

<p><u>POWER</u></p> <p><i>Macbeth:</i> Absolute power corrupts absolutely. Macbeth seizes power that wasn't his to take and uses it only for himself. Power corrupts Macbeth turning him into a tyrannical ruler.</p> 	<p><u>CONFLICT</u></p> <p><i>Macbeth:</i> Conflict occurs between society's ideals and man's desires. Macbeth and Lady Macbeth suffer from internal conflict due to their actions. Scotland is at war due to Macbeth's sinful climb up the Great Chain of Being.</p> 	<p><u>INEQUALITY</u></p> <p><i>Macbeth:</i> Women in the 11th Century had little to no power. Female characters such as Lady Macbeth and the witches are marginalised. Lady Macbeth's pursuit of masculine power leads to madness and death.</p> 
<p><i>Jekyll and Hyde:</i> Man should not play God. Jekyll experiments with unnatural science which gives him power he can't control. The power that Jekyll gains leads to the downfall of his reputation and his death.</p>	<p><i>Jekyll and Hyde:</i> Conflict occurs between society's ideals and man's desires. Jekyll and Utterson both suffer internal conflict due to the restrictive nature of the Victorian values which force them to suppress their desires. Jekyll's unleashing of Hyde causes conflict and violence in London.</p>	<p><i>Jekyll and Hyde:</i> Victorian society marginalised the poor and those who were different. Hyde is a frightening outsider and is judged by others before they even experience his abhorrent behaviour. Utterson keeps his desires secret so he isn't seen as disreputable.</p>
<p>An Inspector Calls: Power should be used responsibly and for the benefit of all in society. The Birlings abuse the power that money and privilege give them. The Inspector reminds us that with power comes responsibility.</p>	<p>An Inspector Calls: If the rich don't treat the poor with respect, conflict and revolution will occur. The Inspector warns that "blood and fire" will be the result of inequality. Sheila and Eric's social consciences suffer internal conflict due to their actions.</p>	<p>An Inspector Calls: Capitalist Edwardian society was unequal as the poor were treated unfairly. The rich elite use their power to abuse and exploit the poor in society. The Inspector acts as Priestley's voice warning the rich to treat people as equals.</p>
<p><u>GUILT</u></p> <p><i>Macbeth:</i> The guilt of sinful acts leads to madness and death. Macbeth's guilt about killing Duncan causes him to descend into madness. Lady Macbeth's guilt leads to her going mad and committing suicide.</p> 	<p><u>LOSS</u></p> <p><i>Macbeth:</i> The grief of loss leads people to do corrupt and sinful things. Macbeth & Lady M's loss of their child is the catalyst to the events of the play. Macbeth's grief leads to a huge loss of life: Duncan, Banquo, Macduff's family.</p> 	<p><u>RESPONSIBILITY</u></p> <p><i>Macbeth:</i> Everybody is responsible for the consequences of their actions. Lady Macbeth and the witches are partially responsible for misleading Macbeth. By the end of the play, Macbeth accepts responsibility for his sinful acts.</p> 
<p><i>Jekyll and Hyde:</i> Guilt comes from giving in to base desires that are sinful and wrong. Jekyll's guilt about his secret life leads to him creating Hyde. Once Hyde is unleashed, Jekyll feels guilt about his violence and sinful behaviour and is unable to live with the consequences.</p>	<p><i>Jekyll and Hyde:</i> The risk of a loss of reputation leads men to extreme acts and to lose control. Jekyll carries out his experiments in order to carry out desires that would otherwise cause him to lose his reputation in society. Hyde's violent behaviour leads to a loss of life and society's civilized values.</p>	<p><i>Jekyll and Hyde:</i> Man is responsible for controlling his own desires and behaviour. Jekyll's experiments into splitting the two sides of man ultimately make him responsible for the chaos and violence caused by Hyde. The restrictive Victorian values are responsible for creating dualities in men.</p>
<p>An Inspector Calls: Individuals should feel guilt when their actions negatively affect others. Mr and Mrs Birling feel no guilt for their part in Eva Smith's death. The younger generation, Sheila & Eric, feel guilt for their part in Eva's death.</p>	<p>An Inspector Calls: The loss of one seemingly insignificant life is all of society's responsibility. The loss of Eva Smith should act as a catalyst for change in society. Sheila and Eric lose the naivety that their privileged upbringing has given them.</p>	<p>An Inspector Calls: We are all responsible for each other. The rich elite in society take no responsibility for harming the poor. Socialism tells us that we are responsible for everyone in our society.</p>
<p><u>GOOD & EVIL</u></p> <p><i>Macbeth:</i> The influence of evil can corrupt even the noblest of men. Macbeth listens to the supernatural witches which ultimately leads to his death. Lady Macbeth solicits evil forces to aid her ambition and desire for power.</p> 	<p><u>MORALITY</u></p> <p><i>Macbeth:</i> Morals are discarded in the ambitious pursuit of power. Macbeth commits the ultimate sin, regicide which is an affront to God. The good, noble Macduff acts as a foil to the evil tyrant that Macbeth becomes.</p> 	<p><u>CONSCIENCE</u></p> <p><i>Macbeth:</i> A guilty conscience leads to madness and death. Macbeth's guilt for killing Duncan and Banquo leads to madness and tyranny. Lady Macbeth cannot live with her guilty conscience and commits suicide.</p> 
<p><i>Jekyll and Hyde:</i> Man has the competing forces of good and evil inside of him. Jekyll attempts to sever the bond between the good and evil but is eventually consumed by the pure evil side of himself which manifests itself as Mr Hyde. Victorian values ensured that men stayed on the good and respectable path.</p>	<p><i>Jekyll and Hyde:</i> Morals are discarded in the ambitious pursuit of knowledge and power. Jekyll chooses to pursue scientific discovery against the teachings of Christianity, and therefore Victorian values, leading him into depravity and sin. Victorian values started from Christian teaching to ensure men remained moral.</p>	<p><i>Jekyll and Hyde:</i> Good men can be plagued with a guilty conscience leading to their downfall. Jekyll is so traumatised by Hyde's depraved actions that he becomes sick with a guilty conscience and eventually commits suicide. Hyde, the epitome of evil, has no conscience and shows no remorse.</p>
<p>An Inspector Calls: Greed and a failure to take responsibility is an evil society needs to abolish. Mr and Mrs Birling represent the callous, irresponsible ways of capitalism. The Inspector represents the good that a socialist society would bring.</p>	<p>An Inspector Calls: To be a truly moral person, men must take responsibility for others. The rich elite have no morals when it comes to their treatment of the poor. Through the Inspector, Priestley teaches the audience about social morality.</p>	<p>An Inspector Calls: For society to function fairly for all, everyone needs a social conscience. The Inspector shows clearly that Mr and Mrs Birling have no social conscience. Sheila & Eric develop strong social consciences after the Inspector teaches them.</p>

<p>POWER</p> <p>Remains: Man can use his power to take another human beings' life. The soldier loses his humanity and the power to control his guilt.</p> <p>Ozymandias: Over time his/man's power fades and is forgotten. Ozymandias abused his power in life and used it to cruelly rule those beneath him.</p> <p>Storm on the Island: Man's power, as displayed through political conflicts and wars, is insignificant in the face of the destructive power of nature.</p> 	<p>CONFLICT</p> <p>Bayonet Charge: Conflict leads soldiers to pure unthinking terror. Conflict and training cause soldiers to lose their humanity and individuality.</p> <p>Exposure: Man's most significant conflict in war is with the forces of nature which attack him. God and nature punish man for his pointless conflicts.</p> <p>Checking Out Me History: Conflict occurs when an individual's identity is forced upon him. Agard fights back by setting out to create his own identity.</p> 	<p>INEQUALITY</p> <p>My Last Duchess: There is an inequality in the way that man uses his power to abuse others. The Duke treats his last wife as a possession.</p> <p>London: Those in power have a duty to reduce inequality in society. Blake accuses the church and state of creating huge societal inequality.</p> <p>Checking Out Me History: Inequality occurs when one race believes itself to be right. The white education system does not treat black people with equality.</p> 
<p>GUILT</p> <p>Kamikaze: Man is made to feel guilt and shame for the decisions he makes. Japanese culture makes the returned pilot an outcast and coward.</p> <p>Remains: The taking of another's life leads to guilt and internal conflict. The soldier struggles to live with the guilt of killing the looter and suffers with PTSD.</p> <p>London: Society's institutions must be made to feel guilt for the suffering they cause. Blake accuses the church and state of ignoring the plight of the poor.</p> 	<p>LOSS</p> <p>Charge of the Light Brigade: There is glory and honour in sacrifice and loss. The six hundred did not lose their lives for nothing and should be remembered.</p> <p>The Emigrée: You never lose the memories and influence of where you call home. The emigrée remembers her city so it is never truly lost to her.</p> <p>Poppies: The loss of a soldier's life has huge emotional consequences for those left behind. The mother remembers her son and grieves for her loss.</p> 	<p>RESPONSIBILITY</p> <p>My Last Duchess: With power comes responsibility both for your own actions and for others' lives. The Duke is responsible for his wife's death.</p> <p>Kamikaze: Man is responsible for his own actions but these can be influenced profoundly by nature. Society is responsible for its treatment of the pilot.</p> <p>War Photographer: Some occupations come with immense responsibility. The war photographer has a responsibility to share the suffering he sees.</p> 
<p>GOOD & EVIL</p> <p>The Emigrée: Evil forces must never be allowed to prevail over good. She does not allow the evil that has taken her city to destroy her memory of it.</p> <p>Exposure: Man's sinful and evil wars will not go unpunished. God sends his army of weather to attack man for straying away from the path of good.</p> <p>Extract From: the Prelude: Mankind has sinful desires and needs inside him. Nature serves to remind man that he needs to remain on the path of good.</p> 	<p>MORALITY</p> <p>Tissue: Like everything manmade, morality is ephemeral and temporary. Morality is a manmade construct and, like mankind itself, will not last.</p> <p>War Photographer: Some people experience a moral calling and sense of duty. The war photographer feels it is his moral duty to document the horrors of war.</p> <p>Bayonet Charge: Morality and other considerations are forgotten in the face of pure terror. The soldier forgets his morals and purpose when he blindly runs.</p> 	<p>CONSCIENCE</p> <p>London: The suffering of others should weigh heavy on the conscience of those who caused it. The social conscience of Victorian London is troubled.</p> <p>Charge of the Light Brigade: The deaths of noble men are on the conscience of those in charge. The Light Brigade were sent into battle because of a blunder.</p> <p>Extract From: the Prelude: Man's conscience becomes troubled by his own actions and outside forces. He knows he's doing wrong and nature reminds him.</p> 

Sentence stems for each theme (use these to write about the key theme in any of the Literature texts in detail)

- POWER:** Power comes in many forms... Man can be seen to abuse his power when... Nature is more powerful than man when... [Writer's name] implies that power is... The illusion of power is that...
- CONFLICT:** Conflict occurs when... Man can suffer from internal conflict when... Man's war and conflict can lead to... Nature and man come into conflict when... Ultimately, conflict is futile as...
- INEQUALITY:** The abuse of power leads to inequality because... Authority figures have the power to reduce inequality but too often... Inequality often stems from... [Writer's name] suggests that inequality...
- GUILT:** Guilt comes from the actions that man commits such as... Living with guilt can cause... A guilty conscience is the product of... [Writer's name] suggests that living with guilt leads to...
- LOSS:** Living with loss can lead to... When someone has lost something, it can cause them to... [Writer's name] suggests that loss is the catalyst to... Loss can take many forms such as...
- RESPONSIBILITY:** It is the responsibility of people to... Man should take responsibility for his actions such as... Failure to take responsibility leads to... [Writer's name] suggests that people are responsible for...
- GOOD & EVIL:** Good and evil come into conflict when... When man turns to evil, he... Good and evil behaviour stems from... Good/Evil can be seen as in... [Writer's name] suggests that man should...
- MORALITY:** Our morality is/isn't innate, it comes from... Man must listen to his moral conscience when... If morals are cast aside then... [Writer's name] suggests that your morality is...
- CONSCIENCE:** Our conscience can be troubled due to... Living with a troubled/guilty conscience can lead to... Man's conscience can be traced back to... A lack of conscience causes...

Key Vocabulary
Use these words when analysing character and theme

- Ambition
- Conscience
- Duality
- Ego
- Façade
- Flawed
- Hamartia
- Hubris
- Respectable/Respected
- Sinful