### Chapter IV

**Application of Multimedia in Teaching English Novels**

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Chapter IV

Application of Multimedia in Teaching English Novels

4.1 Introduction

The present chapter explains what and how Multimedia tools were used to develop the Multimedia modules as part of the research work. It looks at the foundation research work that preceded the development of the modules. The most important aspect of the Multimedia design is its educational nature. The students would more effectively learn from the modules than from traditional material. The researcher developed Multimedia modules using the tools, which were compatible with most of the computer systems widely used. After giving details regarding Multimedia and its role in the field of education, the researcher has explained the tools used for the research.

4.2 Multimedia

Multimedia is the combination of different content forms. The different content forms are text, audio, video, animation, still images and interactive features. These are all used in various ways and combinations with the help of advanced technology to get the content across. Multimedia is used to play or display the information content through processing devices such as computers and sophisticated electronic devices and integration of both. Sometimes, it can also be part of a live performance. These devices are used to store and display the information content by using multimedia. It has got a broader scope in the current trend.
4.3 Use of Multimedia in Education

At present, the multimedia is used to bring Computer Based Training (CBT) courses and reference materials. It includes a series of presentations, text about a particular topic, and associated illustrations in various information formats. It dramatically expanded the scope of learning theory in the last two decades. There are several ongoing research works evolving in this area all over the world. The following are the use of multimedia in education:

- **Boundless and Progressing:** With the advent of information technology through Internet, the information distribution is accessible in enormous ways. This ensures the rapid growth in learning whereas classical textbook mode is very limited in scope.
- **Up-to-date:** The sources of information are constantly updated.
- **Economical:** The cost is very minimal in comparison with that of other modes.
- **Searchable:** There are many search engines readily available. This can be incorporated into the content and presented to students.
- **Diverse Authorship:** There is a scope for adding many viewpoints of people and different perspectives that are available on the Internet.
- **Interactive:** The interaction between the user and the target audience is high.
Convenience of Time and Place: It is easy to set the multimedia at any time and place.

4.4 Major Role in School and College Education

- Multimedia creates a new synergy in the *curriculum* in school and college and universities all over the world.
- It reinforces the need of time and techno-savvy skill among the users.
- With reference to language (special mention to English education) among non-English speakers, it creates a considerable impact and achieves a desired result.
- Countries like India, with predominant government schools, students spend more time working on improving English language scores, but hardly gain practical skills. But, the English education today has gone into the golden circle through multimedia to improve students’ practical ability in English.
- Multimedia teaching will bring students into a class where they can interact with the teacher and the subject.
- Multimedia teaching is more spontaneous than conventional ways; teachers can reproduce situations in actual life.
- In many situations, the teachers do not have to be there at all. The students will learn by themselves in the class. The teachers need to support and refresh their learning. Beyond all, teachers will have a lot of approaches to stimulate the students’ passion for learning.

With the present multimedia technology, it is sure that a significant growth can be attained in educational technology, which may have a better chance of success due to the omnipresent use of computers in education.
4.5 Multimedia Tools Used in this Research are as follows:

- Microsoft PowerPoint
- Microsoft Word
- VLC Media Player
- Sub Rip
- Format Factory
- Picasa

4.5.1 Microsoft PowerPoint

PowerPoint is a complete presentation graphics package. It gives you everything you need to produce a professional-looking presentation. PowerPoint offers word processing, outlining, drawing, graphing, and presentation management tools— all designed to be easy to use and learn.

The main purpose of MS PowerPoint is to enable the user to create dynamic, informational slide shows through the use of text, graphics, and animation. Slide shows created with the software are often displayed on projection screens for business, training, or educational presentations, although they can be distributed as stand-alone files. Additionally, the slides can be arranged and printed as handouts for reference.

PowerPoint presentations consist of a number of individual pages or "slides". The "slide" analogy is a reference to the slide projector. Slides may contain text, graphics, sound, movies, and other objects, which may be arranged freely. The presentation can be printed, displayed live on a computer, or navigated through at the command of the presenter. For a larger audience, the computer display is often projected using a video projector. Slides can also form the basis of webcasts.
PowerPoint has got the following key features such as:

- Entrance, emphasis, and exit of elements on a slide itself are controlled by what PowerPoint calls Custom Animations.
- Transitions, on the other hand, are movements between slides. These can be animated in a variety of ways.
- Custom animation can be used to create small story boards by animating pictures to enter, exit or move.

4.5.2 Microsoft Word

MS Word is a popular word-processing programme used for creating documents such as letters, brochures, learning activities, tests, quizzes and students' homework assignments. There are many powerful features available in Microsoft Word to make it easier to learn for students with disabilities.

MS Word has the following features:

- Create visually compelling documents
- Turn your text into compelling diagrams
- Add visual impact to your document

4.5.3 VLC Media Player

VLC media player (also known as VLC) is a highly portable free and open-source media player and streaming media server written by the Video LAN project. It is a cross-platform media player, with versions for Microsoft Windows, OS X, GNU/Linux, Android, BSD, Solaris, iOS, Syllable, BeOS, MorphOS, QNX and eComStation.
VLC media player supports many audio and video compression methods and file formats, including DVD-video, video CD and streaming protocols. It is able to stream over computer network and to transcode multimedia files.

VLC used to stand for VideoLAN Client, but since VLC is no longer simply a client, that initialism no longer applies. The default distribution of VLC includes a large number of free decoding and encoding libraries, avoiding the need for finding/calibrating proprietary plug-in. Many of VLC's codes are provided by the libavcodec library from the FFmpeg project, but it uses mainly its own muxer and demuxers and its own protocols. It also gained distinction as the first player to support playback of encrypted DVDs on Linux and OS X by using the libdvdcss DVD decryption library.

4.5.4 SubRip – Subtitles

SubRip is a software program for Windows which "rips" (extracts) subtitles and their timings from video. It is free software. Sub Rip is also the name of the widely used and broadly compatible subtitle text file format created by this software.

.SRT file is a common and very basic subtitle file format supported by most media players. The SubRip .srt file format is supported by most software video players like VLC Media Player. SRT files are Text files containing subtitles used by various video playback programs. Supported by DivX, DVD, and other video formats which includes the time each subtitle should be displayed followed by the text of the subtitle. Subtitle files are often named according to the language of the subtitles, i.e. "moviename.eng.srt" for English and "moviename.ger.srt" for German subtitles. SRT files are text files used in video playback. They do not contain any video data.
4.5.5 Format Factory

Format Factory is an ad-supported freeware multimedia converter that can convert video, audio, and picture files. It is also capable of ripping DVDs and CDs to other file formats, as well as creating .iso images. It can be used for handling various operations such as:

- Converting all popular video, audio, picture formats to others.
- Splitting and Joining Multiple Videos
- Repair damaged video and audio file.
- Reducing Multimedia file size.
- Support iPhone, iPod multimedia file formats.
- Picture converting supports Zoom, Rotate/Flip, and tags.
- DVD Ripper.
- Supports different languages

Format Factory supports video, audio and picture formats such as 3gp, MPEG-1(.mpg), Matroska (.mkv), Flash video, Mp4, Audio video Interleave (.avi), Windows media video (.wmv), VOB file, Quick Time File Format (QTFF), MP3, .WAV, JPEG, .GIF etc.

4.5.6 Picasa

Picasa is an image organizer and image viewer for organizing and editing digital photos, plus an integrated photo-sharing website, originally created by a company named Lifescape in 2002 and owned by Google since 2004. Native applications for Windows XP, Windows Vista, Windows 7 and Mac OS X are available through Google Labs.

For organizing photos, Picasa has file importing and tracking features, as well as tags, facial recognition, and collections for further sorting. It also offers several basic photo editing functions, including color enhancement, red eye reduction, and cropping. Other features include
slide shows, printing, and image timelines. Images can also be prepared for external use, such as for e-mailing or printing, by reducing file size and setting up page layouts. There is also integration with online photo printing services. Other simple editing features include adding text to the image. Picasa supports Google's WebP image format as well as the JPG format and most Raw image format (RAW files). A user can view and edit RAW files and save the finished edit (as JPG, or other forms) without any changes to the original RAW file.

Picasa has no separate view window. There is only an "edit view" with a viewing area. Fullscreen view is available in slideshow mode, by holding down the ctrl+alt keys while in "edit view", or by pressing the Alt Gr key. This feature is also available through the context menu of Windows Explorer, and provides a way to start the Picasa editor as well.

4.5.7 Conclusion

The different tools used for the development of the Multimedia modules are discussed. It was developed to the fullest satisfaction of the Research Supervisor and the researcher. For further understanding of the students, the chapter summaries of the novel are given as points in MS –Word and Power point.
4.6 Summary of Chapters

The researcher has provided the chapter-wise summary of the whole novel which has fifty three chapters. It is for the easy comprehension of the students or any other reader. Only the essence of the story is given. These details are provided to the readers using Microsoft Word.

Ch. 1 - "Treats of the Place Where Oliver Twist Was Born, and of the Circumstances Attending His Birth"

➢ It is a short first chapter, and gets right to the point: the scene is a small town in England, and the novel opens in the early nineteenth century.

➢ Oliver is born in a workhouse.

➢ After kissing Oliver with cold white lips, Oliver’s mother dies, leaving her son all alone and at the mercy of the parish authorities.

➢ All we learn about his mother at this point is that a) she was found lying in the street after having walked a long way, but nobody knows where she had come from, and b) she was not wearing a wedding ring, so the doctor assumes that she was unmarried and that Oliver is illegitimate, and c) she was a good-looking girl.

➢ In the closing sentences of the first chapter, Dickens hints ominously at the fate awaiting Oliver as a parish child.

Ch. 2 - "Treats of Oliver Twist's Growth, Education, and Board"

• Dickens treats us to a scathingly ironic description of the wretched conditions at the baby farm run by Mrs. Mann where Oliver is sent after his mother’s death.
Oliver survives infancy. He is now eight years old and he is a pale, thin child and small in stature. Apparently, Mrs. Mann does not feed the babies very much; she pockets the extra money she should have been spending on their food and clothing.

Mr. Bumble, the Beadle, comes to inspect the baby farm. Mr. Bumble arrives at Mrs. Mann’s baby farm, and they talk over a glass of gin and water with a spoonful of sugar.

Mr. Bumble plans to take Oliver back to the workhouse with him because, at the age of eight, he is old enough to start working.

Oliver is cleaned up (sort of) and is taken before the parish board and questioned about his religion.

He will start learning how to pick oakum the next morning at the workhouse.

Oliver and the other young boys in the workhouse are close to starvation, because they are given only one ounce of watery gruel for each meal.

The boys decide to draw straws to decide who is going to ask for more to eat. Oliver gets the short end of that stick, and we get the famous scene of Oliver asking for more.

Apparently asking for more to eat is an unforgivable offence – the man in the white waistcoat is so shocked that he prophesies that Oliver will be hung.

Ch. 3 - “Relates How Oliver Twist Was Very Near Getting a Place, Which Should Not Have Been a Sinecure”

The punishment meted out to Oliver for asking for more is to keep him locked in a dark room for a week. Dickens suggests that Oliver is so depressed by his solitary confinement that the gentleman in the white waistcoat could have been proven right (i.e., that Oliver would be hanged) if Oliver had had a pocket-handkerchief with which to hang himself. Of course he does not have one, because they are considered a luxury item.
Mr. Gamfield, a chimneysweeper, is coming down the road in front of the workhouse with his donkey, trying to figure out a way to pay his rent.

He stops his donkey in front of the workhouse to read a notice posted on the gate, and the man with the white waistcoat is happy to see him look at it, because the notice is advertising that the workhouse has an unwanted orphan who will be given, along with five pounds, to anyone willing to sign him up as an apprentice.

Mr. Gamfield happens to need exactly five pounds to pay his rent, so he tells the gentleman in the white waistcoat that he needs an apprentice.

Mr. Limbkins, another of the parish officials, knows all this about chimneysweeps, so after a whispered conversation with the man in the white waistcoat, and other parish board members, they tell Mr. Gamfield that because Oliver is not likely to survive very long as a chimneysweep, Mr. Gamfield cannot have the full five pounds.

They offer three pound ten, and after some debate, Mr. Gamfield agrees.

Mr. Bumble goes to release Oliver from his solitary confinement, and gives him extra gruel and even some bread.

Fortunately for Oliver, becoming someone’s apprentice required that some paperwork be signed by the local magistrate. And the magistrate, although oblivious to most things, cannot quite ignore the look of abject terror on Oliver’s face as he is about to sign the indentures.

So, Oliver is spared the fate of becoming a chimneysweep, and the notice advertising that an orphan is available as an apprentice is posted again on the workhouse gate.
Ch. 4 - "Oliver, Being Offered Another Place, Makes His First Entry into Public Life."

- The parish board decides to send Oliver to sea as a cabin boy.
- On his way back from asking about possible places for Oliver on a ship, Mr. Bumble runs into Mr. Sowerberry, the parish’s undertaker and coffin-maker.
- After a brief (and macabre) discussion of how business is doing, Mr. Bumble asks Mr. Sowerberry if he knows anyone who might need an orphan as an apprentice.
- Mr. Sowerberry needs an apprentice himself, and agrees to take Oliver starting that evening for a trial period – after which he could sign real legal indentures, if he should "find, upon a short trial, that he can get enough work out of the boy without putting too much food in him".
- When Oliver is told that he is heading to a coffin-maker’s, he accepts it with remarkably little emotion, not because he is "a hardened rascal," as the board members declare, but because he is in danger of "being reduced to a state of brutal stupidity and sullenness for life, by the ill usage he had received".
- Mr. Bumble delivers Oliver to the Sowerberry house and, after complaining at how small Oliver is, Mrs. Sowerberry sends Oliver to the basement to eat the scraps of meat that the family dog had rejected. Oliver is hungry enough to devour every morsel.
- Oliver is sent to sleep under a counter in the workshop, surrounded by empty coffins.

Ch. 5 - "Oliver Mingles with New Associates, and, Going to a Funeral for the First Time, Forms an Unfavorable Notion of his Master’s Business"

- Oliver is understandably depressed in his new surroundings – he is in the dark and surrounded by coffins in a strange place – but he does finally go to sleep.
He is woken up by a kicking at the shop door. The owner of the kicking feet promises to "whop" Oliver when he comes in, and introduces himself as "Mister Noah Claypole."

Noah is another apprentice in the undertaker’s shop and, as a charity boy himself, he is used to being at the bottom of the ladder. So Noah is happy to have Oliver around to beat upon.

Noah and Charlotte, the servant girl, are apparently good friends: Charlotte saves Noah the best pieces of bacon for his breakfast, while Oliver again gets the scraps, and has to eat them in the coldest corner of the kitchen.

After Oliver’s been there for about a month, Mr. Sowerberry comes up with the great idea of using Oliver as a "mute" in children’s funerals. After all, as Mr. Sowerberry points out, "there’s an expression of melancholy in his face […] which is very interesting".

Oliver has to go along with Mr. Sowerberry to measure the corpse for the coffin. He discovers that the person who died was a wife and mother, and her bereaved husband is almost crazy with grief. The husband blames the whole workhouse/poor-law system.

The funeral itself is even more depressing. The minister is over an hour late, and keeps them waiting in the rain in the graveyard. Once he arrives, he babbles out the funeral service in "four minutes," and then runs off again without trying to comfort the husband or offer to help his family.

When Oliver admits to Mr. Sowerberry that he did not like the funeral at all, Mr. Sowerberry assures him that he will get used to it in time.
Ch. 6 - "Oliver, Being Goaded by the Taunts of Noah, Rouses into Action, and Rather Astonishes him"

- Oliver observes a lot of hypocrisy in his new role as an undertaker’s apprentice: he sees how people who have just lost a family member will act inconsolable in public, but will chat cheerfully with friends behind closed doors.

- Noah has become more jealous of Oliver than ever, and Charlotte treats him badly because Noah does. And because Oliver is a favourite of Mr. Sowerberry, Mrs. Sowerberry mistreats him, as well.

- Noah starts tormenting Oliver one day when they are alone in the kitchen, and he chooses to make fun of Oliver’s (dead) mother.

- When Noah calls Oliver’s mother "a right-down bad 'un," Oliver overturns a table, starts throttling him, and finishes by punching him in the face.

- Charlotte arrives and starts beating Oliver from one side, while Mrs. Sowerberry holds his other arm and scratches at his face. Now that reinforcements have arrived, Noah plucks up the courage to start punching Oliver in the back.

- Once his assailants have worn themselves out, they lock Oliver in the cellar, and Mrs. Sowerberry goes into hysterics.

- Since Mr. Sowerberry is not at home, Mrs. Sowerberry sends Noah off to fetch Mr. Bumble.

Ch. 7 - "Oliver Continues Refractory"

- Noah arrives at the workhouse and dramatically complains to Mr. Bumble that Oliver has almost murdered him.
When Mr. Bumble arrives, Oliver is still so angry that he is not even afraid of Mr. Bumble.

Mr. Bumble tells Mrs. Sowerberry that she has overfed Oliver, and that is why he has plucked up the courage to stand up to Noah and is unafraid of Mr. Bumble. His solution is to starve Oliver for a few days so that he would not have the energy to fight back when they let him out of the cellar.

When Mr. Sowerberry gets back, his wife’s exaggerations of Oliver’s crimes force him to punish the boy, even though he probably would not have wanted to without his wife’s pushing.

Oliver spends the rest of the day shut up in the back kitchen, and finally is ordered up to bed.

After crying for a while, Oliver stands up and leaves the house. He is not sure where he is going to go, but his first stop is Mrs. Mann’s baby farm.

Oliver stops in front of the gate and sees one of his former playmates and fellow-sufferers, Dick.

Since Dick is the only one up, Oliver risks staying for a few minutes to say goodbye before leaving to seek his fortune some long way off.

**Ch 8 - "Oliver Walks to London, and Encounters on the Road a Strange Sort of Young Gentleman"

- Oliver is at the very edge of town, and it is now eight in the morning.
- Oliver stops to rest by a milestone that says that he is 70 miles from London.
Oliver remembers having heard about London from the old men at the workhouse, and decides it’s "the very place for a homeless boy, who must die in the streets unless someone helped him".

Oliver only has a crust of bread, an extra shirt, two spare pairs of stockings, and a penny, and he now has 65 miles more to go. He walks twenty miles that day.

After a week of walking, Oliver reaches London at sunrise, but "the light only seemed to show the boy his own lonesomeness and desolation as he sat with bleeding feet and covered with dust upon a cold door-step".

A boy notices Oliver sitting there, and after looking at him for a while, comes over and says, "Hullo! My covey, what’s the row?"

He asks Oliver some more questions that Oliver does not understand.

After some more misunderstandings, the young man offers to buy Oliver some food, which Oliver obviously accepts.

As he eats, he tells the boy that he is going to London. The boy asks if he knows where he is going to stay, or if he has any money. When Oliver answers "no" to both, the boy says that he knows of a "gentleman" in London who will give Oliver a place to stay in "for nothink," so long as Oliver is introduced by this boy.

The boy introduces himself as "Jack Dawkins," but he is more often known as "the Artful Dodger".

They arrive in London and pass through a dirty neighborhood.

After an exchange of secret passwords with someone in an upstairs window, the Dodger leads Oliver upstairs to a dirty room, where he introduces Oliver to "a very old shrivelled Jew."
• Besides Fagin, the room is full of various other young boys. There are a whole lot of pocket handkerchiefs spread out around the room, which Fagin tells Oliver are being sorted for the laundry. All the boys seem to find this hilarious.
• After giving him a dinner of sausage, they give him a tumbler of gin and water. He drops right off to sleep.

    Ch. 9 - "Containing Further Particulars Concerning the Pleasant Old Gentleman, and his Hopeful Pupils."

    ➢ Oliver wakes up the next morning to find that he is alone in the room with Fagin. Fagin seems to be nervous about something – he is continually looking around to make sure that he is alone, besides the sleeping Oliver.
    ➢ Oliver is only half awake, so Fagin thinks he is still sleeping. After checking, Fagin opens a trap door in the floor of the room and pulls out a box.
    ➢ He pulls various jewels and fancy watches out of the box to admire and then put them back, talking to self all the while.
    ➢ When he realizes that Oliver is awake and has seen him, he flies into a rage, asking Oliver what he has seen. When Oliver answers innocently that he has only seen the pretty things in the box, Fagin pretends that his rage was all a joke.
    ➢ Just then the Dodger comes back with one of the other boys, who is introduced as Charley Bates.
    ➢ Fagin asks the Dodger and "Master Bates" if they had been working that morning, and the Dodger produces a couple of wallets, and Charley comes up with four handkerchiefs.
    ➢ Oliver assumes that the boys have made the things they show to Fagin, and Charley laughs and calls him "green."
After breakfast, Fagin, Charley, and the Dodger play a "game" – or so Dickens calls it, because that is what it looks like to Oliver. The boys are practicing picking Fagin’s pockets.

Two young ladies arrive, named Betty and Nancy.

After drinking some liquor, Fagin gives the girls some money, and they go out, accompanied by the Dodger and Charley.

Fagin then plays the pickpocket game with Oliver.

The chapter ends with Oliver learning how to pull the embroidered initials out of handkerchiefs so that they can be resold at a pawnshop.

Ch. 10 - "Oliver Becomes Better Acquainted with the Characters of his New Associates, and Purchases Experience at a High Price. Being a Short but Very Important Chapter in this History"

- Oliver wants to go outside with the others. Oliver still does not realize that the boys are not making the stuff they bring back and they are stealing it.

- Finally Fagin allows Oliver to go out with the Dodger and Bates. Oliver still thinks they are going to be teaching him how to make things.

- Oliver notices that Charley keeps stealing apples from fruit vendors. He is about to say something about their bad behaviour when they stop and point at an "old cove" by a book-seller.

- The "old cove" is a respectable-looking old gentleman who is totally absorbed in the book he is reading at the bookseller’s stand. He is totally oblivious to anything going on around him.
• Oliver stares at Charley and the Dodger in shocked silence, with his mouth hanging open, while the Dodger and Charley sidle up to him and slip his handkerchief out of his pocket, and then slip around the corner.

• Everything strikes Oliver at once, and suddenly he realizes where all the handkerchiefs have been coming from. His automatic response is to run away, and runs down the street.

• The old guy immediately and instinctively assumes that it was Oliver who stole it, since it is Oliver who is noisily running away, and he yells, "Stop, thief!"

• Someone finally tackles Oliver to the ground, and the old gentleman gets dragged to the front of the crowd to identify Oliver as the suspected culprit. But he clearly feels sorry for Oliver, and calls him a "poor fellow."

• A police officer arrives, and drags Oliver to his feet.

• Oliver tries to tell him that he was innocent, and that two other boys did it, but the police officer does not believe him.

• The old gentleman follows along as the police officer drags Oliver along, and seems curious about Oliver for some reason.

**Ch. 11 - "Treats of Mr. Fang the Police Magistrate, and Furnishes a Slight Specimen of his Mode of Administering Justice"**

- Oliver is dragged to the magistrate.

- Even though the old gentleman says he would rather not press charges, the police officer says the magistrate has to see him.

- He gets thrown into a cell at the station house.

- Meanwhile the old gentleman is talking to himself, wondering whether Oliver might possibly be innocent and asking himself why Oliver looks so familiar.
The old gentleman is called into the presence of the magistrate, Mr. Fang.

Mr. Fang is very, very rude. He seems to enjoy getting respectable people all riled up by treating them badly.

But the old gentleman does not want to get Oliver into more trouble, so he tries not to lose his temper. He introduces himself as Mr. Brownlow.

Mr. Brownlow tells the story of how Oliver got chased, and says that he thinks he might very well be innocent.

When Fang turns to Oliver, Oliver’s too weak to answer, but the officer leaning over Oliver to hear his response makes up answers to repeat back to Fang.

Oliver faints on the floor.

Mr. Fang says he is faking, and commits him to three months of hard labour.

The bookseller, who saw the whole thing, comes running in, demanding to be sworn in.

The bookseller swears that he saw the robbery committed by another boy.

They get cleared out of the court, and Oliver is lying there on the pavement looking half-dead, so Mr. Brownlow orders a coach to carry Oliver away.

Ch. 12 - "In Which Oliver is Taken Better Care of, Than He Ever Was Before.
With some Particulars Concerning a Certain Picture"

- Oliver is taken to Mr. Brownlow’s house, up in the suburb of Pentonville.
- The poor kid is unconscious for days and he finally wakes up, and asks where he is.
- A motherly old lady immediately checks up on him, and tells him to be quiet, because he has been really sick and needs to take it easy.
- Oliver is so grateful that he pulls affectionately on her hand, and the old lady is astonished at how grateful he is.
Oliver gradually recovers and he notices a portrait hanging in the room opposite his chair, and asks the old lady, Mrs. Bedwin about it.

She does not know anything about it – even who the lady is. Oliver clearly feels some kind of deep connection to the portrait: "it makes my heart beat […] as if it was alive, and wanted to speak to me, but couldn’t".

That remark strikes Mrs. Bedwin as pretty creepy, so she moves the portrait so that it is hanging behind him, instead of across from him. Clearly it was wreaking havoc on his young, fevered imagination.

Mr. Brownlow comes to visit Oliver.

And speaking of hearts, we learn that Mr. Brownlow’s heart is "large enough for any six ordinary old gentlemen of humane disposition."

Mr. Brownlow learns for the first time that the boy’s name is Oliver Twist.

Just when Oliver is asking him why he looks perplexed, Brownlow notices a strong and striking resemblance between Oliver and the portrait that is now hanging above Oliver’s head.

Ch. 13 - "Reverts to the Merry Old Gentleman and his Youthful Friends, Through Whom a New Acquaintance is Introduced to the Intelligent Reader, and Connected with whom Various Pleasant Matters are Related Appertaining to this History"

- Charley thinks that the whole incident with Oliver was hilarious, and he cannot stop laughing about it, but the Dodger is worried about what Fagin will say.

- As soon as they tell Fagin what happened, he begins to shake the Dodger violently. Fortunately, the Dodger wears a coat about ten sizes too big, so he just slips out of it.
The Dodger grabs the long toasting fork that they use to toast sausages in the fire and takes a swing at Fagin with it – but misses.

Fagin throws a big jug at the Dodger, but misses. But Fagin hits a newcomer, by mistake, as he is coming into the room.

The newcomer is Bill Sikes, who growls at the way Fagin treats the boys.

Fagin says that he is afraid Oliver will say something that will get them all in trouble.

Everyone is dismal at the thought of Oliver telling about them to others, so they decide that someone will have to go and ask where he is. But obviously none of them wants to march up to the police office.

Then Nancy walks in. They ask her to go in search of Oliver, since the police do not know her in this. She is reluctant, but with some persuasion and some threats from Bill, she agrees.

Nancy puts on a respectable-looking outfit, and goes to the police station to ask about her "poor little brother."

Her costume and act are convincing enough that she gets the officer to tell her that he had gone off with Mr. Brownlow, and that he lives somewhere in Pentonville.

Nancy goes back to Fagin’s den with the news.

Ch. 14 - "Comprising Further Particulars of Oliver’s Stay at Mr. Brownlow’s, with the Remarkable Prediction which one Mr. Grimwig Uttered Concerning him, When He Went Out on an Errand"

- Now that Oliver is better, Mr. Brownlow thinks it is time for Oliver to have a new suit of clothes.
- Mr. Brownlow asks Oliver to see him in his study.
• Mr. Brownlow sees how curious Oliver is about all of the books in his study, so they have a brief conversation about whether Oliver might want to read them all. Oliver says he would much rather be a book-seller than an author.

• Mr. Brownlow then turns more serious, and tells Oliver that he trusts him.

• Oliver is just starting to tell his story to Mr. Brownlow; they are interrupted by a servant, who announces that Mr. Grimwig has arrived.

• Mr. Grimwig comes into the room and Mr. Brownlow introduces him to Oliver.

• An opportunity for Oliver to prove himself presents itself almost immediately: a pile of books is delivered from the bookseller, but not all of them were paid for, and some need to be returned.

• Mr. Brownlow is just as eager for Oliver to prove himself to Mr. Grimwig as Oliver is, so he sends Oliver out on the errand, with a stack of books to return, and a five pound note and instructions to bring back the change.

• Mr. Grimwig bets that Oliver would not come back, but will make off with the books and the money and go back to the thieves, and Mr. Brownlow insists that he will be back within twenty minutes.

• They set the watch on the table and watch the minutes tick by, but Oliver does not come back.

Ch. 15 - "Showing How Very Fond of Oliver Twist, the Merry Old Jew and Miss Nancy Were"

➤ In a public house, Bill Sikes is with his dog and he is clearly preoccupied with something, and decides to take it out on the dog, so he kicks it and swears at it.

➤ Oliver, meanwhile, is off on his errand to deliver the books to the bookseller.
It is a dark alley and he runs into Nancy and Sikes.

Nancy’s still in her "respectable sister" costume, and as soon as she sees Oliver she starts crying over him and pretending that he is her little lost brother who ran away from home a month ago.

She is persuasive enough that everyone on the street around them starts scolding Oliver for running away to join thieves and worrying his family.

Even though Oliver loudly contradicts it all, Nancy’s act is better than Oliver’s – everyone thinks he is just trying to lie because he is a hardened criminal and he wants to get back to his gang of thieves.

So Nancy and Sikes drag Oliver back into the bad they had just come from, while Mrs. Bedwin, Mr. Brownlow, and Mr. Grimwig are back at the house in Pentonville wondering what has become of him.

Ch. 16 - "Relates What Became of Oliver Twist, After He Had Been Claimed by Nancy"

- Oliver, Sikes, and Nancy arrive in an open court, and Sikes tells Oliver to take Nancy’s hand on one side, and his on the other.

- Then Sikes tells the dog to go for Oliver’s throat if he makes any sound at all. Oliver decides not to risk it.

- They eventually arrive in another narrow little street full of used-clothing stores.

- They signal with a bell outside a house that looks empty from the outside, and a voice Oliver recognizes tells them from the window that Fagin is there.

- Of course, it is the Artful Dodger who lets them in and fetches a candle.

- The Dodger is going through Oliver’s pockets, and eventually comes up with the five-pound note.
• Fagin and Sikes argue over it briefly, and Sikes ends up with it – after all, he and Nancy are the ones who found the kid.
• Oliver begs them to give the money and the books back to Mr. Brownlow, because he is afraid Brownlow will think he stole them.
• Oliver is so desperate that he makes a break for it, shrieking.
• Fagin, Charley, and the Dodger run out after him, but Nancy, unexpectedly, hangs onto Sikes and begs him to keep the dog off Oliver.
• By the time Sikes manages to throw Nancy off, Fagin and the two boys have come back, dragging Oliver.
• Fagin is about to cane him, when Nancy races forward to stop him. She actually throws his club into the fire.
• Then Nancy goes off on how Fagin turned her into a thief when she was half Oliver’s age, and has kept her at it for twelve years.
• Charley takes Oliver to his bed, with instructions to make him change out of his good clothes.
• Oliver is sad to see his own old set of clothes, which he thought he had parted with forever, on the bed waiting for him – apparently Fagin bought them from the used clothing guy.

Ch. 17 - “Oliver's Destiny Continuing Unpropitious, Brings a Great Man to London to

Injure his Reputation"

- The real action begins with Mr. Bumble arriving at Mrs. Mann’s baby farm.
- Mr. Bumble pays Mrs. Mann her salary, and asks how the orphans are.
She says they are all just fine – except the two who died last week, and little Dick who still is not well.

Dick comes and asks if someone can write down a note for him, to be given to Oliver after he dies.

Mr. Bumble is astonished, and asks for an explanation.

Dick says he wants to tell Oliver how much he has thought of him, and cried at the idea of poor Oliver wandering around in the cold by himself, and how he is happy to die young.

Mr. Bumble is shocked at this depressing speech from someone who has, he thinks, so much cause for gratitude, and blames it all on Oliver for "demoralizing" the other kids.

So of course Dick gets locked in the coal cellar as punishment.

Mr. Bumble goes on to London when he notices an advertisement in the paper, asking for information about Oliver Twist and offering a reward of five guineas.

Mr. Bumble runs away to Pentonville and knocks at Mr. Brownlow’s door, eager to tell him all that he knows about Oliver.

Mr. Bumble tells Oliver’s story in no very flattering terms.

Mr. Brownlow is sad about it, but is afraid it must be true. He gives Mr. Bumble the five guineas, and says he would have happily paid three times that much if the news had been more favourable to Oliver.

Mr. Bumble wishes he had known that before, but it is too late now – he leaves the house.

Mrs. Bedwin does not believe it when they tell her and Mr. Brownlow says he never wants to hear Oliver’s name mentioned again.
Ch. 18 - "How Oliver Passed his Time in the Improving Society of his Reputable Friends"

- The next day, the Dodger and Charley go out on "business," and Fagin gives Oliver a long lecture on ingratitude, winding up by telling him stories about all the other boys who had taken it into their heads to run away, and somehow ended up getting hanged for crimes they did not commit.
- Oliver is understandably alarmed.
- One day, the Dodger and Charley make him polish their boots, and chat with him about how great it is to be a thief.
- Fagin comes in just then, and is pleased as can be that the Dodger and Charley have been teaching Oliver to appreciate the fine art of thieving.
- After this day, Oliver is rarely left alone anymore. He is almost always with the boys, who play the old pick pocketing game with Fagin everyday for Oliver to watch, and Fagin tells funny stories about thefts he committed in younger days.
- The chapter ends on an ominous note: the narrator insinuates that the Fagin is slowly poisoning Oliver’s soul with all these stories to make thieving seem fun.

Ch. 19 - "In Which a Notable Plan is Discussed and Determined On."

- Fagin is walking through the streets in a seedy part of London, and walks up to a house there.
- Bill Sikes meets him at the door, along with the growling dog.
- Fagin wants to know if everything is all set to rob a house in Chertsey.
- After a few minutes’ pause, Sikes says that there is a way to break into the house from the outside, but he would need to borrow a small boy.
Fagin guesses at the method Sikes has in mind – there must be some panel that is easily lifted off the outside of the house, through which a small boy could fit and then open up the house for the men.

Fagin quickly gets himself together, and insists that Oliver is in it for good, now, because if he got caught in the act while robbing the house, he would be in the same boat with the rest of them.

Fagin asks a few more logistical questions and Sikes reassures him that it is all taken care of.

It is agreed upon that Nancy will be the one to pick Oliver up before his mission, because he is more likely to trust her.

Fagin heads home, and asks if Oliver is in bed and decides not to wake him up. The chapter ends ominously with Fagin standing creepily over the sleeping Oliver.

**Ch. 20 - "Wherein Oliver is Delivered over to Mr. William Sikes."**

- The next morning Fagin tells Oliver that he is going to Bill Sikes’s house, but not permanently
- Nancy comes in and tells Oliver he is supposed to go with her to Bill Sikes.
- When Oliver asks why, she says it is no harm, but she cannot make eye contact with him as she says it, and he does not believe her.
- Nancy seems to read his mind, and tells him that if he ever does manage to escape they would kill her, and that whatever they make him do, it will not be his fault.
- So Oliver gives up thinking about escape for the time being, puts his hand in hers, and away they go.
• Outside, they jump into a carriage, and drive off. Nancy warns Oliver about Sikes just as Fagin had.

• When they get to Sikes’s house, he is tempted to call for help in the street, but he remembers that Nancy will get beaten and maybe killed if he does.

• When Nancy tells Sikes that Oliver came along without complaining or trying to run away, Sikes says it is a good thing.

• Then Sikes gives him a lecture with a pistol as a visual aid – he tells Oliver not to speak unless he is spoken to.

• After dinner, Sikes goes to bed, telling Nancy to wake him up at 5am. Oliver goes to sleep on the floor.

• The next morning, Nancy wakes them both up, and they grab a quick breakfast before heading out.

• Sikes gives Oliver a cloak to throw over his clothes.

• As they leave, Oliver looks back to Nancy for some parting look or word of advice, but she is just sitting motionless by the fire.

Ch. 21 - "The Expedition"

➢ As Sikes and Oliver approach the main part of the city, everything is bustling.

➢ They cut across Smithfield and they pass west across the city towards Hyde Park and finally hitch a ride on the back of somebody’s cart. They continue west-southwest through London and pass outside of the city on the cart, and then hop off at a pub near a crossroad.

➢ They keep on walking and finally they take a dinner break, and stay long enough that Oliver falls asleep at the table.
He is woken up by a shove from Sikes, because they are going to catch a ride for the next leg of their trip from a guy with a horse and cart who is going their direction.

It is seven o’clock, and already cold and dark when they are in the cart.

They finally arrive at a dilapidated old house outside the small town of Shepperton, and they go in.

**Ch. 22 - "The Burglary"**

- Bill Sikes and Oliver walk into the old house, and are greeted in the dark by Toby Crackit, who throws things at the sleeping Barney until he wakes up enough to light a candle.
- The men sit down to a small supper, and have a drink of some liquor to toast success to their plan.
- The three men stretch out for a short nap before they go to work.
- They get up at about 1:30am, and put on heavy, long coats and shawls that partially hide their faces, and they take *Oliver* out between them.
- They hurry through the main street of the town and go up to a house about a quarter mile outside of the town.
- Toby climbs over the wall quickly, and then Sikes hands Oliver over the wall before climbing over himself.
- Now Oliver realizes for the first time that they are about to rob the house.
- Oliver is horrified, and cries out to Sikes to let him run off, and promises that he will never go back to London.
- Sikes is about to shoot him, when Toby knocks the pistol out of his hand and slaps a hand over Oliver’s mouth to keep him quiet.
• Most of the windows of the house are barred, but there is one in a back kitchen that is not – Sikes and Toby pull off its shutter with the crowbar, and then the lattice so that the window is wide open.

• Sikes gives Oliver a lantern and tells Oliver what he has to do: go straight up the stairs in the room, down the hall to the front door, and unlock it.

• They pass him through the window, and Sikes points the pistol at Oliver’s head.

• They think they hear something, but Sikes sends Oliver ahead anyway.

• Oliver has decided that he is going to make an effort to wake the family up to warn them, so he starts sneaking forward.

• Just then, Sikes calls him to come back.

• Oliver drops his lantern, and another light appears in the hallway ahead of him.

• There is a loud noise and a flash and he staggers backward.

• Sikes shoots his pistol from the window after the men and then drags Oliver back out the window.

• He realizes that Oliver has been hit, so he wraps him in a shawl and runs off with him.

Ch. 23 - "Which Contains the Substance of a Pleasant Conversation Between Mr. Bumble and a Lady, and Shows that Even a Beadle May be Susceptible on Some Points"

➢ Mrs. Corney, the matron at the workhouse where Oliver was born, making herself a comfortable cup of tea on a cold and bitter night.

➢ She is in the middle of reflecting on how lonely she is, when there’s a knock at the door.

➢ It is Mr. Bumble. Mrs. Corney quickly changes her tone of voice.

➢ Mr. Bumble complains about how demanding the poor people all are.
He tells another story of a man who came looking for relief at the overseer’s house.

Even as he finishes telling Mrs. Corney about the man who died of cold in the street, he pulls out two bottles of good port wine that he’s brought with him, "for the infirmary," and puts on his hat as though to go.

But then he stays when Mrs. Corney invites him to a cup of tea.

Mrs. Corney gets him a cup of tea.

He scoots his chair away from the fire until he is quite close to her on the other side.

Mrs. Corney is now pinned between the fire and Mr. Bumble.

Mr. Bumble asks Mrs. Corney if she is "hard-hearted," and when she wants to know why he asks, he kisses her.

She threatens to scream, but then there is a knock at the door.

This time it is a pauper, letting Mrs. Corney know that "old Sally" is dying, and has something she wants to tell Mrs. Corney before she dies.

Mrs. Corney gets up to go, and asks Mr. Bumble to wait until she gets back.

While she is out, Mr. Bumble goes around her room weighing and counting her silver sugar-tongs, milk pot, spoons, and examining all her furniture.

**Ch. 24 - "Treats of a Very Poor Subject, but is a Short One, and May be Found of Importance in this History"

- The old lady who comes to get Mrs. Corney is withered and ugly.

- When Mrs. Corney gets to the room where the sick woman is, she meets with a young man who is the apothecary’s apprentice.

- Mrs. Corney and the apothecary’s apprentice exchange pleasantries – they seem to know each other well.
They hear the old lady moan, which reminds them to check on her. The apothecary’s apprentice thinks she is almost dead, and Mrs. Corney sits on the foot of the bed to wait it out.

The apothecary’s apprentice, meanwhile, has been making a toothpick, and starts using it. Then he gets bored, and leaves.

Mrs. Corney gets impatient, and tells the two old women not to bother her for nothing.

Just as she is about to leave, old Sally sits up in bed and grabs hold of her arm, and says she has to tell her something, and that it is for her ears alone.

Old Sally confesses that, many years ago, she had attended a sick pretty young woman who had given birth to a baby and then died, and that she had robbed the woman of some gold ornament she had had around her neck.

Old Sally said that the mother had told her that a day might come when her baby would not be ashamed to hear her name mentioned, and would find some friends in the world.

Mrs. Corney wants to know the boy’s name, and old Sally says that they called him Oliver.

And old Sally dies before she can say what the gold was, or any more about it.

Mrs. Corney leaves casually, without indicating to the two old women that old Sally had said anything at all important.

**Ch. 25 - "Wherein this History Reverts to Mr. Fagin and Company"**

- Fagin is back in the old den, thinking about something in front of the fire.
- The Dodger hears the bell downstairs, and grabs the candle to go and see who it is.
- He comes back up and whispers to Fagin.
- Someone has come back "alone;" the news makes Fagin nervous.
Charley and Chitling leave the room to make way for the newcomer – it is Toby Crackit, looking rather worse.

He would not tell them what happened until he has eaten something.

Finally, he asks how Bill Sikes is doing.

Obviously, Fagin and the Dodger do not know, and were expecting that Toby would.

Toby says that the job failed, but Fagin already knew that from the newspaper.

Toby tells the story: in short, they ran away from the house, but there were dogs after them and the whole country seemed to be awake, and eventually Sikes had left Oliver alone in a ditch. Toby does not know what has happened to either of them.

Fagin yells, tears at his hair, and runs out of the house.

Ch. 26 - "In Which a Mysterious Character Appears upon the Scene, and Many Things Inseparable from this History are Done and Performed"

- Fagin cools his pace after almost getting run over in the street, and turns and heads up to another neighbourhood, where there are lots of second-hand shops where people buy and sell stolen goods. Fagin seems to know the place well.

- He sees a tradesman that he recognizes, and asks if anyone they know is up at the "Cripples."

- The landlord says that Monks will be coming there soon.

- Fagin seems relieved that he is not there now, and tells the landlord to send Monks to see him the next day.

- Fagin then takes a cab to Sikes’s house to see what Nancy knows.

- Fagin wants to know if she has any clue where Sikes might have gone. She does not answer, so he tries to get her to talk by reminding her about poor little Oliver.
• She says Oliver is better off dead, anyway.
• Fagin gets angry, and tells Nancy that if Sikes comes back without Oliver, Nancy had better kill Sikes herself, or Fagin will have him hanged.
• Nancy is shocked, and asks what he means.
• He says that Oliver is worth hundreds to him, and he does not want it all thrown away.
• But before finishing that sentence, Fagin realizes he has said too much, and falls back in a chair, and asks Nancy if she has understood him.
• Fagin hurries home and, as he is about to open his door, someone comes out of a dark neighbouring doorway and calls to him.
• The stranger asks to go inside, and Fagin reluctantly brings him in.
• Monks, the stranger, is complaining that the whole housebreaking scheme is a mistake.
• Monks says that if the boy is dead, it is not his fault – his agreement was that they could do anything, but not bring about his death.
• Just then, Monks thinks that he sees a shadow of a woman outside the door in the hallway and Fagin inspects the rooms to find no one there. Nervous Monks leaves the place.

Ch. 27 - "Atones for the Unpoliteness of a Former Chapter, Which Deserted a Lady Most Unceremoniously"

- Mr. Bumble, is waiting patiently in Mrs. Corney’s room all this time.
- Mrs. Corney comes back in all flustered, and Mr. Bumble blames the paupers, as usual.
- He asks what upset her, and she says that she is a weak creature.
- Mr. Bumble takes the opportunity to start hitting on her again and says that she is an angel.
- Mrs. Corney cannot resist such a charmer, and allows Mr. Bumble to kiss her on the nose.
Mrs. Corney is totally smitten.

Mr. Bumble is satisfied, and heads off to Mr. Sowerberry’s house.

He gets there to find Mr. and Mrs. Sowerberry out to dinner, and Noah drunk in the parlor, eating oysters as fast as Charlotte can shell them for him.

Noah offers to kiss Charlotte, and Mr. Bumble bursts in to break it up.

Mr. Bumble gives them a lecture on the evils of kissing and what it leads to, and then leaves an order for old Sally’s coffin and marches home.

Ch. 28 - "Looks After Oliver, and Proceeds with his Adventures"

- Sikes is in the middle of the chase, pausing to rest while carrying the unconscious Oliver. He can hear them coming after him.

- Sikes reluctantly leaves Oliver in the ditch where he had paused. He at least has the consideration to throw a cloak over him, and then runs off.

- The pursuers are on their way back to the house.

- At this point we learn the names of the three men: Mr. Giles is the steward/butler at the house, and he’s the one who shot the intruder. Brittles is another servant there, and the third guy is a tinker, who happened to be staying in an outhouse on the property, and so was recruited to chase the robbers.

- Meanwhile, Oliver is still lying in a ditch. He wakes up in great pain, and after a few efforts, he manages to get up, and starts staggering.

- He reaches a road, and follows it, and eventually reaches a house.

- He realises it is the house they attempted to rob the night before. So he staggers to the front door, gives it a hard knock or two, and then collapses on the doorstep.
• Mr. Giles, meanwhile, is in the kitchen, telling the story of his exploits to the two female servants, who are listening with baited breath, while Brittles and the tinker just nod away to everything Giles says.

• When they hear the knock at the door, they are all too frightened to answer it. Giles persuades Brittles to do it, and they all go in a pack.

• They open the front door, and find a half-dead little boy.

• Giles realizes it must be the robber he shot, so he drags Oliver inside and starts calling for Mrs. Maylie, the mistress of the house, to come and see.

• A young lady calls for him to be quiet, because he will frighten Mrs. Maylie. Without coming down herself, she asks Mr. Giles to treat the "poor fellow" kindly.

• Mr. Giles immediately picks up Oliver and gently carries him to a bed.

Ch. 29 - "Has an Introductory Account of the Inmates of the House to Which Oliver Resorted"

➢ The two ladies are sitting and eating their breakfast, and are described for the first time: the older lady is very upright and elegant, and the young lady is around sixteen or seventeen, and very lovely.

➢ They ask Giles how long Brittles has been gone, and Giles answers that he had been gone for an hour or more.

➢ Finally a coach pulls up, and a plump, friendly gentleman hops out and starts asking Mrs. Maylie and Rose how they are doing, after the fright of the night before.

➢ Rose says that they are fine, but that he should go and look after the "poor creature upstairs".

➢ Mr. Losberne, who is the local doctor, goes upstairs.
Finally the doctor comes back, and asks if they had seen the thief.

They say no, and Giles says that he was going to tell them all about it, but that Mr. Losberne had arrived just then and interrupted.

The doctor says that it is necessary that they see the thief.

**Ch. 30 - "Relates what Oliver's new visitors thought of him."**

- When they get to the room, Oliver is asleep on the bed and looking totally angelic as usual.
- Rose, Mrs. Maylie, and Mr. Losberne discuss whether or not Oliver can really be a criminal.
- Rose refuses to believe it, and begs her aunt to protect Oliver from the authorities.
- Mrs. Maylie promises to, and the doctor thinks about what they can do – after all, the authorities have already been notified about the break-in, and the servants know all about it, so it will be difficult to keep Oliver from being arrested.
- Mr. Losberne decides what to do, and gets Mrs. Maylie’s permission to do as he thinks proper – provided that, once they hear the boy’s story, they still think that he is worth saving. Mrs. Maylie must really trust him, because she agrees to this, even though she does not know what his plan is.
- Later on in the day, Oliver wakes up, and tells his story to Rose, Mrs. Maylie, and Mr. Losberne.
- Mr. Losberne goes down to the kitchen, where Mr. Giles is once again telling the story of his heroism to the other servants.
- Mr. Losberne pretends to be very angry, and asks Giles whether the boy they found on the doorstep that morning was the same as the boy they had shot the night before.
• Mr. Giles and Brittles are so rattled by his unexpected tone of voice that they say they are not sure.

• Just then, they hear a coach in the driveway.

• Brittles says it must be the two Bow-street officers that he and Mr. Giles had sent for that morning

• Mr. Losberne is annoyed that Giles and Brittles had sent for the officers without being asked.

**Ch. 31 - "Involves a Critical Position"**

- Brittles answers the door, and the two Bow-street officers, named Duff and Blathers, come right on in and make themselves at home.

- They sit down with Mrs. Maylie, Rose, and Mr. Losberne, and Mr. Losberne tells them the whole story of the attempted robbery.

- They ask about the boy, because the servants had mentioned him in connection with the robbery.

- Mr. Losberne says that the boy had had nothing to do with the robbery, but that "one of the frightened servants" started the rumor that he had.

- Mr. Blathers asks where the boy came from, then.

- Mr. Losberne tries not to look nervous, and offers to show the officers the place where the robbers had tried to break in.

- The officers agree that they had better check out the place first.

- Blathers and Duff return from inspecting the premises, and announce that the robbers had done a good job, and obviously had had a boy with them, based on the size of the window.
- So of course they want to see the boy upstairs.
- Mr. Losberne offers them a drink first, which they gladly accept.
- Meanwhile, Mr. Losberne steps out of the room briefly, and then returns to invite them upstairs.
- Oliver is too feverish to answer any questions, so Mr. Losberne just points him out to the officers, and says that he was a boy who was accidentally shot by a hunting gun while trespassing on some neighbour’s property, and came to their house for help, only to be jumped on by Mr. Giles and the others because they mistook him for one of the robbers.
- Mr. Giles is very confused, and ends up saying that he could not swear it was the same boy.
- The question actually gets raised whether Mr. Giles shot anyone at all, and so they inspect his gun.
- They find no bullet in it.
- Finally Blathers and Duff leave, fully convinced that Oliver has nothing to do with the attempted burglary.

Ch. 32 - "Of the Happy Life Oliver Began to Lead with his Kind Friends"

- Oliver has caught fever from spending the night in a ditch.
- Oliver is sad that his old friends (Mr. Brownlow and Mrs. Bedwin) donot know how happy he is.
- Mr. Losberne says that he will take Oliver to go see them as soon as he is up to the journey.
- So when Oliver is well, he and Mr. Losberne set out for Pentonville in Mrs. Maylie’s carriage.
On their way there, Oliver sees a house that he thinks is the one Sikes took him to.

A quick look around the house shows that it does not match up with Oliver's description of it.

Mr. Losberne figures Oliver made a mistake, and goes back to the carriage.

When they get to Mr. Brownlow's house, they find that it is all boarded up, with a "to let" sign in the window.

They find out that Mr. Brownlow, Mrs. Bedwin and his friend Grimwig have all set off for the West Indies together about six weeks before.

But a few weeks later, Mrs. Maylie and Rose head to their country cottage.

Every day he goes walking with Rose and Mrs. Maylie, and likes to run errands for them, and pick flowers for them, and basically do anything he can think of for them to show how grateful he is.

He spends his evenings doing homework and listening to Rose sing and play the piano.

Ch. 33 - "Wherein the Happiness of Oliver and his Friends Experiences a Sudden Check"

- One day, after a particularly long walk, Rose gets really emotional while playing the piano. She tries to hide her tears from Mrs. Maylie and from Oliver.
- She has some kind of a fever that causes wild fluctuations in temperature.
- Mrs. Maylie realizes how serious it is and starts crying.
- Oliver comforts her as best he can, telling her that young and beloved people never die.
- Mrs. Maylie sends for Mr. Losberne, their old friend from Chertsey.
- Oliver is the one chosen to go to the village to mail the letter summoning Mr. Losberne.
He is eager to be off, but Mrs. Maylie is hesitating about whether to send a second letter and decides against sending the letter, and Oliver’s off like a shot for town.

What Oliver has to do is to hire some guy at the town inn to ride a horse to London and hand delivers the message.

On his way out of the inn, Oliver stumbles into a tall man wearing a cloak.

He apologizes automatically but the man overreacts: "Death! […] Who’d have thought it! Grind him to ashes! he'd start up from a marble coffin to come in my way!".

Oliver backs away slowly, and assumes that the guy is totally crazy.

The man then falls on the ground, foaming at the mouth and grinding his teeth.

Oliver runs to get help from the inn, and then heads home.

Mr. Losberne arrives the next morning, and goes straight in to take care of Rose.

Mrs. Maylie finally comes out of Rose’s room, where she had been sitting pretty constantly for the past couple of days. She says that Rose has fallen asleep, and will either wake up once before dying, or will wake up healthy.

She wakes up healthy. They are all very relieved.

Ch. 34 - "Contains some Introductory Particulars Relative to a Young Gentleman who now Arrives upon the Scene, and a New Adventure which Happened to Oliver"

- A post-chaise passes Oliver on the road at full gallop.
- The passengers see him, and call for the driver to stop.
- One of the passengers is Mr. Giles, who immediately asks Oliver how Rose is doing.
- Oliver says that she is better, and the second man jumps out of the carriage and asks Oliver if he is quite sure about it. He seems to care an awful lot.
- The gentleman turns away and sobs with relief. Mr. Giles does the same.
• They all walk back to the house together.

• Oliver notices that the young gentleman is about twenty-five years old, and looks a lot like Mrs. Maylie, so Oliver assumes he is her son.

• When they arrive at the house, Harry asks his mother why she did not write sooner, because if Rose had died and he had not been there, he would have been miserable forever.

• Then they get in a debate about whether or not he should marry Rose – he wants to, and says he’s been in love with her forever.

• But Mrs. Maylie says that Rose will say no, because she has blight on her name and she would be afraid of dragging him down socially.

• Harry’s heart is set on Rose. And he says he will talk to Rose about it before he leaves

• Oliver is sitting in his little study at the back of the house with the window open, and he falls asleep over his work.

• He half wakes up because he feels like being watched.

• And sure enough, he is – by Fagin, and the man who had gotten all crazy at the inn. They are standing by the open window and staring at him.

• Oliver sees all this in a flash, and then runs, calling for help from the rest of the house.

    **Ch. 35 - "Containing the Unsatisfactory Result of Oliver’s Adventure, and a Conversation of Some Importance Between Harry Maylie and Rose"**

    - Harry realises immediately what must have happened and grabs a heavy stick and runs out of the house to pursue the intruders.

    - Mr. Losberne, Oliver and Mr. Giles follow.
They keep looking until it is dark outside, and the next day they look some more, and ask around town whether anyone has seen two men matching the description offered by Oliver.

Meanwhile, Rose has been recovering nicely from her fever, but occasionally looks like she has been crying.

Finally Harry manages to have a private conversation with her.

Harry tells her she is an angel, and beautiful and that he wants to marry her.

She says he should forget all about her, because she does not want to be an obstacle to his progress in the world.

Harry manages to get her to admit that she loves him, and that it is her sense of duty that keeps her from accepting him.

He presses his point for a while, and finally gets her to agree that within the next year, he will ask her again, and see whether or not her answer is still the same.

Ch. 36 - "Is a Very Short One, and May Appear of no Great Importance in its Place, but it Should be Read Notwithstanding, as a Sequel to the Last, and as a Key to One that Will Follow When its Time Arrives"

- Harry leaves the cottage with Mr. Losberne, who comments on the fact that Harry has changed his mind about whether to stay or to go several times.

- Harry asks Oliver to write to him regularly to give him all the updates on the family, especially Rose – and not to tell Mrs. Maylie or Rose that he is doing so. Oliver’s happy to show off his newly acquired ability to write, so he agrees.

- Mr. Losberne and Harry leave.
• Rose watches them go from her window, and says that she is pleased that Harry seems to have left in a good mood, but sighs and looks sad anyway.

Ch. 37 - "In Which the Reader, if He or She Resort to the Fifth Chapter of This Second Book, Will Perceive a Contrast not Uncommon in Matrimonial Cases"

- Mr. Bumble is sitting in the workhouse parlour, being moody.
- He is no longer the beadle – he is now the master of the workhouse, because he has married Mrs. Corney, the mistress of the workhouse.
- He sighs to himself about it – he is clearly unhappy – and Mrs. Corney walks in and hears him.
- They have a spat, and she tries crying to get him to back down.
- Tears donot work, since Mr. Bumble actually likes making people cry and so instead, she smacks him around and throws things at him. That has more the desired effect – Mr. Bumble is a big coward, and runs away in defeat to a nearby pub.
- While having his drink there, Mr. Bumble notices a stranger who seems to be staring at him.
- The stranger recognizes Mr. Bumble as the man who used to be the beadle, and asks if he remembers anything about a specific child who was born in the workhouse and ran away to London.
- Of course he means Oliver, and Mr. Bumble realises it, too.
- The stranger wants to know about the old woman who nursed Oliver’s mother and helped her when Oliver was born.
- Mr. Bumble admits that old Sally is dead, but that someone had been there when she died to hear a confession.
The stranger is eager to meet that person, and Mr. Bumble agrees to bring the person to meet him the next day at nine in the evening at a house by the river.

As he is scurrying away, the stranger says that his name is "MONKS."

Ch. 38 - "Containing an Account of What Passed Between Mr. And Mrs. Bumble and Monks at their Nocturnal Interview"

- Mr. and Mrs. Bumble arrive at the agreed-upon house, and Mr. Bumble hesitates slightly.
- A man appears at an upper window, and calls to them that he will come down to meet them.
- He asks Mr. Bumble if the lady with him is the woman who spoke with old Sally, and Mr. Bumble replies that it is.
- They climb the ladder, and sit down at a table with three chairs.
- Monks asks what old Sally has to say to her the night she died, and Mrs. Bumble cuts him off, asking what the information is worth to him.
- Monks agrees to pay twenty-five pounds in gold for the information, even though he does not yet know what it is.
- Mrs. Bumble leans across the table and tells Monks what old Sally confessed to her.
- She was alone with old Sally when she died, and Sally told her that when Oliver’s mother died, she robbed the corpse, and sold the jewel, although Oliver’s mother begged her to keep it for the sake of the baby.
- And then old Sally died, without telling Mrs. Bumble where, when, or to whom she sold it. Or even what it is, other than gold.
- But old Sally had a slip of paper in her hand when she died: a note from a pawnbroker.
• Apparently Sally sold the jewellery to the pawnbroker, but scraped together the interest each year so that the pawnbroker would keep it for her, rather than sell it off.

• Mrs. Bumble takes the note, and redeems the things from the pawnbroker, and puts them on the table in a little bag.

• The bag contains a gold locket, with two locks of hair inside, and a little gold wedding ring, with the name "Agnes" inscribed inside, along with the date but no last name.

• Monks seem relieved and then rapidly opens a trapdoor in the floor just in front of them.

• Then, with the Bumbles as his witnesses, Monks ties a weight to the bag with the jewellery and drop it into the stream below.

Ch. 39 - "Introduces Some Respectable Characters with whom the Reader is Already Acquainted, and Shows how Monks and the Jew Laid their Worthy Heads Together"

- Sikes himself is lying in bed, wrapped in a big overcoat, and looking like a shadow of his former self. Nancy is sitting by the bed, looking thin and pale.

- She asks how he is feeling.

- He asks for help to get out of bed.

- She helps, but he swears and smacks her. So she faints.

- Sikes calls for help.

- Fagin looks in, and brings the Dodger and Charley Bates in to help bring Nancy around.

- Nancy recovers, staggers to the bed, and lies down.

- Sikes tells Fagin that he needs some money.

- Fagin insists that he does not have any, but Sikes knows better. He sends Nancy with Fagin to pick up the cash and bring it back.
He takes a key to get the money.

Just then, they hear a voice from the street.

Fagin says that the visitor would not be more than ten minutes, and goes down to let him in.

Monks comes into the room, and notices Nancy sitting there.

Rather than ask Nancy to leave, Fagin takes Monks to an upstairs room for their talk.

As soon as they are gone, Nancy slips out of her shoes, pulls her skirt up and sneaks upstairs after them.

She listens for fifteen minutes, and slips back into the room just before Fagin comes back in.

Fagin counts out the money for her, and she hurries out.

Sikes does not notice anything unusual about her – he barely wakes up enough to ask if she has got the money before going back to sleep.

Ch. 40 - "A Strange Interview, which is a Sequel to the Last Chapter"

- The next day, Sikes is too busy eating and drinking with the money Fagin had sent to notice anything unusual about Nancy's behavior.
- Finally, he falls into a heavy sleep, and Nancy is relieved
- She hurries out of the house, and reaches London in record time.
- She arrives at a family hotel in a street near Hyde Park and then goes inside to ask to speak with Miss Maylie – alone.
- Miss Maylie comes down, and is so sweet that Nancy immediately bursts into tears.
- Rose offers to help her in any way she can, even before knowing why Nancy's there.
• Nancy admits that she is the one who helped to drag Oliver back to Fagin’s house from Mr. Brownlow’s.

• Rose is obviously surprised.

• Nancy asks if she knows a man named Monks. Rose does not know.

• From what she overhears between Monks and Fagin, Monks has seen Oliver out with the Dodger and Charley on the day he was picked up by Brownlow. Monks offers Fagin a large sum of money if he could get Oliver back again, and make him a thief.

• Then, the night before, Nancy heard Monks telling Fagin about how the proof of Oliver’s identity were at the bottom of the river.

• She also heard him mention Oliver’s father’s will, and how putting Oliver in jail would make a mockery of it, and finally, she heard Monks refer to his "young brother, Oliver."

• Rose is obviously surprised and Nancy says that she has to get back.

• Nancy gets Rose to promise not to use the information she has given her to arrest any of Fagin’s gang, and Rose agrees.

• They make an arrangement that every Sunday, Nancy will walk on London Bridge between 11pm and midnight, and that if Rose needs to consult her about anything, she will look for her there. Then Nancy leaves.

Ch. 41- "Containing Some Fresh Discoveries, and Showing that Surprises, Like Misfortunes, Seldom Come Alone"

➢ Oliver comes in smiling saying that Mr. Brownlow is back from the West Indies.

➢ Rose decides to tell Mr. Brownlow all about it, and offers to take Oliver to see him herself.

➢ Rose goes in first to tell Mr. Brownlow that they have found Oliver.
Mr. Brownlow is sitting in his study with Mr. Grimwig, and Rose tells them that she has news about Oliver.

Rose assures them that Oliver’s a great kid – the best boy in the world – and that he is downstairs waiting.

Mr. Brownlow is delighted, and immediately runs out to see the best boy in the world.

Mr. Brownlow comes back in with Oliver, and Mr. Grimwig is happy to see him, too.

Mrs. Bedwin comes in, and they all cry over each other some more.

Rose takes Mr. Brownlow to the next room to tell him what Nancy had said.

Mr. Brownlow says that he will tell Mr. Losberne, Harry and Mrs. Maylie all of it, and keep Mr. Losberne from doing anything stupid or rash.

Their main goal, Mr. Brownlow points out, is to figure out who Oliver’s parents were, and to get his inheritance back from his evil brother.

So now everyone knows about Monks and the big plot against Oliver except for Oliver.

Mr. Brownlow says that he was out of the country on business.

Then they go out to supper and rejoin Oliver.

Ch. 42 - "An Old Acquaintance of Oliver’s, Exhibiting Decided Marks of Genius, Becomes a Public Character in the Metropolis"

- The same night Nancy drugs Sikes and goes to see Rose Maylie, a man and woman are walking towards London along the Great North Road.
- It is Noah Claypole and Charlotte, from the Sowerberry’s house.
- They make their way into London, and do not stop until they see a very dirty public house called the "Three Cripples."
They go in, and Noah asks for some dinner and ale, which they are given in a backroom a few steps down behind the bar.

What Noah does not know is that there is a small opening behind the bar so that people can spy on the backroom from the bar.

Fagin comes into the bar, and Barney has him listen to their conversation.

Fagin likes what he hears: they are discussing the stolen money and what they plan on doing with it, and how they plan stealing more.

Fagin walks in on their conversation.

He talks with them for a moment about their arrival in the city from the country, and then repeats some of their conversation back to them.

Noah is alarmed, and ready to blame everything on Charlotte.

Noah sends Charlotte upstairs with the bundles, and has a word in private with Fagin.

He asks Fagin if his "friend" is at the top of his business – of course, Fagin says yes.

Fagin says that he would have to give up the money he has already stolen.

Of course, Noah realises that if he says no, Fagin knows enough to have him arrested and hanged, so he says yes.

Ch. 43 - "Wherein is Shown how the Artful Dodger Got into Trouble"

The next morning, Noah realizes that Fagin is his own friend and agrees to work for the gang.

Fagin has to explain to him that they are all responsible for each other, and that if one of them gets caught, they all will get caught.

This is hard for Noah to understand, because he is remarkably selfish.
Fagin illustrates his point by explaining that his "best hand" was taken the day before, and tells them the story.

The Dodger was caught attempting to pickpocket, and they found a silver snuff-box with him.

Fagin thinks that they might let him off, but if not, he will only get transported for life.

Fagin wants to send someone to the court to hear what the Dodger says, but he does not want to go himself, and does not want to send Charley, either.

They decide to send Noah, since none of the authorities in London knows him, yet.

Noah is reluctant to go, because he does not want anything dangerous, but they eventually bully him into agreeing.

At the court, the Dodger makes fun of all the magistrates and judges, demands his "privileges" as an "Englishman," and makes all the spectators laugh.

Noah waits until he sees the Dodger locked up by himself, and then rejoins Charley and Fagin with the report that the Dodger was "doing full justice to his bringing-up, and establishing for himself a glorious reputation."

Ch. 44 - "The Time Arrives for Nancy to Redeem her Pledge to Rose Maylie. She Fails."

- Although Nancy is sure that she has done the right thing by going to Rose Maylie, she is still pretty conflicted about the idea of betraying Sikes and Fagin.

- It is Sunday night, and the clock strikes eleven.

- Fagin and Sikes are talking business. Fagin tries to be friendly with Sikes, but Sikes insults him.

- Nancy puts on her bonnet and starts to leave, but Sikes asks her where she is going.
• She just says, "not far," and insists that she be allowed to go out.
• Sikes suggests that she stick her head out of the window if she wants fresh air, and refuses to let her go.
• Nancy gets hysterical, and Sikes thinks that she has gone crazy.
• Sikes keeps her in the house by force, and Nancy struggles and begs to go until the clock strikes midnight, and then stops bothering.
• Fagin really hates Sikes, and Sikes knows too much about all of his plans
• Fagin walks home, considering the best way to persuade/coerce Nancy into killing Sikes.

Ch. 45 - "Noah Claypole is Employed by Fagin on a Secret Mission"

➢ The next morning, Fagin gives a secret mission to Noah Claypole.
➢ Before giving him the details, Fagin flatters him on how well he has been doing at robbing little kids.
➢ Fagin tells him that the secret mission will be to follow a woman around, and report back to Fagin about who she sees, and where she goes, and what she says.
➢ Of course Noah wants to know how much he will get paid, and Fagin offers him a pound for the job.
➢ Fagin explains that it is one of their own gang, but that she has found new friends, and that he must know who they are.
➢ Noah agrees to the mission immediately.
➢ Fagin tells Noah that he will point out the young woman in question in a few days.
➢ The next Sunday, Fagin is certain that Nancy will sneak out, because Sikes is planning on being out all night.
➢ Fagin takes Noah to their house, and points her out as she leaves.
Noah gets a good look at her as she passes a candle, and then follows her through the streets.

Chapter 46 - "The Appointment Kept"

- It is 11:45 at night, and two people are walking on London Bridge.
- One of them is a woman, who looks as though she were expecting to meet someone.
- The other is a man, who is following the woman, and keeping pace with her – stopping when she stops, and starting again when she moves.
- Just after the clock has struck midnight, a coach stops at the end of the bridge.
- A young woman and an older gentleman climb out, and walk towards the bridge.
- Nancy hurries to meet them.
- They start to talk, but Nancy urges them to step off the main road, and points to some steps nearby.
- The steps go down to the river from the end of the bridge – the bottom two or three steps are wider, and extend beyond the pier at the end of the bridge.
- Noah hurries down the steps before they get there, and hides himself on the bottom step, around the corner of the pier, so that he can overhear anything people say on the steps without being seen.
- They ask her where they can get their hands on Monks.
- She explains where and when Monks can be found. She describes the location of the "Three Cripples" pub in great detail, and then describes Monks.
- At this point in her description, the gentleman looks surprised.
- Nancy is obviously surprised the gentleman knows him.
- On that cheery note, they say good night and leave the stairs.
• Noah takes his opportunity to leave, too, and runs as fast as he can to Fagin’s house.

**Ch. 47 - "Fatal Consequences"**

- The chapter opens with Fagin looking like hell – bloodshot eyes and pale – sitting up in the middle of the night.
- He is thinking about what Noah has told him, and is torn between rage at Nancy for daring to tell secrets to strangers, and distrust of her promise to them that she would never betray him.
- The bell rings and Sikes comes in. Fagin breaks the news of Nancy’s betrayal to him.
- Its news Fagin breaks to him slowly.
- Sikes is in a total rage, and tries to break out of Fagin’s grasp.
- Sikes runs home, and bursts into the room.
- Nancy is lying in the bed and is happy to see him back.
- She starts to open the curtains, but he tells her not to bother because there is enough light already for what he has to do.
- Nancy starts to get alarmed, and Sikes grabs her and puts a hand over her mouth.
- Sikes tells her that she was watched, and that every word she said was overheard.
- Nancy asks him to spare her life, since she refuses to betray him. She swears up and down that she never betrayed him, and begs him not to kill her.
- Sikes pulls his pistol out, and is about to shoot her when he realises what a huge noise that would make.
- So he beats her in the face with it as hard as he can and Nancy falls to the ground.
- Sikes staggers back, grabs a heavy club, and strikes her to the ground and murders her.
Ch. 48 - "The Flight of Sikes"

- The sun streams in the window – the body of the murdered woman looks "ghastly" in the bright light of day.
- He has not moved since he finished it – once the body had moaned and moved, and he had beaten it in terror until it stopped.
- He drags the dog, and backs out the door, locking it behind him.
- He looks back up at the window where the corpse is lying, then whistles to the dog, and walks away.
- He does not know where to go. He walks up to the north end of the city, and into the suburbs.
- He falls asleep under a hedge for a little while, and then gets up again and keeps moving.
- It’s 9 o’clock before he finally arrives at Hatfield, another little town, and goes into the pub.
- Every time he tries to lie down to catch some sleep, he feels like he can see the corpse’s eyes staring at him.
- Then, as he is lying there in a cold sweat, trying to sleep, he hears shouting in the distance.
- There is a huge fire at a nearby farm.
- Sikes is inspired to action and he works like a crazy man until the fire is out.
- He lays himself down in a lane and has a bit of a nap, before wandering off again.
- He suddenly decides to go back to London – he could get money from Fagin, and then escape to France.
- But he is afraid his dog will give him away.
• He decides to drown the dog, but the dog figures out what he is thinking before he can do it.

• The dog runs off, so Sikes keeps walking by himself.

**Ch. 49 - "Monks and Mr. Brownlow at Length Meet. Their Conversation and the Intelligence that Interrupts it"**

- Mr. Brownlow gets out of a hired coach at his own house, and knocks at the door.
- After the front door is opened, two other men get out of the cab, and help a third man, Monks, climb out.
- It is Monks.
- Monks is obviously hesitant to enter the house.
- Brownlow says that if Monks refuses to go in, the other two men should drag him into the street, call for the police, and have him arrested as a felon in Brownlow’s name.
- Monks is indignant at having been kidnapped in the street, and Brownlow invites him to appeal to the police – if he does so, Brownlow will have him accused of robbery and fraud.
- Brownlow says that he takes particular interest in what Monks does because he was his father’s oldest friend, and would have married his father’s sister, if she had not died the morning of their wedding day.
- And then he calls Monks by his real name (Edward Leeford), and says that he is unworthy of that name.
- Brownlow then tells Monks that he knows about his younger brother.
- Monks plays dumb, forcing Brownlow to tell him the whole story.
Brownlow’s best friend, Edward Leeford, was forced by his family into an early marriage to an older and awful woman and their only son was Monks.

His parents hated each other, and were separated.

Monks’s father stayed in England, and made friends with a retired navy officer and his two children.

One of the children was a beautiful daughter who fell in love with Edwin Leeford.

Around the time that Monks’s father fell in love with his friends’ daughter, a rich relative died and left him a lot of money, but required him to travel to Rome to deal with the will.

Monks’s mother was in Paris, and traveled to Rome with Monks to meet him there.

Monks’s father got sick and died in Rome just a day after his wife and son arrived, leaving no will, so the whole of the estate – including the money the rich relative had just left him – went to his wife and son.

Brownlow tells him that, before his father had left for Rome, he had gone through London to see his old friend, Brownlow, and had left a few things with him that he could not take abroad.

One of the things Monks’s father left was a portrait he had made of the girl he was in love with and the girl herself.

But he never saw his friend again, because he died when he arrived in Rome.

Then Brownlow tells Monks that he had rescued his brother, Oliver from a life of crime when Oliver had been cast into his life as if by fate.

Monks’s mother was dead, Brownlow knew that only Monks could clear up the mystery, so he left London for the West Indies, which was the last place where he had heard Monks was living.
But Monks had come back to London.

So Brownlow had returned to London, looking for Monks, and had found him.

Monks still denies everything.

Brownlow admits that he did not have proof, but that he has got all the proof he needed within the last couple of weeks.

Brownlow says that there was a will that Monks’s father left, but that his mother had destroyed, that made reference to the child of the young lady.

Monks accidentally ran into the child, whose resemblance to his father caught his attention. So Monks went to the place where the child was born, to discover – and destroy – the proof of his parentage.

Brownlow then quotes Monks’s own words back at him, and tells him that not a single word or action was unknown to him.

Monks is pretty terrified by this point, especially when Brownlow tells him that he was indirectly responsible for the murder of Nancy by Sikes.

Monks is terrified by all these accusations, and agrees to tell the whole story, sign his name to it in front of witnesses, and fulfill the provisions of his father’s will to Oliver.

Mr. Losberne bursts in, and tells them that the murderer is going to be arrested that very night – his dog had been seen lurking around a house by the river, and the government is offering a reward of a hundred pounds.

He tells Monks to stay where he is until they get back, or they will go to the police with the whole story.

They lock him in, and agree on meeting the day after tomorrow to write the whole thing down in front of witnesses.
Brownlow goes to the police office so that he will be in time to see Sikes caught, and Losberne stays behind to look after Monks.

**Ch. 50 - "The Pursuit and Escape"**

- The chapter opens with a description of a dodgy neighborhood on the bank of the Thames with a muddy maze of streets surrounded by a tidal ditch that was sometimes filled with high water. The houses are all in rough shape, falling into each other, or into the river.
- Toby Crackit and Tom Chitling are sitting in an upper room of one of these houses.
- Toby asks when Fagin was arrested, and Chitling answers that it happened around 2pm. He and Charley were able to hide themselves, but Noah was arrested.
- Chitling describes how bloodthirsty the mob was when Fagin was arrested.
- Just then, Sikes’s dog runs into the room.
- They hear knocking at the door downstairs and it is Sikes.
- Sikes asks if it is true that Fagin was arrested.
- Charley comes in, and is terrified of Sikes. He calls him a "monster," and says that if the police came looking for him, he would not hide him.
- Charley and Sikes roll on the ground, with Charley shouting for help the whole time.
- Meanwhile, a huge crowd is forming outside.
- Sikes asks for a rope so that he can drop down into the ditch that surrounds the area – the tide is in, so he thinks he will be able to swim out. Sikes climbs out onto the roof.
- The water is out, so the ditch below is just a bed of mud.
- The crowd sees him up on the roof, and everyone calls out and points to him.
- Sikes is momentarily afraid, and then ties one end of his rope to the chimney, and ties a loop on the other end to put under his arms, so that he can lower himself down.
But just as he is pulling the loop over his head, he slips.

He falls the full length of the cord, and hangs himself.

The dog had climbed out on the roof with him, sees him fall, jumps after him, and cracks its head and dies on impact in the mud below.

Ch. 51 - "Affording an Explanation of More Mysteries than One, and Comprehending a Proposal of Marriage with no Word of Settlement or Pin-Money"

All of them are travelling to Oliver’s native town and Mr. Grimwig is there to meet them.

All the men, and occasionally Mrs. Maylie, as well, are bustling around looking anxious and dealing with "business," and Rose and Oliver are kept in the dark.

Finally, the men all enter the room where Oliver and Rose have been waiting, and bring with them the man who had appeared at Oliver’s window with Fagin – Monks!

Monks looks hatefully at Oliver.

They introduce Oliver to Monks as his half brother, the illegitimate son of Edward Leeford, Mr. Brownlow’s oldest friend, and Agnes Fleming, who died in childbirth.

Mr. Brownlow asks Monks to explain the circumstances of Oliver’s birth to the assembled group, even though it has already been written down and signed by Monks in his "confession."

Monks tells the story of what happened when he and his mother arrived in Rome to meet his dying father.

He and his mother found two papers on his desk that were supposed to have been forwarded to Mr. Brownlow – one was a letter, and the other was his will.

The letter was addressed to Agnes, begging her forgiveness and asking her to take care of the child.
The will described how evil his first wife was, and how wicked and malicious his first son (Monks) was, and how he wanted his property to be divided into two portions: the first to go to Agnes Fleming, and the second portion to go to their as-yet-unborn child – but only if he reached adulthood without having committed any public act of dishonor. If the child did commit any such act, then that portion of his estate would go to Monks, because the two children would then be equal.

Monks’s mother had burnt the will – Monks says that was the only sensible thing to have been done. And the letter his father had written never reached Agnes.

Monks’s mother then told Agnes Fleming’s father everything about it, but coloured it all so terribly as to make Edward Leeford sound like a total jerk.

So Agnes’s father had run away from his village in shame with his other daughter, and had even changed his name and Agnes had run away from her father.

Some years later, Monks’s mother had gone to Mr. Brownlow – she told him that Monks had run away from her when he was eighteen years old, and had robbed her of jewels and money on his way out. She had an incurable disease, and wanted to see him before she died.

Brownlow helped her, and they did find Monks, and he went back with his mother to France.

His mother died, but before she died she told him about how Agnes Fleming’s father had died in Wales, and that she had a hunch that Agnes herself had not killed herself, but had lived long enough to have had a son. Monks swore to his mother on her deathbed that he would hunt down that child, drag it into crime, and see it hanged.
Fagin was an old acquaintance and compliance of Monks, and had received a large reward for corrupting Oliver, but had to give up a portion of it if Oliver were ever rescued. That was why they had both appeared at the country house – Fagin wanted to see if it was really Oliver.

Monks bought the locket and the ring from the "man and woman" he had told them about before, who had stolen them from old Sally, who had stolen them from Agnes’s dead body.

Mr. Brownlow tells Rose that there is one more piece to the story, and that it involves her.

Monks picks up the story of the Fleming family again: after the father died in Wales of a broken heart, his younger daughter was left there under a fake name, among strangers, without any evidence of where she had come from.

The cottagers in the village raised her for a while.

A kindly old widow saw the little girl by chance and decided to take her in and raise her herself.

Of course, that little girl was Rose, and Monks identifies her.

So Rose is really Oliver’s aunt – the baby sister of Agnes, Oliver’s mother.

Harry enters and asks her if she has changed her mind about marrying him, knowing what she now knows about her parentage.

Rose says that her own father was so ashamed at his older daughter’s dishonor that he ran away, changed his name, and died of a broken heart. So she has to deal with the same family dishonor. So, she hesitates to accept Harry.

Harry asks if she would change her mind if he changed his career path.
After he left her, Harry broke off all of his fancy connections, gave up his political career and his uncle's inheritance, and decided to be a minister at a little country church where no one would care that his wife’s dead sister had had an illegitimate child.

Everyone else is very happy kissing each other indiscriminately.

**Ch. 52 - "The Jew’s Last Night Alive"**

- The chapter opens in a courtroom.
- A huge crowd is staring at "the Jew" at the front of the court.
- The jury asks the judge to leave the courtroom to discuss.
- The jury comes in and says he is guilty and he will die on Monday.
- The whole courtroom cheers.
- The jailer leads Fagin out of the courtroom, and Fagin seems numb as he follows.
- They leave him in one of the condemned cells alone.
- Fagin sits alone and repeats the judge’s sentence over and over again in his head: "to be hanged by the neck until he was dead."
- Thinking about it in alone in the dark drives him crazy, and he starts banging against the walls and door, calling for light.
- Fagin listens to the clock strike all the next day, and each hour is an hour less to live.
- Later that night, Mr. Brownlow and Oliver arrive at Newgate, and ask to see the prisoner.
- Once they are alone with Fagin, Mr. Brownlow asks him where he had hidden the papers that Monks had given him for safekeeping.
- Fagin calls Oliver.
- Fagin mostly wants to persuade Oliver to help him escape but he does tell Oliver where the papers are.
- Oliver tries to comfort Fagin and asks to pray with him, but Fagin starts shrieking.
- The chapter ends with a crowd of people assembling to watch the hanging.

**Ch. 53 - "And Last"**

- Three months later, Rose and Harry are married at the church where Harry is going to be the new clergyman.
- Mrs. Maylie moves in with them, and they are all very happy together.
- Turns out that there is not much money left in Monks’s father’s estate, because Monks squandered most of it. Even though it should all go to Oliver, Mr. Brownlow does not want to cut Monks off without a penny, so they divide it in half. But it is only about three thousand pounds each.
- Monks disappears with his half of the money to some distant part of America, squanders it, falls back on his old wicked ways, and eventually dies of some complication from his disease in prison.
- Mr. Brownlow legally adopts Oliver as his own son – after all, Oliver was the son of his oldest friend.
- The two of them, and Mrs. Bedwin, move to a house only about a mile from the Maylies’ new house, so they all form an idyllic, happy little community.
- Mr. Losberne decides that Chertsey is not such a great village anymore, now that the Maylies have left, he gets a little cottage near theirs, and moves as well.
- Noah Claypole is pardoned for his share in all of the crimes of Fagin’s gang because he is a witness against them. He decides that being a paid informer is pretty good, so he goes into that full time.
Mr. and Mrs. Bumble are fired from the workhouse, and they become so poor that they eventually have to enter the same workhouse as paupers.

Charley Bates decides to give up crime, and becomes a farm hand in the north of England.

The chapter ends with a description of the tablet on the wall in the church with the name "Agnes" on it, in memory of Oliver’s mother and Rose’s sister.

Having given the chapter summaries in short for an easy understanding of the novel, the researcher had proceeded to give the list of video modules which was categorised under thirteen headings. This chapter moves further to present the table which contains the list of the sub-modules and its timings.
4.7 Development of Modules

The process and procedure adopted in the development of multimedia modules to teach the English novel *Oliver Twist* for the students of First Year M. A. English Literature is presented here. This prescribed novel is selected for the study owing to the complexity of the language and the voluminous size of the novel. Moreover, as the novel has been adapted into feature film versions many a time, the 2005 version by the Director, Roman Polanski, is taken by the researcher for the study. As the students from the rural areas prefer bazaar guides to study novels prescribed in their syllabus, it is difficult to make them read and understand the text. So, the researcher has taken the film *Oliver Twist* to develop modules for a better understanding of the students. The film is played using the VLC Media player. Subtitles are downloaded from the internet separately using a software known as SubRip. Then using a software called Format Factory the film is sliced, wherever necessary, to develop modules and its sub-modules. Using the image organizer and viewer “Picasa”, the necessary digital photos are extracted and fitted aptly in between the points in the modules. Utilizing the above mentioned multimedia facility, thirteen modules and numerous sub-modules are developed to facilitate the investigator to proceed with the experiment.

The video modules are categorized under the following thirteen headings:

1. Oliver under the Care of the Workhouse.
2. Reluctance of Oliver Twist to Work as a Chimney Sweep.
3. Suffers from Hunger
4. Rich Life of the Officials
5. Character Sketch of Oliver Twist
6. Oliver’s Induction Into The Criminal World
7. Ill Treatment of Oliver
8. Dickensian London
9. Character Delineation of Fagin
10. Portrayal of Nancy’s Character
12. Depiction of Mr. Brownlow’s Character
13. Stratification of Society in Oliver Twist

4.8 *Oliver Twist* – Video Sub-modules

Table: 4.1 Video Modules and Sub Modules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Time in the Movie</th>
<th>Modules and Sub-modules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Oliver Under the Care of the Workhouse</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.46 – 2.05</td>
<td>Introduction of Oliver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.45 – 4.55</td>
<td>Oliver’s entry into the Workhouse</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>8.03 – 8.28</td>
<td>Oliver expresses his hunger</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Reluctance of Oliver Twist to Work as a Chimney Sweep</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>9.55 – 10.50</td>
<td>Reluctance of Oliver Twist to work as a chimney sweep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Suffers from Hunger</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>5.01 – 6.26</td>
<td>Poorly fed workhouse boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>6.33 – 7.55</td>
<td>Representation of Oliver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>12.49 – 25.06</td>
<td>Oliver eats left over dog food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>25.25 – 26.20</td>
<td>His sojourn</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>28.35 – 28.44</td>
<td>Oliver in Fagin’s den</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Rich Life of the Officials</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>8.00-8.28</td>
<td>Rich life of the officials</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Character Sketch of Oliver Twist</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2.42 – 3.46</td>
<td>The Board of Trustees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.00 – 4.34</td>
<td>First day in the workhouse</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>6.16 – 6.30</td>
<td>The hungry boys</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>7.12 – 7.43</td>
<td>“Please Sir, I want some more”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>9.55 – 10.08</td>
<td>Oliver’s unwillingness to become a chimney sweep</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>13.10 – 13.45</td>
<td>At Sowerberry’s</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>16.47 – 17.40</td>
<td>Mr. Sowerberry’s kindness</td>
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<td>5.8</td>
<td>18.12 – 19.12</td>
<td>Retaliation of Oliver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>20.40 – 20.58</td>
<td>Oliver caned</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>21.43 – 22.46</td>
<td>As a free bird</td>
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<td>5.11</td>
<td>27.42 – 28.45</td>
<td>The Artful Dodger’s entry</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.12</td>
<td>34.25 – 35.34</td>
<td>Fagin</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.13</td>
<td>36.11 – 37.39</td>
<td>The juvenile offenders</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.14</td>
<td>37.49 – 39.44</td>
<td>Fagin’s game</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.15</td>
<td>39.45 – 40.33</td>
<td>Betty and Nancy</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.16</td>
<td>41.05 – 42.30</td>
<td>Fagin’s gift to Oliver</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.17</td>
<td>43.21 – 44.00</td>
<td>Mr. Brownlow</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.18</td>
<td>51.49 - 53.10</td>
<td>Care of Mrs. Bedwin</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.19</td>
<td>53.36 – 54.09</td>
<td>Oliver in safe hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.21</td>
<td>54.51 – 55.43</td>
<td>A vocation for Oliver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.22</td>
<td>55.44 – 56.10</td>
<td>A happy Oliver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.23</td>
<td>57.35 – 58.21</td>
<td>Readiness of Oliver to help Mr. Brownlow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.24</td>
<td>59.32 – 01.01.14</td>
<td>Caught by criminals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>1.06.56 – 1.08.38</td>
<td>Dodger talks high of Fagin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.26</td>
<td>1.14.24 – 1.14.51</td>
<td>Plan to rob Mr. Brownlow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.27</td>
<td>1.15.09 – 1.15.25</td>
<td>Oliver’s protest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.28</td>
<td>1.17.25 – 1.17.45</td>
<td>Oliver shot</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.29</td>
<td>1.52.30 – 1.53.35</td>
<td>The sad Oliver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.31</td>
<td>1:59:10 - 1:59:53</td>
<td>Oliver settles with Mr. Brownlow</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Time Range</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>27.06 – 28.44</td>
<td>The Artful Dodger’s introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>30.52 – 32.00</td>
<td>Fagin welcomes Oliver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>37.12 – 37.47</td>
<td>The training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>37.53 – 39.44</td>
<td>The game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>41.09 – 42.24</td>
<td>Oliver appreciated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>43.21 – 43.50</td>
<td>Mr. Brownlow robbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>58.57 – 1.00.04</td>
<td>Back to square one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>1.03.17 – 1.04.04</td>
<td>The ill-clad Oliver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>1.12.12 – 1.13.42</td>
<td>Planned robbery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.10</td>
<td>1.14.24 – 1.14.41</td>
<td>Oliver compelled</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.11</td>
<td>1.16.01 – 1.17.58</td>
<td>Oliver Shot</td>
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**Ill treatment of Oliver**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Time Range</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.30 – 7.40</td>
<td>Begs for food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.44 – 7.51</td>
<td>Caning of Oliver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>14.10 – 14.50</td>
<td>Amid coffins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>14.57 – 15.30</td>
<td>Noah Claypole, the brute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>15.57 – 16.05</td>
<td>Oliver obeys Noah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>16.14 – 16.30</td>
<td>Noah’s rich breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>18.12 – 18.51</td>
<td>Ill treatment by Noah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>19.13 – 19.41</td>
<td>Oliver retaliates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>20.59 – 21.32</td>
<td>Oliver is caned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dickensian London**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Time Range</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>26.35 – 26.48</td>
<td>A street in London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>26.56 – 27.02</td>
<td>The shops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>28.46 – 29.09</td>
<td>Use of carriages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>29.39 – 30.30</td>
<td>The other side of London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>42.34 – 43.16</td>
<td>Absence of orderliness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>43.22 – 44.10</td>
<td>The juvenile criminals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>56.27 – 56.53</td>
<td>Londoners’ way of dressing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Character Delineation of Fagin

| 9.1 | 30.57 – 31.52 | Fagin, the chief |
| 9.2 | 32.22 – 34.49 | Fagin’s treasure |
| 9.3 | 36.07 – 37.44 | Oliver taught |
| 9.4 | 37.49 – 39.44 | Theft enacted |
| 9.5 | 41.15 – 42.31 | Gift for the boy |
| 9.6 | 48.46 – 48.59 | A scared Fagin |
| 9.7 | 49.02 – 49.09 | Entry of William Sikes |
| 9.8 | 49.46 – 50.04 | Oliver’s disappearance |
| 9.9 | 1.00.06 – 1.00.50 | Dominance of Sikes |
| 9.1 | 1.02.15 – 1.02.31 | Fagin’s anger |
| 9.11 | 1.04.12 – 1.06.39 | “Ingratitude” |
| 9.12 | 1.19.19 – 1.20.51 | Failed burglary |
| 9.13 | 1.26.56 – 1.28.10 | Wounded Oliver |
| 9.14 | 1.33.05 – 1.34.74 | Nancy Spied |
| 9.15 | 1.36.47 – 1.38.05 | Revelation |
| 9.16 | 1.38.30 – 1.39.26 | Fagin hides |
| 9.17 | 1.41.34 – 1.43.14 | A terrified Fagin |
| 9.18 | 1.56.00 – 1.58.22 | “Wretched Man” Fagin |

### Portrayal of Nancy’s Character

| 10.1 | 39.49 – 41.03 | A friendly Nancy |
| 10.2 | 50.47 – 51.44 | In search of Oliver |
| 10.3 | 58.43 – 59.31 | Nancy finds Oliver |
| 10.4 | 1.01.14 – 1.01.34 | Nancy protects Oliver |
| 10.5 | 1:02:31 – 1:03:13 | Nancy retaliates |
| 10.6 | 1:08:99 – 1:09:44 | Her concern for Oliver |
| 10.7 | 1:22:28 – 1:26:45 | Nancy’s decision |
| 10.8 | 1:28:46 – 1:31:11 | Sikes intervenes |
| 10.9 | 1:34:56 – 1:36:46 | Nancy meets Mr. Brownlow |
| 10.10 | 1:39:40 – 1:40:37 | Nancy murdered |
# William Sikes, a Symbol of Evil: A Character Sketch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>49:00: - 49:25</td>
<td>Sikes threatens Fagin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>49:27 – 49:46</td>
<td>Sikes enquires Dodger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>49:56 – 50:41</td>
<td>Search for Oliver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>57:20 – 57:33</td>
<td>Tries to catch Oliver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>59:32 – 1:00:04</td>
<td>Oliver captured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>1:09:44 – 1:11:07</td>
<td>Sikes warns Oliver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>1:17:41 – 1:18:35</td>
<td>Burglary ends in a failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>1:21:31- 1:22:28</td>
<td>Plan to destroy Oliver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>1:29:30 – 1:31:11</td>
<td>Nancy physically abused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.10</td>
<td>1:38:06 – 1:38:18</td>
<td>Sikes, the brute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.11</td>
<td>1:39:28 – 1:40:37</td>
<td>Sikes murders Nancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.12</td>
<td>1:41:09 – 1:41:22</td>
<td>Mental turmoil of Sikes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.13</td>
<td>1:43:16 – 1:45:01</td>
<td>Disturbed Sikes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14</td>
<td>1:43:58 – 1:45:01</td>
<td>Tries to kill Bull’s Eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.15</td>
<td>1:47:00 – 1:52:23</td>
<td>The end of William Sikes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Depiction of Mr. Brownlow’s Character

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>43:40 – 43:51</td>
<td>Mr. Brownlow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>44:50 – 45:14</td>
<td>Kind nature of Mr. Brownlow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>46:03 – 46:10</td>
<td>Before the Magistrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>48:03 – 48:45</td>
<td>Oliver found innocent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>52:42 – 53:22</td>
<td>Soft corner towards the boy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>53:58 – 54:50</td>
<td>Oliver cared by Mrs. Bedwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>54:51 – 55:43</td>
<td>Interests of Oliver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>1:45:23 – 1:45:50</td>
<td>Mr. Brownlow wants Oliver back</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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## Stratification of Society in *Oliver Twist*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>8:29 – 8:40</td>
<td>Mr. Gamfield introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>8:52 – 9:52</td>
<td>Wants to apprentice Oliver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>10:21 – 12:11</td>
<td>Mr. Bumble and Mr. Sowerberry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The details given above give information regarding the modules, the sub modules, and its timings. All the important parts of the novel are culled out and made as modules. Any learner, with keen observing ability, can perform well in their examination.

4.9 Details of the Modules

The Microsoft PowerPoint slides which follow the chapter summary show the learners all the aspects of the novel, *Oliver Twist*, like character sketches, lives of people belonging to the different strata of society, the picture of London and altogether the story itself as a whole. As all the students have already viewed the whole film with sub-titles, it will be very easy for them to understand the modules and answer the questionnaire which will be given at the end by the researcher.
Module 1
Oliver under the care of the Workhouse

1.1 Introduction of Oliver

- The film starts in a different setting.
- We see Mr. Bumble taking Oliver Twist to present him in front of the Board of Trustees of the workhouse.
- Oliver is ill-clad and is literally pulled by the beadle by his hand.

1.2 Oliver’s entry into the Workhouse

- We see the blank faced Oliver presented before the trustees, who are well-clad in contrast to the orphan.
- The viewers can hear them repeating that Oliver has no mother or father and that he is an orphan.
- Inside the workhouse, Oliver keeps asking questions to clarify his doubts.
- His innocence and boldness are revealed in this scene.

1.3 Oliver expresses his hunger

- This scene, one can understand, shows us the result after Oliver had asked for “Some more” food.
- This is the eternal problem of the right of the weak against the strong.
- Expressing his hunger that too after finishing the given food is an offence according to them.
- One of them says that the “boy will be hanged” for committing such a heinous crime.
Module 2
Reluctance of Oliver Twist to Work as a Chimney Sweep

2.1 Reluctance of Oliver Twist to work as a Chimney Sweep

- By viewing this module, the learner will be able to understand that pampers and poor children were used as chimney sweeps.
- It is also understood that there were no one to care for them and using children for this trade is not thought to be an offence.
- Though Oliver is ill treated in the workhouse, he is bold enough to express his unwillingness to work as an apprentice to Mr. Gamfield, the chimney sweep.
Module 3
Suffers from hunger

3.1 Poorly fed workhouse boys

- At night in bed, all the boys are hungry because they are poorly fed.
- We understand that they are given meagre food which is insufficient to satisfy their hunger.
- It can be seen that their unbearable hunger doesn’t allow them to sleep.
- Moreover, whenever the food is served, they finish it off quickly and their bowls need no washing.

3.2 Representation of Oliver

- We see Oliver selected to represent the orphans to ask for more food.
- It is pathetic to observe the expectant and hungry eyes of the boys.
- Again we can witness the courage of Oliver who boldly walks to the front to ask for more.

3.3 Oliver eats left over dog food

- A heart rending scene of Oliver being given the scraps of left-over dog food.
- Charles Dickens bursts out while depicting this scene.
- He is beaten up and unable to bear the verbal and physical abuse, Oliver runs away from that place.
- We see him travel towards London with a heavy heart. With no money and no food, he walks on till he faints of fatigue and hunger.
3.4 His sojourn

- The Old Woman, who revives and gives him food, keeps him alive.
- The hunger of Oliver makes him to eat the boiling food in a fast pace.
- The tired boy drifts off to a deep sleep with the bowl in the hand.

3.5 Oliver in Fagin's den

- The Artful Dodger lures Oliver with food to the lair of Fagin.
- We can see the hungry Oliver eating ravenously when Dodger gets details about him.
Module 4
Rich life of the officials

4.1 Rich life of the officials

- When the pampered and orphans were suffering with poverty and hunger, we can see the officials richly dressed, having a high class supper.
- The candlelight dinner they have shows that they are gluttons. They are well fed and fat.
Module 5
Character Sketch of Oliver Twist

5.1 The Board of Trustees
- The module gives information about the boy hero, Oliver Twist.
- He is taken by Mr. Bumble and presented in front of the Board of Trustees of the workhouse.
- We see Oliver as a pale and thin boy hesitant to speak in front of them.
- Their authority can be understood and it can be observed that the stress on Oliver Twist that he is an orphan is often repeated.

5.2 First day in the Workhouse
- Oliver is seen inside the workhouse on his first day.
- He is totally oblivious of what he has to do there.
- When he is instructed to pick oakum, he is bold enough to question continuously to clarify his doubts.

5.3 The hungry boys
- The boys are seen getting very little food and they are not sufficiently fed.
- The viewers can see a hungry boy expressing his unbearable hunger.
- This permanent state of hunger makes them polish their bowls with their spoons. Charles Dickens presents this scene beautifully.
5.4 “Please Sir, I want some more”

- The boys, though they are kept in an oppressed state, are seen planning to protest for more food.
- A group of boys are selecting Oliver for asking for more food. The viewers can see the expectant faces of the boys when Oliver courageously gets up with the bowl and approaches the person in charge to ask “for more”.
- We can see the courage and confidence of Oliver. The most striking incident of the novel is Oliver’s asking for more food. “Please sir, I want some more”.
- Arnold Kettle has perceived it in general “We care ..................... system everywhere”.

5.5 Oliver’s unwillingness to become a chimney sweep

- We see Oliver as a to-be apprentice. Oliver also shows his unwillingness to become a chimney sweep.
- When the magistrate tries to sign the indentures, Oliver weeps bitterly and expresses his unwillingness to stay in the workhouse itself. The scene depicts Oliver’s courage.

5.6 At Sowerberry’s

- One can see Oliver’s first entry into the public life. He is seen apprenticed to Mr. Sowerberry, the Undertaker.
- Here we can witness Oliver being treated pathetically.
- Mrs. Sowerberry tells Charlotte to give the left over scrap of dog food for Oliver to eat.
- Dickens depicts the picture of hungry Oliver ravenously eating those scraps in a pitiable way. He describes this: “I wish .............. same relish”.

5.7 Mr. Sowerberry’s Kindness

- We can find Mr. Sowerberry telling his wife that the boy has some sort of melancholy in his face.
- We can also see that he has some soft corner for Oliver.
- He is the first person to show some kindness towards Oliver.
5.8 Retaliation of Oliver

- Another parish-bred boy, Noah Claypole, triggers Oliver by commenting on Oliver’s mother in a derogatory manner.
- The love and affection towards his unknown mother bursts out as anger and he courageously retaliates Noah.
- He is beaten black and blue. He is not able to bear the ill treatment any longer.

5.9 Oliver caned

Oliver is seen defending himself when Sowerberry is brought into the scene.
- He expresses his anger on Mrs. Sowerberry and Noah.
- Though Oliver knows that he will be punished, we can see him defending himself.
- He is also seen to bear the brunt of caning.

5.10 As a free bird

- At last Oliver is seen as a free bird.
- He escapes from the cruel clutches of the Undertaker’s family.

5.11 Towards London

- We can understand that Oliver runs away from Mrs. Sowerberry’s and walks aimlessly on a road.
- While taking rest by sitting on a milestone, we can find that the road leads to London.
- It is understood that Oliver will be starting a new life in London.
5.12 The Artful Dodger’s entry

- Hearing Oliver saying that he has been walking for seven days, we feel pity for him.
- His poverty has led him to such a pitiable condition.
- The viewers witness the fully drained Oliver sitting in front of a house. We are aware that Oliver is going to enter into the world of criminals, the moment the Artful Dodger meets him.

5.13 Fagin

- We see the grand welcome given by Fagin to Oliver. Many young boys are under the care of Fagin.
- We also see that Oliver is given proper food and shelter there. It is understood that Fagin has the habit of taking out his hidden treasure and enjoy seeing it.
- When Oliver works in the middle and sees Fagin’s bounty, he is threatened with dire consequences. A frightened Oliver is seen by the viewers.

5.14 The Juvenile offenders

- The students can view a happy Fagin when he receives all the stolen goods from the young robbers.
- Slowly Oliver gets the training from Fagin, like removing the initials from a stolen handkerchief.

5.15 Fagin’s game

- Oliver is shown a game played by Fagin and his boys.
- The viewer’s witness how stealthily the boys rob from Fagin.
- But we see the innocent Oliver taking it as an entertainment.
5.16 Betty and Nancy

- We see that introduction of Betty and Nancy. Nancy shows some sort of affection towards Oliver.
- He is appreciated for his good manners.

5.17 Fagin’s gift to Oliver

- We can feel the loneliness of Oliver. He impresses Fagin by picking him handkerchief.
- The viewers can see the obvious happiness in Oliver’s face when he receives a coin and a pair of shoes as a gift of appreciation.

5.18 Mr. Brownlow

- The viewers are introduced to Mr. Brownlow, the would-be benefactor of Oliver Twist.
- We can see that the boy is shocked and stunned when Mr. Brownlow is robbed.
- From this, it is understood that robbing is new to him and he does not expect such an act from his new friends.

5.19 Care of Mrs. Bedwin

- The governor, Mrs. Bedwin, nurses Oliver with a lot of care and affection.
- His first exposure to love, confidence, care and affection is shown beautifully.
- The viewer’s themselves would feel happy to see Oliver in safe hands.
5.20 Oliver in safe hands

- For the first time in his life, Oliver is in safe hands.
- He is nursed back to normalcy.

5.21 A Vocation for Oliver

- In this scene, we understand that Oliver wants to be a book seller.
- Mr. Brownlow suggests some other vocation but Oliver gets scared because he thinks that he might be sent away.

5.22 A Happy Oliver

- Oliver, a happy boy, can be seen burning all the dresses given to him by Fagin.
- His willingness to destroy evidences and memories of past life are seen.

5.23 Readiness of Oliver to help Mr. Brownlow

- In this scene, Oliver is seen to be ready to impress upon Mr. Brownlow.
- He wants to run all the way to return the books and memory to the bookseller.
5.24 Caught by criminals

- The fate of Oliver takes away the smile from his face. He is again in the clutches of the criminals.
- The shell-shocked Oliver is gripped with fear. His innocent cry for help goes unheeded.

5.25 Dodger talks high off Fagin

- The Artful Dodger tries to convince and brainwash Oliver to stay with Fagin.
- We see him talking about money and wealth to tempt Oliver.

5.26 Plan to rob Mr. Brownlow

- Bill Sikes and Toby Crackit take Oliver to rob Mr. Brownlow’s house.
- We can witness the fear on Oliver’s face because he does not want to commit any offence especially against Mr. Brownlow.

5.27 Oliver’s Protest

- It is pathetic to see Oliver protesting against committing the crime.
5.28 Oliver Shot

- In the process of committing the robbery, Oliver gets shot in his arm. He bleeds and faints.
- We can hear Oliver crying for help.

5.29 The Sad Oliver

- The scene shows Mr. Brownlow, Mr. Grimwig, and Mrs. Bedwin toast for his well-being.
- But, the viewers also can see some sort of melancholy on his face.
- It seems as if he wants something fulfilled.

5.30 Fagin in prison

- Oliver with his benefactor goes to the prison cell to meet Fagin.
- The viewers can see the highest level of pathos in this scene.
- Oliver is seen begging to forgive this “wretched man.”
- It is a moving scene. It also affects us.

5.31 Oliver settles with Mr. Brownlow

- We can see Oliver returning to Mr. Brownlow’s house with a heavy heart.
- Mr. Brownlow tries to soothe his feelings by hugging him. It’s a happy ending so, All’s well that Ends Well.
- Oliver’s induction into the criminal world
Module 6
Oliver’s Induction into the Criminal World

6.1 The Artful Dodger’s Introduction
- This is the first time we see Oliver getting introduced to the Artful Dodger.
- Dodger carefully studies the boy and he understands that Oliver needs help.
- That is why Dodger asks him whether he needs “grub” to eat.
- He takes advantage of Oliver’s weakness.
- He promises him lodging, money and food.

6.2 Fagin welcomes Oliver
- Oliver, who is puzzled, is taken to the lair of Fagin. Fagin welcomes Oliver by bowing to him.
- Here we witness a group of boys whom Fagin uses for robbing.
- After a hearty meal, Oliver is given gin and water and gets sedated.

6.3 The Training
- Oliver is so innocent that when Fagin tells him to learn to remove the initials from the stolen handkerchief, he replies that he would learn soon.
- Slowly, he gets trained.
6.4 The Game

- We see the ghostly-faced Fagin and his three boys acting a scene of picking pockets.
- Oliver thinks that it is just a game and he applauds them.

6.5 Oliver appreciated

- When Oliver expresses his willingness to go out into the city, Fagin tests him by telling Oliver to take away his handkerchief without his knowledge.
- Oliver succeeds and Fagin gives him a coin and a pair of shoes as an act of appreciation.
- The innate goodness of Oliver makes him satisfy Fagin.

6.6 Mr. Brownlow robbed

- Oliver is shocked with disbelief when he sees Dodger and his friend robbing a gentleman.
- He doesn’t expect such an act from them.
- They start to run but as Oliver seems confused, he stands still for a moment and then he starts running.

6.7 Back to square one

- After a short period of happiness and peace, we see Oliver again in the hands of Nancy and Bill Sikes.
- Oliver tries his level best to escape from them. But it proves futile.
6.8 The ill-clad Oliver

- Oliver is deprived of all his good clothes and shoes. He is made to dress in ill-fitting clothes.
- Oliver is visibly upset because he thinks about Mr. Brownlow’s books and money.

6.9 Planned robbery

In this scene, we see Oliver is taken to Toby’s place by Bill Sikes.
- He has a puzzled look on his face. He is not able to understand why those two men are arming themselves.
- He does not know that he is going to accompany them to rob a house.

6.10 Oliver compelled

- We see Oliver compelled by Bill Sikes to rob Mr. Brownlow.
- But, Oliver expresses his inability to do as ordered.

6.11 Oliver Shot

- Though adamant, Oliver is made to open the front door of Mr. Brownlow’s house.
- Oliver tries to make use of God sent chance to cry for help. We hear an exchange of fire and as a result Oliver gets wounded.
- It is sick to see the pale and weak Oliver faint because of fright and too much of bleeding out of the gunshot wound.
Module 7
Ill treatment of Oliver

7.1 Begs for food
- In this pathetic scene, we see Oliver begging for more food.
- The person in charge looks shocked to hear Oliver plead.

7.2 Caning of Oliver
- Just because Oliver had made the mistake of asking for more, he gets flogged.
- Unable to bear the brunt of caning, Oliver runs to save himself.

7.3 Amid coffins
- We see Oliver sent to sleep amid the coffins.
- As a small boy, he gets scared seeing his own image in the broken mirror.
- The dark room scares him. In that scary atmosphere, he goes to sleep.
7.4 Noah Claypole, the brute
- Noah Claypole is introduced here.
- His behaviour is brutal and in his first sight of Oliver, he verbally abuses him and later on physically.
- We can see his superiority over the boy.

7.5 Oliver obeys Noah
- Noah Claypole bosses over Oliver, who submissively obeys him.

7.6 Noah’s rich breakfast
- We see that Noah gets a richer breakfast than Oliver.
- When Charlotte serves Oliver his breakfast, he is told to sit in a corner while Noah dines on the dining table.

7.7 Ill treatment by Noah
- Noah ill-treats Oliver by talking about Oliver’s mother in derogatory manner.
- Oliver in the beginning believes him but later on he realizes that Noah is talking about ill of his mother.
7.8 Oliver retaliates
- We can see the anger and courage of Oliver.
- He beats Noah black and blue.
- Along with Noah, Mrs. Sowerberry falsely change the poor boy.
- As a punishment, he is thrown into the coal cellar.

7.9 Oliver is caned
- We can see Mr. Sowerberry hesitating to hit Oliver. He has a soft corner for him.
- At the first sight, he likes the small boy.
- The viewers can see that it under the compulsion of his wife that Mr. Sowerberry canes Oliver leaving with a heavy heart.
Module 8
Dickensian London

8.1 A Street in London

The London of Charles Dickens’ time is seen during the nineteenth century. It is a different one:
- His novels reflect a vivid picture of the life of the poor in London of his day.
- Many of his characters are typical Londoners who have the vices as well as the virtues of a particular class of London.
- In this scene, we see people busy in the streets. As there were no motorized vehicles in those days, we see people carrying loads and pushing carts.
- Though it was an Age of Industrial Revolution, there was no introduction of machines. So people relied on manual labour.

8.2 The shops

- In this scene, the viewers can see the busy streets of the city.
- We can also hear the vendors calling out for the buyers. The streets are crowded and noisy.

8.3 Use of carriages

- We get a picture of towering buildings on both sides of the road.
- A lot of people are seen walking on both the sidewalk.
- We also see horse-drawn carriages carrying people, may be because advent of motorized vehicles had not come at that time.
8.4 The other side of London

- Charles Dickens has very graphically described various localities and places of London in Oliver Twist.
- In this scene, the dirty squalid London slums are very minutely and faithfully portrayed.
- The localities where the criminals live are full of mud, filth and garbage.
- The houses are worn-out and the people residing in them are too poor to lead a healthy life.

8.5 Absence of Orderliness

- Children play and bully each other in the streets. There is no orderliness while crossing the streets.
- They first run amidst the carriages to get on to the other side of the road.

8.6 The Juvenile criminals

- We get to know about the presence of juvenile criminals.
- It is because of poverty they tend to become robbers.
- They function as a gang. Proper direction is not there to direct the juvenile offenders.
- The Poor Laws and the ugliness of the city have made the young boys become criminals for their living.

8.7 Londoners' way of dressing

- In the London of Dickens' time, there was the presence of inns and coffee-houses where people met and talked.
- Boys deliver goods like books to those who ask for it.
- All the doors have knockers on them.
- The way the people dress gives us some information regarding the climate.
- Having a cold climate, people cover themselves fully except their faces.
- So, it is understood that the poor and the slum-dwellers suffer a lot in all the ways.
Module 9
Character delineation of Fagin

9.1 Fagin, the chief
- Oliver as well as the viewers is for the first time introduced to Fagin.
- He is obviously happy to receive a new member to his gang of juvenile robbers.
- He exposes himself to be having pleasing manners so that it attracts any new comer.

9.2 Fagin’s Treasure
- In this scene, Fagin appears as ‘a very old, shrivelled Jew, whose villainous look and repulsive face were obscured by a quality of matted red hair’.
- We witness a collection of few watches, handkerchiefs and jewellery of Fagin’s which he had already collected with the help of his boys.
- We see the box hidden under the floor boards.
- We can also observe that he loves his collection and he talks to them and sees Fagin with his treasure.

9.3 Oliver taught
- A representative of criminal world, Fagin, is happy to receive his boys who have come to his idea with their bounty.
- He tries to teach Oliver about hiding evidences on the stolen goods i.e. removing initials from the handkerchief.
9.4 Theft enacted

- The viewers can see Fagin beautifully enacting a scene as if he is in the public.
- Though Oliver thinks that Fagin and the boys are playing a game of picking pockets, the gang is very much particular that Oliver learns the trade.

9.5 Gift for the boy

- Fagin encompasses Oliver by giving a coin and a pair of shoes for picking a handkerchief "without" Fagin's knowledge.

9.6 A Scared Fagin

- When Fagin comes to know that Oliver is acquitted by the court and an old gentleman has taken him to his house, he feels much stress to bring Oliver back.

- Because he is scared of the probability that Oliver would inform the police or Mr. Brownlow his secrets.

- He gets very much agitated and scared.

9.7 Entry of William Sikes

- Though Fagin has a good control over the boys, he is seen to mellow down his anger in front of Sikes.
9.8 Oliver’s disappearance

- Fagin is visibly seen to be scared of the police.
- When Sikes suggests that somebody should go to the police station to find out what happened to Oliver, Fagin seems to hesitate hearing the name of police.

9.9 Dominance of Sikes

- Fagin’s eyes shine with greed when his sight falls on the money from the pocket of Oliver.
- When Sikes demands it, he addresses Fagin by saying “avaricious old skeleton”.

9.10 Fagin’s Anger

- When Fagin gets hold of Oliver, he feels very angry because Oliver had run away from him.
- He canes him because it is Fagin who provided him with food and shelter.

9.11 “Ingratitude”

- We can see Fagin accusing Oliver of “ingratitude”.
- He is seen to say about his boy who ran away from him and later on only to be hanged by the police.
- It seems to us that Fagin gives him assurance or safety in his hideout.
9.12 Failed burglary

- It is Mr. Brownlow’s house that Bill Sikes and Toby Crackit plan to burgle but fortune does not favour the robbers and Oliver is shot in the course.
- Fagin is visibly very disturbed when he gets this news of failure.
- He is in a state of great apprehension when he comes to know that Sikes has not come back.

9.13 Wounded Oliver

- We see Fagin’s concern for Oliver.
- He cleaves the wound in Oliver’s arm and the boy thanks him profusely.

9.14 Nancy Spied

- We come to know of Fagin’s suspicious nature.
- He suspects Nancy of doing something which she does not reveal to him.
- So Fagin pays, Dodger and tells him to spy on Nancy.
- He is to report about what kind persons she meets with, what she talks, whom she talks and where she goes.

9.15 Revelation

- One can see the fear in the face of Fagin when he comes to know from Dodger that Nancy has informed about Oliver’s presence with Fagin.
- His shocked face shows his fear for the police.
9.16 Fagin hides

- When Fagin comes to know that the police are going to close in, even in that urgency, he packs his hidden treasure in a cloth and runs to Toby's place with Oliver for safety.
- Though old, he keeps all the boys under control.

9.17 A Terrified Fagin

- Fagin is terrified after he hearing the news of the murder of Nancy.
- He seems more terrified when Toby reads out the newspaper which contains the names of Oliver, Sikes, Nancy and himself.

9.18 “Wretched Man” Fagin

- Dickens insight into the psychology of the criminal's mind is exposed.
- Fagin, the horrible old, his worries etc are beautifully pictured.
- He is very much spiritually tormented. His condition becomes very much miserable.
- Oliver is moved with pity to see his misery.
- He utter a brief prayer: "Oh! God, forgive this wretched man" and bursts into tears. Altogether it is a touching scene.
Module 10
Portrayal of Nancy’s Character

10.1 A Friendly Nancy
- Nancy in her very first entry is friendly with Oliver.
- She appreciates his good manners. She also volunteers to teach him a card game.
- She seems to be an amicable person.

10.2 In search of Oliver
- Nancy is seen acting as a sister to Oliver, searching for him in the police station.
- Her words and actions seem so true that the man cleaning the floor gives her the visiting card left accidentally there by Mr. Brownlow.

10.3 Nancy finds Oliver
- We see this as a continuation of the last clipping.
- Nancy continues her acting and it is so natural that the passers-by believe Oliver to be her brother.
- They scold Oliver and make him go with her.
10.4 Nancy protects Oliver

- In this scene, Nancy is seen supporting Oliver.
- He tries to run away from the clutches of Fagin.
- Sikes tries to send his dog, Bull's eye, after him.
- But Nancy shuts the door and does not allow the dog to chase Oliver fearing that it would tear the boy to pieces.

10.5 Nancy retaliates

- Here also we see Nancy obstructing Fagin from beating Oliver, just because he ran away.
- She defends him and she also accuses Fagin for her.

10.6 Her concern for Oliver

- The viewers can see Nancy taking Oliver in a carriage to the lodging of Sikes.
- She, in a friendly manner, warns him to be quiet in front of Sikes.
- Otherwise, Sikes would harm Oliver and herself. She has a lot of concern for Oliver.

10.7 Nancy’s decision

- Nancy plays an important role in the development of the film.
- We see her mixing drugs in the drink of Sikes and goes to meet Mr. Brownlow.
- Her resolve to save the small boy's life and her going to meet the gentleman are good examples of her courage.
10.8 Sikes intervenes

- When Nancy tries to go out, she is stopped brutally by Sikes.
- We can see her arguing with Sikes at first and later on pleads with him.
- Her urge to go out so that she can meet Mr. Brownlow is understood in this scene.

10.9 Nancy meets Mr. Brownlow

- Nancy is bold and courageous enough to meet Mr. Brownlow and gives him information about Fagin.
- She insists him to go to the police that night itself.
- Her selfless act brings Oliver a chance to escape from the criminal.

10.10 Nancy murdered

- The last appearance of Nancy in the film is presented here.
- She is obviously scared of Sikes.
- Nancy’s murder by him makes the height of horror and it is a disgusting and ghastly murder.
Module 11
William Sikes, a symbol of evil: A character sketch

11.1 Sikes threatens Fagin
- In the film’s world of crime, Sikes is a leading figure.
- Sikes always feels over – confident and speaks to others as if they were their superior.
- We see Sikes talking to Fagin in a threatening tone. He threatens Fagin for bullying the boys.

11.2 Sikes enquires Dodger
- We see Sikes enquiring Dodger about the disappearance of Oliver with a lot of apprehension.

11.3 Search for Oliver
- The commanding, dominating nature of Phil Sikes is seen when he orders the girls to go to the police to enquire about Oliver.
11.4 Tries to catch Oliver

- The eagle-like nature of Bill Sikes is seen when he attempts to get hold of Oliver when the boy comes out to get hold of the book delivery boy.

11.5 Oliver captured

- As planned, Sikes get hold of the boy and takes him back to the place of Fagin.
- He acts so perfectly that the he ladies around them believe Sikes.
- They tell Nancy and Sikes to take the boy to his mother.

11.6 Sikes warns Oliver

- We see Oliver sitting in front of Sikes with a puzzled face. Sikes gives a “lecture” on how to load a gun.
- Suddenly and brutally he warns Oliver of the consequences if he tries to escape from him.

11.7 Burglary ends in a failure

- We see Sikes in action at Mr. Brownlow’s.
- He is also party in the exchange of fire.
- But the planned burglary ends in a failure.
11.8 Plan to destroy Oliver

- Sikes cunningly plans with Fagin to destroy Oliver.
- They are scared that, given a chance anytime the boy might go against them.

11.9 Nancy physically abused

- We can see how dominant Sikes is.
- He always tries to overrule Nancy.
- She cannot even go out without his permission.
- Sikes physically and verbally abuses her.

11.10 Sikes, the brute

- As an argument ensues, Sikes pushes Fagin physically because Fagin does not want Sikes to go out as he might harm Nancy.
- Charles Dickens, in his novel, has used several adjectives to refer to Sikes — ‘savage’, ‘sulky’, ‘fierce’, ‘furious’ ‘desperate’, etc., which are very much apt for his character.

11.11 Sikes murders Nancy

- The viewers can witness the brutal nature of Sikes.
- He suspects Nancy to be a cheat, so he bursts out in anger.
- He rushes to her, mercilessly beats her and she consequently dies.
- Here, Sikes comes out as a real savage and real diabolical character. Thus he seems a veritable devil.
11.12 Mental turmoil of Sikes
- The mental turmoil of Sikes is presented here.
- He moves here and there so that he thinks that he can avoid people.
- His ghastly act perpetually haunts his mind.

11.13 Disturbed Sikes
- Sikes is seen on his move. His mood fluctuates often.
- He is seen walking away from London and then he decides to go back to London and later on to France.
- He wanders here and there in order to save himself.

11.14 Tries to kill Bull’s eye
- As Sikes is identified with his dog, Bull’s Eye, he tries to level best to kill the dog.
- All the attempts prove futile. He seems mentally upset and terrified.

11.15 The end of William Sikes
- The viewers can see that Sikes is rejected completely by his comrades because he murdered Nancy.
- His dog, Bull’s Eye, betrays him. He searches for his master and this in turn brings a huge crowd to the place where he is hiding himself.
- He plans to escape by using Oliver on his trump card. But, he meets an unexpected end, by accidentally hanging himself.
12.1 Mr. Brownlow

- Mr. Brownlow, a representative of the middle class, is introduced as a person being robbed.

12.2 Kind nature of Mr. Brownlow

- Here we see the soft-hearted nature of Mr. Brownlow.
- Though he suspects Oliver to be the robber he tells the police officer not to hurt Oliver.

12.3 Before the Magistrate

- When Mr. Fagin, an insolent man, questions Oliver, Mr. Brownlow is seen standing helplessly.
12.4 Oliver found innocent

- As Oliver’s innocence is proved, Mr. Brownlow takes him to his place in Centoville.
- Through Mr. Brownlow, Oliver finds a new life in which he is taken better care of than he was before.

12.5 Soft corner towards the boy

- We can hear Mr. Brownlow saying that something in Oliver is touching his heart. He feels by instinct that Oliver is innocent.

12.6 Oliver cared by Mrs. Bedwin

- When Oliver recovers a little, Mr. Brownlow ensures about him.
- He treats Oliver kindly and also instructs Mrs. Bedwin to give him a healthy diet.

12.7 Interests of Oliver

- Mr. Brownlow is seen to respect the interests of Oliver.
- He wants the young boy to learn a trade.
12.8 Mr. Brownlow wants Oliver back

- When Fagin and his gang get hold of Oliver, Mr. Brownlow is so nervous and agitated that he wants to retrieve the boy from.

- He is seen talking to the police officer with regard to finding Oliver.

- He is very much anxious to find and bring back Oliver home.

- His character is lively and carefully drawn.

- He is a dynamic, vivacious and colourful character.
Module 13
Stratification of society in Oliver Twist

13.1 Mr. Gamfield introduced
- We get a picture of a person belonging to the lower middle clan.
- Mr. Gamfield, as one of the representation of this class, is a person who seems a good master for Oliver Twist.

13.2 Wants to apprentice Oliver
- The viewers can see that Mr. Gamfield, a chimney sweep, plans to pay only five pounds for taking Oliver as his apprentice.
- We see him explaining and how they suffer while are used to clean chimney and how they suffer while doing so.

13.3 Mr. Bumble and Mr. Sowerberry
- We see the scene of Mr. Bumble and Mr. Sowerberry.
- These two belong to the lower-middle clan.
- They serve others and they have authority over people who are under them.
13.4 Representatives of lower class

- Here are people who are the representative of the lower clan.
- There is no orderliness. Confusion and chaos are found everywhere.
- Filth and dirt are found in the places where these people live.
- We can feel the beauty of ugliness and character. The genuineness of Fagin, Bill Sikes, Noah Claypole, Artful Dodger is undoubtedly presented in a vivid way.
- Their peculiar style of speech is depicted with consummate skill.

13.6 Mr. Brownlow, a noble man

- Mr. Brownlow is created as a memorable character with an impression of richness beneath.
- He represents a class of noble upbringing.

Mr. Brownlow, a middle class representative

- Through Mr. Brownlow, a middle class man is introduced.
- Though he is not a strong character, he serves as an important character in the film.

4.10 Conclusion

All the features of multimedia incorporated in the modules are very interesting and they help the students to understand the novel with no difficulty. The lengthy text is made simple and hence the students will have a concrete base about the novel. It is self instructional. Stimulated learning environment is created through the application if Multimedia.