



Curriculum Journey 2025-2025

Subject: A Level English Literature

Exam board:OCR

Year 12	Half Term 1	Half term 2	Half Term 3	Half Term 4	Half term 5	Half Term 6
Topic	A Doll's House Henrik Ibsen. Initial familiarisation with plot and characters. The Gothic Pupils will develop an understanding of the genre and an overall awareness of the development of the genre through Luckhurst's Gothic timeline and start to study Dracula by Bram Stoker	Continued study of A Doll's House by Henrik Ibsen. Focus on contextual study. The Gothic Continued reading of Dracula by Bram Stoker and how the ideas and anxieties of Victorian Britain are reflected in the novel	Teacher 1 Poetry of Christina Rossetti. Focus on contextual study and links to Ibsen's A Doll's House. Developing links between the texts on the role of women and critical perspectives Teacher 2 The Gothic Pupils read the Bloody Chamber and develop an understanding of intertextuality and the evolution of the gothic genre	Teacher 1 Poetry of Christina Rossetti. Focus on contextual study and links to Ibsen's A Doll's House. Pupils develop an awareness of different interpretations of the texts and how they can be linked Teacher 2 Continued reading of the Bloody Chamber and develop an understanding of intertextuality and the evolution of the gothic genre. Pupils develop an understanding of different perspectives such as psychoanalytical interpretations of the text	Teacher 1 Poetry of Christina Rossetti. Focus on contextual study and links to Ibsen's A Doll's House. Pupils develop an awareness of different interpretations of the texts and how they can be linked Teacher 2 Coursework task: Close reading of The Weir by Conor McPherson. Focus on Valerie's monologue	Teacher 1 Continued revision of Ibsen and Rossetti and exam preparation for the Year 12 mock Teacher 2 Pupils work on a close analysis of Valerie's monologue and revision of Unseen gothic extract and comparative essay
Vocabulary	1. Patriarchy 2. Repression 3. Transgression 4. Autonomy 5. Piety 6. Subversion 7. Alterity 8. Entrapment	1. Patriarchy 2. Subversion 3. Gothic 4. Repression 5. Epistolary 6. Hysteria 7. Transgression 8. Isolation	1. Eroticism 2. Transgression 3. Patriarchy 4. Sacrificial 5. Sensuality 6. Subversion 7. Gothic 8. Redemption	1. Religious Symbolism 2. Temptation 3. Purity 4. Moral 5. Allegory 6. Duality 7. Liminality 8. Transgression	1. Supernatural 2. Isolation 3. Redemption 4. Loneliness 5. Regret 6. Storytelling 7. Mortality	1. Pathos 2. Bathos 3. Transgression 4. Liminal 5. Hysteria 6. Intertextuality 7. Ambiguity 8. Banter 9. Foreshadowing



	9. Redemption 10. Liminality.	9. Deceit 10. Liberation	9. Objectification 10. Liberation	9. Uncanny 10.allusion	8. Religious Symbolism 9. Pre Raphaelite 10. Allegory	10. Uncanny
Assessment	OCR style essay from the comparative and contextual question	OCR style essay from the comparative and contextual question	OCR style essay from the comparative and contextual question	OCR style essay from the comparative and contextual question	OCR style essay from the comparative and contextual question	OCR style essay from the comparative and contextual question
Links to prior learning	AO2 Language analysis AO3 Historical context	Builds on textual understanding and historical context	Builds on textual understanding and historical context	Builds on textual understanding and historical context	Builds on textual understanding and historical context	Builds on textual understanding and historical context
Catholic Social Teaching	1. Human Dignity “Each person is created in the image of God and has inherent dignity.” Rossetti: Her poetry often affirms spiritual dignity, particularly in women who reject temptation (<i>Goblin Market</i>) or worldly love (<i>Twice</i>).	Human Dignity (<i>Dignity of the Human Person</i>) - A Doll’s House: Nora’s struggle for self-worth in a patriarchal society mirrors CST’s emphasis on intrinsic human value beyond social roles. - Dracula: The dehumanization of	Rossetti’s religious background (Anglo-Catholic) strongly informs her concern with moral purity, temptation, and spiritual redemption—seen clearly in poems like <i>Goblin Market</i> , which critiques the commodification of women’s bodies.	1. Life and Dignity of the Human Person The characters in <i>The Weir</i> —especially Valerie and Jack—are emotionally wounded and isolated, yet their stories affirm the	. Life and Dignity of the Human Person The characters in <i>The Weir</i> —especially Valerie and Jack—are emotionally wounded and isolated, yet their stories affirm the inherent dignity of human life, even when it's marred by	Human Dignity (<i>Dignity of the Human Person</i>) A Doll’s House: Nora’s struggle for self-worth in a patriarchal society mirrors CST’s emphasis on intrinsic human value beyond social roles.



	A Doll's House: Nora's journey asserts her right to dignity beyond her role as wife/mother — challenging a patriarchal system that denies her personhood. Dracula: The violation of bodily and spiritual dignity (e.g., Lucy's vampirism) could be read as a warning against dehumanising others or corrupting the soul.	victims (e.g., Lucy as a "bloofer lady") contrasts with the Christian view of personhood. ○ Solidarity & Community • Dracula: Van Helsing's team embodies solidarity, working across borders to defeat evil—reflecting CST's call for unity against injustice. • A Doll's House: Nora's isolation highlights the harm of individualism;	Poems such as <i>From the Antique</i> or <i>No, Thank You, John</i> reflect on female marginalisation, showing sympathy with women denied autonomy—resonating with CST's call for equality and dignity. Her emphasis on sacrifice, charity, and humility connects with CST's moral vision, especially the preferential option for the poor and respect for human dignity.	inherent dignity of human life, even when it's marred by suffering, regret, or grief. 2. Call to Family, Community, and Participation The pub becomes a surrogate family—a small, rural community hub where isolated individuals seek connection and belonging. 3. Option for the Poor and Vulnerable The characters are socially and emotionally vulnerable: Valerie is grieving the death of her daughter, Jack is filled with loneliness and regret, and Finbar and Jim also carry unspoken burdens. 4. Solidarity As the evening progresses, barriers fall and solidarity replaces isolation. Though initially awkward strangers, by the end the	suffering, regret, or grief. 2. Call to Family, Community, and Participation The pub becomes a surrogate family—a small, rural community hub where isolated individuals seek connection and belonging. 3. Option for the Poor and Vulnerable The characters are socially and emotionally vulnerable: Valerie is grieving the death of her daughter, Jack is filled with loneliness and regret, and Finbar and Jim also carry unspoken burdens. 4. Solidarity As the evening progresses, barriers fall and solidarity replaces isolation. Though initially awkward strangers, by the end the	Dracula: The dehumanization of victims (e.g., Lucy as a "bloofer lady") contrasts with the Christian view of personhood. Solidarity & Community Dracula: Van Helsing's team embodies solidarity, working across borders to defeat evil—reflecting CST's call for unity against injustice. A Doll's House: Nora's isolation highlights the harm of individualism; CST would advocate for supportive communities. Option for the Poor & Vulnerable A Doll's House: Nora's financial
	2. Solidarity <i>"We are one human family, regardless of national, racial, ethnic, economic, and ideological differences."</i> Dracula: The alliance of men and women across borders to defeat evil shows solidarity, especially in protecting Mina. A Doll's House: The lack of true solidarity	CST would advocate for supportive communities. Option for the Poor & Vulnerable • A Doll's House: Nora's financial secrecy stems from systemic barriers for women (no loans without male guarantors), critiquing				



	in Nora's marriage is a moral failing. Her isolation underscores the need for mutual respect and support. Rossetti: Sisterhood in <i>Goblin Market</i> is a moving example of solidarity between women — Lizzie's sacrificial rescue of Laura reflects Christ-like love.	structures CST challenges. • Dracula: The exploitation of the mentally ill (Renfield) and women (Lucy's "punishment" for sexuality) underscores protection of the marginalized. Truth & Integrity (<i>Truth-Telling</i>)		Finbar and Jim also carry unspoken burdens. 4. Solidarity As the evening progresses, barriers fall and solidarity replaces isolation. Though initially awkward strangers, by the end the characters reach a point of emotional communion, particularly in the tender moment after Valerie's ghost story.	characters reach a point of emotional communion, particularly in the tender moment after Valerie's ghost story.	secrecy stems from systemic barriers for women (no loans without male guarantors), critiquing structures CST challenges. Dracula: The exploitation of the mentally ill (Renfield) and women (Lucy's "punishment" for sexuality) underscores protection of the marginalized. Truth & Integrity (<i>Truth-Telling</i>) A Doll's House: Nora's deceit (forging loans) and Torvald's hypocrisy reveal the corrosive effects of lies—aligned with CST's value of honesty for justice. Dracula: Harker's journal
	3. Option for the Poor and Vulnerable <i>"The needs of the poor and vulnerable must come first."</i> Rossetti: Her devotional and charitable works outside her poetry align with this principle. Poems like <i>Good Friday</i> explore Christ's identification with the suffering. Dracula: The vulnerable (especially women) are often preyed upon — showing the consequences of	• A Doll's House: Nora's deceit (forging loans) and Torvald's hypocrisy reveal the corrosive effects of lies—aligned with CST's value of honesty for justice. • Dracula: Harker's journal and Mina's documentation uphold truth as a weapon against corruption. Redemption & Forgiveness • A Doll's House: Krogstad's reform and plea for mercy reflect CST's belief		characters reach a point of emotional communion, particularly in the tender moment after Valerie's ghost story.		secrecy stems from systemic barriers for women (no loans without male guarantors), critiquing structures CST challenges. Dracula: The exploitation of the mentally ill (Renfield) and women (Lucy's "punishment" for sexuality) underscores protection of the marginalized. Truth & Integrity (<i>Truth-Telling</i>) A Doll's House: Nora's deceit (forging loans) and Torvald's hypocrisy reveal the corrosive effects of lies—aligned with CST's value of honesty for justice. Dracula: Harker's journal



	failing to protect the weak. A Doll's House: Nora's act of forgery stems from a desire to protect her family. But women's financial and legal vulnerability in society is starkly exposed.	in redemption. Nora's final act could be seen as a quest for moral authenticity. • Dracula: The Communion wafers and crucifix symbolism tie to themes of spiritual salvation vs. damnation.				and Mina's documentation uphold truth as a weapon against corruption. Redemption & Forgiveness A Doll's House: Krogstad's reform and plea for mercy reflect CST's belief in redemption. Nora's final act could be seen as a quest for moral authenticity. Dracula: The Communion wafers and crucifix symbolism tie to themes of spiritual salvation vs. damnation.
	4. The Dignity of Work and the Rights of Workers <i>"Work is a form of continuing participation in God's creation."</i> A Doll's House: Torvald's controlling view of money reflects a lack of respect for Nora's emotional and unpaid domestic labour. Rossetti: Some of her poetry subtly critiques consumerism and women's lack of access to meaningful work (<i>In an Artist's Studio, Maude Clare</i>).	Subsidiarity & Empowerment • A Doll's House: Nora's lack of legal/financial autonomy critiques top-down control, echoing CST's preference for local empowerment. The Common Good vs. Exploitation • Dracula: The Count's predation mirrors CST's warnings against exploitation of the weak for power/wealth.				Subsidiarity & Empowerment A Doll's House: Nora's lack of legal/financial autonomy critiques top-down control, echoing CST's preference for



	Dracula: Jonathan Harker's role as a professional is contrasted with the dehumanising effects of vampirism, which turns people into "tools" for evil.					local empowerment. The Common Good vs. Exploitation Dracula: The Count's predation mirrors CST's warnings against exploitation of the weak for power/wealth.
	5. Rights and Responsibilities <i>"Human rights must be protected; every person has a duty to others."</i> Nora: Claims her right to freedom but also begins to accept responsibility for her own life and identity. Rossetti: Often writes about spiritual duty and the tension between earthly desires and eternal responsibilities (<i>Up-Hill, Remember</i>). Dracula: The band of characters assume the moral responsibility to protect others from evil, even at personal cost.					



	Care for God's Creation <i>"We are stewards, not owners, of the earth and all its creatures."</i> Less directly applicable in these texts, but: Rossetti's work sometimes reflects a reverence for nature and creation (<i>Spring, A Birthday</i>). Dracula features disturbing inversions of nature (undead, bats, wolves), symbolising spiritual corruption and disorder.					
Careers and Personal Development links						



Year 13	Half Term 1	Half term 2	Half Term 3	Half Term 4	Half term 5	Half Term 6
Topic	Teacher 1 Hamlet Reading of text and developing understanding of characters and themes Teacher 2 Death of a naturalist by Seamus Heaney and The thing about December by Donal Ryan. Pupils will develop connections	Teacher 1 Hamlet Critical interpretations and key perspectives. Pupils will begin to explore the play through different interpretations Teacher 2 Death of a naturalist by Seamus Heaney and The thing about December by Donal Ryan. Pupils will develop connections along the themes of innocence and experience	Teacher 1 Hamlet Responses to key extracts developing familiarity with exam and essay structure Teacher 2 Explore how the transition between innocence and experience is presented in 'Death of a Naturalist' by Seamus Heaney and 'The Thing about December' by Donal Ryan.	Teacher 1 Hamlet Consolidation of critical interpretations and essay writing. Pupils will continue to respond to key extracts Teacher 2 Pupils develop a final draft of the comparative coursework assignment	Teacher 1 Hamlet Revision of key areas and critical interpretations Teacher 2 Revision of The Gothic and The Bloody chamber. Timeline of the gothic genre	Students will be preparing for external examinations
Vocabulary	1. Soliloquy 2. Alienation 3. Ambiguity 4. Epiphany 5. Melancholy 6. Pastoral 7. Innocence 8. Corruption 9. Identity 10. Grief	1. Surveillance 2. Disillusionment 3. Nostalgia 4. Vulnerability 5. Betrayal 6. Patriarchy 7. Isolation 8. Memory 9. Revenge 10. Transformation	11. Mortality 12. innocence 13. Experience 14. Foil 15. Fate 16. Catharsis 17. Entrapment 18. Guilt 19. Coming-of-age 20. Moral decay	21. Soliloquy 22. Revenge 23. Melancholy 24. Corruption 25. Madness 26. Betrayal 27. Mortality 28. Surveillance 29. Catharsis 30. Ambiguity	31. Duality 32. Madness 33. Patriarchy 34. Entrapment 35. Subversion 36. Corruption 37. Repression 38. Power 39. Death 40. The uncanny	

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	<i>"We are stewards, not owners, of the earth and all its creatures."</i> Less directly applicable in these texts, but: Rossetti's work sometimes reflects a reverence for nature and creation (<i>Spring, A Birthday</i>). Dracula features disturbing inversions of nature (undead, bats, wolves), symbolising spiritual corruption and disorder.					The Comr Good vs. Exploitation Dracula: T Count's predation mirrors CS warnings against exploitation the weak power/we
Careers and Personal Development links	Career Links 1. Law – Develops skills in critical analysis, argumentation, and interpreting complex texts. 2. Journalism – Sharpens writing, research, and storytelling abilities. 3. Publishing & Editing – Cultivates an eye for language,	Personal Development Links 1. Empathy – Engaging with diverse characters fosters understanding of others' experiences. 2. Critical Thinking – Teaches how to question assumptions and interpret meaning. 3. Emotional Intelligence – Literature explores	Career Links 1 Human Resources – Understanding character and motivation aids in people management. 2. Film, TV, and Theatre – Literature feeds into performance, direction, and adaptation. 3. Translation & Linguistics – Analysing	Career Links 1. Speechwriting / Politics – Crafting arguments and understanding rhetoric is key. 2. Game Writing / Narrative Design – Literature is foundational for world-building and storytelling. 3. Tech / UX Writing – Clear, audience-friendly communication is highly valued.	Personal Development Links ☐ Self-Expression – Helps articulate personal thoughts, emotions, and experiences. ☐ Reflection – Encourages introspection and examining one's own beliefs. ☐ Debating Skills – Builds persuasive argumentation and active listening. 1. Memory & Focus – Improves concentration	



	tone, and structure. 4. Teaching & Academia – Fosters communication skills and deep subject expertise. 5. Marketing & Communications – Enhances persuasive writing and audience awareness. 6. Creative Writing / Screenwriting – Builds narrative construction and imaginative thinking. 7. Public Relations – Encourages nuanced understanding of tone and messaging. 8. Librarianship / Archiving – Involves organisation and deep reading of texts. 9. Civil Service / Policy Work – Strengthens	inner lives, aiding self-awareness. 4. Communication Skills – Encourages clarity, persuasion, and expression. 5. Cultural Awareness – Introduces historical, political, and global contexts. 6. Moral Reasoning – Promotes reflection on ethics and human behaviour. 7. Confidence – Expressing interpretations builds self-assurance. 8. Resilience – Literature often deals with trauma, identity, and overcoming hardship. 9. Creativity – Encourages original thought and imaginative expression.	language makes for skilled translators or linguists. 4. Copywriting / Content Creation – Creativity and tone are essential in writing for brands. 5. Diplomacy / International Relations – Cultural literacy and persuasive language are crucial.	4. Bookselling / Literary Agent – Deep knowledge of literary trends and tastes is essential. □ Ethics Boards / Think Tanks – Analysing philosophical and moral dilemmas is often rooted in literary thinking.	and information retention through deep reading. 2. Adaptability – Interpreting diverse texts promotes flexible thinking. 3. Appreciation of Beauty – Literature develops aesthetic awareness and appreciation of language. 4. Ethical Sensitivity – Confronts moral complexity, fostering nuanced judgment. 5. Resisting Simplistic Narratives – Encourages critical engagement with news, media, and politics. 6. Mindfulness – Slow, close reading can offer calm and presence. 7. Connection to the Human Experience – Offers timeless insights into love, loss, power, and hope.	
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	critical reasoning and synthesis of viewpoints. 10. Therapy / Counselling – Helps understand human behaviour and empathy through character analysis.	10. Lifelong Learning – Instills a love of reading and intellectual curiosity.				
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