

Alliance Theatre

institute

A Christmas Carol STUDY GUIDE

Grades K–5

Created as part of the Alliance Theatre's **Dramaturgy by Students program**

By: Charles Harper and Tess Keller's fifth grade gifted class at Inman Elementary School

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GEORGIA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE

English Language Arts:

ELAGSE1RL3
ELAGSE1RL9
ELAGSE2RL3
ELAGSE2RL5
ELAGSE2RL6
ELAGSE3RL3
ELAGSE4RL3
ELAGSE4RL5
ELAGSE5RL2
ELAGSE5RL3
ELAGSE5RL4
ELAGSE5RL5
ELAGSE5RL6

Social Studies/Economics:

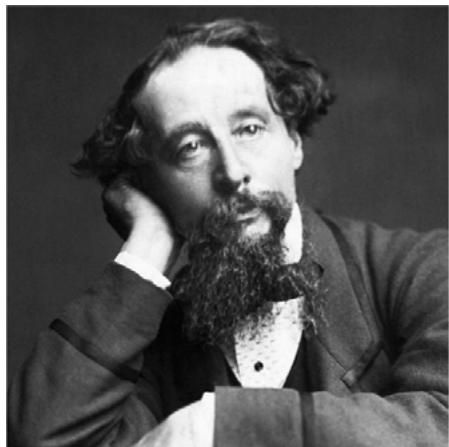
SS1E1
SS1E4
SS2E3
SS4E2

Theatre (Grades 6–8):

TA.RE.1
TA.RE.2
TA.PR.1
TA.CN.1



AUTHOR STUDY: CHARLES DICKENS



Charles Dickens was born on February 7, 1812 in Portsmouth, England to John and Elizabeth Dickens. One of seven children, young Charles went to work in a boot polish factory when he was only 12 years old. His father was sent to Marshalsea Prison, a debtor's prison, during this time, and these experiences would shape his writing in the years to come. Like many authors, Charles got his start as a journalist. In 1836, he published his first novel, *The Pickwick Papers*, which was followed by many more books and stories. Charles wrote *A Christmas Carol* in 1843, a story which led to him being called "The creator of Christmas," because his story connected Christmas with giving and popularized the holiday. He married Catherine Hogarth in 1836, and they had ten children. Charles' stories were famous in his lifetime and many are still commonly read today. Charles Dickens died on June 9, 1870 at the age of 58.

Timeline of Important Works by Dickens

1836	1837	1843	1844	1849	1852	1859
<i>The Pickwick Papers</i>	<i>Oliver Twist</i>	<i>A Christmas Carol</i>	<i>Martin Chuzzlewit</i>	<i>David Copperfield</i>	<i>Bleak House</i>	<i>A Tale of Two Cities</i>

PLAYWRIGHT STUDY: DAVID H. BELL

Compiled by Hadley D., David R., and Malachi M.



David H. Bell is a director, choreographer, lyricist, and author. In addition to this adaptation of *A Christmas Carol*, he has also adapted the musical comedy *Hot Mikado*. Mr. Bell has directed more than 20 productions, both on and off-Broadway, including *The Grapes of Wrath*, *Chess*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Blood Knot*, and *The Boys From Syracuse*. Bell's work is known internationally, and he has been the recipient of several awards for his direction and choreography, including the Joseph Jefferson awards in Chicago and the Helen Hayes awards in D.C.

SYNOPSIS

Compiled by Joshua K. and Kristen I.

The story begins on Christmas Eve, with the Cratchit family hoping that Bob, the patriarch of the family, can convince his mean, old boss Ebenezer Scrooge to give him the day off work to spend Christmas with his wife and children. Cratchit works in Scrooge's counting house as a clerk, and we learn that Scrooge is a greedy, cold man who thinks Christmas is "a humbug." Even Scrooge's nephew, Fred, can't convince him to celebrate the season. Only when Scrooge is visited by the ghost of his old business partner, Jacob Marley, does he begin to fear that his unkindness towards others may have consequences. The ghost of Marley warns Scrooge that in order to escape a similar fate, he must allow three spirits to haunt him throughout the night. These spirits will show Scrooge the error of his ways.

First, The Ghost of Christmas Past takes Scrooge back in time to his childhood as a boy in school, lonely and ashamed of his father's debts. Then, the Ghost of Christmas Past takes Scrooge to his young adult years, where we see Scrooge as an apprentice for Mr. Fezziwig. We find out that Scrooge once had a love interest, Belle, but that she broke off their engagement when Scrooge became more focused on money and business than on his family and friends.

Next, Scrooge is visited by The Ghost of Christmas Present. He takes Scrooge to a church where Cratchit's youngest child, the sickly Tiny Tim, is buying candles to grant wishes for his loved ones and those less fortunate. Then, they travel to the Cratchit household, where the family is busy decorating and preparing their home for Christmas day. Their next stop is to Scrooge's nephew Fred's house, where a Christmas party (which Scrooge declined to attend) is in full swing.

Finally, The Ghost of Christmas Future arrives to show Scrooge what his future could look like if he does not change his ways. In this "future," a riotous mob is trying to remove Scrooge's belongings from his home after he has passed away. No one cares about who he was as a person, just about his money. Then, The Ghost of Christmas Future shows Scrooge a gravestone for young Tiny Tim. Scrooge pleads with the Spirit to spare Tim's life and says that he can change.

When Scrooge wakes up, he finds himself back in his bed on Christmas morning.

...What will happen next? Will Ebenezer Scrooge be granted a second chance? Can he change his ways? Will Tiny Tim live? Enjoy the performance of "A Christmas Carol" to find out!

CHARACTER ANALYSIS

Complied by Sara Kate L. and Zehra S.

Ebenezer Scrooge: A bitter old man who runs a counting house, lending money and charging interest to his borrowers. Scrooge is greedy, rude, and selfish. On Christmas Eve, he is taken on a great journey by the Spirits of Christmas Past, Present, and Future.

Jacob Marley: Scrooge's old business partner who died seven years prior to the beginning of the story. In life, he was greedy like Scrooge. Marley comes back as a spirit to give Scrooge a warning.

Ghost of Christmas Past: One of the spirits who visits Scrooge on Christmas Eve. This Ghost shows Scrooge his past, from a young boy at school to a young man entering the world of business.

Ghost of Christmas Present: One of the spirits who visits Scrooge on Christmas Eve. This Ghost shows Scrooge the inner lives of the people he knows.

Ghost of Christmas Future: One of the spirits who visits Scrooge on Christmas Eve. This Ghost shows Scrooge what could happen if he does not change his ways.

Bob Cratchit: Head of the Cratchit household, husband to Mrs. Cratchit and father to the five Cratchit children. Bob works as a clerk for Ebenezer Scrooge. He is a kind, loving, and charitable man who enjoys joking around with his children, especially his youngest, Tiny Tim. Bob does not make a lot of money, but his family's happiness is worth everything to him.

Mrs. Cratchit: Bob's wife and the mother the five Cratchit children. She and her husband teach their children to be giving and caring. Mrs. Cratchit is tough but kind and loving.

Wyatt Cratchit: One of the Cratchit boys.

Peter Cratchit: One of the Cratchit boys.

Melinda Cratchit: One of the Cratchit girls.

Martha Cratchit: One of the Cratchit girls. Martha works as an apprentice to a milliner (hat maker).

Tiny Tim: The youngest Cratchit child. Tiny Tim is sick and uses crutches to walk. Tiny Tim feels sympathetic towards Scrooge because he believes that Scrooge is lonely.

Fred: The only remaining living relative of Scrooge, Fred is Scrooge's nephew. Fred's mother, Fan, was Scrooge's sister. He is kind, loving, and charitable. Fred loves Christmas and tries every year to involve his uncle in the holiday.

Alice: Fred's loving and generous wife.

Fan: Fan was Scrooge's sister, and Fred's mother. When they were children, Fan was kind and bubbly towards Scrooge. She died when Fred was a young boy.

Dick Wilkins: Scrooge's childhood friend and acquaintance. Wilkins and Scrooge part ways after their apprenticeship with the Fezziwigs. Wilkins cannot stand to see the Fezziwigs lose their business and livelihood, and he faults Scrooge for standing by and watching it happen.

Mudge: Young Scrooge and Wilkins's cruel schoolmaster.

Mr. Fezziwig: Scrooge's first employer. He is caring toward young Scrooge, almost like a father to him. The Fezziwigs lose their business and belongings at an auction overseen by **Jacob Marley**.

Mrs. Fezziwig: Mr. Fezziwig's wife, a sweet, caring woman who cries often.

Belle: Belle was Scrooge's fiancée. She broke off the engagement when she felt Scrooge's greed had overtaken him. She is quite the opposite of Scrooge: kind, benevolent, and courteous.

Mr. Pritchitt: An auctioneer.

Tom Watkins: A street vendor who sells goods from a cart. Tom and his wife Missy and son Matthew hope to open a proper shop, but they owe a debt to Scrooge that they can't yet afford to pay. Because of this, Scrooge has Tom arrested and sent to Marshalsea Prison.

Missy Watkins: Tom's wife and Matthew's mother. Missy is a hardworking and caring street vendor.

Matthew Watkins: Tom and Missy's son, a sweet and hardworking boy.

Topper: A friend of Alice and Fred's.

Bess: A friend of Alice and Fred's.

Mrs. Dilber: Mrs. Dilber is Scrooge's housekeeper. Although she doesn't like working for Scrooge, she cares for him and shows him kindness.

Ignorance: A childlike being who represents ignorance, or a lack of knowledge.

Want: A childlike being who represents want or need.

Peg: A beggar in the mob who tries to raid Scrooge's household.

Joe: Another beggar in the mob who tries to raid Scrooge's household.

Mr. Fouquet: French photographer at the Fezziwig party.

Others: Businessmen, Charity workers, Carolers, Lamplighter, Lamplighter's Son, Officer

SETTING

Compiled by Orron O., Teddy S., and Erin T.

A Christmas Carol takes place in **London, England** in the **early-mid 1800s**. This time period was known as **The Victorian Era** because it was during the reign of England's Queen Victoria. The **Industrial Revolution** was a period in which England became a global industrial power, with factories popping up all over the country, especially in big cities like London. London's population grew quickly during this time, which contributed to overcrowding, child labor, and poverty for many people who lived there.

The poor had very few luxuries, and only bought food they could afford. Poor Londoners worked long hours and lived in damp, filthy conditions. Many children were forced to work, and many died of various diseases.

The wealthy, however, were usually well fed, clean and well clothed. Many wealthy Londoners didn't need to work and lived in big houses with servants. They went on holidays, and their children were educated and had expensive toys.

The Cratchit Family lives in **Camden Town**, a district in northwest London that was established in 1791. It was known for being very populated and having many markets, warehouse, and factories.

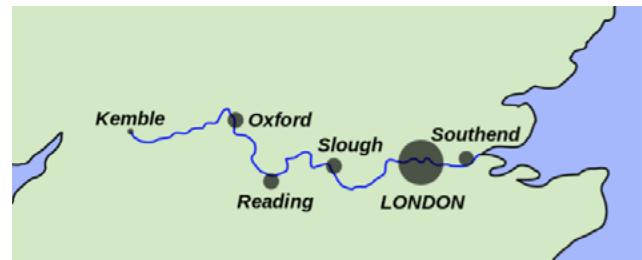


Ebenezer Scrooge lives in **London**, the largest city in England.

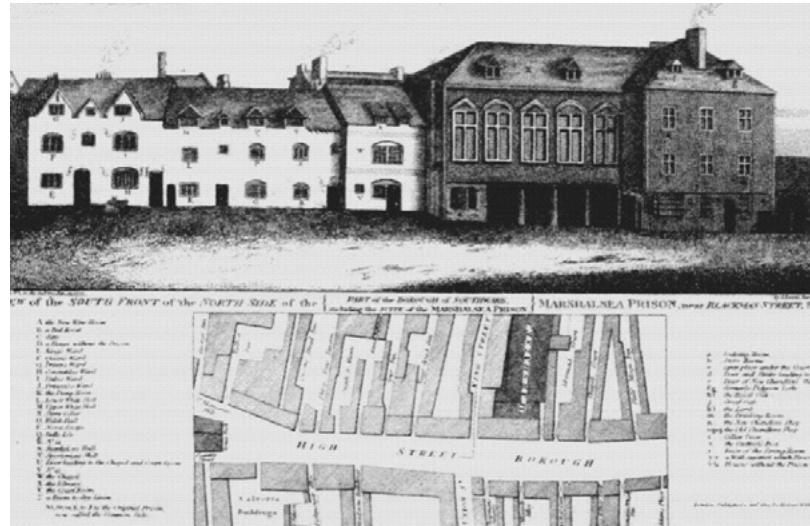




The River Thames is 215 miles long and flows through southern London. It is north of Marshalsea Prison. Mostly saltwater, it is the largest river in England. During the Victorian Era, the River Thames was a popular place for sports such as the Henley Regatta (boat race).



Marshalsea Prison was located in Southwark, London. It was known as a debtor's prison because half of the prisoners kept there were in debt (owed money). Marshalsea was open from 1373 to 1842 and was demolished in the 1870s. Conditions in the prison were poor, and many prisoners died of starvation. When Charles Dickens was only 12, his father was sent to Marshalsea because of a debt he owed.



ABOUT VICTORIAN ENGLAND



Lamplighting

In Victorian England, a lamplighter was a person employed to light and extinguish street lamps, especially those burning gas. Lamplighters were an important part of the city, because they lit up the streets, allowing people to feel safer.

A gas street lamp only illuminated a few feet around its post. The light was more to provide distant points of brightness to aim for; in parts of London, they were 65 meters apart (over 200 feet!). Every night, the lamps needed to be lit by hand, and each morning, the flame needed to be put out. Teams of lamplighters would use ladders and long poles to spark the gas. Lamp posts had a horizontal bar towards the top of the post to provide a secure rest for the lamplighters' ladder.

Above left: The cover of 'Daylight by Night,' a 1931 publication put together by the British Commercial Gas Association, depicts the soft glow of London's gas-lit streets. Credit: The British Commercial Gas Association.



Apprenticeships

During the Victorian Era, apprenticeships were common. An **apprentice** is someone who is learning a trade from a skilled employer, having agreed to work for a fixed period at low wages. Apprentices counted on their employer for food, shelter, and clothing. Many apprentices in this time period were young, around 14 years old. The average term served by an apprentice was seven years.

In the play, Martha Cratchit is an apprentice to a milliner (hat maker), and she only comes

home from her job for special occasions, like Christmas Day.



A millinery shop



Auctions

An **auction** is a public sale in which goods or property are sold to the highest bidder. In the play, Mr. and Mrs. Fezziwig lose their business and must give up all of their belongings to be sold at an auction. The character Mr. Pritchett serves as the auctioneer, the person who conducts auctions by accepting bids and declaring when the goods are sold.

Compiled by Jack B. and Ben R

Counting Houses and Currency

In the play, Scrooge runs a **counting house**, which was an apartment or building set aside for the keeping of accounts for financial books and the exchanging of money. Scrooge was a money lender. People borrowed money from him with a promise to pay it back later.



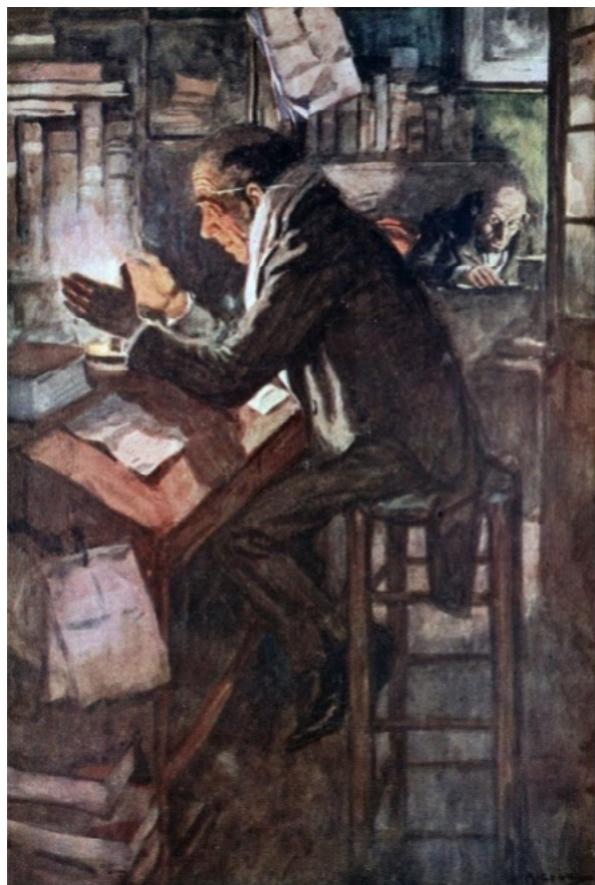
The **currency** (coins and money system) used in Victorian England had existed for hundreds of years. Coins were minted in gold and silver.

The pound was represented by a £ sign, the shilling by a 's' and the penny by a 'd.'

1 shilling = 12 pennies (or "pence"). In the play, Bob Cratchit earns 15 shillings a week.

1 sovereign = 1 pound (£).

Lower value coins included the penny, the halfpenny (ha'penny) ($\frac{1}{2}$) and the farthing, worth a quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of a penny.



Arthur C. Michael's illustration shows Cratchit in the "Tank," Scrooge's open door, and Scrooge beyond in his "counting-house."

Compiled by Zach L. and Aijalon B.

THEMES IN A CHRISTMAS CAROL

A **theme** is a moral or lesson of the story, or messages that are explored in the story.

Discuss these themes together as a class!

People can change

“Change can be good, and people can change over time.”

Ebenezer Scrooge changes many times throughout the story. When he was young, he did not want to become like his father, who was selfish and had debts. For a while, Scrooge was a caring person, but unfortunately as he got older, he became very greedy and miserly. After the Ghosts take Scrooge on the journey, he changes again and becomes kinder and more generous. He even gives his employee Bob Cratchit a raise!

Isolation can be harmful

“If you are isolated you will not connect to the outside world.”

Isolation, or keeping to yourself, can be harmful. Young Scrooge experienced isolation from his father. After his sister, Fan, died, Scrooge isolated himself even more. Over time, Scrooge even ignored his only remaining family member, his nephew Fred. Scrooge and Fred barely talked to each other or spent any time together because Scrooge was stubborn, so they both felt isolated.

Isolation made Scrooge mean and selfish.

Past, Present, and Future – the passage of time

“We can learn from our past to change our future.”

The Ghosts of Christmas Past, Present, and Future took Scrooge on a journey through time. This journey made Scrooge realize that he had transformed over time and that he may want to change some of his bad choices and make better choices in the future.

MOTIFS IN A CHRISTMAS CAROL

Compiled by Santana W., Camden F., and Mekhi M.

A **motif** is an idea or image that is important to the story. Motifs often show up over and over in a story.

Compassion

It is important to have compassion for others.

Family

We are all family no matter what, and we are all connected.

Forgiveness

It is important to forgive others and ourselves.

Generosity

It is better to give than to receive.

Greed

Greed can make you selfish and uncaring.

Holidays

The holiday season is about spending time with your family.



VOCABULARY

Compiled by Hailey F., Emory N., and Brynlee C.

WORD (Part of Speech)	DEFINITION	IN CONTEXT
Abed (adv.)	In bed	"You should be abed, Tim. You'll never get healthy without your rest."
Aeneid (n.)	A heroic poem by Virgil that tells of a hero's good deeds	"I expect the first five chapters of the Aeneid memorized and word perfect, or you'll have the rod to show for it."
Apprentice (n.)	A person who is learning from a skilled employer	"He's my apprentice, he must do as I tell him."
Arrears (n.)	Money that is owed and should have been paid earlier.	"In full. Mr. Watkins — that is one hundred and twenty five pounds. You are in arrears."
Auction (n.)	A selling of someone's property	"You said it would not be a public auction."
Auld Lang Syne (n.)	A song people sing at midnight on New Year's Eve. Means "times long past." Robert Burns popularized the song in the 1700s.	"Now smile as if you were making a proper holiday toast - "Auld Lang Syne" - that sort of thing."
Blimey (informal, slang)	British term used to express surprise, excitement, or alarm.	"Blimey – a whole thirty pounds?"
Blind Man's Buff (n.)	A game in which a blindfolded player tries to catch others.	"What shall we play?" "Blind Man's Buff — and Topper you're first."

WORD (Part of Speech)	DEFINITION	IN CONTEXT
Candelabra (n.)	An instrument for holding candles	"Next, we have two Minton porcelain candelabra. A matched pair."
Carolier (n.)	A singer of carols	<i>A group of carolers starts singing.</i>
Cavorting (v.)	Jump or dance around excitedly	<i>The stage is rocked with the noisy cavorting of boys let out on school holiday.</i>
Coach (n.)	A horse-drawn carriage	"Hurry up! The coach won't wait for us forever!"
Compound interest (n.)	Interest is the amount of money a lender or financial institution receives for lending out money. Compound interest is interest earned from the original principal (the debt owed), plus accumulated interest.	"He was a fool who could never grasp the dangers of compound interest."
Confide (v.)	Tell someone a secret and trust them not to repeat it	"Wilkins, can I confide in you?"
Dawdle (v.)	To waste time and move slowly	"And don't dawdle back - we have more deliveries than we have time to make them."
Debt (n.)	Money owed or due to someone	"Better men than Fezziwig have been ruined by debt."
Destitute (adj.)	Poor; lacking necessities	"Mr. Scrooge, it is usual to make some slight provision for the poor and destitute who suffer greatly for want of common comfort."

WORD (Part of Speech)	DEFINITION	IN CONTEXT
Dismal (adj.)	Gloomy and dreary	"What reason have you to be dismal? You're rich enough, are you not?"
Dowry (n.)	Property or money brought by a bride to her husband on their marriage	"You know I bring nothing to this union – no dowry, no position – only myself."
Ensemble (n.)	Performers (musicians, actors and dancers) who perform together as a group	<i>The ensemble is illuminated throughout the theatre - singing a building cacophony of Christmas carols.</i>
Extinguish (v.)	To put out a light	<i>As dawn light reveals the stage, a lamplighter slowly extinguishes the lamps as his equipment is carried by his young son.</i>
Gruel (n.)	A thin liquid food of oatmeal boiled in milk or water.	"Would you like your gruel cold or hot?"
Hearth (n.)	The place in a home where a fire was traditionally kept	"It's time to light the hearth lamp for the day ahead."
Humbug (n.)	Deceptive or false talk or behavior	"Christmas? Christmas, sir, is a humbug."
Immobilized (v.)	Prevent something or someone from moving or operating as usual Synonyms: disable, paralyze	<i>Wilkins throws his work apron to the floor and exits — leaving Young Scrooge immobilized.</i>

WORD (Part of Speech)	DEFINITION	IN CONTEXT
Invest (v.)	Increase the value of something	“In this age of steam, steel, and sea trade, you invest in progress and the profit will take care of itself.”
Lamplighter (n.)	A person employed to light and extinguish street lamps, especially those burning gas	<i>The Cratchits exit noisily as the Lamplighter makes his rounds with his son.</i>
Mate (n.)	British term for a friend or buddy	“Stand like you do when you’re out with your mates.”
Miser (n.)	A person who hoards wealth and spends as little money as possible	“I know he’s your family, Fred — but all society agrees he’s a most notorious miser.”
Mortgage (n.)	An agreement between you and a lender that allows you to borrow money to purchase a home, and gives the lender the right to take your property if you fail to repay the money you’ve borrowed	“I haven’t come to beg a mortgage or ask a loan, only to invite you to Christmas dinner.”
Mum (n.)	British term for Mom or Madam	“My mum went to fetch him out.”
Parsimonious (adj.)	Unwilling to spend money or use resources	“It’s a tribute to your parsimonious old Uncle Scrooge?”

WORD (Part of Speech)	DEFINITION	IN CONTEXT
Parsonage (n.)	A church house provided for a member of the clergy	"It's Widow Karp. Sir — I heard she burnt the pies at the parsonage off Hanover Square."
Pippin (n.)	British term for apple	"The goods you ordered, madame. Oranges, dried pippins, candied plums, and a sack of chestnuts."
Prison Barge (n.)	A prison boat that held the overflow of prisoners when prisons on land were out of room.	"Your father sent word there's no room in the clink- so they're trying to move him out to a prison barge."
Promissory note (n.)	A written promise by one person to pay another person	"Mr. Watkins, to warm your Christmas dinner, I suggest you set fire to your promissory note."
Riotous (adj.)	Wild and uncontrolled behavior	"I want to take a photograph of my two apprentices having riotous fun."
Sovereign (n.)	A former British gold coin worth one pound	"I have a gold sovereign for each of you for Christmas."
Sultanas (n.)	A small raisin used in foods such as puddings and cakes	"I gots a cart full of plums, almonds, sultanas, and candied fruit."
Surveying (v.)	To look carefully and thoroughly	<i>He hums as he stands surveying his office, assuring himself all is in place.</i>
Taper (n.)	A slender candle	"Here's the taper — what's your first wish?"
Upstage	To move towards the back of the stage	<i>A large churchyard gate flies in and two figures with umbrellas facing upstage are revealed.</i>

WORD (Part of Speech)	DEFINITION	IN CONTEXT
Wither (v.)	To fall into decay or decline	"My mother made me promise not to let him wither away."
Workhouse (n.)	A public institution where the poor and destitute received board and lodging in return for work	"Those who are badly off must go there. That is what the prison and workhouses are for."



DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Compiled by Penelope B., Makinley M., and Tatum C.

BEFORE THE PLAY

- Are you familiar with the story of *A Christmas Carol*? If so, what do you remember about it?
 - How do you think Victorian England in the 1800s was different from England today?
 - Do you prefer to give gifts on holidays or do you prefer to receive gifts? Why?
 - Describe a time you realized you had made a mistake in your past. What did you do to correct your mistake?
-

DURING THE PLAY

- What do you notice about the lighting of the play? How does it help show the setting and mood of the scenes?
 - Do you have a favorite character? Why is that character likeable to you?
 - Do you have a least favorite character? What do you dislike about that character?
 - What do the different sound effects and songs (chiming of the bells, Christmas carols, chains clinking) make you feel?
 - How do the costumes tell us about the characters' personalities?
 - Notice the set moving! How do you think the set moves so smoothly?
 - What materials do you think that they used in the construction of the set? What textures do you notice?
-

AFTER THE PLAY

- What were some of the words that you heard in the play that you didn't know? Make a list on the board as a class. What do you think each word means?
 - Is Scrooge a good or a bad person? Discuss with your class!
 - What do the Ghosts of Christmas Past, Present, and Future represent in the play?
 - Why do you think the Ghosts show Scrooge certain memories from his past, moments from the present, and potential moments from his future? What do you think is important about the scenes they show him?
-

- Compare and contrast Ebenezer Scrooge and Bob Cratchit. Who is the richer man, and in what ways?
- Pick a character from the play and write a monologue (a speech given by one character) from their point of view. Who are they talking to, and what are they thinking? Are they trying to decide about something important? Are they reflecting on their past?



POST-SHOW ACTIVITIES



Photo by Sara Keith Studios.

STATUES

When we create **statues**, we are shaping our bodies to create a frozen “statue” that represents something. Our statues could represent a person, a feeling, or even an idea!

Create a statue of:

- Lamplighter extinguishing a streetlight
- Guest at a holiday party
- Caroler singing a carol
- Street vendor selling goodies from a cart
- Ebeneezer Scrooge at different points in the story (Ex: at the beginning of the play vs. the end of the play)
- Scrooge seeing Marley as ghost
- The ghost of Jacob Marley in chains
- Bob Cratchit working in the counting house by candlelight

TABLEAU

A **tableau** is a frozen snapshot of a group of participants/actors that represents and explores a particular moment in a story.

- Pick a moment from *A Christmas Carol* and describe the scene so everyone knows what kind of tableau they'll be creating.
- Have the participants/actors join the scene one at a time, building the image one statue at a time.
- Incorporate the use of levels. High, low, and medium body positions make the tableau more interesting for the audience.
- Strong tableaux utilize expressive facial expressions! What is your character thinking or feeling in that moment?

Option to layer in Thought Tracking:

- The teacher can activate certain statues in the tableau by calling their name or tapping them on the shoulder.
- Once activated, the statue, as the character, has to say how they're feeling or what they're thinking, using 1st person perspective: "I'm feeling _____" or "I'm thinking about _____".



Tableau Prompts for A Christmas Carol:

- The Cratchit household at dinnertime
- The Cratchit household if Bob made more money/had a higher salary
- The Fezziwig Party in full swing
- The mob of beggars trying to get into Scrooge's house (in the scene from "the future")
- Charity workers in Scrooge's office asking him for a donation
- Create three tableaux: the beginning, middle, and end of the play
- Compare and contrast Ebenezer Scrooge's attitude toward money at the beginning and end of the play in two tableaux

WORD SEARCH

A Christmas Carol Word Search

D M A P J N J M F C P J V O E
A Y P I M P Q A M D W I E M K
W C P Z A Z A Z H G S E N I Q
D O R L C Y A R P U T Z D R B
L A E C A A Z T R A M K O L A
E C N A Y M V K W E N B R F A
B H T R D X P O V V A Y U I U
A S I O S O I L R J W R R G C
C A C L L P V Z I T U F S I T
K E E E Q A A N M G I H I S I
S N M R C B X R C E H N J R O
T E Y Q P E R Q S V A T G Q N
A I B E J D G D L E R I E E O
G D F C O N F I D E L L P R K
E Z P N I W I V I G B Y C Y G

lamplighter
apprentice
arrears
vendor

backstage
cavorting
humbug
coach

sparsely
confide
Aeneid
abed

caroler
auction
dawdle

WORD SCRAMBLE

CHARACTERS AND SETTINGS IN A *CHRISTMAS CAROL*

Unscramble the names of the following characters and settings from *A Christmas Carol*!

ERZEBNEE EOGRCOS _____

DECNAM WTNO _____

NYIT IMT _____

NOONDL _____

OBB THTARCCI _____

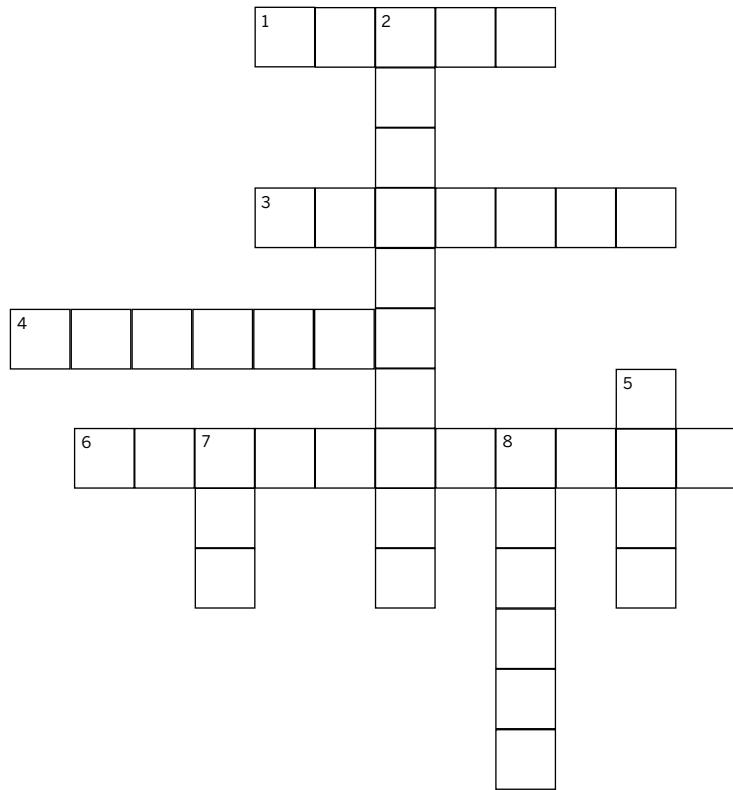
LEEBL _____

NCNITGOU EUSHO _____

IIGWFZEZ _____

RELAASHMSA SROIPN _____

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Down:

2. A person who is learning from a skilled employer
5. Money owed to someone
7. British term for “mom” or “madam”
8. Deceptive or false talk or behavior
(also Scrooge’s favorite word)

Across:

1. A horse drawn carriage
3. A singer of carols
4. A selling of someone’s property
6. A person employed to light and extinguish street lamps

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

A Christmas Carol Word Search

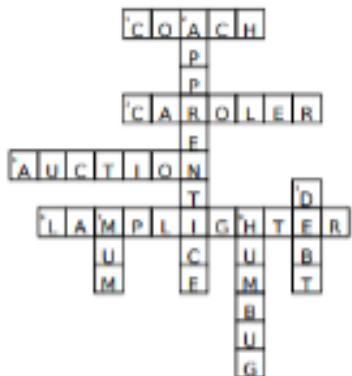


lamplighter	backstage	sparsely	caroler
apprentice	cavorting	confide	auction
arrears	humbug	Aeneid	dawdle
vendor	coach	abed	

Word Scramble:

EBENEZER SCROOGE
CAMDEN TOWN
TINY TIM
LONDON
BOB CRATCHIT
BELLE
COUNTING HOUSE
FEZZIWIG
MARSHALSEA PRISON

A Christmas Carol Crossword Puzzle



Down:

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SOURCES

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