

An Inspector Calls – J.B. Priestley



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Name:

English teacher:

English class:

Introductory context and big questions

1. In life, are we only responsible for ourselves? Why/ why not?
2. Who else (if anyone) might we be responsible for? Why?
3. If our actions have consequences we did not expect, are we still responsible for these?
4. Is today's society equal? Why/ why not?
5. Was society more unequal or less unequal in 1912 compared to today? Why/ why not?

Introduction

An Inspector Calls is a play about responsibility. Priestley creates a mystery – a mysterious figure, The Inspector, interrupts a cosy family dinner to inform the family that a young woman has committed suicide. It is the inspector's duty to discover who is responsible for this tragic event.

Priestley reveals the complexity of social and moral responsibility and criticises the class divide – the split between rich and poor. The main message of the play is to promote social responsibility and socialism – his political view that a more equal society can and should be created, by everyone changing their thinking and actions.

Key idea: social responsibility. This is the idea that people should act in a way that helps others, rather than hurts them.

Context

Social class

Historically, and today, Britain (and other countries) is divided into different social classes. This division is based on the wealth (total money and other assets) of individuals and the different jobs they do. Karl Marx (a sociologist and political thinker, 1818- 1883) was one of the first to analyse the class system, and the consider a way people could be more equal. The class system looks like this:

The upper class (bourgeoisie):

- Owners of land, businesses and large amounts of money through inheritance (being passed through the family)
- The wealthiest and most privileged people in society

The middle class:

- Owners of smaller businesses eg factories
- Professionals eg lawyers and doctors
- People who had plenty of money and control

The working class (proletariat):

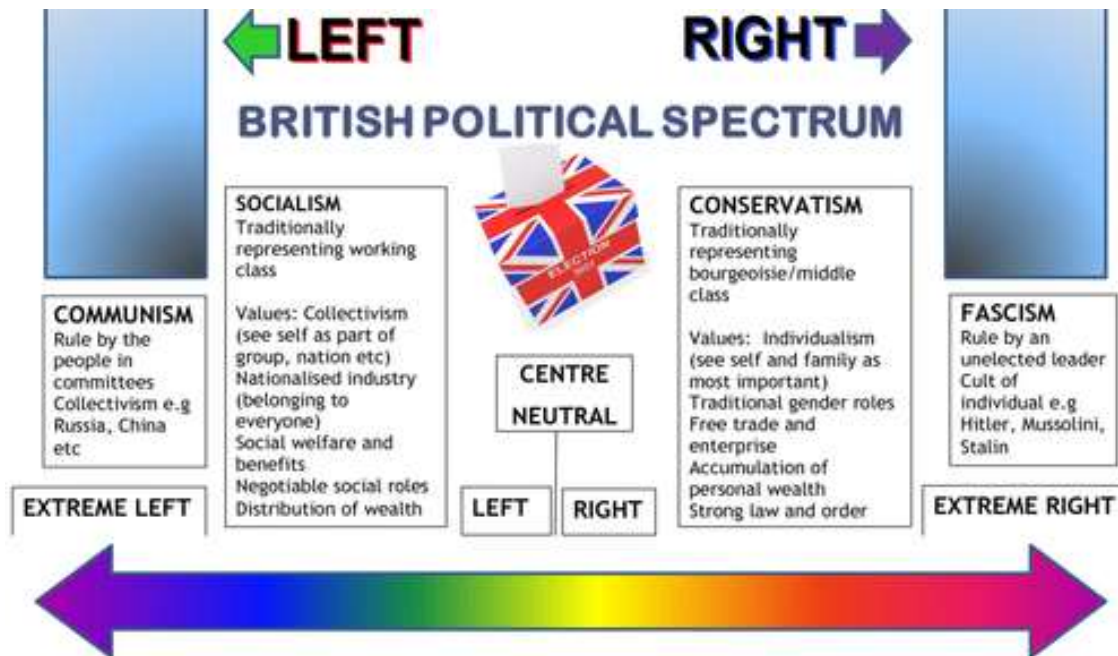
- The poorest people in society
- Traditionally worked in manual jobs (unskilled work using your hands) eg working in factories, mining, cleaning
- Had the most difficult and unhappy lives

Capitalism

Capitalism is an economic system – a way of organising money and jobs. In the UK, and most other countries today, individuals own and run businesses, competing with others to make the most money possible. Marx argues this system inevitably creates inequalities, because the wealthy upper/ middle classes who own businesses are motivated by money – so they will treat workers badly and pay them little in order to make the most profit. In this system, it is very difficult for the poor to become wealthier and there is a big gap between rich and poor. This system is good for the upper classes but bad for everyone else!

Socialism

Different politicians and economists have different ideas about how wealth should be shared out, who should have power and who should control jobs/ money, and how the division between classes should be tackled (if at all). Here is an overview of these different ideas:



Key idea: socialism

The main idea you need to know for this play is socialism. This is a political ideology based on the ideas of Marx, which suggests society should be more equal, and that society should play a role in helping the less privileged. Marx argues that eventually, due to the conflict between working and upper classes and growing inequality, the working classes will revolt (rise up against) the upper classes and create a new, more equal society, in which wealth and power can be shared equally – not just kept by the rich.

When the play was first written and performed in 1945, left-wing ideas were becoming more popular, and the Labour party won the election in a landslide victory. They introduced the National Health Service, education reforms, and many other benefits to help the less advantaged.

In 1917 in Russia, the working class revolted against the ruling class, and a communist (extreme socialist) nation was established. However, the ruling of Russia ended up being far from equal and for many decades, it was ruled by a cruel dictator called Stalin, under whom many millions of people died due to starvation, disease and being killed or mistreated.

Priestley was a socialist, and through the play, he presents a persuasive and emotive arguments for socialist reforms. The play was first performed in Moscow, Russia in 1945, and then in London in 1946. This highlights how extreme Priestley's views were, as Russia was a communist nation at the time.

Questions:

1. What are the three main social classes in Britain?

2. Give three examples of jobs a working class person may do/ have done.
3. True or false: capitalism is a very equal economic system.
4. True or false: socialism aims to make society more equal.
5. Explain socialism in your own words.
6. Why is it significant the play was first performed in Russia?
7. What were Priestley's political views?
8. Which political party won the election in 1945? What did they do?

1912

In 1912, there were fixed divisions between different classes. Only men who owned property could vote, and women could not vote at all. There were also dangerous tensions between different European countries, which led to the First World War from 1914- 1917, in which millions of people died. This was followed by the Second World War, from which claimed millions more lives. Many people questioned the government and their decisions after these wars. When the play was performed in 1946, many people were considering how society could be more equal, and the audience knew the terrible events which were yet to happen in the time the play was set.

Timeline:

1906: The left-win Labour Party is founded to represent the views and interests of the working classes

1912: the Titanic sinks

1914-18: First World War – Priestley serves on the front line, and is injured and gassed

1919: Priestley studies literature, history and politics at Cambridge University

1922: Priestly starts working as a journalist

1926: Many workers go on strike (refuse to work) due to poor pay and conditions in the General Strike

1929: The Wall Street Crash causes a global economic slump known as the Depression, which causes a lot of unemployment and poverty

1934: Priestly travels to poor parts of Britain to write English Journey

1939- 45: Second World War

1945: Priestley writes An Inspector Calls; atomic bombs are dropped on Japan; Labour win the election

Questions:

1. What system of organising society is better in your opinion – capitalism or socialism? Why?
2. Who was able to vote in 1912? What does this show about who had more power?
3. In 1945, why did people start to prefer left-wing ideas?

Initial read-through

Knowledge recap:

1. What is socialism?
2. What political perspective did Priestley hold?
3. In what year and country was AIC first performed?
4. In what year is AIC set?
5. What are the three main social classes in Britain? Which is the most privileged and which is the least?
6. Whose ideas are socialism based on?

CHARACTERS

Arthur Birling

Sybil Birling – His wife

Sheila Birling – His daughter

Eric Birling – His son

Edna – The maid

Gerald Croft

Inspector Goole

All 3 acts which are continuous, take place in the dining room of the Birling's house in Brumley, an industrial city in the north Midlands.

It is an evening in spring, 1912.

ACT ONE

The dining room is of a fairly large suburban house, belonging to a prosperous manufacturer. It has a good solid furniture of the period. The general effect is substantial and heavily comfortable but not cosy and homelike. (If a realistic set is used, then it should be swung back, as it was in the production at the new theatre. By doing this, you can have the dining-table centre downstage during act one, when it is needed there, and then swinging back, can reveal the fireplace for act two, and then for act three can show a small table with a telephone on it, downstage of the fireplace; and by this time the dining-table and its chairs have moved well upstage. Producers who wish to avoid this tricky business, which involves two re-settings of the scene and some very accurate adjustments of the extra flats necessary would be well advised to dispense with an ordinary realistic set if only because the dining-table becomes a nuisance. The lighting should be pink and intimate until the INSPECTOR arrives and then it should be brighter and harder.)

At rise of curtain, the four Birlings and Gerald are seated at the table, with Arthur Birling at one end, his wife at the other, Eric downstage and Sheila and Gerald seated upstage. EDNA, the parlourmaid, is just clearing the table, which has no cloth, of the dessert plates and champagne glasses, etc, and then replacing them with decanter of port, cigar box and cigarettes. Port glasses are already on the table. All five are in evening dress of the period, the men in tails and white ties, not dinner-jackets. Arthur Birling is a heavy-looking, rather portentous man in his middle fifties with fairly easy manners but rather provincial in his speech. His wife is about fifty, a rather cold woman and her husband's social superior. Sheila is a pretty girl in her early twenties, very pleased with life and rather excited. Gerald Croft is an attractive chap about thirty, rather too manly to be a dandy but very much the well-bred young man-about-town. Eric is in his early twenties, not quite at ease, half shy, half assertive. At the moment they have all had a good dinner, are celebrating a special occasion, and are pleased with themselves.

Comprehension check:

1. What impression do we get of the Birling family?
2. What social class do you expect the Birlings to belong to? Why?
3. In which room is the play set?
4. Does this change throughout the play?
5. In which city is the play set? Is it a real place?

The play continues:

Arthur Birling: Giving us the port, Edna? That's right. (*he pushes it towards Eric.*) you ought to like this port, Gerald, as a matter of fact, Finchley told me it's exactly the same port your father gets from him.

Gerald: Then it'll be all right. The governor prides himself on being a good judge of port. I don't pretend to know much about it.

Sheila: (*gaily, possessively*) I should jolly well think not, Gerald, I'd hate you to know all about port – like one of these purple-faced old men.

Arthur Birling: Here, I'm not a purple-faced old man.

Sheila Birling: No, not yet. But then you don't know all about port – do you?

Birling: (*noticing that his wife has not taken any*) Now then, Sybil, you must take a little tonight. Special occasion, y'know, eh?

Sheila: Yes, go on, mummy. You must drink our health.

Mrs Birling: (*smiling*) Very well, then. Just a little, thank you. (*to Edna, who is about to go, with tray.*) all right, Edna. I'll ring from the drawing room when we want coffee. Probably in about half an hour.

Edna: (*going*) Yes, ma'am.

// *Edna goes out. They now have all the glasses filled. Birling beams at them and clearly relaxes.*//

Birling: Well, well – this is very nice. Very nice. Good dinner too, Sybil. Tell cook from me.

Gerald: (*politely*) Absolutely first class.

Mrs Birling: (*reproachfully*) Arthur, you're not supposed to say such things-

Birling: Oh – come come – I'm treating Gerald like one of the family. And I'm sure he won't object.

Sheila: (*with mocking aggressiveness*) Go on, Gerald – just you object!

Gerald: (*smiling*) Wouldn't dream of it. In fact, I insist upon being one of the family now. I've been trying long enough, haven't I? (*as she does not reply, with more insistence.*) Haven't I? You know I have.

Mrs Birling: (*smiling*) Of course she does.

Sheila: (*half serious, half playful*) Yes – except for all last summer, when you never came near me, and I wondered what had happened to you.

Gerald: And I've told you – I was awfully busy at the works all that time.

Sheila: (*same tone as before*) Yes, that's what you say.

Mrs Birling: Now, Sheila, don't tease him. When you're married you'll realize that men with important work to do sometimes have to spend nearly all their time and energy on their business. You'll have to get used to that, just as I had.

Sheila: I don't believe I will. (*half playful, half serious, to Gerald.*) So you be careful.

Gerald: Oh – I will, I will.

//Eric suddenly guffaws. His parents look at him.//

Sheila: (*severely*) Now – what's the joke?

Eric: I don't know – really. Suddenly I felt I just had to laugh.

Sheila: You're squiffy.

Eric: I'm not.

Mrs Birling: What an expression, Sheila! Really the things you girls pick up these days!

Eric: If you think that's the best she can do-

Sheila: Don't be an ass, Eric.

Mrs Birling: Now stop it, you two. Arthur, what about this famous toast of yours?

Birling: Yes, of course. (*clears his throat.*) well, Gerald, I know you agreed that we should only have this quiet little family party. It's a pity sir George and – we – lady croft can't be with us, but they're abroad and so it can't be helped. As I told you, they sent me a very nice cable – couldn't be nicer. I'm not sorry that we're celebrating quietly like this-

Mrs Birling: Much nicer really.

Gerald: I agree.

Birling: So do I, but it makes speech-making more difficult-

Eric: (*not too rudely*) Well . Don't do any. We'll drink their health and have done with it.

Birling: No, we won't. It's one of the happiest nights of my life. And one day, I hope, Eric, when you've a daughter of your own, you'll understand why. Gerald, I'm going to tell you frankly, without any pretences, that your engagement to Sheila means a tremendous lot to me. She'll make you happy, and I'm sure you'll make her happy. You're just the kind of son-in-law I always wanted. Your father and I have been friendly rivals in business for some time now – though Crofts limited are both older and bigger than Birling and company – and now you've brought us together, and perhaps we may look forward to the time when Crofts and Birlings are no longer competing but are working together – for lower costs and higher prices.

Gerald: Hear, hear! And I think my father would agree to that.

Mrs Birling: Now, Arthur, I don't think you ought to talk business on an occasion like this.

Sheila: Neither do I. All wrong.

Birling: Quite so, I agree with you. I only mentioned it in passing. What I did want to say was – that Sheila's a lucky girl – and I think you're a pretty fortunate young man too, Gerald.

Gerald: I know I am – this once anyhow.

Birling: (*raising his glass*) So here's wishing the pair of you – the very best that life can bring. Gerald and Sheila.

Mrs Birling: (*raising her glass, smiling*) Yes, Gerald. Yes, Sheila darling. Our congratulations and very best wishes!

Gerald: Thank you.

Mrs Birling: Eric!

Eric: (*rather noisily*) All the best! She's got a nasty temper sometimes – but she's not bad really. Good old Sheila!

Sheila: Chump! I can't drink to this, can I? When do I drink?

Gerald: You can drink to me.

Sheila: (*quite and serious now*) All right then. I drink to you, Gerald.

//for a moment they look at each other//

Gerald: (*quietly*) Thank you. And I drink to you – and hope I can make you as happy as you deserve to be.

Sheila: (*trying to be light and easy*) You be careful – or I'll start weeping.

Gerald: (*smiling*) Well, perhaps this will help to stop it. (*he produces a ring case.*)

Sheila: (*excited*) Oh – Gerald – you've got it – is it the one you wanted me to have?

Gerald: (*giving the case to her*) Yes – the very one.

Sheila: (*taking out the ring*) Oh – it's wonderful! Look – mummy – isn't it a beauty? Oh – darling -

(*she kisses Gerald hastily.*)

Eric: steady the buffs!

Sheila: (*who has put the ring on, admiringly*) I think it's perfect. Now I really feel engaged.

Mrs Birling: So you ought, darling. It's a lovely ring. Be careful with it.

Sheila: careful! I'll never let it go out of my sight for an instant.

Comprehension check:

1. What event are the Birlings celebrating?
2. What social class is Gerald?
3. How does this differ to the Birlings?
4. Why is Mr Birling especially happy that Sheila is marrying Gerald?
5. What are our first impressions of Sheila?

Mrs Birling: (*smiling*) Well, it came just at the right moment. That was clever of you, Gerald. Now, Arthur, if you've no more to say, I think Sheila and I had better go into the drawing room and leave you men-

Birling: (*rather heavily*) I just want to say this. (*noticing that Sheila is still admiring her ring.*) are you listening, Sheila? This concerns you too. And after all I don't often make speeches at you -

Sheila: I'm sorry, daddy. Actually I was listening.

//she looks attentive, as they all do. He holds them for a moment before continuing.//

Birling: I'm delighted about this engagement and I hope it won't be too long before you're married. And I want to say this. There's a good deal of silly talk about these days – but – and I speak as a hard-headed business man, who has to take risks and know what he's about – I say, you can ignore all this silly pessimistic talk. When you marry, you'll be marrying at a very good time. Yes, a very good time – and soon it'll be an even better time. Last month, just because the miners came out on strike, there's a lot of wild talk about possible labour trouble in the near future. Don't worry. We've passed the worst of it. We employers at last are coming together to see that our interests – and the interests of capital – are properly protected. And we're in for a time of steadily increasing prosperity.

Gerald: I believe you're right, sir.

Eric: What about war?

Birling: Glad you mentioned it, Eric. I'm coming to that. Just because the kaiser makes a speech or two, or a few german officers have too much to drink and begin taking nonsense, you'll hear some people say that war's inevitable. And to that I say – fiddlesticks! The germans don't want war. Nobody wants war, except some half-civilized folks in the Balkans. And why? There's too much at stake these days. Everything to lose and nothing to gain by war.

Eric: Yes, I know – but still -

Birling: Just let me finish, Eric. You've a lot to learn yet. And I'm taking as a hard headed, practical man of business. And I say there isn't a chance of war. The world's developing so fast that it'll make war impossible. Look at the progress we're making. In a year or two we'll have aeroplanes that will be able to go anywhere. And look at the way the auto-mobile's making headway – bigger

and faster all the time. And then ships. Why, a friend of mine went over this new liner last week – the titanic – she sails next week – forty-six thousand eight hundred tons – new york in five days – and every luxury – and unsinkable, absolutely unsinkable. That's what you've got to keep your eye on, facts like that, progress like that – and not a few German officers taking nonsense and a few scaremongers here making a fuss about nothing. Now you three young people, just listen to this – and remember what I'm telling you now. In twenty or thirty year's time – let's say, in 1940 – you may be giving a little party like this – your son or daughter might be getting engaged – and I tell you, by that time you'll be living in a world that'll have forgotten all these capital versus labour agitations and all these silly little war scares. There'll be peace and prosperity and rapid progress everywhere – except of course in Russia, which will always be behindhand naturally.

Mrs Birling: Arthur!

// has Mrs Birling shows signs of interrupting.//

Birling: Yes, my dear, I know – I'm talking too much. But you youngsters just remember what I said. We can't let these Bernard Shaws and H.G.Wellses do all the talking. We hard-headed practical business men must say something sometime. And we don't guess – we've had experience – and we know.

Mrs Birling. *(rising. The others rise)* Yes, of course, dear. Well don't keep Gerald in here too long. Eric – I want you a minute.

// she and Sheila and Eric go out. Birling and Gerald sit down again.//

Comprehension check:

1. How would you describe Mr Birling's impression of what the future will be like?
2. Does Mr Birling approve or disapprove of capitalism?
3. Does Mr Birling think there will be a war?
4. What does he think of the Titanic?
5. What would an audience know when watching this in 1945/ 46?

Key technique: dramatic irony – when the audience knows more about something than a character/ characters on stage

Birling: Cigar?

Gerald: No, thanks. Can't really enjoy them.

Birling: *(taking one himself)* Ah, you don't know what you're missing. I like a good cigar. *(indicating decanter.)* help yourself.

Gerald: Thank you.

// Birling lights his cigar and Gerald, who had lit a cigarette, helps himself to port, then pushes the decanter to Birling.//

Birling: Thanks. *(confidentially.)* by the way, there's something I'd like to mention – in strict confidence – while we're by ourselves. I have an idea that your mother – Lady Croft – while she doesn't object to my girl – feels you might have done better for yourself socially -

// Gerald, rather embarrassed, begins to murmur some dissent, but Birling checks him.//

no, Gerald, that's all right. Don't blame her. She comes from an old country family – landed people and so forth – and so it's only natural. But what I wanted to say is – there's a fair chance that I might find my way into the next honours list. Just a knighthood, of course.

Gerald: Oh – I say – congratulations!

Birling: Thanks, but it's a bit too early for that. So don't say anything. But I've had a hint or two. You see, I was lord mayor here two years ago when royalty visited us. And I've always been regarded as a sound useful party man. So – well – I gather there's a very good chance of a knighthood – so long as we behave ourselves, don't get into the police court or start a scandal – eh? (*laughs complacently.*)

Gerald: (*laughs*) You seem to be a nice well-behaved family -

Birling: We think we are -

Gerald: So if that's the only obstacle, sir, I think you might as well accept my congratulations now.

Birling: No, no, I couldn't do that. And don't say anything yet.

Gerald: Not even to my mother? I know she'd be delighted.

Birling: Well, when she comes back, you might drop a hint to her. And you can promise her that we'll try to keep out of trouble during the next few months.

//they both laugh. Eric enters//

Eric: What's the joke? Started telling stories?

Birling: No. want another glass of port?

Eric: (*sitting down*) Yes, please. (*takes decanter and helps himself.*) mother says we mustn't stay too long. But I don't think it matters. I left'em talking about clothes again. You'd think a girl had never any clothes before she gets married. Women are potty about 'em.

Birling: Yes, but you've got to remember, my boy, that clothes mean something quite different to a woman. Not just something to wear – and not only something to make 'em look prettier – but – well, a sort of sign or token of their self-respect.

Gerald: That's true.

Eric: (*eagerly*) Yes, I remember – (*but he checks himself.*)

Birling: Well, what do you remember?

Eric: (*confused*) Nothing.

Birling: Nothing?

Gerald: (*amused*) Sounds a bit fishy to me.

Birling: (*taking it in the same manner*) Yes, you don't know what some of these boys get up to nowadays. More money to spend and time to spare than I had when I was Eric's age. They worked us hard in those days and kept us short of cash. Thought even then – we broke out and had a bit of fun sometimes.

Gerald: I'll bet you did.

Birling: (*solemnly*) But this is the point. I don't want to lecture you two young fellows again. But what so many of you don't seem to understand now, when things are so much easier, is that a man has to make his own way – has to look after himself – and his family too, of course, when he has one – and so long as he does that he won't come to much harm. But the way some of these cranks talk and write now, you'd think everybody has to look after everybody else, as if we were all mixed up together like bees in a hive – community and all that nonsense. But take my word for it, you youngsters – and I've learnt in the good hard school of experience – that a man has to mind his own business and look after himself and his own – and -

// we hear the sharp ring of a door bell. Birling stops to listen.//

Eric: Somebody at the front door.

Birling: Edna'll answer it. Well, have another glass of port, Gerald – and then we'll join the ladies. That'll stop me giving you good advice.

Eric: Yes, you've piled it on a bit tonight, father.

Birling: Special occasion. And feeling contented, for once, I wanted you to have the benefit of my experience.

Comprehension check

1. What does Mr Birling think Gerald's mother thinks of the engagement? Why?
2. What does he tell Gerald he might be receiving?
3. What does this show about the importance of social class?
4. Does the Birling family seem completely happy and content? Why/ why not?
5. What political views does Mr Birling have? What does he think of socialism?

The play continues:

// Edna enters//

Edna: Please, sir, an inspector's called.

Birling: An inspector? What kind of inspector?

Edna: A police inspector. He says his name's inspector Goole.

Birling: Don't know him. Does he want to see me?

Edna: Yes, sir. He says it's important.

Birling: All right, Edna. Show him in here. Give us some more light.

// Edna does, then goes out.//

I'm still on the bench. It may be something about a warrant.

Gerald: (*lightly*) Sure to be. Unless Eric's been up to something. (*nodding confidentially to Birling.*) and that would be awkward, wouldn't it?

Birling: (*humorously*) Very.

Eric: (*who is uneasy, sharply*) Here, what do you mean?

Gerald: (*lightly*) Only something we were talking about when you were out. A joke really.

Eric: (*still uneasy*) Well, I don't think it's very funny.

Birling: (*sharply, staring at him*) what's the matter with you?

Eric: (*defiantly*) Nothing.

Edna: (*opening door, and announcing*) Inspector Goole.

// the inspector enters, and Edna goes, closing door after her. The inspector need not be a big man but he creates at once an impression of massiveness, solidity and purposefulness. He is a man in his fifties, dressed in a plain darkish suit of the period. He speaks carefully, weightily, and has a disconcerting habit of looking hard at the person he addresses before actually speaking.//

Inspector: Mr Birling?

Birling: Yes. Sit down inspector.

Inspector: (*sitting*) Thank you, sir.

Birling: Have a glass of port – or a little whisky?

Inspector: No, thank you, Mr Birling. I'm on duty.

Birling: You're new, aren't you?

Inspector: Yes, sir. Only recently transferred.

Birling: I thought you must be. I was an alderman for years – and lord mayor two years ago – and I'm still on the bench – so I know the Brumley police offices pretty well – and I thought I'd never seen you before.

Inspector: Quite so.

Birling: Well, what can I do for you? Some trouble about a warrant?

Inspector: No, Mr Birling.

Birling: (*after a pause, with a touch of impatience*) Well, what is it then?

Inspector: I'd like some information, if you don't mind, Mr Birling. Two hours ago a young woman died on the infirmary. She'd been taken there this afternoon because she'd swallowed a lot of strong disinfectant. Burnt her inside out, of course.

Eric: (*involuntarily*) My god!

Inspector: Yes, she was in great agony. They did everything they could for her at the infirmary, but she died. Suicide, of course.

Birling: (*rather impatiently*) Yes, yes. Horrid business. But I don't understand why you should come here, inspector –

Inspector: (*cutting through, massively*) I've been round to the room she had, and she'd left a letter there and a sort of diary. Like a lot of these young women who get into various kinds of trouble, she'd used more than one name. But her original name – her real name – was Eva Smith.

Birling: (*thoughtfully*) Eva Smith?

Inspector: Do you remember her, Mr Birling?

Birling: (*slowly*) No – I seem to remember hearing that name – Eva Smith – somewhere. But it doesn't convey anything to me. And I don't see where I come into this.

Inspector: She was employed in your works at one time.

Birling: Oh – that's it, is it? Well, we've several hundred young women there, y'know, and they keep changing.

Inspector: This young woman, Eva Smith, was out of the ordinary. I found a photograph of her in her lodgings. Perhaps you'd remember her from that.

// inspector takes a photograph, about postcard size, out of his pocket and goes to Birling. Both Gerald and Eric rise to have a look at the photograph, but the inspector interposes himself between them and the photograph. They are surprised and rather annoyed. Birling stares hard, and with recognition, at the photograph, which the inspector then replaces in his pocket.//

Gerald: (*showing annoyance*) Any particular reason why I shouldn't see this girl's photograph, inspector?

Inspector: (*coolly, looking hard at him*) There might be.

Eric: And the same applies to me, I suppose?

Inspector: Yes.

Gerald: I can't imagine what it could be.

Eric: Neither can I.

Birling: And I must say, I agree with them, inspector.

Inspector: It's the way I like to go to work. One person and one line of inquiry at a time. Otherwise, there's a muddle.

Birling: I see. Sensible really. (*moves restlessly, then turns.*) you've had enough of that port, Eric.

// the inspector is watching Birling and now Birling notices him.//

Inspector: I think you remember Eva Smith now don't you. Mr Birling?

Birling: Yes, I do. She was one of my employees and then I discharged her.

Eric: Is that why she committed suicide? When was this, father?

Birling: Just keep quiet, Eric, and don't get excited. This girl left us nearly two years ago. Let me see – it must have been in the early autumn of nineteen-ten.

Inspector: Yes. End of September, nineteen-ten.

Birling: That's right.

Gerald: Look here, sir. Wouldn't you rather I was out of this?

Comprehension check:

1. *Who has arrived at the Birling's house?*
2. *What type of inspector does he claim to be?*
3. *What does he tell the Birlings he is investigating?*
4. *What relationship does Mr Birling have to Eva Smith?*
5. *What did Mr Birling do to her?*

Birling: I don't mind your being here, Gerald. And I'm sure you've no objection, have you, inspector? Perhaps I ought to explain first that this is Mr Gerald Croft – the son of Sir George Croft – you know, Crofts Limited.

Inspector: Mr Gerald Croft, eh?

Birling: Yes. Incidentally we've been modestly celebrating his engagement to my daughter, Sheila.

Inspector: I see. Mr Croft is going to marry Miss Sheila Birling?

Gerald: (*smiling*) I hope so.

Inspector: (*gravely*) Then I'd prefer you to stay.

Gerald: (*surprised*) Oh – all right.

Birling: (*somewhat impatiently*) Look – there's nothing mysterious – or scandalous – about this business – at least not so far as I'm concerned. It's perfectly straightforward case, and as it happened more than eighteen months ago – nearly two years ago – obviously it has nothing whatever to do with the wretched girl's suicide. Eh, inspector?

Inspector: No, sir. I can't agree with you there.

Birling: Why not?

Inspector: Because what happened to her then may have determined what happened to her afterwards, and what happened to her afterwards may have driven her to suicide. A chain of events.

Birling: Oh well – put like that, there's something in what you say. Still, I can't accept any responsibility. If we were all responsible for everything that happened to everybody we'd had anything to do with, it would be very awkward, wouldn't it?

Inspector: Very awkward.

Birling: We'd all be in an impossible position, wouldn't we?

Eric: By jove, yes. And as you were saying, dad, a man has to look after himself-

Birling: Yes, well, we needn't go into all that.

Inspector: Go into what?

Birling: Oh – just before you came – I'd been giving these young men a little good advice. Now – about this girl, Eva Smith. I remember her quite well now. She was a lively good-looking girl – country-bred, I fancy – and she'd been working in one of our machine shops for over a year. A good worker too. In fact, the foreman there told me he was ready to promote her into what we call a leading operator – head of a small group of girls. But after they came back from their holidays that

august, they were all rather restless, and they suddenly decided to ask for more money. They were averaging about twenty-two and six, which was neither more nor less than is paid generally in our industry. They wanted the rates raised so that they could average about twenty-five shillings a week. I refused, of course.

Inspector: Why?

Birling: (*surprised*) Did you say 'why?'?

Inspector: Yes. Why did you refuse?

Birling: Well, inspector, I don't see that it's any concern of yours how I choose to run my business. Is it now?

Inspector: It might be, you know.

Birling: I don't like that tone.

Inspector: I'm sorry. But you asked me a question.

Birling: And you asked me a question before that, a quite unnecessary question too.

Inspector: It's my duty to ask questions.

Birling: Well it's my duty to keep labour costs down. And if I'd agreed to this demand for a new rate we'd have added about twelve per cent to our labour costs. Does that satisfy you? So I refused. Said I couldn't consider it. We were paying the usual rates and if they didn't like those rates, they could go and work somewhere else. It's a free country, I told them.

Eric: It isn't if you can't go and work somewhere else.

Inspector: Quite so.

Birling: (*to Eric*) Look – just you keep out of this. You hadn't even started in the works when this happened. So they went on strike. That didn't last long, of course.

Gerald: Not if it was just after the holidays. They'd be all broke – if I know them.

Birling: Right, Gerald. They mostly were. And so was the strike, after a week or two. Pitiful affair. Well, we let them all come back – at the old rates – except the four or five ring-leaders, who'd started the trouble. I went down myself and told them to clear out. And this girl. Eva Smith, was one of them, she'd had a lot to say – far too much – so she had to go.

Gerald: You couldn't have done anything else.

Eric: He could. He could have kept her on instead of throwing her out. I call it tough luck.

Birling: Rubbish! If you don't come down sharply on some of these people, they'd soon be asking for the earth.

Gerald: I should say so!

Inspector: They might. But after all it's better to ask for the earth than to take it.

Birling: (*staring at the inspector*) What did you say your name was, inspector?

Inspector: google. G. double O-L-E.

Birling: How do you get on with our chief constable, colonel Roberts?

Inspector: I don't see much of him.

Birling: Perhaps I ought to warn you that he's an old friend of mine, and that I see him fairly frequently. We play golf together sometimes up at the west Brumley.

Inspector: (*dryly*) I don't play golf.

Birling: I didn't suppose you did.

Eric: (*bursting out*) Well, I think it's a dam' shame.

Inspector: No, I've never wanted to play.

Eric: No, I mean about this girl – Eva Smith. Why shouldn't they try for higher wages? We try for the highest possible prices. And I don't see why she should have been sacked just because she'd a bit more spirit than the others. You said yourself she was a good worker. I'd have let her stay.

Birling: (*rather angrily*) Unless you brighten your ideas, you'll never be in a position to let anybody stay or to tell anybody to go. It's about time you learnt to face a few responsibilities. That's something this public-school-and-varsity life you've had doesn't seem to teach you.

Eric: (*sulkily*) Well, we don't need to tell the inspector all about that, do we?

Birling: I don't see we need to tell the inspector anything more. In fact, there's nothing I can tell him. I told the girl to clear out, and she went. That's the last I heard of her. Have you any idea what happened to her after that? Get into trouble? Go on the streets?

Inspector: (*rather slowly*) No, she didn't exactly go on the streets.

Comprehension check:

1. *Why did Mr Birling fire Eva Smith?*
2. *What was he motivated by?*
3. *What does this show about capitalism?*
4. *How does Gerald react to Mr Birling's actions?*
5. *How does Eric react to his father's actions?*

//Sheila has now entered//

Sheila: (*gaily*) What's this about streets? (*noticing the inspector.*) Oh – sorry. I didn't know. Mummy sent me in to ask you why you didn't come along to the drawing-room.

Birling: We shall be along in a minute now. Just finishing.

Inspector: I'm afraid not.

Birling: (*abruptly*) There's nothing else, y'know. I've just told you that.

Sheila: What's all this about?

Birling: Nothing to do with you, Sheila. Run along.

Inspector: No, wait a minute, Miss Birling.

Birling: (*angrily*) Look here, inspector, I consider this uncalled-for and officious. I've half a mind to report you. I've told you all I know – and it doesn't seem to me very important – and now there isn't the slightest reason why my daughter should be dragged into this unpleasant business.

Sheila: (*coming father in*) What business? What's happening?

Inspector: (*impressively*) I'm a police inspector, miss Birling. This afternoon a young woman drank some disinfectant, and died, after several hours of agony, tonight in the infirmary.

Sheila: Oh – how horrible! Was it an accident?

Inspector: No. she wanted to end her life. She felt she couldn't go on any longer.

Birling: Well, don't tell me that's because I discharged her from my employment nearly two years ago.

Eric: That might have started it.

Sheila: Did you, dad?

Birling: Yes. The girl had been causing trouble in the works. I was quite justified.

Gerald: Yes, I think you were. I know we'd have done the same thing. Don't look like that Sheila.

Sheila: (*rather distressed*) Sorry! It's just that I can't help thinking about this girl – destroying herself so horribly – and I've been so happy tonight. Oh I wish you hadn't told me. What was she like? Quite young?

Inspector: Yes. Twenty-four.

Sheila: Pretty?

Inspector: She wasn't pretty when I saw her today, but she had been pretty – very pretty.

Birling: That's enough of that.

Gerald: And I don't really see that this inquiry gets you anywhere, inspector. It's what happened to her since she left Mr Birling's works that is important.

Birling: Obviously. I suggested that some time ago.

Gerald: And we can't help you there because we don't know.

Inspector: (*slowly*) Are you sure you don't know.

// He looks at Gerald, then at Eric, then at Sheila.//

Birling: And are you suggesting now that one of them knows something about this girl?

Inspector: Yes.

Birling: You didn't come here just to see me, then?

Inspector: No.

// the other four exchange bewildered and perturbed glances.//

Birling: (*with marked change of tone*) Well, of course, if I'd known that earlier, I wouldn't have called you officious and talked about reporting you. You understand that, don't you, inspector? I thought that – for some reason best known to yourself – you were making the most of this tiny bit of information I could give you. I'm sorry. This makes a difference. You sure of your facts?

Inspector: Some of them – yes.

Birling: I can't think they can be of any great consequence.

Inspector: The girl's dead though.

Sheila: What do you mean by saying that? You talk as if we were responsible--

Birling: (*cutting in*) Just a minute, Sheila. Now, inspector, perhaps you and I had better go and talk this over quietly in a corner--

Sheila: (*cutting in*) Why should you? He's finished with you. He says it's one of us now.

Birling: Yes, and I'm trying to settle it sensibly for you.

Gerald: Well, there's nothing to settle as far as I'm concerned. I've never known an Eva Smith.

Eric: Neither have I.

Sheila: Was that her name? Eva Smith?

Gerald: Yes.

Sheila: Never heard it before.

Gerald: So where are you now inspector?

Inspector: Where I was before, Mr Croft. I told you – that like a lot of these young women, she'd used more than one name. She was still Eva Smith when Mr Birling sacked her – for wanting twenty-five shillings a week instead of twenty-two and six. But after that she stopped being Eva Smith. Perhaps she'd had enough of it.

Eric: Can't blame her.

Sheila: (*to Birling*) I think it was a mean thing to do. Perhaps that spoiled everything for her.

Birling: Rubbish! (*to inspector*.) Do you know what happened to this girl after she left my works?

Inspector: Yes. She was out of work for the next two months. Both her parents were dead, so that she'd no home to go back to. And she hadn't been able to save much out of what Birling and company had paid her. So that after two months, with no work, no money coming in, and living in lodgings, with no relatives to help her, few friends, lonely, half-starved, she was feeling desperate.

Sheila: (*warmly*) I should think so. It's a rotten shame.

Inspector: There are a lot of young women living that sort of existence in every city and big town in this country, Miss Birling. If there weren't, the factories and warehouses wouldn't know where to look for cheap labour. Ask your father.

Sheila: But these girls aren't cheap labour – they're people.

Inspector: (*dryly*) I've had that notion myself from time to time. In fact, I've thought that it would do us all a bit of good if sometimes we tried to put ourselves in the place of these young women counting their pennies, in their dingy little back bedrooms.

Sheila: Yes, I expect it would. But what happened to her then?

Inspector: She had what seemed to her a wonderful stroke of luck. She was taken on in a shop – and a good shop too – Milwards.

Sheila: Milwards! We go there – in fact, I was there this afternoon – (*archly to Gerald*) for your benefit.

Gerald: (*smiling*) Good!

Sheila: Yes, she was a lucky to get taken on at Milwards.

Inspector: That's what she thought. And it happened that at the beginning of December that year – nineteen-ten – there was a good deal of influenza about and Milwards suddenly found themselves short handed. So that gave her a chance. It seems she liked working there. It was nice change from a factory. She enjoyed being among pretty clothes, I've no doubt. And now she felt she was making a good fresh start. You can imagine how she felt.

Sheila: Yes, of course.

Birling: And then she got herself into trouble there, I suppose?

Inspector: After about a couple of months, just when she felt she was settling down nicely, they told her she'd have to go.

Birling: Not doing her work properly?

Inspector: there was nothing wrong with the way she was doing her work. They admitted that.

Birling: There must have been something wrong.

Inspector: All she knew was – that a customer complained about her – and so she had to go.

Sheila: (*staring at him, agitated*) When was this?

Inspector: (*impressively*) At the end of January – last year.

Sheila: What – what did this girl look like?

Inspector: If you'll come over here, I'll show you.

// He moves nearer a light – perhaps standard lamp – and she crosses to him. He produces the photograph. She looks at it closely, recognizes it with a little cry, gives a half-stifled sob, and then runs out. The inspector puts the photograph back in his pocket and stares speculatively after her. The other three stare in amazement for a moment.//

Comprehension check:

1. What is Sheila's reaction to hearing about Eva Smith's death?
2. What did Eva Smith do to her name after being fired?
3. What does Sheila think of her father's actions towards Eva Smith?
4. What did Eva Smith do next after being fired by Birling? What happened to her there?

5. Why do you think Sheila is so distressed on seeing the photograph?

Birling: What's the matter with her?

Eric: She recognized her from the photograph, didn't she?

Inspector: Yes.

Birling: (*angrily*) Why the devil do you want to go upsetting the child like that?

Inspector: I didn't do it. She's upsetting herself.

Birling: Well – why – why?

Inspector: I don't know – yet. That's something I have to find out.

Birling: (*still angrily*) Well – if you don't mind – I'll find out first.

Gerald: Shall I go after her?

Birling: (*moving*) No, leave this to me. I must also have a word with my wife – tell her what's happening. (*turns at the door, staring at the inspector angrily.*) We were having a nice family celebration tonight. And a nasty mess you've made of it now, haven't you?

Inspector: (*steadily*) That's more or less what I was thinking earlier tonight when I was in the infirmary looking at what was left of Eva Smith. A nice little promising life there, I thought, and a nasty mess somebody's made of it.

// *Birling looks as if about to make some retort, then thinks better of it, and goes out, closing door sharply behind him. Gerald and Eric exchange uneasy glances. The inspector ignores them.*//

Gerald: I'd like to have a look at that photograph now, inspector.

Inspector: All in good time.

Gerald: I don't see why -

Inspector: (*cutting in, massively*) You heard what I said before, Mr Croft. One line of inquiry at a time. Otherwise we'll all be taking at once and won't know where we are. If you've anything to tell me, you'll have an opportunity of doing it soon.

Gerald: (*rather uneasily*) Well, I don't suppose I have –

Eric: (*suddenly bursting out*) I'm sorry – but you see – we were having a little party – and I've had a few drinks, including rather a lot of champagne – and I've got a headache – and as I'm only in the way here – I think I'd better turn in.

Inspector: And I think you'd better stay here.

Eric: Why should I?

Inspector: It might be less trouble. If you turn in, you might have to turn out again soon.

Gerald: Getting a bit heavy-handed, aren't you, inspector?

Inspector: Possibly. But if you're easy with me, I'm easy with you.

Gerald: After all, y'know, we're respectable citizens and not criminals.

Inspector: Sometimes there isn't much difference as you think. Often , if it was left to me, I wouldn't know where to draw the line.

Gerald: Fortunately, it isn't left to you, is it?

Inspector: No, it isn't. But some things are left to me. Inquiries of this sort, for instance.

// Enter Sheila, who looks as if she's been crying.//

Well, Miss Birling?

Sheila: (*coming in, closing the door*) You knew it was me all the time, didn't you?

Inspector: I had an idea it might be – from something the girl herself wrote.

Sheila: I've told my father – he didn't seem to think it amounted to much – but I felt rotten about it at the time and now I feel a lot worse. Did it make much difference to her?

Inspector: Yes, I'm afraid it did. It was the last real steady job she had. When she lost it – for no reason that she could discover – she decided she might as well try another kind of life.

Sheila: (*miserably*) So I'm really responsible?

Inspector: No, not entirely. A good deal happened to her after that. But you're partly to blame. Just as your father is.

Eric: But what did Sheila do?

Sheila: (*distressed*) I went to the manager at Milwards and I told him that if they didn't get rid of that girl, I'd never go near the place again and I'd persuade mother to close our account with them.

Inspector: And why did you do that?

Sheila: Because I was in a furious temper.

Inspector: And what had this girl done to make you lose your temper.

Sheila: When I was looking at myself in the mirror I caught sight of her smiling at the assistant, and I was furious with her. I'd been in a bad temper anyhow.

Inspector: And was it the girl's fault?

Sheila: No, not really. It was my own fault. (*suddenly, to Gerald*) All right, Gerald, you needn't look at me like that. At least, I'm trying to tell the truth. I expect you've done things you're ashamed of too.

Gerald: (*surprised*) Well, I never said I hadn't. I don't see why –

Inspector: (*cutting in*) Never mind about that. You can settle that between you afterwards. (*to Sheila.*) What happened?

Sheila: I'd gone in to try something on. It was an idea of my own – mother had been against it, and so had the assistant – but I insisted. As soon as I tried it on, I knew they'd been right. It just didn't suit me at all. I looked silly in the thing. Well, this girl had brought the dress up from the workroom, and when the assistant – miss Francis – had asked her something about it, this girl, to

show us what she meant, had held the dress up, as if she was wearing it. And it just suited her. She was the right type for it, just as I was the wrong type. She was very pretty too – with big dark eyes – and that didn't make it any better. Well, when I tried the thing on and looked at myself and knew that it was all wrong, I caught sight of this girl smiling at Miss Francis – as if to say: 'doesn't she look awful' – and I was absolutely furious. I was very rude to both of them, and then I went to the manager and told him that this girl had been very impertinent – and – and – (*she almost breaks down, but just controls herself.*) How could I know what would happen afterwards? If she'd been some miserable plain little creature, I don't suppose I'd have done it. But she was very pretty and looked as if she could take care of herself. I couldn't be sorry for her.

Inspector: In fact, in a kind of way, you might be said to have been jealous of her.

Sheila: Yes, I suppose so.

Inspector: And so you used the power you had, as a daughter of a good customer and also of a man well known in the town, to punish the girl just because she made you feel like that?

Sheila: Yes, but it didn't seem to be anything very terrible at the time. Don't you understand? And if I could help her now, I would---

Inspector: (*harshly*) Yes, but you can't. It's too late. She's dead.

Eric: My god, it's a bit thick, when you come to think of it----

Sheila: (*stormily*) Oh shut up, Eric. I know I know.

It's the only time I've ever done anything like that, and I'll never, never do it again to anybody. I've noticed them giving me a sort of look sometimes at Milwards – I noticed it even this afternoon – and I suppose some of them remember. I feel now I can never go there again. Oh – why had this to happen?

Inspector: (*sternly*) That's what I asked myself tonight when I was looking at that dead girl. And then I said to myself: 'well, we'll try to understand why it had to happen?' and that's why I'm here, and why I'm, not going until I know all that happened. Eva Smith lost her job with Birling and company because the strike failed and they were determined not to have another one. At last she found another job – under what name I don't know – in a big shop, and had to leave there because you were annoyed with yourself and passed the annoyance on to her. Now she had to try something else. So first she changed her name to Daisy Renton-

Gerald: (*startled*) What?

Inspector: (*steadily*) I said she changed her name to Daisy Renton.

Gerald: (*pulling himself together*) D'you mind if I give myself a drink, Sheila?

// Sheila merely nods, still staring at him, and he goes across to the tandalus on the sideboard for a whisky.//

Comprehension check:

1. Why did Sheila complain about Eva Smith?
2. How does Sheila feel now about her actions?
3. Is it fair Eva Smith was fired again?
4. How does Gerald react to the name Daisy Renton?

5. Why do you think this is?

Inspector: Where is your father, Miss Birling?

Sheila: He went into the drawing room, to tell mother what was happening here. Eric, take the inspector along to the drawing-room.

// As Eric moves, the inspector looks from Sheila to Gerald, then goes out with Eric.//

Well, Gerald?

Gerald: (*trying to smile*) Well what, Sheila?

Sheila: How did you come to know this girl – Eva Smith?

Gerald: I didn't.

Sheila: Daisy Renton then – it's the same thing.

Gerald: Why should I have to know her?

Sheila: Oh don't be stupid. We haven't much time. You gave yourself away as soon as he mentioned her other name.

Gerald: All right. I knew her. Let's leave it at that.

Sheila: We can't leave it at that.

Gerald: (*approaching her*) Now listen, darling--

Sheila: no, that's no use. You not only knew her but you knew her very well. Otherwise, you wouldn't look so guilty about it. When did you first get to know her?

// he does not reply//

Was it after she left Milwards? When she changed her name, as he said, and began to lead a different sort of life? Were you seeing her last spring and summer, during that time you hardly came near me and said you were so busy? Were you?

// he does not reply but looks at her.//

Yes, of course you were.

Gerald: I'm sorry, Sheila. But it was all over and done with, last summer. I hadn't set eyes on the girl for at least six months. I don't come into this suicide business.

Sheila: I thought I didn't half an hour ago.

Gerald: You don't. Neither of us does. So – for god's sake – don't say anything to the inspector.

Sheila: About you and this girl?

Gerald: Yes. We can keep it from him.

Sheila: (*laughs rather hysterically*) why – you fool – he knows. Of course he knows. And I hate to think how much he knows that we don't know yet. You'll see. You'll see.

// she looks at him almost in triumph. He looks crushed. The doors slowly opens and the inspector appears, looking steadily and searchingly at them.//

Inspector: Well?

END OF ACT ONE

Comprehension check

1. What does Sheila guess was happening between Daisy Renton and Gerald?
2. How does Gerald respond to this?
3. Who does Gerald say they should keep it from?
4. What does Sheila say in response? What does this suggest about her?
5. How does the act end?

Act Two

Act two

// At rise, scene and situation are exactly as they were at end of act one. The Inspector remains at the door for a few moments looking at Sheila and Gerald. Then he comes forward, leaving door open behind him.//

Inspector: (To Gerald) Well?

Sheila: (with hysterical laugh, to Gerald) You see? What did I tell you?

Inspector: What did you tell him?

Gerald (with an effort) inspector, I think Miss Birling ought to be excused any more of this questioning. She'd nothing more to tell you. She's had a long exciting and tiring day – we were celebrating our engagement, you know – and now she's obviously had about as much as she can stand. You heard her.

Sheila: He means that I'm getting hysterical now.

Inspector: And are you?

Sheila: probably.

Inspector: well, I don't want to keep you here. I've no more questions to ask you.

Sheila: no, but you haven't finished asking questions – have you?

Inspector: No.

Sheila: (to Gerald) You see? (to inspector.) then I'm staying.

Gerald: Why should you? It's bound to be unpleasant and disturbing.

Inspector: and you think young women ought to be protected against unpleasant and disturbing things?

Gerald: if possible – yes.

Inspector: well, we know one young woman who wasn't, don't we?

Gerald: I suppose I asked for that.

Sheila : be careful you don't ask for more, Gerald.

Gerald: I only meant to say to you – why stay when you'll hate it?

Sheila: It can't be any worse for me than it has been. And it might be better.

Gerald: (*bitterly*) I see.

Sheila: what do you see?

Gerald: You've been through it – and now you want to see somebody else put through it.

Sheila: (*bitterly*) so that's what you think I'm like. I'm glad I realized it in time, Gerald.

Gerald: no, no, I didn't mean -

Sheila: (*cutting in*) Yes, you did. And if you'd really loved me, you couldn't have said that. You listened to that nice story about me. I got that girl sacked from Milwards. And now you've made up your mind I must obviously be a selfish, vindictive creature.

Gerald: I neither said that nor even suggested it.

Sheila: Then why say I want to see somebody else put through it? That's not what I mean at all.

Gerald: All right then, I'm sorry.

Sheila: Yes, but you don't believe me. And this is just the wrong time not to believe me.

Inspector: (*massively taking charge*) allow me, miss Birling. (to Gerald.) I can tell you why miss Birling wants to stay on and why she says it might be better for her if she did. A girl died tonight. A pretty, lively sort of girl, who never did anybody any harm. But she died in misery and agony – hating life –

Sheila: (*Distressed*) don't please – I know, I know – and I can't stop thinking about it –

Inspector: (*Ignoring this*) now miss Birling has just been made to understand what she did to this girl. She feels responsible. And if she leaves us now, and doesn't hear any more, then she'll feel she's entirely to blame, she'll be alone with her responsibility, the rest of tonight, all tomorrow, all the next night--

Sheila: (*eagerly*) Yes, that's it. And I know I'm to blame – and I'm desperately sorry – but I can't believe – I won't believe – it's simply my fault that in that in the end she – she committed suicide. That would be too horrible –

Inspector: (*sternly to them both*) You see, we have to share something. If there's nothing else, we'll have to share our guilt.

Sheila: (staring at him) yes. That's true. You know. (she goes close to him, wonderingly.) I don't understand about you.

Inspector: (*calmly*) there's no reason why you should.

// he regards her calmly while she stares at him wonderingly and dubiously. Now Mrs Birling. Enters, briskly and self-confidently, quite out of key with the little scene that has just passed. Sheila feels this at once.//

Mrs Birling: (*smiling social*) Good evening inspector.

Inspector: good evening, madam.

Mrs Birling: (*same easy tone*) I'm Mrs Birling, y'know. My husband has just explained why you're here, and while we'll be glad to tell you anything you want to know, I don't think we can help you much.

Sheila: No. mother – please!

Mrs Birling: (*affecting great surprise*) what's the matter, Sheila?

Sheila: (*hesitantly*) I know it sounds silly--

Mrs Birling: what does?

Sheila: you see, I feel you're beginning all wrong. And I'm afraid you'll say or do something that you'll be sorry for afterwards.

Mrs Birling: I don't know what you're talking about, Sheila.

Sheila: we all started like that – so confident, so pleased with ourselves until he began asking us questions.

// *Mrs Birling looks from Sheila to the inspector.*//

Mrs Birling: you seem to have made a great impression on this child, inspector.

Inspector: (*coolly*) we often do on the young ones. They're more impressionable.

//*He and Mrs Birling look at each other for a moment. Then Mrs Birling turns to sheila again*//

Mrs Birling: you're looking tired, dear. I think you ought to go to bed – and forget about this absurd business. You'll feel better in the morning.

Sheila: mother, I couldn't possibly go. Nothing could be worse for me. We've settled all that. I'm staying here until I know why that girl killed herself.

Mrs Birling: nothing but morbid curiosity.

Sheila: no it isn't.

Mrs Birling: please don't contradict me like that. And in any case I don't suppose for a moment that we can understand why the girl committed suicide. Girls of that class--

Sheila: (*urgently, cutting in*) mother, don't – please don't. For your own sake, as well as ours, you mustn't--

Mrs Birling: (*annoyed*) mustn't – what? Really, sheila!

Sheila: (*slowly, carefully now*) you mustn't try to build up a kind of wall between us and that girl. If you do, then the inspector will just break it down. And it'll be all the worse when he does.

Comprehension check:

1. Which character knows best what the inspector is doing?
2. How does Mrs Birling view Eva/ Daisy?
3. Why does Sheila want to stay?

Mrs Birling: I don't understand you. (*to inspector.*) Do you?

Inspector: yes. And she'd right.

Mrs Birling: (*haughtily*) I beg your pardon!

Inspector: (*very plainly*) I said yes – I do understand her. And she's right.

Mrs Birling: that – I consider – is a trifle impertinent, inspector.

// *Sheila gives short hysterical laugh*//

now, what is it, Sheila?

Sheila: I don't know. Perhaps it's because impertinent is such a silly word.

Mrs Birling: in any case....

Sheila: but, mother, do stop before it's too late.

Mrs Birling: if you mean that the inspector will take offence-

inspector: (*cutting in, clamly*) no, no. I never take offence.

Mrs Birling: i'm glad to hear it. Though I must add that it seems to me that we have more reason for taking offence.

Inspector: let's leave offence out of it, shall we?

Gerald: I think we'd better.

Sheila: so do I.

Mrs Birling: (*rebuking them*) I'm talking to the inspector now, if you don't mind. (*to inspector, rather grandly.*) I realize that you may have to conduct some sort of inquiry, but I must say that so far you seem to be conducting in a rather peculiar and offensive manner. You know of course that my husband was lord mayor only two years ago and that he's still a magistrate--

Gerald: (*cutting, rather impatiently*) Mrs Birling, the inspector knows all that. And I don't think it's a very good idea to remind him--

Sheila: (*cutting in*) It's crazy. Stop it, please, mother.

Inspector: (*imperturbable*) Yes. Now what about Mr Birling?

Mrs Birling: He's coming back in a moment. He's just talking to my son, Eric, who seems to be in an excitable silly mood.

Inspector: What's the matter with him?

Mrs Birling: Eric? Oh – I'm afraid he may have had rather too much to drink tonight. We were having a little celebration here--

inspector: (*cutting in*) isn't he used to drinking?

Mrs Birling: No, of course not. He's only a boy.

Inspector: No, he's a young man. And some young men drink far too much.

Sheila: And Eric's one of them.

Mrs Birling: (*very sharply*) Sheila!

Sheila: (*urgently*) I don't want to get poor Eric into trouble. He's probably in enough trouble already. But we really must stop these silly pretences. This isn't the time to pretend that Eric isn't used to drink. He's been steadily drinking too much for the last two years.

Mrs Birling: (*staggered*) it isn't true. You know him, Gerald -and you're a man – you must know it isn't true.

Inspector: (*as Gerald hesitates*) Well, Mr Croft?

Gerald: (*apologetically, to Mrs Birling*) I'm afraid it is, y'know. Actually I've never seen much of him outside this house – but- well, I have gathered that he does drink pretty hard.

Mrs Birling: (*bitterly*) And this is the time you choose to tell me.

Sheila: yes, of course it is. That's what I meant when I talked about building up a wall that's sure to be knocked flat. It makes it all harder to bear.

Mrs Birling: But it's you – and not the inspector here – who's doing it--

Sheila: yes, but don't you see? He hasn't started on you yet.

Mrs Birling: (*after a pause, recovering herself*) if necessary I shall be glad to answer any questions the inspector wishes to ask me. Though naturally I don't know anything about this girl.

Inspector: (*gravely*) we'll see, Mrs Birling.

//*enter Birling, who closes door behind him*//

Birling: (*rather hot, bothered*) I've been trying to persuade Eric to go to bed, but he won't. Now he says you told him to stay up. Did you?

Inspector: Yes, I did

Birling: why?

Inspector: because I shall want to talk to him, Mr Birling.

Birling: I can't see why you should, but if you must, then I suggest you do it now. Have him in and get it over, then let the lad go.

Inspector: no, I can't do that yet. I'm sorry, but he'll have to wait.

Birling: now look here, inspector--

inspector: (*cutting in, with authority*) he must wait his turn.

Sheila: (*to Mrs Birling*) you see?

Mrs Birling: no, I don't. And please be quiet, Sheila.

Birling: (*angrily*) inspector, I've told you before, I don't like the tone nor the way you're handling this inquiry. And I don't propose to give you much rope.

Inspector: you needn't give me any rope.

Sheila: (*rather wildly, with laugh*) No, he's giving us the rope – so that we'll hang ourselves.

Birling: (*to Mrs Birling*) What's the matter with that child?

Mrs Birling: over-excited. And she refuses to go. (*with sudden anger, to inspector.*) well, come along – what is it you want to know?

Inspector: (*coolly*) at the end of January, last year, this girl Eva Smith had to leave Milwards, because Miss Birling compelled them to discharge her, and then she stopped being Eva Smith, looking for a job, and became Daisy Renton, with other ideas. (*sharply turning on him.*) Mr Croft, when did you first get to know her?

// An exclamation of surprise from Birling and Mrs Birling. //

Gerald: where did you get the idea that I did know her?

Sheila: it's no use, Gerald. You're wasting time.

Inspector: as soon as I mentioned the name Daisy Renton, it was obvious you'd known her. You gave yourself away at once.

Sheila: (*bitterly*) of course he did.

Inspector: and anyhow I knew already. When and where did you first meet her?

Gerald: all right, if you must have it. I met her first, sometime in March last year, in the stalls bar at the palace. I mean the palace music hall here in Brumley-

Sheila: well, we didn't think you meant Buckingham palace.

Gerald: (*to Sheila*) thanks. You're going to be a great help, I can see. You've said your piece, and you're obviously going to hate this, so why on earth don't you leave us to it?

Sheila: nothing would induce me. I want to understand exactly what happens when a man says he's so busy at the works that he can hardly ever find time to come and see the girl he's supposed to be in love with. I wouldn't miss it for worlds--

Inspector: (*with authority*) yes, Mr Croft – in the stalls bar at the palace variety theatre . . .

Gerald: I happened to look in, one night, after a long dull day, and as the show wasn't very bright, I went down into the bar for a drink. It's a favourite haunt of women of the town--

Mrs Birling: women of the town?

Birling: yes, yes. But I see no point in mentioning the subject – especially -(*indicating Sheila.*)

Mrs Birling: it would be much better if Sheila didn't listen to this story at all.

Sheila: but you're forgetting I'm supposed to be engaged to the hero of it. Go on, Gerald. You went down into the bar, which is a favourite haunt of the women of the town.

Gerald: I'm glad I amuse you-

Inspector: (*sharply*) come along, Mr Croft. What happened?

Gerald: I didn't propose to stay long down there. I hate those hard-eyed dough-faced women. But then I noticed a girl who looked quite different. She was very pretty – soft brown hair and big dark eyes- (*breaks off.*) My god!

Inspector: what's the matter?

Gerald: (*distressed*) sorry – I – well, I've suddenly realized – taken it in properly – that's she's dead--

Inspector: (*harshly*) yes, she's dead.

Sheila: and probably between us we killed her.

Mrs Birling: (*sharply*) Sheila, don't talk nonsense.

Sheila: you wait, mother.

Inspector: (*to Gerald*) go on.

Gerald: she looked young and fresh and charming and altogether out of place down here. And obviously she wasn't enjoying herself. Old Joe Meggarty, half-drunk and goggle-eyed, had wedged her into a corner with that obscene fat carcass of his--

Mrs Birling: (*cutting in*) there's no need to be disgusting. And surely you don't mean Alderman Meggarty?

Gerald: of course I do. He's a notorious womanizer as well as being one of the worst sots and rogues in Brumley--

Inspector: Quite right.

Mrs Birling: (*staggered*) well, really! Alderman Meggarty! I must say, we are learning something tonight.

Sheila: (*coolly*) of course we are. But everybody knows about that horrible old Meggarty. A girl I know had to see him at the town hall one afternoon and she only escaped with a torn blouse--

Birling: (*sharply, shocked*) Sheila!

Comprehension check:

1. What are 'women of the town'?
2. Where did Gerald meet Daisy?
3. How does Mrs Birling react to hearing about this?

Inspector: (*to Gerald*) go on, please.

Gerald: the girl saw me looking at her and then gave me a glance that was nothing less than a cry for help. So I went across and told Joe Meggarty some nonsense – that the manager had a message for him or something like that – got him out of the way – and then told the girl that if she

didn't want any more of that sort of thing, she'd better let me take her out of there. She agreed at once.

Inspector: where did you go?

Gerald: we went along to the county hotel, which I knew would be quiet at that time of night, and we had a drink or two and talked.

Inspector: did she drink much at the time?

Gerald: no. she only had a port and lemonade – or some such concoction. All she wanted was to talk – a little friendliness – and I gathered that Joe Meggarty's advances had left her rather shaken – as well they might--

Inspector: she talked about herself?

Gerald: yes. I asked her questions about herself. She told me her name was Daisy Renton, that she'd lost both parents, that she came originally from somewhere outside Brumley. She also told me she'd had a job in one of the works here and had had to leave after a strike. She said something about the shop too, but wouldn't say which it was, and she was deliberately vague about what happened. I couldn't get any exact details from her about herself – just because she felt I was interested and friendly – but at the same time she wanted to be Daisy Renton – and not Eva Smith.

In fact, I heard that name for the first time tonight. What she did let slip – though she didn't mean to – was that she was desperately hard up and at that moment was actually hungry. I made the people at the county find some food for her.

Inspector: and then you decided to keep her – as your mistress?

Mrs Birling: what?

Sheila: of course, mother. It was obvious from the start. Go on,

Gerald. Don't mind mother.

Gerald: (*steadily*) I discovered, not that night but two nights later, when we met again – not accidentally this time of course - that in fact she hadn't a penny and was going to be turned out of the miserable back room she had. It happened that a friend of mine, Charlie Brunswick, had gone off to Canada for six months and had let me have the key of a nice little set of rooms he had – in Morgan Terrace – and had asked me to keep an eye on them for him and use them if I wanted to. So I insisted on Daisy moving into those rooms and I made her take some money to keep her going there. (*carefully, to the inspector.*) I want you to understand that I didn't install her there so that I could make love to her. I made her go to Morgan Terrace because I was sorry for her, and didn't like the idea of her going back to the palace bar. I didn't ask for anything in return.

Inspector: I see.

Sheila: yes, but why are you saying that to him? You ought to be saying it to me,

Gerald: I suppose I ought really. I'm sorry, Sheila. Somehow i--

Sheila: (*cutting in, as he hesitates*) I know. Somehow he makes you.

Inspector: but she became your mistress?

Gerald: yes. I suppose it was inevitable. She was young and pretty and warm hearted – and intensely grateful. I became at once the most important person in her life – you understand?

Inspector: yes. She was a woman. She was lonely. Were you in love with her?

Sheila: just what I was going to ask!

Birling: (*angrily*) I really must protest--

Inspector: (*turning on him sharply*) why should you do any protesting? It was you who turned the girl out in the first place.

Birling: (*rather taken aback*) well, I only did what any employer might have done. And what I was in which my daughter, a young unmarried girl, is being dragged into this--

Inspector: (*sharply*) your daughter isn't living on the moon. She's here in brumley too.

Sheila: yes, and it was I who had the girl turned out of her job at Milwards. And I'm supposed to be engaged to Gerald. And I'm not a child, don't forget. I've a right to know. Were you in love with her, Gerald?

Gerald: (*hesitatingly*) it's hard to say. I didn't feel about her as she felt about me.

Sheila: (*with sharp sarcasm*) of course not. You were the wonderful fairy prince. You must have adored it, Gerald.

Gerald: all right – I did for a time. Nearly any man would have done.

Sheila: that's probably about the best thing you've said tonight. At least it's honest. Did you go and see her every night?

Gerald: no. I wasn't telling you a complete lie when I said i'd been very busy at the works all that time. We were very busy. But of course I did see a good deal of her.

Mrs Birling: I don't think we want any further details of this disgusting affair--

Sheila: (*cutting in*) I do. And anyhow, we haven't had any details yet.

Gerald: and you're not going to have any. (*to Mrs Birling.*)

you know, it wasn't disgusting.

Mrs Birling: it's disgusting to me.

Sheila: yes, but after all, you didn't come into this, did you, mother?

Gerald: is there anything else you want to know – that you ought to know?

Inspector: yes. When did this affair end?

Gerald: I can tell you exactly. In the first week of September. I had to go away for several weeks then – on business – and by that time daisy knew it was coming to an end. So I broke it off definitely before I went.

Inspector: how did she take it?

Gerald: better than I'd hoped. She was – very gallant – about it.

Sheila: (*with irony*) that was nice for you.

Gerald: No, it wasn't. (*he waits a moment, then in a low, troubled tone.*) she told me she'd been happier than she'd ever been before – but that she knew it couldn't last – hadn't expected it to last. She didn't blame me at all. I wish to God she had now. Perhaps I'd feel better about it.

Inspector: she had to move out of those rooms?

Gerald: Yes, we'd agreed about that. She'd saved a little money during the summer – she'd lived very economically on what I'd allowed her – and didn't want to take more from me, but I insisted on a parting gift of enough money – though it wasn't so very much – to see her through to the end of the year.

Inspector: did she tell you what she proposed to do after you'd left her?

Gerald: No. she refused to talk about that. I got the idea, once or twice from what she said, that she thought of leaving Brumley. Whether she did or not – I don't know. Did she?

Inspector: Yes. She went away for about two months. To some seaside place.

Gerald: By herself?

Inspector: Yes. I think she went away – to be alone, to be quiet, to remember all that had happened between you.

Gerald: how do you know that?

Inspector: she kept a rough sort of diary. And she said there that she had to go away and be quiet and remember ' just to make it last longer'. She felt there'd never be anything as good again for her – so she had to make it last longer.

Gerald: (*gravely*) I see. Well, I never saw her again, and that's all I can tell you.

Inspector: It's all I want to know from you.

Gerald: in that case – as I'm rather more – upset – by this business than I probably appear to be – and – well, I'd like to be alone for a while – I'd be glad if you'd let me go.

Inspector: Go where? Home?

Gerald: No. I'll just go out – walk about – for a while, if you don't mind. I'll come back.

Inspector: all right, Mr Croft.

Sheila: but just in case you forget – or decide not to come back, Gerald, I think you'd better take this with you. (*she hands him the ring.*)

Gerald: I see. Well, I was expecting this.

Sheila: I don't dislike you as I did half an hour ago, Gerald. In fact, in some odd way, I rather respect you more than I've ever done before. I knew anyhow you were lying about those months last year when you hardly came near me. I knew there was something fishy about that time. And now at least you've been honest. And I believe what you told us about the way you helped her at first. Just out of pity. And it was my fault really that she was so desperate when you first met her. But this has

made a difference. You and I aren't the same people who sat down to dinner here. We'd have to start all over again, getting to know each other--

Birling: Now, Sheila, I'm not defending him. But you must understand that a lot of young men-

Sheila: don't interfere, please, father. Gerald knows what I mean, and you apparently don't.

Gerald: Yes, I know what you mean. But I'm coming back – if I may.

Sheila: all right.

Mrs Birling: Well, really, I don't know. I think we've just about come to an end of this wretched business--

Gerald: I don't think so. Excuse me.

// he goes out. They watch him go in silence. We hear the front door slam.//

Comprehension check:

1. How did Gerald 'help' Daisy Renton?
2. What was the relationship between them?
3. Why did he break it off?
4. How does Sheila react?
5. How does Mrs Birling react?

Sheila: (to inspector) you know, you never showed him that photograph of her.

Inspector: No. it wasn't necessary. And I thought it better not to.

Mrs Birling: you have a photograph of this girl?

Inspector: Yes. I think you'd better look at it.

Mrs Birling: I don't see any particular reason why I should-

Inspector: probably not. But you'd better look at it.

Mrs Birling: very well. (*he produces the photograph and she looks hard at it.*)

inspector: (*taking back the photograph*) you recognize her?

Mrs Birling: No. why should I?

Inspector: of course she might have changed lately, but I can't believe she could have changed so much.

Mrs Birling: I don't understand you, Inspector.

Inspector: you mean you don't choose to do, Mrs Birling.

Mrs Birling: (*angrily*) I meant what I said.

Inspector: you're not telling me the truth.

Mrs Birling: I beg your pardon!

Birling: (*angrily, to Inspector*) Look here, I'm not going to have this, Inspector. You'll apologize at once.

Inspector: Apologize for what – doing my duty?

Birling: No, for being so offensive about it. I'm a public man-

Inspector: (*massively*) Public men, Mr Birling, have responsibilities as well as privileges.

Birling: Possibly. But you weren't asked to come here to talk to me about my responsibilities.

Sheila: Let's hope not. Though I'm beginning to wonder.

Mrs Birling: Does that mean anything, Sheila?

Sheila: it means that we've no excuse now for putting on airs and that if we've any sense we won't try. Father threw this girl out because she asked for decent wages. I went and pushed her farther out, right into the street, just because I was angry and she was pretty. Gerald set her up as his mistress and then dropped her when it suited him. And now you're pretending you don't recognize her from that photograph. I admit I don't know why you should, but I know jolly well you did in fact recognize her, from the way you looked. And if you're not telling the truth, why should the Inspector apologize? And can't you see, both of you, you're making it worse?

// she turns away. We hear the front door slam again.//

Birling: that was the door again.

Mrs Birling: Gerald must have come back.

Inspector: unless your son has just gone out.

Birling: I'll see.

// he goes out quickly. Inspector turns to Mrs Birling.//

Inspector: Mrs Birling, you're a member – a prominent member – of the Brumley Women's Charity Organization, aren't you?

// Mrs Birling does not reply.//

Sheila: Go on, mother. You might as well admit it. (*to Inspector.*) Yes, she is. Why?

Inspector: (*calmly*) It's an organization to which women in distress can appeal for help in various forms. Isn't that so?

Mrs Birling: (*with dignity*) Yes. We've done a great deal of useful work in helping deserving cases.

Inspector: there was a meeting of the interviewing committee two weeks ago?

Mrs Birling: I dare say there was.

Inspector: you know very well there was, Mrs Birling. You were in the chair.

Mrs Birling: and if I was, what business is it of yours?

Inspector: (*severely*) do you want me to tell you – in plain words?

// enter Birling, looking rather agitated.//

Birling: that must have been Eric.

Mrs Birling: (*alarmed*) Have you been up to his room?

Birling: yes. And I called out on both landings. It must have been Eric we heard go out then.

Mrs Birling: silly boy! Where can he have gone to?

Birling: I can't imagine. But he was in one of his excitable queer moods, and even though we don't need him here--

Inspector: (*cutting in, sharply*) We do need him here. And if he's not back soon, I shall have to go and find him.

// Birling and Mrs Birling exchange bewildered and rather frightened glances.//

Sheila: He's probably just gone to cool off. He'll be back soon.

Inspector: (*severely*) I hope so.

Mrs Birling: And why should you hope so?

Inspector: I'll explain why when you've answered my questions, Mrs Birling.

Birling: Is there any reason why my wife should answer questions from you, Inspector?

Inspector: yes, a very good reason. You'll remember that Mr Croft told us – quite truthfully, I believe – that he hadn't spoken to or seen Eva Smith since last September. But Mrs Birling spoke to and saw her only two weeks ago.

Sheila: (*astonished*) mother!

Birling: Is this true?

Mrs Birling: (*after a pause*) yes, quite true.

Inspector: she appealed to your organization for help?

Mrs Birling: yes.

Inspector: not as Eva smith?

Mrs Birling: No, nor as Daisy Renton.

Inspector: as what then?

Mrs Birling: first, she called herself Mrs Birling--

Birling: (*astounded*) Mrs Birling!

Mrs Birling: Yes, I think it was simply a piece of gross impertinence – quite deliberate – and naturally that was one of the things that prejudiced me against her case.

Birling: And I should think so! Damned impudence!

Inspector: you admit being prejudiced against her case?

Mrs Birling: Yes.

Sheila: mother, she's just died a horrible death – don't forget.

Mrs Birling: I'm very sorry. But I think she had only herself to blame.

Inspector: was it owing to your influence, as the most prominent member of the committee, that help was refused the girl?

Mrs Birling: possibly.

Inspector: was it or was it not your influence?

Mrs Birling: (*stung*) Yes, it was. I didn't like her manner. She'd impertinently made use of our name, though she pretended afterwards it just happened to be the first she thought of. She had to admit, after I began questioning her, that she had no claim to the name, that she wasn't married, and that the story she told at first – about a husband who'd deserted her – was quite false. It didn't take me long to get the truth – or some of the truth – out of her.

Inspector: why did she want help?

Mrs Birling: you know very well why she wanted help.

Inspector: No, I don't. I know why she needed help. But as I wasn't there, I don't know what she asked from your committee.

Mrs Birling: I don't think we need discuss it.

Inspector: you have no hope of not discussing it, Mrs Birling.

Mrs Birling: if you think you can bring any pressure to bear upon me, Inspector, you're quite mistaken. Unlike the other three, I did nothing I'm ashamed of or that won't bear investigation. The girl asked for assistance. We were asked to look carefully into the claims made upon us. I wasn't satisfied with the girl's claim – she seemed to me not a good case – and so I used my influence to have it refused. And in spite of what's happened to the girl since, I consider I did my duty. So if I prefer not to discuss it any further, you have no power to make me change my mind.

Comprehension check:

1. Which character has gone out?
2. How does Mrs Birling respond to the inspector's questions?
3. Where did she meet Daisy/ Eva?
4. What name did Daisy/ Eva give to Mrs Birling?
5. What did Mrs Birling do to disadvantage Daisy/ Eva?

Inspector: Yes I have.

Mrs Birling: No you haven't. Simply because I've done nothing wrong – and you know it.

Inspector: (*very deliberately*) I think you did something terribly wrong – and that you're going to spend the rest of your life regretting it. I wish you'd been with me tonight in the infirmary. You'd have seen-

Sheila: (*bursting in*) No, no, please! Not that again. I've imagined it enough already.

Inspector: (*very deliberately*) then the next time you imagine it, just remember that this girl was going to have a child.

Sheila: (*horrified*) No! Oh – horrible – horrible! How could she have wanted to kill herself?

Inspector: because she'd been turned out and turned down too many times. This was the end.

Sheila: mother, you must have known.

Inspector: it was because she was going to have a child that she went for assistance to your mother's committee.

Birling: Look here, this wasn't Gerald Croft-

Inspector: (*cutting in, sharply*) No, no. nothing to do with him.

Sheila: thank goodness for that! Though I don't know why I should care now.

Inspector: (*to Mrs Birling*) and you've nothing further to tell me, eh?

Mrs Birling: I'll tell you what I told her. Go and look for the father of the child. It's his responsibility.

Inspector: That doesn't make it any the less yours. She came to you for help, at a time when no woman could have needed it more. And you not only refused it yourself but saw to it that the others refused it too. She was here alone, friendless, almost penniless, desperate. She needed not only money but advice, sympathy, friendliness. You've had children. You must have known what she was feeling. And you slammed the door in her face.

Sheila: (*with feeling*) mother, I think it was cruel and vile.

Birling: (*dubiously*) I must say, Sybil, that when this comes out at the inquest, it isn't going to do us much good. The press might easily take it up--

Mrs Birling: (*agitated now*) Oh, stop it, both of you. And please remember before you start accusing me of anything again that it wasn't I who had her turned out of her employment – which probably began it all.

(*turning to Inspector.*) In the circumstances I think I was justified. The girl had begun by telling us a pack of lies. Afterwards, when I got at the truth, I discovered that she knew who the father was, she was quite certain about that, and so I told her it was her business to make him responsible. If he refused to marry her – and in my opinion he ought to be compelled to – then he must at least support her.

Inspector: and what did she reply to that?

Mrs Birling: Oh – a lot of silly nonsense!

Inspector: what was it?

Mrs Birling: whatever it was, I know it made me finally lose all patience with her. She was giving herself ridiculous airs. She was claiming elaborate fine feelings and scruples that were simply absurd in a girl in her position.

Inspector: (*very sternly*) Her position now is that she lies with a burnt-out inside on a slab. (*As Birling tries to protest, turns on him.*) Don't stammer and yammer at me again, man. I'm losing all patience with you people. What did she say?

Mrs Birling: (*rather cowed*) she said that the father was only a youngster – silly and wild and drinking too much. There couldn't be any question of marrying him – it would be wrong for them both. He had given her money but she didn't want to take any more money from him.

Inspector: why didn't she want to take and more money from him?

Mrs Birling: all a lot of nonsense – I didn't believe a word of it.

Inspector: I'm not asking you if you believed it. I want to know what she said. Why didn't she want to take any more money from this boy?

Mrs Birling: Oh – she had some fancy reason. As if a girl of that sort would ever refuse money!

Inspector: (*sternly*) I warn you, you're making in worse for yourself. What reason did she give for not taking any more money?

Mrs Birling: her story was – that he'd said something one night, when he was drunk, that gave her the idea that it wasn't his money

Inspector: where had he got it from then?

Mrs Birling: he'd stolen it.

Inspector: so she'd come to you for assistance because she didn't want to take stolen money?

Mrs Birling: that's the story she finally told, after i'd refused to believe her original story – that she was a married woman who'd been deserted by her husband. I didn't see any reason to believe that one story should be any truer than the other. Therefore, you're quite wrong to suppose I shall regret what I did.

Inspector: but if her story was true, if this boy had been giving her stolen money, then she came to you for help because she wanted to keep this youngster out of any more trouble – isn't that so?

Mrs Birling: possibly. But it sounded ridiculous to me. So I was perfectly justified in advising my committee not to allow her claim for assistance.

Inspector: you're not even sorry now, when you know what happened to the girl?

Mrs Birling: I'm sorry she should have come to such a horrible end. But I accept no blame for it at all.

Inspector: who is to blame then?

Mrs Birling: first, the girl herself.

Sheila: (*bitterly*) for letting father and me have her chucked out of her jobs!

Mrs Birling: secondly, I blame the young man who was the father of the child she was going to have. If, as she said, he didn't belong to her class, and was some drunken young idler, then that's all the more reason why he shouldn't escape. He should be made an example of. If the girl's death is due to anybody, then it's due to him.

Comprehension check:

1. What do we find out about Daisy/ Eva that motivated her to go to Sybil's charity?
2. What is Mr Birling concerned about when he hears what his wife did?
3. Does Mrs Birling accept responsibility?
4. What does Mrs Birling mean by a 'girl in her position'?
5. Who does Mrs Birling think IS to blame?

Inspector: and if her story is true – that he was stealing money-

Mrs Birling: (*rather agitated now*) there's no point in assuming that-

Inspector: but suppose we do, what then?

Mrs Birling: then he'd be entirely responsible – because the girl wouldn't have come to us, and have been refused assistance, if it hadn't been for him-

Inspector: so he's the chief culprit anyhow.

Mrs Birling: certainly. And he ought to be dealt with very severely-

Sheila: (*with sudden alarm*) mother – stop – stop!

Birling: Be quiet, Sheila!

Sheila: but don't you see-

Mrs Birling: (*severely*) you're behaving like an hysterical child tonight.

// Sheila begins crying quietly. Mrs Birling turns to the Inspector. //

and if you'd take some steps to find this young man and then make sure that he's compelled to confess in public his responsibility – instead of staying here asking quite unnecessary questions – then you really would be doing your duty.

Inspector: (*grimly*) Don't worry Mrs Birling. I shall do my duty. (*He looks at his watch.*)

Mrs Birling: (*triumphantly*) I'm glad to hear it.

Inspector: No hushing up, eh? Make an example of the young man, eh? Public confession of responsibility – um?

Mrs Birling: Certainly. I consider it your duty. And now no doubt you'd like to say good night.

Inspector: not yet. I'm waiting.

Mrs Birling: Waiting for what?

Inspector: To do my duty.

Sheila: (*distressed*) Now, mother – don't you see?

Mrs Birling: (*understanding now*) But surely I mean ... it's ridiculous . . .

// she stops, and exchanges a frightened glance with her husband.//

Birling: (*terrified now*) Look Inspector, you're not trying to tell us that – that my boy – is mixed up in this - ?

Inspector: (*sternly*) If he is, then we know what to do, don't we? Mrs Birling has just told us.

Birling: (*thunderstruck*) my God! But – look here -

Mrs Birling: (*agitated*) I don't believe it. I won't believe it . . .

Sheila: Mother – I begged you and begged you to stop-

// Inspector holds up a hand. We hear the front door. They wait, looking towards door. Eric enters, looking extremely pale and distressed. He meets their inquiring stares.

Curtain falls quickly. //

END OF ACT TWO

ACT THREE

//Exactly as at the end of Act Two. Eric is standing just inside the room and the others are staring at him.//

Eric: You know, don't you?

Inspector: (*as before*) Yes, we know.

// Eric shuts the door and comes farther in.//

Mrs Birling: (*distressed*) Eric, I can't believe it. There must be some mistake. You don't know what we've been saying.

Sheila: it's a good job for him he doesn't, isn't it?

Eric: why?

Sheila: because mother's been busy blaming everything on the young man who got this girl into trouble, and saying he shouldn't escape and should be made an example of-

Birling: That's enough, Sheila.

Eric: (*bitterly*) You haven't made it any easier for me, have you, mother?

Mrs Birling: But I didn't know it was you – I never dreamt. Besides, you're not the type – you don't get drunk-

Sheila: Of course he does. I told you he did.

Eric: You told her. Why, you little sneak!

Sheila: No, that's not fair, Eric. I could have told her months ago, but of course I didn't. I only told her tonight because I knew everything was coming out – it was simply bound to come out tonight – so I thought she might as well know in advance. Don't forget – I've already been though it.

Mrs Birling: Sheila, I simply don't understand your attitude.

Birling: Neither do I. If you'd had any sense of loyalty-

Inspector: (*cutting in, smoothly*) Just a minute, Mr birling. There be plenty of time, when i've gone, for you all to adjust your family relationships. But now I must hear what your son has to tell

me. (*sternly, to the three of them.*) And I'll be obliged if you'll let us get on without any further interruptions. (*turning to Eric.*) Now then.

Eric: (*miserably*) could I have a drink first?

Birling: (*explosively*) No.

Inspector: (*firmly*) Yes. (*As Birling looks like interrupting explosively.*) I know – he's your son and this is your house – but look at him. He needs a drink now just to see him through.

Birling: (*To Eric*) All right. Go on.

// *Eric goes for a whisky. His whole manner of handling the decanter and then the drink shows his familiarity with quick heavy drinking. The others watch him narrowly.*//

(*bitterly*) I understand a lot of things now I didn't understand before.

Inspector: Don't start on that. I want to get on. (*To Eric.*) When did you first meet this girl?

Eric: One night last November.

Inspector: where did you meet her?

Eric: In the palace bar. I'd been there an hour or so with two or three chaps. I was a bit squiffy.

Inspector: What happened then?

Eric: I began talking to her, and stood her a few drinks. I was rather far gone by the time we had to go.

Inspector: Was she drunk too?

Eric: She told me afterwards that she was a bit, chiefly because she'd not had much to eat that day.

Inspector: Why had she gone there-?

Eric: she wasn't the usual sort. But – well, I suppose she didn't know what to do. There was some woman who wanted to help her go there. I never quite understood about that.

Inspector: You went with her to her lodgings that night?

Eric: Yes, I insisted – it seems. I'm not very clear about it, but afterwards she told me she didn't want me to go in but that – well, I was in that state when a chap easily turns nasty – and I threatened to make a row.

Inspector: so she let you in?

Eric: Yes. And that's when it happened. And I didn't even remember – that's the hellish thing. Oh – my God! - how stupid it all is!

Mrs Birling: (*with a cry*) Oh – Eric – how could you?

Birling: (*sharply*) Sheila, take your mother along to the drawing-room--

Sheila: (*protesting*) But – I want to –

Birling: (*very sharply*) You heard what I said. (*Gentler.*) Go on, Sybil.

// *He goes to open the door while Sheila takes her mother out. Then he closes it and comes in.*//

Inspector: When did you meet her again?

Eric: About a fortnight afterwards.

Inspector: By appointment?

Eric: No. And I couldn't remember her name or where she lived. It was all very vague. But I happened to see her again in the palace bar.

Inspector: More drinks?

Eric: Yes, though that time I wasn't so bad.

Inspector: But you took her home again?

Eric: Yes. And this time we talked a bit. She told me something about herself and I talked too. Told her my name and what I did.

Inspector: And you made love again?

Eric: Yes. I wasn't in love with her or anything – but I liked her – she was pretty and a good sport--

Birling: (*harshly*) So you had to go to bed with her?

Eric: Well, I'm old enough to be married, aren't I, and I'm not married, and I hate these fat old tarts round the town – the ones I see some of your respectable friends with--

Birling: (*angrily*) I don't want any of that talk from you--

Inspector: (*very sharply*) I don't want any of it from either of you. Settle it afterwards. (*To Eric.*) did you arrange to see each other after that?

Eric: Yes. And the next time – or the time after that – she told me she thought she was going to have a baby. She wasn't quite sure. And then she was.

Inspector: And of course she was very worried about it?

Eric: Yes, and so was I. I was in a hell of a state about it.

Inspector: Did she suggest that you ought to marry her?

Eric: No. she didn't want me to marry her. Said I didn't love her – and all that. In a way, she treated me – as if I were a kid. Though I was nearly as old as she was.

Inspector: So what did you propose to do?

Eric: Well, she hadn't a job – and didn't feel like trying again for one – and she'd no money left – so I insisted on giving her enough money to keep her going – until she refused to take any more--

Inspector: How much did you give her altogether?

Eric: I suppose – about fifty pounds all told.

Birling: Fifty pounds – on top of drinking and going around the town! Where did you get fifty pounds from?

// As Eric does not reply.//

Inspector: That's my question too.

Eric: (*miserably*) I got it – from the office--

Birling: My office?

Eric: Yes.

Inspector: You mean – you stole the money?

Eric: Not really.

Birling: (*angrily*) What do you mean – not really?

// *Eric does not reply because now Mrs Birling and Sheila come back.*//

Comprehension check:

1. Where did Eric meet Daisy?
2. When he was drunk, what did he force her to do?
3. What happened to Daisy as a result?
4. How did Eric try to help her?
5. Where did he get the money from?

Sheila: This isn't my fault.

Mrs Birling: (*To Birling*) I'm sorry, Arthur, but I simply couldn't stay in there. I had to know what's happening.

Birling: (*savagely*) Well, I can tell you what's happening. He's admitted he was responsible for the girl's condition, and now he's telling us he supplied her with money he stole from the office.

Mrs Birling: (*shocked*) Eric! You stole money?

Eric: No, not really. I intended to pay it back.

Birling: We've heard that story before. How could you have paid it back?

Eric: I'd have managed somehow. I had to have some money-

Birling: I don't understand how you could take as much as that out of the office without somebody knowing.

Eric: There were some small accounts to collect, and I asked for cash--

Birling: Gave the firm's receipt and then kept the money, eh?

Eric: Yes.

Birling: You must give me a list of those accounts. I've got to cover this up as soon as I can. You damned fool – why didn't you come to me when you found yourself in this mess?

Eric: Because you're not the kind of father a chap could go to when he's in trouble – that's why.

Birling: (*angrily*) Don't talk to me like that. Your trouble is – you've been spoilt-

Inspector: (*cutting in*) And my trouble is – that I haven't much time. You'll be able to divide the responsibility between you when I've gone. (*To Eric.*) Just one last question, that's all. The girl discovered that this money you were giving her was stolen, didn't she?

Eric: (*miserably*) Yes. That was the worst of all. She wouldn't take any more, and she didn't want to see me again. (*sudden startled tone.*) Here, but how did you know that? Did she tell you?

Inspector: No. she told me nothing. I never spoke to her.

Sheila: She told mother.

Mrs Birling: (*alarmed*) Sheila!

Sheila: Well, he has to know.

Eric: (*to Mrs Birling*) She told you? Did she come here – but then she couldn't have done, she didn't even know I lived here. What happened?

//Mrs Birling, *distressed, shakes her head but does not reply.*//

Come on, don't just look like that. Tell me – tell me – what happened?

Inspector: (*with clam authority*) I'll tell you. She went to your mother's committee for help, after she'd done with you. Your mother refused that help.

Eric: (*nearly at breaking point*) Then – you killed her. She came to you to protect me – and you turned her away – yes, and you killed her – and the child she'd have had too – my child – your own grandchild – you killed them both – damn you, damn you-

Mrs Birling: (*very distressed now*) No – Eric – please – I didn't know – I didn't understand-

Eric: (*almost threatening her*) You don't understand anything. You never did. You never even tried – you -

Sheila: (*frightened*) Eric, don't – don't-

Birling: (*furious, intervening*) Why, you hysterical young fool – get back – or I'll-

Inspector: (*taking charge, masterfully*) Stop!

// *They are suddenly quiet, staring at him.*//

And be quiet for a moment and listen to me. I don't need to know any more. Neither do you. This girl killed herself – and died a horrible death. But each of you helped to kill her. Remember that. Never forget it. (*He looks from one to the other of them carefully.*) But then I don't think you ever will. Remember what you did, Mrs Birling. You turned her away when she most needed help. You refused her even the pitiable little bit of organized charity you had in your power to grant her. Remember what you did-

Eric: (*unhappily*) My God – I'm not likely to forget.

Inspector: Just used her for the end of a stupid drunken evening, as if she was an animal, a thing, not a person. No, you won't forget. (*He looks at Sheila.*)

Sheila: (*bitterly*) I know. I had her turned out of a job. I started it.

Inspector: You helped – but you didn't start it. (*rather savagely, to Birling.*) You started it. She wanted twenty-five shillings a week instead of twenty-two and sixpence. You made her pay a heavy price for that. And now she'll make you pay a heavier price still.

Birling: (*unhappily*) Look, Inspector – I'd give thousands – yes, thousands-

Inspector: You're offering the money at the wrong time. Mr Birling. (*He makes a move as if concluding the session, possibly shutting up notebook, etc. Then surveys them sardonically.*) No, I

don't think any of you will forget. Nor that young man, Croft, though he at least had some affection for her and made her happy for a time. Well, Eva Smith's gone. You can't do her any more harm. And you can't do her any good now, either. You can't even say "I'm sorry, Eva Smith."

Sheila: (*who is crying quietly*) That's the worst of it.

Inspector: But just remember this. One Eva Smith has gone – but there are millions and millions and millions of Eva Smiths and John Smiths still left with us, with their lives, their hopes and fears, their suffering and chance of happiness, all intertwined with our lives, and what we think and say and do. We don't live alone. We are members of one body. We are responsible for each other. And I tell you that the time will soon come when, if men will not learn that lesson, then they will be taught it in fire and bloody and anguish. Good night.

// He walks straight out, leaving them staring, subdued and wondering. Sheila is still quietly crying. Mrs Birling has collapsed into a chair. Eric is brooding desperately. Birling, the only active one, hears the front door slam, moves hesitatingly towards the door, stops, looks gloomily at the other three, then pours himself out a drink, which he hastily swallows.//

Comprehension check:

1. Why does Daisy refuse Eric's money?
2. How does Eric react when he finds out what his mother did?
3. What message does the inspector give before he leaves?

Birling: (*angrily to Eric*) You're the one I blame for this.

Eric: I'll bet I am.

Birling: (*angrily*) Yes, and you don't realize yet all you've done. Most of this is bound to come out. There'll be a public scandal.

Eric: Well, I don't care now.

Birling: You! You don't seem to care about anything. But I care. I was almost certain for a knighthood in the next Honours List-

// Eric laughs rather hysterically, pointing at him.//

Eric: (*laughing*) Oh – for God's sake! What does it matter now whether they give you a knighthood or not?

Birling: (*sternly*) It doesn't matter to you. Apparently nothing matters to you. But it may interest you to know that until every penny of that money you stole is repaid, you'll work for nothing. And there's going to be no more of this drinking round the town – and picking up women in the palace bar-

Mrs Birling: (*coming to life*) I should think not. Eric, I'm absolutely ashamed of you.

Eric: Well, I don't blame you. But don't forget I'm ashamed of you as well – yes both of you.

Birling: (*angrily*) Drop that. There's every excuse for what both your mother and I did – it turned out unfortunately, that's all--

Sheila: (*scornfully*) That's all.

Birling: Well, what have you to say?

Sheila: I don't know where to begin.

Birling: Then don't begin. Nobody wants you to.

Sheila: I behaved badly too. I know I did I'm ashamed of it. But now you're beginning all over again to pretend that nothing much has happened-

Birling: Nothing much has happened! Haven't I already said there'll be a public scandal – unless we're lucky – and who here will suffer from that more than I will?

Sheila: But that's not what I'm talking about. I don't care about that. The point is, you don't seem to have learnt anything.

Birling: Don't I? Well, you're quite wrong there. I've learnt plenty tonight. And you don't want me to tell you what I've learnt, I hope. When I look back on tonight – when I think of what I was feeling when the five of us sat down to dinner at that table-

Eric: (*cutting in*) Yes, and do you remember what you said to Gerald and me after dinner, when you were feeling so pleased with yourself? You told us that a man has to make his own way, look after himself and mind his own business, and that we weren't to take any notice of these cranks who tell us that everybody has to look after everybody else, as if we were all mixed up together. Do you remember? Yes – and then one of those cranks walked in – the Inspector. (*laughs bitterly.*) I didn't notice you told him that it's every man for himself.

Sheila: (*sharply attentive*) Is that when the Inspector came, just after father had said that?

Eric: Yes. What of it?

Mrs Birling: Now what's the matter, Sheila?

Sheila: (*slowly*) It's queer – very queer - (*she looks at them reflectively.*)

Mrs Birling: (*with some excitement*) I know what you're going to say. Because I've been wondering myself.

Sheila: It doesn't much matter now, of course – but was he really a police inspector?

Birling: Well, if he wasn't, it matters a devil of a lot. Makes all the difference.

Sheila: No, it doesn't.

Birling: Don't talk rubbish. Of course it does.

Sheila: Well, it doesn't to me. And it oughtn't to you, either.

Mrs Birling: Don't be childish, Sheila.

Sheila: (*flaring up*) I'm not being. If you want to know, it's you two who are being childish – trying not to face the facts.

Birling: I won't have that sort of talk. Any more of that and you leave this room.

Eric: That'll be terrible for her, won't it?

Sheila: I'm going anyhow in a minute or two. But don't you see, if all that's come out tonight is true, then it doesn't much matter who it was who made us confess. And it was true, wasn't it? You turned the girl out of one job, and I had her turned out of another. Gerald kept her – at a time when he was supposed to be too busy to see me. Eric – well, we know what Eric did. And mother hardened her hearth and gave her the final push that finished her. That's what's important – and not whether a man is a police inspector or not.

Eric: He was out police inspector all right.

Sheila: That's what I mean, Eric. But if it's any comfort to you – and it wasn't to me – I have an idea – and I had it all alone vaguely – that there was something curious about him. He never seemed like an ordinary police inspector-

Birling: (*rather excited*) you're right. I felt it too. (*To Mrs Birling.*) Didn't you?

Mrs Birling: Well, I must say his manner was quite extraordinary; so – so rude – and assertive

Birling: Then look at the way he talked to me. Telling me to shut up – and so on. He must have known I was an ex-Lord mayor and a magistrate and so forth. Besides – the way he talked – you remember. I mean, they don't talk like that. I've had dealings with dozens of them.

Sheila: All right. But it doesn't make any real difference, y'know.

Mrs Birling: Of course it does.

Eric: No, Sheila's right. It doesn't.

Birling: (*angrily*) That's comic, that is, coming from you. You're the one it makes most difference to. You've confessed to theft, and now he knows all about it, and he can bring it out at the inquest, and then if necessary carry it to court. He can't do anything to your mother and Sheila and me – except perhaps make us look a bit ashamed of ourselves in public – but as for you, he can ruin you. You know.

Sheila: (*slowly*) We hardly ever told him anything he didn't know. Did you notice that?

Birling: That's nothing. He had a bit of information, left by the girl, and made a few smart guesses – but the fact remains that if we hadn't talked so much, he'd have had little to go on. (*looks angrily at them.*) And really, when I come to think of it, why you all had to go letting everything come out like that, beats me.

Sheila: It's all right talking like that now. But he made us confess.

Mrs Birling: He certainly didn't make me confess – as you call it. I told him quite plainly that I thought I had done no more than my duty.

Sheila: Oh – Mother!

Birling: The fact is, you allowed yourselves to be bluffed. Yes – bluffed.

Mrs Birling: (*protesting*) Now really – Arthur.

Birling: No, not you, my dear. But these two. That fellow obviously didn't like us. He was prejudiced from the start. Probably a socialist or some sort of crank – he talked like one. And then, instead of standing up to him, you let him bluff you into talking about your private affairs. You ought to have stood up to him.

Eric: (*sulkily*) Well, I didn't notice you standing up to him.

Birling: No, because by that time you'd admitted you'd been taking money. What chance had I after that? I was a fool not to have insisted upon seeing him alone.

Eric: that wouldn't have worked.

Sheila: Of course it wouldn't.

Mrs Birling: Really, from the way you children talk, you might be wanting to help him instead of us. Now just be quiet so that your father can decide what we ought to do. (*Looks expectantly at Birling.*)

Birling: (*dubiously*) Yes – well. We'll have to do something – and get to work quickly too.

// *As he hesitates there is a ring at the front door. They look at each other in alarm.*//

Now who's this? Had I better go?

Mrs Birling: No. Edna'll go. I asked her to wait up to make us some tea.

Sheila: It might be Gerald coming back.

Birling: (*relieved*) Yes, of course. I'd forgotten about him.

// *Edna appears.*//

Edna: It's Mr Croft.

// *Gerald appears, and Edna withdraws.*//

Gerald: I hope you don't mind my coming back?

Mrs Birling: No, of course not, Gerald.

Gerald: I had a special reason for coming. When did that Inspector go?

Sheila: Only a few minutes ago. He put us all through it -

Mrs Birling: (*warningly*) Sheila!

Sheila: Gerald might as well know

Birling: (*hastily*) Now – now – we needn't bother him with all that stuff.

Sheila: All right. (*To Gerald.*) But we're all in it – up to the neck. It got worse after you left.

Gerald: How did he behave?

Sheila: He was – frightening.

Birling: If you ask me, he behaved in a very peculiar and suspicious manner.

Mrs Birling: The rude way he spoke to Mr Birling and me – it was quite extraordinary!

Gerald: Hm -hm!

// *they all look inquiringly at Gerald.*//

Birling: (*excitedly*) You know something. What is it?

Gerald: (*slowly*) That man wasn't a police officer.

Birling: (*astounded*) What?

Mrs Birling: Are you certain?

Gerald: I'm almost certain. That's what I came back to tell you.

Birling: (*excitedly*) Good lad! You asked about him, eh?

Gerald: Yes. I met a police sergeant I know down the road. I asked him about this Inspector Goole and described the chap carefully to him. He swore there wasn't any Inspector Goole or anybody like him on the force here.

Comprehension check:

1. Do Mr and Mrs Birling accept their responsibility in Eva/ Daisy's death?
2. Do Eric and Sheila?
3. Why the difference?
4. Why does Mr Birling think it matters if the inspector is a police officer or not?
5. Why do Sheila and Eric think it doesn't matter?

Birling: You didn't tell him-

Gerald: (*cutting in*) No, no. passed it off by saying I'd been having an argument with somebody. But the point is – this sergeant was dead certain they hadn't any inspector at all like the chap who came here.

Birling: (*excitedly*) By jingo! A fake!

Mrs Birling: (*triumphantly*) Didn't I tell you? Didn't I say I couldn't imagine a real police inspector talking like that to us?

Gerald: Well, you were right. There isn't any such inspector. We've been had.

Birling: (*beginning to move*) I'm going to make certain of this.

Mrs Birling: What are you going to do?

Birling: Ring up the chief constable – colonel roberts.

Mrs Birling: Careful what you say, dear.

Birling: (*now at telephone*) Of course. (*At telephone.*) Brumley eight seven five two. (*To others as he waits.*) I was going to do this anyhow. I've had my suspicions all along. (*At telephone .*) Colonel Roberts, please. Mr Arthur Birling here . . . oh, Roberts – Birling here. Sorry to ring you up so late, but can you tell me if an Inspector Goole has joined your staff lately . . . goole. G-O-O-L-E . . . a new man . . . tall , clean-shaven. (*Here he can describe the appearance of the actor playing the Inspector.*) I see . . . yes . . . well, that settles it. . . . No, just a little argument we were having here. . . . Good night. (*He puts down the telephone and looks at the others .*) There's no Inspector Goole on the police. That man definitely wasn't a police inspector at all. As Gerald says – we've been had.

Mrs Birling: I felt it all the time. He never talked like one. He never even looked like one.

Birling: This makes a difference, y'know. In fact, it makes all the difference.

Gerald: Of course!

Sheila: (*bitterly*) I suppose we're all nice people now.

Birling: If you've nothing more sensible than that to say, Sheila you'd better keep quiet.

Eric: She's right, though.

Birling: (*angrily*) And you'd better keep quiet anyhow. If that had been a police inspector and he'd heard you confess-

Mrs Birling: (*warningly*) Arthur – careful!

Birling: (*hastily*) Yes, yes.

Sheila: You see, Gerald, you haven't to know the rest of our crimes and idiocies.

Gerald: That's all right, I don't want to. (*To Birling.*) What do you make of this business now? Was it a hoax?

Birling: Of course. Somebody put that fellow up to coming here and hoaxing us. There are people in this town who dislike me enough to do that. We ought to have seen through it from the first. In the ordinary way, I believe I would have done. But coming like that, bang on top of our little celebration, just when we were all feeling so pleased with ourselves, naturally it took me by surprise.

Mrs Birling: I wish I'd been here when that man first arrived. I'd have asked him a few questions before I allowed him to ask us any.

Sheila: It's all right saying that now.

Mrs Birling: I was the only one of you who didn't give in to him. And now I say we must discuss this business quietly and sensibly and decide if there's anything to be done about it.

Birling: (*with hearty approval*) You're absolutely right, my dear. Already we've discovered one important fact – that that fellow was a fraud and we've been hoaxed – and that may not be the end of it by any means.

Gerald: I'm sure it isn't

Birling: (*keenly interested*) You are, eh? Good! (*To Eric, who is restless.*) Eric, sit down.

Eric: (*sulkily*) I'm all right.

Birling: All right? You're anything but all right. And you needn't stand there – as if – as if –

Eric: As if – what?

Birling: As if you'd nothing to do with us. Just remember your own position, young man. If anybody's up to the neck in this business, you are, so you'd better take some interest in it.

Eric: I do take some interest in it. I take too much, that's my trouble.

Sheila: It's mine too.

Birling: Now listen, you two. If you're still feeling on edge, then the least you can do is to keep quiet. Leave this to us. I'll admit that fellow's antics rattled us a bit. But we've found him out – and all we have to do is to keep our heads. Now it's our turn.

Sheila: Our turn to do – what?

Mrs Birling: (*sharply*) To behave sensibly, Sheila – which is more than you're doing.

Eric: (*bursting out*) What's the use of talking about behaving sensibly. You're beginning to pretend now that nothing's really happened at all. And I can't see it like that. This girl's still dead, isn't she? Nobody's brought her to life, have they?

Sheila: (*eagerly*) That's just what I feel, Eric. And it's what they don't seem to understand.

Eric: whoever that chap was, the fact remains that I did what I did. And mother did what she did. And the rest of you did what you did to her. It's still the same rotten story whether it's been told to a police inspector or to somebody else. According to you, I ought to feel a lot better - (*To Gerald.*) I stole some money, Gerald, you might as well know - (*As Birling tries to interrupt.*) I don't care, let him know. The money's not the important thing. It's what happened to the girl and what we all did to her that matters. And I still feel the same about it, and that's why I don't feel like sitting down and having a nice cosy talk.

Sheila: And Eric's absolutely right. And it's the best thing any one of us has said tonight and it makes me feel a bit less ashamed of us. You're just beginning to pretend all over again.

Birling: Look – for God's sake!

Mrs Birling: (*protesting*) Arthur!

Birling: Well, my dear, they're so damned exasperating. They just won't try to understand our position or to see the difference between a lot of stuff like this coming out in a private and a downright public scandal.

Eric: (*shouting*) And I say the girl's dead and we all helped to kill her – and that's what matters -

Birling: (*also shouting, threatening Eric*) And I say – either stop shouting or get out. (*Glaring at him but in quiet tone.*) Some fathers I know would have kicked you out of the house anyhow by this time. So hold your tongue if you want to stay here.

Eric: (*quietly, bitterly*) I don't give a damn now whether I stay here or not.

Birling: You'll stay here long enough to give me an account of that money you stole – yes, and to pay it back too.

Sheila: But that won't bring Eva Smith back to life, will it?

Eric: And it doesn't alter the fact that we all helped to kill her.

Gerald: But is it a fact?

Eric: Of course it is. You don't know the whole story yet.

Sheila: I suppose you're going to prove now you didn't spend last summer keeping this girl instead of seeing me eh?

Gerald: I did keep a girl last summer. I've admitted it. And I'm sorry, Sheila.

Sheila: Well, I must admit you came out of it better than the rest of us. The Inspector said that.

Birling: (*angrily*) He wasn't an Inspector.

Sheila: (*flaring up*) Well, he inspected us all right. And don't let's start dodging and pretending now. Between us we drove that girl to commit suicide.

Gerald: Did we? Who says so? Because I say – there's no more real evidence we did than there was that that chap was a police inspector.

Sheila: Of course there is.

Gerald: No, there isn't. Look at it. A and comes here pretending to be a police officer. It's a hoax of some kind. Now what does he do? Very artfully, working on bits of information he's picked up here and there, he bluffs us into confessing that we've all been mixed up in this girl's life in one way or another.

Eric: And so we have.

Gerald: But how do you know it's the same girl?

Birling: (*eagerly*) Now wait a minute! Let's see how that would work. Now- (*hesitates*) no, it wouldn't.

Eric: We all admitted it.

Gerald: All right, you all admitted something to do with a girl. But how do you know it's the same girl?

// He looks round triumphantly at them. As they puzzle this out, he turns to Birling, after pause.//

Look here, Mr Birling. You sack a girl called Eva Smith. You've forgotten, but he shows you a photograph of her and then you remember. Right?

Birling: Yes, that part's straightforward enough. But what then?

Gerald: Well, then he happens to know that Sheila once had a girl sacked from Milward's shop. He tells us that it's this same Eva Smith. And he shows her a photograph that she recognizes.

Sheila: Yes. The same photograph.

Gerald: How do you know it's the same photograph? Did you see the one your father looked at?

Sheila: No, I didn't.

Gerald: And did you father see the one he showed you?

Sheila: No, he didn't. And I see what you mean now.

Gerald: We've no proof it was the same photograph and therefore no proof it was the same girl. Now take me. I never was a photograph, remember. He caught me out by suddenly announcing that this girl changed her name to Daisy Renton, I gave myself away at once because I'd known a Daisy Renton.

Birling: (*eagerly*) And there wasn't the slightest proof that this Daisy Renton was really Eva Smith. We've only his word for it, and we'd his word for it that he was a police inspector, and we know now he was lying. So he could have been lying all the time.

Gerald: Of course he could. Probably was. Now what happened after I left?

Mrs Birling: I was upset because Eric had left the house, and this man said that if Eric didn't come back, he'd have to go and find him. Well, that made me feel worse still. And his manner was so severe and he seemed so confident. Then quite suddenly he said I'd seen Eva Smith only two weeks ago.

Birling: Those were his exact words.

Mrs Birling: And like a fool I said yes I had.

Birling: I don't see now why you did that. She didn't call herself Eva Smith when she came to see you at the committee did she?

Mrs Birling: No, of course she didn't. But feeling so worried, when he suddenly turned on me with those questions, I answered more or less as he wanted me to answer.

Sheila: But, Mother, don't forget that he showed you a photograph of the girl before that, and you obviously recognized it.

Gerald: Did anybody else see it?

Mrs Birling: No, he showed it only to me.

Gerald: Then, don't you see, there's still no proof it was really the same girl. He might have showed you the photograph of any girl who applied to the committee. And how do we know she was really Eva Smith or Daisy Renton?

Birling: Gerald's dead right. He could have used a different photograph each time and we'd be none the wiser. We may all have been recognizing different girls.

Gerald: Exactly. Did he ask you to identify a photograph, Eric?

Eric: No. he didn't need a photograph by the time he'd got round to me. But obviously it must have been the girl I knew who went to see mother.

Gerald: Why must it?

Eric: She said she had to help because she wouldn't take any more stolen money. And the girl I knew had told me that already.

Gerald: Even then, that may have been all nonsense.

Eric: I don't see much nonsense about it when a girl goes and kills herself. You lot may be letting yourselves out nicely, but I can't. Nor can mother. We did her in all right.

Birling: (*eagerly*) Wait a minute, wait a minute. Don't be in such a hurry to put yourself into court. That interview with your mother could have been just as much a put-up job, like all this police inspector business. The whole damned thing can have been a piece of bluff.

Eric: (*angrily*) How can it? The girl's dead, isn't she?

Gerald: What girl? There were probably four or five different girls.

Eric: That doesn't matter to me. The one I knew is dead.

Birling: Is she? How do we know she is?

Gerald: That's right. You've got it. How do we know any girl killed herself today?

Birling: (*looking at them all, triumphantly*) Now answer that one. Let's look at it from this fellow's point of view. We're having a little celebration here and feeling rather pleased with ourselves. Now he has to work a trick on us. Well, the first thing he has to do is give us such a shock that after that he can bluff us all the time. So he starts right off. A girl has just died in the Infirmary. She drank some strong disinfectant. Died in agony-

Eric: All right, don't pile it on.

Birling: (*triumphantly*) There you are, you see. Just repeating it shakes you a bit. And that's what he had to do. Shake us at once – and then start questioning us – until we didn't know where we were. Oh – let's admit that. He had the laugh of us all right.

Eric: He could laugh his head off – if I knew it really was all a hoax.

Birling: I'm convinced it is. No police inquiry. No one girl that all this happened to. No scandal-

Sheila: And no suicide?

Gerald: (*decisively*) We can settle that at once.

Sheila: How?

Gerald: By ringing up the Infirmary. Either there's a dead girl there or there isn't.

Birling: (*uneasily*) It will look a bit queer, won't it – ringing up at this time of night-

Gerald: I don't mind doing it.

Mrs Birling: (*emphatically*) And if there isn't-

Gerald: Anyway we'll see. (*He goes to telephone and looks up number. The others watch tensely.*) Brumley eight nine eight six . . . Is that the Infirmary? This is Mr Gerald Croft – of Crofts Limited. . . . Yes. . . We're rather worried about one of our employees. Have you had a girl brought in this afternoon who committed suicide by drinking disinfectant – or any like suicide? Yes, I'll wait.

// *As he waits, the others show their nervous tension. Birling wipes his brow, Sheila shivers, Eric clasps and unclasps his hand, etc.*//

Yes? . . . You're certain of that. . . . I see. Well, thank you very much. . . Good night. (*He outs down telephone and looks at them.*) No girl has died in there today. Nobody's been brought in after drinking disinfectant. They haven't had a suicide for months.

Comprehension check:

1. What do the Birlings discover about inspector Goole?
2. What does Gerald suggest about how many girls there were?
3. Why are Mr and Mrs Birling so eager to believe this?
4. What does Gerald discover when he phones the infirmary?
5. Does this matter?

Birling: (*triumphantly*) There you are! Proof positive. The whole story's just a lot of moonshine. Nothing but an elaborate sell! (*He produces a huge sigh of relief.*) Nobody likes to be sold as badly as that – but – for all that - (*he smiles at them all*) Gerald, have a drink.

Gerald: (*smiling*) Thanks, I think I could just do with one now.

Birling: (*going to sideboard*) So could I.

Mrs Birling: (*smiling*) And I must say, Gerald, you've argued this very cleverly, and I'm most grateful.

Gerald: (*going for his drink*) Well, you see, while I was out of the house I'd time to cool off and think things out a little.

Birling: (*giving him a drink*) Yes, he didn't keep you on the run as he did the rest of us. I'll admit now he gave me a bit of a scare at the time. But I'd a special reason for not wanting any public scandal just now. (*Has his drink now, and raises his glass.*) Well, here's to us. Come on, Sheila, don't look like that. All over now.

Sheila: The worst part is. But you're forgetting one thing I still can't forget. Everything we said had happened really had happened. If it didn't end tragically, then that's lucky for us. But it might have done.

Birling: (*jovially*) But the whole thing's different now. Come, come, you can see that, can't you? (*Imitating Inspector in his final speech.*) You all helped to kill her. (*pointing at Sheila and Eric, and laughing.*) and I wish you could have seen the look on your faces when he said that.

// *Sheila moves towards door.*//

Going to bed, young woman?

Sheila: (*tensely*) I want to get out of this. It frightens me the way you talk.

Birling: (*heartily*) Nonsense! You'll have a good laugh over it yet. Look, you'd better ask Gerald for that ring you gave back to him, hadn't you? Then you'll feel better.

Sheila: (*passionately*) You're pretending everything's just as it was before.

Eric: I'm not!

Sheila: No, but these others are.

Birling: Well, isn't it? We've been had, that's all.

Sheila: So nothing really happened. So there's nothing to be sorry for, nothing to learn. We can all go on behaving just as we did.

Mrs Birling: Well, why shouldn't we?

Sheila: I tell you – whoever that Inspector was, it was anything but a joke. You knew it then. You began to learn something. And now you've stopped. You're ready to go on in the same old way.

Birling: (*amused*) And you're not, eh?

Sheila: No, because I remember what he said, how he looked, and what he made me feel. Fire and blood and anguish. And it frightens me the way you talk, and I can't listen to any more of it.

Eric: And I agree with Sheila. It frightens me too.

Birling: Well, go to bed then, and don't stand there being hysterical.

Mrs Birling: They're over-tired. In the morning they'll be as amused as we are.

Gerald: Everything's all right now, Sheila. (*Holds up the ring.*) What about this ring?

Sheila: No, not yet. It's too soon. I must think.

Birling: (*pointing to Eric and Sheila*) Now look at the pair of them – the famous younger generation who know it all. And they can't even take a joke-

// The telephone rings sharply. There is a moment's complete silence. Birling goes to answer it.//

Yes? . . . Mr Birling speaking. . . What? - here-

//But obviously the other person has rung off. He puts the telephone down slowly and looks in a panic stricken fashion at the others.//

Birling: That was the police. A girl has just died – on her way to the Infirmary – after swallowing some disinfectant. And a police inspector is on his way here – to ask some – questions ---

// As they stare guiltily and dumbfounded, the curtain falls.//

END OF PLAY

The Inspector

Recap Do Now:

1. What is socialism?
2. Whose ideas is it based on?
3. Which social class had the most power when the play was set?
4. What is capitalism?
5. What were Priestley's views on capitalism?

Warm-up questions:

1. How does the inspector arrive into the play?
2. Why/ how is this significant?
3. What type of inspector does he claim to be?
4. Is this true? When do we find this out?
5. What type of manner does the inspector have in how he interacts with the other characters?

Priestley deliberately makes the inspector a mysterious, ambiguous character. Even his name 'Goole' sounds like 'Ghoul' suggesting an almost supernatural element to him. He is able to skilfully get the characters to articulate their role in Eva Smith's death, and conveys Priestley's core message – he



acts as Priestley's political mouthpiece, presenting an argument for socialism. He claims to be a police inspector, but we find out in Act Three that he is not, and we never find out the truth about who he is. Critics have suggested he is a supernatural figure or a representative of morality. He seems to be omniscient – all knowing. Overall, he is the driving force of the play. Priestley uses him to move the plot forward, build tension and convey his key message – that capitalism, and the effects of it, are deeply immoral.

'Whys' of the inspector:

1. Why does Priestley make the inspector's language so forceful and to the point?
2. Why does Priestley make the inspector's identity so mysterious?
3. Why does he make the inspector an outsider?

Key quotations/ moments to analyse:

The lighting should be pink and intimate until the INSPECTOR arrives and then it should be brighter and harder.)

1. What sort of mood does 'pink and intimate' lighting create?
2. What does this reflect?
3. Why does the lighting become 'brighter and harder' when the inspector arrives?

Edna: "Excuse me sir, an inspector's called"

'called' makes the inspector's visit sound casual – is this true?

1. Why does Priestley do this?

2. When does another inspector 'call'?
3. What is Birling saying when the inspector calls? Why is this significant?

The inspector need not be a big man but he creates at once an impression of massiveness, solidity and purposefulness. He is a man in his fifties, dressed in a plain darkish suit of the period. He speaks carefully, weightily, and has a disconcerting habit of looking hard at the person he addresses before actually speaking.

1. What is important about the 'impression of massiveness' the inspector gives off?
2. What impression does this give of him?
3. How does the audience feel towards the inspector?
4. Does this change when we discover he is not a real inspector?

We don't live alone. We are members of one body. We are responsible for each other. And I tell you that the time will soon come when, if men will not learn that lesson, then they will be taught it in fire and blood and anguish. Good night.

1. Why does the inspector use the repeated 'we'?
2. Why does he then switch back to 'I'?
3. Why does he say 'men' not 'people'?
4. Why are his last words 'Good night'? What is unsaid?
5. We could say the inspector is prophetic – he predicts terrible consequences. What are they?

'Fire and blood and anguish' - this sounds like the end of the world described in the Book of Revelation, where 'fire mingled with blood' rains down – people are punished for their sins. What does this show?

Priestley gives the inspector direct language	'Were you in love with her?' (to Gerald) 'Was it or was it not your influence?' (to Sybil) 'Suicide, of course'	
Priestley uses the inspector to introduce new information – he is in control	'that this girl was going to have a child' 'one person and one line of enquiry at a time'	
Priestley uses him to deliver moral judgement	'We are members of one body. We are responsible for each another'	

Priestley makes the inspector a classless outsider	Repetition of 'we' 'I don't play golf'	
Priestley gives the inspector vivid, emotive language	'Burnt her inside out' 'a nasty mess somebody's made of it' 'she died in misery and agony' 'burnt out inside on a slab'	
Priestley makes the inspector mysterious	'he never seemed like an ordinary police inspector-' (Sheila) 'peculiar' 'suspicious' (Birling) 'rude, extraordinary' (Sybil) 'Was it a hoax?' (Gerald)	

Essay practice: How does Priestley use the character of the inspector to suggest ways that society could be improved?

Writing a thesis – this is an overall argument, which answers the question. This makes up the main part of your introduction. The other part of your introduction can be a more general sentence about the message of the play.

Example of introduction:

In his polemic against capitalism, Priestley creates a convincing argument for improving society through social responsibility. He does this primarily through using the character of the inspector as his political mouthpiece, causing the audience to question how individuals acting more responsibly and socialist reforms could improve society.

Stock phrases for introductions:

In his cautionary play/ powerful polemic (strong written attack on something)/ morality play (teaches a lesson)/ attack on capitalism, Priestley creates/ conveys/ argues/ exposes ...

... a convincing argument for social responsibility.

... a brutal attack on capitalism/ polemic on capitalism.

... the selfishness and cruelty of the upper classes.

... the broken class system.

... a convincing argument for socialist reforms.

Then you need to add a sentence which is your thesis or argument. This should say how and why Priestley uses the character/ theme/ issue in the question to convey his message.

Let's practice:

How is the character of the inspector important to the play?

How does Priestley use the inspector to convey his key message?

Plan: interrogation of other characters (blunt language); vivid imagery and emotive language; ultimate message and consequences

Mr Birling

Quotations Do Now:

1. 'We are _____ of one _____.'
2. 'Burnt her _____'
3. *The lighting should be _____ and _____ until the INSPECTOR arrives and then it should be _____ and _____.*
4. 'an impression of _____'
5. 'I don't play _____'

Warm-up questions:

1. What is Birling's role in Eva Smith's death?
2. To what extent is he responsible?
3. What does Mr Birling think of capitalism?
4. How does Priestley make us feel towards Birling? Why?



Mr Birling (or Arthur, or just Birling) is a successful middle-class man, who owns and runs a factory ('the works'). He initially seems confident and complacent, although Priestley hints at his flaws from his first speech, where he uses dramatic irony to make his optimism seem foolish and short-sighted.

He likes to be in control and to be respected, and strongly dislikes the challenge to his authority the inspector poses – as he shows 'a touch of impatience' almost right away. Priestley gives him authoritative language eg 'Rubbish!' and 'Of course!' He is self-centred and driven by profits and his own image. He represents capitalism, and the greed and self-interest associated with it. Birling refuses to accept responsibility for his role in Eva Smith's death, and is more concerned about his public image and there being a scandal than her death.

Despite this confident front, however, Birling is an anxious man. Priestley suggests he is from a lower class background as he has a 'provincial accent,' and he overcompensates (tries too hard) to win the approval of the upper class Crofts – for example, by hinting he may receive a knighthood. He also constantly refers to his connections to try and make himself seem more important. Perhaps Priestley's message is not just that Birling is a bad person – but that a capitalist society makes people selfish and anxious.

Some critics argue Priestley creates Birling as a caricature of a middle-class businessman. A caricature is when someone exaggerates certain features of a person to make fun of somebody.

Task: what features does Priestley exaggerate which makes Birling seem a bit pathetic and to ridicule (make fun of) him? Make a list and draw your own 'caricature' (cartoon) of Birling illustrating these.

1. What does Priestley make the audience feel towards Mr Birling?
2. How does this link to Priestley's message?
3. In what ways might Priestley be biased in how he presents Birling?
4. How does Sheila's attitude towards Birling change? Why is this important?
5. In what ways does Priestley present Birling as immoral?

Key scenes: Mr Birling's speech; the ending

Priestley presents Birling as concerned primarily with profits and business	Talks about marriage like a business deal – "lower costs and higher prices" Sees workers as "cheap labour"	
Priestley highlights how Birling looks down on the working class	'these people' 'had a lot to say – far too much'	
Priestley presents Birling as complacent and over-confident	'unsinkable, absolutely unsinkable' (Titanic) 'silly little war scares'	
Priestley reveals Birling's social anxiety	'provincial in his speech' 'Just a knighthood, of course' 'We play golf together'	
Priestley emphasises Birling's selfishness (representing capitalism) and disapproval of socialism	'has to look after himself – and his family too, of course' 'like bees in a hive – community and all that nonsense'	

	'socialist' or 'a crank' (about the inspector)	
Priestley gives Birling authoritative language to show his love of control and authority	'Rubbish!' 'of course'	

Exam practice: How does Priestley use the character of Mr Birling to present ideas about problems in society?

Let's practice writing a thesis together.

Key skill – writing points or thesis statements. Your 'points' refer to the first sentence of each paragraph. These should contain: a connective (eg firstly, in addition, furthermore), something the playwright does (Priestley uses...) a method where possible (characterisation/ setting etc) and what he achieves through this. This is the 'What' of your paragraph – you then go on to look at 'how' and 'why.' There won't always be a method – this is ok! Before writing your points you should make a list of all your ideas answering the question.

Which point is best?

- Firstly, Priestley uses Mr Birling to symbolise the selfish views of the upper classes.
- Mr Birling is a selfish man who doesn't care about anyone else.
- Mr Birling thinks 'a man has to look after himself' showing that people can be very selfish.

Let's practice one together. Now it's your turn.

Connectives	Author's name	Method	To...
Firstly	Priestley uses	characterisation	Expose the damaging effects of capitalism
In addition,		setting	Highlight the selfishness of the upper classes
Furthermore		Symbolism/.... As a symbol of	Reveal the damaging impact of capitalism
As the play progresses,		Structure	Emphasise the helplessness of the working classes
Also,		Irony (when someone says or does something and the audience understand more than is apparent to the speaker or character)	

Model paragraph:

Priestley uses Mr Birling as a symbol of the selfishness of capitalism and the upper classes. In Act One, before the inspector arrives. Birling states: 'a man has to look after himself – and his family too, of course.' This suggests Birling's primary interest is, selfishly, himself and his own profits. In addition, the use of the hyphen makes his cares about his family sound less important than his care for himself, further highlighting his self-centred nature. Priestley develops this selfishness as the play progresses, when Birling refers to his 'duty' to keep costs down in his business by firing Eva Smith and being more concerned of a scandal that could affect his own position, than the death of a young woman. Priestley's characterisation of Birling as selfish could be too emphasise to the audience the selfishness of capitalist values, and the damaging impact these can have on others, especially the less powerful – which would have appealed to the audience when the play was first performed in 1946, as socialist ideas were becoming more popular. He uses Birling to represent the immorality of capitalism by making him a strongly dislikeable character who refuses to accept responsibility for his actions.

Sheila

Recap Do Now:

1. 'We are _____ of one _____.'
2. How does Priestley highlight Mr Birling's social anxiety?
3. What is significant about the moment the inspector enters the play?
4. '_____, absolutely _____' (Titanic)
5. How does Priestley use the inspector to convey his message?

Warm-up questions:

1. What are our first impressions of Sheila?
2. What role does she play in Eva Smith's death?
3. How does Sheila change over the course of the play?
4. What do we feel towards Sheila as an audience?
5. To what extent is she responsible for Eva Smith's death?



At the beginning of the play, Priestley initially presents Sheila as childish and somewhat immature, through both the stage directions ('very pleased with life and rather excited') and the language she uses ('Look – Mummy – isn't it a beauty?'). However, she is the character who changes the most throughout the play, who is most affected by the inspector's message and who provides hope for the future.

Although, just like the rest of her family and Gerald, her selfish, vain actions play a role in Eva Smith's death, she is most willing to accept responsibility, and it seems these actions could be a result of immaturity. She is distressed by the inspector's account of what happened and her role in it, and is presented by Priestley as a very moral character, who is changed for good (along with Eric) by the inspector's message. This makes her a much more likeable and forgivable character.

Although she breaks off her engagement to Gerald, she has the maturity to 'respect' his honesty, and to see that his intentions were not all bad. What does this show about her?

In addition, she is independent, strong-minded and witty. In 1912, women were viewed as property of men and had few rights of their own in such a patriarchal society. They were considered less intelligent and more emotional than men, and were looked down upon and controlled as a result. Sheila subverts this stereotypical feminine role by stating her own opinions, being wise and being witty, as well as undermining her parents. She even becomes a bit like the inspector. In addition, Sheila gets stronger throughout the play whilst Birling, Eric and Gerald get weaker. Priestley could have done this to challenge the audience's views of women at the time – as though women had more rights in 1945/6, they were still far from equal to men. When men fought in the second world war, women had to carry out many jobs previously done by men – and men had to accept women were just as capable. As we can see through the character of Mr Birling, many would not have approved, and still firmly believed women were inferior. This means that Priestley message on gender could have been that women should be equal to men, and he could deliberately have been challenging the audience's own prejudices and stereotypes.

1. What is Sheila's reaction when she recognises the photograph of Eva Smith? What does this show?
2. Why does she break off her engagement with Gerald? What does this show?
3. What message could Priestley be conveying about the younger generation through Sheila's character?
4. What message could Priestley be conveying about women through Sheila's character?

Task: Plot a graph showing how Sheila's character changes. Include the following points: introduction of Sheila at the start of Act 1; Sheila receiving the engagement ring; reaction to photograph shown by the inspector; flashback to dismissal of Eva Smith; guilt at her actions; interrogation of Gerald; breaking off the engagement; Mrs Birling's interrogation; realising Eric is the father; after the inspector leaves.

Key scenes: Sheila's interrogation; Gerald's interrogation; the end of the play

<p>Priestley initially presents Sheila as a bit immature and childish</p>	<p>'very pleased with life and rather excited'</p> <p>'Look – Mummy – isn't it a beauty?'</p> <p>'is this the one you wanted me to have?'</p> <p>'half serious, half playful'</p>	
<p>Priestley gives Sheila the most emotional responses to the evening's events</p>	<p>'half-stifled sob, then runs out'</p> <p>'almost breaks down'</p> <p>'distressed'</p> <p>'Enter Sheila, who looks as if she's been crying'</p>	

Priestley emphasises how much Sheila regrets her actions and is changed by the evening's events – she acts as a moral judge	<p>'But these girls aren't cheap labour – they're people'</p> <p>'I'll never, never do it again'</p> <p>'You and I aren't the same people who sat down to dinner here.'</p> <p>'between us we killed her'</p>	
Priestley characterises her as witty and sharp	<p>'he's giving us a rope – so that we'll hang ourselves with it'</p> <p>'with sharp sarcasm'</p> <p>'you were the wonderful fairy prince'</p>	
Priestley shows how strong-minded she is, and how she undermines her parents	<p>To her father 'Don't interfere'</p> <p>'You mustn't try to build up a kind of a wall between us and that girl'</p> <p>'I'm not a child'</p>	
Priestley shows that by the end of the play, Sheila has become a bit like the inspector herself	<p>'And Eric's one of them'</p> <p>'Did you go and see her every night?'</p> <p>'You're just beginning to pretend all over again'</p>	

In your own words, what message is Priestley conveying through the character of Sheila?

Exam practice: How is the character of Sheila important to the play?

Let's practice writing a thesis and a list of ideas to write about together.

Key skill – embedding evidence. It is best to use short quotations in your writing, rather than long ones. You will even be credited for 'textual references' (referring to specific moments or trends eg the fact that the inspector only shows the photograph to one character at a time). So don't spend lots of time trying to remember very long quotations! It is best to embed your quotations – to put them in a sentence. This means the sentence would make sense if you took out the quotation marks. Which is best:

- a) A quotation that shows this is: 'I'm not a child!'
- b) Sheila is very distressed when she recognises Eva Smith in the photograph, as she gives a 'half-stifled sob' and then 'runs out the room.'

- c) Sheila is changed by the evening's events 'You and I aren't the same people who sat down to dinner here.'

Your turn: Write a point and embedded quotation for each of these quotations:

- 1) 'But these girls aren't cheap labour – they're people'
- 2) To her father – 'Don't interfere'

Now continue one of them into a whole paragraph.

Gerald

Recap questions:

1. Which characters controls the flow of information? Why is this important?
2. What does Mr Birling symbolise?
3. How does Priestley want us to feel towards Mr Birling?
4. How does Sheila change throughout the play?
5. 'But these girls aren't _____ – they're _____'

Warm-up questions:

1. What role does Gerald play in Eva Smith/ Daisy Renton's death?
2. Which other character notices his reaction to the photograph and works it out first?
3. Where did he meet Daisy?
4. How does he help her?
5. Why does he stop helping her?



Gerald is the son of an upper-class businessman, who seems to be a rival of Mr Birling. At the beginning of the play, he is engaged to Sheila and the family are celebrating the occasion. He is a complex character, who Priestley deliberately does not make completely 'good' or completely 'bad.'

Our first impression of him as an eligible bachelor ('easy well-bread young man-about-town'), who makes Sheila happy, impresses Mrs Birling and gets on well with Mr Birling. He is presented as similar to Mr Birling, a supporter of capitalist interests. However, on seeing the photograph of Daisy and after some questioning by both Sheila and the inspector, he reveals he had an affair with Daisy last summer (kept her as his 'mistress') which he did not tell Sheila about. At the time, it would not have been unusual for middle/ upper class men to

have relationships with 'women of the town' (whereas if a woman did this, it would have been considered very disgraceful). His affair with Daisy is much less scandalous than Eric's, as he kept Daisy a secret and did seem to have some good intentions towards her.

As Gerald bought Daisy food, gave her some money and a place to live, the inspector is not too harsh on him. He explains to the inspector that he 'was sorry for her, and didn't like the idea of her going back to the Palace bar' and when he first meets her, he saves her from 'horrible old Meggarty.' This creates some sympathy towards Gerald. However, he never had an intention to marry her as she was a lower social status. So he kept her for his own pleasure, as his mistress, and 'dropped her

when it suited him’ – effectively making her homeless and penniless again. This shows his own self-interest overrides his desire to help her.

He is stubborn, and the inspector reveals his hypocrisy when he asks if he thinks “young women ought to be protected against unpleasant and disturbing things?” - when he is one of the men doing these disturbing things.

At the end of the play, he does not seem to have learnt any lessons – he is very happy to suggest the inspector is a “hoax” and seems to genuinely want to believe this. He comforts Sheila saying “Everything’s all right now, Sheila” – showing he has very quickly convinced himself that the events of the evening don’t matter, and also showing his confidence that he can win Sheila back.

Task: Draw a table in your exercise book. On one side write ‘Reasons we feel sympathy for Gerald’ and on the other write ‘Reasons we do not feel sympathy for Gerald’ and record the reasons in the table.

1. Are Gerald’s actions worse than Eric’s or not? Why?
2. What message is Priestley conveying about hypocrisy (double standards) through Gerald’s character?
3. Does it matter that his motivations were good in his relationship with Daisy if he still had a damaging impact on her life?
4. How is Gerald’s reaction different to Sheila’s and Eric’s? Why is this important?
5. What is Priestley saying about some young people through Gerald’s character?

Key scenes: Gerald’s interrogation; Gerald’s return

Priestley presents Gerald as a young, upper-class capitalist, who is similar to Mr Birling	<p>‘easy well-bred young man-about-town’</p> <p>‘just the kind of son-in-law I always wanted’</p> <p>‘You couldn’t have done anything else’</p>	
Priestley reveals Gerald’s hypocritical attitude towards women	<p>“young women ought to be protected against unpleasant and disturbing things?”</p>	
Priestley characterises Gerald as well-intentioned, evoking some sympathy for him	<p>‘a glance that was nothing less than a cry for help’</p> <p>‘was sorry for her, and didn’t like the idea of her going back to the Palace bar’</p> <p>‘I rather respect you more than I’ve ever done before’ (Sheila)</p>	
However, Priestley exposes the cruelty of	<p>‘But she became your mistress?’ (inspector)</p>	

Gerald's actions despite this	'You were the wonderful Fairy Prince' (Sheila) 'dropped her when it suited him' (Sheila)	
Priestley characterises Gerald as a typical upper-class man, hiding his emotions and affair	'I'm rather more – upset – by this business than I probably appear to be' 'I wasn't telling you a complete lie'	
Priestley uses Gerald to show that younger people can be just as old-fashioned and selfish as the older generation	'Everything's all right now, Sheila'	

Exam practice: How does Priestley use the character of Gerald to explore ideas about gender and power?

Write your own thesis and ideas for points.

Key skill – saying what evidence suggests and why it is important. By giving evidence, we are showing we know HOW and author has achieved something. In our analysis, we need to explain WHY they have done it – how it helps them to get across their message. Sometimes we can do this by looking at what individual words suggest, but not always. What we do want to do is zoom in on why the writer made that deliberate choice, and zoom out to explain why it is important for the whole of the text and the message, possibly linking to another moment or piece of evidence.

Let's do an example together:

'I'm rather more – upset – by this business than I probably appear to be.'

Sentence starters for analysis
Priestley's use of... hyphens/ a simile/ metaphor etc suggests...
The use of the word '...' implies... because
This links to Priestley's message that...
He includes this because...
This is echoed later in the play when...
This contrasts to Eric's affair/ Sheila's reaction etc, which highlights...
Priestley highlights/ implies/ emphasises/ reveals/ exposes/ suggests....
Priestley could have been exploiting contemporary anxieties about gender/ class etc

Your turn – use this piece of evidence:

'Everything's all right now, Sheila'

Model paragraph: *Priestley uses the character of Gerald to highlight the hypocrisy of upper/ middle class men in their attitudes and behaviours towards women. The inspector asks him if he thinks women should be 'protected against unpleasant and disturbing things?' and Gerald answers that they should, thinking of Sheila. However, the inspector's interrogation reveals that Gerald kept Daisy as his 'mistress' and, as Sheila says, 'dropped her when it suited him' and lied to Sheila about the affair. Priestley highlights how Gerald used Daisy for his own benefit, and even though he did help her to some extent, he still abused his position as an upper-class male, who Daisy was entirely reliant on. Although Priestley presents Gerald as caring for and wishing to protect both Daisy and Sheila, it is clear that he is at the same time carrying out the 'unpleasant and disturbing things' he thinks they should be protected from, by placing his own selfish desires first and lust first. Priestley could have done this to expose and criticise the hypocritical attitudes of middle-class men, who in the Edwardian era went to great lengths to protect and control their wives and daughters, whilst at the same time exploited and abused working class women like Eva Smith/ Daisy Renton.*

Mrs Birling

Recap questions:

1. 'they will be taught it in _____ and _____ and _____'
2. Priestley presents Mr Birling as a 'caricature' of the upper classes. What does this mean? Why does he do this?
3. What message could Priestley be conveying through the character of Sheila?
4. Write down one quotation about Gerald.
5. Do Gerald's views change? Why/ why not?

Warm-up questions:

1. What role does Mrs Birling play in Daisy Renton/ Eva Smith's death?
2. What is her attitude towards Eva/ Daisy?
3. Does she change over the course of the play?
4. Which other character is she most similar to? Why?
5. Does Mrs Birling accept responsibility or not? Why?



Mrs Birling is an upper-class woman, who is her husband's 'social superior,' and is 'rather cold' – meaning she rarely shows affection and looks down on people she sees as below her. She is very traditional and cares a lot about etiquette – the proper manners and behaviours in different situations. Priestley uses her to highlight the prejudices held by the traditional upper classes (particularly towards the lower classes) and their cruel behaviours.

She has very strict social standards and cares a lot about her and her family's status and image. She is proud and self-centred (for example, she has not noticed Eric's alcoholism), and as a result, walks straight into the inspector's trap – of unwittingly condemning her son and saying he should be made to pay. She looks down upon 'girls of that class' and sees them as completely different to herself and her family – she cannot empathise, and has fixed views of those of a lower social status than her.

Despite being the ‘most prominent’ member of the Brumley women’s committee, she is not a very charitable person. In the late 19th and early 20th century, it was considered almost compulsory for wealthy women to help in a charity. However, help would only be given to the ‘deserving poor’ (or ‘deserving cases’ as Mrs Birling says) – people who had led honest lives and tried to help themselves. Mrs Birling has the authority to decide who is ‘deserving’ of their help – and she decides Eva/ Daisy is not because she used the name ‘Mrs Birling’ when she applied for help, which offends the real Mrs Birling. Mrs Birling is ultimately selfish, prejudiced and proud, and fails to accept any responsibility for her role in the death of Eva/ Daisy.

1. Some argue Mrs Birling is the least likeable character in the play. Do you agree? Why/ why not?
2. What does the phrase ‘deserving poor’ mean?
3. Why does Mrs Birling refuse to help Eva/ Daisy?
4. Do you think her reasons are justified?
5. What message could Priestley be conveying through Mrs Birling?

Key scenes: Mrs Birling’s interrogation

Priestley uses Mrs Birling to represent traditional values of upper classes	<p>‘When you’re married, you’ll realise’</p> <p>‘What an expression Sheila, really!’</p> <p>‘It’s disgusting to me’ (Gerald’s affair)</p>	
Priestley characterises her as being prejudiced against the lower classes – which would have been typical at the time	<p>‘Girls of that class’</p> <p>‘As if a girl of that sort would ever refuse money’</p> <p>‘fine feelings and scruples that were simply absurd for a girl in her position’</p> <p>‘I used my influence to have it refused’</p>	
Priestley uses the stage directions to highlight Mrs Birling’s set ideas and superiority (thinking she is better than others)	<p>Answers the inspector ‘haughtily,’ ‘very sharply’ and ‘bitterly’</p> <p>‘triumphantly: Didn’t I tell you?’</p>	
Priestley uses irony to make Mrs Birling look proud and foolish at the end of Act 2	<p>‘he ought to be dealt with quite severely’</p>	

	'Mother – stop – stop!' (Sheila)	
Priestley gives Mrs Birling euphemisms (a way of saying something unpleasant in a more vague way) to show her lack of acceptance and traditional values	'girl of that sort' (lower class) 'in her position' (pregnant)	
Priestley emphasises that Mrs Birling does not change and is not affected by the inspector's message – highlighting the unwillingness of the upper classes to accept new ideas like socialism	'I accept no blame for it at all' 'I was the only one of you who didn't give in to him'	

Exam practice: 'Mrs Birling is the least likeable character in the play.' To what extent do you agree?

Key skill - linking to other parts in the play/ other characters. It is important to show the examiner that you understand the whole text, and how Priestley deliberately creates similarities/ contrasts between different characters and different moments.

Task:

1. In what ways are Sheila and Eva similar? Why does Priestley create this similarity?
2. In what ways are they different? Why does he create this difference?
3. Who contrasts most with Mrs Birling? Why?
4. What is similar about Gerald and Mr Birling? Why is this important?
5. What similarities are there between Gerald and Eric? What differences? Why are these important?

In your analysis, you should try to draw out links between different characters, which Priestley deliberately created to emphasise different characteristics they have. For example:

Priestley deliberately creates a contrast between Mrs Birling and Sheila, especially in their acceptance of responsibility. He does this to emphasise his message that the older generation hold traditional views which will not easily be changed, and to make the audience less sympathetic towards her – if Sheila can change, why can't she?

Now write your own 2-3 sentences looking at the similarities between Mr Birling and Mrs Birling and why these are important.

Eric

Recap questions:

1. What is capitalism, and what are Priestley's views on it?
2. What message does Priestley use the inspector to convey?
3. What message does Priestley use Mr Birling to convey?

4. What message does Priestley convey through Sheila?
5. What message does Priestley convey through Mrs Birling?

Warm-up questions:

1. What type of person is Eric?
2. What is his role in Eva/ Daisy's death?
3. How does he change?
4. What problem does Eric have?
5. What did he do to try and help Daisy when he discovered she was pregnant?



Eric is both a villain and a victim in the play. From the opening of the play, Priestley uses the stage directions to hint that Eric is troubled and troublesome – he is described as ‘not quite at ease’ and interrupts the others when he ‘suddenly guffaws’ at no joke. He is an alcoholic – although he has kept this hidden from the rest of the family. It is Sheila who reveals this to her mother, whilst Eric is off stage.

His alcoholism has gotten him into a lot of trouble, and seems to bring out the unpleasant side of his character. One night, he visits the stalls bar at the Palace theatre, and goes home with Daisy/ Eva. Priestley suggests he forces himself on her, and she ends up getting pregnant as a result. When he finds out, he

steals money from his father's business to try and help her – which she refuses to take. If these secrets were revealed, they could seriously damage the family's reputation and his father's chances of receiving a knighthood.

At the time, this sort of behaviour was not unusual for middle/ upper class men – Gerald, Eric and many of Birling's ‘respectable’ friends such as ‘horrible old Meggarty’ seem to visit this favourite ‘haunt of women of the town.’ However, they carried these acts out in secret to protect their reputation. Eric's behaviour is more scandalous because he lacks self-control due to his alcoholism, so his secret gets out Priestley uses him to represent male lust and its damaging impact.

However, despite his disgraceful actions, the audience do feel sympathy for him – perhaps more than we feel for Gerald? – due to the true regret he seems to show for his actions. He accepts responsibility and learns from the inspector's message that he must change his way of life to prevent causing more harm to society.

An Inspector Calls is written in the style of a morality play. These were popular in the late Middle Ages and were designed to teach the audience a moral lesson. Usually the characters committed one, or more, of the seven deadly sins (lust, gluttony, wrath, sloth, greed, envy, pride) and were punished. However, they could escape punishment or receive a less severe punishment if they repented – showed extreme regret or remorse. An Inspector Calls is different to morality plays because it is not based on Christian values – it is based on Priestley's ideas about class, equality, gender and age. Through the character of Eric, he shows us repentance is possible.

1. Are Eric's actions worse than Gerald's? Why/ why not?
2. Who do we feel more sympathy towards – Eric or Gerald? Why/ why not?
3. What could explain Eric's poor behaviour?

4. What is different about Eric's behaviour compared to typical middle class men?
5. Do we know for sure that Eric sexually assaulted Eva Smith? Why did Priestley create this ambiguity?
6. How would a modern audience perhaps react differently to this detail? Why?

Key scenes: Eric's interrogation; the ending of Act 3

Priestley hints that Eric is troubled through stage directions at the start of the play	'not quite at ease' 'suddenly guffaws'	
Priestley presents Eric as an alcoholic- an excuse for his behaviour? Or not?	'familiarity with quick heavy drinking' 'I was in that state when a chap easily turns nasty'	
Priestley uses Eric to represent male lust and violence	'used her...as if she was an animal, a thing, not a person'	
Priestley presents Eric as irresponsible and immature	'I don't even remember – that's the hellish thing!' 'she treated me – as if I were a kid' (Daisy)	
Priestley highlights the lack of love and support Eric seems to have received from his family	'You're not the kind of father a chap could go to when he's in trouble – that's why' (to Mr Birling) 'You don't understand anything. You never did.' (to his mother)	
Priestley presents him as, despite his flaws, repentant and sensitive	'the fact remains that I did what I did' 'My God – I'm not likely to forget' 'Your grandchild – you killed them both' 'It's what happened to the girl and what we all did to her that matters'	

Exam practice: How and why does Priestley present Eric as a character who changes throughout the play?

Key skill – using key concepts. To achieve a grade 5/6 or higher, it is important to include key concepts (big, important ideas that link to the text) which link to Priestley's message. Most of these

link to context so they are also a great way of including context. The main concepts you can write about are: social class, gender, age, morality plays, socialism, capitalism, responsibility.

In your analysis, you should try to link to what Priestley was trying to say about each of these concepts – eg social class equality would be better, he wants to teach characters and audience a lesson through using a morality play, he criticises capitalism.

Let's practice writing a paragraph linking Eric's character to the concept of morality plays.

Eva Smith/ Daisy Renton

Recap questions:

1. Summarise socialism in your own words.
2. Does Mrs Birling show any remorse for her actions?
3. Who is Gerald most similar to? Why is this important?
4. What is different about Eric's response to the inspector compared to Gerald's?
5. How does Sheila subvert expectations of women?

Warm-up questions:

1. What social class is Eva Smith?
2. Name the three different names she uses
3. Where does she work at first? Why is she fired?
4. Where does she work next? Why is she fired?
5. What does she do after this?



Priestley uses the character of Eva Smith to represent the powerless lower classes, whose lives are carelessly destroyed by the powerful in a capitalist society. He uses her story to convince the audience for the need of socialist reforms. We learn in the inspector's final speech that Eva Smith is a sort of 'everyman' – whilst it is a story centred around one girl, she stands for the 'millions and millions of Eva Smiths and John Smiths' who are looked down upon, fired, mistreated and left to die in society. As her identity is never revealed, she could (as the Birlings work out) could actually be a number of different women (for example – only one character at a time is shown the photograph of her) – but this does not matter to the story. This is because, to the Birlings, any working class girl is interchangeable for another She could be a mixture of all the people the Birlings and Gerald have mistreated.. Even her name could indicate the everyman role – Eve and Smith,

All of Eva's sources of income are taken away by the Birlings in a chain of events, and each loss of income is due to a Birling, or Gerald, exploiting their position of power and using that power to move her on or have sex with her. Her position and treatment gets gradually worse as the each event influences the next and makes it harder for her to escape her position – she becomes trapped.

Priestley makes Eva Smith an off stage, silent character to highlight how she symbolises the silent, powerless working classes – she has no voice in the play, as working class women had no voice in

society. He uses her story to teach the Birlings – and the audience - a powerful message of social responsibility.

1. Why does Birling choose to keep Eva/ Daisy off stage?
2. What does she represent?
3. How does her name link to this?
4. What message is she used to convey?
5. She is not able to seek revenge – so who does this on her behalf?

<p>Priestley emphasises her attractiveness, perhaps to romanticise the poor, perhaps to link her to Sheila, perhaps to show looks are not enough in society</p>	<p>‘lively good-looking girl’–before, but after death – ‘wasn’t pretty’</p> <p>‘soft brown hair and big dark eyes’</p> <p>‘very pretty and looked as if she could take care of herself’</p> <p>‘young and fresh and charming</p>	
<p>Priestley emphasises the harmful impact of the Birlings on Eva Smith through vivid imagery</p>	<p>‘burnt her inside out’</p> <p>‘nasty mess somebody’s made of it’</p> <p>‘her position now is that she lies with a burnt-out inside on a slab’</p>	
<p>Priestley highlights her class position and the Birling’s views of this</p>	<p>‘Girls of that class’</p> <p>‘a girl in her position’</p> <p>‘these people’</p>	
<p>Priestley uses her to represent the powerless working classes</p>	<p>‘millions of Eva Smiths and John Smiths left with us’</p> <p>‘different sort of life’</p>	
<p>Priestley presents her as a victim, who was honourable despite her difficult circumstances</p>	<p>‘she wouldn’t take any more money’ (from Eric, after finding out it was stolen)</p> <p>‘she didn’t want to take any more money from him’</p> <p>‘died in misery and agony, hating life’</p>	

Priestley uses dramatic techniques to create mystery surrounding her identity	<p>The photograph is shown only to one character at a time and the audience do not see it</p> <p>Garald suggests there is 'no proof it was the same girl'</p> <p>The phone call at the end breaks up the girl's identity again – is it Eva who has just died? Or a different girl?</p>	
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Exam practice: How does Priestley use the character of Eva Smith/ Daisy Renton to convey his overall message?

Key skill – linking to Priestley's message. To gain a grade 5/6 you need to link in your thesis and every paragraph to Priestley's message. Authors and playwrights write texts to convey a message, not just to entertain, and you must show the examiner that you understand this.

Task: What is Priestley's message about each of these concepts:

- a) Socialism
- b) Capitalism
- c) Social class/ equality
- d) Age
- e) Gender
- f) Morality/ learning about life
- g) The upper classes
- h) The working classes

You should link to his message overall in your thesis, and in every paragraph. Often it is easiest to include it at the end of the paragraph but you can weave it into the paragraph wherever it fits.

Sentence starters
Priestley could have been suggesting/ highlighting/ emphasising/ criticising/ exposing/ revealing...
Through the characterisation of..., Priestley creates a convincing argument for...
This links to Priestley's message that...
By creating this contrast/ using this simile etc, Priestley could have been implying...

Let's practice with a paragraph about Eva Smith.

Responsibility

1. Whose responsibility is it to ensure everyone in society is looked after and comfortable?
2. According to Mr Birling, who should we be responsible for?
3. Is this a capitalist or socialist perspective?
4. Who do socialists think we should be responsible for?
5. Do you agree?

Social responsibility – the idea that we should help others rather than just ourselves – is a core theme of the play. Through the inspector’s interrogation, all of the Birlings and Gerald must accept the wider consequences of their actions, and that they cannot only look out for and after themselves. They must confront the fact that their own selfish actions have especially tragic consequences for those who are less wealthy and powerful than themselves.

Priestley deliberately uses the case of Eva Smith – an underprivileged victim of the actions of more powerful people – to make the case for socialist reforms, and more simply, individuals taking responsibility for their actions. On the one hand, if the government had provided a minimum wage, unemployment benefits or other welfare support, she may not have died. On the other hand, if Gerald and the Birlings had been less motivated by money and helping themselves, and more motivated by being kind and helping others, Eva Smith may not have died.

Task: In your own words, write down two possible messages Priestley could have been conveying about responsibility.

The whys of responsibility:

1. Why does Priestley use a female character as the victim of a lack of responsibility?
2. Why does Priestley keep Eva Smith/ Daisy Renton off stage?
3. Why does Priestley use Gerald’s actions to highlight how power can be abused with little or no thought for the consequences?
4. Why does Priestley contrast the extent to which the older and younger Birlings take responsibility for their actions?
5. Why does Priestley ensure the inspector uses harsh and vivid descriptions of what has happened to Eva Smith? What does this show about a lack of responsibility?

Key extracts:

Birling: (*solemnly*) But this is the point. I don't want to lecture you two young fellows again. But what so many of you don't seem to understand now, when things are so much easier, is that a man has to make his own way – has to look after himself – and his family too, of course, when he has one – and so long as he does that he won't come to much harm. But the way some of these cranks talk and write now, you'd think everybody has to look after everybody else, as if we were all mixed up together like bees in a hive – community and all that nonsense. But take my word for it, you youngsters – and I've learnt in the good hard school of experience – that a man has to mind his own business and look after himself and his own – and -

1. What is Birling’s view of responsibility?
2. Does this change throughout the play?
3. What is Priestley showing here?
4. How does this link to political perspectives?

Inspector: who is to blame then?

Mrs Birling: first, the girl herself.

Sheila: (*bitterly*) for letting father and me have her chucked out of her jobs!

Mrs Birling: secondly, I blame the young man who was the father of the child she was going to have. If, as she said, he didn't belong to her class, and was some drunken young idler, then that's all the

more reason why he shouldn't escape. He should be made an example of. If the girl's death is due to anybody, then it's due to him.

Inspector: and if her story is true – that he was stealing money-

Mrs Birling: (*rather agitated now*) there's no point in assuming that-

Inspector: but suppose we do, what then?

Mrs Birling: then he'd be entirely responsible – because the girl wouldn't have come to us, and have been refused assistance, if it hadn't been for him-

Inspector: so he's the chief culprit anyhow.

Mrs Birling: certainly. And he ought to be dealt with very severely-

1. What are Mrs Birling's views on responsibility?
2. Are they similar or different to Mr Birling's?
3. How do Sheila's differ?
4. What does this show about the difference between young and old?
5. Would Mrs Birling have said the same things if she knew Eric was the father?
6. Is Eric fully responsible for HIS actions towards Eva Smith/ Daisy Renton? Why/ why not? Give evidence!

Inspector: But just remember this. One Eva Smith has gone – but there are millions and millions and millions of Eva Smiths and John Smiths still left with us, with their lives, their hopes and fears, their suffering and chance of happiness, all intertwined with our lives, and what we think and say and do. We don't live alone. We are members of one body. We are responsible for each other. And I tell you that the time will soon come when, if men will not learn that lesson, then they will be taught it in fire and blood and anguish. Good night.

1. What does the inspector mean when he says 'there are millions of Eva Smiths and John Smiths'?
2. What group does Eva Smith represent?
3. How does the Inspector's message about responsibility contrast to Mr Birling's? Why does Priestley create this contrast?
4. 'Fire and blood and anguish' – what sort of image does this create? What could Priestley be referring to here?
5. Here, Priestley gives a powerful didactic message. Some critics argue this speech is too sermon-like and he should have trusted the play to convey his message. What do you think?

Key quotations:

Mr Birling – 'a man has to mind his own business and look after himself and his own'

Mr Birling – 'community and all that nonsense'

Mrs Birling – 'first, the girl herself'

Inspector Goole – 'there are millions and millions and millions of Eva Smiths and John Smiths left with us'

Inspector Goole – ‘We are members of one body. We are responsible for each other’

Inspector Goole – ‘they will be taught it in fire and blood and anguish’

Essay question:

How does Priestley explore ideas about responsibility in *An Inspector Calls*?

Let’s make a plan, and thesis together and practice an essay.

Equality and social class

1. What social class are the Birlings?
2. What social class is Gerald?
3. What social class is Eva/ Daisy?
4. Who cares the most about social class in the play? Why?
5. Does the inspector have a social class? Why/ why not?



Overall, Priestley uses the play to challenge the embedded and outdated social class hierarchy. He uses different characters to represent different social classes, and to show how unfair and damaging the class system is, particularly for those at the bottom.

In 1912, class was very important in British society. There was limited social mobility – meaning that if you were born into a poor family, you would probably stay poor for your whole life. The working classes, who were the poorest and had to work the

hardest usually worked in factories (like Eva Smith), shops or for wealthier families as servants (like Edna). Those who were wealthier did not mix with the lower classes, and tended to look down on them. There were separate carriages on trains, areas on ships and even schools for different classes.

Marx, a sociologist and political thinker argues that class inequalities are inevitable (will always happen) in a capitalist society because the motivation of the upper classes is to make money – and to do this, they pay the workers who work for them very little money. Marx argued the only way for society become more equal was for the workers to revolt against the upper classes and to create a new society where everyone is equal. As a socialist, Priestley agreed society would need to change radically for people to become more equal. Through the play, he criticises the class system, and argues that if the government and those who have more power in society took more social responsibility – caring more for others, not just themselves – society would get better for everyone.

Priestley uses the selfish older Birlings and Gerald to emphasise the lack of social responsibility of the upper classes – they either don’t care, don’t know or don’t want to know the troubles of the working class. He also reveals that there are many problems amongst the upper classes, despite their wealth and comfort – they just keep these hidden. For example, Eric’s alcoholism and Eric and Gerald’s womanising ways. What is he saying about the upper classes?

Priestley contrasts their comfortable position which the horrors of Eva Smith's suicide and troubled life, making their wealth and comfort seem garish and extravagant – Priestley is highlighting just how unfair and unequal this is. He also emphasises how much they look down upon the lower classes. This is especially evident in the inspector's sharp retorts, for example:

Mr Birling: We were having a nice little family celebration tonight. And a nasty mess you've made of it now, haven't you?

Inspector: That's more or less what I was thinking earlier tonight, when I was in the infirmary looking at what was left of Eva Smith. A nice little promising life there, I thought, and a nasty mess somebody's made of it.

And here:

Mrs Birling: ...simply absurd for a girl in her position.

Inspector (very sternly): Her position now is that she lies with a burnt-out inside on a slab.

1. What is the effect of the inspector echoing the Birlings' words?
2. What is the purpose of the contrast he creates between Eva Smith and the Birlings?
3. What message does this convey about the social class system and about equality?

Eva Smith could be any working class person – so through this character Priestley highlights how the class system can have a damaging impact on the lives of all working class people – not just Eva. Priestley also challenges the audience's views about class – they would expect Eva Smith to have no morals, but actually she refuses to accept stolen money, showing how honourable she is. Also, by showing Sheila and Eric's changes, he highlights that people are not just controlled by their class – they can break out and act independently if they choose to.

1. What is Priestley saying about the social class system?
2. How does he think this could be fixed?
3. Give one example to show how important class was in the early 20th century.
4. What is Priestley saying about the upper classes?
5. Who does he create a contrast between? Why?
6. What is he saying about the working classes?
7. How does he challenge the audience's views about class?

Key quotations:

'Girls of that class' (Mrs Birling, about Eva)

'She had a lot to say – too much' (Mr Birling, about Eva)

'her position now is that she lies with a burnt-out inside on a slab' (the inspector to Mrs Birling)

You don't understand anything. You never did.' (Eric to his mother)

she wouldn't take any more money' (from Eric, after finding out it was stolen)

Exam practice: How does Priestley use Eva Smith to explore ideas about social class?

Morality and judgment

1. What is a morality play?
2. What did these try to teach people?

3. Which character represents redemption?
4. Which characters learn the most from their mistakes?
5. Which character judges others?



Priestley uses the format of a morality play to teach the Birlings – and the audience – about how people can learn from their mistakes and improve their lives and society, if they choose. Morality plays typically taught audiences about Christian values and the dangers of sin, but Priestley instead teaches lessons based on his own political beliefs.

The main character he uses to convey this message is the inspector – who interrogates the characters, but leaves the audience to make their own judgments. Priestley shows how Eva Smith

was judged her whole life – by the Birlings and Gerald, but in the play, this is flipped and it is the Birlings and Gerald who are being judged. The inspector is an omniscient (all-knowing) character who could be supernatural or religious – we don't know, but he is a deliberately mysterious character.

Ultimately though, as Sheila and Eric agree, it doesn't matter who the inspector is and whether he is a real police officer or not. What matters is whether the characters regret and learn from their actions. Sheila and Eric are changed by the experience, and show remorse (deep regret) for their actions. Mr and Mrs Birling and Gerald, however, remain unchanged – and as soon as they think the inspector was a fraud, they think they have had a lucky escape with no consequences. By doing this Priestley emphasises their arrogance and stubbornness, and predicts they will face consequences – as proved in the final phone call. They are happy to remain ignorant of problems affecting them and their family, showing the attitude of the upper class – they are happy to ignore problems and don't see any point in changing anything as they are comfortable.

He uses the inspector's final speech to predict terrifying consequences for those who don't learn their lesson – 'Fire and blood and anguish.'

Key scenes: end of act 3; inspector's final speech

1. Which character is used to symbolise judgment and morality?
2. Why does Priestley make this character into a classless outsider?
3. What are the characters judged on?
4. Why do the older Birlings and Gerald not learn their lesson?
5. Which characters do learn their lesson?
6. What message is Priestley conveying about morality and judgment?

Discussion questions:

1. Which character is the least moral? Why?
2. Which character do you dislike the most? Why?
3. If you did something wrong, what would you do to show your remorse?

Key quotations:

'You admit to being prejudiced against her case?' (Inspector, to Mrs Birling)

'You and I aren't the same people who sat down to dinner' (Sheila to Gerald)

'I see no point in mentioning the subject' (Mr Birling, about prostitution)

'then they will be taught it in fire and blood and anguish' (the inspector)

'It doesn't make any real difference' (Sheila, whether or not he is police)

'Everything's alright now, Sheila' (Gerald)

Essay practice: How does Priestley explore the theme of judgment in An Inspector Calls?

Age and Gender

1. What age are the characters who change the most?
2. Why is this significant?
3. At the time the play was set, how were women viewed?
4. What is the word to describe a male-dominated society?
5. Which female character changes the most throughout the play?

Age

Priestley uses the characters of Mr and Mrs Birling to represent the traditional, fixed views of the upper classes. By using the inspector to question their views, Priestley challenges the whole structure of the class system, and especially the conservative, traditional views of the older generation – which is often what stops change in society.

He contrasts them with the younger characters of Sheila and Eric, and Eva, who are ambitious, determined and motivated. Sheila and Eric learn their lesson, that they are responsible for their actions and need to be considerate towards others. Priestley shows the hope that the younger generation hold to bring about positive change in society. By the end of the play, Sheila and Eric have very different views from their parents. However, the odd character out is Gerald, who despite being young, is already 'old' in his way of thinking. He is like a younger version of Mr Birling, and doesn't seem changed by the inspector's message – perhaps Priestley is showing that change is not inevitable, and that people choose whether or not they change their views.

1. What is Priestley saying about the older generation?
2. What is his message about the younger generation?
3. Why does he include Gerald, whose views do not change?

Key quotations:

'the famous younger generation who know it all' (Mr Birling, sarcastic)

'You're just beginning to pretend all over again' (Sheila)

'It frightens me the way you talk' (Sheila)

'She had a lot to say – far too much' (Birling of Eva)

'Everything's alright now, Sheila' (Gerald)

Gender



At the beginning of the play, men and women conform to the stereotypes expected of them. For example, Sheila gazes adoringly at her wedding ring, is accused of being 'hysterical' and has Eva sacked due to vanity and jealousy. How does this show she is a 'typical' female? The men on the other hand, are preoccupied with work and public affairs, allowed to sleep around before marriage (unlike women) and see it as their

responsibility protect young women from 'unpleasant and disturbing things' – the inspector goes on to expose the hypocrisy of this view.

Working class women, especially those in the palace stalls bar, are treated by middle class men as objects. The character of 'horrible old Meggarty' – who is a respected member of the town council – symbolises how widespread 'womanising' is amongst the upper classes – it just happens in secret, as shown by Mrs Birling's shocked reaction. Eric and Gerald both treat Eva cruelly in different ways – they use her for their own pleasure. This shows that some women were seen as, and treated as, objects.

However, as the play progresses, the young women challenge these stereotypes. Eva questioned her poor pay, instead of just accepting it, and she refuses to accept Eric's stolen money. Sheila also goes on to interrupt and challenge everyone, except the inspector. This shows that they break out of the roles given to them by society, subverting expectations of women. Indeed, Sheila gets stronger whilst Birling, Gerald and Eric get weaker, with Mr Birling being the most negatively affected – he is 'panic-stricken' as he speaks the final line. Meanwhile, Sheila has learnt to think for herself and gain her own authority.

1. What is Priestley saying about gender?
2. How would this have been received in 1945/6 when the play was first performed?
3. How do Sheila and Eva rebel against their roles?
4. What happens to the male characters as the females get stronger?

Key quotations:

'half serious, half playful' (Sheila)

'isn't it a beauty?' (Sheila, on engagement ring)

'you might be said to have been jealous of her' (inspector)

'young women ought to be protected from unpleasant and disturbing things?'

'a favourite haunt of women of the town' (Gerald)

'hard-faced, dough-eyed women' (Gerald describing prostitutes)

'horrible old Meggarty' (Sheila)

'dropped her when it suited him' (Sheila about Gerald)

'Don't interfere' (Sheila to Birling)

'used her...as if she were an animal, or a thing, not a person' (Inspector, of Eric)

'It doesn't make any real difference' (Sheila)

Exam practice:

How does Priestley explore the treatment and role of women in the play?

Setting and structure

1. What town is the play set in?
2. What room and what house is the play set in?
3. Does the setting change throughout the play?



Because *An Inspector Calls* is a play, it is important to consider the stage directions, staging and setting. Although Priestley wrote the stage directions, different directors can choose how they want to the play to be.

The play is set in one room for the whole play. This makes the atmosphere feel claustrophobic and intense and adds to building tension throughout the play.

Different productions have chosen to stage the play in different ways. One of the most famous ways of staging the play is Steven Daldry's production, first performed in 1992 – in which the Birlings' house was set on stilts.



1. What effect would the stilts have?
2. What does it show about the connection between the Birlings and the rest of society?

Priestley also structures the play and uses dramatic techniques to create tension. The inspector releases small amounts of information at a time, and he deliberately withholds information to make the audience more curious. For example, at the

start of Act 2, we expect the narrative to move to Gerald's confession, but Sybil's entrance creates a distraction, building the audience's curiosity and increasing the tension.

Priestley also uses entrances and exits cleverly. For example, Sheila leaves the stage to try and escape telling her story after she recognises Eva. Eric's return is timed perfectly for him to make his

confession and tell his side of the story. Also, every time someone enters or leaves, the door bangs, leaving the audience wondering who it is.

Task: identify the three most tense moments in the play. How and why does Priestley create tension here?

Essay question: How does Priestley build tension throughout the play?

Character tracker

Character	What are they like? What is their significance?	How do they change (if at all)?	Key quotations
Inspector			
Mr Birling			

Sheila			
Gerald			

Mrs Birling			
Eric			

Eva Smith/ Daisy Renton			

Quotations bank

<p>The inspector</p>	<p>'Were you in love with her?' (to Gerald) 'Was it or was it not your influence?' (to Sybil)</p> <p>'Suicide, of course' 'that this girl was going to have a child'</p> <p>'one person and one line of enquiry at a time' 'We are members of one body. We are responsible for each another' Repetition of 'we' 'I don't play golf' 'Burnt her inside out' 'a nasty mess somebody's made of it' 'she died in misery and agony' 'burnt out inside on a slab' 'he never seemed like an ordinary police inspector-' (Sheila) 'peculiar' 'suspicious' (Birling) 'rude, extraordinary' (Sybil) 'Was it a hoax?' (Gerald)</p>
<p>Mr Birling</p>	<p>Talks about marriage like a business deal – "lower costs and higher prices"</p> <p>Sees workers as "cheap labour" 'these people'</p> <p>'had a lot to say – far too much' 'unsinkable, absolutely unsinkable' (Titanic)</p> <p>'silly little war scares' 'provincial in his speech'</p> <p>'Just a knighthood, of course'</p> <p>'We play golf together' 'has to look after himself – and his family too, of course'</p> <p>'like bees in a hive – community and all that nonsense'</p> <p>'socialist' or 'a crank' (about the inspector) 'Rubbish!'</p> <p>'of course'</p>
<p>Sheila</p>	<p>'very pleased with life and rather excited'</p> <p>'Look – Mummy – isn't it a beauty?'</p> <p>'half serious, half playful' 'half-stifled sob, then runs out'</p> <p>'almost breaks down'</p> <p>'distressed'</p>

	<p>'Enter Sheila, who looks as if she's been crying' 'But these girls aren't cheap labour – they're people'</p> <p>'I'll never, never do it again'</p> <p>'You and I aren't the same people who sat down to dinner here.'</p> <p>'between us we killed her' 'he's giving us a rope – so that we'll hang ourselves with it'</p> <p>'with sharp sarcasm'</p> <p>'you were the wonderful fairy prince' To her father 'Don't interfere'</p> <p>'You mustn't try to build up a kind of a wall between us and that girl'</p> <p>'I'm not a child' 'And Eric's one of them'</p> <p>'Did you go and see her every night?'</p> <p>'You're just beginning to pretend all over again'</p>
Gerald	<p>'easy well-bred young man-about-town'</p> <p>'just the kind of son-in-law I always wanted'</p> <p>'You couldn't have done anything else' "'young women ought to be protected against unpleasant and disturbing things?" 'a glance that was nothing less than a cry for help'</p> <p>'was sorry for her, and didn't like the idea of her going back to the Palace bar'</p> <p>'I rather respect you more than I've ever done before' (Sheila) 'But she became your mistress?' (inspector)</p> <p>'You were the wonderful Fairy Prince' (Sheila)</p> <p>'dropped her when it suited him' (Sheila) 'I'm rather more – upset – by this business than I probably appear to be'</p> <p>'I wasn't telling you a complete lie' 'Everything's all right now, Sheila'</p>
Mrs Birling	<p>'When you're married, you'll realise'</p> <p>'What an expression Sheila, really!</p> <p>'It's disgusting to me' (Gerald's affair)</p>

	<p>'Girls of that class'</p> <p>'As if a girl of that sort would ever refuse money'</p> <p>'fine feelings and scruples that were simply absurd for a girl in her position'</p> <p>'I used my influence to have it refused'</p> <p>Answers the inspector 'haughtily,' 'very sharply' and 'bitterly'</p> <p>'triumphantly: Didn't I tell you?'</p> <p>'he ought to be dealt with quite severely'</p> <p>'Mother – stop – stop!' (Sheila)</p> <p>'girl of that sort' (lower class)</p> <p>'in her position' (pregnant)</p> <p>'I accept no blame for it at all'</p> <p>'I was the only one of you who didn't give in to him'</p>
Eric	<p>'not quite at ease'</p> <p>'suddenly guffaws'</p> <p>'familiarity with quick heavy drinking'</p> <p>'I was in that state when a chap easily turns nasty'</p> <p>'used her...as if she was an animal, a thing, not a person'</p> <p>'I don't even remember – that's the hellish thing!'</p> <p>'she treated me – as if I were a kid' (Daisy)</p> <p>'You're not the kind of father a chap could go to when he's in trouble – that's why' (to Mr Birling)</p> <p>'You don't understand anything. You never did.' (to his mother)</p> <p>'the fact remains that I did what I did'</p> <p>'My God – I'm not likely to forget'</p> <p>'Your grandchild – you killed them both'</p> <p>'It's what happened to the girl and what we all did to her that matters'</p>
Eva Smith	<p>'lively good-looking girl'—before, but after death – 'wasn't pretty'</p> <p>'soft brown hair and big dark eyes'</p> <p>'very pretty and looked as if she could take care of herself'</p>

	<p>'young and fresh and charming 'burnt her inside out'</p> <p>'nasty mess somebody's made of it'</p> <p>'her position now is that she lies with a burnt-out inside on a slab'</p> <p>'Girls of that class'</p> <p>'a girl in her position'</p> <p>'these people'</p> <p>'millions of Eva Smiths and John Smiths left with us'</p> <p>'different sort of life'</p> <p>'she wouldn't take any more money' (from Eric, after finding out it was stolen)</p> <p>'she didn't want to take any more money from him'</p> <p>'died in misery and agony, hating life'</p> <p>The photograph is shown only to one character at a time and the audience do not see it</p> <p>Garald suggests there is 'no proof it was the same girl'</p> <p>The phone call at the end breaks up the girl's identity again – is it Eva who has just died? Or a different girl?</p>
Responsibility	<p>Mr Birling – 'a man has to mind his own business and look after himself and his own'</p> <p>Mr Birling – 'community and all that nonsense'</p> <p>Mrs Birling – 'first, the girl herself'</p> <p>Inspector Goole – 'there are millions and millions and millions of Eva Smiths and John Smiths left with us'</p> <p>Inspector Goole – 'We are members of one body. We are responsible for each other'</p> <p>Inspector Goole – 'they will be taught it in fire and blood and anguish'</p>
Social class	<p>'Girls of that class' (Mrs Birling, about Eva)</p> <p>'She had a lot to say – too much' (Mr Birling, about Eva)</p> <p>'her position now is that she lies with a burnt-out inside on a slab' (the inspector to Mrs Birling)</p> <p>You don't understand anything. You never did.' (Eric to his mother)</p> <p>she wouldn't take any more money' (from Eric, after finding out it was stolen)</p>
Morality and judgment	<p>'You admit to being prejudiced against her case?' (Inspector, to Mrs Birling)</p> <p>'You and I aren't the same people who sat down to dinner' (Sheila to Gerald)</p> <p>'I see no point in mentioning the subject' (Mr Birling, about prostitution)</p> <p>'then they will be taught it in fire and blood and anguish' (the inspector)</p>

	<p>'It doesn't make any real difference' (Sheila, whether or not he is police)</p> <p>'Everything's alright now, Sheila' (Gerald)</p>
Age	<p>'the famous younger generation who know it all' (Mr Birling, sarcastic)</p> <p>'You're just beginning to pretend all over again' (Sheila)</p> <p>'It frightens me the way you talk' (Sheila)</p> <p>'She had a lot to say – far too much' (Birling of Eva)</p> <p>'Everything's alright now, Sheila' (Gerald)</p>
Gender	<p>'half serious, half playful' (Sheila)</p> <p>'isn't it a beauty?' (Sheila, on engagement ring)</p> <p>'you might be said to have been jealous of her' (inspector)</p> <p>'young women ought to be protected from unpleasant and disturbing things?'</p> <p>'a favourite haunt of women of the town' (Gerald)</p> <p>'hard-faced, dough-eyed women' (Gerald describing prostitutes)</p> <p>'horrible old Meggarty' (Sheila)</p> <p>'dropped her when it suited him' (Sheila about Gerald)</p> <p>'Don't interfere' (Sheila to Birling)</p> <p>'used her...as if she were an animal, or a thing, not a person' (Inspector, of Eric)</p> <p>'It doesn't make any real difference' (Sheila)</p>

Plot

Act 1 – Part 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Birling family (a 'nice well-behaved family') are celebrating Sheila's engagement to Gerald Croft, hoping it will bring 'lower costs and higher prices' - Mr Birling makes a speech saying 'a man should after himself' and dismissing 'silly little war scares' - The maid announces 'An inspector's called' - Inspector Goole arrives, saying Eva Smith has committed suicide – 'burnt inside out' – from drinking disinfectant - Mr Birling sacked Eva from his factory 'of course' for protesting against low wages, and Sheila gets her sacked from Milwards as she was jealous of her - The inspector states she changed her name to Daisy Renton and Gerald appears shocked
Act 1 – Part 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gerald describes how Daisy became his mistress, after he helped her due to being 'sorry for her' - He describes his role as the 'wonderful Fairy Prince' (Sheila) but reveals he 'dropped her' when it suited him - Sheila gives the engagement ring back and Gerald leaves
Act 2 – Part 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The inspector gets Sybil to confess she persuaded the Brumley women's charity to reject Daisy's appeal – even though she was pregnant - She 'accepts no blame at all' – instead blaming the father of the child, who Sheila guesses before she does is Eric
Act 2 – Part 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eric returns and knows everyone is aware he is the father - He describes meeting Daisy when drunk and in 'that state where a chap easily turns nasty' and forced her to have sex with him - They had a casual affair and Daisy became pregnant. When Eric found out, he stole money from his dad's company – that she refused as it was stolen, so went to Sybil's charity for help - Eric accuses his mother – 'You killed them both - damn you' when he finds this out - The inspector reminds the family they are all 'responsible for each other' and there are 'millions of Eva Smiths and John Smiths left' and leaves
Act 3 – Part 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gerald returns, having discovered there is no police inspector called Goole from an officer, and Birling calls the police station and confirms this - Gerald calls the hospital and finds out nobody has committed suicide - Gerald, Birling and Sybil decide it was a 'hoax' and there will be 'no public scandal' - Sheila points out 'it doesn't make any real difference' if he was a real inspector or not, and accuse the others of just 'beginning to pretend all over again.' Eric agrees - The phone rings. It is a police officer saying a young girl has committed suicide and will be coming to ask them some questions

Characters

Inspector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A classless outsider – 'I don't play golf' 2. Direct and to the point – 'Suicide, of course.' 3. Imposing and authoritative – 'impression of massiveness' 4. Priestley's political mouthpiece; represents socialist views – 'We are all responsible for each other. We are one body.' 5. Prophetic – predicts a terrible future – 'in fire and blood and anguish.' 6. Criticises society's selfish ways – 'a nasty mess someone's made of it'
Mr Birling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Typical capitalist, driven by profit – 'lower costs and higher prices' (marriage) 2. Overconfident, ridiculed by Priestley – 'unsinkable, absolutely unsinkable' 3. Looks down on the working class – 'these people' 4. Self-centred – 'a man must look after himself - and his family of course' 5. Socially anxious – 'We play golf together' 6. Traditional and upper class – 'it's disgusting to me' 7. Prejudiced against the lower classes – 'girls of that class' 8. No remorse or responsibility – 'I accept no blame for it at all' 9. Ridiculed as proud and foolish by Priestley through use of irony at end of Act 2 10. Opposite of Sheila
Mrs Birling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immature and naïve (at the start) – 'half serious, half playful' 2. Stereotypical middle-class young woman (at the start) 3. Regrets her actions – 'I'll never, never do it again' 4. Becomes more moral and compassionate – 'these girls aren't just cheap labour – they're people' 5. Symbolises hope 6. Undermines her parents – 'Don't interfere' (to Mr Birling) 7. Becomes like the inspector – 'You're just beginning to pretend all over again'
Sheila	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uncomfortable – 'not quite at ease' 2. Immature – 'she treated me – like a kid' 3. Alcoholic – 'I was in that state where a chap easily turns nasty' 4. Symbolises both male lust and violence – 'used he...as if she were an animal, a thing, not a person' 5. And redemption 'My God – I'm not likely to forgive' 'the fact remains that I did what I did' 6. Accuses his parents of callousness – 'you killed them both' 7. Attractive, upper class young man – 'easy well-bred young man about town' 8. Well intentioned – 'I was sorry for her' 9. Cruel and abuses his power – 'dropped her when it suited him' 10. Honest about involvement with Eva – 'I rather respect you more than I've ever done before' 11. Unchanged by the inspector's visit 'Everything's alright now, Sheila' 12. Similar to Mr Birling 13. Pretty – 'lively good looking girl' 14. Lower class – 'Girls of that class' 15. Honourable – 'wouldn't take any more money from him' 16. A victim and every man – 'millions of Eva Smiths' 'died in misery and agony, hating life' 17. Symbolises the powerless working classes
Eric	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uncomfortable – 'not quite at ease' 2. Immature – 'she treated me – like a kid' 3. Alcoholic – 'I was in that state where a chap easily turns nasty' 4. Symbolises both male lust and violence – 'used he...as if she were an animal, a thing, not a person' 5. And redemption 'My God – I'm not likely to forgive' 'the fact remains that I did what I did' 6. Accuses his parents of callousness – 'you killed them both' 7. Attractive, upper class young man – 'easy well-bred young man about town' 8. Well intentioned – 'I was sorry for her' 9. Cruel and abuses his power – 'dropped her when it suited him' 10. Honest about involvement with Eva – 'I rather respect you more than I've ever done before' 11. Unchanged by the inspector's visit 'Everything's alright now, Sheila' 12. Similar to Mr Birling 13. Pretty – 'lively good looking girl' 14. Lower class – 'Girls of that class' 15. Honourable – 'wouldn't take any more money from him' 16. A victim and every man – 'millions of Eva Smiths' 'died in misery and agony, hating life' 17. Symbolises the powerless working classes
Gerald	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attractive, upper class young man – 'easy well-bred young man about town' 2. Well intentioned – 'I was sorry for her' 3. Cruel and abuses his power – 'dropped her when it suited him' 4. Honest about involvement with Eva – 'I rather respect you more than I've ever done before' 5. Unchanged by the inspector's visit 'Everything's alright now, Sheila' 6. Similar to Mr Birling 7. Pretty – 'lively good looking girl' 8. Lower class – 'Girls of that class' 9. Honourable – 'wouldn't take any more money from him' 10. A victim and every man – 'millions of Eva Smiths' 'died in misery and agony, hating life' 11. Symbolises the powerless working classes
Eva Smith/ Daisy Renton	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pretty – 'lively good looking girl' 2. Lower class – 'Girls of that class' 3. Honourable – 'wouldn't take any more money from him' 4. A victim and every man – 'millions of Eva Smiths' 'died in misery and agony, hating life' 5. Symbolises the powerless working classes

Context		Themes	
Socialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A political ideology based on the ideas of Marx, which suggests society should be more equal, and that society should play a role in helping the less privileged. - Priestley was a socialist, and uses the play to convince the audience of the need for socialist reforms, which would have appealed when the play was first performed in Britain where a Labour government had just been elected and was beginning to bring in welfare reforms to help the disadvantaged. - Eva Smith would not have died if she had access to today's welfare benefits. - The way society is divided into rich and poor. - There are three main social classes – the working class (least rich and powerful), middle class (more wealthy) and upper class (most wealthy). - In 1912, when the play was set, social class was fixed and very important, and there were huge divisions between the rich and poor. - The middle and upper classes treated the working class badly, and looked down on them. - Priestley highlights the inequality of this system, and the damaging impact of it, especially on the least powerful lower classes – as symbolised by Eva Smith. 	Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When the play was first performed, in 1946, there were no benefits for those who could not support themselves, and Priestley wished to challenge this - He uses the play to make a case for socialist reforms – benefits, the NHS and systems in which the government would look after people if they were struggling - He could also have been suggesting individuals need to take responsibility for their actions - If we were all more considerate of others, and less selfish, everyone's quality of life would be better - The play is written like a morality play in the Middle Ages, which tried to teach people how to behave morally - However, An Inspector Calls does not follow Christian ideas – it is secular – but still about Priestley's views on morality - The inspector is the character who delivers moral judgment. Priestley deliberately makes him a mysterious, all-knowing character - Sheila and Eric are repentant and learn their lesson – they are ashamed of their behaviour, and that of their parents - Arthur, Sybil and Gerald are too arrogant and ignorant to accept responsibility or regret their actions. They happily convince themselves the events of the evening were a hoax - Priestley could have been encouraging the audience to reflect on the morality of their own actions, and to become more considerate
Social class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Morality plays were popular during the 15th and 16th centuries. They were designed to teach audiences lessons based on the seven deadly sins (Christian ideal): lust, gluttony, greed, sloth, wrath, pride and envy. - Characters who committed these sins were punished, but if they repented (seemed to regret their sins), they could redeem themselves. An Inspector Calls is a morality play, but not all the characters redeem themselves. - Priestley uses the morality play structure to teach the audience lessons based not on Christianity but on his ideas about responsibility, class, gender and age. - Men and women were considered unequal in the Edwardian era, and even in 1945/6 too – much more so than today. - Women were seen as less intelligent, and overly emotional ('hysterical'). - Middle/ upper class women were seen as vulnerable and in need of protection by their brothers, fathers and husbands. - However, working class women were treated by these same men as objects – as we see Eva Smith treated by Gerald and by Eric. Many middle/ upper class men used prostitutes or had mistresses. Priestley reveals how hypocritical this attitude is, and condemns the impact on working class women like Eva. 	Morality and judgment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The war brought different classes together, but Priestley wanted to highlight class inequalities still existed - At the time the play was set, social class was important and rigid, and there were big differences between rich and poor - Life was difficult for the lower classes, which Priestley highlights through the character of Eva Smith – he presents them as victims of the class system - Priestley suggests the upper classes did not question the class system because it benefited them - However, he exposes their limited sense of social responsibility and the problems of alcoholism and womanising - He makes the Birtings into caricatures (exaggerated versions of themselves) to ridicule them and the middle classes, and their selfish, arrogant behaviour - Although class is the most important thing to the Birtings, Priestley suggests class does not matter, but rather that it influences people and clouds their judgment.
Morality plays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Men and women were considered unequal in the Edwardian era, and even in 1945/6 too – much more so than today. - Women were seen as less intelligent, and overly emotional ('hysterical'). - Middle/ upper class women were seen as vulnerable and in need of protection by their brothers, fathers and husbands. - However, working class women were treated by these same men as objects – as we see Eva Smith treated by Gerald and by Eric. Many middle/ upper class men used prostitutes or had mistresses. Priestley reveals how hypocritical this attitude is, and condemns the impact on working class women like Eva. 	Equality and social class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the war, women filled positions men had left to go and fight - Equality between men and women was growing, but many men did not accept this- eg Mr Birling - The women and men in the play begin as stereotypes, with women obsessed with clothes and marriage, and men with work - However, the young women challenge these stereotypes more and more as the play progresses - As Birling, Gerald and Eric get weaker, Sheila gets stronger and begins to undermine and interrupt the men – she starts to think for herself - Priestley could have been doing this to challenge the audience's stereotypical view of women as passive and weak
Men and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capitalism is an economic system in which businesses are owned privately by individuals, who compete to make the most profit. - It is a system which is inevitably unequal, and creates divisions between the rich and poor – with the rich exploiting the poor to make money. - Priestley criticises the greed and selfishness of capitalism- symbolised by Mr Birling and Gerald, and evident particularly in Mr Birling's treatment of Eva and his view of her as 'cheap labour'. He especially highlights the damaging impact it has on the working class. 	Men and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priestley highlights the contrast between old-fashioned traditional views help by older people, and the more progressive views of the younger generation - Arthur and Sybil Birling have unpleasant, old fashioned views and are not open to being challenged. Priestley mocks them, and makes them seem outdated and foolish - The younger generation (Eric and Sheila) are willing to learn and to take responsibility for their actions. Priestley could have been showing there is hope for creating a more equal society - However, Gerald is young too and does not change. Priestley could have been suggesting people choose whether or not they change, and if they belong to the upper classes, they are less likely to change
Capitalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capitalism is an economic system in which businesses are owned privately by individuals, who compete to make the most profit. - It is a system which is inevitably unequal, and creates divisions between the rich and poor – with the rich exploiting the poor to make money. - Priestley criticises the greed and selfishness of capitalism- symbolised by Mr Birling and Gerald, and evident particularly in Mr Birling's treatment of Eva and his view of her as 'cheap labour'. He especially highlights the damaging impact it has on the working class. 	Young and old	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priestley highlights the contrast between old-fashioned traditional views help by older people, and the more progressive views of the younger generation - Arthur and Sybil Birling have unpleasant, old fashioned views and are not open to being challenged. Priestley mocks them, and makes them seem outdated and foolish - The younger generation (Eric and Sheila) are willing to learn and to take responsibility for their actions. Priestley could have been showing there is hope for creating a more equal society - However, Gerald is young too and does not change. Priestley could have been suggesting people choose whether or not they change, and if they belong to the upper classes, they are less likely to change