

Oliver Twist': Knowledge Organiser	Key words	Characters
Plot breakdown	morality – a code of right and wrong. People who try to be good can be called moral and people who do bad things can be called immoral .	Oliver He is a 'pale, thin' orphan who is treated badly by almost everyone he meets. He tries his best to be a good person and experiences 'horror and alarm' whenever he sees crimes being committed.
Oliver is born in the workhouse. When he is a bit older he is nominated to ask for more food because the boys are starving.	vulnerable – in a situation in which you could be easily harmed. People living on the streets are vulnerable .	Mr. Bumble The man who runs the workhouse and gives Oliver his name. He is 'a fat man' who enjoys power and doesn't care about the people beneath him.
He is kicked out of the workhouse and given away to the Sowerberry family to be an undertaker's apprentice. He's bullied by Noah, they fight and he is locked up.	brutal – very violent or cruel.	Noah Claypole A 'malicious and ill-conditioned' boy who bullies Oliver at the undertakers. He eventually runs away to London and joins the same gang as Oliver.
Oliver runs away to London, meets Dodger and is introduced to Fagin's gang.	corrupt – a word used to describe a person who uses their power in a dishonest or illegal way in order to make life better for themselves.	Fagin An old man who runs the gang of pickpockets. He seems kind but his 'villainous-looking and repulsive face' reflects his selfish nature as he gets young boys to do his dirty work for him.
Oliver is taken out with the gang and is horrified to see Dodger steal a gentleman's handkerchief. Oliver is wrongly arrested for the theft.	villain – a 'baddie' who harms other people or breaks the law to get what they want.	Jack Dawkins (The Artful Dodger) A young boy who introduces Oliver to Fagin's gang who has 'all the airs and manners of a man'. He's confident and cunning.
The gentleman, Mr. Brownlow, takes pity on Oliver and takes him in. The gang plot to get him back in case he reveals information about them.	malicious – meant to hurt or upset someone.	Bill Sikes A 'rough man' who has been a criminal for many years. He beats his dog viciously and brutally kills his girlfriend, Nancy.
Oliver is abducted by the gang whilst running an errand for Mr. Brownlow.	victim – someone who has been harmed, often by other people.	Nancy Bill's girlfriend who risks her life to help Oliver escape from the gang. She loves Bill even though he treats her abusively and she feels guilty about the life of crime she has led.
Oliver is used by Sikes in a burglary. They fail and Sikes runs away. Oliver is left behind but the people who live there feel sorry for him and look after him. They are called Fred and Rose Maylie.	naïve – If someone is naïve if they don't have experience of how complicated life can be and therefore trust people too much.	Mr. Brownlow A wealthy older gentleman who takes Oliver in and looks after him. He believes in Oliver's goodness even when it looks like Oliver has stolen from him and eventually finds out the truth about Oliver's parents.
Oliver is abducted by the gang whilst running an errand for Mr. Brownlow.	society – the people who live in a certain area. This could be a country, town or small group.	
Oliver is used by Sikes in a burglary. They fail and Sikes runs away. Oliver is left behind but the people who live there feel sorry for him and look after him. They are called Fred and Rose Maylie.	workhouse – a place where people who couldn't support themselves were sent to live and work.	
When Bill and Fagin realise what has happened, they plot to catch Oliver again. Nancy overhears and visits Mr. Brownlow to warn him.	Background information	
Fagin tells Bill about Nancy's betrayal and Bill murders her. Fagin is discovered and sent to prison and Bill dies trying to run away.	'Oliver Twist' was written in 1837-39.	
Oliver discovers who his parents were and joins Mr. Brownlow and the Maylies to live happily ever after.	It was written by Charles Dickens.	
	In was published chapter by chapter in a periodical (magazine).	
	Charles Dickens had to work in harsh conditions as a child when his father was sent to prison.	
	Dickens wanted to criticise a new change to The Poor Law which happened in 1834 and created more workhouses and show how hard life was for poor people.	

Oliver Twist': Knowledge Organiser

Key Reading Objectives

- Read and respond to increasingly challenging texts including those from literary heritage
- Read fluently demonstrating control of tone and pace to enhance meaning.
- Demonstrate growing familiarity with canonical literature
- Analyse how themes and conventions evolve across time and culture
- Provide analytical justifications supported by textual evidence
- Compare writers' techniques and their effects on the reader
- Explore nuanced vocabulary
- Make inferences and deductions supported by multiple pieces of precise textual evidence
- Analyse how characterisation and setting convey implied meaning
- Predict outcomes and thematic developments based on textual evidence and awareness of genre conventions
- Analyse how writers use language to achieve specific effects and convey ideas.

Key Oracy Task

- Debate: "Was Fagin a Victim of Society or a Villain?"
- Task: Split the class into two teams. One argues that Fagin is a product of his environment, while the other argues he is morally corrupt and responsible for his actions.
- Purpose: Encourages critical thinking, persuasive speaking, and evidence-based argumentation using the text.

Key writing Objectives

- Consolidate Y5–Y6 patterns; apply accurately in independent writing
- Use spelling strategies (morphology, etymology, analogy) to tackle unfamiliar words
- Select and justify genre, tone and register for audience/purpose
- Plan paragraph sequence and structure
- Select and justify genre, tone and register for audience/purpose
- Plan paragraph sequence and structure
- Craft effective openings and endings
- Shape paragraphs around a clear controlling idea
- Use peer and self-assessment to refine structure, style, accuracy and effectiveness
- Edit for economy: reduce wordiness and repetition
- Select register and tone appropriate to audience and genre

Key writing Outcomes

- A description of a London street in Victorian times
- An information text about workhouses