

KS4 Blood Brothers Knowledge Organiser

Events		Context							
Act 1	1. Prologue 2. Marilyn Monroe 3. Mrs Johnstone vs Mrs Lyons (living conditions) 4. The pact. 5. Mrs Johnstone loses her job. 6. Mickey is envious of Sammy. 7. Mickey and Edward meet. 8. Sammy and his attitude towards Edward. 9. Mrs Johnstone and Mrs Lyons try and separate Mickey and Edward. 10. Edward swears at his mother. 11. Kid's games. 12. The police man 13. Edward moves away and Mrs Johnstone gives him a locket. 14. The Johnstones are rehoused.	Willy Russell	1. Born into a working class family. 2. He grew up near Liverpool. 3. Father had various jobs including mining and factory work. 4. Annoyed at treatment of intelligent working class and associated stereotypes. 5. Left school at 15 with just one O'level: a D in English Language. Went to evening classes and university to become a teacher.						
		Liverpool	6. A major port and the centre for trade providing lots of jobs at the docks. 7. During the Industrial decline, Liverpool became very vulnerable as the docks were shut and unemployment rates soared. 8. Some men turned to crime and gangs in order to support themselves and their families. There were also riots in 1980s.						
		Margaret Thatcher	9. Prime Minister in 1979. 10. Reduced the power of the trade unions and closed down many factories etc leading to widespread unemployment.						
Act 2	1. A fresh new start. 2. Sammy and the bus. 3. Mickey and Edward get suspended. 4. Mrs Lyons and the locket. 5. Mickey and Edward meet again. 6. Nymphomaniac nights and Swedish Au Pairs. 7. Mrs Lyons confronts Mrs Johnstone. 8. Summer montage. 9. Edward leaves for university and Mickey and Linda get together. 10. Linda is pregnant. Mickey and Linda get married. 11. Mickey is made redundant. 12. Mickey and Edward fight. 13. The robbery. 14. Mickey goes to prison. 15. Mickey becomes addicted to pills. 16. Linda and Edward begin an affair. 17. Mrs Lyons shows Mickey the affair. 18. Mickey shoots Edward and the police shoot Mickey.			11. In the 1960s the government began building New Towns. These were small, existing towns which were extended and redeveloped to provide more housing for nearby cities. 12. Working class families were rehoused here in the 1960s. 13. Working class vs Middle class divide 14. More opportunities for middle classes reflected in education, job prospects and wealth. 15. The Education Act of 1944 led to 'secondary modern schools' and 'grammar schools.' 16. Top 20% went to a grammar school with an academic curriculum. Secondary modern taught more practical subjects. 17. 7% of students were educated in private, fee-paying schools. The average boarding school fees in the 1960s would have been approximately 25%. 18. Television – Westerns (The Lone Ranger and Rawhide). Police drama - Z Cars fictional town called Newtown 19. Nuclear structure the norm. 20. Divorce was easier in 1960s but single parents were frowned upon. 21. Family was patriarchal.					
Characters		Features of form							
1. Mrs Johnstone	Naïve, loving and maternal, caring, rash, strong, generous, good, selfless, uneducated, superstitious, lively, zesty, trapped, victim, helplessness,	1. A didactic play	A drama which intends to teach, especially with regard to morals.		1. Class	1. Guns			
		2. Tragedy	An event causing great suffering, destruction and distress.		2. Nature vs. nurture	2. Dancing			
		3. Parallels and contrasts	Parallels – similarities. Contrasts – differences.		3. Parents and children	3. Marilyn Monroe			
2. Mrs Lyons	Lonely, cold, wealthy, dependent, inconsiderate, pampered, self-centred, manipulative, over-protective, anxious, unreasonable, mad	4. Narrator	A person who gives the spoken account of something. Omniscient to remind the audience about the ending of the play.		4. Growing up				
		5. Stage directions	An instruction in the text of the play indicating the movement, the position or tone of an actor, or the sound effects and lighting.		5. Fate and superstition				
3. Mickey	Friendly, excitable, adventurous, sneaky, cast-off, wants to impress, shy, determined, bright, witty, hard-working, ambitious, trapped, victim	6. Song	A single work of music that is typically intended to be sung by the human voice. It is through the songs that the characters reveal their true thoughts and feelings.		6. Friendship Identity				
		7. Dialogue	A conversation between two or more people.		7. Gender				
4. Edward	Friendly, generous, naïve, restricted, impulsive, lacks compassion, condescending, sneaky	8. Montage	A series of short sequences are edited into a sequence to condense space.						
5. Sammy	Aggressive, threatening, sarcastic, anti-social, criminal, hostile	9. Foreshadowing	A warning or indication of a future event.						
		10. Symbols and motifs	A thing that represents or stands for something else. A motif is a dominant or recurring image of idea.						
6. Linda	Kind, compassionate, feisty, humorous, strong-willed, supportive, protective, poor, untrustworthy, desperate	11. Accent and dialect versus Standard English	Standard English is any form of the English Language that is accepted as a national norm. Accent is a distinctive way of pronouncing a language. Dialect is a particular form of language which is peculiar to a specific range or social group.						