

Y7 Issues across Time

1. Non-fiction forms	
1. Speech	A Speech usually follows a three part structure: a highly engaging and motivational opening ; a well-structured argument with several main points that include objection handling ; a dynamic and memorable conclusion .
2. Article	Articles appear in magazines and newspapers, both online and in print and web pages. Articles usually offer a viewpoint on a particularly issue. They usually include a heading, begin by engaging the reading and outlining the main point. The middle section usually adds further detail and the end draws the points together.
3. Letter	Letters include the sender’s address, the date and a greeting (usually Dear (name) or Dear Sir/Madam, if name is the unknown. If a name is used then the ending is Yours sincerely, if a name isn’t used then ‘yours faithfully’ is used instead.
5. Essay	An essay... Dickens in particular wrote a lot of essays commenting on society. Often he would publish these essays in particular pamphlets.

3. Themes and Ideas (Big ideas)		
1. Poverty		
2. Crime, punishment, morality and religion		
3. Education and childhood		
4. Race and ethnicity		
5. Gender, sexuality and identity		
6. Science and environment		

2. Literary Techniques and Non-fiction methods	
1. Rhetorical question	A question that implies its own answer and therefore doesn’t need one. E.g. Who doesn’t want success?
2. List of 3	Grouping language into 3. E.g Safer streets means comfort, reassurance and peace of mind for you, your family and your friends .
3. Emotive Language	Language that appeals to the emotions. E.g. There are thousands of animals at our mercy.
4. Direct Address/personal pronouns	Addressing the audience directly using pronouns such as ‘you’, and ‘we’ to engage the audience.
5. Hyperbole	Exaggerated language e.g. It is out of this world. It will take me ages.
6. Anecdote	A short story used to illustrate a point. Usually based on personal experience.
7. Tone	The mood or feel of your writing: sarcastic, bitter, angry, jovial.

Context and key events	
1. Context	The 19th Century was a time of advances in scientific discoveries from exploring the deepest oceans to the Periodic Table and controversial theories on evolution. The century also saw advances in engineering, from the Suez canal to the telegraph. The beginning of the century saw advances in manufacturing using the newly developed steam engines. The arts were also prolific with the likes of Mozart, Van Gogh and an abundance of writers producing work that would be appreciated far into the 21st Century.
2. Key events	Napoleonic wars: 1803-1815 <i>Jane Austen published Pride and Prejudice 1813</i> <i>Mary Shelley published Frankenstein 1818</i> Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police force, the first modern police force in the world. 1829 French Revolutions of 1830 and 1848- resulted in France abolishing the monarchy and the establishment of a Republic. 1837-1901 Queen Victoria reigns Slavery abolished in the British Empire 1833 Poor Law amended making the workhouse compulsory 1834 <i>Dickens publishes Oliver Twist 1837</i> <i>The Communist Manifesto is published by Karl Marx 1848</i> Tennyson is named Poet Laureate after Wordsworth dies. <i>Darwin publishes On the Origin of the Species 1859</i> The American civil war 1861-1865 First section of the London Underground opens 1863 <i>Lewis Carroll publishes Alice’s adventures in Wonderland 1865</i> The Suez Canal opens 1869 Mendeleev creates the Periodic Table 1869 Edison invents the phonograph 1879 <i>Stevenson publishes Treasure Island 1883</i> Jack the Ripper murders occur 1888 Olympic Games revived in Athens 1896

QR Codes:

Key Words

Essays

Wider reading

British Library Resources

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