Scrooge is shown to be a man who puts money above all else in life. He lives in Marley’s “chambers,” and lets out most of the rooms “as offices.” A home has connotations of safety, warmth, relaxation and comfort. It is typically where people return to after a hard day’s work. However, Scrooge’s “home,” is a place of business suggesting that it’s devoid of the typical things a home gives its occupant. Furthermore, his home is described as being surrounded by a bleak, dark atmosphere. The narrator informs us that “the Weather” sits in “mournful meditation,” on the threshold of the property. The use of pathetic fallacy here, emphasises the melancholic, negative attitude that Scrooge possesses and the way in which he is not metaphorically living at all, despite his wealth. His life purely revolves around work and financial gain, with no social aspect to it. The weather is described as being “mournful,” implying it is grieving the loss of life that the home he resides in has failed to possess, and the impact that it could have had on the surrounding areas/community. It could therefore be implied that in order for a person to be happy and ‘live’ they need companionship and that the pursuit of just wealth, will only bring sadness and gloom, not only to your life but it will also affect those around you, as the weather is affected by Scrooge. During the Victorian era, many wealthy Victorians cared little for the plight of the poor and it was commonly believed that wealth equated to happiness and made you a better person. As a result, many suffered in work houses and factories across the country. The owners of such places often focused on personal wealth and gain instead of humanity, just as Scrooge does in Stave 1. Dickens believed that these selfish, ignorant people were having a greater impact on society than they realised. Generations of children lost their childhood innocence as a result of child labour and destitution. Dickens wanted to bring about social reform and alert readers that actions have consequences and that they should choose their actions wisely as they can have a greater impact on the world than they realise.
At the start of the novella, Scrooge displays no humanity. He disregards the suffering of the poor, stating that they should hurry up and die and Dickens portrays Scrooge as being quite similar to Marley. This is shown right from the opening of Stave 1 where “decrease the surplus population.” This attitude would have shocked Victorian readers who were more religious than the modern day audience, with around 50% of the population attending he is described as being so “cold,” that weather has no effect on him. Coldness has connotations of death, church. Scrooge’s attitude here is distinctly untherefore implying the corpse-like existence he has. In addition, Scrooge lives in Marley’s -Christian. During the Victorian era, the Church discouraged financial “chambers,” suggesting assistance to the poor, stating that their situation was a result of sin and their only chance of redemption was that he has almost slipped into Marley’s place in his absence. This suggests his actions are like those which led through prayer. This attitude was also seen by people like Dickens as being unMarley into purgatory, leading him towards the same fate. The Victorians were far more religious than our modern -Christian and went against the teachings of Jesus. The Ghost of Christmas Present could be seen as representing Jesus and the Son, in the Holy audience as approximately 50% attended church. The idea of purgatory would have terrified readers, many of Trinity, as he informs Scrooge that there are men on earth who whom ignored the plight of the poor as both Scrooge and Marley did. This was partly because of the popular idea “claim” to “know him” but are “strange” to him. This speech echoes Jesus’ warning of false prophets who claim to do God’s work but at the time that a person’s poverty was a result of their own sins. The Church discouraged the wealthy from “deceive many people,” in the Bible and could be seen as being similar to the message the church were giving about the poor. Dickens could supporting the poor financially, encouraging them to lead them to redemption through prayer only. Dickens therefore have been
suggesting the corruption of the Church and it’s failings in improving and caring for the himself came from humble beginnings and knew what is was like to suffer as he himself was poor as a child, being vulnerable in society. The resemblance to Jesus/the Son is shown further through the use of symbolism as he sent to work in a blackening factory and therefore possessed empathy for the poor and destitute in a way that wears a crown of many wealthy Victorians did not. He shows the coldness that Scrooge displays to be negative in an attempt to “Holy” similar to that of Jesus’ crown of thorns. Likewise, the other two spirits could be seen to represent the Father and the Holy Spirit, symbolising how God takes different forms and true enlightenment can encourage readers to see the error of their ways. At the end of Stave 1 Scrooge sees others, like Marley, who occur when all are embraced, as shown in Stave 5 when Scrooge declares that he shall squandered the only chance they had to make something meaningful of their lives, suffering in purgatory as a “live,” with the spirit of “all three,” result of not intervening financially, loving and sharing everyone, regardless of class. He shows how everything is interconnected through time and space; yesterday shapes today. Thus implying that if readers do not change then Dickens also shows how quickly Scrooge is able to change, indicating that change can occur over night. He perhaps they face the same negative future and encouraging social change.

does this to encourage those that might have been like Scrooge in Stave 1, it is never to late to change in the hope that they just might and can thus have a positive impact on Victorian society, bringing about real reform.
At the start of the novella, Scrooge displays no humanity. He disregards the suffering of the poor, stating that they should hurry up and die and “decrease the surplus population.” This attitude would have shocked Victorian readers who were more religious than the modern day audience, with around 50% of the population attending church. Scrooge’s attitude here is distinctly un-Christian. During the Victorian era, the Church discouraged financial assistance to the poor, stating that their situation was a result of sin and their only chance of redemption was through prayer. This attitude was also seen by people like Dickens as being un-Christian and went against the teachings of Jesus. The Ghost of Christmas Present could be seen as representing Jesus and the Son, in the Holy Trinity, as he informs Scrooge that there are men on earth who “claim” to “know him” but are “strange” to him. This speech echoes Jesus’ warning of false prophets who claim to do God’s work but “deceive many people,” in the Bible and could be seen as being similar to the message the church were giving about the poor. Dickens could therefore have been suggesting the corruption of the Church and it’s failings in improving and caring for the vulnerable in society. The resemblance to Jesus/the Son is shown further through the use of symbolism as he wears a crown of “Holy” similar to that of Jesus’ crown of thorns. Likewise, the other two spirits could be seen to represent the Father and the Holy Spirit, symbolising how God takes different forms and true enlightenment can occur when all are embraced, as shown in Stave 5 when Scrooge declares that he shall “live,” with the spirit of “all three,” and feels like a “baby”. It is the visit and embracing of these three spirits and their teachings that allow Scrooge to therefore be metaphorically reborn. His mental and spiritual distance from his fellow man is fixed. Dickens also shows how quickly Scrooge is able to change, indicating that change can occur over night. He perhaps does this to encourage those that might have been like Scrooge in Stave 1, it is never to late to change in the hope that they just might and can thus have a positive impact on Victorian society, bringing about real reform.