clocks had stopped Time in the stanous place, and, while I and everything the stanous grew older, it stood still... It

Voca Capricion Disaffecti Guinea British po

bewildered dunder its influence I continued at heart to hate my trade and an aura surrounding it that is inexplicable. While Pip has a connection with that

#### **Discussion Prompt**

Why do you think Pip is jealous of Orlick flirting with Biddy when he thinks that she is 'not beautiful' but 'common, and could not be like Estella'?

a settled connection with his own has Regardless of what he is doing at a when he least expects it 'some con Havisham days would fall upon me simile exemplifies the effect of Satis He still has great expectations of M 'perhaps after all [she] was going t time was out'.

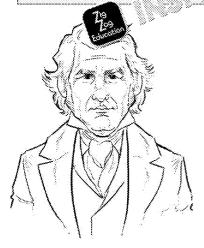
In thinking about Biddy, Pip suggests that as she is common, she cannot be beautiful ('She was not beautiful—she was common, and could not be like Estella'). To Pip, beauty is linked to wealth. He is oblivious to Biddy's obvious feelings for him because he is so blinded by the love he has for Estella. When Pip says that he 'wish[es Biddy] could put [him] right', she replies 'I wish I could!'. The exclamation mark that punctuates her response hints at frustration and possibly anger.





Pip has been an apprentice to Joe for four years. It is a Saturday night and a nulistening to Mr Wopsle read aloud a recent murder case from the newspaper. Pip amongst them who begins to question Mr Wopsle about the case he has been reknow a lot about the legal system which is a hint towards his profession. Pip recomman he passed on the stairs on his second visit to Satis House. The stranger asks it is amongst the company. He replies that he is and the stranger suggests they show

Back at the Gargery household the stranger introduces himself as Jaggers and reinherit a great sum of money and should immediately migrate to London to becon expectations. Pip immediately believes that Miss Havisham is the person responsibility communicating as his speech is so stuttered. He least that his benefactor that he is going to be taught by 'Matthew Pocket' 'roget' of Sers Joe money but becomes placid and is sad to be losing Pip 8 the force and Biddy congratulate him within them. As he looks at the two of the money by the fire he feels a great seleave them. However, he because strong by the fire he feels a great seleave them. However, he because strong by the situation.



#### **Analysis**

The fact that Pip jumps to the conclusion that Miss Havisham is his benefactor is partly as a result of the fact that it is Jaggers, her lawyer, who tells him the news. However, he is also quick to believe it, without questioning the idea, her intention is to make him a gentleman who w



#### **Vocabulary Guide**

Abhorrent — despised

Timon of Athens — a tragedy by

Coriolanus — another tragedy b

Expostulatory — to reason with

Obtruded — imposed

Brag is a good dog, but Holdfe that it is better to keep quiet the

#### **Active Learning Task**

With a partner, discuss the things you think Pip will need to be taught in order to become a gentleman. You may want to do some research into what people in the nineteenth century considered a gentleman to be.





Pip wakes up the next morning feeling bright and happy. However he is still acti people of his town as 'poor creatures' that will know nothing better than the life talks to Biddy in the garden about Joe which results in the two of them arguing. remove Joe from his current station and into a higher one. However, he believes not be received well. Biddy confronts Pip saying that Joe would be too proud to sufficiently qualified for. Pip responds by saying that he thinks Biddy is envious speech, which angers Biddy. She returns to the house and Pip walks off into the a

The next morning Pip awakes happy again, he makes up with Biddy and goes in belongings. After he has finished he agrees to lunch with Pumblechook. Pumblech affectionate towards Pip and feels honoured to be in his company. It is evident the for himself into the higher social circles. Pip asks if he we will be new clothes a and have them picked up as he is ashamed a hi village and wants to avoid people

Tuesday, Wednesday, and The day class. It is Friday and Pip dresses himself in 8 to Miss Havisham. Pip is the winat words he uses as he wants to convey gratition providing 7 th second but does not want to say it explicitly for he knows anonymo' 🚵 r saying their goodbyes Pip returns home and has a hot dinner evening he arks how all three were in low spirits despite trying to act well. A he walks alone (he did not want to be seen with Joe) to catch his coach to London

#### **Analysis**

Pip's attitude in this chapter is condescending and patronising, believing that one cannot be happy living a simple life like he had been before. This shows us a negative side to Pip's ambitious trait. He is already becoming materialistic, promising to throw a huge feast for the people of the village. This is not him showing compassion, however; it is a way that he can boast about his fortune.

Dickens makes use of the older Pip as narrator here, presenting his conversation with Biddy in a way that ensures that readers will disapprove of his own actions and instead approve of Biddy and agree with her view of Joe. It is Dickens' language choice which affects the way that we feel about Pip here; for example, the fact that he speaks to Biddy in a 'virtuous and superior tone'.

> Whereas before Pip strived for moral imp feeling a lot of guilt in the earlier chapter improvement that he believes will result 'Farewell, monotonous acquaintances of for London and அரு ess.' To him Londo

Fe. the change in the າບດວກ, Dickens always keeps the convict at the back of our minds, particularly in places

where Pip is ing on his fortune and new circumstances: 'If I had often thought before, with something allied to shame, of my companionship with the fugitive whom I had once seen limping among those graves, what were my thoughts on this Sunday, when the place recalled the wretch, ragged and shivering, with his felon iron and badge!'

Act Pip® the cha anc thre por

Di Wŀ₿ doe

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#### Discussion Prompt 4

What is the tone in the last two pages of this chapter? How does Dickens create a sense of this?

**Explicit** – refers to something that

Anonymous - means unknow



An mu Cin Ha ba

#### **Volume Two: Chapters 20**

#### **Chapter 20**

Pip makes the trip to London where he is scared by its immensity and disgusted by It makes a stark contrast to the countryside that Pip as a young 'labouring boy' harrives at Mr Jaggers' law firm and is escorted by his clerk into Jaggers' office. over the curious items on the shelves and then, overcome by heat and dirt, decide by the clerk, Pip takes a look around Smithfield, the famous meat market. He is and blood and foam' that he finds there. Eventually he ends up around the front queue of other people waiting for Mr Jaggers' assistance. Jaggers throws the building where he meets Jaggers' clerk, Wemmich and your reference by the first time.

#### **Analysis**

As we have seen earlier in the lower, London represents greatness and social advargant in the However, his first impressions of it are displeasing, and overestimated what it would be like: 'While I was scared by the immensity of London, I think I might have had some faint doubts whether it was not rather ugly, crooked, narrow, and dirty.'

**Di** Ho Jag

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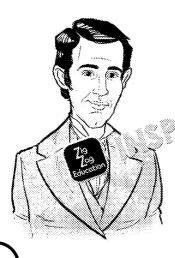
#### Active Learning Task

Write a piece of descriptive writing in the third person about one or more of the places Pip sees in London. Try to include multi-sensory descriptions, i.e. sights, sounds, smells, etc. Try also to think of your own similes/metaphors to describe the place.

At this stage in the nove innocent as he begins he time to enjoy the coach straw-yard it was, and ye to wonder why the hors

#### **Chapter 21**

Wemmick takes Pip to West London where he introduces him to Herbert Pocket, Pip will stay for the night. The two immediately become fond of one another and Pip is to stay. We learn that Herbert is self-sufficient; unlike Pip he has to earn his astonished, that they have met previously. Herbert is the 'pale young gentleman' garden of Satis House.



#### Analysis

Dickens further demonstrates Pip's naivety and innocen wisis pervous apprehensional but andon: 'Is it a very wic' albita submissional processor of the submission of the submi

Also in this chapter we get a sense of gender roles in Victorian society. Pip 'judge[s Herbert] to be a bachelor from the frayed condition of his linen'. This quote reinforces the idea of a woman's role in society. Her place would have been in the household looking after the house and family.

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Zig Zag Education

Vocabulary Guide

Great Expectations GCSE Study Guide

Mottled – spotted Frouzy – musty

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Herbert and Pip quickly establish a tight friendship. Herbert tells him that as a y to Miss Havisham as a playmate for Estella. He assumed she intended for him to we know that she never had that idea in mind. It seems she chose Pip over Herbe gives Pip the nickname of Handel and delicately corrects Pip's poor table mannel

He then goes on to tell Pip of Miss Havisham's tortured history. We learn that Miss proud girl whose mother died when she was a baby and whose father married 🚳 with the cook. When the father died he left most of his inheritance to his daughte Arthur, furious. Miss Havisham, a young and rich heiress was pursued by a shado her brother out with money. Miss Havisham was smitten with this man and they be day arrived and the young Miss Havisham, while getting really for her big day at 20 minutes to nine. The wedding is called off and the suits herself away, never Pip also discovers that Estella is adopted and Helbranells Pip that Miss Havisha revenge on all the male sex'. The new analysis panakes a visit to Herbert's home a

**Analysis** 

the closeness of the friendship between Pip and Dickens sho Herbert in the mapter. Herbert gives Pip the nickname 'Handel' asking him 'Would you mind Handel for a familiar name? There's a charming piece of music by Handel, called The Harmonious Blacksmith?' This marks a strong connection between the two that will continue to grow through the novel.

Light imagery is used throughout the book to symbolise love and happiness; therefore, there is greater significance in the way Miss Havisham keeps herself in darkness.

Disc

What A and Mill

#### **Discussion Prompt**

Why do you think Dickens presents the character of Mrs Pocket in the way he does? Mrs Pocket, along with her two nu provides the reader with slapstick very exaggerated and over-the-top

#### **Active Learning Task**

Write a short paragraph in your own words of Miss Havisham's life story in a sim

Miss Havisham is a bitter old woman, jilted at the altar on her wedding day by... This has left her feeling...

As a result she now vows to...

She has a daughter, Estella, who is similarly...

# 



The next day, Pip meets Matthew Pocket, his new tutor and Herbert's father. Mr introduces him to two other students, Bentley Drummle and Startop. Once again, witness some more slapstick comedy at the expense of Mrs Pocket's baby.

#### **Analysis**

Drummle's and Startop's actions suggest the nature of their characters. 'Drummle, an old-looking young man of a heavy order of architecture, was whistling', which connotes ideas of superiority or indifference to Pip. 'Startop, younger in years and appearance, was reading and holding his head, as if he thought himself in danger of exploding it is not strong a charge of knowledge', suggesting that he is a fine intellectual.

Active Le Complete cter profile for Bentley Drumnile. You should include anything we know about him at this point, i.e. facts but also impressions of his personality (use quotations).

Dickens shows us the difficulty that Pip is having learning some of the upper-class traits such as table manners. The quote 'While I was attentive to my knife and fork, spoon, glasses, and other instrume that Pip feels any of these objects, if mis the image of himself as a gentleman that

#### **Chapter 24**

Pip sets off to visit Jaggers with the intention of finalising his plans to move in with Jaggers' clerk Wemmick and is invited to dinner with him. Wemmick also offers haggers in the courtroom. Pip notices how powerful and domineering Jaggers is; the courtroom.



#### **Analysis**

Dickens demonstrates here the effect that Jaggers has on Pip: 'This strongly marked way of doing business made a strongly marked impression on me, and that not of an agreeable kind.' He also uses pathetic fallacy again, to enhance the characterisation of Jaggers ('He sometimes cause boots to creak, as if they laugh or a day and suspicious by a

**Di**s Wh



Discuss rompt
How does our opinion of Mr Jaggers
develop in this chapter?

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The sluggish, disagreeable Bentley Drummle is presented to us by Pip as a boy we family members in the country. They nursed his terrible qualities until they realised boy, sending him to Mr Pocket to be taught otherwise. The feminine Startop who mother for much of his life was a lot more agreeable and Pip befriends him quite remains his most 'intimate companion and friend'. Pip continues his education and Herbert and Mr Pocket.

Having not heard from Wemmick for a while Pip sends him a letter inviting himse and asks Pip to meet him at his office at six in the evening. Pip is led to the house his 'Aged Parent'. He discovers it has been decorated to look like a castle; it even up and 'cut off the communication' with the outside world. Pip thoroughly enjoys It the change in Wemmick's personality. Whereas at wark pis stiff and cynical, at and cheerful.

#### **Analysis**

Dickens show re the property of the people trying to move up the rigid that tructure in Victorian England. The quote 'These people hated me with the hatred of cupidity and disappointment' shows this. The fact that they are disappointed hints at their dislike of Pip transcending the class boundaries from a lowly blacksmith to a genteel man in high society.

## Discussion Prompt How does Walworth, Wemmick's

castle, reflect his personality?

Again here, we see the older narrator is narrative: 'I had an affection for the road as it was then).'

#### **Exam extract focus**

Dickens has been criticised for 'over-the-top', unbelievable characters chapter Dickens has used metaphor and caricature to personify the cliphight instances in the extracts below where this has been done and write a se

Bentley Drummle, who was so sulky a fellow that he even took up a book as if its writer haup an acquaintance in a more agreeable spirit. Heavy in figure, movement, and comprehent his face, and in the large awkward tongue that seemed to loll about in his mouth as he him idle, proud, niggardly, reserved, and suspicious. He came of rich people down in Somersetsh combination of qualities until they made the discovery that it was just of age and a blockh come to Mr Pocket when he was a head taller than that gentleman, and half a dozen head

... (Drummle) would always creep in shore like some uncomfortable amphibious creature, eshim fast upon his way; and I always think of him as coming at some in the dark or by the boats were breaking the sunset or the moonlight in mid are.





Pip and his friends are invited to dine at the house of Mr Jaggers. In contrast to is dark and gloomy and shared only with his housekeeper, Molly. Pip notices that attention to Drummle and enjoys trying to tease a response out of him. Drummle to boasting about himself until it becomes a ridiculous competition between the dimuscles. Molly comes to clear away the dishes and as she does so is asked by Jawrists. She is desperate not to but eventually forced into showing them. They are but we do not discover why. Pip confronts Drummle about his borrowing money faquarrel. Later Jaggers warns Pip to stay away from Drummle in the future.

A month after the events we learn that Drummle's tutorage with Matthew Pocket returned back home, much to Pip's relief and joy.

#### **Analysis**

The fact that Pip dwells on the product complete minor character is the same of Molly's significance in the book.



Pip notices that Jaggers has an obsession this opportunity of remarking that he was a surgeon or a dentist.' Here, Dickens retthe lower classes as disease, something

Dickens makes a specific intertextual reference to Shakespeare's *Macbeth* in this any diseased affection of the heart caused her lips to be parted as if she were pacurious expression of suddenness and flutter; but I know that I had been to see I two before, and that her face looked to me as if it were all disturbed by fiery air, of the Witches' caldron.' The witches in the first scene of *Macbeth* foretell of the By alluding to this scene Dickens hints at bad things to come; he uses it as an ome





Pip receives a letter from Biddy notifying him of Joe's intention to come to Londo the news as he is scared of how he will be received. However he is relieved Joe as there is little opportunity of him bumping into Bentley Drummle. Pip is noticeat habits and becomes increasingly annoyed at him making it difficult for Joe to tel However Pip's countenance greatly changes when he learns of Estella's return to speak to him.

#### **Analysis**

Dickens again uses pathetic fallacy here, using the weather to reflect Pip's apprehensive and gloomy mood: 'Unfortunately the maining was drizzly, and an angel could not have concealed the factor B rnard was shedding sooty tears outside the window. Ii's one weak giant of a Sweep.'

Active L. Task
Write a lease of m Joe to Biddy
telling her about his visit to
London and giving his impressions
of Pip.

marks the stark differences, not only in consumarity the stark differences, not only in consuch as the mode of address Joe employ supposed inferiority. However, Joe is described the exact way it is being spoken. Joe make home as a goodbye and a message to Pig.

Pip, dear old chap, life is made of ever so many partings welded together, as I may blacksmith, and one's a whitesmith, and one's a goldsmith, and one's a coppersnation, and must be met as they come. If there's been any fault at all to-day, it's not figures to be together in London; nor yet anywheres else but what is private, and among friends. It ain't that I am proud, but that I want to be right, as you shall not clothes. I'm wrong in these clothes. I'm wrong out of the forge, the kitchen, or off so much fault in me if you think of me in my forge dress, with my hammer in my find half so much fault in me if, supposing as you should ever wish to see me, you the forge window and see Joe the blacksmith, there, at the old anvil, in the old but work.

#### **Discussion Prompt**

What feelings do we have towards Joe in this chapter?

It is said in a way that is understandable to blacksmith. For example 'welded together together'. He also references class and refewhat he knows best, ranging from the most he least expensive and most common (blagoodness by not blaming Pip for his awkw in nature and society...





Pip travels home in order to see Miss Havisham but convinces himself that he must rather than with Joe. He must travel home in a coach which is occupied by two co convicts as the stranger in the pub that stirred his drink with Pip's stolen file and a awakening from a light sleep Pip overhears the convict recalling that same night alight from the coach but is certain the prisoner does not recognise him so stays a to his hotel he feels a great sense of dread and fear like he had done as a your and while he waits to dine reads the local newspaper. He learns that Pumblechoe provider of Pip's fortune.

#### **Analysis**

Dickens shows us here that Pip's feelings of fear and residually again returned: 'I could not have said what I was afreid of, any fear was altogether undefined and vague, but the paragreat fear upon me.' This shows us that Pip's feelings of a rap I auit have again returned.

**Di** Wi fea



How does Pip react to finding out that Pumblechook is taking the credit for his fortune?

We know little at this stage of
Magwitch's nature but Dickens
hints at his innate compassion
when the two convicts discuss
him and refer to him as a 'green
one', meaning a good and innocent per



#### **Exam extract focus**

How does Dickens use language to present Pip's fear of the convicts sections in bold.

At length, it was voted that there was no help for the angry gentleman, and that he must extremain behind. So, he got into his place, still making complaints, and the keeper got into the hauled themselves up as well as they could, and the convict I had recognized sat behind hair of my head.

'Good-bye, Handel!' Herbert called out as we started. I thought what a blessed fortune another name for me than Pip.

It is impossible to express with what acuteness I felt the convict's breathing, not but all along my spine. The sensation was like being touched in the marrow with so it set my very teeth on edge. He seemed to have more breathing business to do more noise in doing it; and I was conscious of growing high-shot dead on one side, in fend him off.

But I must have lost it longer than I have lost lightly since, although I could recognize nothing and shadows of our lamps, I to large country in the cold damp wind that blew at us. to make me a screen a loss with the convicts were closer to me than before. The veri interchal be see conscious were the words of my own thought, 'Two On

# 



Pip is still certain that Miss Havisham intends for him to marry Estella. He romanti his life in the future marrying Estella and restoring Satis House. He makes his way bumps into Orlick who he learns has been employed by Miss Havisham as the pa

Pip makes his way to Miss Havisham's room where he meets Estella for the first ti and astounded by her beauty only managing to stammer a few words of greeti before. She only warns that 'she has no heart'. Miss Havisham is scornful toward love her, love her!' which Pip misinterprets as a sign that she intends him and Este leaves Satis House and that night reflects upon Miss Havisham's words.



#### **Active Learning Task**

There is a strong semantic field of fairy tales and witchcraft. Make a list of the examples in this chapter and explain what they portray about Estella, Miss Havisham and Pip's relationships.

Analy is an important chapter as Estella is reintroduced into Pip's life. Worryingly she bring her when he was a young boy. Estella as we now know that h damage caused by Miss Havish

We also see a marked difference between what the young Pip feels and how the narrator feels. He reflects on his attitude towards Joe at this time: 'But I never thought there was keeping away from Joe, becaus contemptuous of him. It was b brought the tears into my eyes forgive me! soon dried.' The '@ older narrator who evidently self's attitudes towards Joe. feelings towards Estella, usin Havisham would use: 'There " between us, to remove her f the same age, though of cou case than in mine; but the ai

beauty and her manner gave

of my delight, and at the height of the assurance I felt that our patroness had che Wretched boy!' This shows how strong Miss Havisham's influence over Pip has b

There is a strong **semantic field** of witchcraft, madic second stery in this chapter. effect of this is an evil aura that surrous sale. Havisham and a beguiling, myster aura surrounding Estella. Estella po tayed as enchanting, suggesting that Pip's feelings for her are have also sontrol: 'But, in the funereal room, with that figure the grave f and acceptable chair fixing its eyes upon her, Estella looked more bris onger enchantment.' Miss Havisham's plea to Pip to love Este furthering the theme of witchcraft in this chapter: 'Love her, love her, love her! I

#### **Discussion Prompt**

How do you think Pip feels? Choose two emotions from the list below and explain your reasons for choosing them:

overwhelmed, nervous, upset, inferior, superior, equal, scared, joyful, excited

wounds you, love her. If she tea gets older and stronger it will te love her!' Pip reflects that 'If the hate instead of love—despair not have sounded from her lips suggesting that Miss Havisham love Estella in spite of himself.



The next day Pip resolves to tell Jaggers of Orlick's past and Jaggers has him fill town and comes across the tailor's apprentice who humiliates him in the streets. He and is comforted by Herbert. He confesses his love for Estella to him but Herbert that Miss Havisham never intended for him to be betrothed to Estella. He also resecretly engaged to a girl named Clara that he cannot marry yet as he is too possible.

#### **Analysis**

Dickens shows again here Pip's snobbery and unwillingness to be associated with Joe: 'It was too early yet to go to Miss Havisham's, so I loitered into the country on Miss Havisham's side of town—which was not Joe's side.'



#### **Discussion Prompt**

What do you think is mess veel serbert accuses Pirok ok so sur gift-horse's mouth with the serberg glass'?

Dickens also comments on the law way, when he suggests Jaggers see authority over others because of hills to see him argue the question



#### **Exam extract focus**

How does Herbert's relationship with Clara contrast with Pip's relatio

#### Chapter 31

Pip and Herbert go to the theatre to watch Mr Wopsle act in a very bad perfort tragedy *Hamlet*. After the play the three of them eat back at Pip and Herbert's being humiliated by the tailor's apprentice and goes to bed miserable dreaming been cancelled.

#### **Analysis**

The specific intertextual reference to Shakespeare's *Hamlet* reflects the fact that the play is a story of despair, betrayal and tragedy (much like *Great Expectations* could be seen to be).

**Di**s How incr∈



#### Vocabulary Guide

Derisively – sneeringly
Diadem – a crown
Droll – strangely comical
Divesting – removing
Approbation – approval

One of the morals in this story is the idea the happiness. Dickens epitonises this notion in to bed after all the last about thought of Esthat my expectations were all cancelled.'





Pip receives a letter from Estella requesting his presence at the coach office whe following day. While he is waiting for her he encounters Wemmick. As Pip has are decides to accompany Wemmick to Newgate Prison where the clerk plans to talk amongst the prisoners with ease and seems to enjoy his time there. Pip returns to Estella arrive and is troubled by her likeness to someone he can't quite place.

#### **Analysis**

Themes of crime and criminality run through the book and Pip's visit to Newgate is an important part of this. He reflects on this observing that 'I consumed the whole time in thinking how strange it was to t I should be encompassed by all this taint of prison and crime' on the sussess the theme as morality and social class, the two traits that The simulate balancing. Magwite



but when he is a criminal. At first he is but when he is reintroduced later in the compassionate he actually is. At the other than the compassionate he actually is. At the other than the contrast to emphasise how sociative you happiness.

#### Active Learning Task

Find out more about Newgate Prison and what happened to prisoners sentenced to dea the following websites:

http://knowledgeoflondon.com/newgate.html

https://www.oldbaileyonline.org/static/JourneyTyburn.jsp





Estella still treats Pip arrogantly but shows him a little more affection that she had he could see 'Miss Havisham's influence in the change'. This encourages Pip's belief them to marry. Estella has been given directions to stay at a house in Richmond with the social circles there. She reveals how tortured she is inside as a result of growing Pip, after having some tea, start their journey to Richmond where Estella is dropp feels miserable and returns to the Pockets' house in Hammersmith.

#### **Analysis**

Throughout the book despite her coldness and arrogance we cannot hate Estella. We know that her personality and haughty character are the consequences of Miss Havisham's selfish desire to see a region men and, therefore, we sympathise with her. What is the about growing up in Satis House, her repetition of the see you were not' suggests a jealousy of Pip for the fact the hand to suffer the effects she has had to the first time as see the second for her cold-heartedness and meanness. She is using it as to Pip that sees not feel compassion. However, the first action Pip does is kiss and cheek.

#### **Discussion Prompt**

How do you feel about Estella and Miss Havisham? Does what you know of the reasons for their behaviour make you feel more sympathetic towards them? Why or why not? Estella talks about the fact that both she are not in control of their own destinies. 'We have no choice, you and I, but to obsinstructions' and 'We are not free to follown devices, you and I.' Pip hopes she is to Miss Havisham's plans for their marris is referring to how she is bound to Miss

and must do as she instructs, while Pip is bound by his benefactor who provides money and insists he become a gentleman. Estella is imprisoned by Miss Havisha

Despite this, the reader is also led to feel mixed emotions for the spinster Miss Havisham. We cannot hate her for loving someone so strongly that when her heart is broken she is irreversibly broken and forever in a state of misery and disarray.

Active Learning Task
Write a diary entry as
giving her perspective she spends with Pip in the



#### **Exam extract focus**

How does Dickens present the character of Estella here?

In her furred travelling dress, Estella seemed more delicately beautiful than she had ever semanner was more winning than she had cared to let it be to me holes, and I thought I saw change.

We stood in the Inn Yard while she pointed as a luggage to me, and when it was all conforgotten everything but herself in the man a late of that I knew nothing of her destination.

"I am going the strong stood me. "Our lesson is, that there are two Richmonds, one that mine the strong structions. We are not free to follow our own devices, you and I."

As she looked at me in giving me the purse, I hoped there was an inner meaning in her wont with displeasure.

"A carriage will have to be sent for, Estella. Will you rest here a little?"

"Yes, I am to rest here a little, and I am to drink some tea, and you are to take care of me. She drew her arm through mine, as if it must be done, and I requested a waiter who had who had never seen such a thing in his life, to show us a private sitting-room.

# 



In this chapter Pip reflects on his terrible behaviour towards Joe and Biddy and fibelieves that if he had never have been introduced to Miss Havisham he would he 'honest' forge alongside Joe. Pip falls in to debt and brings Herbert down with he continue to spend copious amounts of money. As Herbert and Pip settle down to border and seal falls through the letter box. In it is written the news that Mrs Joe presence is requested at her funeral the next Monday.

#### **Analysis**

These past few chapters Pip's spirits have been noticeably down. Ironically his rise in society has led to his decline emotionally. His great expectations have not led to happiness as he have but to pain and misery as he struggles with debt and is a deciprocated love for Estalla. His foolings of guilt have to an indication the



love for Estella. His feelings of guilt have feelings of middle an indication that being rich happiness ('As I had grown and have a ro my expectations, I had insensibly beginning to my expectations).

### **Discuss** ompt

What impression does Dickens give us of Pip and Herbert in this chapter? How does the older narrator affect the impression we get here? myself and those around me. Their infludisguised from my recognition as much that it was not all good. I lived in a state my behaviour to Joe.'). He also feels gui influence on Herbert Pocket: 'My lavish expenses that he could not afford, corrudisturbed his peace with anxieties and response to the state of the state

#### Chapter 35

Pip welcomes the death of his sister as the image of her sitting in her chair by the haunting him. He returns home for the funeral where he finds Joe who is noticeable keeping the house in order. After the funeral Joe, Pip and Biddy have a cold din atmosphere is strained as Joe is evidently trying to please Pip at the table with hafter dinner when Pip requests to sleep in his old bed Joe relaxes and is pleased request. Before bed, Pip and Biddy converse in the garden. He asks about Orlice pursuing Biddy and regularly watches her from behind a tree in the garden. Pip do something about it.

Pip also promises to come back and visit Joe regularly as he will now be living alogoprehensive and questions the likeliness of him doing so. Pip is shocked but deep

#### **Analysis**

The conversation between Pip and Biddy shows us that Biddy is aware of Pip's attitude towards them now that he has money. She refers to her sound to us and how she believes Pip thinksit ir fer or thinks ("Ah! Except in my bad side of home in the example of murmured Biddy.") We also thinks ever the sound everything at home has changed, it is a chick as well. This is shown in Biddy's emphasis on the well of the property of the example of t

Dickens draws the chapter to a close using the weather to reflect uncertainty and ambiguity again, as he has done throughout the whole book: 'Once more, the mists were rising as I walked away. If they disclosed to me, as I suspect they did, that I should not come back, and that Biddy was quite right, all I can say is—they were quite right too.'

A D w Jc e:

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Zig Zag Education

Pip looks forward to his 21st birthday believing that his benefactor will be reveal where he is told that he will receive a regular income from his benefactor until he Pip is incredibly excited and relieved and asks repeatedly if his benefactor will unsurprisingly, refuses to answer. Pip still entertains the idea that Miss Havisham

# **Analysis**

Dickens continues to make sure that the convict is still in our minds, especially at times when Pip is discussing money or his anonymous benefactor: 'As I sat down, and he preserved his attitude and bent his brows at his boots, I felt at a disadvantage, which remind e of that old time when I had been put upon a tombstone.'

**Di** Wh this is s

Why do you Dickens keeps referring back to Pip's encounter with the convict? Is this an effective strategy?

first time that Pip desires to help
Herbert in his quest for
commercial life ("This friend," I
pursued, "is trying to get on in commer
finds it difficult and disheartening to m
somehow to help him to a beginning."
behaved, Dickens suggests here that he

# Chapter 37

Pip visits Wemmick at his home in Walworth the next day to discuss his intentions small yearly income and buy him partnership in a firm. Previously whilst in Jagge for the same advice but he advises against it. However at home he offers the opining a young merchant in search of money and a partner. Herbert is ecstatic at home of the person he will be working in partnership with, and Pip feels quietly to do so.

# **Analysis**

Dickens uses the older narrator here to create foreboding: 'A great event in my life, the turning point of my life, now opens on my view. But, before I can proceed to narrate it, and before I pass on to all the challenges it involved, I must give one chapter to Estella. It is not too much to give to

# **Discussion Prompt**

Why do you think Pip wished to remain anonymous when helping out Herbert?

the theme that so long filled my heart know what 'the turning point' of his life how strong his for ligs for Estella are s is written is an adample again of the old of the old in younger self.

This chapter is the first time of Miss Skiffins. We can assume from Pip's description of Miss Skiffins. We can assume from Character: or ner dress from the waist upward, both before and behind, made figure very like a boy's kite; and I might have pronounced her gown a little too decidedly orange, and her gloves a little too intensely green.'

Dis Wi relc Mis



This chapter is dedicated to Pip's time with and feelings for Estella, 'the theme the describes how when he dies he would not be surprised if his spirit haunted the hostaying) because his mind so frequently imagines what Estella is doing there.

Pip accompanies Estella to parties, fêtes, and dinners but she still treats him with warns him about her inability to love. She tells him that Miss Havisham wishes him It is on this visit to Satis House that Pip fully realises Miss Havisham's twisted inter plan to use Estella to wreak revenge on men and that Pip, himself, was only part time we experience part of Estella's nature that we have never seen before. Mis break men's hearts but it results in Estella treating her as coldly as she treats men cannot understand how she can act that way towards her after all she has done Havisham becoming gradually upset and irritated: hr. 3, stella holds her com and we finally discover the full extent and do no le in his Havisham's wish for it roams around the ruined garden until 'y are a safe enough to return. When he de Estella in peace, with Estella fining some with estitches of Miss Havisham's dress. House but, haunted by the lands of Miss Havisham and unable to sleep, he decide he can cle mil : Lever, on his way he sees Miss Havisham walking back y, it is not until daylight comes that he is able to find his way ba things seen between the two women, though Pip senses fear from Miss Havis

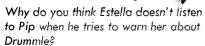
At a dinner party where Drummle is also part of the company Pip discovers to his Estella. Pip tries to warn her of Drummle's nature and reputation but she does no imagines that his future is a heavy slab of stone about to come crashing down on

# **Analysis**

The opening paragraph, with Pip reflecting on what might happen after his death, is morbid and sets the tone for the action that follows.

In the section at Satis House, Dickens makes use of the metaphor of light and dark when it comes to Miss Havisham. Estella makes a long speech where she Miss Havisham's attitude towards love. She explains that Miss Havisham first rais telling her about sunlight and then expected her to understand it despite knowing the metaphor to mean that it was as though Miss Havisham told her about sunlighten reacted with resentment and disappointment when Estella did not naturally metaphor is an apt one as Miss Havisham shields herself from daylight. Estella contact that she is only what Miss Havisham made her.

# **Discussion Prompt**



The description of Miss Havisham in rethe ground, reflecting death: 'Miss Havingon the ground, among the other bridsight to see.' It implies that she has give revealed to her the forrid outcome of revenge on an Miss Havisham see

We also get the first indication in this in plant at Estella respects Pip: "Do you turning suddenly with a fixed ser, wis, if not angry look, "to deceive and entreentrap him, Estella?" "In the sum of them but you. Here is Mrs Bracannot bring the lift we raise and lie about her feelings to him because she care ever love his use she is unable to do so.

Pip uses a heavy slab of stone hanging above his head to symbolise how uncertain the work, near and afar, that tended to the end, had been accomplished; and in and the roof of my stronghold dropped upon me.' This quote suggests that all the leading up to his future with Estella but now that is unlikely and suddenly his future.

## **Essay Question**

How does Dickens present the relationship between Miss Havisham a



# Summary

Time has moved on and Pip is now 23. He has moved into a new area where he is currently living alone now that Herbert has moved to France for business. It happens that one wet and stormy night Pip hears a footstep upon the stair outside his apartment. He opens the door to find a man that he cannot identify; however the stranger seems pleased and amazed to see him. Finally Pip recognises him as his convict and is astonished but also horrified that he has made an appearance. From the convict Pip learns how his situation came to be. The convict, Magwitch, was sent away to Australia where he made a huge fortune as a sheep farmer. Pip's compassion towards him when they first met in the misty churchyard moved him to uch an extent that he returned his gratitude by using him to make Pip a gentleman. Pip cannot believe that the confict was never intended to marry Estella at all.

# Discu

'Keep o did whe your gr What d opinion:

Active Lands Imagine this chap about the letter, the about the thinks ab

# 

**Analysis** 

This chapter stogether all the themes and action of Volume Two.

Dickens foreshadows what might happen in this chapter using the weather, as he wretched weather; stormy and wet, stormy and wet; mud, mud, mud, deep in all night has definite negative connotations.

He also hints at who the unknown person is that Pip is about to encounter from the description 'he had long iron-gray hair'. The 'iron gray' hair is a clue as the iron is a reference to a convict's leg iron.







# **Volume Three: Chapters 40**

# **Chapter 40**

While pondering over what to do about his unwanted guest (the convict), Pip sturil his apartment. Bizarrely the stranger eludes his touch and will not talk. Pip runs f return the suspicious stranger has disappeared. Pip questions the watchman to try learns that a second man in 'dust-coloured' clothes also entered a little after Pip' the two to be together. The convict finally introduces himself as Provis, though his The two men converse and Pip finally learns a little bit about his benefactor's ba Magwitch did not enter with anybody else he knew. Pip in lious to keep Magw learns he is still wanted by the police and will be to get it has is found. Much to that he can easily disguise himself and plan it is similar Pip for good. He is very Magwitch and is intensely curious to all the crime he committed. For clarity & trip to Jaggers. Jaggers are a firm but Magwitch is his benefactor and that Miss

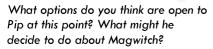
One night to Pip's un

a to agwitch are napping, Herbert enters and is introduced to

# **Analysis**

The change in the convict's name adds deeply to the change in his character. No longer is he the wicked-sounding 'Magwitch' but the newly named 'Provis' which connotes ideas of providence, provision and goodness. However, Pip's description of him eating like 'an old dog' echoes the description of Magwitch eating the food in Chapter 3 'just like the dog'. This suggests that, unlike Pip, Magwitch has

# **Discussion Prompt**



Magwitch is presented as a compassion wealth to another in order to make the country fur to see my gentleman spend That'll be my pleasure. My pleasure 'ull do it.' However, he also says 'blast you everyone, from the judge in

Prolix

Warm

to a till

certai

his wig, to the colonist a stirring up the dust, I'll show a better gentleman than the whole kit on you put together!', suggesting that perhaps he has other reasons for making Pip a gentleman. He wishes to prove something to the higher classes in society; he wants to prove that he, a convict, can make a villager a gentleman and that he earned enough to do so honestly.

# Chapter 41

That night while Magwitch is out walking Pi, And Howert discuss the situation and to the conclusion that Pip will cease and discomagnitch's money and the two of the country. Pip also tells Herbard has he first met Magwitch in the marshes and h convict. The two merals in agwitch about this incident and he sits down to tell

# Analysis

Dickens creates an atmosphere of tension in this chapter. Pip conveys his own fears ('Never quite free from an uneasy remembrance of the man on the stairs, I had always looked about me in taking my guest out after dark, and in bringing him back; and I looked about me now.') and this heightens our own paranoia. The ending of the chapter also creates suspense as we, the readers, feel as though we too are sat around the fire about to listen in on the story of Magwitch's history.



This chapter is dedicated to the story of Abel Magwitch. He was born an orphan day one he had to steal in order to survive. As a boy he had tried to get jobs but homeless and working. When he was older he met a man named Compeyson wh and was going to be a gentleman. We discover he is also the man with whom M ago in the misty marshes of Pip's home town. Compeyson was incredibly fraudul using stolen bank notes for a living. Compeyson is friends with a rich man in decli come into some money but Compeyson being a gambler had betted the money of Compeyson's house is dying and in a terrible state when Magwitch meets him. wife about seeing a woman dressed in white with white flowers in her hair and a end of his bed and blaming Compeyson for it. Arthur warns Magwitch about Com the two start working together. Soon enough Magwitch and Ompeyson are caud Magwitch who has been previously convicted gets  $1/\sqrt{y} \approx i$  prison; however Coman who lured Magwitch into helping him, and g its gained years. The judge take background and education and is drawfa a sec Herbert passes a note to Pip that Havisham's half brother and the Confleyson was her fiancé.

Analysis 🔛

Di Dickens tells at, as a young boy, Magwitch lived on the streets Но ('there warn't many insides of furnished houses known to me'). He tha describes how Magwitch felt people judging him: 'Then they looked at ba me, and I looked at them, and they measured my head, some on 'emanc they had better a measured my stomach'. In the Victorian period some people believed that you could distinguish a criminal from others by the length limbs or features. One way of doing this was by measuring the head and identify characteristics. This idea of judging people by appearances and background is fu

**Discussion Prompt** 

How significant are the extra details that Herbert adds?

account of his trial: 'When the prosecu was put short, aforehand, I noticed ho how light on him.' Compeyson, who is lighter sentence than Magwitch, indica differently according to their class.

In Arthur's description of his vision of the woman who appears to him as he is dying, Miss Havisham again stands as a symbol of death: 'He rested pretty quiet till it might want a few minutes of five, and then he starts up with a scream, and screams out, "Here she is! She's got the shroud again. She's unfolding it. She's coming out of the corner. She's coming to the bed. Hold me, both on you—one of each side—don't let her touch me with it. Hah! she missed me that time. Don't let her throw it over my shoulders. Don't let her lift me up to get it round me. She's lifting me up. Keep me down! The she lifted himself up hard, and was dead

Active Learning Task

Write a newspaper r of Magwitch and Cor choose whether to wr to Compeyson (using to imply that Magwit or in a way that is sy hat Compeyson led 🖓 ighter sentence is cle





Pip calls for Estella only to discover that she is not home and is visiting Satis House House but, before he leaves, requests that Herbert not tell Magwitch of their pla

When Pip arrives at the Blue Boar, the hotel where he will be staying, he is surpritive men at first pretend not to see each other but eventually talk, though neither

# **Analysis**

Dickens suggests in this chapter that Pip is feeling uncertain and uses rhetorical questions to reflect his disordered state of mind: 'Why should I pause to ask how much of my shrinking from Provis might be raced to Estella? Why should I loiter on my road, to compare the of mind in which I stain of the prison before meeting her at the coal and with the state of mind abyss between Estella in her pride and and and the returned transport whom none the smoother for it. the world be none the better for it; he would not realise that Piping grows a basin have only brought him pain and misery: 'I we

Rhetorical—is a question asked without the expectation of a reply

journey from my face and hands, and went out to the memorable old house that it would have been so much the better for me never to have entered, never to have seen.'

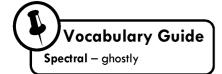
**Dis** Wh and

# **Chapter 44**

Pip finds Estella and Miss Havisham at Satis House in the room where he first met the house in order to explain that he has found out who his real benefactor is. Mishaving led him on when he believed she was his benefactor. She is not at all embethis. Pip also asks Miss Havisham if she would do one favour for him. He urges he Herbert Pocket now that Pip cannot do so. He stresses that though Herbert is rela Sarah (Miss Havisham's relatives who are only interested in her money) he is not the same desires or wishes, neither does his father, the loyal Matthew Pocket. Aft Havisham, Pip turns to Estella and confesses his love for her. Estella in reply says would not listen; she does not say this harshly, only coldly. Pip then discovers that Drummle, his rival. It seems that Miss Havisham too is unhappy about this and Pip face. Pip, in a state of devastation and unhappiness, walks the whole way back he receives a note written by Wemmick reading 'Don't Go Home'.

# **Analysis**

The fact that Pip asks Miss Havisham to help Herbert shows us how naturally loyal and compassionate Pip is, one of his traits that we witness constantly throughout the novel. We also see the mathematical the older narrator as he forgives Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Havisham for all the further has caused: 'It would have been cruel of Miss Hav



Many of the main mysteries of the novel have be now. To ensure readers keep reading Dickens musing danger and suspense. The unexpected cliff serves this purpose.



Pip, scared and confused finds a room at a seedy inn called The Hummuns. He are order to catch Wemmick before he leaves his house. In a roundabout way Wemmithat Compeyson is living and is in London pursuing Magwitch. Herbert has hidden Clara's house.

# **Analysis**

Dickens demonstrates how miserable Pip is in this chapter, using exclamation marks to suggest the extent of this: 'What a doleful night! How anxious, how dismal, how long!' His description of the room and the bed furthers this, particularly the way in which he uses personification to make the bed seem like an unry he way in which he was



Discussion Prompt

How has Pip's spinical the gitter changed? The last is seel about him now?

a come of vision the ground at the back, with a despotic monster straddling over the whole place, putting fireplace and another into the doorway, washing-stand in quite a Divinely Righter

# **Chapter 46**

Pip sets off in search of Clara's house. When he arrives he discovers that Clara's he is happy that he has secretly helped Herbert and Clara escape him. Pip and plan to help get Magwitch out of the country. Herbert suggests that they take up becomes routine and no one will question them. Then one night they will take Mag country and nobody will think anything of it. Pip has become increasingly attached when they have to part. He is full of fear that Magwitch will be discovered and continues on with their plan, buying a boat and training every day.

# **Analysis**

Dickens presents Pip as showing affection for Magwitch here, rather than the fear and disgust he used to feel. He does not want to part with him but must do so for his safety: "I don't like to leave you here," I said to Provis, "though I cannot doubt your being safer here than near me. Good bye!"

We also see Pip again feeling fear and paranoia in this chapter: 'But I thought with dread that it was flowing towards Magwitch, and that any black mark on its surface might silently and way, to take him.' His dissurpant a paraneter of the para

# Active Learning Task

List any examples of foreshadowing that you can find in this chapter.





# Summary

A number of weeks pass with the same routine and Pip's debts start to add up. However he feels morally wrong taking anymore of Magwitch's money. Pip knows that Estella must be married by now but he does not wish to have it confirmed so avoids the newspapers and refuses to speak of her. Pip, in low spirits, decides to go to the theatre to watch a performance that Mr Wopsle is in. He notices that Mr Wopsle is eagerly trying to catch his eye but Pip cannot determine why. After the performance he goes backstage and discovers that Mr Wopsle had seen one of the convicts that had been fighting in the marshes all those years ago Compeyson. Pip becomes aware that Compeyson in family and him. He writes a letter to notify Wemmick and Hill by



Rent - tor **Boatswai** crew on a Swab - sc Confute -Antipode

Do you thin take any n your view 🎕

# Discus

debt and h🏽

# **Analysis**

The fact tha mystery an

ribes Compeyson as 'sitting behind [Pip] there like 🌡

# **Chapter 48**

Pip is invited to dinner at Jaggers' house with Wemmick and when he arrives he Havisham. Wemmick hints that Pip should leave as soon as possible and he agre

Jaggers implies that Drummle is brutal and is likely to beat Estella. Pip is disgust Drummle is oafish and mean, Pip does not believe that Drummle would do that. P that reminds him of Estella. He questions Wemmick about it after dinner who tells accused of murdering a woman over jealousy for her husband and that she had him. Pip is certain that Estella is Molly's lost child.

# **Analysis**

Dickens hints at the horrible marriage that awaits Estella by referring to Drummle's strength: 'The stronger will win in the end, but the stronger has to be found out first. If he should turn to, and beat her—'

# **Discussion Prompt**

Pip believes Molly to be Estella's mother. Why does he come to this conclusion?

This chapter is important as it is here that Pip is beginning to piece together the last part of the puzzle, the question of







Pip makes the visit to Miss Havisham where she questions him about his plans for support Herbert's business and eventually she grants him the money. Miss Havishe does not seem delighted by his upset as she would have been before. Pip discovintended to bring up Estella the way she did; she only wanted to strengthen her leasily broken as hers was. Miss Havisham begs for Pip's forgiveness which he gives as she had good intentions. To clear his head Pip goes for a walk around the gas hanging from the same beams as before, the image of a dead Miss Havisham has returns to see if Miss Havisham is alright; he finds her lying near the hearth and a yellowing bridal dress catches fire and she is consumed by flames. Pip runs to he though he has burnt his own hands without realising. Help arrives and he is told the damage it is mainly the shock that was causing her harm beginned as she could be treated and can recall what has happened but gradian per condition worsens usame three sentences in the same order repair expense.

# **Analysis**

In this chapter in the deeper emotions and witness another side to Miss Have a character. We see that she had started off with only good in the constant to save Estella by not letting her have a heart that could be as easily broken and injured as hers: "Yes, yes, I know it. But earnest womanly compassion for me in her new affection. "My dear! Believe this meant to save her from misery like my own. At first I meant no more."

# **Discussion Prompt**

Do you think the fire is an accident or penance / suicide attempt by Miss Havisham for the cruelty she has shown towards Pip and Estella? Dickens extends the metaphor used in 'But that, in shutting out the light of day more.' Miss Havisham has shut love ou with sunlight. He continues the association ominous tone: 'For I had a presenting again, and I felt that the dying light was is the last time Pip will see Miss Havish

furthered when Pip again thinks he sees Miss Havisham hanging from the beam, image is even more striking now that he is an adult and not a frightened little boup such terrors.

# Chapter 50

Pip's arms were badly burnt by the fire but his good friend, Herbert attends to he regularly. One evening Pip and Herbert discuss Magwitch and both agree that the him. Herbert had conversed with him for two hours the previous evening and had learning that he had a child with a woman who was acquitted of a jealous murde it all together and reveals that Magwitch is in fact Escale for her.

# **Analysis**

Dickens shows us in this will all pipes about the each this wunfolded: 'If I dozed for a minute, I was awakened in Havisham's cries, and by her running at me with all that height owne above her head.'

**Di** WI Este

# **Discussion Prompt**

Do you think Pip should tell Magwitch about his daughter or not? Why?

He also keeps us aware of the importamaking her the last point of reference myself. And the man we have in hiding Father.'



Pip is consumed with the desire to discover all about Estella's parentage so he se will enlighten him. He does so reluctantly – Pip has to tease it out of him. Jaggers Molly however he is surprised to hear that Magwitch is the father.

# **Analysis**

In this chapter two of the main plot lines collide: Satis House and all that it represents and Magwitch. Both of the plots have one common character, Estella. Though Satis House symbolises wealth and status it

**Di** Wł of l

# **Discussion Prompt**

What side of his nature does Jaggers show us in this chapter?

does not symbolise happiness and noble ashamed to disc. It that his benefacted class possible and that he was once against an arrow that she was a sughter means she actually stems from himself. To begin, and for the majority

Estella that his his are consumed by her, and she has much more of an accover his life than we first suspected. As a young man Magwit was moved by Pip's gratitude and by how much he reminded him of his own daughter (Estella) that he vowed to make Pip a gentleman by giving him all the money he earned. What he did not know was that Pip already had great expectations as a result of wanting to be worthy of Estella. However hard he tries Pip cannot separate himself from Estella.

Di Ho Dic Vic •

# **Chapter 52**

Pip secretly finalises Herbert's part in the partnership and learns that business will Clara to the Middle East. Herbert fantasises about his time out there and imagine of them taking a trip up the Nile. Pip enjoys listening to Herbert fantasise as he known making his dreams come true. One morning Pip receives a letter from Wemmick Magwitch within the next two days. Pip and Herbert decide that they will ask States he is strong and reliable. When Pip returns home he finds a note which request marshes either that night or the night following. The writer claims to have informate resolves to go that evening and manages to catch the last coach there. Pip stays used to live and regrets how badly he has treated Joe. He thinks that out of ever losing Joe. That night he leaves the inn humbled and in search of the mysterious parts.

# **Analysis**

In this chapter, Dickens uses boat imagery to connote freedom: 'And now indeed I felt as if my last anchor were loosening it: 'a, and I should soon be driving with the winds and wayes it. 'so significant as Pip believes that he and Magwitch will's in a second soon.

Dis Wh the tred

Active Lec (19 ) as (19 ) Read the experience what is suspicious about the letter and why.

If you are not afraid to come to the old marshes to-night or tomorrow night at Nine, and to come to the little sluice-house by the lime-kiln, you had better come. If you want information regarding your uncle Provis you had much better come and tell no one and lose no time. You must come alone. Bring this with you.

Dickens show appreciate Jo especially wh Pumblechoo struck at so k Joe, as throu Pumblechoo meaner he, t



Pip makes his way to the stone quarry where he suddenly finds himself in darkne body. He is in agony due to the pressure of the rope on his injured arm. Out of the have got you' and leaves Pip struggling. In the darkness the stranger strikes a fligilluminated. Pip was not expecting Orlick but is aware that he is in a dire position to get rid of him for many reasons but mainly because he came between him and that Pip has been in his way ever since he was a child, he had always been the a reveals that he was the shadowy figure lurking in Pip's stairwell and that he has Magwitch. It is suggested that Compeyson asked Orlick to kill Pip so that Magwit very drunk and each time he drinks he becomes more menacing. Pip is scared for loved ones will never know his feelings for them and how he wishes to make ever to approach Pip with a heavy stone hammer in his hands. Pip makes one last atter causes as much noise as he can. His screams are hear which in a flash of light and Unfortunately Orlick escapes through an approach Pip is safe and is now and the tailor's apprentice. Herbert was also be head found the note and came prepare themselves for the approach Pip with a hagy him a flash of the country

Dickens beg setting the scene and uses the landscape to create dramatic tension. Once again we witness a dismal, dark, misty evening which emphasises and reflects Pip's miserable mood: 'It was a dark night, though the full moon rose as I left the enclosed lands, and passed out upo line there was a ribbon of clear sky, hardly broad enough to hold the red large m

# Discussion Prompt

How realistic do you think Orlick's motives for attacking Pip are?

ascended out of that clear field, in amore A red moon is frequently used as a sign the person he is about to meet is not a describes the wind as 'melancholy', empapplying human 'melancholy' to the wing

Orlick doesn't really have any solid and understandable reason for wanting to hurt Pip; he is just the embodiment of evil, a two-dimensional character. Dickens suggests that he is more animal than human in the way that he laps up the last drops of liquor.

Active Learning Tas In pairs, look more climagery Dickens use chapter. What does situation Pip is about about the character



It is a bright spring morning as Pip prepares for the long journey he is about to to only items he feels are necessary. At this point he has no idea where in the world will stay there for. Herbert and Pip begin the journey and meet Magwitch by Cle delighted to be free and eternally grateful to Pip for doing this for him. As night inn where a worker tells them of a mysterious boat that has been loitering around Herbert take a look at the boat and discuss what to do. They conclude that they evening and leave within an hour of the ships leaving time when they will be able After settling on this the three men make their way to bed. When Pip wakes up, hours, he takes a look out of the window and discovers two men looking into his be saw and they decide that Pip and Magwitch should leave earlier and meet the river.

Herbert and Pip part with teary eyes as they in the boat to Hamburg the out of the country and lead them to fold as is just as they are leaving that Pisthem. The boat is occupied here is pictured who call for Magwitch's arrest. He notice boat and the two fall is the fighting. The people on board the boat notice difficulty has nowhere to be seen. Magwitch is unsure what happenent hat he for here boatly injured, his breathing is laboured and his head has be boat. Pip feels greatly for Magwitch now and is allowed to accompany him back Magwitch's money will go to the crown but he is unfazed by this and chooses not

# **Analysis**

The imagery of the sunlight upon the water as the men start their journey is important. As we have seen frequently, Dickens uses pathetic fallacy to foretell coming events and mirror Pip's emotions. Like the weather here, the future is uncertain: 'It was one of those March days when the sun shines hot and the wind blows cold: when it is summer in the light, and winter in hopes but there are still underlying negative connotations: 'The air felt cold upon

**Providence** – refers to God's activity and involvement in the world

and the sunshine was very cheering.' In the sunlight may suggest, Magwitch is caught sunshine is actually an allusion to Magwit Chapter 56. He dies happily but pays for the committed believing his death to be a significant.

of God's forgiveness. The same imagery is shown in Chapter 55 in the courtroom when the rays of sunlight shine down on the courts and **providence** is mentioned explicitly. The theme of religion is not alluded to often but it seems that Magwitch as a convict needs to be redeemed, not only in the eye of the reader but in the eye of God as well.

Magwitch compares their journey and his fate to the river, their path is no clearer or easier to see than the bottom of the river. So far their so flowed softly and pleasantly like the they may sail on. They continue for a ward to they move into the marshe out they will not turn out as well as we might have they believed: the journey becomes more strenuous and Pip and Herbert struggle with the rowing. The mood darkens as the water becomes muddy and the landscape becomes monotonous, heightening the sense of foreboding.

# Discussion Prompt

What feelings is Magwitch

Ay, I s'pose I think so, dear bogedsy-going than we are at present pleasant through the water, p'rethinking through my smoke just bottom of the next few hours, the river what I catches hold of. Not than I can hold this. And it's reserved.



Upon arriving back in London Pip visits Jaggers who is certain that the judge and Compeyson is found washed up miles away from where he died. His body is so a identified by the items in his pockets. They find notes that indicate that he was to for bringing back Magwitch.

One evening Herbert returns home and announces to Pip that he is to leave for C feeling very low and this worsens his spirits. Herbert is worried that Pip will be locally clerk for his company however Pip hesitates and does not reply with a definite a with the events that have recently occurred. Herbert tells Pip that Clara's drunker will be married as soon as this happens.

On his way back to his house one afternoon Pip comes, ass Wemmick. He invite When Pip arrives the two of them take a wall a nurse samberwell and stumble wedding ensues and Wemmick and its Sections are happily married.

**Analysis** 

Again here, the older Pip commenting on the events occurring in the narrative creating suspense by hinting at what is to come: 'Yes! Secondly, there was a vague something lingering in my thoughts that will come out very near the end of this slight narrative.'

**Di**s Wh Her

# **Discussion Prompt**

How do you think Pip is feeling throughout this chapter?

Dickens employs humour to lighten the mood (comic relief) in various places throughout the book and the character Wemmick and Miss Skiffins are part of To relieve dramatic tension, usually after tragic event of some kind, Dickens will

include a humorous event, such as the wedding in this chapter. Dickens has purpellaced this scene to relieve the tense and miserable atmosphere. The quotation the stairs I encountered Wemmick, who was coming down, after an unsuccessful application of his knuckles to my door' is an example of how Dickens implicitly employs humour.



# Discussion Prompt

Do you think comic relief works? Do you think Dickens uses comedy at the expense of reality?



# Summary

Magwitch has been taken to prison but spends his time there in the infirmary due to the injuries he received in the fight with Compeyson. Pip feels obliged to read to him as he is too ill to converse. Day by day Magwitch's condition worsens. As Jaggers predicted Magwitch is taken to court and found guilty, and to Pip's horror he is sentenced to death. Over the following weeks Pip fervently tries to appeal to the courts but to poor effect.

Ten days before Magwitch is due to be executed Pip makes one last visit to see him. Magwitch reveals that he is thankful that Pip never deserted him. Pip notices that Magwitch is slowly slipping and y. In these last moments he tells Magwitch that his daughter (Fet and still alive and very beautiful and that he loves her. With and left of Magwitch holds Pip's hand to his lips and kisser will then falls to his chest and he is dead.

Analysis

Pip's dedicated and concern for Magwitch in this chapter show us how deep his sarcasm as a dig at people's perception that all convicts are evil and cannot pose '(malefactors, but not incapable of kindness, GOD be thanked!).'

As in Chapter 54, Dickens uses light imagery again: 'The sun was striking in at the great windows of the court, through the glittering drops of rain upon the glass, and it made a broad shaft of light between the two-and-thirty and the Judge, linking both together, and perhaps reminding some among the audience, how both were passing on, with absolute equality, to the greater Judgment that knoweth all things and cannot err.' Here it indicates God, a reminder that there is a higher authority than the courts.

Active Learning
Draw a graph to
relationship between their relationship
plot the closenes
event against the



Pip, now alone, decides to leave his apartment and let it for money. He has falle recent events has led to illness. He is delusional and cannot differentiate between past events and people haunt him day and night. Then one night he finds two streethat have come to arrest him for debt. He is removed but is unsure of where he had continues and each day he envisions Joe's face. Eventually he asks aloud whether actually is Joe and discovers to his amazement that it is. Joe is ecstatic that Pip reproaches him for this, asking Joe to hit him or be angry with him for all the ingrover the years.

Joe has been taught to read and write and sends a letter home to Biddy describe enough courage to ask Joe about Miss Havisham and he leads that she recently inherited her property and that she also left a large of a noney to Matthew Pelearns that Orlick has been sent to prison for the ling implectook's shop. With the restores health. Pip and Joe regular's keep was around London but Joe finds live becomes increasingly homesic's ventury leaving London without telling Pip. Bet does one more thing for the large of all of Pip's debts. Pip resolves to go be forgivened for the large of the

# **Analysis**

The misery Pip has gone through is beginning to creep upon him and make him weak and ill: 'For a day or two, I lay on the sofa, or on the floor—anywhere, according as I happened to sink down—with a heavy head and aching limbs, and no purpose, and no power.' This is the beginning of his downward spiral. Dickens further heightens our awareness of Pip's physical and mental weakness through the repetition of 'whether' in the following quotation: 'Whether I really had been down in Garden-court in the dead of the night, groping about for the boat that I supposed to be there; whether I had two or three times come to myself on the staircase with great terror, not knowing how I had got out of bed;

whether I had found myself lighting the

lamp, possessed by the idea that that the lights were blown out; wharassed by the distracted talkin someone, and had half suspecte making; whether there had beer corner of the room, and a voice again, that Miss Havisham was cothings in idea to settle with real light in idea to morning on my bed.

# Active Learning Task

Draw a graph to chart the ups and downs of the relationship between Pip and Joe. You should list the key events in the development of their relationship along the bottom axis and then plot the closeness of their relationship at each event against the vertical axis.



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The news of Pip's decline in society has reached his home village and the village stays at the Blue Boar where he is put into a smaller, less luxurious room than usu

While he waits for his breakfast Pip takes a trip to Satis House and discovers it is building materials. When he returns to the hotel he finds Pumblechook talking to to be Pip's benefactor; Pumblechook leaves and an astonished Pip goes on his was he strolls towards Biddy's schoolhouse but it is closed so he walks towards Joe's finotices in the window of his little house that the curtains are white and decorated then sees Joe and Biddy arm in arm and an overexcited Biddy reveals to him the shocked but happy and decides to take up the job with Herbert overseas. He qualladder and eventually Clarriker reveals to Herbert Pip's in Expendent in the busin

# **Analysis**

In this chapter, Dickens shows is made to be conclusion that having money does to an appropriate will have better experiences: 'But, I had a good to be print that lodging as in the most superior accommodate Boar could have given me, and the quality of my dreams was about the same as in the best bedroom.' Pip can sleep just

Vocabulary Guide

Clemency – mercy Behoof – benefit as happily in this room as in any other. He now recognises that being 'good and true' is all that matters in life and is disgusted with the way he acted towards people in the past. He hopes that if Biddy and Joe have a ch

hopes that if Biddy and Joe have a child, that mistakes and 'grow up a much better man' the

# Chapter 59

Eleven years later Pip returns to England content and happy with his life. When I Joe have a little family and one boy in particular reminds Pip of himself. Pip has and tries to convince Biddy as she wishes him to marry. Biddy asks if Pip has forg though he plans to visit Satis House for her sake. He has learned that Estella led Drummle but that he had died two years previously. This is all he knows. That night Satis House and finds that there is no house there now. He walks into the land where the makes out the shape of a woman and discovers Estella. They discuss the recently she has thought of him often. The two leave the grounds of Satis House I shall never again be parted from her.

# **Analysis**

In this final chapter, Dickens shows us that the joy and reproperly life has come full circle by having him to visit the churchyard just as he did in the first chapter.

# Active Learning Task

The book follows the maturing of a young Pip into adulthood. In pairs, make notes on what you think he has learned by the end of the novel. You might want to look at his ideas on class, crime and punishment, good and evil and innocence and guilt.

# Discussion Pro

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If Pip had never visit never received his for have turned out? Wo fulfilled? Think about

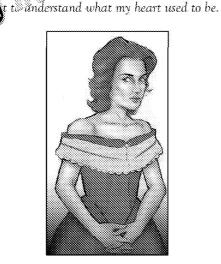
Dickens' description of the night different to other description silvery mist had veiled the after yet up to scatter it. But, the semist, and the moon was comin dark.' This scene is eerie yet be darkness in this scene do not hope

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Zig Zag Education

# Below is the original ending which was changed by Dickens on the advice of a f

It was two years more before I saw herself. I had heard of her as leading a most u separated from her husband, who had used her with great cruelty, and who had b compound of pride, brutality, and meanness. I had heard of the death of her husb consequent on ill-treating a horse, and of her being married again to a Shropshire interest, had once very manfully interposed on an occasion when he was in profess. Drummle, and had witnessed some outrageous treatment of her. I had heard that not rich, and that they lived on her own personal fortune. I was in England again. along Piccadilly with little Pip – when a servant came running after me to ask wo a carriage who wished to speak to me. It was a little pony carriage, which the lad and I looked sadly enough on one another. 'I am greatly alonged, I know; but I thought you would like to shake hands with Still, too, Pip. Lift up that pretty child and let me kiss it!' (She positive child, I think, to be my child.) I was very glad of  $\sim$  1. I save had the interview; for in her face and in her vrigon  $\sim$  1. I rouch, she gave me the assurance that ti. 🖿 ha'l 🧼 🔭 Ingër than Miss Havisham's teaching, and had given p







# **Exam extract focus**

Re-read the section describing Pip's return to Satis House. What technical describe this setting to also tell us about Pip's life and the people that





# S

# Characterisation

# **Brief Character Summaries: Character List**

Dickens has often been criticised for creating **caricatures** as opposed to believab though his over the-top-personas help to enhance a character's personality.

This character list has been arranged in order of appearance.

Philip Pirrip begins the novel as a young, naïve orphan who narrates the tale. He 'by hand' in Kent by his older sister Mrs Joe Gargery and believes he is going to be blacksmith by his sister's husband. He is a rather roment of often immature continuous to improve his position.

Mrs Joe Gargery is a short-tempered woman who raises her orphaned brother P parents. Their relationship is strained and she is deeply dissatisfied with her situal hatred of being a blacksmith's wife and Pip's surrogate mother in front of the your greatly in both personality and looks to that of her husband Joe. She is rather conhair and eyes' (p. 8).

Magwitch is an escaped criminal that Pip first encounters in the cemetery. He halamed by stones, and cut by flints' and badly hurt by all the natural elements he escape from the **prison boat**. He asks a scared Pip to provide him with food and Pip's compassion has a profound effect on him and subsequently Magwitch, after Wales as a sheep farmer and stock breeder, secretly becomes Pip's benefactor five elevating him into higher social circles. He is also known as 'the convict' to Pip we' Provis' and 'Mr Campbell' later on in order to conceal his identity.

**Compeyson** is another convict whom Pip initially believes to be Magwitch due to when they meet. He is in fact Magwitch's enemy. We discover through the cours Havisham's intended husband and planned to rob her of her fortune.

**Uncle Pumblechook** is Joe Gargery's uncle but he is known to both Mrs Joe and arrogant, pompous and intrusive man who constantly reproaches Pip and praise to raise a child like him. He repeatedly advises Pip to 'be grateful, to them which much to Mrs Joe's pleasure and Pip's annoyance. Uncle Pumblechook is the first Havisham and thus plays a small but important part in the novel. Throughout, he fortune and subsequently rises through the social circles despite having nothing

**Mr Wopsle** is the church clerk in Pip's town. We meet with an later in the book in order to pursue a career in acting. His stage nar (N) Walendengarver.

Mr and Mrs Hubble are a simple me and Couple from Pip's home town.

Estella is the adopted c's relia inviss Havisham. We later discover that Molly, biological means and all Magwitch, her father. Estella is a beautiful young girl her romant the proughout the novel only to be shunned by her. She was raised heart and recedly warns Pip that she cannot return his feelings. She representhat Pip aspires to.

Miss Havisham is one of the most famous characters in any of Dickens' novels. S spinster that occupies Satis House near Pip's home town, 'everybody for miles re Havisham uptown – as an immensely rich and grim lady who lived in a large and robbers, and who led a life of seclusion'. As a young woman Miss Havisham was This experience had a substantial effect on her. She takes Pip on as a companion has plans to have Estella, her ward, avenge her and the hatred she feels for all m secret benefactor.



**Biddy** is a gentle, moral, and caring girl that teaches Pip at the evening school sharepresents the opposite of Estella. Pip is oblivious of her affection for him as he When Mrs Joe Gargery is attacked she moves into their house to become her call

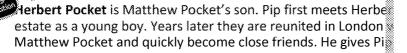
**Camilla** is an ageing relative of Miss Havisham who does not care for her but only wealth. She is also the sister of Matthew Pocket.

**Cousin Raymond** is the husband of Camilla and shares similar views of Miss Havialso only interested in her money.

Sarah Pocket is another ageing relative of Miss Havisham who desires her wealt

Mr Jaggers is the London lawyer 'of an exceedingly dark complexion, with an exceedingly dark complexion and a correspondingly large hand' (p. 83). He is Missing a shadow of the exceedingly dark complexion and a correspondingly large hand' (p. 83).

Dolge Orlick is a tough, rude journ of hacksmith at Joe Gargery's forge. He is other people for his own or is not in the is he who makes the grievous attack on N in murdering



**Matthew Pocket** becomes Pip's tutor and teaches him the waverlation of Miss Havisham but is not, unlike the majority of her wealth.

**Startop**, along with Pip, Herbert Pocket and Bentley Drummle takes tutelage wit friend of Pip and Herbert and later helps them with Magwitch's escape.

**John Wemmick** is Jaggers' clerk. He is the mediator between Pip and Jaggers and after Pip in London.

Bentley Drummle is another of Matthew Pocket's students. He is oafish and unimust rely on his status and money to assist him in high class society. This gives h superiority making him hostile towards Pip and others. To Pip's disappointment marries Estella. It is believed he mistreats her and she is unhappy in their marriage. After Drummle's death eleven years later Pip and Estella reunite. Bent Pip's rival and therefore an antagonist.

**Georgiana** is the cousin of Matthew and Camilla Pocket. She is another ageing rehungry for her wealth.

**Molly** is Jaggers' housekeeper whom he saved from the gallows for murder. In C Estella's biological mother.

Miss Skiffins is the eventual wife of Wemmick

Herbert Pocket

Arthur Havisham is Miss Havisham's and wother. He planned, along with Compe out of large sums of more of young her marry Compeyson. He dies before the by the guilt is a second of the s

Clara Barley poor girl who lives with her father. She eventually becomes the

Caricature – refers to an exaggerated or distorted representation of a person.

Contrast – is an obvious difference between two things when compared.

The Prison Boat – refers to the boat that sailed convicts to Australia where they were to Spinster – refers to a woman that has never married.

**Antagonist** – refers to the rival or opponent of the protagonist.



# **Analysis of Major Characters**

Dickens is famous for his **characterisation**. This means the way that he creates a like, through detailed description of their appearance, speech and mannerisms.



# Pip

Great Expectations is a **Bildungsroman**; it follows and growth of our young protagonist Philip Finto adulthood.

There are essentially two Pips in *Great Exped* experienced everything and is telling the sto Pip that is religing it.

portraying him as a 'small bundle of shivers' instinctively feel sympathetic to and protection narrator pokes fun at his younger self, this comphasise poor little Pip's naivety and innocessity.

Dickens must also introduce us to Pip's living as social class is a theme that runs throughous implying that Pip lives in the country and that

his father figure, is a labourer. Another indication of their class is Joe's colloquia

As the main character of the novel it is important that we know Pip's character to prominent traits, his ambition, and his good conscience. These are established verifluence a lot of the action.

Pip's innocent outlook on the world highlights his naturally good conscience. When convict in need of help, he goes out of his way to do so. He is then torn as his goe feel guilty for helping an escaped prisoner and stealing items from his sister.

It helps that Dickens has used the **Bildungsroman** form as it means he begins wit infant mind is **malleable** and whose **moral reasoning** is unrefined. Because of the evolve, with its foundations beginning the day he enters Satis House.

Pip is incredibly compassionate and quickly falls in love with the proud, beautiful, Estella. Through her he unconsciously adopts some of her values and beliefs. To Pip Estella represents the higher social class and life of luxury that he wishes to achieve. The traits he inherited from her lead high look down on his closest family and friends. At one point he describes is avisham days' as a 'destructive missile' that ultimately charge face. Despite his snobbery towards Joe and Biddy at some point he pook we still sympathise with his character as he regrets a decided himself for it. This is a further example of his innately considered.

Whereas his good nature makes him desire moral improvement his ambition makes him desire social improvement. He has 'great expectations' of himself and tries his hardest to reach them. His expectations are realised when an anonymous benefactor provides him with a large fortune. However, in the end Pip's life experiences lead him to conclude that it is not wealth and success that bring you happiness but being an honest and moral man.





# Estella

Estella is the young and proud girl that been affection for much of the book. She influed plays a key role in the development of his where that Pip forms his great expectations.

Dickens must establish Estella's class as it to become a gentleman. He does this through dress. She imposes her supposed superior making frequent jokes at his expense, usual differentiate between the classes in this bewhether they call the lock a 'Jack' or a 'known prepresents of the particless ideal she is action. The real father is the escaped control of the con

Estella is an orphan, like Pip. She is raised wealthy spinster, Miss Havisham, who team cold-hearted and manipulative in order to

This side of her personality is shown for modispute with Miss Havisham we see Estella sympathise with her as we are aware she through no fault of her own.

As a result Estella grows up with the inability to love and interact normally in socknowing no better, marries Bentley Drummle, a wealthy man who treats her har love. By doing this Dickens implies that social advancement and wealth do not newell-being.

When Drummle dies Pip and Estella meet once more and she explains how her shas taught her compassion and can now allow her to empathise with Pip.

# **Miss Havisham**

Miss Havisham is the eccentric old spinster who owns Satis House. She is crucial to the novel and her role influences much of the action. Miss Havisham is Pip's first encounter with the higher social class and she ultimately alters his fate forever.

We are first introduced to her when Pip is requested to play at her house.

When Pip first meets her he is shocked and fright now in her skeletal appearance. She is dressed on the symmetry of white, a colour commonly associated with the same smocence. However, when Pip looks closer her discount that the whites are yellowing and that she is the withered, fraying old bridal dress.

Miss Havisham shuns the company of her relatives and barely leaves the candlelit room that Pip first meets her in. This is significant as Dickens uses light, in particular sunlight, as a metaphor for love, it is symbolic that Miss Havisham has kept herself in the darkness as it exemplifies how deeply she has been hurt and how she now shuns love.

We never hear her addressed by her first name, only by her maiden name, which she is not married and never will be.





Miss Havisham is not cruel, only bitter and raises her adopted daughter to aveng Estella for her own selfish purposes it is difficult to hate her character. Dickens h feel sorry for her as she is a victim of a very badly broken heart as a consequence she had loved her fiancé.

We feel even more compassion towards her when we learn of the horrendous executed in her misery.

# Magwitch

Our first impressions of Magwitch are formed when Pip stumbles across him the churchyard; he is a fierce young escapee I is y for food and in need of a file. Dickens juxtaposes Pip' in or a sce with Magwitch's harshness in order to exagging. To rurther this portrayal Dickens has used the anation.

The misty represents uncertainty and ambiguity.

Though at first we believe him to be scary he soon reveals a compassionate side and feels forever indebted to Pip for his kindness.

His gratitude and loyalty are hinted at when he lies in order to protect Pip. Pip also almost manages to bring him to tears twice, showing a compassionate inner nature.

Magwitch's character acts as a contrast to Estella who has the higher social class status but not the inner nobility. It is ironic, then, that the two

Magwitch's impression is always upon the novel and underlies a lot of the action periods where he is reminded of that fateful day in the churchyard which usually money or his benefactor. This foreshadowing is significant when we discover what actually is.

**Characterisation** – the way that a writer creates a vivid sense of what a character is like of their appearance, speech and mannerisms.

Bildungsroman – novel concerned with the development, education and maturing of a Retrospective – means to look back at past events.

Colloquial – refers to informal phrases used in every and if that not often written. An excelloquialisms are often spelled phonetically

Malleable – refers to something equipment of the something equipment of the sound o

Moral reasoning – refers to a sonal interpretation of things. Not influenced by of Innate – reference sonal response born with.

Archaic - rewren old fashioned and not used in modern-day language



# **Key Relationships The Pockets** Herbert: send Related to - 1 ew 11 /or Orlick Friend of Compeyson Works with Jilted Brother to Committed crime with Uses as revenge **Abel** Pip (Philip Benefactor **Miss Havisham** of Magwitch Pirrip) Lawyer to Cl Father of Lawyer to Loves TOTAL Adopted daughter of Rival of **Mr Jaggers Bentley** Mother of waid for Marries **Drummle** Molly



# **Analysis of Key Relationships**

As is typical of Dickens, relationships between characters in the novel overlap and connected to each other in many different ways. Dickens uses many of the significance of his key ideas and themes, as well as highlighting aspects of individual charelationships with others.

# Pip and Joe

Although Joe is Pip's brother-in-law (as he is married to Pip's older sister) and no father figure to Pip. Although Joe himself is not particularly well-educated, he te about life and trains him to be a blacksmith. Pip learns most from Joe as a result displays – for example, Joe's forgiving response to Magwin when the convict te forge directly influences Pip's own attitude to oth as Pip rejection of Joe later typical adolescent rejection of a parent figure and parental values. In this way, the of the Bildungsroman genre – Pip rejection of the growing-up process a matured. Despite Pip's respectively. The provinging and parent feels are not proved for his/her child. He looks after Pip when he is ill welcomes have when Pip is ready to return.

# **Estella and Miss Havisham**

Apart from Pip and Joe, Estella and Miss Havisham are the other main parent-chem Havisham adopts Estella and raises her to be cruel and unfeeling, in order to bresevenge on men for Compeyson's behaviour towards Miss Havisham. Dickens us despite the fact that people tend to have an innate good or bad nature, this is geduring their formative years. Just as Pip's innately good nature is largely thanks to childhood, Estella's lack of compassion and her inability to love is a direct result brought her up. Like Pip, Estella eventually rejects her parent. However, where Poe for the loyal and loving person he is, Estella's maturity causes her to realise wher and reject her completely. Too late, Miss Havisham realises that this is a nature in the way she has done.

# Pip and Estella

In many ways, Pip and Estella's relationship is the key one throughout the novel. dominates Pip's life from the moment he meets her as he is drawn to Estella, desidoes not reciprocate his feelings. Although Estella patronises Pip and treats him he focuses all his energies on improving himself for her sake. As he grows up and marrying Estella which is his motivation for becoming a gentleman. Pip's feelings that Miss Havisham may not be his benefactor – he is so desperate to believe the Estella that he chooses to ignore any evidence to the contrary. Even when Estella incapable of loving him, Pip still clings to a shred of hope as he does not simply feeliberately makes the ending of the novel ambiguous and we are not sure whave a chance of happiness.

# Pip and Magwitch

Pip and Mary's spanip opens the novel. Magwitch himself tells Pip that can be seen ther figure in many ways. Even from their first encounter, he for the theft on the forge and, when he makes his fortune, he provides for Pip would provide for his son. Pip's rejection of Magwitch can also, therefore, be see rejection of a parent as we see in Pip's rejection of Joe. As Pip realises the error and loyal bond with Magwitch and behaves towards him like a son might.



# Sec.

# **Analysis of Key Setting**

The places where the story is set are significant as Dickens uses his description of ideas he wants the reader to be thinking about. In some cases, this is to emphasis theme; in other cases, the setting is used to reflect the action or the feelings of the setting is used to reflect the action or the feelings of the setting is used to reflect the action or the feelings of the setting is used to reflect the action or the feelings of the setting is used to reflect the action or the feelings of the setting is used to reflect the action or the feelings of the setting is used to reflect the action or the feelings of the setting is used to reflect the action or the feelings of the setting is used to reflect the action or the feelings of the setting is used to reflect the action or the feelings of the setting is used to reflect the action or the feelings of the setting is used to reflect the action or the feelings of the setting is used to reflect the action or the feelings of the setting is used to reflect the action or the feelings of the setting is used to reflect the action or the feelings of the setting is used to reflect the action or the feelings of the setting is used to reflect the action or the feelings of the setting is used to reflect the action or the setting is used to reflect the action or the setting is used to reflect the action of the setting is used to reflect the action or the setting is used to reflect the action of the setting is used to reflect the action of the setting is used to reflect the action of the setting is used to reflect the action of the setting is used to reflect the action of the setting is used to reflect the action of the setting is used to reflect the action of the setting is used to reflect the action of the setting is used to reflect the action of the setting is used to reflect the action of the setting is used to reflect the action of the setting is used to reflect the action of the setting is used to reflect the action of the setting is used to reflect the action of the sett

# Kent

The story begins in Kent but, specifically, in 'the marsh country, down by the rive twenty miles of the sea'. This is an area Dickens knew well — he lived in Chatham child and later, once he was rich and famous, bought a large ouse nearby that he child. (He wrote *Great Expectations* while living in the later. This setting allows ominous setting, making use of the fact the later was are often misty as well area had with crime, due to the fact the later was son ships were moored nearby. How Dickens associated Kent with the happiest times of his life. Although his and impover the later was imprisoned for debt), his early childheappy. In later has Gad's Hill house was his pride and joy, symbolising as it dischildhood discussions. In *Great Expectations*, Pip is relatively content with his lot as and only regains his happiness once he returns to Kent as an older man.

# The graveyard

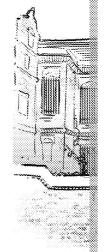
This is an ominous place for the story to begin, setting the tone for the narrative his family members tell us of the hardship and poverty of Pip's life and the harsh people at this time. It is a suitably eerie setting for Pip's first encounter with the book, Pip returns to the graveyard — a reminder that the story has come full-circle reflect on the fact that all people will eventually return to a graveyard when their

# The forge

Pip grows up living and working in the blacksmith's forge owned by his brother-is symbol of the good, honest working-class people who earn a living by the hard wit represents a moral code that values honesty, integrity and hard work: one whis become a gentleman and later comes into money. It is perhaps significant too the forging (or making) metal by bending and shaping it, and parallels can be drawn have over children in this novel, forging the type of people they later become.

# **Satis House**

Miss Havisham's house is the most iconic and symbolic of all the settings in the novel. In contrast to the forge, it symbolises the upper class and Dickens uses it to highlight his theme that money doesn't bring happiness: Miss Havisham is the min wealthy person Pip encounters, but she is alian the most miserable. As Pip discovers, the name of the souse means 'Enough House' and this while Miss Havisham has քսլ 🔻 🤌 🚉 she does not have enough of everything he ife. Estella's dismissiveness of the idea that the house ould be 'enough' for anyone emphasises her materialism but also her subconscious understanding that Miss Havisham's life is lacking in certain vital areas: love and happiness. The description of the house itself, along with the character of Miss Havisham, represents decay and decline. Miss Havisham has eagerly tried to stop time by stopping the clocks



on that fateful day; however, her ageing body and the decay that surrounds her that Miss Havisham keeps herself hidden away in darkness further emphasises to light to survive. Instead, Miss Havisham shuts out the light which is symbolic of light to survive.



The garden of Satis House is particularly prominent in developing ideas we have thing Pip sees. Nature is commonly perceived as green and as a symbol of life; he as 'rank' and decaying immediately hint at the nature of the person whose house imagery used by Shakespeare in his play *Hamlet*. It is used by Shakespeare to cremirroring this imagery Dickens is also creating a sense of foreboding. Something

# London

At the time of writing, London was the biggest city in the world – not just the cap the whole of the British Empire. For many people at the time, and for Pip in the prosperity – the place you went to seek and make your fortune. However, the represents is quite different. He lived in London, both as a concluding the period for debt and for much of his adult life. As such Director with extremely well as London, painting a realistic picture of the conclusion that existed allife.

Legal Lor

Dickens use. Iocations in the novel which are associated with the legal syst associated with the lawyer Mr Jaggers, Pip lives with Herbert Pocket in lodgings historically, was where law students lived. Pip also accompanies Wemmick on a notorious of London's prisons. Finally, towards the end of the novel, Magwitch is Dickens uses all of these settings to highlight his theme of criminality and justice sunlight coming into the courtroom which is discussed in the notes on Chapter 5 Dickens' point about the difference between the justice of the legal system and the sentences given to Magwitch and Compeyson at their initial trial reinforces the sentences of the legal system and the sentences given to Magwitch and Compeyson at their initial trial reinforces the sentences of the legal system and the sentences given to Magwitch and Compeyson at their initial trial reinforces the sentences of the legal system and the sentences given to Magwitch and Compeyson at their initial trial reinforces the sentences of the legal system and the sentences given to Magwitch and Compeyson at their initial trial reinforces the sentences of the legal system and the sentences given to Magwitch and Compeyson at their initial trial reinforces the sentences of the legal system and the sentences given to Magwitch and Compeyson at their initial trial reinforces the sentences of the legal system and the sentences given to Magwitch and Compeyson at their initial trial reinforces the sentences of the legal system and the sentences given to Magwitch and Compeyson at their initial trial reinforces the sentences of the legal system and the

# Wemmick's 'castle'

Dickens describes Wemmick's home in Walworth in vivid detail, making it as curical although for opposite reasons. The fact that he calls it his 'castle' plays on the polynome is his castle' suggesting that, despite his humble status in society, he is the may again be using this to suggest that it is not riches that bring happiness — We domestic life with his Aged Parent and, later, in marrying Miss Skiffins. It is also so completely differently at home than he does at work — the advice he gives Pip in he gives in the other and his personality seems to undergo a complete transform here on the Victorian notion of separate spheres, i.e. public (most often associated with women and the ideal of them as 'Angels in the House'). Wemmicompletely separate but the extremity of this perhaps suggests that Dickens is conceptable practicality, or desirability, of this idea.

# The River Thames

The river symbolises freedom, most notably in Chroat 5 is Niagwitch begins his leads to the sea, it is the route out of the in the set of the world and represe beginning. However, during Victoral 1 is the river was incredibly polluted and another novel, Little Dominatoral Magwitch 1 is means of escape and of transporting stolen goods. Boon a fairly representation of the same drowned, some had been murdered, add with criminatoral Magwitch's escape fails as a result of the criminal Compeyson tip suggesting that the promise of freedom was only ever a fantasy, far removed from



# Themes



Themes are issues or concerns in a text that are expressed directly or indirectly

## **Ambition**

Dickens uses Pip's ambition as a way of portraying how compassion, conscience importance than wealth, class and social advancement. Ambition is split into the social, and educational improvement.

At the beginning of the novel when Pip is a young boy the strominent them improvement. His young mind has clear-cut ideas strong bad: Magwitch as police, good. This leads to feelings of guilt is the leps Magwitch and from the he ages and his mind is preoccuo; the call advancement his aspirations for the end of the novel how the left that Pip has matured as his ideas of right to the test; the medical with the convict knowing deep down that he is in the many of the people he knows. His escape attempt with Herbert and Magwimorality have volved.

Pip's desires for social improvement are not witnessed at the very beginning of this station and knows no better. However, the introduction of Satis House, Miss into his world becomes the catalyst to his desire for social improvement.

The title arises out of this longing as he begins to believe that he may advance in expectations'. This wish is realised when a secret benefactor grants him a large a determination to better himself socially his desire for moral self-improvement is However, Pip's life as a gentleman is no more satisfying than his previous life and way he has acted and once again his aspiration for moral improvement is at the

As we have seen in the novel Pip's 'great expectations' are only formed after he in order to become a gentleman he must have a full education. As a young boy he read and write knowing that it will benefit him greatly. As a young man he takes order to better himself.

As a Bildungsroman *Great Expectations* shows Pip's journey to psychological and ambitious nature and with the help of such moral characters as Joe, Biddy and Neducational advancement are not as crucial in life but that ultimately conscience more worth.

# **Crime and Guilt**

The theme of the law, crime and guilt is not up to amongst Dickens' works system having experienced it himself by the boy. This theme is portrayed management, Jaggers, Competer and Calack.

Compeysor actions not explored deeply in the novel so readers have an unmeans we obtain a sympathise with him when we hear about his life story through rival.

It is Compeyson's crime that ultimately destroys Miss Havisham and his dealings Injustice is shown when his gentlemanly appearance in the courts allows him to lighter sentence.

Another criminal in the book is Orlick who, like Compeyson, is a two-dimensional and because of this we cannot sympathise with him. Even his infatuation with Bi



menacingly stalks her and watches her secretly whilst hiding from her view. We novel that he is a murderer.

Jaggers, the law clerk, is portrayed by Pip as a stern and terrifying man. The consindication that he is as guilty as the criminals he represents.

Dickens portrays the Victorian law system as unjust. Good men are trapped by a their class and not their crime. Lawyers are just as criminal and prison houses are

# **Social Class**

The theme of social class at the time when Dickens was writing was inescapable. desire to become a gentleman as a means to satirising a liquing the class sy the low: criminals (Magwitch), the poor village la low (Joe), the middle class (Havisham). Social class is a major more time a plant a central element in the novel

Pip ends up rebelling the class boundaries once he realises that he is no lemind splits the rice asily into good and bad; he is now a man that understand and that high scial standing does not necessarily equal happiness or morality.

Dickens furthers the themes of class, ambition and self advancement through the gained their money. He has chosen not to include royalists and aristocracy but have made their money through hard work and commerce.

This book is written just after the Industrial Revolution when an increase in the able to make a fortune by starting factories. The majority of characters in the bold Miss Havisham's inherited money came from the brewery attached to her house

# Virtue, Love and Loyalty

Dickens continually reinforces the message that character is not about wealth are heart. He explores the idea of what makes a person a gentleman. Dickens' father becoming bankrupt. Did this mean that he was no longer a good man? Themes constructed the shown and often combine with ideas of virtue. Dickens shows that love underlies

To reinforce that a person's worth comes from within, Dickens introduces us to a rich to the poor and the criminal. Bentley Drummle is the first obvious character an indication of virtue. Estella marries him without feeling any love towards him marriage.

Similarly Miss Havisham is wealthy but unstable and manipulative. Love has ruin the altar she no longer functions and slowly decays in her publing house amor marriage.

Mrs Pocket comes from a wealth walk and but is a terrible mother. Satire real the scene with her and how was party.

Then we have who, after learning the ways of a wealthy gentleman, loses his vain. Pip's unequited love for the wealthy but cold Estella forms the main backby this only causes him misery.

At the other end of the spectrum we have Magwitch, Joe, and Biddy, the real he Magwitch devotes his entire life to bettering the life of another and providing himself.

Joe is patient and loving and never doubts Pip, and Biddy is incredibly wise, kind despite a large age gap and live happily married with two children.

# 



Joe, Biddy and Magwitch are all loyal to Pip and eventually through these characters that virtue overrules wealth and that they are not indicative of each other.



## **Exam extract focus**

How does Dickens present the themes of ambition and social class in t

'Look'ee here!' he went on, taking my watch out of my pocket, and turning towards his recoiled from his touch as if he had been a snake, 'a gold 'un and a beauty: that's a gentlem round with rubies; that's a gentleman's, I hope! Look at your linen; fine and beautiful! Loo got! And your books too,' turning his eyes round the room, 'mounting up, on their shelves, by you? I see you'd been a reading of 'em when I come in. Ha, ha, ha! You shall read 'em to relanguages wot I don't understand, I shall be just as proud as if

Again he took both my hands and put them to he lift fine my blood ran cold with

Don't you mind talking, Pip,' sair! 's aft goin drawing his sleeve over his eyes and throat which I well remembere! I he has all the more horrible to me that he was so mis nor keep quiet. Lear has a single pooked slowly forward to this as I have; you wosn't prepayou never to the single be me?

'O no, Edward, 'I returned, 'Never, never!'

'Well, you see it wos me, and single-handed. Never a soul in it but my own self and N 'Was there no one else?' I asked.

'No,' said he, with a glance of surprise: 'who else should there be? And, dear boy, hou There's bright eyes somewheres - eh? Isn't there bright eyes somewheres, wot you love the tho

O Estella, Estella!

'They shall be yourn, dear boy, if money can buy 'em. Not that a gentleman like you, off of his own game; but money shall back you! Let me finish wot I was you, dear boy. From hiring-out, I got money left me by my master (which died, and had been the same as me), as myself. In every single thing I went for, I went for you. 'Lord strike a blight upon it,' I says, for him!' It all prospered wonderful. As I giv' you to understand just now, I'm famous for it gains of the first few year wot I sent home to Mr. Jaggers - all for you - when he first come as

O, that he had never come! That he had left me at the forge - far from contented, yet.

'And then, dear boy, it was a recompense to me, look'ee here, to know in secret that I blood horses of them colonists might fling up the dust over me as I was walking; what do I better gentleman nor ever you'll be!' When one of 'em says to another, 'He was a convict, a common fellow now, for all he's lucky,' what do I say? I says to myself, 'If I ain't a gentlema the owner of such. All on you owns stock and land; which on you owns a broughtup Londomyself a-going. And this way I held steady afore my mind that I would for certain come one myself known to him, on his own ground.'

He laid his hand on my shoulder. I shuddered at the thought that for anything I knew blood.

'It warn't easy, Pip, for me to leave them parts, narye it a zm't safe. But I held to it I held, for I was determined, and my mind figure in the At last I done it. Dear boy, I done



# 



# Sec.

# **Ideas and Messages**

Ideas and messages are broader topics which contribute to the themes of a tex

## **Human nature**

Dickens suggests that people have an innate nature, which is who they are, regacircumstances. This idea underpins the themes about class and virtue which run Dickens shows that some people, such as Joe, Biddy and Wemmick, are innately low status or the hardships of their life. Pip, meanwhile, is also presented as a che despite the fact that, at periods of his life, he behaves in way that he is later ash feels at his actions demonstrate the point that his innumber is good. In the conclusions shows that his nature remains innately good is spite the fact that he conshows that other people are innately in a good is pite the fact that he conshows that other people are innately in a good is pite the fact that he conshows that other people are innately in a good is pite the fact that he conshows that other people are innately in a good is pite the fact that he conshows that other people are innately in a good is pite the fact that he conshows that other people are innately in a good is pite the fact that he conshows that other people are innately in a good is pite the fact that he conshows that other people are innately in a good is pite the fact that he conshows that other people are innately in a good is pite the fact that he conshows that other people are innately in a good is pite the fact that he constant the constant through the fact that he is later as a good. In the constant through the fact that he is later as a feel of the fact that he constant through the fact that he constant through the fact that he constant through the fact that he is later as a good. In the constant through the fact that he is later as a good. In the constant through the fact that he is later as a good. In the constant through the fact that he is later as a good. In the constant the constant through the fact that he is later as a good. In the constant the constant through the fact that he is later as a good. In the constant the constant through the fact that he is later as a good. In the constant the fact that he is later as a good. In

# **Family**

Despite Dickens' points about innate human nature, he also suggests that family shaping the kind of person someone is. Although Mrs Joe is undeniably harsh to which is the main one in his young life and which leads Pip to grow up knowing rethat Pip is not truly happy until he is reconciled with Joe towards the end of the shaped by the influence of her adopted mother, Miss Havisham, who is solely rethe cruel and unfeeling girl she becomes. In her case, it is significant that Estella as we believe she may do at the end of the novel, until Miss Havisham is dead ar influence. Meanwhile, Magwitch's lack of family could perhaps explain why he fatundamentally good nature.

Contextually, ideas about the importance of family were prominent in the Victor roles were valued and most of the families in *Great Expectations* conform to the household while Joe brings in the money. Later, Joe and Biddy follow a similar para a socially acceptable job for a woman, as teaching was thought of as a female proportray the Victorian family set-up with Mrs Pocket at home to look after the chiliving. While Miss Havisham and Estella's circumstances differ greatly from other Miss Havisham's situation as an unloved, unmarried old woman highlights the imperiod.

# Justice and revenge

Ideas of justice and revenge also and revenge also and revenge at a society. The per society and sentences given to Magwitch and Compeyson illust courtroom, and sunlight shines through the window, Dickens reminds us that dispenser of true justice. It is this true justice which leads to the brutish Drummle Herbert and Clara and Joe and Biddy. Magwitch's death before he is able to be eas the triumph of true justice over legal justice.

Dickens also uses ideas about revenge in writing the novel. He shows that Miss Hultimately backfires on her. Similarly, it could be argued that it is Magwitch's desthat leads to his recapture on both occasions. On the other hand, characters such bear grudges and forgive Pip for his actions towards them, end up happiest over



# Sec.

# Dickens' use of Languag

It is important that when studying English you look at all aspects of a text. It is keep Dickens uses language in the novel.

The term **Dickensian** was coined in recognition of Dickens' unique style.

**Dickensian –** in Dickens' style; relating to Dickens or his style

# Symbolism

Symbolism is when a writer uses something to represent something else either by resemblance or by association.

## Characters' Names

Dickens also uses the names of s'ara t 1000 symbolise the nature of that person character. Certain character is an income are instantly recognisable as possessing certain trait and provide are their name.

There are managed examples of this throughout the novel. For example, the breakd to Pip in the first chapter mirrors changes in his character in the course of the notemphasising his age but as a grown-up and a gentleman when he becomes know indication of his class. In Chapter 22 Herbert, as a symbol of friendship, gives Pip explicitly says why: 'We are so harmonious and you have been a blacksmith – we charming piece of music by Handel, called the Harmonious Blacksmith.' To Herbe and background.

We also have the names 'Pumblechook' who is pompous, Jaggers who is stern as name connotes ideas of friendship and kindness. Other characters' names are a Havisham for example whose title 'Miss' forever shows that she is an unmarried whose first name 'Abel' refers to the biblical story of Cain and Abel. In this story second son of Adam and Eve who is killed by his brother Cain.

Biddy and Estella, the two love interests in Pip's life, have clashing personalities through the difference in their names. Biddy suggests a pleasant country girl who opposite. It is interesting to note that 'Estella' means 'star'; her name connotes is Pip is literally reaching for the stars.



## **Exam extract focus**

How does Dickens use language and symbolism in the description of Look particularly at the words in bold.

To be sure, it was a **deserted** place, down to the pigeon-house in the brewery-yard, we its pole by some high wind, and would have made the pigeons that themselves at sea, to be rocked by it. But, there were **no** pigeons in the down of the normal sin the stable, **no** phouse, **no** smells of grains and beer in the copper when the rest and scents of evaporated with its last reek of smolules. In some time, there was a wilderness of empty case remembrance of better day in about them; but it was too sour to be accepted as a and in this rest of the source recluses as being like most others.

Behin withest end of the brewery, was a rank garden with an old wall: not so and hold on wing enough to look over it, and see that the rank garden was the garden of the with tangled weeds, but that there was a track upon the green and yellow paths, as if so that Estella was walking away from me even then. But she seemed to be everywhere. For, we presented by the casks, and began to walk on them. I saw her walking on them at the end of back towards me, and held her pretty brown hair spread out in her two hands, and never leview directly. So, in the brewery itself - by which I mean the large paved lofty place in which where the brewing utensils still were. When I first went into it, and, rather oppressed by i looking about me, I saw her pass among the extinguished fires, and ascend some light irooverhead, as if she were going out into the sky.

# 



# **Settings**

Dickens uses settings to symbolise the people who live in that place. For example dark and depressing personality while Miss Havisham's dark and decaying house of person she has become. You can find more information on the significance of

# **Light and Darkness**

In Chapter 38, light is used by Estella as a metaphor for love. This use of symbolis Havisham has shut herself away from natural sunlight and love. Darkness is also to enhance fear. It is often dark when terrifying characters are introduced. The bricks Pip into accompanying him back to a small hut by the marshes and attempliterature generally, light and darkness symbolise good and evil and it seems that ideas.



# **Exam extract focus**

How does Dicken as a symbol of love in the extract below?

"Wor we have to return my love?" exclaimed Miss Havisham. "But yes, yes, so "I beg. "I have nk," said Estella, in a musing way, after another moment of calm wond this comes about. If you had brought up your adopted daughter wholly in the dark confiner let her know that there was such a thing as the daylight by which she had never once seen y then, for a purpose had wanted her to understand the daylight and know all about it, you angry?"

Miss Havisham, with her head in her hands, sat making a low moaning, and swaying answer.

"Or," said Estella, " - which is a nearer case - if you had taught her, from the dawn of energy and might, that there was such a thing as daylight, but that it was made to be her ealways turn against it, for it had blighted you and would else blight her; - if you had done to wanted her to take naturally to the daylight and she could not do it, you would have been

Miss Havisham sat listening (or it seemed so, for I could not see her face), but still me "So," said Estella, "I must be taken as I have been made. The success is not mine, the together make me."

# **Motifs**

A motif is a recurring feature or theme.

## **Doubles**

Dickens has used a doubles motif in *Great Expectations* to reveal the extent of the how common human traits can be shared in very different people. Many of the mirrored at some point during the course of the book.

At the very beginning we have two convicts, Mag are the Compeyson, fighting Compeyson's characters are so different and the Serves as a way of amplifying Compeyson's eloquent language and the Serves only seem to emphasise Magwitch's also highlight aspects of the Language and the Victorian England justice system with Mag Compeysor the Language upper classes.

There are also two young women in the book who both become love interests of mystery that entice Pip, however it is Biddy's compassion and loyalty that draw for different women and Pip likes them for two very different reasons; it is therefore enhanced by doubling.



Surprisingly Mrs Joe and Miss Havisham, two seemingly unrelated characters, hat that mirror that of the other:

Doubling effects	Miss Havisham	
Both are women bound to their houses	Willingly after the break-up from her fiancé	As a woman is slave to that she frequently re- of the novel: 'I may tra apron of mine off sinc- being a blacksmith's wall being your mother' (C
Both mother figures	Estella's adoptive mother	Pip's sister but now p
Similar fates	Becomes an invalid after suffering serious burn Nove entirely receive real to entually dies for the younds.	Becomes an invalid at recovers and eventua
Houses represent character	್ರಿ ಬ among dirt and decay	Keeps a spotless and

# **Antithesis**

Building on the doubles motif, Dickens uses the language technique of **antithesis** the contrast of ideas or words. It can also be the exact opposite.

Antithesis is often used in novels to make fine distinctions or to show the difference in relationship between two opposing objects. In *Great Expectations* one of the best examples of antithesis is when Miss Havisham says, "So new to him," she muttered, "so old to me; so strange to him, so familiar to me; so melancholy to both of us!" (Chapter 8, p. 59). This sentence is used to develop the distance between Pip and Miss Havisham's social standing but also to enhance Miss Havisham's age and miserable character in comparison to the young and sprightly Pip.

Coordinates

Active Learning Task
Find other instances of antithesis within the novel.

Antithesis can be found not only in imager, and situations. The City of London is the arishome town and Estella is the antithesis of antithesis of Pip, which would explain why he could also be the antithesis of Startop.

The title *Great Expectations* can itself be seen as an example of antithesis. Pip be woman of social standing, to be his benefactor. In fact it is her social antithesis,

# **Anaphora**

Anaphora refers to the repetition of a way ' group of words at the beginning

Dickens uses **anaphora**: The comphasis on a phrase and to put forward a mess reader. This particular important in *Great Expectations* where the narrator metharacter's a. Below is an example of anaphora; in this instance repetition to enhance the distance and struggle that Magwitch has had to endure. We also in society and our initial impression of him is negative:

A fearful man, all in coarse grey, with a great iron on his leg. A man with no hat, and an old rag tied round his head. A man who had been soaked in water, and smothered is stones, and cut by flints, and stung by nettles, and torn by briars; who limped, and shive growled; and whose teeth chattered in his head as he seized me by the chin. (Chapter 1, p. 4)

# 



It is important to note that as *Great Expectations* was first published in his maga. Dickens has to fill a certain amount of space. It is believed that this is the reason repetition and listing.



# **Exam extract focus**

In the extracts below identify the use of anaphora and explain its eff

You bring me, to-morrow morning early, that file and them wittles. You bring the lot yonder. You do it, and you never dare to say a word or dare to make a sign concerning me, or any person sumever, and you shall be let to live. You fail, or you go from my usmall it is, and your heart and your liver shall be tore out, roasted, and ate.

(Chapter 1, p. 6)

This extract is taken from near the end of time of time Pip is drifting in and ou

Whether I really had been dow there; whether I had the same come to myself on the staircase with great terms bed; whether I had the same come to myself on the staircase with great terms bed; whether I had been inexpressibly harassed by the idea that he was a lights one, and half suspected those sounds to be of my own making; whether there had corner of the room, and a voice had called out over and over again, that Miss Havish (Chapter 57, p. 461)

# Pip's first encounter with his convict after being made a gentleman:

No need to take a file from his pocket and show it to me; no need to take the handker round his head; no need to hug himself with both his arms, and take a shivering turn for recognition.

(Chapter 39, p. 317)

# **Hyperbole**

Hyperbole means exaggeration for effect.

Dickens uses **hyperbole** to the same effect as he uses anaphora: to exaggerate a deepen his/her personality. It is often used to comic effect too. Instances of hyperbole

# Jaggers' pointer finger:

'Come!' said the stranger, biting his forefinger at him. 'Don't evade the question. Either know it. Which is it to be?'

He stood with his head on one side and himself on one side, in a bullying, interrogative forefinger at Mr Wopsle—as it were to mark him out—before biting it again. (Chapter 18, p. 134)

# Orlick's slouching:

He was a broadshouldered loose-limber! so will allow of great strength, never in a hur even seemed to come to his writing by would slouch in as if by mere accident Bargemen to eat his discuss of the away at night, he would slouch out, like Cain or the idea who was a significant of ever coming back. He lodged at a sluice-keep working working from his hermitage. (Chapter 15, p. 112)

## And Mrs Joe's red face:

My sister, Mrs Joe, with black hair and eyes, had such a prevailing redness of skin, that I sometimes used to wonder whether it was possible she washed herself with a nutmeg-grater instead of soap. (Chapter 2, p. 8)

Discu Choose Dickens picture

# 



# **Pathetic Fallacy**

Pathetic fallacy refers to the assignment of human qualities to inanimate objects. This could be physical qualities such as a human shape, or mannerisms. Dickens uses a substantial amount of pathetic fallacy and sometimes in the form of the weather. He uses it as a way of mirroring Pip's inner world. Below is an example of pathetic fallacy within the text. You will notice how the skylight has the human quality of a head and that the houses that rise above it 'peep' down at Pip, a word usually associated with people.

# Discussion Pr

Dickens employs mar characterisation, adv criticism of Dickens is comes at the expense exaggerates, making occurs less believable State your answer us yourself up.

Mr Jaggers' room was lighted by a skylight only, an Wald has dismal place; the skylight like a broken head, and the distorted of the uses tooking as if they had twisted the through it.

(Chapter 20, p. 164)

d frequently throughout the novel as a way of highlighting Pip weather is air indication of stormy, negative and very significant action. The exce appears just before Pip discovers something very startling; his terrible mood is re

It was wretched weather; stormy and wet, stormy and wet; and mud, mud, mud, deep i day a vast heavy veil had been driving over London from the East, and it drove still, as Eternity of cloud and wind. So furious had been the gusts, that high buildings in town off their roofs; and in the country, trees had been torn up, and sails of windmills carried. accounts had come in from the coast, of shipwreck and death. Violent blasts of rain ha of wind, and the day just closed as I sat down to read had been the worst day of all.

The misty marshes at the beginning of the novel symbolise uncertainty and dang novel to the same effect. Towards the end of the novel the change in weather m towards life. It seems that the brighter sunnier days appear at the end of the now misery has been lifted. It serves as an indicator into Pip's inner world.



# **Exam extract focus**

Annotate and analyse the extracts below. What is the effect of excerpts?

- As soon as the black velvet pall outside my little window was shot with grey, I got up upon the way, and every crack in every board, calling after me 'Stop thief!' and 'Get was far more abundantly supplied than usual, owing to the season, I was very much the heels, whom I rather thought I caught, when my back was fulf turned, winking. (Chapter 2, p. 15)
- The June weather was delicious The Junue, the larks were soaring high over the country-side more beautifully haveful by far than I had ever known it to be yet. M would lead the same for the better that would come over my characters side 1 1, p. saith and clear homewisdom I had proved, beguiled my way. They  $\mathbb Z$ was softened by my return, and such a change had come to pass, that I \$barefoot from distant travel, and whose wanderings had lasted many years.

(Chapter 58, p. 477)

# 



# **Semantic Fields**

**Semantic fields** are a collection of words that are grouped by theme.

For example, within a piece of text the theme of love may be expressed through a semantic field. You would, therefore, find words associated with this theme such as happiness, red, heart, warmth, etc. within the text.

Another way of grouping by theme is by using words that have the same meaning words such as adoration, tenderness, etc. These words are also known as **synon** words with almost identical meanings; for example, 'cat' and 'feline' or 'student'

# Discussion Prompt

What theme has been created through the use of a semantic field in the opening chapter of Grect Expectations?







### **Form**

**Form** is the type of writing a text is. To comment on form, you need to comment of writing. *Great Expectations* is, obviously, a novel but it is also a serialised nove and a first-person narrative (see Narrative Voice). Considerations of genre are also form (see Genre conventions).

### Cliffhanger endings

Weekly issue would contain one or two chapters of the now Dickens needed to to keep reading the novel so that they would keer would element of suspense of that the reader would want to fin work about. The serial format also explain repetition in places in the work way characters are often larger than life and make them work was happening and who was who from week to week.

### **Narrative Voice**

The term 'narrative voice' refers to the persona telling the story. One of the most important factors about the narrative voice in *Great Expectations* is that our narrator, Pip, is able to convey the perspective of both his younger self and that of the older narrator. Rather than passing judgment, Pip exposes his faults in his honest narration. In the detailed chapter analyses, you can find many examples of where we hear the older narrator's voice commenting on events as they happened to his younger self.

Active Le Find more of how the through the

By allowing other characters in the novel to speak for themselves, a large number characterised without changing Pip's narrative style. Though this style of narration biased, Pip's likes or dislikes of certain characters are not just shown through perconvincing as they are shown through the words and actions of these characters personality and role in the novel is shown through her speech: "Churchyard!" reme you'd have been to the churchyard long ago, and stayed there. Who brought I. "And why did I do it, I should like to know?" exclaimed my sister.' From this extensive Pip is ungrateful, despite the fact that Pip himself is the narrator.

### Active Learning Task

Dickens establishes character by letting each persona speak for the selves and each has Below is a list of adjectives that describe the way the classical speak. Match one of the way they speak influence the character's person 1992.

Characters

Pumblechoo

gwn h

Biddy

Joe

Orlick

Adiastiva

roug

snarling

stern

cold



### **Genre conventions**

It is difficult to pinpoint an exact genre for *Great Expectations*. In many ways, it could be said to be a tragedy in many ways but it can also be seen to be a satirical nove simultaneously criticises certain serious aspects of society. Dickens is most famour defined as 'the literary art of diminishing [...] a subject by making it ridiculous an amusement, contempt, indignation or scorn.' The butt of satire may be 'a persor or even the whole human race' (M H Abrams and G G Harpham, *A Glossary of Lit* Cengage Learning, 2015).

In the novel Dickens has satirised:

- The legal system mainly through the characters of Jaggers, Magwitch and
- Class snobbery that forms the basis of the book's along the behaves is an explicit form of satire
- The education system, which is best with a sequential the earliest chapters of the worthless teacher, Mr Workers, reactions
- The treatment of பெர்கள் இராகented and satirised by the example of Miss section நடித்தில் அளிவி and, therefore, a very obvious example of satire

### **Active Learning Task**

There are two types of satire: **Juvenalian** and **Horatian**. Juvenalian satire refers to a dirauthor's or narrator's own voice. Horatian satire is gentler and delivered indirectly by chayou think Dickens uses? Can you find an example within the novel and identify what it is satire.

For example: In Chapter 56 Dickens uses Juvenalian satire '(malefactors but not incapable a comments on how all prisoners are perceived as bad and 'incapable of kindness', though this An example of Horatian satire is the character of Miss Pocket, who highlights the mistreatments system.

However, the novel is also clearly recognisable as a Bildungsroman. It tells the st of growth and maturity are reinforced throughout the novel. Building on his use comic relief, Dickens also uses comedy as another way of reinforcing these ideas years with fondness and pokes fun at some of the feelings he expresses.



# 



### Structure

Structure is the way that the parts of a text are put together and organised.

### Retrospective narrative order

As we have seen above, one of the key things about the narrative in *Great Expec* voice of an older narrator looking back on past events (a retrospective narrative) means that the story we are reading is ordered and shaped by the older narrator events are important enough for us to be told about, the order in which those e relative emphasis which should be placed on different events. Although the story is generally told chronging call showing us a sequence of events over Pir's dhad and young adulthood, we see example a larger narrator shaping the order of everile and places. One of the th " "e end of Chapter 37 where the best example pauses the narrative in order to spend a narrator ex

### Discussion

Can you think of 🏽 where the older no shapes the way in do you think the e

### Dickens' order

chapter talk about Estella.

Although the narrator orders the narrative, we must not forget that Dickens him In order to meet the requirements of serial publication, Dickens had to ensure the appropriate length and, as we have seen in the section on cliffhanger endings ab wanted to continue reading at the end of each instalment. Controlling the inform various plot strands was a key part of this and would have taken careful planning in detail and thought carefully about which chapter to place where. We can see where Dickens carefully places the comic relief of Wemmick's wedding immedia Magwitch's arrest in Chapter 54.

### Three-volume structure

After serialisation, Victorian novels were generally published in two or three vol planning the serial instalments, Dickens had to plan the subdivision of the novel weekly instalments, Dickens had to ensure that readers who bought individual v next volume and he therefore ends each volume at a point where we want to ke Pip about to depart for London to become a gentleman and Volume II ends with his benefactor. However, these points of division are also significant because the story of Pip's life into appropriate sections for the shape of a Bildungsroman. The childhood and adolescence, up to the point when he leaves home. The middle vo makes as he attempts to make his way in the world, unaware of his lack of matu volume can be seen as his 'coming-of-age': the seque to be seque t what is really important in his life.

### Exam tip

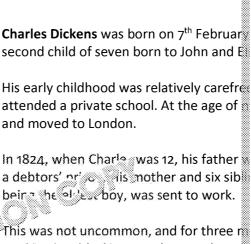
ades, try to comment on form and structure in your essays glinge and language techniques Dickens uses.

However, you MUST make sure that what you say about form and structure is relevant to about what you know about form and structure (or, equally, context) without explaining question you are being asked.



# Sec.

### **Context**



This was not uncommon, and for three r working in a blacking warehouse where shoe polish. The conditions were abysm Dickens' later novels and essays.

Eventually, after inheriting a sum of more their debt and left prison. Charles soon rebecame a law clerk and then a court rep

him insight into legal procedures and informed many of his later literary works). first novel *The Pickwick Papers* was published. From then on he dedicated his life novels and many more short stories, essays and plays. He died in 1870 at the age

### **Literary Context**

Charles Dickens became one of the most prolific writers of his time and is still a loomments on poverty and social class are particularly valid as he experienced the indication to readers today of the horrendous conditions of the poor and their st

Dickens portrays **universal** themes that are relevant to everyone all over the work are still incredibly exciting and relevant to readers today.

Great Expectations is believed to be semi-autobiographical as Pip's experiences Dickens' own life. An example of this is his dislike for his job and his rise through familiar to modern readers, the idea of **social class** was particularly prominent in







## Victorian Culture and *Great Exp*

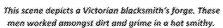
### Class

The term 'social class' refers to a person's status in society. *Great Expectations* is when social class influenced almost every aspect of a person's life.

At this point class was not exclusively limited to a child's birth as it had been before dependent on it. Joe in *Great Expectations* is a blacksmith and Pip's social standing Blacksmiths were among the working classes but had a higher place in society the Victorian period, work for the lower classes often involved in ensive labour.

In the late eighteenth and early nineteer. "u. "the introduction of new memachines as opposed to the man preceding them) brought about a draceconomic and cultural circles of the United Kingdom. It enabled manufacturulate for the did created jobs for all classes. Magwitch, Miss Havish Mr Wopsle prie. Thousands of people migrated from the country to the city in Similarly Pip moves from his marshland home of Kent to the big city of London we classes.







The city struggled to deal with the huge surges of people migrating every day an working conditions were often atrocious. It is no surprise then that life expectan Charles Dickens himself wrote of the **plight** of the lower classes: 'wretched house with rags and paper; every room let out to a different family, and many instances

It was rare for people to rise through the classes, as Dickens and Pip did, but it we difficult to determine what it is exactly that distinguishes ellasses. Not only is but the **cultural** differences as well. This would ellasses, and Pip not only inherits 'gentlemanly' arts by Matthew Pocket I consequence Expectations education is closely education is compulsory in British tools, rip as a poor child in Victorian England struggles but is persistent in a nows an education is key to his becoming a general but is persistent in the consequence of the novel, which he does we illiteracy is present the consequence of the novel, which he does we illiteracy is present the consequence of the novel of the same way that Joe

Although Matthew Pocket trains Pip to be a gentleman, it is difficult to define will making the assumption that all gentlemen had the same traits and personalities. thought of as being kind, rich, gentle, chivalrous and calm, yet we can see in characteristics, though expected, were not always present. In comparison Je and kind-hearted fits all of the characteristics yet is not a gentleman because of inclusion of two such characters and situations is Dickens' way of showing how calso a further way of portraying that it should be virtue that makes a man a gent





In addition to education and wear in the novel indicate th gentleman Pip would have b clothing that he may never h city of London. London was, fashion capitals of the world top clothes and hats were diss of the city as a way of implyi Typically a Victorian gentlem coat, waistcoat and hat; in fa to be comin public without ສ່ວນ ຈ້າລve owned a significa arying colours and fabrics. T 1840s meant that silk becam inexpensive, making it the fa

pe ုန်း the top hat. On the other hand, a labourer would w typical hat ca ession. For example Pip, in Chapter 8, becomes aware of his 't needs of th Estella, in he pretty dresses, mocks him. Similarly Mrs Joe, the housewife, not only stands as a symbol of her class but as a sign of her position in the household. As a woman she would have been expected to look after the house and all the members she lives with; in this case, Joe and Pip. In contrast, Miss Havisham's rich white laces and fabric act as an indication of her class. Magwitch, meanwhile, wears the uniform of prisoners, a coarse, grey outfit with an iron attached to his leg to stop him from escaping when he is being moved. One of the purposes of a uniform is to deter individuality. It is also a way of setting a prisoner

Acti As y⊗ diffe betv find prof thing

### **Crime and Punishment**

In a lot of Dickens' work he criticises the justice system and we witness this grea Magwitch's storyline.

apart from other members in society; it belittles and disparages them.

Magwitch is sent to Newgate Prison, a real-life prison that was situated in the heart of London. It was notorious for its stench and terrible conditions and was said to be 'an abominable sink of beastliness and corruption' by Sir Stephen Jansen, a stationer lord mayor.

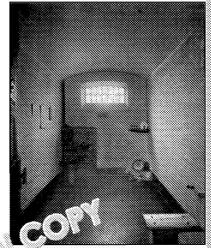
Prisons at the time were privately run and thus many items could be bought; for example, a better room with a visition maid or the freedom to roam the grounds, though many prisoners could not afford these luxuring as some locked up with little light, few clothes and การ์สาราชายากลักษ์ were two sections in the prison: a same a area for the poorer prisoners a tall in a for the richer who could afford hese sections were further divided into better stand

debtors and reions. Dickens' father was sent to debtors' prison after he became Charles, were sent to live in prison with him too. Charles was sent to work in a fall This set-up was not unusual as whole families, including children and even their children who were born in prison to a couple who had met inside were often ser



chances of leading a good life were minimal and their standard of living just as bad. As people could not leave prison until they paid a departure fee, poorer prisoners and debtors were often stuck in prison far longer than they should have been.

Newgate was rife with disease and few prisoners actually made it to their execution day as infectious diseases such as typhus were spread among the inmates through lice and fleas. Families had to pay for the body of a family member who had died inside the prison and until they paid the body was lotted to rot inside the cell. Newgate had so overwhelming stench the second array would have



Inside New

Executions, were specifically hangings, were held outside the front of the prison however, hangings were moved to within the prison and prisoners were hanged last execution was in May 1902, the year the prison was demolished.

To conclude then, the content of *Great Expectations* has been greatly informed the context. Dickens satirises many aspects of Victorian society, mainly the legal system doing this he highlights to his readers flaws in society that he believes must be redifficult to understand Dickens' experiences but his writing helps us to at least at helps to make his novels as popular today as they were in his lifetime.

**Context** – in terms of literature, refers to the background affairs in which an incident occinto intertextual or historical references.

**Universal** – refers to something that is understood worldwide.

**Socioeconomic** – means something involving economic (financial affairs) and social (huminteraction) factors.

Manufacturer – Is a producer of goods from raw materials. Goods are usually on a largindividually.

Industrialist – refers to the owner or top manager in an industry.

Plight – refers to an unfortunate, dangerous or difficult situation.

Cultural/culture – refers to people that share similar beliefs, attitudes and practices.

Illiterate - refers to someone who is unable to read or write.

# 





## **Glossary of Key Terms**

Key Term	Meaning
Anonymous	means unknown.
Anaphora	refers to the repetition of a word or a group of v successive sentences or lines.
Antagonist	refers to the rival or opponent of the protagonis
Antithesis	is the contrast of ideas or words.
Archaic	words are often old-fact ുറി and not used in r
Bildungsroman	is a novel converged with the development, educhary star.
Caricature	្ស ែវន to an exaggerated or distorted representa
Character	is the way that a writer creates a vivid sense of vectors detailed description of their appearance, speech
Cherubic	means like a cherub/angel.
Colloquial	refers to informal phrases used in everyday life example would be 'ain't nothin'. Colloquialisms
Connote	is to imply something.
Context	in terms of literature, refers to the background occurs. it can give a reader insight into intertext
Contrast	is an obvious difference between two things wh
Cultural/culture	refers to people that share similar beliefs, attitu
Dickensian	means in Dickens' style; relating to Dickens or h
Ensue	means to follow as a result of something.
Explicit	refers to something that is obvious.
Focalised	means to alter or arrange the focus. In literature narration being told by one character but conce
Foreboding	is similar to the word ominous. It implies that sc
Form	is the type of writing a text is.
Hyperbole	means exaggeration for effect.
Illiterate	refers to someone who is unable to read or writ
Industrialist	refers to the owner or top manager in an indust
Innate	refers to something variage orn with.
Intertextual reference	is a subtle refere cr പ്രമാന് ther text (novel/play വേറ്റു പ്രവാധവാധ parallel.
Journeyman	fars to a dealer or crafter who has completed
Juxtaposit	means to place side by side, especially in compa
Malleable	refers to something easily moulded or influence
Manufacturer	is a producer of goods from raw materials. Good large industrial scale but sometimes individually
Moral reasoning	refers to your personal interpretation of things.
Motif	refers to a recurring element.
Ominous	means to give the impression that something ba
Pathetic fallacy	is the act of assigning human traits and emotion
Plight	refers to an unfortunate, dangerous or difficult

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Key Term	Meaning
Plot	is the storyline of a text (novel/play etc.) The plo which tend to be connected. Other events, which connected to the main storyline, can sometimes additional storyline, perhaps featuring other chartext.
Prison boat	refers to the boat that carried convicts to Austratheir jail sentences.
Protagonist	is the main character.
Providence	refers to God's activity and involvement in the v
Retrospective	means to look back at new ents.
Rhetorical	is a question ask 4 misout the expectation of a
Semantic field	r್ಷ್ ಾಟ್ of words linked together by mear
Simultaneous	າເສດs at the same time.
Socio-ecoi 750	means something involving economic (financial welfare, organisation and interaction) factors.
Spinster	refers to a woman who has never married.
Structure	is the way that the parts of a text are put togeth
Symbolism	is when a writer uses something to represent so resemblance or by association.
Themes	are issues or concerns in a text that are expresse
Universal	refers to something that is understood worldwid

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# 8

## **Further Reading**

Here are some books you might want to read to find out more about Dickens, to ideas about *Great Expectations*.

### **Books about Dickens and the Victorian era:**

- Claire Tomalin: *Charles Dickens: A Life*. London: Penguin, 2012. This book gives a good account of Dickens' life and works.
- Andrew Sanders: Authors in Context: Charles Dickens. Oxford: OUP, 2009.

  This book contains lots of useful information about Fig. 8 and the various

### Books about Great Expectations.

- Nicolas Tredell (ed): Change Diragens. Great Expectations (Icon Guide). Long This book is a use of a great end literary criticism of the novel from when it was
- Dougl
   New Yorks: Charles Dickens: Great Expectations (Critical Studiants)
   This bo thorough critical study of the novel, offering some interesting

Here are some websites for you to do some of your own further research on Di

### Websites dedicated to Charles Dickens:

- www.charlesdickenspage.com
   This is a site dedicated to the life and literary works of Charles Dickens, very information on his background.
- www.dickens-online.info
   'The Works and Life of Charles Dickens.'

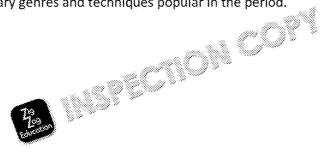
### Websites dedicated to the Victorian era:

www.victorianlondon.org

This website is incredibly useful for furthering your understanding of the penewspaper articles, photographs and adverts that cover a large number of tentertainment, murder, punishment, fashion, police, childhood, photograph drink, and education, to name a few!

- www.victorian-era.co.uk
  - Further detailed information on Victorian history.
- www.victorianweb.org

Another website dedicated to many different aspects of the Victorian perioditerary genres and techniques popular in the period.





# S

### Answers

Some suggested content and answers for some of the activities in the Chapter

### Chapter 1

### Discussion prompt

Discussion should focus on the way that Magwitch is presented as a frightening and thre consider how the fact that Pip is a child at the time makes Magwitch seem more frighten

### Exam extract focus

Students should explore the connotations of the colours and significance of the word 'an likening of Magwitch to a pirate (a criminal figure) and a dead that (so that he see fear and our impression of him as a frightening and threat mines has acter.

### Chapter 2

### Discussion prompt

Students should discuss which kens shows Pip's guilt through the fact that his thoughts he is going to the floor had his repeated description of the 'mortal terror' Pip finds himself in

### Essay question

Students should identify the main idea that, through use of the older narrator, Dickens is perspective and commentary on the events the young Pip experiences. Students should the text to show where we hear the voice of the older narrator and comment on the effective Below are some examples:

'Since that time, which is far enough away now, I have often thought that few people knowning, under terror.' The narrator states explicitly that he is commenting on something to 'No matter how unreasonable the terror, so that it be terror. I was in mortal terror of the and liver'. The repetition of 'my terror' and 'mortal terror' is Dickens' way of imitating a the older narrator poking fun at his younger self.

'I was in mortal terror of my interlocutor with the iron leg; I was in mortal terror of mysel been extracted; I had no hope of deliverance through my all-powerful sister, who repulse think of what I might have done on requirement, in the secrecy of my terror.' The use of interlocutor' shows us that this is an educated voice and not that of a young boy. The efare hearing the story retrospectively.

### Chapter 3

### **Discussion prompts**

Discussion should focus on the theme of guilt itself and the idea that characters who fee guilty than those who do not feel guilt (for example, Miss Havisham and Compeyson). Stiguilt highlights his innate good nature and also his naivety.

With regards to the convict, students should note how Magwitch appears as less terrifying However, his aggression returns when Pip tells him about the other man he saw on the results and the saw of the results are results.

### Chapter 4

### Discussion prompt

Students should consider how Pumblechook is present as a propose character throughere. They should discuss how our impression of the influenced by the fact that Pip is the Pumblechook pompous) and also the way that the excharacters respond to him, e.g. Mrs particularly like or admire, fawns as Pumblechook.

### Chapter 6

Discussion p

Students should think about what this chapter adds to our understanding of the relation. Structurally, Dickens includes this here, a couple of chapters before Pip's first visit to Satis about Joe before he meets Miss Havisham and Estella.

### **Essay question**

As an overview, students' answers should relate to the closeness of the relationship between the following: Pip cares about what Joe thinks of him; Pip loves Joe truth; Joe cares about Pip (carries him home when he's tired); the contrast between the and the relationship between Pip and Mrs Joe.



### Discussion prompt

Students should examine the way that Dickens ridicules Mr Wopsle and his aunt's method students. They may also explore the fact that Pip does not seem to be learning much as receiving.

### Chapter 8

### **Discussion prompt**

Students should focus on the way that Dickens creates a mysterious and suspenseful mo of Satis House and Miss Havisham herself. The overwhelming fact that we do not know verto visit, and we do not get a satisfactory answer in this chapter, also adds to the suspense

### Exam extract focus

Students should explore how the semantic field of death and burish juggests that Miss Hallmost dead on the outside). Her life effectively ended when the will substitute at the altar.

### **Essay question**

Students should comment on specific exercises. So way Miss Havisham is presented. So dress she wears indicating her class; and produce suggesting purity and innocence by yellowing and damaged; the bound of the significance has the perself away from the world and sunlight in the room.

### Chapter 9

### **Discussion prompt**

Students should consider that Pumblechook and Mrs Joe are desperate to believe in the House, as she is the wealthiest person in the neighbourhood, and they are keen to associate the students of the students

### Chapter 10

### **Discussion prompt**

Students should discuss how the stranger deliberately uses the file to show Pip that he k convict. The image of the banknotes in the place Mrs Joe puts them symbolises Pip's guil of what he has done. Joe's response to the banknotes shows us that he is an honest and

### Chapter 11

### **Discussion prompt**

Students should consider how Jaggers is described in a way which might seem quite intirappear to frighten Pip. This reflects the way that he appears throughout the novel – he is of people, but does not terrify. He also seems here to be quite inquisitive and perceptive (as part of his job is to question and interrogate in court). Students should also consider 'nothing' to him at this point: in many ways, Jaggers blends into the background but he is novel as he orchestrates the wishes of his clients and is responsible for organising the many ways.

### Chapter 12

### **Discussion prompt**

Students may disagree on whether or not it is reasonable for Pip to assume this. Discussion wants to believe it so much that he ignores any evidence which might suggest the opposition of the property of the

### Chapter 14

### **Discussion prompts**

Students should consider the fact that the form symbol of Pip's childhood and his we hard work, which originally Pip saw and the form manhood and independence'. Now, 'common' as he has been expressed high and the students at titudes towards manual work.

Students should consider the size of the size who unconsciously stops Pip from feeling that he bond with the size of the size want to upset him or let him down.

### Chapter 15

### **Essay question**

As an overview, students should identify that Orlick is presented in a negative light in this specific details to show how Dickens has done this: the way his name (Dolge Orlick) soun Dickens draws between Orlick and Cain / the Wandering Jew; Orlick's attitude towards hand behaviour towards Pip; Orlick's attitude and behaviour towards Mrs Joe; the hints the who attacked Mrs Joe; the way Orlick speaks; the fact that he appears out of the darkness



### **Exam extract focus**

Students should explore how Dickens ridicules the abilities of the police as well as their rincluding the way that they 'take their drink' rather than 'taking' the person who commi

### Discussion prompt

Students might consider that Mrs Joe is trying to indicate that Orlick is the one who has whether she is trying to appease him because she is still frightened of him.

### Chapter 17

### Discussion prompt

Students might explore whether Pip has feelings for Biddy at this point in the novel, which himself. They might consider whether Estella is simply a fantasy for Pip at this point and

### Chapter 18

### **Discussion prompt**

Students may disagree on whether or not in a make for Pip to believe this. They mischoosing to ignore the evidence which does not suit what he wants to believe. His feeling think that Miss Havisham ir which to marry her.

# Chapter 19 1

Students might consider the extent to which it suits Miss Havisham to let Pip believe she to keep believing he has a genuine chance with Estella so that he will be even more hurt her.

Students should discuss how the tone varies in these last two pages. In many ways, there embarks on his adventure. However, there is also a definite sense of sadness at the end a way. The older narrator adds to this sense as we get the feeling that he is judging his yetowards leaving home.

### Chapter 20

### **Discussion prompt**

Students should focus on how Jaggers' office is described here and how it makes him see focus on the way that his array of clients behave towards him and how this adds to our seems. His manner of dealing with them also makes us more aware of his precision and intelligent who keeps secrets.

### Chapter 21

### **Discussion prompt**

Students should consider the coincidence of Pip meeting Herbert again at this point, whe Satis House. Again, they should discuss whether Pip is merely choosing to believe that M because he wants this to be true.

### Chapter 22

### **Discussion prompt**

Students should discuss how Herbert clearly doesn't think much of Miss Havisham and E them and quite blunt in his opinion of them.

Students should discuss how Mrs Pocket is presented as a fairly or ic character but that the depiction of her as someone who is completely selfant free and, to the extent that she

### Chapter 23

### Discussion prompt

### Chapter 24

### **Discussion prompt**

Students should consider how Jaggers is presented as an authority figure here and the secharacter is strengthened when he is seen in action in the courtroom.

With regards to Wemmick, students should consider how he is presented as loyal to Mr. He seems to be an honest and hard-working person, much like Joe, although his type of However, he is obviously gossiping with Pip here and students might explore whether the committed as he seems to be.



### **Discussion prompt**

Discussion should focus on how the castle, like Wemmick's domestic life, is used for comhow it is over the top, much like Wemmick himself in terms of his attitude towards keep Discussion might also focus on the significance of Wemmick's home as the highlight of him most he can ever achieved as a clerk, and he values it much more highly than it is actually

### **Exam extract focus**

Students should focus on exploring how Drummle is presented in an over-the-top way and personality are exaggerated. The metaphor of him as an amphibious creature creep is a sinister element to his character and the idea of him sneaking up on Pip reflects the engaged to Estella behind Pip's back.

### Chapter 26

### Discussion prompt

Obviously, Molly's wrists are suspicious as we do not know what happened to her. He them makes it more suspicious and the fact the do not know much about her backgr

### Chapter 27

### Discussion p

Students show sider how we feel sympathy for Joe here: he clearly tries to make this can. We get a sense of his love for Pip in this chapter. Pip's harsh response and attisympathetic towards him.

### Chapter 28

### **Exam extract focus**

Students may comment on any of the words and phrases in bold. They should focus, in the feels physically affected by the presence of the convicts (suggesting his fear of them), the ('marrow') and eating away at him ('acid'). Students may also discuss Pip's paranoia here

### **Discussion prompts**

Students should understand that Pip is not particularly surprised to discover that Pumble fortune.

In considering the reasons for Pip's sense of fear and guilt here, discussion should aim to his feelings towards Joe, the encounter with the convicts or his impending visit to Miss H

### Chapter 29

### **Discussion prompts**

Students should consider how the portrayal of Miss Havisham as a witch here makes her figure than just a sad and lonely old woman. It is worth considering whether anything in sympathetic towards her.

Students should be able to justify their choice for the emotions they choose.

### Chapter 30

### **Essay question**

Students should comment on some of the following: the fact that Pip's relationship with Estella, which suggests worship rather than real love; Pip is materialistic because he wan and Clara have a mutual love for each other; Herbert and Clara are ininking practically alwhat needs to happen before they can marry; Herbert know if the ds to achieve a cert not materialistic when it comes to choosing a wife; bo if Pic a CHerbert feel miserable a he knows Estella doesn't return his feelings, it is because he can't marry Clara at this

### Discussion prompt

Students should consider hr was sering to suggest that Pip is ungrateful and wan being happy with what have been given.

### Chapter 31

### Discussion prompt

Students should consider how the fact that it is a bad performance means Pip fails to be last chapter. It is playing on his mind because, deep down, he is aware that he has done advancement. The tragic element of the play also adds to Pip's unease – the play ends in feeling far from upbeat.



### **Discussion prompt**

Students should consider how Pip's visit to the prison, which repulses him and makes him to the way he views Estella: he is attracted to her and almost worships her. However, it that his exposure to Estella also taints him in terms of his attitude towards life.

### Chapter 33

### **Discussion prompt**

Students may differ in their opinions here. Some may feel that Estella is the victim here, Miss Havisham.

### Exam extract focus

Students should focus on the impression created of Estella through the way she appears impression Pip has of her. Some points might include:

- The fact that Pip notices her 'furred travelling-dress' file is symbolises her weal His admiration of her as 'beautiful' but also 'dalic te' regesting he senses her vul perhaps has a desire to protect her.

- The way she quickly returns to ' sscion of ordering Pip around ('she point The effect Estella has on the she is around, he forgets 'everything but herse. The way she specified to give him orders 'This is my purse, and you are to pay take see the same to protect her. take cathe to write.

  The fact the write'.

  The fact the write'.

  The fact the write'.
- I.' This is her first open acknowledgement of the fact that they are both pawns in M her growing understanding of the situation.
- The significance of the fact that Estella says this 'slightingly, but not with displeasur although she is dismissive of Miss Havisham's plans, she has not yet reached the po
- Estella conducts herself in a robotic way, without involving herself emotionally in h through mine, as if it must be done'.

### Chapter 34

### **Discussion prompt**

Dickens presents Pip and Herbert as immature characters here, who are financially incom practical skills. The concept of them ordering expensive food and drink to fortify them w deliberately ridiculous, as is the idea that Pip feels he is accomplishing something simply actually repaying them. The older narrator adds to this sense of ridicule as he is effective. meaning that we do not feel as unsympathetic as we otherwise might.

### Chapter 36

### **Discussion prompt**

Students should consider that Dickens wants to keep the convict storyline alive in the real resolution of the plot. The fact that this is often mentioned in relation to Pip's fortune ar foreshadowing what he will discover later. Students may differ in their opinions about w worth discussing the significance of the fact that the book was initially published in seria readers would, therefore, be more likely to forget characters and events from earlier chambers again later on.

Again, students may disagree in their opinion of Pip at this point. The fact that he wants the argument that he is innately a good person, although others may argue that it is Pip' first place.

### Chapter 37

### **Discussion prompts**

Students may consider whether it is he may also want to do the right thing, rather the credit. He may also want to be writed that Herbert is too proud to accept the control of the contro Students should not a comic aspects of the way the relationship between Wemmie However, the day of also note that their relationship seems to be a quietly contented corelationship Fees with Estella.

### Chapter 38

### **Essay question**

As an overview, students should identify that the relationship between Miss Havisham a down and there is tension between them in this chapter. They may comment on some of behaves towards Miss Havisham; the sunlight metaphor Estella uses to describe the effe Miss Havisham's surprise when Estella behaves towards her with coldness; the effect of Havisham; the impression we get of why both Miss Havisham and Estella behave in the w relationship between Miss Havisham and Estella; the fact that the two women appear to chapter.



### **Discussion prompt**

Again, students may disagree here. Some may feel that Estella might not believe Pip becher and may be jealous of Drummle. Others might feel that Estella simply doesn't care esshe is incapable of loving anyone she ends up marrying. Students might also consider where the state of the state of

### Chapter 39

### **Discussion prompt**

Students should explore how this quote suggests Pip has a very black-and-white view of worth considering how this contrasts with what Dickens suggests his own view is in the

### Chapter 40

### Discussion prompt

Students should discuss the range of options open to Pip, from the nagwitch escape should be able to justify what they think Pip will do ne

### Chapter 41

### **Discussion prompt**

Students should not be servert's attitude towards Magwitch is fairly similar to Pipijudging him to piping sar past.

### Chapter 42

### **Discussion prompts**

Students, in general, should identify how the story Magwitch tells here makes us (as well sympathetic towards him. They should consider how Dickens uses the story to suggest the and shows that Magwitch is not necessarily to blame for having fallen into a life of crime Dickens is making here about how people (such as Pip and Herbert in the previous chapt they know the full facts of their case.

The extra details bring the different strands of the plot together. Students should also conterms of making us feel less sympathetic towards Compeyson and, perhaps, more sympathetic towards Compeyson and perhaps are perhaps and perhaps are perhaps and perhaps and perhaps and perhaps and perhaps and perhaps are perhaps and perhaps are perhaps and perhaps and perhaps are perhaps and perhaps are perhaps and perhaps and perhaps are perhaps are perhaps are perhaps are perhap

### Chapter 43

### **Discussion prompt**

Students may vary in their opinions here. Some may feel that Pip returns because he is daway, or that he is worried about what might happen to him in helping Magwitch escape never see Estella again. Others might feel that, now he knows the truth about his benefathavisham or see if there is any hope for him marrying Estella.

### Chapter 45

### **Discussion prompt**

Students should focus on how Pip's feelings towards Magwitch have clearly changed her

### Chapter 46

### Discussion prompt

Students should explore the general sense of unease that pervades this chapter. Despite making plans to help Magwitch escape, we cannot help but feel that these will go wrong

### Chapter 47

### **Discussion prompt**

Students' opinions are likely to value and this should be an interesting topic for

### Chapter 48

### Discussion p

Students should redentify the facts about Molly's past which match with what Pip knows a parentage, as well as the hints we have had when Pip sees both Molly and Estella and the would be worth students discussing whether Pip is more rational in coming to this conclusion that Miss Havisham was his benefactor. Is his conclusion about Molly bas

### Chapter 49

### **Discussion prompt**

Again, this is an open topic for discussion and students' opinions are likely to vary. They shavisham feels guilty enough to commit suicide or whether it is an accident, which Dicken natural justice in the world. It would also be worth discussing why Dickens leaves it unce



### **Discussion prompts**

As in Chapter 48 above, students should consider what has led Pip to come to this conclusion.

Students' opinions may, again, vary widely but they should be able to argue their case.

### Chapter 51

### **Discussion prompts**

Students should discuss how Estella's origins are a commentary on how class is a construction ovel, she has been perceived as a wealthy member of the higher classes, when in actual members of the criminal underclass. Her class is, therefore, a social construction and the education, rather than the class she was born into. Dickens is using this to make a point a possible. In a similar way, her origins as the child of criminals note in interesting point a more good-natured than Estella has been raised to be the proposition out how society judges people about them, their background and their actions.

Students should discuss how we have see Jaggers' ability to keep secrets and confident the knowledge and undareastimes.

Students many decitive extent to which Pip wants to protect Estella from finding out concerned as way she will react to it or the way that society will view her.

### Chapter 52

### **Discussion prompt**

Students should discuss what has changed to make Pip regret his behaviour towards Joe he has an option to leave the country here and begins to feel nostalgic towards his childhof what he has found out about Estella's heritage and the realisation that class and virtue to be. Additionally, it may be as a result of the increased sympathy he now feels towards parallel character to Joe (as a father figure to Pip).

### Chapter 53

### **Discussion prompt**

Again, students may disagree in their opinions here. Discussion should focus on the fact motives do not seem particularly realistic. However, it is worth considering that Orlick is character who embodies evil rather than a fully convincing character in his own right.

### Chapter 54

### Discussion prompt

Students should consider how Magwitch is suggesting that the future is impossible to precontent here to let things happen as they will.

### **Chapter 55**

### **Discussion prompts**

Students should consider how Pip feels that he has a bond with Magwitch and a loyalty taking Herbert up on his offer.

Students should also explore how Pip is feeling despondent throughout this chapter, as for him.

Opinions may vary here about the effectiveness of thir seconics.

### Chapter 57

### **Discussion prompt**

Again, student ov v opinions of Pip's feelings for Biddy. It is worth discussing sense or where it is very strong affection for her, as a childhood friend and so him. Does he marry her because she stands for stability and domesticity?

### Chapter 58

### **Discussion prompt**

Discussion should focus on Pip's sense of nostalgia and homecoming here. It is significant changed on this return compared to his previous trips home and feels that he has under clearly symbolises the personal journey of growing up and discovery that he has actually with the parable of the Prodigal Son in the Bible where the repentant child returns home welcomes him with open arms.

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### **Discussion prompts**

Students' opinions will vary but they should consider what each ending suggests and how

Again, this is an interesting topic for discussion!

### **Exam extract focus**

Students should focus on the way that the setting is symbolic in both a negative and a possible symbolic in both an egative crucial element here; for example, in the description of the weather. The setting is also s of new plants.

### **Themes**

### Exam extract focus

Students should focus on how Dickens highlights the themes of and ition and social class some of the following points:

- Magwitch's admiration of Pip's possessions or his viscommaterial things indicate the
- Magwitch's belief that Pip's books ( '' 'i' 'n '' olise his education) also show that h
- Magwitch's tale of persistence of the way of hardship reflects his ambition to achie extract indicates the total of the feels at having achieved his ambition.
- The idea pe the Judge Magwitch for his origins suggests that he realises he
- which define the difference between the classes.
- The fact that Pip is repulsed by Magwitch suggests that, like the people Magwitch r their origins and social class. This reflects the prejudices of society and implies that enough to allow for social mobility.

### Settings

### **Exam extract focus**

Students should comment on how Dickens uses the language of decay, neglect and isola that symbolises Miss Havisham in this extract. They may comment on any of the highligh

### Light and darkness

### **Exam extract focus**

Students should comment on the use of language and how light is used as a metaphor fc

- 'the dark confinement of these rooms' love is shut out from Satis House and Estelli the house. The 'dark' is symbolic of a life without love.
- 'the daylight by which she had never once seen your face' the suggestion here is really are and love, too, allows people to know each other properly.
- 'to understand the daylight and know all about it' the idea here is that you canno never been exposed to, however natural a thing it is (as both the daylight and love naturally to it' later in the extract, emphasising that there should be a natural instir Havisham has destroyed this.
- Estella then continues to explore how Miss Havisham has taught her that love will as a metaphor. Students should comment here on the choice of words such as 'blig!



