



- Charles Dickens an English novelist, journalist, short story writer and social critic (1812-1870)
- Started writing A Christmas Carol in 1843 after reading an official government report on the employment of women and children.

Deeply affected, Dickens wanted to use his writing to

# "strike the heaviest blow"

he could against these injustices.

## Dickens directly attacks the rich:



**Ebenezer Scrooge, t**he tale's protagonist, represents the "hoarders of wealth" – cruel and very mean.

# "Bah, humbug!"

e.g. when asked to donate to the poor, he sarcastically suggests they should go to prisons or workhouses instead.





Thomas Malthus – an English economist, best known for his theory on how human populations grow compared to their food supply (1766-1834).

 Malthusianism – as population growth is ahead of agricultural growth, there must be a stage at which the food supply is inadequate for feeding the population.

 Dickens challenges Malthus's claims in A Christmas Carol, mirroring his beliefs through Scrooge.

e.g charity, decreasing the surplus,

## Dickens contradicts Malthus's claims:

#### Malthus claims there isn't enough food for everyone ≠

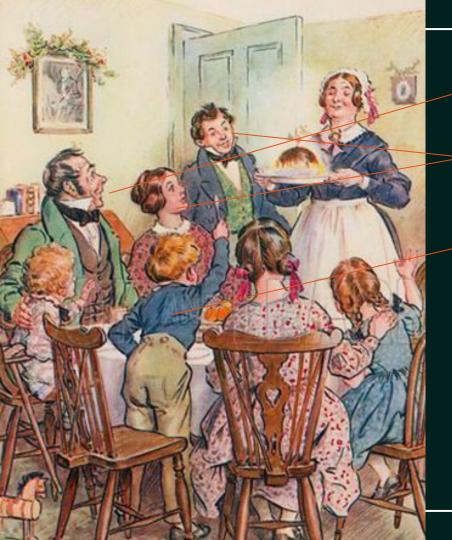
Dickens, through "magic" and descriptions of luxury, shows there's more than enough if people choose to share. He describes the world as a place of "natural abundance"

### Malthus uses cold maths ≠

Dickens uses magical descriptions of bright, crowded shops and giant feasts to show that the world is big enough for everyone.







- Bob works hard but barely gets paid to provide for his family;
- The older kids, Martha and Peter, also have to work just so the family doesn't end up in a workhouse;
- Tiny Tim struggles as his family can't afford proper food nor medicine, yet he teaches the reader to be kind; when he dies in a sad future, Scrooge changes for the better!

The Cratchits love each other and do their best, but without help from others, they can't escape being poor.



